

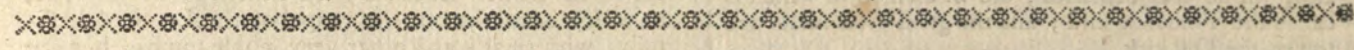
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A N E W

Geographical Dictionary.



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H A C



AAG, or **HAG**, a small town of Bavaria in Germany, upon a little hill, and the capital of a county annexed to that electorate in 1567; but governed by its own laws. It lies on the W. shore of the river Inn, twenty-nine miles N. E. of Munich, and five N. of Wasserburg,

between Oberndorf and Crayburg. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 18 min. E.

HABAT, the N. W. province of Morocco, in Africa, on the streights of Gibraltar.

HABER, a city of Persian-Irak, or Ancient Parthia, in Asia.

HABSBURG, or **HAPSBURG**, a town in the German country, a subdivision of the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, more considerable for what it has been than what it is at present, having been about four centuries ago the residence of its Counts, the most powerful Lords in Switzerland next to the Dukes of Zeringhen, from whom is descended the present house of Austria in the Empress Queen. Rudolph, the first of the family, having been elected Emperor in 1373, out of pure regard to his merit, aggrandized his family by the acquisition of several provinces, particularly Austria, which afterwards gave the title of Archduke to his children; and his descendants possessed the German empire and monarchy of Spain above two centuries successively. The castle of Habsburg, in which there is now a prison, stands on a steep hill, from which is a fine prospect of the Aar, with so many windings here as to be seen on three sides of the town; also a view of Lentzburg plain, Bruneck-castle, the territories of Solothurn and Basil, the town of Bourg, and beyond that as far as Klingenuau. One half of the castle lies in ruins, and the other half is kept up more for the name than any service it is for. It lies about a short league above Bourg.

HACHA, Rio de la, a small province and subdivision of Terra Firma, in South America. It has part of the gulph of Maraco on the E. part of Venezuela on the S. the province of Santa Martha on the W. and the North sea on the N.

Its capital of the same name, formerly called *Nuestra Senora de los Nueves*, and afterwards *De los Remedios*, lies on the banks of the river Rio de la Hacha, about a mile from the sea, upon a little hill, containing not much above 100 houses. It was formerly very rich on account of the pearl-fishery in its neighbourhood, now very much decayed. It has been frequently taken by privateers, so that the Spaniards deserted it. Opposite to the town is a good road for shipping on the North sea, the bottom of which is clean and sandy. Here sloops from Jamaica used to trade. Here the Spanish galleons first touch upon their arrival in South America, of which expresses are sent to all their settlements, in order to prepare the treasure which is to be sent to Europe. It lies 246 miles E. of Carthagena.

HACKNEY, a town of large extent now, though formerly only a village of Middlesex, in the neighbourhood of London, and E. of that metropolis, where it begins the county. It contains no less than twelve hamlets or separate villages, some of them now joining, as Church-freet, Homerton, Wyckhouse, Grovestreet, Clapton, Marestreet, Mellstreet, Cambridge-heath, Shacklewell, Dalston, King's-land, and Newington-green. All these, tho' some of them are very large, make but one parish, and have within these few years past so increased in buildings, and been so well inhabited, that some of them are thrice larger than formerly. Hackney is so remarkable for the retreat of wealthy citizens, that at this time there are about 100 gentlemen in it that keep their coaches. Just by is a rivulet, commonly called Hackney-river, abounding with fish. In the bottom of Hackney-marsh, between Old-ford and the Wyck, are the remains of a great stone-causeway, supposed to have been the highway from London to Essex, instead of that now leading over the bridge between Bow and Stratford. That the great causeway contained just over the river, where the Temple-mills now stand, and passed by Sir Henry Hickes's house at Ruckholt, is not doubted; and that it was a Roman highway is undeniably evident from the marks of the works, coins, &c. of that people, found there. From hence this great road passed up to Laytonstone, now the sign of the Green Man upon the edge of Ep-

ping-forest, and crossing by Wanstead-house, the seat of Lord Tilney, went over the same river, which we now cross at Ilford, and passing that part of the great forest called Henault-forest, came into the present great road a little on this side the Whalebone-house.

HADAMAR, a small town of Nassau and Upper Rhine, in the Wetteraw, in Germany. It is the capital of a territory, bordering on the Electorate of Treves, with the title of a principality, before the extinction of that branch of the Nassau family, and has a good castle. It stands on the Lohn (Lahne) eighteen miles N. E. of Nassau city, and twenty N. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 7 min. 48 min. E.

HADDON, a noble palace of the Duke of Rutland, in the N. W. side of the Peak of Derbyshire, now entirely uninhabited. It was the ancient seat of the Vernons, some of whom were members of parliament as early as K. Edward III. and in Q. Elizabeth's reign. Sir George Vernon was styled King of the Peak, whose daughter marrying Thomas, son of the first Earl of Rutland, this estate came to the Mannets family.

HADDO'S HOLE, the N. division of the front or W. part of the great church, and cathedral of St. Giles's, in Edinburgh, in Scotland, so called from the Laird of Haddo, grandfather to the Earl of Aberdeen, whom the Covenanter's kept prisoner in a vault here, as a great royalist, till he was beheaded; the S. division of which is called the Tolbooth-kirk; and the great cross under the tower, the Old kirk.

HADDENHAM-LEVEL, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, which, containing about 6500 acres, was, thro' neglect of clearing the outlets into the sea, overflowed; upon which an act of parliament passed for draining and preserving this level, the soil of which is very rich and fertile.

HADERSLEBEN, a sea-port-town of Sleswick, in Denmark. It is watered on the W. by the lake of Haderleben, and on the E. by the canal or gulph, called Haderlesboerd, but so shallow near the town, that vessels of burthen are obliged to anchor two miles off. This gulph, into which the lake runs, is very narrow, and about nine miles lower falls into the Baltic sea. The town is well-built, having broad streets and uniform houses. It had formerly a strong castle on the top of a neighbouring hill, but demolished, and a new one built, called Hansburg, which stands on an island between the lake and gulph above-mentioned. On the W. of this castle stands the new town, which is better built than the old. The country round abounds with corn-fields, and excellent pastures, which, with the fish caught in the lake and gulph, render this place pretty flourishing. It is the capital of a considerable prefectorship, bounded on the N. by Jutland; on the E. by the Lesser Belt; on the W. by the German ocean; and on the S. by the bailiwicks of Apenrade, Tunder, and Lohn-closter. It is divided into the seven districts of Hardersleberharde, Tuserupharde, Gramharde, Froesharde, Kalfshinharde, Giddingharde, and Northerangtorpharde. Hadersleben lies near the Little Belt, forty miles S. E. of Rypen. It gave birth to King Frederic II. in 1534, and Frederic III. in 1609. Lat. 55 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 10 min. E.

HADHAM Little, or **HADHAM Parva**, a parish in Hertfordshire, where near Westleton-Green is a fortress, which seems to be of Roman work, there being about seven acres of rising ground inclosed within a vallum, the fosse of which is in some places still remaining. It lies a little N. of Bishops stortford; and is besides of note as being the burying-place of the Capels Earls of Essex.

HADDINGTON, or **EAST-LOTHIAN**, shire of, in the S. of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the firth of Forth; on the S. by Lammermuir-hills; and on the W. by Mid-Lothian or Edinburghshire. Its length, some reckon only thirteen (others twenty-two) miles, and its breadth twelve. It is fruitful in all sorts of grain, with pasture-grounds, store of coals and limestone, also some considerable woods, as Prestmennan, Colston, Humber, and Ormeiston. It feeds large numbers of sheep, especially about the hills of Lam-

mermuir, and near West Lammer-law. And from the western part to the sea, and all along to the E. it abounds with rabbits. In this shire are several salt-pans, where great quantities of white salt are made; and here was a considerable manufactory of broad-cloth made by English workmen, and English wool. But after the union of these two kingdoms, the English clothiers poured in such quantities of cloth, that they underfold the Scotch, so that the manufacture was dropt: yet the people employ themselves in spinning, dyeing, weaving, &c. In this county there are several convenient harbours, with some fishing towns; and every year about Lammass, or the first of August, there is a herring-fishery at Dunbar, where a sufficient quantity of excellent herrings are taken, both for home consumption and exportation.

HADDINGTON, *Hadina*, the shire-town of the last mentioned county, is a royal burgh, which, with Jedburgh, Dunbar, North-Berwick, and Lauder, sends a member alternately to the British parliament. It lies pleasantly on the river Tyne, over which is a handsome bridge of three large arches. It is a well-built town, with some very good houses, the streets well-paved, has a good market, and the seat of a presbytery, consisting of sixteen parishes. Here are the ruins of an old nunnery, which was founded by Prince Henry, son of St. David by his wife Ada, from which the latter town seems to derive its name. It has a good church of hewn-stone, to which is contiguous the chapel of the Lauderdale family, with their's and other very noble tombs; but the church-choir is down, roof and all. The post-house here is a very good inn, and used to be reckoned inferior to none on the London road; and this now is commonly the case over all the great roads of Scotland. In the minority of Queen Mary, the English seized and fortified this town, and stood out a long siege under Sir George Wilford, against Monsieur Deslie, who attacked it with 10,000 French and Germans, which occasioned considerable actions in the neighbourhood. But at last Henry Earl of Rutland coming with a great army raised the siege, and, after levelling the works, conducted the English in it home. It gives title of Earl to one of the Hamilton family, who have large estates and fine seats in the neighbourhood. No part in Scotland is surrounded with more little towns and houses of the nobility and gentry than this; among which Yester, the usual residence of the Marquis of Tweeddale, is one of the most pleasant, and has very fine and large plantations round it. Haddington lies eighteen miles E. of Edinburgh.

HADLER, **HUDELN**, or **HADELAND**, a small district, and the most northern part of the duchy of Bremen in Lower Saxony, Germany. It is contiguous to the bailiwick of Ritzbottle; and with its capital Otterndorff, on the river Medame, and the town of Hadeln, came from the Arch-bishop of Bremen, in the sixteenth century, to the house of Saxe-Lawenburg; but the male-line becoming extinct in 1689, and a dispute arising between the female heirs of that house and the King of Sweden, the Emperor put it under sequestration, and it is said still continues so.

HADLEY, or as the Saxons called it *Hadlega*, was formerly a town-corporate of Suffolk, and governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. But among other exertions of power by that unfortunate Prince King James II. a *quo warranto* was brought against its charter in the King's Bench, which has not since been renewed. It is a pretty large and populous town, and tolerably well-built; but lying in a bottom, is dirty in wet weather. It deals much in corn, and its weekly markets on Monday and Saturday are well stored with provisions. It is of some note for its woollen manufactures, though not so much as formerly. Its church standing near the middle of the town, is a handsome edifice, with a fine spire. It is famous for the martyrdom of Dr. Rowland Taylor, who was burnt at Aldham-common in that neighbourhood, anno 1555, as an inscription upon a stone on the spot still shews. It gave either name or birth to the inventor of the quadrant known under Hadley's quadrant. Here are kept annual fairs, on Witsun-Monday for toys; and October 10, for butter, cheese and

toys.

toys. It lies eighteen miles from Bury St. Edmunds, and sixty-four from London.

HADRAMUT, or **XAEL**, kingdom of, and a subdivision of Arabia Felix, in Asia. It is supposed to be the Hadramythena of the Ancients, and originally called *Hazarmouth*. This whole country is very barren, and in it are several sandy deserts of vast extent. The town of Hadramut is placed by the Arabian and Persian geographers about four days journey from the sea-coast, in lat. 16 deg. 56 min. N. and long. 50 deg. E. See **XAEL**.

HADSLEY, a seat in the N. part of the town of Royston in Hertfordshire, which was converted from a priory, and is now in the possession of the family of that name.

HADSTOCK, in the neighbourhood of Royston in Hertfordshire, is noted as upon its church-door the skin of a Danish King is nailed, if common report and the Tour through England may be credited.

HAELSINGLAND, a subdivision of the province of Nordland in Sweden. It is famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several places, and gave them their name; as likewise for its Runic inscriptions, &c.

HÆMUS, a famous mountain among the ancient poets, and the highest of all Romania in European Turkey. It divides this province on the N. from Bulgaria. It joins the Scardi mountains which separate Macedonia from Romania.

HAERLEM. See **HARLEM**.

HAGENAW, or **HAGUENAW**, a small, but fortified town of Lower Alsace, with only a wall and ditch, in a territory of its name in Germany, but now belonging to France. It lies between two ridges of hills, along meadows on the right and left side of the river Mother, which divides it almost into two equal parts, called the old and new town. It has about 250 houses, which contain 2600 inhabitants. It was often taken and retaken in the wars between the Imperialists and French in the last century and beginning of this. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 48 min. E.

Of the same name is a forest in its neighbourhood, which is five German miles long, and four broad, belonging partly to the King, and partly to the town.

HAGIAZ, or **MECCA**, a province of Arabia Felix, in Asia. It lies on the east coast of the Red sea. Its capital is Mecca.

HAGIR, **HAGIAR**, or **EGRA**, a town of Mecca and Arabia Felix, in Asia. It lies on the coasts of the Red sea, and was anciently called Petra Deserti. Here are the tombs of the schoada or martyrs, who died in the fight against the prophet Musilmah, pretending to the same commission that Mahomet was exercising in Hagiaz, but was at length defeated and killed. It was the capital as well as retreat of the Carmaths, a sort of rebels which infested these territories a considerable time, so that the pilgrimages and caravans to Mecca were laid aside. Here is a stone-castle called Hagiaira. It stands about eighty-seven miles N. of Yambo, and sixty-four N. W. of Medina. Lat. 25 deg. 57 min. N. long. 38 deg. 50 min. E.

Of the same name is another city, but in the opposite frontiers of Yemen, near those of Arabia Deserta, confining on the desert of Irah, and the country of Dhana to the E. In Latin it is called *Heratum*, *Curtiacopolis*, and *Mons regalis*. Lat. 29 deg. N. long. 44 deg. 16 min. E.

HAGUE, in Latin *Haga Comitum*, in Dutch *Den Haga*, or *S'Gravenhaage*, i. e. the Count's grove, from the wood near it, where the Earls of Holland had a seat, and in French *La Haye*. It is a town of Holland, one of the seven united provinces, is surrounded with fine meadows and groves, but has no walls, and therefore reckoned only a village, but the largest and neatest in all Europe, if not in the whole world, for the breadth of its streets, nobleness of its buildings, beauty of its canals, delightful shade of its trees, and the civility of its inhabitants, enjoying all the privileges of a city, except that of sending deputies to the assembly of the States. It stands on a dry soil, something higher than the rest of the country, but without any inconveniency to the passage-boats on its canals, which go to and

from the Hague with equal facility. The inhabitants breathe a finer air than those of the other cities of Holland; and have more agreeable scenes without the town for health and recreation. On the S. is a large extent of fine meadows and the city of Delft, on the E. is the principal canal, on the N. a pleasant wood, and on the W. the walk to Scheeveling, and to the sea; the paths or walks all round it being paved with bricks, and shaded with several rows of trees.

Ever since William II. Count of Holland, and King of the Romans, removed his court hither from S'Gravenhage twelve miles off, in the year 1250, it has been the seat of the government; and since the commencement of the Republic in 1579, it may in effect be looked upon as the capital of the seven united provinces: and for extent, number of people, and opulence, it may be ranked among the best cities of Europe of the second class. It takes up almost two hours to walk round it, contains above 5000 houses, in which are between 40 and 50,000 souls. It is surrounded with a beautiful canal, over which are several draw-bridges; but these being never drawn up, you may enter the Hague at all hours. This canal is bordered with a walk of lofty and shady trees. In the palace called *Het Binnen-hoff*, or inner Court, which stands almost in the center of the Hague, meet the provincial states of Holland, and the states general, as well as the council of state, &c. and the supreme courts of justice in different apartments: and here foreign ministers are admitted to public audience, and all matters relating to the state are transacted: in it also is an apartment for the Stadtholder. It is moated about on three sides, and on the fourth is washed by the Vyver or fish-pond. To it are three entrances over the like number of draw-bridges. The buildings are old, irregular, and not very magnificent. The French church is also here, and a large hall of Gothic architecture; through it are several entrances into the several chambers of the states, and it answers to that of Westminster, though far from being so magnificent. It is roofed with wood from Ireland. Close to this court is the elegant palace of Prince Maurice of Orange, the furniture and timber work of which was burnt in 1707; but having been since repaired by the mortgagers, it is hired by the government for lodging Ambassadors, during the three days that the States defray their expences, &c. King Charles was lodged there many days, before he set out on his return to his dominions. *Het Buyton-hoff*, or the outer court, is much larger, and more open than the inner. At the gate out of it into the plaats, is the prison for state-criminals, where the unfortunate De Wits met their fate. To the W. of this palace is a large square, with good houses and fine walks of trees, something like St. James's park, in Westminster, where the deputy of each city of the united provinces has a house. Notwithstanding the populousness of this place, and the great resort of people of rank to it, here are only two churches: one of which, namely the great church opposite to the town-house, is large, and has a very high steeple. Among others, here is the famous Admiral Opdam's monument, erected at the charge of the republic, who was killed when his ship was blown up in 1666, in an engagement with the English; and in this church is a magnificent organ. Near this church is the anatomical hall, where a professor of anatomy dissects publicly, and reads lectures. The Jewish synagogue is a very neat structure. The Spanish Ambassador has a large hotel here, this being the only crown that has a house for its minister at the Hague; near it is a house where a certain number of decayed French Protestant gentlewomen are maintained by a foundation of Queen Mary, consort to King William III. the lands given for it being in England. Nicoo's hospital, built by one Newport a woollen-draper, for sixty poor widows, half Roman Catholics and half Protestants, is one of the most beautiful of that kind. The hospitals here for sick, aged, or distracted, are under very good regulations, as also the prisons, where both men and women must work for their livelihood. Among the many streets in the Hague, that called the Prince-graft is the most beautiful and magnificent in Europe. It is near half a mile long, proportionably

proportionably broad and straight: a fine canal adorned with trees on both sides runs through the middle of it. The bridges over it are of hewn stone, with iron-rails. The buildings resemble palaces more than private houses, and are inhabited by persons of the first rank. The Hague lies two miles from Scheveling, a village on the sea-coast to the N. W. eight S. W. from Leyden, and fifteen N. W. from Rotterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

HAJACAN, or **HANGUCHAN**, one of the provinces of the western divisions of Indostan, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is bounded by Cabul to the N. Persia to the W. Moulton to the S. and part of Attock and Penjab to the E. They and Cabul are the furthest provinces of the Mogul to the N. W. Its extent is 334 miles from N. to S. and 225 from E. to W. It is inhabited by a hardy people called Bulloches or Blotions, who worship the sun. They principally subsist by letting out camels, and conducting the caravans; they will venture their lives rather than lose any thing.

HAICK, a market-town in the shire of Roxburgh, and S. of Scotland. It lies on the river Teviot, has a handsome church, with a tower, and used to have a good grammar-school, where the late Mr. John Anderson of Inverness, no mean grammarian, taught with reputation for many years. It belongs to the ducal family of Buccleugh: eight miles from Jedburgh, and thirty-three from Edinburgh.

HAILBRON, or **HEILBRUNNE**, i. e. salubrious springs, so called from its medicinal waters, formerly resorted to both for drinking and bathing. It is an imperial city of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, one of the circles of Germany; and stands in a fruitful country on the river Neckar, over which it has a fine stone-bridge. It is walled, and has been often taken; and once, when plundered of every thing but the effects of the clergy, these the burghers seized, that themselves might not be the only sufferers. The French took it in 1688; but soon quitting it, they demolished the fortifications, which Prince Lewis of Baden repaired. The public and many of the private buildings here are beautiful, the streets neat, the market-place spacious, and the town-house remarkable for its clock, something like that of Strasburg. The magistrates and inhabitants are Lutherans, and they have a good trade, and several annual fairs. From four villages in its neighbourhood, they have plenty of wine, corn, fish, wild fowl, and venison. In its territory are reckoned no less than 200 springs, the most noted of which is under the great church of St. Quilian. Here are two remarkable mills, one of which turns thirteen great mill-stones. Several diets and assemblies have been holden here, the records of which were burnt with the town-house. Here is only one Roman Catholic church of the Teutonic order, and an asylum to criminals, except they are assassins; in which latter case no regard is paid to the privileges of the commendarie. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and thirty N. of Stuttgart. Lat. 49 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

HAIMBURG. See **HAINBURG**.

HAINAN, or **AYNAN**, an island of China, in Asia. It is of an oval form, about 300 miles in circuit, with gold and silver-mines therein, and a pearl-fishery. Here is said to be a petrifying lake. It lies between lat. 18 and 20 N. and between long. 107 and 110 E.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands, the northern part of which is subject to the house of Austria, and the southern to the crown of France. It is bounded to the N. by Brabant and Flanders, to the E. by Namur and Liege, to the S. by the Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and to the W. by the river Scheld, which separates it from Artois, and another part of Flanders. Its capital is Mons.

The Germans call this province *Henegow*, and in Latin *Hannonia*, anciently *Saltus Carbonarius*, from the store of charcoal made in its woods. Its extent from N. to S. is about fifty-five miles, and from W. to E. about forty-eight. It bears the title of a county. The air here is temperate, and the soil very fruitful, being watered by several rivers and lakes; so that in most

places the country abounds with fresh meadows, good pastures, and profitable fruit-trees; but especially great plenty of corn. Here are also lead and iron mines, with quarries of excellent marble. Its principal rivers are the Sambro, the Scheld, the Digne, and the Haine, the latter river almost dividing French Hainault from Austrian Hainault.

This province was anciently inhabited by the Nervii, the fiercest nation among the Gauls, says Caesar, fought admirably well on foot, but were very indifferent horsemen. He had much trouble to subdue them; but he compassed it at last, and Augustus placed them under the Belgia Secunda. Their capital was Bavacum, now Bayay. The remains of several Roman highways and causeways are still to be met with in this province. It has passed successively from that time thro' the hands of several masters. It is reckoned to contain twenty-four walled towns, and 950 villages; among which are three principalities, Barbançon, Ligne, and Chimay, four earldoms, forty-four ancient baronies, twelve peerdoms, and twenty-seven abbeys. It has no bishopric, the greatest part being under the Archbishop of Cambray, and a few places under Liege and Arras. The high bailiff is governor of the province, and independent of the Governor General of the Netherlands, and the council of state. The provincial states consist of the clergy, nobility, and commoners, meeting in a body but once a year, when subsidies are to be granted the sovereign. But a kind of standing committee resides at Mons.

The present division of this province is into Austrian and French Hainault. The former has been described above, in the several accounts of the province: the extent of the latter from E. to W. is about fifty miles, and its greatest breadth from S. to N. about twenty. It is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Douay, and the Governor General of the French Netherlands; but there is a particular governor with staff officers established in every city.

HAINBURG, or **HAIMBURG**, in Latin called *Hamburgum Austria*, in contradistinction to another town of that name. It lies in Lower Austria, in Germany, on the S. side of the Danube, directly opposite to the fall of the Marave or March into that river. It was formerly the metropolis of Austria, and seat of its Dukes, and one of the greatest marts in these parts, till about 1200 Leopold VI. transferred its staple to Vienna. Since which the inhabitants subsist only by the culture of their lands and vineyards, having now plenty of corn and wine. It confines on Hungary. Here are mineral waters, which are warmed for bathing. The ruins of its walls and fortifications are still visible. Its neighbouring mountain of the same name, is noted for breeding the best hawks in the Empire, which are called falcons and fakers. It lies forty miles E. of Vienna, in lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 17 deg. 14 min. E.

HAINÉ, a river in Hainault, a province of the Netherlands, from which it takes its name, runs through it from E. to W. It waters Binch, Mons, and St. Ghilian; after which it unites with the Scheld a little below Conde. The places belonging to the French lie to the S. of that river, and those parts which the house of Austria have kept, lie to the N. of it.

HALABAS, or **PRUYA**, a city of the Hither India, and kingdom of Bengal, in Asia. It is the capital of a province of the same name, is populous, and about four leagues in compass. It stands at the confluence of the Ganges and Jemma, being subject to the Great Mogul, whose governor resides in a stately palace in a peninsula, surrounded with a triple wall and deep moat. In the building of it, the Mogul Eckbar is said to have employed 20,000 men for several years. There is an obelisk of hard red stone, above sixty feet high, with inscriptions not now legible. Vast numbers of pilgrims and faquires, or priests, resort to the pagods under this arched structure, which they ascribe to Adam and Eve. It lies 215 miles E. of Agra. Lat. 26 deg. 42 min. N. long. 82 deg. 51 min. E.

HALBERSTADT, principality of, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is a small province belonging to the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, for whose ancestors the bishopric was secularized at the reformation.

tion. It is bounded to the N. E. by the duchy of Magdeburg, to the S. by the principality of Anhalt, to the W. by the archbishopric of Hildesheim, to the E. by part of the electorate of Saxony, and to the N. by Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle. It is thirty (others forty) miles in length, and thirty-five (but fifteen) in breadth from S. to N. The soil is good, yielding plenty of corn, and in its forests is store of venison and other game. Its largest park is the Hackel, in the middle of the country. The north-west parts are full of fens, through which dykes and roads are thrown up towards Brunswic, Helmstadt, &c.

HALBERSTADT, the capital of the last-mentioned principality of its name. It stands on the river Hothem. Charlemagne made it a bishopric in 780. History gives an account of forty-eight of their Bishops; mostly of the house of Brunswic, and more distinguished as soldiers than scholars. Their forty-fourth Bishop, Henry Julius of Brunswic, introduced Luther's reformation in 1591. The forty-eighth, and last Bishop, Leopold William of Austria, restored popery; but the Swedes retaking the town, introduced Lutheranism again, and kept possession of the city and diocese, till its secularization by the peace of Westphalia. It is a well-built town, the streets are straight and uniform, and many of the buildings fair and stately. But the most remarkable is an inn called the Commis or Factory, which is reckoned the largest in Europe, with the best accommodation. Its trade is inconsiderable by reason of the smallness of its river; but much frequented as the seat of the regency and courts of justice. Its cathedral, a free-stone pile, is adorned with remarkable statues, and has a chapter, to which Protestants and Catholics are equally admitted, and both are allowed their public worship. Behind the choir is an image of the virgin, with seventy-two titles of honour. Here are several convents, of which that of the Recollects is the most beautiful, with a very fine church. This town is strong and populous, and has six gates, with a town-house. The building upon and about the hill are called the town, those below it the suburbs. On the top of an eminence, in an esplanade, stand two churches, and the canons houses. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Brunswic, and forty-one S. W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52 deg. 7 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.

HALDENSTEIN, an independent barony, in the league of the house of God, a subdivision of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It has a fine strong castle upon a high rock. The whole territory is about half a mile in length, in a barren soil at the foot of the Alps, where it has scarcely any breadth, under the protection of the Grisons: otherwise these baronies are free, and have all the rights of sovereignty.

HALEM, or **HALEN**, a very small town of Louvain and Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, upon the river Geete, and confines of Liege. It lies thirteen miles from Louvain towards the N. E. ten from Arschot towards the S. E. and thirty W. of Maestricht.

HALESWORTH, a large and populous town of Suffolk, N. E. of Framlingham, on the river Blythe, which runs through it. The streets are clean and paved. Its church is very neat within. This place is noted for linen-yarn spun in it, and in the adjacent villages. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fair on St. Luke's day October 18, for Scottish beasts. It has a charity-school by the endowment of Richard Porter, Esq; and lies ten miles from Eye, and ninety-seven from London.

HALIBAS. See **HALABAS**, in Bengal, Asia.

HALICARNASSUS, formerly an opulent city, and strong sea-port, with two havens, and once the metropolis of all Caria and Doris, in Asia. It was the residence of the Carian Monarchs, particularly Mausolus, whose tomb (all sepulchral monuments being hence called Mausoleum) erected by his Queen Artemisia, and justly esteemed one of the wonders of the world, added a new lustre to this city. It is placed between the Jasic and Ceramic gulphs. It gave birth to two celebrated historians, Herodotus and Dionysius; the latter distinguished by the surname of Halicarnassus or Halicarnassus. No. 51. Vol. II.

carnassensis. Its ruins still visible, the Turks now call Neli, being nothing else than an uninhabited heap.

HALICZ, a district of, otherwise called Pocutia, the S. E. part of Red Russia, in Poland. It is bounded to the S. and W. by the mountains of Transylvania, and to the E. by Moldavia. It gives rise to the river Niester, which divides it into two parts.

HALICZ, one of the principal towns of the last-mentioned district of its name, though now in a declining state, was formerly the metropolis of a little kingdom. It had afterwards its own Dukes, and lastly was the see of an Archbishop, translated from Lemberg, but afterwards restored to it. 'Tis a large place, at the confluence of the Niester and Pruth, and defended by a castle: but the houses are of timber. The inhabitants are boorish, and more addicted to husbandry than trade. It lies forty-two miles S. E. from Lemberg.

HALIFAX, or **HALLIFAX**, a borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the left side of the river Calder, extending from W. to E. upon the gentle declivity of a hill. It is the most populous, if not the most extensive parish in all England, being twelve miles broad, and above thirty in circuit, with twelve chapels of ease in it, under the mother-church of Halifax, which is a vicarage; two of these are parochial, besides sixteen meeting-houses; all which, except those belonging to the Quakers, are called chapels, most of them having bells and burying grounds. In Queen Elizabeth's reign they sent 12,000 men to join her forces against the Rebels, under the Earl of Westmoreland. In Camden's days it was commonly said, that they reckoned more men in their parish, than any kind of animal whatever: notwithstanding a barren soil, such was the industry of the people in their application to the cloth-trade, that they became very rich. If such was the condition of the place then, it has increased one fourth within these sixty years. For, besides the great demand for kerseys to clothe the armies abroad, in which manufacture they have been long employed, and still is carried on, they have lately entered into that of shalloons, of which 100,000 pieces are made here in a year. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer has traded by commission for 60,000 l. per annum to Holland and Hamburg, in the single article of kerseys. In this and the neighbouring towns they are so much taken up with the woollen manufacture, that they scarcely sow more corn than will feed their cocks and hens, being furnished with this, and other articles of provisions, from the other Ridings, and circumjacent counties. The weekly market here, which is on Thursday, is crowded with such vast numbers of people for selling their manufactures, and buying provisions, particularly in September and October, that none in the N. of England exceed its resort, except those of Leeds and Wakefield. Here is an annual fair June 24, for horses: though the site of Halifax, and its neighbouring parts is mountainous, it is one continued village as it were, and supplied by nature with two things essentially necessary to the business carried on here, namely coals, and running water on the tops of the highest hills. The land is parcelled out into small inclosures, from two to six or seven acres each, with generally a house to them, and to every house a tenter, and almost on every tenter a piece of cloth, kersey and shalloon, and the usual appendage of a horse and milch-cow. The church of Halifax is a stately and venerable pile, with several monuments, most of them very ancient. Besides other charities, here is a good hospital endowed by Mr. Waterhouse, for twelve poor and aged people, with a work-house for twenty children, the overseers of which has 45 l. a year; he also left a yearly salary to the preachers of the twelve chapelries, with other benefactions, by one Mr. Crowther a clothier, as 10 l. for ever to the poor, and 20 l. to Queen Elizabeth's free school. At the time when the woollen manufactures of Halifax begun, as cloths were left out all night upon the tenters, a severe law was made against stealing them, which lodged a power of life and death in the magistrates of Halifax, when the fact was committed within the vicarage and liberties of the forest of Hardwick, and the value stolen was above threepence

pence halfpenny. Upon the offender being sentenced or acquitted, which was commonly done within three market-days, in the former case, he was executed by means of an axe drawn up by a pulley, and fastened with a pin to the side of a wooden engine, which when pulled out, the axe fell swiftly down, and did its office. The base on which this engine stood, is still remaining. The base on which this engine stood, with steps up to it, being a square foundation of stone, with steps up to it, though the instrument has been removed ever since through the instrument it is said the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, caused a model to be taken, and had it set up at Edinburgh, where it is still used under the name of the *Maiden*; but his own head was the first that hanseled it some years afterwards. The severity of this proceeding so intimidated the country-people, that hence arose the proverbial litany all over Yorkshire, from Hell, Hull, and Halifax, &c. Hull being included, on account of their rigid discipline of whipping foreign beggars out of that town, unless a casual concurrence of these three words in the same initial letter contributed a good deal to its origin. The roads to Halifax used to be extremely bad, and except at the West entrance, almost inaccessible; but several acts of parliament have lately passed to amend them, and by that means facilitate the communication all around, to the great trading towns, and even to the city of York. Halifax gave birth to John de Sacro Bosco, or furnished of Halifax, the principal mathematician and astronomer of his age, in the university of Paris, and to the late celebrated Archbishop Tillotson. It sends two representatives to parliament, gave formerly title of Marquis to the Saville family, and now those of Baron and Earl to a branch of the Mountagues, who at present is first Lord of trade and plantations. It lies eight miles from Blackstone-edge, and 199 from London.

HALIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, in North America. It lies on a fine harbour, in the bay of Chibouctou. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 64 deg. 12 min. W.

HALING, the larger of two islands, the other called Thorney, on the coast not far from Havant, in Hampshire; each of which has a parish-church belonging to it.

HALL, in Latin *Holla* or *Halle*, a town in the territory of Mons, and province of Hainault, in the Austrian Low Countries. It lies in a very fruitful soil on the river Senne, which runs through it.

Hall was formerly well-fortified with strong ramparts, which have been demolished since, and its gates taken down in 1677. The French plundered it in 1691. It has been again fortified and well-garrisoned for the security of Brussels.

This place is principally remarkable for a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary two feet long, enshrined in gold, with a crown of the same metal, holding in one hand the image of our Saviour, and in the other a gilt rose. It stands in a chapel of St. Martin's church. To it is a great resort of votaries on the first Sunday in September. Several considerable gifts have been made to it by Kings and Princes at different times; and the neighbouring towns and villages still send it presents. The learned Lipsius employed his pen and exposed himself in writing the miracles of that image, under the title of *Virgo Hallensis*. Here the Jesuits have a convent, in which they teach polite literature. It lies eight miles S. of Brussels. Lat. 50 deg. 42 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

HALL, a territory of Franconia, in Germany, lying between Limburg and Hohenloe, to the N. and N. E. of the former temporal jurisdiction. It is about twelve miles long, and five broad.

HALL, the capital, and the only remarkable place of the last-mentioned temporal jurisdiction of its name, is noted for its salt-works.

HALL, an imperial town of Wirtemberg, and county of Oetingen, in Suabia, one of the circles of Germany; though the *Matricula* places it in Franconia, on which however it confines, as it does on several other countries. It stands among steep rocks and mountains, upon

the river Kocher, has plenty of fresh water; but owes its origin to its salt springs, the produce of which, though not white and piquant, is carried to Nuremberg. Here is a bridge over the river leading to its suburbs. Most of its ancient records were burnt in 1376. Its first settlers erected seven towers or forts, hence called *Sieben Burgen*; some part of which is still to be seen; particularly one near St. Michael's church, since converted into a nunnery; and round the place are about forty castles still standing. The burghers having been excluded by the nobility from the most important affairs, took up arms, and in two squables, the last of which was in 1512, the nobles were obliged to give them up the point; so that the burghers have considerable privileges, particularly the coinage of money; and hence the little old pieces called *Hallers* derive their name. The magistracy are Protestants, as are most of the inhabitants; but the Emperor's Preteur has almost the whole power, and presides in their meetings. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Heilbron. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E.

HALL, a town of Tirol Proper, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It is reckoned the second city of Tirol, and called *Inn-dhale*, to distinguish it from other towns in Germany, as lying on the river Inn. It is famous for its salt-works, which employ several hundred men, both in making the salt and cutting the fuel. The principal of them are in the mountains, about four miles from the town; the water of which, after standing a month in trenches there, is conveyed to town by troughs in order to be boiled.

When Mr. Addison was here, they made at the rate of 800 loaves a week, each loaf weighing 400 weight; and after defraying all charges, the Emperor's clear profit was no more than 200,000 crowns. The fuel swims down to the salt-works by the river *Inn*, its course being shut up between a double range of mountains mostly covered with fir-woods. After the peasants have felled, barked, and cut the trees into shape, they are tumbled down the mountains; and other rivers also bring their quota's of timber into the *Inn*; vast quantities of which are taken up at Inspruck, and the rest passes on to Hall. Here they coin great quantities of specie from the silver and copper taken out of the Tirol mines, in which 7000 men, women, and children, are said to be constantly employed; and the water is brought to it by wooden-pipes. They drive a considerable trade here in copper and tin, as well as salt, the vent of these commodities being very much promoted by the river Inn, which becomes navigable at this place: so that notwithstanding its vicinity to Inspruck, Hall is almost as populous as that capital. The Jesuits have a fine house and noble church, with large gardens. The dresses here are very odd, the inhabitants wearing hats of all colours. The salt they themselves draw in little carts. From this town the road to Inspruck is very straight and even, the distance being about ten miles N. E. of the latter. Lat. 47 deg. 25 min. N. long. 11 deg. 36 min. E.

HALL, territory of, called by the maps the duchy of Saxe-hall, though it never was one, lies between the county of Mansfeldt and the duchy of Saxe-Mersburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is about fifty-seven miles long, and twelve broad.

HALL, the capital of the last mentioned jurisdiction of its name, called *Halla Magdeburgica*, and *Halla Saxonum*; to distinguish it from those in Suabia, Tirol, &c. It lies on the confines of the duchy of Saxony Proper, upon the river Saal, or Sala; and belongs to the King of Prussia as Elector of Brandenburg, to whose ancestors, after the secularization of the archbishopric of Magdeburg by the peace of Westphalia, this town was yielded. It is an imperial city; and suffered much in the civil wars of the empire, having been successively taken by the Imperialists and Swedes. In the town are four salt-springs, and 150 in the neighbourhood. Some of the pits belong to the Elector; others are hereditary to particular families, and the rest granted for life. They are very different in their nature, are used for bathing in, and a spirit is extracted

tracted from the water. The town is neatly built on the side of a delightful hill, covered with vines. Its inhabitants are reckoned to speak the best German in all the empire; and are particularly commended for their polite behaviour. Their churches are handsome structures; the most remarkable of which is that in the market-place, adorned with fine paintings, by Luke Cranach; and has a fine library. Here is a famous university, founded in 1694 by the Elector, Frederic the Great, who was afterwards the first King of Prussia; and from him called *Academia Fredericiana*. It is said to have the advantage of that of Leipzig, not only in having more able professors, but on account of the cheapness of living here, and the regularity of the students, who are not so profuse as at Leipzig. Their divines are looked upon as the strictest among all the Lutherans, in point of doctrine. Here is a very considerable hospital, both on account of the buildings, as well as the number of scholars, mechanics and poor: it was built by Dr. Franks, without any certain fund at first, but very numerous charitable contributions have since brought it to a flourishing state. The Calvinists here meet for public worship in the collegiate-church; but the church belonging to the French refugees is at Moritzburg. In the suburbs is a palace with gardens, near the river Saal. It is subject to Prussia, forty-one miles S. of Magdeburg. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 17 min. E.

HALLAMSHIRE, a tract of land near Sheffield, in Yorkshire. See SHEFFIELD.

HALLAND, a subdivision of South Gothland, in Sweden. It lies along the coast, at the entrance of the Baltic, and opposite to Jutland, in Denmark. It is fourteen miles long, and four broad at its S. extremity. The salmon caught in its rivers are the best in all Sweden.

HALLATON, a market-town of Leicestershire, in the midst of a rich soil. It has three annual fairs; namely, on Holy Thursday, May 23, and June 13, all for horses, horned-cattle, pewter, brags and cloaths. It lies twelve miles S. from the town of Leicester, and eighty from London.

HALLDOWN, a dry and healthful common near Exeter, in Devonshire, about seven miles long, and three broad, though separated by some inclosed grounds, of a pretty good soil, it seems to be the same with that of Dartmore-forest, and the downy parts of Ashburton, Ilington, Bridford, &c. Upon it is a handsome seat of the same name, belonging to Sir Thomas Chudleigh.

HALLEIN, by the Latins called *Halliola* and *Hallula*, a town in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, Germany, upon the river Saltza. It stands in a valley crossed by three rivers, principally formed by torrents from the mountains, which bring down a vast deal of floating-timber, stopped by piles in the rivers, and laid up for the salt-works, which are very considerable here: their produce is carried in great quantities through Bavaria and a corner of Tirol, into Switzerland, where it is paid for in French money, there being scarcely any other coin current in Bavaria. To the W. of the town is a large high mountain, the earth of which thrown into large trenches, and filled with fresh water, stands for three or four weeks, and is afterwards boiled for salt. This mountain is pierced in a thousand places: the caverns or salt-pits of which are much visited by travellers, properly accounted, and with a great deal of ceremony, preceded by guides. In one of these, 6300 feet deep, was found, it is said, in the midst of a salt-rock, anno 1563, a human body uncorrupted, and in a very antique dress. Boats are continually going up and down the river with salt made here, for Saltzburg; and on the opposite side of the river are copper forges for melting the ore dug in the archbishopric. It lies ten miles S. of Saltzburg-city. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

HALLMAKER, or **HALNAKER**, a handsome seat of the late Earl of Derby, in Suffex. It lies near Goodwood. The antique part, to which the Earl made considerable improvements, is the remains of a castle formerly belonging to the Delawars. From its front windows is a fine prospect of the sea. It has a small, but beautiful park.

HALLEN, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Gheet. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 5 deg. 12 min. E.

HALLER, another town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries. It lies twelve miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. E.

HALLGARTH, a handsome register-office, in the town of Beverley, in Yorkshire. See BEVERLEY.

HALMSTADT, or **HELMSTEDE**, a pleasant well-built port-town, and the capital of Halland, a subdivision of South Gothland, in Sweden. It is a place of trade, and lies at the mouth of the Nissa, on the Cate-gate. It is famous for its salmon. In 1619 King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and King Christian IV. of Denmark, had a friendly interview here: the latter had fortified it; but was yielded to Sweden by the treaty of Brombo in 1645; and in its neighbourhood Charles XI. of Sweden obtained a victory over the Danes. It lies eighty-six (forty-six) miles S. of Gottenburg. Lat. 56 deg. 39 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E. See HELMSTADT.

HALSTEAD, a market-town of Essex, famous for its manufacture of bays. Here are kept two annual fairs, on May 6, and October 29, both for cattle. It lies sixteen miles from Chelmsford, and forty-five from London.

HALTON, or **HAULT**, i. e. high-town, in Cheshire; it stands on a hill. Here Hugh Lupus, the nephew of William the Conqueror, built a castle, which is still a goodly structure. But coming afterwards to the crown, it is now a considerable member of the duchy of Lancaster, with a large jurisdiction round it, a court of record, prison, &c. At Michaelmas a law-day is kept at the castle, and once a fortnight a court to determine all matters within their jurisdiction: but felons and thieves are carried to Chester. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on Lady-day. It lies two miles from Frodesham.

HALTWESEL, or **HALTWISTLE**, a market-town of Northumberland. It lies thirty-two miles from Newcastle, and 257 from London. Here are two annual fairs, May 14, and November 22, principally for horned-cattle, few horses or sheep, linen and woollen Scotch cloth.

HAM, a village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, where, close by the river, is a most delightful palace, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Lauderdale, now possessed by the Earl of Dysart. King Charles II. was very much at this house, and extremely pleased with it. The avenues to the land-side lead up to the village of Peterham, where the wall of New-park comes also close to the town on the other side. It lies near Richmond; and has an annual fair, May 29, for pedlary-wares.

Ham, W. and E. two villages of Essex near each other. West-Ham is the largest, lying S. E. of Plaistow, and about six miles from London. Of the same name are several other places in England.

HAM, the capital of the county of Marck, in Westphalia, in Germany: it stands on the river Lippe, was anciently a hans-town. But though the adjacent country abounds with corn, hemp, flax, it is now a poor place, subsisting principally by lodging travellers between Brandenburg, &c. and the Netherlands. It belongs to the King of Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1673, but restored the following year. It lies twenty miles S. of Munster. Lat. 51 deg. 35 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. E.

HAM, a small town of Picardy, in France; it has a fortified castle on the river Somme, lying in a morass.

HAMADAN, a large town of Persian-Iraq, a province of Persia, in Asia. It stands at the foot of a mountain, from which several springs issue, that water the neighbouring country, and render it fruitful in corn. It abounds also in cattle, butter, and cheese, hides, and tobacco. Here is a stage of the caravans to Mecca. The air is unhealthy, and so is the water. Here are more Jews than in any other town of Persia, who flock also thither to see the tombs of Esther and Mordecai in their synagogue. It lies 221 miles N. W. of Ispahan, and

and 225 N. E. of Bagdat. Lat. 34 deg 59 min. N. long. 47 deg. 41 min. E. See AMADAN.

HAMBATA, a middling town of Quito, and jurisdiction of its own name, in South America. It stands in a wide plain at the foot of a mountain. On the N. side runs a large river, over which is a bridge, it being never fordable by reason of its depth and extreme rapidity. The number of inhabitants amount to 8 or 9000. The houses are of unburnt bricks, and low, from a precaution against the earthquakes. Here is a parish-church, two chapels of ease, and a Franciscan convent. The earthquakes which made such havoc at Latacunga, improved also fatal to this place. The earth near it opened in several places; and on its S. side is a chasm still to be seen, four or five feet broad, and about a league in length, running N. and S. On the N. side of the river are several such openings. The eruptions from Mount Carguairaso greatly increased the shock, a torrent which precipitated from the mountains sweeping every thing before it; of this a track is still visible on the S. side of the town. Courage is an immediate quality of the natives; but blended with such vices, that their neighbours, in all dealings with them, take care to guard equally against their deceit and violence. The bread made here is famous all over the province, being sent to Quito and other places, without losing any thing of its goodness by length of time.

HAMBLETON-DOWN, a place near the city of York, where races are run, particularly the King's plate of an hundred guineas by five year-olds.

HAMBURGH, formerly the metropolis, not only of the district of Stormar, but of all Holstein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, till it became an Imperial free city. It is large and very populous, lying on the N. side of the river Elbe, with a harbour. It lies partly on islands, and partly on the continent; and has a territory for twelve miles round belonging to it, in which are several large villages and fine seats. Charlemagne built a fort here, and erected a church, the only one in Hamburg for 350 years. It has undergone many revolutions since, and is now greatly increased. Its streets are spacious, and its houses built of brick being very high, make a grand appearance. This is the second of the hanseatic union, and one of the principal among them. The town being naturally strong, is as well fortified by art as a place of its magnitude can well admit of. From its situation it has all possible advantages for trade, both foreign and domestic. To its merchants of all nations resort, whose goods are sent up the Elbe into the heart of Germany. For several miles about the town on the land-side are very elegant gardens and seats; and the shipping coming up to their doors to lade and unlade, the tide flowing 16 miles beyond it: so that Hamburg has such a port and river, as nothing in Europe exceeds, unless it be the Thames. Besides the Elbe, which enters the German ocean below the town, there is a canal opened into the river Trave, for the sake of a communication with Lubeck and the Baltic sea, without the trouble of going round the coast of Jutland and the Scaw, and the obstructions of the toll, and other difficulties of the Sund. Its trade is very considerable: for the Elbe, and many other navigable rivers falling into it, after a course thro' some of the richest and most trading parts of Germany, furnish this city with all the products and manufactures of Austria, Bohemia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. By the Havel and Spree it trades with the Electorate of Brandenburg; and by a canal from the Spree to the Oder, its commerce is extended into Silesia, Moravia, Poland, and almost to Hungary; so that it has more manufactures and goods for exportation than most of the cities in Europe. The principal merchandize it exports, especially to Great Britain, is linen of several countries and forts, well known in London; also great quantities of linen-yarn, tin-plates, wire of iron, brass and steel, clap-boards, pipe-staves, and other timber, kid-skins and corn.

The chief articles which they import from abroad, are the woollen-manufactures of England; the value of which from Yorkshire only, and generally shipped at Hull, is reckoned above 100,000*l.* English stockings

alone come to above 20,000*l.* per annum. In short, all the English goods vended here amount to several hundred pounds. The English merchants in particular make an extraordinary figure here, forming a body with several privileges; they are called the English Hans or Society; as in London, the Hamburg company. They have a church and minister of their own, the English being very numerous, this being the staple of their trade. In Queen Anne's reign they had a grant from the city of importing herrings, as well as the Dutch. The Hamburgers drive also a very considerable trade into Russia and Livonia: and for the goods which they send into the N. part of the empire and into Poland, they have a return, not only in linen-yarn and fine flax, but in honey, wax, aniseed, lintseed, drugs, &c. all which come by the navigation of the Oder into the Spree, and from thence into the Elbe, without the least interruption from the Danes.

Above 200 English ships alone come into this harbour in a year, though mostly from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, paying them double freight, as being free from the Turks by their Mediterranean passes. This city has a good share in the Greenland whale-fishery, having commonly fifty or sixty ships in this trade every year; so that they export great quantities of oil and whale-bone, though from their vast trade up the Elbe, they buy also from the Dutch more than their own ships can supply them. In time of war they fit out ships of force to convey their merchant-men, which are numerous: and may be said to be strong at land as well as sea, being able to arm 12 or 14,000 men; and they have a constant garrison of near 2000.

Besides the beer brewed here, vast quantities of which are exported, and consequently bringing a considerable revenue to the government, they have erected several manufactures; particularly weaving of damasks, brocades, velvets, and other rich silks, sugar-baking, the muscovado for which is indeed chiefly from London, and lastly callico-printing: from all which, besides several other branches of trade, Hamburg has become rich and powerful, and drives the greatest inland commerce of any city in Europe, London and Amsterdam only excepted.

The government of this city is vested in the senate and three colleges of burghers, and is a mixture of the aristocratical and democratical form: the latter, as the laying of all taxes and imposts, together with the management of the finances, is solely in the burghers; and the former, as the principal persons of the republic, are vested almost with every act of sovereignty. They are under the protection of the Emperor, to whom they pay yearly 80,000 crowns; but their greatest security is from the English, for the sake of our trade. They are governed by their own magistrates, have no seat or vote in the general diet of the empire, and only subject to the general laws of the Germanic body. But the people having disputed the authority of the senate, the empire interposing compelled them by force to end their disputes.

The King of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, sometimes claims the sovereignty of this city, extorting money from them, which he has done six times since the year 1645, to a very considerable amount; for being possessed of the fortress of Gluckstadt at the mouth of the Elbe, he can distress their trade whenever he pleases. The Muscovites have also sponged sums out of them, and likewise the Saxons. Their liberties are sometimes endangered by religious disputes with the Roman Catholics, in whose behalf the Emperor interposes; as happened in 1708, when he ordered a body of troops to march into the town: so that the inhabitants were obliged to compound for a peace with a very large sum; and he afterwards took them into his special protection. They are also at variance with other denominations of Protestants; for Lutheranism being the established religion, they will tolerate no other, except in the chapels of foreign ministers; and even exclude their own subjects from resorting to these.

Hamburg consists of wards, the majority of which determine in all extraordinary cases; and their ecclesiastical

tical government, the senate being the head, is managed by a consistory (in all twenty-nine) of the five principal and seven smaller churches or chapels.

This city is famed for its care of the poor. They have an hospital for orphans, the revenue of which is between 50 and 60,000*l.* Sometimes they have above 300 infants abroad at nurse; who, when able to dress themselves, are taken into the house. The boys, if qualified, are maintained at the university, the rest put out to trades; and the girls, after they can read, spin, knit, &c. are sent to service. The building lines one of the canals. There is also a large hospital for poor travellers that fall sick, and another for the relief of maimed, ancient, and decayed seamen, where care is likewise taken of the widows and children of those who lose their lives in the service of the public. In that called the oldest hospital, about 114 poor, old, blind, and dumb people are maintained: there is St. Job's for the French disease, and also a pest-house. Besides these, are many smaller hospitals for poor widowers, widows, orphans, &c. and a great number of free-schools, besides two work-houses, where rugs and coarse kerseys are manufactured, with which those confined are clothed, and where they also spin. In one of them such as have not performed their task are hoisted up in a basket over the table in the hall, while the rest are at dinner, that they may be tantalized with the sight and smell of what they may not taste. Here are also societies for making good losses by fire. The number of houses in Hamburg are said to be about 30,000. Their churches are ancient, large, and handsome fabrics, but open thoroughfares all day long, and in some are book-sellers shops. Here are six lofty steeples, some of which are covered with copper, though the frames are only of timber. The great spire of St. Peter is the highest, that of St. Nicholas is supported by large gilt globes; St. Michael's is 400 feet high; St. Catharine's has a stately front, with several statues in niches, and the steeple formed of several lanterns diminishing to the last, which supports a spire like that of St. Bride's near Fleet-ditch, in London, but much taller: round the middle of its steeple is a gilt crown; and its organ, reckoned the best in Europe, has 6000 pipes. The thorn or dome was formerly the cathedral; the spire and tower supporting it are near 360 feet high. It has a dean and chapter, though secularized, these with the cathedral and several houses belonging to it being under the immediate protection of his Britannic Majesty as Bishop of Bremen, and independent of the city. Here are five other very large churches, and eight smaller churches or chapels of ease.

Hamburg has a schola illustris or university, well-endowed and furnished with six professors, among which were the learned Fabricius, and Hubner the noted geographer. The senate-house and town-hall is an ancient, large, and noble structure; the exchange, lying opposite to it, is a fine structure, but inferior to that in London. The British resident and company have a stately hall built by themselves. The Emperor and several Princes of Germany have their own post-houses; but that for England and Holland is the only one which can be said belongs to the public. Here is also an opera or play-house, principally for the residents and other foreigners, of whom here are some from most of the trading kingdoms in Europe.

This city is nearly circular, and five or six miles in circumference. The walls and fortifications that lie open to view, are planted with rows of very high trees; so that none of the houses can be seen without that side of the walls next Altena. It has six gates, and three entrances by water; namely, two from the Elbe, and one from the Alster. A canal divides it into the old and new city. It is surrounded by a high wall, with twenty-three bulwarks, besides other out-works, and a very deep ditch: a noble line with other works runs from the largest basin of the Alster to the Elbe, about half a mile above the town; and on the other side of the basin, about mid-way between that and the Elbe, below the town, is the star-sconce, so strong a fortification, that the King of Denmark with all his army could not take it in 1686, after six weeks siege. In

the new town, towards Altena, are large streets of mean houses, principally inhabited by Jews. The two channels of the N. and S. Elbe, into which this river is separated two or three miles above the city, forming several isles towards Harbourg, which belong to his Britannic Majesty, re-unite six miles below the city. Towards the E. it is washed by the little river Bille, and towards the N. by the Alster, forming a very large basin without the town, and another within the walls; after which it drives the public mills, and passing by sluices and canals through the whole city, falls into the Elbe. Here are eighty-four bridges, thirty-eight water-mills, besides six wind-mills. It has also six large market-places.

Spring-tides, especially with a N. W. wind, do frequent damage to the town, of which there were two melancholy instances in 1651 and 1719.

The jurisdiction of Hamburg comprizes the bailiwicks of Rutzenbittel, Bilwerder, Ochsenwerder, and Eppendor. The four cantons of Alte-game, New-game, Kirchwerder, and Roslacke, belong to Hamburg in common with the city of Lubeck; as does also a castle, with the small town and bailiwick of Bergedorf. They put in a bailiff alternately, as also an equal number of soldiers to garrison the castle.

The merchants of Hamburg are courteous, but too ceremonious, and often fulsome, in their compliments; and, though very frugal in their own houses, yet are as liberal when they treat strangers. They much affect gardens at the city-gates, a mode in the Dutch taste. Coaches here are so numerous, though not convenient, on account of the crookedness of most of the streets, and narrowness of many of them, that hardly a merchant or considerable shop-keeper but has one. The hackney-coaches are ten times the number they were 100 years ago. The common carts here are only a long pulley to a sort of truckle, upon an axle-tree, between two wheels; drawn, not by horses, but by a dozen or more men, who are linked to those machines with slings across their shoulders, and drag along a weight of two tons. Graduates in the law are very numerous, hardly the tenth part being employed here, the poorer sort of which are constant walkers at funeral processions, for which they have a fee; as have also such of the senators, principal elders, divines, and regular physicians, as assist thereat.

Few or no beggars are to be seen in the streets, owing partly to the bealds picking them up, for which they have a reward, and carrying them to the house of correction, and partly to the manufacture of knit stockings; parish-officers carrying worsted to the habitations of the poor, also wool to be carded and spun; from whence these fetch their work every Saturday, and pay them what they have earned. A curious piece of work entitles an artificer to the freedom of his company, a benefit not otherwise to be obtained, but by servitude, marrying a freeman's widow or daughter, or else at a very great expence.

The ladies here are attended to church, not by a footman, but by a servant-maid, with a book hanging by a silver chain upon one arm, and, if in cold weather, with a brass stove upon the other.

The hangman's house is the common prison of this city for malefactors; who, after sentence is pronounced, which is always on Friday, as the execution is on the Monday following, they are carried, not to a dungeon, but to a handsome upper-room, where they are allowed a good bed, with all reasonable comforts suiting their condition, and constantly attended by one of the city-clergymen, a duty which they are all obliged to perform by rotation. As no criminal is punishable here without pleading guilty, they have five degrees of torture for extorting such confession; which are applied one after another in proportion to the strength of the evidence in support of the charge or accusation. The degree of the torture is lodged in the breasts of the judges, who are always present with a clerk, in order to take down the confession, at a table with a curtain drawn round it, so that they can hear and speak to the tortured criminal, without being eye-witnesses of the cruelty, and can either relax or increase the torture accord-

ing to the strength and other circumstances of the sufferer.

That called the maidens walk in this city, which runs by the great basin of the Alster from the play-house to the heart of the city, is 1000 feet in length, and upwards of twenty in breadth; railed in and bordered on each side with a row of tall trees. Upon one side are several stairs down to the water, and upon the other a range of noble houses.

Here are several convents or cloisters, which having been secularized, are now Lutheran; the tenure of the foundation of one of these in particular is still continued, by offering a glass of wine to every malefactor that is carried by it to execution.

Both strangers and natives of the best fashion carouse at an odd kind of tavern here in a cellar or vault, which has a vast flock, and prodigious vent of old hock, &c. brings in a considerable revenue to the state, and is under the management of a deputy put in by a select number of the magistracy.

Hamburgh lies two miles S. E. of Altena, a town belonging to Denmark, seventy-eight S. E. of the German ocean, thirty-eight S. W. of Lubec, and fifty-eight N. E. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 16 min. N. exactly the same with that of Lincoln in England, but colder in winter and hotter in summer than the latter city; long. 10 deg. 38 min. E.

HAMBURG. See HAINBURG in Austria.

HAMCHEU, the capital of Chekiang, one of the provinces of China, in Asia. It lies on the river Canton, and is 172 S. E. of Nankin. Lat. 30 deg. 12 min. N. long. 120 deg. 21 min. E.

HAMELEN, an ancient city in the duchy of Hanover and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the E. side of the Weser, a little above Minden. In 1625 Christian IV. King of Denmark, in confederacy with the Princes of Lower Saxony, against the oppressions of the Emperor, took this place; where viewing its fortifications, he fell with his horse from a rampart into the ditch that was twenty-nine feet deep, without being killed, though he continued speechless that and next day, and his horse bruised to pieces. In 1633 the Swedes obtained a great victory near this place over the Imperialists; and that same year it was retaken by George Duke of Brunswick.

Though the story of the piper enticing by his music the children of this place into the hill of Coppleberg, which closed upon them, in revenge for refusing him the reward for ridding the town of a swarm of rats by the same means, has much the air of a popular or monkish fable; yet they dated their writings long after from the day of this dreadful catastrophe, namely, June 26, 1284, as appears from old deeds and records. The street also through which the children passed is still called Tabor-street, and at the foot of the hill is a large stone-pillar, with an inscription in monkish Latin, and in verse, shewing that 130 children were thus lost. From all which, this matter being so remarkable, deserved at least mention here, though little credit; notwithstanding all the historians, and even Dr. Nicholson, have gravely related it! But to return. The river Hamel dividing into two branches before the Millport of this town, the one runs between the wall and out-works, while the other turns to the S. and falls into the Weser, over which is a bridge.

Notwithstanding the convenience of commerce by this river, agriculture is the principal employment and subsistence of the inhabitants. Here is a double wall, the inmost furnished with towers, and encompassed with a wet ditch. And this being the key of Hanover on that side, is not only the best fortified, but the best garrisoned, of any town in the duchy. It is about three miles in circuit, has four gates, three churches, and an hospital. It lies thirty miles S. of Hanover, and is subject to his British Majesty as Elector. Lat. 52 deg. 12 min. N. long. 9 deg. 21 min. E.

HAMERSMITH, a delightful village in the neighbourhood of London, W. of it, in Middlesex, upon the banks of the Thames. It is large, and decorated with genteel country-seats.

HAMILTON, a pleasant well-built town of Lanerk-

shire, in the W. of Scotland, near the confluence of the rivers Avon and Clyde, with a bridge over the former at the entrance of the town. In its church is the burying-place and monuments of the family of Hamilton. But it is principally noted for its fine palace, which gives surname, and title of Duke to the head of that illustrious family, who is the premier nobleman of Scotland, and nearly related to the royal family of the Stuarts; and those who are of that name in Scotland are very numerous and powerful.

It is a large house, with a very fair front, all of white free-stone, resembling marble, with very large wings, intended by the original plan to be four in number when finished. The pictures, particularly those of the Dukes, are by the best masters; the furniture, and other decorations, are exquisitely fine, and altogether suitable to the dignity of its possessors. The late Dukes, by marrying a branch of the Douglass family, who took the name of Hamilton, had six sons; namely, the unfortunate Duke, who was killed in a duel with Lord Mohun in 1712, Charles Earl of Selkirk, created by King James VII. John Earl of Rutherglen, and the warlike commander George Earl of Orkney, who made many campaigns in Flanders with great glory. The other two were Lord Basil and Lord Archibald Hamilton, late one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

This house stands in a fine plain, near enough to the banks of the Clyde to enjoy the prospect of its noble stream, but far enough to be out of the reach of its impetuous floods. The offices of the house are contiguous to the town, and to it belongs a park about seven miles in circuit, planted with fine oaks and firs. It is walled round with stone, and well-fenced with deer and buffaloes, the small river Avon running through it. The lesser park is rather a large inclosure, but well-planted. The gardens are finely designed, but not kept up, it is said, answerably thereto. Here is also a romantic garden, which consists of seven hanging terrace-walks down to the banks of the river.

The town of Hamilton, though not a royal burgh, is larger than most of them, and the houses are built of free-stone, and some of them supported by pillars. It lies eight miles S. E. of Glasgow.

HAMMER, a town in the province of Aggerhuus, in Norway, stands on the eastern bank of a long and narrow lake, formed by a river, which above forty miles lower falls into the Glammen. It is divided into the Greater and Smaller Hammer, which are parted by a small canal or arm of the lake. It was formerly the see of a Bishop, till removed to Christiana, from which it is distant 100 miles to the N. E.

HAMONT, or HAMMONT, a small town in the county of Looz, and principality of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies on the confines of Dutch Brabant, eighteen miles N. W. of Maesfeyck, sixteen W. of Ruremonde, and twenty-six from Maesfeyck to the N. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. long. 5 deg. 41 min. E.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or county of Southampton. It is bounded on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, on the N. by Berkshire, on the E. by Surrey and Sussex, and on the S. by the English channel. Its extent is sixty-four miles from N. to S. and thirty-six from E. to W. It contains one city, eighteen market-towns, 253 parishes, has about nine forests, and twenty-nine parks. By the most moderate computation, the number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 180,000. In it are eleven boroughs, which send two members to parliament each; namely, Southampton, Portsmouth, Yarmouth, Petersfield, Newport, Stockbridge, Newtown, Christchurch, Lympington, Whitchurch, and Andover; besides the two Knights for the shire, and two members for the city of Winchester. The Isle of Wight is included in Hampshire, and likewise the boroughs in it.

The air of this county is pure and piercing, particularly the Downs, a ridge of which running almost athwart it, affords plenty of game. The soil varies in point of fertility, the hilly parts being barren, so far as like other downs, to be fit only for sheep; but the lower grounds are fruitful in corn and pasturage. It produces

produces great quantities of all kinds of grain, particularly wheat and barley, with which it supplies the flourishing markets of Farnham, Basingstoke, and Reading. Their teams of horses, many of which are fit for the best coach in the kingdom, show the wealth of the farmers. The arable land, though very stony, is fertile, the stones lying loose on the soil; and those versed in agriculture affirm, that they keep the ground warm; and consequently the taking of these away would do more hurt than good.

Hampshire is particularly famous for its honey, having the best and worst in England; the best on the heaths, and the worst in the champaign country: with which they make excellent mead and metheglin.

Hampshire bacon and hams are generally allowed to be the best in England, the swine having plenty of acorns from the new forest and other woods, through which they are suffered to run at large; and the delicacy of their flesh is in a great measure attributed to their not being pent up in sties. They make kerseys and cloth in this county; and, though not in such great quantities as in Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire; yet they make a sufficiency, not only for home-consumption, but for a foreign trade. As its coasts furnish oysters, lobsters, and other salt-water fish; its rivers, namely the Avon, Anton, Alfe, Test, Stowre, Itchin, and its smaller streams, abound in fresh fish, especially trouts, as good as any of their kind: so that, both for profit and pleasure, there is not a more inviting county in all Great Britain. Lands are said to sell dearer here than in Kent, Essex, and other counties nearer London. Fox-hunting is much followed by the gentry here, their woods and downs being proper for breeding that and other game; so that they are observed to have the best fox-dogs in this county. Its convenient harbours and ports have brought Hampshire a good foreign trade: and in time of war with France, Portsmouth is a sure mart for any of its commodities. From hence to the town of Southampton the country lies low and flat; and is so full of creeks and inlets of the sea and rivers, that passengers to that town ferry over thrice in eighteen miles, besides crossing Titchfield-bridge.

No county of England is so well wooded as this; and though there has been a vast consumption of timber at Portsmouth, Southampton, Redbridge, and Busselton, for building or repairing the royal navy, besides numbers of merchant-ships, yet there is still an immense quantity of well-grown timber left upon some estates in the S. parts; and in New-forest are oaks of several hundred years growth. But the author of the Tour observes, "That there has been great destruction made of trees, not only in these parts, but in every forest in England, where the crown has the property of the timber. And it is greatly to be feared, that if immediate care is not taken to prevent the destruction of the timber, and also to encourage its growth, there will soon be a great want for the royal navy. And here it may not be amiss to take notice, (continues he), that the persons whose employments were designed to preserve and encourage the growth of timber, are generally the people who destroy it; to which they are led by the perquisites of their places: so that perhaps there is not a more lucrative and extraordinary employment than that of surveyor of the woods, as it hath been managed of late years."

New-forest is a lasting monument of William the Conqueror's oppression, who laid it open and waste; for that purpose he unpeopled the country, pulled down the houses and churches of several towns and parishes, besides great numbers of villages, turning the poor people out of their habitations and possessions for the sake of his deer. And in this forest our histories record, that William Rufus, his son and immediate successor, lost his life by an arrow directed at a deer, which glancing on a tree, changed its course, and hit him full on the breast: another son, whilst in hot pursuit of the game, was caught up by the boughs of a tree, and hanged like Abialom.

Under the ministry of Lord Treasurer Godolphin, a proposal was made for re-peopling this forest with the poor

inhabitants of the Palatinate, brought over into England, by parceling out a great part of it among them, and enabling them to cultivate and occupy it; but it came to nothing.

HAMPSHIRE, New, a province of New England, in North America. It is bounded on the E. by Kennebeck-river, and also the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by Merrimack-river; on the S. E. by Massachusetts-bay; on the N. W. by Canada; and on the N. E. by New Scotland. It is a distinct government, under the immediate and absolute direction of the crown of Great Britain, with a governor, council, and house of representatives; the two former being appointed solely by his Majesty. This country being naturally adapted for producing naval stores, a great part of it is by act of parliament appropriated for that purpose, to the use of the royal navy.

HAMPSTEAD, or *Hampstead-Market*, in Middlesex, has risen from a small village, almost to a city, being crowded with fine buildings and gentlemen's seats, the progress of which the uneven surface could not check; for, on the very steep of the hill, the buildings have so increased, that the town overspreads almost the whole side of it. In its neighbourhood is a heath, extending itself about a mile every way, from which is a most beautiful prospect to Hanslop-steep, within eight miles of Northampton N. W. to Lawdon hill in Essex E. at least sixty miles; to the city of London, and beyond it to Banstead-downs S. Shooter's-hill S. E. Red-hill S. W. and Windsor-castle W. all without any interruption. Due North indeed you see no further than to Barnet, not above six miles off. Besides the long room at Hampstead near the wells, for company to meet publicly at on Monday evenings to play at cards, &c. in the year 1735 the master of it built an assembly-room, sixty feet long, and thirty wide, elegantly decorated. The subscription is a guinea for the season, which admits, by ticket, one gentleman and two ladies: non-subscribers pay half a crown admittance: and on Sundays company have tea and coffee for six-pence each; but with no other amusements than what they can draw from one another. Hampstead church, a chapel belonging to the Lord of the manor, is old and ruinous: but near the wells is a fine chapel, erected by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are mostly merchants and citizens of London, from which metropolis it is about four miles N. and a short mile W. of Highgate. In the hollow between Highgate and Hampstead is a neat little box, called Caenwood, late the Earl of Bute's, now Lord Chief Justice Mansfield's country-retirement. Hampstead is a noted corn-market.

HAMPSTEAD, a village of Georgia, in North America, about a mile from another called Highgate, and four from Savannah inland. The inhabitants of both these villages apply themselves principally to gardening, and supply Savannah with greens, pot-herbs, &c.

HAMPTON, a town of New Hampshire and New England, in North America. It lies forty-four miles from Boston. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 70 deg. 12 min. W.

HAMPTON, a village of Middlesex on the N. side of the Thames, two miles E. of Kingston upon Thames, and twelve of London. Near it is the royal palace of Hampton-court, a most delightful spot, lying between two parks, which, together with its gardens, are about five miles in circuit, and watered on three sides by the Thames. It was built by Cardinal Woolsey, out of pure ostentation of his wealth: where, besides costly hangings, there were 280 silk beds, and every place shone with gold and silver plate: but it raised him so much envy, that he was glad to screen himself from it, by giving it King Henry VIII. who enlarged it with such elegant buildings, that Leland and Grotius commended it very highly in Latin verses: the former saying, that the sun does not behold such a palace in all its course; but the latter is yet more sublime in his encomium, where he declares, that a traveller, upon sight of this, after viewing all the palaces in the world, would say, 'There dwell kings, but here the gods.' King William and Queen Mary greatly improved this place. In a gallery

lery here are the famous cartoons, by Raphael, being seven pieces of such paintings as are not to be matched. The late French King, it is said, offered 100,000 louis d'ors for them. The whole number was twelve, of which two are in the possession of the King of France, which two are in the possession of the King of Sardinia, and the other in that of the King of England, the subject of the hands of a private person in England, the subject of which is Herod's cruelty. Here also are portraits of all the beauties in King William's reign, the battles of Alexander the Great, in fine Brussels tapestry: most of the chimney-pieces are originals of Vandyke, a picture of King William on horseback by Sir Godfrey Kneller, &c. On the S. side of this palace a garden has been sunk ten feet, in order to give the better view from the apartments to the river. The front on the E. all of free-stone, is very noble, looking into the park over a stately parterre, half a mile long, where, among other curiosities, stand, on two stone pedestals, two marble vases or flower-pots of exquisite workmanship; the one by the famous statuary Cibber, and the other by a foreigner, both proofs of great skill. In a little walled garden on the N. side, is a curious labyrinth and grand terrace-walk along the side of the river, from the palace to the bowling-green, at each corner of which is a large pavilion. Both parks are well planted and stocked with deer, and adorned with fine canals, pleasure-houses, fish-ponds and water-works. In Busby-park is a cascade, which is reckoned a master-piece in its kind. In the present long reign Hampton-court has been uninhabited, and ever since Charles I.'s time, occupied only alternately by the British Princes. In the village of Hampton, much improved by its neighbourhood to the palace, are several very good inns.

HAMPTON, a market-town of Gloucestershire, has two annual fairs, on Trinity Monday, and October 29, for cattle and horses. It lies twelve miles S. of the city of Gloucester. Lat. 51 deg. 38 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. W.

HAMPTON-COURT is also a seat of the late Earl of Coningsby, in Herefordshire, between the city of Hereford and Leonminster. It was built by Henry Bolingbroke Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV. in the form of a castle, and in a valley, upon a rapid river, under covert of Mount Bynmore, with very pleasant gardens, and a plentiful supply of water on all sides. Within are excellent pictures of the Earl's ancestors, &c. by Holben, Vandyke, Dobson, and other masters, an original of the founder, &c. Here are two new stone-stair-cases after a geometrical method. From the top of the house goes a stair-case, which it is said, has a subterraneous passage into Bynmore wood. The park is very fine, and eight miles in circuit, being well-stocked with deer. Here are extensive prospects into Wiltshire, and also over the Welsh mountains, with lawns, groves, &c. There is a very broad pool three quarters of a mile long, included between two great woods; the dam to it made over a valley cost 800 l. and was finished in a fortnight by 200 men. A new river is cut quite through the park, the channel of which is mostly hewn out of the rock. Here are new gardens, canals, plantations, warrens, decoys, &c.

HANAU, county of, in the Wetteraw and Lower Rhine, in Germany. It extends itself about forty miles N. E. from the river Mayne, and is fifteen where broadest. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Reineck and territory of Fulda, on the W. by Budingon and the estates of the family of Nassau, and on the S. by part of the bishopric of Mentz. It had its own Counts, who formed alliances with the families of Hesse-Cassel, Orange, &c. were directors of the college of the Counts of Wetteraw, &c. but the last of them, Reinard, who married the sister of our late Queen Caroline, died in 1736, leaving only a daughter, married to the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, who thereby became heir to all the estates in Alsace; but by virtue of a treaty of mutual succession between the families of Hanau and Hesse-Cassel, the county of Hanau, and some part of Hesse-Reineck and Deux-ponts, devolved to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the late Prince William, and father to the present Prince Frederick, who married the Princess

Mary of England, and has lately abjured the Protestant religion and turned Roman Catholic.

HANAU, the capital of the last-mentioned county of its name; it is a very neat and regularly built town, delightfully situated on the river Kintz, just before its junction with the Mayne, which divides it into the old and new town, both surrounded with good walls, and other fortifications. The Swedes took it in 1631, as did the Imperialists in 1658. The new town was built by the Calvinists, who fled first to Franckfort, from the Duke of Alva's persecution in the Netherlands, and then agreed with Count Philip Lewis of Hanau, who had married a daughter of Prince William I. of Orange, to settle his territory. These Flemings built the new town on the plain, reaching from the old one along the river side, and the Count enclosed it with a strong wall and ditch fifty feet broad, fortifying it with five bastions, three gates, portculis's, and draw-bridges. The Count also dug a canal from the new town to the Mayne, for the conveniency of commerce, and granted them and their descendants the free exercise of the reformed religion, with power to name their own ministers, and chuse their own magistrates and officers of justice, also two markets every week, and two fairs in a year, like those at Franckfort; and to keep a large bark for goods and passengers; paying the Count eighteen pence for every hundred weight of merchandise imported, but nothing for exportation. This place was almost entirely rebuilt, and rendered much more populous in 1698, by a great number of Calvinists, who came thither from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, who had the same immunities granted them as the former. The houses are built on a level, and the streets terminate all of them generally in a great square, where the markets are kept. At each corner is a fountain well walled round with red marble, and on the top is a large lamp lighted every night. The church in which they preach in Flemish, and where they preach in French, are but one edifice, separated only by a wall. In the French partition is a spacious gallery, being an amphitheatre supported by twelve columns of red stone, and the ceiling adorned with stucco. The Lutherans have churches in the old town; but though the Count was of that religion, the Calvinists are more numerous, and incomparably richer. The Jews are tolerated, but Catholics are obliged to go about a quarter of a mile off for public devotion. The Walloons have established several manufactures here, as woollen stuffs, snuff, &c. The castle where the Counts resided, is in the old town, upon the bank of the Mayne; it has a high tower, and is well fortified, being faced with stone, and surrounded with ditches always full of water. The road from hence to Franckfort is very bad. About a mile off is a very fine country-seat, called Philipstube, belonging to the late Count's brother, the apartments nobly furnished, and the gardens in a grand taste. To Hanau the confederates marched after the battle of Dettingen, June 1743, the road to which is sandy, but that to Franckfort has corn, and in some parts tobacco all along its sides. Hanau lies fifteen miles N. W. of Aschaffenburg, and thirteen of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

HANGCHEU, or **HAMCHEU**, the capital of Chekiang, a province of China, in Asia. It is computed to be twelve miles in circuit, and nearly round, and to contain a million of inhabitants. We are told that within the walls only, exclusive of the suburbs, which are very large, the tax-officers have on their rolls 300,000 hu, or families. It is very convenient for trade, especially on account of its very numerous canals, which are navigable, and covered with trading vessels. And it drives a considerable traffic in its silk manufactures. The bridges in this city, including those in the suburbs and adjacent territory, with a vast many triumphal arches, are reckoned at 10,000, and this looked upon as within compass. The canals are cut from the lake Si-hu, in the neighbourhood. The city lies near the great river Cieu-tang, which is above six English miles broad, and runs to the S. of it. The circuit

circuit of the place, including the suburbs, is said to be near ten miles. Within the walls is the famous Mount Ching-ho-ang, upon which stands a tower with a water-glass and dial, shewing the hour. The streets are paved with broad stones, the houses, shops, &c. beautiful; the public buildings lofty and magnificent. In it are four towers of nine storeys, besides temples, monasteries, &c. innumerable. The silk-weavers here are said to amount to 6000, unless these, with other particulars above-mentioned, be too much exaggerated. This city hath seven others under it of the second and third rank. Lat. 30 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. E. from Peking.

HANGO, a famous sea-port of South Finland Proper, in Sweden. It lies on the gulph of Finland, and about forty-two miles from Abo to the S. E.

HANOVER, or **BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG**, Electorate of. It is the paternal estate of his present Britannic Majesty. This electorate, which is attached to the duchies of Hanover and Zell, was concerted in the congress at the Hague, anno 1692, by King William III. and effected by his influence, in conjunction with most of the Protestant Princes of the Empire. Accordingly the same year the Emperor Leopold conferred the dignity of Elector on Prince Ernest, grandfather of his present Majesty of Great Britain, and his heirs, with the title of standard-bearer. This met with opposition from the college of Princes in the Empire, and particularly from the Pope and his adherents. Nevertheless, in 1708, after the demise of the first Elector Ernest, the three colleges of the Empire agreed to the establishment of this new electorate, in the person of his eldest son, afterwards King George I. of Great Britain, who then took his seat in the diet. But the office of standard-bearer being claimed by the Duke of Wertemberg at that time, the title of arch-treasurer of the Empire was given next year to the Elector of Hanover instead of it.

The dominions of the Elector may be considered under three principal heads.

I. The patrimonial estates of the family; namely, 1. The duchy of Hanover, or Calenberg. 2. The principality of Grubenhagen, in which are salt-pits and rich mines. 3. Near half the county of Diepholt. 4. The towns of Stobzenau, Diepenau, Stigerberg, and Barenburg, in the county of Hoya. 5. The bailiwicks of Coldingen, Lutern, Barinberg, and Westerhoff, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, with the protectorship of the city of the latter name.

II. The succession to his uncle's estates of Lunenburg-Zell (whose daughter and heiress King George I. also married), containing, 1. The towns of Lunenburg and Zell, Utzen, Bardowic, Walfrod, Guthorn, Botmar, lten, Harbourg, &c. 2. The county of Danneberg, yielded by the Duke of Wolfenbuttle to the Lunenburg-Zell for their pretensions to the city of Brunswic. 3. The other half of Diepholt. 4. The county of Hoga. 5. The county of Saxe-Lawenburg, with the four small, but populous and trading towns upon the Elbe; namely, Lawenburg, Mollen, Wittenberg and Ratzeburg.

III. The duchies of Bremen and Verden, (except the imperial city of Bremen, and a small tract of land at the mouth of the Elbe, called Hadeland, belonging to Hamburg) which were purchased by the late Elector of Hanover, George I. from the King of Denmark, who in the last northern war took them from the Swedes: and in this purchase the crown of Sweden afterwards acquiesced, and by treaty yielded up all pretensions in favour of the purchaser.

The extent of all these dominions of Hanover from S. to N. is about 190 miles, and about 160 where broadest from E. to W. But they are intermixed in some parts with the bishopric of Hildesheim, and the dominions of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, now in the branch of Brunswic Bevern: both which together are not above 120 miles from E. to W. nor above sixty-five from N. to S. though both ways very unequal, by being indented by the Elector's dominions, and those of others.

The Elector's pretensions are only to the small county of Eichfeldt, in the possession of the Elector of N^o. 52.

Mentz, as part of the principality of Grubenhagen; to the larger half of the Bishopric of Hildesheim; to the fortrefs of Peyna, and county of Reinfein, as a vacant fief, which was seized by the Elector of Brandenburg, as holding of his principality of Halberstadt. His revenues arising from salt-pits, or springs within the walls of Lunenburg, taxes on cattle, merchandise, and inns, but especially from rich mines of silver, iron and copper, are computed to be at least 400,000 l. a year, including the mines of Claufthall, St. Andrew and Altena, which yield near the half of that sum. In 1692, the first Elector, our Sovereign's grandfather, had near 14,000 regular troops on foot. But now that the estates of the Electorate are about one half larger, he may raise an army of between 30 and 40,000 men, without greatly burthening his subjects. And the latter number must be the amount at least, now in 1760, that the French are attempting the conquest of the Electorate, out of which they were driven since the convention of Klosterseven, and the troops, with all those of the Confederates under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic.

In 1687 an hereditary and perpetual union was made between the Hanover family and that of Saxony, which was renewed in 1731 and 1736 for the mutual guaranty of the peaceable possession of their respective estates, against all disturbers and invaders: though at present this treaty seems to have no place on either side.

This Elector, supposing him always a Protestant, has the Bishopric of Olnaburg alternately, with a Roman Catholic Bishop. The late King George's brother styled Duke of York was the last Protestant Bishop of Olnaburg. Its present possessor is a Roman Catholic. The Elector enjoys many privileges in conjunction with the Dukes of Brunswic-Bevern, as the right of judging in the last resort causes not exceeding 2000 florins: and such as do, he may carry before what other tribunal of the Empire he thinks proper.

There are few sovereigns, whose finances are said to be in so good a condition as this Elector's, owing to the oeconomy of the present possessor, our sovereign, and the two preceding Electors, who nevertheless have kept up a splendor suitable to their rank, without oppressing their subjects, the government here being, it is said, the least despotic of any in the Empire: for the Elector cannot make laws, raise taxes, &c. without the consent of the states, consisting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and towns, who meet regularly every year.

The present Elector has some troops of life-guards, and two regiments of foot guards, of one battalion each, with an uniform of red lined with blue; and he has the officers of state usual in the courts of crowned heads. He has the six following councils, 1. The council of state, to which all Hanover is subject. It receives orders immediately from the Elector, counter-signed by a German minister from that electorate, who always attends his person in the British court: the present Envoy is Baron Munckhausen. 2. The council of war. 3. Chancery. 4. The justice court. 5. The chamber: and, 6. The Consistory, which is composed of the minister or presbytery of the city of Hanover, assisted by lay-elders, who are persons generally distinguished for their learning and piety, as well as rank. It is here to be observed, that every Protestant Prince and state in Germany has the like courts; but these have no power in civil matters, divorces only excepted: and the Prince or state has always a deputy present in all their meetings, to be a check upon their power, and keep it within due bounds. The sovereigns of this country are now of the church of England, and ever since their accession to the crown of Great Britain; and their subjects are Lutherans. But a Jewish synagogue and Roman Catholic church are tolerated in the city of Hanover, there being several wealthy families of both those religions. The clergy here, as well as in the dominions of Brandenburg and Hesse-Cassel, are the best provided for, as they are the ablest and most learned of any in the empire. In the late Princess Sophia's time, his present Majesty's illustrious grandmother, the Calvinists and all other persuasions enjoyed liberty of conscience; E

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science: and though her Highness was a Calvinist, most of her immediate servants were Lutherans, and her son the late Elector had many Calvinists belonging to him: and that, to set a good example of their unfeigned charity, in the little differences of ceremony, they frequently went together to the same church.

The Electoral house of Hanover is the younger branch of the Brunfwic family, as descended from William the youngest son; as the other two branches, namely, of Wolfenbuttle and Bevern, (the former being now extinct) derive from Henry, the eldest son of Henry Duke of Zell, in 1546.

By the act of settlement made in the reign of King William III. upon failure of his male-heirs by Queen Mary, and those of her sister Princess, afterwards Queen Anne, the succession became next to the Princess Sophia, a daughter of the Elector Palatine by Mary of England, daughter of King James I. and her male heirs, provided they were Protestants, and that with a view to prevent the calamities of a Popish reign. By this means the crown of Great Britain is now in the illustrious house of Hanover; but the Princess Sophia dying before Queen Anne, her son George I. enjoyed the crown, and her grandson, his present Majesty, is in possession of the same, after a long and glorious reign, particularly towards the conclusion of it.

Though the Electoral dominions seem to be well situated for trade, as lying on the German ocean, the Weser and Elbe commerce does not flourish here: either they have but few staple commodities, or men of substance do not apply themselves to it. The country is pretty much over-run with wood.

HANOVER, duchy of, formerly Calenberg, from a castle which was the residence of the Prince to whom this country was assigned in the partition of the territories made in the fifteenth century, by Henry Duke of Brunfwic above-mentioned. It is bounded to the S. by Grubenhagen, or what Moll calls Brunfwic-Lunenbourg; to the N. by Lunenburg-Zell, to the W. by the county of Schawenburg, and to the E. by the duchy of Brunfwic-Wolfenbuttle, and the Bishopric of Hildesheim. It is eighteen miles from E. to W. and thirty-three from N. to S. It is more fruitful than the country lying S. of it, has fine fields and meadows, breeding excellent horses, of which our royal stables mostly consist. It furnishes sheep and wool for export, and sufficient quantities of salt and tobacco for home consumption.

HANOVER, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of its name, was the seat of the Electors before their accession to the crown of Great Britain, as it always was of the Dukes after their removal hither from Calenberg, upon the death of George the last Duke of Brunfwic-Calenberg. It has a pleasant site, in a sandy hill upon the Leine, navigable here for small boats. Its ancient name was Lawenroda, from a neighbouring castle of the Counts of that denomination. It had its present name, in the time of Henry the Lion, from a ferry here, Hanover in the Old Saxon importing in English *have-over*. The river divides it into the old and new town. It is walled round, regularly fortified, and the ravelines before the gates well-provided with cannon, but seems to be of no considerable strength. The houses are mostly of timber and clay, though many of them are of brick and stone: The streets are broad and well-lighted, with lanterns in winter. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into a palace, and at one end of the city, near what is called the ramparts, though they hardly deserve that name. It is a large structure of free-stone, with several courts and fine stair-cases; but the whole is rather commodious than magnificent; it has charming tapestry and paintings, with other rich furniture: but these, with its cabinet of curiosities, were removed to Stade before the French took possession of this city 2 or 3 years ago, when they had like to have ruined the Duke of Cumberland's army of observation, which the treaty of Closterseven saved. It has also a fine chapel. In the Elector's absence a court is kept in this city, the same as if he were present; and a French comedy used to be acted thrice a week at a pretty theatre in the palace, where all people are admitted gratis. Here is also an opera-house, not inferior to any in Europe for the con-

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trivance and paintings, which all foreigners visit. Here are frequent concerts, balls, and assemblies. The most remarkable of its churches are, 1. St. James's, in which are two crucifixes, with fine pictures of the apostles, and many saints: though the Lutherans pay no adoration to them, yet one sees crucifixes in all the churches of that persuasion in every country. 2. That of the Holy Cross, much finer and neater than the other, with a double row of galleries from the altar; and upon the first of them the history of the gospel, in fifty-three parts, painted by the ablest masters. Besides these are St. George's and St. Giles's churches. The Roman Catholic church here, granted to those of that communion, was one of the conditions upon which its sovereign was first created a ninth Elector, who also engaged to admit an apostolical vicar from the Pope into his dominions, and he was to reside at Hanover. Their divine service is performed as in a cathedral, the number of Roman Catholics being very considerable, though Lutheranism is the established religion. The Princess Sophia built a new church here for the French refugees, to which King William III. was a benefactor. Besides an orphan-house, here is an hospital within the town, and another without: one or other of which, the French, in their late invasion of that country, most barbarously burnt, with all the persons in it. Since the house of Hanover has been admitted into the electoral college, but more especially since its advancement to the British throne, this city has acquired a new lustre; and is particularly famous for a treaty concluded here in 1725, as a counterbalance to that of Vienna. In the neighbourhood are several pretty seats; particularly one called the Fantasy or Whim, and another Mont-brilliant or Mount-pleasant; both built by two sisters-in-law, Madam de Kilmansec, late Countess of Arlington, and the Countess of Platen. These lead to the palace of Herenhausen (which see). The French had possessed themselves of this capital, the Electorate, and some neighbouring territories in the year 1757, notwithstanding an army of observation under the Duke of Cumberland. But by the intrepidity of the inhabitants, Hessians, Brunfwickers, &c. under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunfwic, they have been entirely driven out, since the King of Prussia defeated, broke, and took a great part of their army prisoners in the engagement of Rosbach; but more especially at the battle of Minden, on the first of August 1759, under the direction of the former Prince, with the assistance of the British infantry, though their cavalry were not engaged. Hanover lies forty miles W. of Brunfwic, and 365 E. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. long. 51 deg. E.

HANS TOWNS, or **HANSEATIC UNION**, a name given to a confederacy between several maritime cities of Germany, for the mutual protection of their commerce, which engrossed the most considerable part of their trade in Europe, and for their common defence. Bremen and Amsterdam were the first that formed this league, whose trade received such advantage, by their fitting out two men of war each, to convoy their merchant-ships, that even Kings and Princes made treaties with them, and were often glad of their protection and assistance, more cities continually entering into it. They in time grew so powerful, both by sea and land, that they raised armies, as well as fitted out fleets; they enjoyed countries in sovereignty, and made peace and war, tho' always in defence of their trade, as if they had been a state. At the same time also several cities, tho' they had no great trade, or intercourse with the sea, came into their alliance for the protection of their liberties; so that, in the year 1200, we find no less than seventy-two cities in the list of Hans towns; particularly Bremen, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Dort, Bruges, Ostend, Cologne, Brunfwic, Harderwyck, Middleburg, Calais, Roan, Bourdeaux, Rochel, St. Malo, Bayonne, Bilbao, Lisbon, Seville, Cadiz, Cartagena, Barcelona, Marseilles, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, London, Lubeck, Rostock, Stralsund, Stetin, Wismar, Koningberg, Dantzic, Elbing, and Marienburg, &c. Those among them which lay in Germany were imperial cities and free-states, the principal of which were Lubeck and Hamburg; and the others were some of the

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the most considerable places in Europe. So powerful was this alliance, that their ships were often hired by other Princes in order to assist them against their enemies. They not only awed, but frequently defeated all that opposed their commerce; particularly in 1348, they so furiously attacked the Danish fleet in the Sund, that Waldemar III. King of Denmark, for peace sake gave them up all Schonen for sixteen years, thereby commanding the passage of the Sund in their own right. And again, in 1428, they made war on King Eric of Denmark with 250 sail, and 12,000 men on board, plundering and sacking all the coast of Jutland, &c. so that he was glad also to make peace with them. Many privileges were both granted and confirmed by Lewis XI. Charles VIII. Lewis XII. and Francis I. Kings of France, as well as by the Emperor Charles V. who had several loans of money from them; and likewise by King Henry III. of England, who incorporated them into a trading body, in acknowledgement for money advanced him, as well as the good services done him by their naval forces in 1206. They were divided into four colleges or provinces, distinguished by their four principal cities, Lubeck, Cologne, Brunfwic, and Dantzick, where they held their courts of judicature. They had a common stock at Lubeck, and kept magazines for the sale of their goods, in London, Bruges, Antwerp, Bergen in Norway, Revel in Livonia, Novogrod in Russia, &c. And the merchants were commonly called Eaterlings, on account of the commerce they carried on in the Baltic or East sea; in the commodities of the northern parts of Germany, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, and Muscovy, which were exported to almost every part of Europe, in English, Dutch, and Flemish bottoms. One of their principal warehouses was at London, where a society of German merchants was formed, called the Steel-yard company, to which King Edward I. granted great privileges; but in 1552, and in the reign of King Edward VI. these were revoked by act of parliament, upon complaint of the English merchants, that this company had so engrossed the cloth-trade, that in the preceding year they had exported 50,000 pieces, while all the English together had shipped off only 1100. Queen Mary, who ascended the throne the year following, and being resolved on the Spanish match, suspended the execution of the act for three years: but after that term the act took place, when the privileges of the said company were no longer regarded, and all the efforts of the Hans towns to recover this loss were fruitless. Queen Elizabeth was afterwards at war with the Spaniards, when Sir Francis Drake meeting with sixty of the Hans ships in the Tagus laden with corn, took it all out as contraband goods, which, by their original patent, they were prohibited to carry. The Hans towns complained of this to the diet of the Empire, and the Queen sent an ambassador to declare her reasons. The King of Poland also interested himself in the affair, the city of Dantzick being under his protection. At last, though the Queen strove hard to preserve the commerce of her subjects in Germany, the Emperor excluded the English company of merchant-adventurers, who had considerable factories at Stade, Embden, Bremen, Hamburg, and Elbing, from all trade in the empire.

Thus they maintained their confederacy a little while

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as they had begun, but were reduced to Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, and Dantzick; in the first of which they kept their register, and held assemblies once in three years at least. But this union has been dissolved for some time, and now they carry on a separate trade each for itself.

HAPSAL, a town of Esthonia, a part of the province of Livonia, in Sweden. It lies on a small gulph of the Baltic of the same name, and opposite to the isle of Dagho. It was formerly the see of a Bishop, and subject to the Danes, but taken by the Muscovites in 1572. The Swedes seized it in 1581: but became subject again to the Muscovites in the beginning of this century under Peter the Great. It lies about thirty miles from Revel to the S. E.

HAPSBURG, once a famous castle of Switzerland, the little Counts of which were ancestors of the House of Austria, now so overgrown.

HARBURG, a town of Brunfwic-Lunenbourg and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the N. side of the Aller, but S. of the Elbe, and near the junction of the Lotze with the latter river, almost opposite to Hamburg. It is populous, and has a pretty good trade, being as commodiously situated for it as that city, and enjoyed the like advantages with it of carrying merchandise up and down the Elbe, with a tolerable harbour, having been much improved since it came into the hands of the Elector of Hanover. It is a great thoroughfare from Hamburg to the southern provinces, and where the post-chaises are hired. The church is handsome; here are several squares, and good houses. This is the strongest frontier on this side. The castle is a large pentagon, with bastions, ravelines, and other outworks, with large ditches: But the main strength of the place are its sluices, which can lay the country round it under water. The late Duchess of Zell, a French Lady, and mother to the heiress, who was married to her cousin George I. had only the title of Madame de Harburg, till declared a Princess by the Emperor, before which her offspring did not inherit. The islands between this place and Hamburg are all furrounded with dykes and sluices, recovered out of the Elbe, and rendered firm. They resemble the meadows in Holland, and bring their owners a good profit. It lies twenty-eight miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 49 min. N. long. 9 deg. 36 min. E.

HARBUROUGH, or **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, anciently **HAVERBURGH**, a town of Leicestershire, and thoroughfare on the London road to Derby. It lies near the source of the Welland. It has no lands nor fields belonging to it. Hence the proverbial sayings, That a goose will eat up all the grass growing in Harborough; and children are threatened with being thrown into Harborough-field: for which reason its annual fair, on October 9, is holden in the adjacent parish, for horses, cows, sheep, swine, brags, hats, and cloaths. It was a famous beast-fair, even in Camden's time. Its weekly market is kept on Tuesday. It gives title of Earl to the Sherrard family, thirteen miles from Leicesters, and eighty-four from London.

HARCOURT, tho' a small town, yet a duchy-peerage of Normandy, in France. It gives name and title to an English peer, the chancellor of which family was famous with Bolingbroke, about the close of Queen Anne's reign; and the present nobleman was late governor to his royal highness George, the present Prince of Wales. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 40 min. E.

HARDERWICK, a walled town of the Veluwe and Gulderland, one of the seven United Provinces, on the Zuyder-zee. The houses are high, and porches large, with fine churches; but St. Mary's is the stateliest, the roof and arches being of excellent workmanship. Its very high steeple, seen at a great distance by land and sea, serves instead of a lighthouse. It had formerly several religious houses, one of which serves for the public library, well furnished with excellent books; among which are some in the oriental tongues, and Chinese; in another are read the public lectures of the University here. In the neighbouring woods are abundance of blue-berries, carried to Amsterdam, where they

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they are highly prized. The French took this place in 1672, when they dismantled and burnt most of it: this was the birth-place of Gerardus Voetius the famous lawyer, who, with Albertus Leoninus, is said to have formed the model of the present commonwealth. Here are several hospitals for the sick, and for orphans. The Zuyder-zee has made great encroachments on the S. side of the town, where it is secured by the dykes and fens. An old castle defends the place, has a rampart on the S. side, and some other works. Near it lies the Isle of Urk, the seat of the Urii. Harderwyck was formerly one of the Haas towns: twenty-six miles N. W. of Zutphen. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 5 deg. 42 min. E.

HARDWICK, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in the flat county of Derbyshire, to which, by the removal of a mountain that stood in the way, is a prospect now from Chutsworth-house in the Peak. Of the same name is the title of the late Lord Chancellor, Baron, now Earl Hardwick.

HARFLEUR, anciently **HAREFLOT**, in Latin *Harefluam*, *Harefluam*, a small mayor-city in the government of Havre de Grace, and province of Normandy, in France, at the mouth of the Seine, between two mountains, the one E. and the other W. It was formerly a considerable port, but Havre being found more convenient, it was neglected, and is at present only capable of receiving small vessels. The English took this place twice, in 1415 and 1440. It is the seat of a royal justice, has a small magazine, and but one church. Here are fine fountains, with vast plenty of water coming from a neighbouring mountain, which commands it. Harfleur lies five miles W. of Havre de Grace. Lat. 49 deg. 42 min. N. long. 16 min. E.

HARELEBECK, an open town, belonging to a district and ancient viscounty of its name, in the castleward of Courtray in Flanders, one of the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on the river Lys. Here is the collegiate church of St. Saviour, in which Baldwin of Lisle, Earl of Flanders, founded a rich chapter in 1063, of which the Bishop of Tournay is always a member; here also is a convent of hospitaller nuns. It lies eight miles N. E. of Courtray. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

HARLEBECK, quarter of, besides the last mentioned town of its name, contains twelve fine villages, among which that of Engelminster has a castle, in which a garrison was often kept in the late wars. The famous La None, surnamed Bras de Fer, or Iron-arm, besieged it in 1580, by order of the Prince of Orange, when he was beaten and taken prisoner; but tho' exchanged for the count of Egmont, whom he himself had taken prisoner before, he was obliged to pay one hundred thousand crowns for his ransom, and the Duke of Lorraine bailed him.

HARLECH, or **HARLEGH**, an ancient borough and principal place of Merionethshire, in North Wales, so called from its situation on a steep rock close by the sea, with a harbour, but no ships belonging to it. The place is but thinly peopled, and much declined; yet has a garrison to secure the coast, and an old castle, of which there is a governor, with a salary; and the constable of it, is, by patent, always mayor of the town; but returns no member to parliament. Its original name was **TWR BRONWEN**, but having been rebuilt in 877, by Kolhwyn ap Tagnu, hence called **Caer-kolhwyn**. King Edward I. made additions to the town, especially its fortifications. Jenkin ap Enion defended it against King Edward IV: but William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, took it; and the way he and his men went up the rock, is still called **Lech-herbert**. In the civil wars, a garrison in the castle for the king, was commanded by colonel William Owen, of Parkington; but the enemy took and dismantled it. Roman coins have been found hereabouts; particularly in 1692, a torquis, being a sort of gold chain, or rather three or four bars twisted in the form of a hatband, and about four feet long; on which see a dissertation in Camden's *Addenda*. In 1694, the neighbourhood of Harleigh was annoyed above eight months by a fiery exhalation, being a blue weak flame, which burnt several hay-ricks, and occa-

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sioned a mortality among the cattle; but did the people no hurt, tho' they frequently went into it to save their hay, corn, &c. It crossed a bay, between eight and nine miles broad from Caernarvonshire, in stormy as well as calm nights, constantly to and from the same place, oftner in winter than in the preceding summer, and what damage it did was always in the night. See the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the above-mentioned *Addenda*. A similar phenomenon happened on the coast of France in 1734. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs Thursday after Trinity, June 30, August 21, and December 11, all for cattle. It is sixteen miles from Caernarvon, and two hundred and ten fr. m London.

HARLEM, **HAARLEM**, or **HAERLEM**, a large, populous and pleasant city of Holland, one of the seven United Provinces: the buildings all of brick, and neat. The streets are large and even, in some of which are broad canals, adorned with trees. It is a place of good trade; for besides the fine linen woven here, they draw vast quantities for the neighbouring provinces, from Cleves, and even from Silesia: all which are bleached at Harlem, there receiving that beautiful white so generally admired, and owing to a particular quality in their water. From Amsterdam, and other places, they send their linen hither upon the same account. Here they manufacture plain and flower'd velvets, gold and silver stuffs, rich and light silks, tape, thread, gawses, &c. It was made the see of a bishop in 1559, but suppressed by the reformation. The cathedral of St. Bavo, now called the great church, is a spacious building. The town-house is an handsome old structure, as is the flesh-market. The walls are strong, and ditch broad; but the neighbouring sand-hills command the town. Tho' *Mentz* disputes the invention of printing with Harlem, it seems, not without reason, to be attributed to Lawrence Coster, of this city; over whose house, which stood about the middle of the town, was a Latin inscription that he invented it about the year 1440: a statute was also erected to him upon the same account. And in the town-house is kept in a silver case wrapt up in silk, the first book that Coster printed. In 1573 this city held out a famous siege against the Spaniards for ten months, with equal obstinacy on both sides. The townsmen were reduced to eat leather, grass, and the vilest of animals. They kept correspondence for a long time with the Prince of Orange by carrier-pigeons; till the Spaniards discovering it, they shot all the pigeons about the town. The city at last was obliged to surrender, on condition of being saved from plunder; but the Spaniards put two thousand of their inhabitants to death in cold blood. Before the siege, the garrison consisted of four thousand men, but was reduced to sixteen hundred, of which number nine hundred were barbarously murdered, upon the soldiers being disappointed of the plunder, which the city redeemed by paying three thousand four hundred pounds sterling.

During the holy war in the 12th century, when Damietta, or the ancient Pelusium, was besieged by the Christians, and their fleet could not approach it by reason of chains drawn across the river, the Haerlemers arming their keels with sharp saws, sailed up the river with a brisk gale and cut the chains: which made way for the rest, and so took the town. In proof of this they say there are two bells in the tower made of Corinthian brass, and three ships hung up in the great church as a memorial of it: besides, the youth of the city make an annual procession with little ships, whose prows are set with saws. Without the walls is a pleasant wood where the citizens divert themselves: and in it is a palace with very good pictures of all the Earls of Holland, and in the summer-house is that of Lawrence Coster. In the other apartments are excellent pieces by Heemskerck and Galtzius; but the best are those by Cornelius of Haerlem. Here also is the picture of a ship with saws in her poop, in memory of the above-mentioned exploit, by which the Count of Holland, who had been prisoner, was set at liberty. Harlem lies fifty-one miles E. of the German ocean, and fourteen W. of Amsterdam, and near the Haerlem-meer, Lat. 52 deg. 34 min. N. long. 4 deg. 25 min. E.

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HARLEMER-MEER, the great lake so called from the last-mentioned city of Holland, lying between it, Amsterdam, and Leyden. It is formed partly by several rivulets, and partly by the sea, with which it has a communication by means of the Y entering it by a sluice; so that the water is brackish.

Though this lake be common to the three cities just-mentioned, it is not near any of them, but by canals from its gulphs. On the E. side of the lake is a gulph called the *New-meer*, leading by the canal *Skinkel* to the *Overtoom*, one of the finest suburbs of Amsterdam, being above a mile in length. Here is also a dyke, over which loaded boats are carried by a wheel and rollers into another canal, which then lead into those of Amsterdam.

Upon the N. is the gulph *Spiering-meer*, where is a sluice which opens and shuts by the weight of the water.

At this place, being almost half way between Amsterdam and Harlem, is built the castle of *Swanenburg*, belonging in common to both cities. By this sluice, over which is a high bridge, the lake communicates with the Y. This sluice, with the adjacent dykes, divides the canal in two, by which the *Treck-schuyts* go from Harlem to Amsterdam: so that passengers land here, and walk across the dyke to go into another schuyt that carries to Amsterdam. The town of Harlem has a communication with the lake by several canals, the most considerable of which runs by the village of *Heemite*. On the S. and S. W. the lake communicates with several small branches of the Rhine, one of which comes from Leyden; and by it ships of some burthen come from this city to the *Overtoom*.

Though very accurate maps have been drawn of all the country about this lake, with a view to drain it, yet the clashing interests of the different proprietors have prevented it. Besides, this large lake serves to receive the waters when driven by violent northerly winds from the German ocean into the *Zuyder-zee* and the Y: whereas, if by the draining of it they were confined within the Y, Amsterdam would be in danger of being overflowed. It likewise affords vast quantities of fish, and the conveniency of navigation, particularly between the three cities of Amsterdam, Harlem, and Leyden, by which their inland trade flourishes, with several other advantages to the neighbouring villages.

HARLESTON, a large market-town of Norfolk, upon the river *Waveney*. It lies fourteen miles from Norwich, and ninety-four from London. It has two annual fairs, July 5 and September 9, for horses, sheep, and pedlary-wares.

HARLINGEN, a port-town of West Friesland, one of the seven united provinces of Holland, on the banks of the *Zuyder-zee*, and at the mouth of the canal coming from *Franeker*. It is walled, and by means of its sluices the neighbouring country may be laid under water in an hour's time. Though the harbour be large and much resorted to, yet sand-banks render it incapable of receiving vessels of great burthen; so that they must lie off at sea, or unload part of their cargo before they can get in. Their principal trade consists in making of sails, importing and exporting corn, pitch, tar, fir-trees, and deal. Here is a grammar-school and two hospitals. It is governed by its own magistrates, appointed out of a number presented to the *Stadtholder* and provincial council. It lies on the German ocean, fourteen miles W. of *Lewarden*. Lat. 53 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

HARLAW, a large moor in the road to the city of Aberdeen, and not a great way to the N. of Innerury, in *Garrioch*, a district of Aberdeenshire, and N. of Scotland; where, in the year 1411, a bloody battle, which goes by the name of the moor; was fought between Alexander Stuart Earl of Mar, and that turbulent usurper Donald of the Isles, wherein the latter was defeated, after he had subdued and laid waste all the country lying N. of this.

The vestiges of the tumuli on this plain or blair
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are still visible; and, besides the tradition current in the country about the battle of Harlaw, the memory of it is perpetuated further among them by a very solemn tune, with a variety of bars, well-known in Scotland under the same denomination.

HARLOW, a market-town of Essex. It lies sixteen miles from Chelmsford. Here are kept three annual fairs, on Whitfun-Monday, September 9, and November 28, for horses and cattle. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 6 min. E.

HARPEL, a pretty large, but ill-built town of Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, in Asiatic Turkey; it lies S. of *Holwan*, on the river *Capros*, Ptolemy's *Gorgus*. It is surrounded only with a poor mud-wall, and is the residence of a *sangiac*.

HARREGATE, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It lies two miles from *Knareborough*; in and about both which are several vitriolic and sulphureous springs. Two of these in the village are looked upon as the greatest rarities of the kind in all England.

HARRIES, by the natives called *NA HARRAGH*, the southern division of *Lewis*, one of the Hebrides or Western islands of Scotland; it is not an island, as is commonly supposed, but deeply indented by three or four bays. Harries is all included in one parish; thirty miles in length, and eighteen in breadth, besides several small islands on its coast. Here is no charity-school, though a schoolmaster travels from isle to isle for catechising and instructing the inhabitants, who has a salary, partly from the society for propagating Christian knowledge, and partly from the interest of a sum mortified by the late Mr. Alexander Macleod, Advocate.

The air, soil, and produce of Harries is the same as in *Lewis*, but in general more fruitful. The E. coast is rocky and mountainous, the latter parts being covered with grass and heather. The W. coast is mostly arable land, but some parts of the hills to the eastward are quite bare, and without any earth. The vrain or seaware laid on the dry sandy soil renders it fruitful; the grass on the W. side is mostly clover and daisy. Its many creeks and fresh-water loughs abound with trout, eels, and salmon; from each lake issues a river that falls into the sea, from which the salmon come up about May to spawn, and are caught by anglers with worms, or a bait made of the fish of mussels or cockles. Here are excellent springs, some of which are medicinal; particularly one at *Marvag*, excellent for restoring a lost appetite, and one near *Borve*, good against the colic and gravel. On the coast are several caves, and in the middle of an high rock is one capable of holding fifty men: here are two wells, and there is but one narrow pass to it, by climbing up the rock; so that it is an impregnable fort.

Up and down in Harries, and in every small island belonging to it, are the ruins of ancient works supposed to have been built by the Danes. Its hills and mountains abound with deer, but none are allowed to hunt in the forest, which is eighteen miles from E. to W. without leave from the Laird of Macleod, who is the proprietor, or his steward.

A quadrupede called *metruck*, about the size of a large cat, is very numerous here; their skins are fine, of a brown colour, and make good furs; their ordure smells like musk. Here is plenty of otters and seals, which are caught with nets tied to the strong seaware growing on the rocks; also a variety of land and sea-fowl, good hawks, two sorts of eagles, the one grey, and the other black. Little vipers are the only venomous creatures here. The rats once destroyed all the provisions of the natives, and had nearly overpowered the cats; but these at length routed them. To the W. is a noble harbour, by sea-faring men called *Glas*, and by the natives *Scalpa*, a mile and a half in length, and a mile in breadth; besides two other harbours within three leagues of it, abounding with oysters and other shell-fish.

The principal of the small Harries isles are, *Bernera* on the S. Pabbay on the W. *Sellay* on the N. *Taranfay* further N. Among the islands in its neighbour-

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hood, all tolerably fruitful in corn and pasture, is, particularly, Hermatra, where a magazine for the fishery was erected in the reign of King Charles I. These, except the isle of St. Kilda, are the outermost of the Ebudæ or Western islands of Scotland to the W.

HARROW, or HARROW ON THE HILL, a village of Middlesex, with a church upon an eminence, the highest in the county; and on it is a tall steeple, by which it is seen at a great distance. The fields on the S. side of it for a long way are very fruitful in corn, and that of the best sort, particularly about Hasston, towards Hounslow. Here is an academy, at which there is an annual exercise of skill among the young gentlemen in it, at shooting for a silver arrow; and the school seems to be for the sons of the Scottish nobility and gentry.

HARTFORD, and not **HERTFORD**, if its origin be derived from a hart, the arms of the place, deer being formerly very numerous in this part of the country. It is the shire-town of the county, and hundred of the same name, in England. In the time of the ancient Britons it was called *Dura-cobriwa*, i. e. a red ford, from the red gravel at the ford just by, upon the river Lea or Lee. It is a very ancient place, and governed by a Mayor, who returns two representatives to parliament. The East-Saxon Kings frequently kept their courts here; and in 673 a synod was held here, at which two Kings of the heptarchy were present, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. In the twenty-fifth of Queen Elizabeth Michaelmas term was kept here, on account of a plague in London, and that the Queen sometimes resided in its castle. It had anciently a monastery of Benedictines, founded by the Conqueror's nephew Lupus, and had five churches, now reduced to two; namely, All-Saints and St. Andrew's: the former on the S. side of the town, has a tall spire covered with lead, and has eight good bells. Besides an organ and handsome gallery, here is a seat for the Mayor and Aldermen, and for the governors of Christ-church hospital in London, who have erected a fair house in the town for the reception of some of their children; also a large gallery near the belfrey for their accommodation at church. St. Andrew's is only remarkable, as giving name to the adjacent street. Hartford stands in a sweet air, and dry vale, consequently is very healthy, being built in the form of a capital Y, and the castle placed between the two horns of it, belonging to the descendants of Sir William Cowper, since King Charles I. Its weekly market is on Saturday; the principal commodities at which are wheat, malt, and wool, sending, it is said, 5000 quarters of the second article weekly to London by the river Lea. Its annual fairs are Saturday-fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses and other cattle. In the manor of Little Amwell, belonging to All-Saints parish, in Hartford, is Amwell spring; which, with that of Chadwell in the neighbourhood, is the source of the New River, conveyed to London, to the great benefit of that metropolis, and first projected by Sir Hugh Middleton. This town, whose High-steward is generally a nobleman, gave title of Earl to the Duke of Somerset: and it has been obliged to several benefactors; particularly to Richard Hale, Esq; who founded a free grammar-school in the reign of King James I. and endowed it with 40l. a year for a Master and Usher, with a handsome school lately rebuilt. Dr. Bernard Hale gave also 100l. per annum for maintaining seven poor scholars at Peterhouse, Cambridge, to be elected from this school; besides many other donations to the town and the poor. Here are three charity-schools; one for forty boys, clothed and taught by subscription; another for twenty-five poor children; and a third for twenty such, both the latter being taught at the expence of one person each. Hartford lies twenty-three miles from London.

HARTFORD, a county of New-England, in North America, the only one in this country that has no port. In its W. part are several ridges of hills, and thick forests, yielding plenty of timber and game; and formerly had a considerable traffic, when furs and skins were more in request.

HARTFORD, the capital of the last mentioned county, in New-England, of the same name, lies on the river

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Connecticut. It is a populous and handsome town, with two churches or meeting-houses, namely, the old and new; the parishes belonging to which are large. It lies fifty-eight miles W. of Boston. Lat. 42 deg. 15 min. N. long. 71 deg. 33 min. W.

HARTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded to the E. by Essex, to the S. by Middlesex, to the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and to the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is about twenty-four miles where broadest; namely, from Royston in the N. to Totteridge in the S. and thirty where longest, from Putnam in the W. to Cheston-nunnery in the E. It is much indented by the neighbouring counties. In Hartfordshire are eighteen market-towns, 120 parishes, about 451,000 acres, and above 95,000 inhabitants; who send to parliament two knights for the shire, and two members for Hartford-town, and two more for St. Alban's. The soil is most generally barren, compared with other shires; and with regard to deep feedings, or sheep-pastures, there are but few, and those especially about Knebworth. Yet it must be owned, that since the great improvement of husbandry by clover, cinque-foin, and other herbage, by manure, marl, foot, &c. this county has been rendered very fertile. The parts about Hitchin are clayish, but not so rich as that to be met with in the western counties of the same soil. The rest is mostly a chalky earth. The pastures, where dry, produce fern and broom; and where wet, rushes, moss, and bushes: but by a modern invention called bush-draining, the wet lands are greatly improved, by draining off the stagnant rain-water on the clayish surface, which chilled the roots of the corn.

The very healthful air of Hartfordshire induces several to make purchases there for their residence, as much as in other counties for their revenues. They who buy lands in Hartfordshire pay four or five years purchase for the air of it; since estates sell here at twenty-four or twenty-five years purchase, when as good ground in Essex and Cambridgeshire goes at twenty.

Its principal rivers are the Lea, Coln, Stort, Ver, and New-River. The western parts, called the Chiltern, are hilly, abounding with wood and corn-fields, covered with loose stones. As in this shire few or no manufactures are carried on, being full of maltsters, millers, dealers in corn, &c. so the trade would be but inconsiderable, were it not every way a great thoroughfare, and its vicinity to London: which makes its principal market-towns to be much frequented for the sale of wheat, barley, and all sorts of grain; partly the growth of this county, and partly, but mostly the produce of several other counties. Hartfordshire barley is so much prized in London, that many hundred quarters are sold by that name in a year; of which not a grain was ever sown in that shire.

With regard to the clownish rusticity of the peasants of Hartfordshire, they seem to be much upon the same footing as those in other counties; notwithstanding some proverbial sayings are meant to point them out as remarkable boors!

To the praise of Hartfordshire, it is observed, that in the time of the Romans, and afterwards in that of the Saxons and Normans, this part of the island was preferred by its governors before any other, on account of its salubrious air. The Cassii, as well as the Cattienclani and Trinobantes, had a share of it. And in the Saxon times, the Kings of Mercia, East-Saxons and Kent, divided it among them, as being too good to belong to any one of them in particular.

Before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this county and Essex had but one Sheriff and one Escheator; but in the ninth of that reign, Hartfordshire got a Sheriff to itself. The justices of the county, for their own and the people's conveniency, have parcelled out the county into three divisions, where they hold their petty sessions. The deanery of Braughin, and jurisdiction of St. Alban's, are part of the diocese of London; and all the rest of Hartfordshire belongs to that of Lincoln. Its principal town is **HARTFORD**, which see above.

HARTINGTON, a place in Derbyshire, not far from Wirksworth, giving title of Marquis to the Duke of Devonshire.

HARTLAND, the principal place of a hundred of the same

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same name in Devonshire, at the furthest western shore next to Cornwall, near the Bristol channel, and not far from that Cape which runs beyond both counties into the sea, called Hartland Point, others Hercules's promontory. This is a market-town of good resort, not only by people of Cornwall, but by the fishing-boats of Berritaple, Biddiford, and other towns on the coast, which lie under the lee of the rocks for shelter from the S. W. or S. E. winds, at which time the seamen go ashore here to buy provisions. This town has a good share in the herring-fishery, Clovelly on the same shore on the E. having the greatest of the kind upon this coast, sometimes upwards of 400 horses being laden with the fish in a day, to the amount of more than 1500l. Here they also catch the best cod in the world, though not in such quantities as on the banks of Newfoundland. Here a pier has been erected, to prevent the violent breaking in of the sea. The descent to its quay is very steep, being cut out of the cliffs. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs Easter-Wednesday, and September 25, for cattle. It lies 197 miles from London. Lat. 51 deg. 6 min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. W.

HARTLEPOOL, an ancient corporation in the bishopric of Durham, governed by a mayor, but sends no members to parliament. It stands upon a small promontory, which stretches into the German ocean between six and seven miles above the mouth of the Tees, and surrounded by the sea on all sides but the W. It has a very safe harbour, much resorted to by the collier ships to and from Newcastle, particularly in streis of weather. Its market, which is kept on Monday, was formerly more considerable than at present. The principal dependence of the town is upon its fishery and harbour. Here are four annual fairs, on May 14, August 22, October 9, and November 27, for toys and plenty of fish. From Hartlepool, for fifteen miles together, the shore yields an agreeable prospect to such as sail by, of corn-fields, meadows, villages, &c. continuing uninterrupted, till it opens a passage for the river Were. It lies sixteen miles from the city of Durham, and 236 from London. Lat. 54 deg. 40 min. N. long. 56 min. W.

HARTZGERODE, a place in the principality of Anhalt, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, a branch of the Dessau-family.

HARTZ, great mountain of, in Brunswick, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies between the city of Brunswick, Goslar, and Thuringia. It was part of the old Hircynian forest, Ptolemy's Melibœus, now called Bokkenberg. It contains the towns and mines of Rammelsberg, Wildman, Clausthal, or Lautenthal, Cellerfeldt or Zellerfeldt, and Grind or Grunde. They belong in common to the families of Brunswick and Hanover; but the greatest share to the latter. There are above 110 of them, which are called capital mines, to which belong several smaller. Some are worked at the charge of the Elector of Hanover, and the rest farmed out. They are said to bring in no inconsiderable revenue, 90,000 dollars having been coined in one year, it is said, from that of Clausthal alone. The neighbouring parts are well stored with wood, and thereby yield a good conveniency for working them. They all lie together in the N. E. corner of Grubenhagen, and on the confines of the bishopric of Hildesheim. At Zellerfeldt, the overseer of the mines keeps his court, and pays the workmen every Saturday. The principal minerals found in these mines are silver, lead, and two sorts of copper; the one melted from the ore, and the other made by vitriol-water, in which large plates of iron are steeped in troughs. Here are found many other minerals, the noxious effluvia of which often prove fatal to the workmen, as grey vitriol, the ink-stone of various colours; of both which brayed and boiled together, is made green vitriol; another vitriol also, which forms an accretion like icicles, and is used without any further cleansing; blue vitriol from copper-ore; white vitriol from lead-ore; misy, of the colour and nature of brimstone; lastly, brimstone from a peculiar sort of ore, from which drop the flowers of sulphur, usually coagulating like icicles.

HARWICH, a borough of Essex, and the only one in the

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county which sends members to parliament. It is a neat well-built town, at the mouth of the river Stour, with a harbour and road, the most secure in England, on the German ocean, and covered at the entrance by Land-guard-fort. See **LANDGUARD**, which has a garrison and a governor, and a battery of guns seaward, as at Tilbury-fort, sufficient to defend the mouth of the river; where was a great sea-fight between the Danes and Saxons in 884. The harbour is of a vast extent: for the Stour from Maningtree, and the Orwel from Ipswich, empty themselves here, the channels of both being large and deep, and safe for all weathers; where they join, they form a capacious bay to receive the greatest ships of war. It was much used in the Dutch war. Harwich is said to be a member of Ipswich; and from its port the packet-boats between Holland and England go out and come in. The inhabitants are reckoned extravagant in their over-charging at the public-houses, which has occasioned passage-boats going directly from the Thames to Holland, the masters of which sloops are more obliging and reasonable in the expence. The houses are built, and the streets paved, with lumps of clay, which are petrified by the water of a vitriolic spring in Beacon-hill adjacent, a pleasant walk from the town. On this promontory, which lies beyond or behind Harwich towards the sea, is a light-house, to give the ships direction in their sailing by, as well as coming into the harbour at night. The town was formerly fortified; but in the reign of King Charles I. its works were demolished. It has since been ordered to be fortified by act of parliament; but nothing more has been done in it, except the buying of the ground. The British navy seem long to have superseded the use of fortifying our towns towards the land-side. This is a mayor-town, enjoys a good maritime trade, has a weekly market every Tuesday and Friday, with two annual fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for toys. The mayor has a power of holding admiralty-courts. Here is a very good yard for building of ships, with the conveniency of store-houses, cranes, launches, &c. It lies thirty-eight miles from Chelmsford, and seventy-one from London. Lat. 52 deg. 11 min. N. long. 1 deg. 18 min. E.

HARWOOD, a pretty little town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, and to the northward of Leeds, where is a handsome stone-bridge of four arches over the river Wharfe, which runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as rock-water. Though low in summer, it is high and furious enough in winter. Here are the ruins of a strong castle. The church is remarkable for several things, particularly for the interment of Sir William Gascoigne, who committed Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry V. to the King's-Bench for affronting him while he was in the seat of justice: which act, the Prince, when he came to be King, with a true greatness of soul, not only forgave, but commended.

HASIO, a sea-port of Medelpadia, a district of Sweden Proper. It lies at the mouth of the river Indal; opposite to which lies the island of Alvon.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Categate, and at the entrance of the Baltic sea. It lies N. of Seeland. Lat. 56 deg. 21 min. N. long. 11 deg. 51 min. E.

HASLEMERE, a borough of Surrey, in the lordship of Godalming, and on the confines of Suffex. Once it had, they say, seven parish-churches destroyed by the Danes; though it has now but one, and that only a chapel of ease to the mother-church of Chidingfold. Its site was formerly more to the S. which the discovery of several old walls thereabouts renders not improbable. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two representatives to parliament, which privilege it has had ever since the reign of Edward IV. It stands at the entrance into a rich valley, extending to the South Downs, and covered with wood. Its market is on Tuesday, and chiefly for poultry: it has two annual fairs, namely, on May 1, and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It lies twelve miles from Guilford, and forty-one from London.

HASLINGTON, a market-town of Lancashire, on its eastern side, and to the northward of Rochdale. It lies just under the mountains. It has three annual fairs, May 8, July 1, and October 10, all for horned cattle, horses,

horses, and sheep. Its distance from London is 178 miles.

HASELUNEN, a fort in the bishopric of Munster, and Westphalia, in Germany. It lies ten miles E. of Meppen.

HASSELT, a town of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Demer, which divides it into two parts; the one situated in Kemperland, belonging to the Prince of Liege, and the other in the county of Looz, of which this is the most considerable place, though Borchen be styled in the capital. Though small, this is one of the prettiest towns in all the principality. It has also the title of a barony, including several villages. Here is but one parochial church, besides several convents for both sexes, and a beguinage. It lies three miles from the Cistercian nunnery of Herckenrode, who must all be of noble extraction. The town is governed by two Burgomasters, &c. Here is a court, in which are tried all the causes of the county of Looz, and that part of Kemperland belonging to the Bishop of Liege: also a feudal court for fiefs and civil causes: from the sentence of which there lies an appeal only to the Imperial chamber. It lies twenty miles N. W. of Maefricht. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

HASSERA, a place in the province of Candish, and Mogul empire, in the East-Indies, Asia. It lies a few miles N. of Brampour, and is noted for a fortrefs on a craggy mountain; which the King of Cambaya, it is said, furnished with 3000 pieces of ordnance, and 60,000 men in garrison, against Eckbar the Great Mogul, who besieged it with 200,000 men; but did not take it without bribery. This castle, called Syr, is five leagues in circuit; and surrounded with three walls, so contrived, that one may defend another.

HASTINGS, an old but small borough of Suffex, upon the English channel. It was anciently famous for its harbour, and as being the principal of the five cinque-ports. At this town it was that William the Conqueror mustered his army, after burning the ships which brought them over to England. It is governed by a Mayor, who returns two members to parliament called Barons. The towns of Pevensey, Seaforth, Bulliver, Heath, Hidney, Beakburn, and Granger, are dependencies on it. Here are handsome houses; but the harbour has suffered greatly by storms, so as to be now only an indifferent road, and that for small shipping, though vast sums have been expended upon it. From this place London is supplied with store of fish, caught on the coast. The town lies between a high cliff towards the sea, and as high an hill landward, with two streets, and a parish-church in each. It gives name to the Earls of Hunting-ton, and also title of Baron to them. In its neighbourhood was fought a bloody battle between Henry III. and his Barons, in 1623: and about seven miles off, at Heathfield, was the decisive battle in 1066, between the aforesaid Conqueror and Harold. See **BATTLE-ABBEY**. Here are two charity-schools for the teaching of 2 or 300 children. Upon a hill which commands the town, are the ruins of a castle, twenty-two miles from Lewes, and sixty-two from London. It has weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; also three annual fairs, on Whitfun-Tuesday, July 26, and October 23, for pedlary.

HATFIELD, *Bishop's-Heathfield*, a market-town of Hertfordshire, and a place of great antiquity; where, in 681, the Bishop of Canterbury held a synod against the Eutychian heresy. Near it is Hatfield-house, a royal palace with a park; from which King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were both conducted to the throne. King James I. exchanged it for Theobalds, with the Earl of Salisbury's ancestor, which is nearer to London. Its weekly-market is on Thursday; and annual fairs on April 23, and October 18, for toys. The rectory of Hatfield, in the gift of the representatives of the aforesaid Earl, is reckoned one of the best in England. It lies twenty miles from London.

HATFIELD-BRODOAK, or *King's Hatfield*, a market-town of Essex, twenty-eight miles from London. Here is an annual fair on August 5, for lambs.

HATFIELD-PAVEREL, is another place in the same

county, where a yearly fair is held on Whitfun-Tuesday, for toys.

HATHERLY, a small market-town of Devonshire. It lies twenty-two miles from Exeter, and 194 from London. Here are kept four annual fairs, May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, all for cattle. But when any of these days happen on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is kept on Tuesday following.

HATTEM, a small town of Guelderland, one of the seven United Provinces, on the banks of the river Yssel. It had formerly a strong citadel, which the celebrated George Scheuk could not take; but nothing remains now of the fortifications except ruins, the French having demolished them in 1672. It lies seven miles S. of Swoll. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 deg. 56 min. E.

HATVAN, or **ZADRAN**, a small city of Upper Hungary, near the confines of Novogrod. In 1544 the proprietors of the place burnt it and the castle, for fear of the Turks; but these repaired them in 1596. But the Imperialists retook it by storm in 1683, and dismantled it. Hatvan stands between Budan and Agria, fifteen miles N. W. of the former, and twenty-one S. W. of the latter, and about eighteen miles N. E. of Anda. Lat. 47 deg. 52 min. N. long. 19 deg. 41 min. E.

HAVANNA, a city and port, on the N. W. coast of the island of Cuba, in the gulph of Florida, and North America. It has an excellent harbour: this is the place of rendezvous for the galleons from Porto-Bello and La Vera Cruz, when they have taken in their returns to Old Spain; and for all the ships concerned in the Spanish American trade, having a cargo seldom less than seven millions sterling, which they go off with. This harbour is secure, and so capacious, that 100 sail may ride in it commodiously without anchor or cable, no wind being able to hurt them; but is of difficult access to an enemy, by reason of its narrow entrance, which is also well defended by forts and platforms of guns. The town is not two miles in circuit; and the number of its inhabitants does not exceed 2000, consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes; besides the garrison, the Governor of which is styled Captain-general of the island. Here resides the Bishop of St. Jago, the capital of Cuba, but is now on the decline; wherefore most persons of figure and fortune live at Havanna, which stands in a delightful plain along the shore, so that above half of it is washed by the sea, and the rest by two branches of the river Lagida. The buildings being of stone, are fair, but not high; the streets are narrow, but clean; and as straight as a line: the houses are but sordidly furnished.

Here are eleven churches and monasteries, with two handsome hospitals; also a fine square, with uniform houses in the middle of the city. The churches are magnificent and rich, the ornaments being of gold and silver. Some of the lamps are of curious workmanship, weighing 200 marks, each mark being half a pound. The Recollects church, standing upon the best ground in the city, has twelve beautiful chapels, and there are cells in the monastery for fifty fathers. St. Clain's church has seven altars, all adorned with plate; and the nunnery contains an hundred women and servants. The Augustine church has thirteen altars, and St. John de Dieu nine, with an hospital for soldiers, which has an income of 12,000 pieces of eight.

Havanna is the key of all the West Indies; for no ships can pass that way without leave from this port. On the land-side the city has a wall with bastions, and a castle towards the harbour, besides several at the entrance of it. Though strangers are prohibited to trade at the Havanna, yet a contraband traffic is carried on here more boldly than at La Vera Cruz. The town is supplied with fresh water from the Lagida. Both the flesh and fish here is unsavoury; and the diet most in use here are hogs and tortoises, with which the vessels victual themselves for Old Spain. The pork is reckoned very nourishing, and, contrary to that of other countries, binding. The wine here is good and cheap; but provisions in general are dear, especially bread: and the inhabitants make some from the cassiovi root. The jurisdiction of this city extends over one half of the island;

island; the principal places under it are Santa Cruz on the N. side, and La Trinidad on the S. It is also supposed to contain half the number of inhabitants in the whole island. It lies 191 miles S. of Cape Florida, is subject to Spain, and lies in lat. 23 deg. 12 min. N. long. 81 deg. 11 min. W.

HAVANT, a small, but neat, market-town of Hampshire, in which are houses of good accommodation for travellers. In its neighbourhood is the beautiful seat of Warblington, belonging now to the Cottons. Before these lie the two islands Haley and Thorney. On the hills from Havant to Portsmouth are beacons to give notice of invasions. From these is a delightful prospect of the sea for miles together. Here are two annual fairs, on June 22 and October 17, for toys. It lies about eight miles from Portsmouth, and sixty-three from London.

HAUBTWYL, a place in the Upper Thourgaw, and county of Baden, in Switzerland, where is a considerable manufacture of linen, which is exported to foreign parts.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, one of the circles of Germany. It joins the Spree near Berlin; and after running W. by Brandenburg, it turns N. and falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBURG, a town of the Old Marck and Brandenburg, in Germany, on the river Havel, which here runs into the Elbe opposite to Werben. During the long wars in Germany it often changed its masters; it was formerly the see of a Bishop, but abolished at the reformation; since which the religion here has been Lutheran. It lies forty-six miles N. of the town of Brandenburg. Lat. 52 deg. 57 min. N. long. 12 deg. 44 min. E.

HAVERFORDWEST, in Welch called *Hwlfordb*, a well-built, populous, and trading borough of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales. It is a county of itself, and governed by a Mayor, sending one member to parliament.

Upon the river Dogleddy is a fine stone-bridge, leading to Pendergast. Its weekly markets are plentiful, and are on Tuesday for corn, Friday for swine, and Saturday for provisions. Here are six annual fairs, May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 18: all for cattle, horses, sheep, &c. It has a commodious quay for ships of burthen, and a custom-house. It was formerly walled and fortified; but its works have been demolished ever since the civil wars.

In the town are three parochial churches, besides one in the out-parts, called Pendergast. St. Mary's is a neat structure, with a high spire leaded. Here is a good free grammar-school, also a charity-school for boys and girls, with an alms-house.

This town and neighbourhood abound with gentry. Here the assizes and county-goal are kept. The country, from this place to St. David's, begins to look barren and mountainous; from the latter city it lies thirteen miles.

HAVERHILL, a market-town of Essex, on the confines of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. Its annual fairs are on May 12 and August 26, for toys. It lies twenty-six miles from Chelmsford, and forty-nine from London. By the ruins of a church and castle here it appears to have been formerly a more considerable place than it is at present.

HAVISDYKE, a Roman camp near Castle-copse, lying about half a mile from Great Bedwin, S. E. and in Wiltshire.

HAVRE DE GRACE, formerly *François Ville*, in Latin *Franciscopolis*, now *Portus Gratiae*; it is a strong seaport, and the capital of a particular government of the same name, containing the western part of the country of Caux, in Normandy, in France; which extends seven leagues along the coast of Caux, and the same number along the banks of the Seine.

The town, which is well-built, lies on the English channel, and at the mouth of the last-mentioned river, has an excellent harbour, between the town and a small, but regular citadel. In 1562, being seized by the reformed, they delivered it up to Queen Elizabeth,

for the assistance she gave them: but the French recovered it next year from the English under the Earl of Warwick. It is a place of good trade to Newfoundland and other parts, several companies of merchants being set up also here.

The fire of the English bombs in 1694 almost entirely destroyed this town. It lies forty-five miles W. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 min. E.

HAUTVILLIERS, or **HAUTVILLE**, a small place of Upper Champagne, in France. It lies on the river Marne, and is famous, as producing the best Champagne wine.

HAWKSHEAD, a market-town of Lancashire, in that part of the country called Fournes, towards Cumberland and Westmoreland, which is a hilly tract covered with wood on the W. side of Winander-mere.

Hawkhead stands on the river Fofs, not far from Wrynose-hill. Its weekly market is on Monday, and has two annual fairs; on Holy-Thursday, for pedlary and horned cattle; and on St. Matthew's day, September 12, for pedlary. Between this place and the river Dudden is Fournes-promontory, upon which are the ruins of an abbey of its name, the mother of many monasteries in the Isle of Man and kingdom of Ireland.

Hawkhead lies 22 miles from Lancaster, and 265 from London.

HAWTHORNDEN, a place four miles to the southward of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, famous for its caves hewn out of the rock, and for giving title to Mr. Drummond, who wrote the lives of the five Jameses Kings of Scotland; between whom and the celebrated Ben Johnson, poet laureat, was a particular intimacy, the latter generally going once a year from London to his friend's house in Scotland, and footing it thither all the way, and used to stay with him a pretty while.

HAY, in British called *Tregelbi*, i. e. Hazely or Hazelton, a good market-town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales. It lies on the river Wye, and on the confines of Herefordshire. In this neighbourhood Roman coins are frequently found, and the ruins of walls are still to be seen here. The rebel Owen Glendour burnt this place in his passage through it. Here was anciently a castle. Its weekly market is kept on Monday: and annual fairs on May 17, August 12, and October 10; all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It lies 15 miles from Brecknock, and 125 from London.

HAYE, *La*, in Latin *Haga Turonica* seems to be of the very same origin with that above-mentioned in Brecknockshire) a town of Touraine, in France, on the river Creufe, near the confines of Poitou. It gives title of Baron, contains two parishes, and about 700 inhabitants.

This place gave birth to the celebrated philosopher Des Cartes, on March 31, 1596.

HAYES, a river of New South Wales, in the northern countries of America, which joins with the river Nelson at a place called the Great Fork; and having run a little way together, they separate again, forming Hayes-island between them. The most northern branch is still called Nelson river, and the most southern Hayes by the English, and St. Theresa by the French; but these call Nelson the river Bourbon: and to Fort York, at its mouth, they give also the same name.

HAYLSHAM, or **HILSHAM**, a market-town of Suffex. Here are two annual fairs, on April 5 and June 14, both for horned cattle and pedlary wares. It lies twelve miles from Lewes, and fifty-three from London.

HAYN, or **HAYA**, a town of Misnia Proper, and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands on the river Reder. The Hussites burnt and plundered it in 1429 and in 1538. Here are the ruins of the palace where the Marquises of Misnia formerly resided. Before the long civil war in the empire, here flourished a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth. It lies ten miles N. E. of Meissen.

HAYN, a town of Lignitz, in Silesia, in Germany. It lies forty miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N. long. 16 deg. 21 min. E.

HEA, or **HAHA**, the most westerly province of all Morocco, in Africa. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic ocean, on the S. by that part of Mount Atlas contiguous to Sus, and on the E. by the river Ecifemet, which separates it from Morocco Proper. It takes in that point of the Great Atlas called Aytualca: by the natives, along the western and northern coast: so that it is very mountainous and rocky; and the former tracts are covered with woods, and yield abundance of springs which water the subjacent valleys, producing great quantities of barley, but little wheat. The upland grounds feed vast numbers of goats and asses. Here the bees are very profitable, with the wax of which the inhabitants drive a brisk traffic, as also with their goat-skins dressed, and sent to Sallee for exportation into Europe. The people are stout and warlike, but brutish and ignorant; living principally on milk and butter in summer, and on coarse bread and honey in winter, without cultivating either gardens or orchards; only they sow some onions and beans. What ground they plow is with asses. The country abounds with stags, wild boars, roe-bucks, large hares, &c.

It is populous, and full of towns and villages. They fight in a scattered manner, beginning the onset with dreadful outcries. They have some cavalry, who are mounted upon little, but fleet horses, that climb up the mountains.

The principal mountains are the Aytualca or Aytualca, Tnzera, and the Guibel-hadith; with several mines of iron and copper.

HEADFORD, a town in the county of Gallway, and province of Connaught, in the kingdom of Ireland. It lies fifteen miles N. of Gallway.

HEAN, one of the two principal towns in the kingdom of Tonquin and India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It is the capital of the eastern province, and the seat of a Mandarin its governor. It stands on the east-side of the river Domea, which is as broad here as the Thames at Gravesend. The town contains about 2000 houses, principally inhabited by poor people. It has a garrison of soldiers, but no walls, ditch, forts, or cannon. Here is a street of Chinese merchants, the remnant of those who formerly lived at Catchao; but expelled thence, as too sharp for the natives to deal with. They are still suffered to go to Catchao for traffic, but not to reside there any time. Some of these merchants export both raw and wrought silks to Japan, their return for which is bullion. The Siamese and Chinese bring in their ships as high as this place, which lies twenty-eight miles S. of Catchao, and seventy-eight N. of the bay of Tonquin. Lat. 22 deg. 12 min. N. long. 106 deg. 48 min. E.

HEATH, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. It lies high, in a very healthy air, and surrounded with gentlemen's seats. Here is a flourishing academy, capacious enough for 200 young gentlemen boarders. The author of the Tour tells us, it is under excellent regulations, (the good effects of which observed when he was there, drew this account from him) and has a very extensive plan of education: among other things, qualifying for all professions, even for attorneys, &c. Here, besides Greek and Latin, are taught the modern languages of French, High Dutch and Low Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish: also every branch of the sciences, with a particular attention to the morals both of the subordinate teachers and scholars; besides expulsion to any who should be found incorrigible, in order to prevent the influence of bad example: at which our author, as well as every virtuous person, is particularly pleased. This village, as Mr. Randall the principal conductor observed to him, is happily retired from those temptations which are apt to lead youth into vicious habits: and now this one instance however serves to obviate the commonly received notion, that our English academies are conducted by illiterate men!

HEBRIDES, the name given by some to the Western Islands of Scotland. They lie in the Deucalidonian Sea: the most southern of them is the Isle of Man; and the most considerable of the others are Skey, Mull, Ila, Arran and Jura.

HEBRON, called also *Kirjab-Abab*, one of the most an-

cient cities in the world, in Judea, a part of Asia. In the distribution of the land of Canaan it was given to Caleb; it afterwards became one of the cities of refuge, and the residence of King David, till he took and rebuilt Jerusalem. It lay on a high hill, about fourteen miles S. of the last-mentioned capital, and thirty-two E. of Beerseba. It is now in ruins: the present name is **ELKAHIL**: It stands upon the ridge of mountains which overlook a very delightful valley, twenty miles S. of Jerusalem. Near the site of the old city stands a village, in which is a handsome church, built by St. Helena, over the cave of Machpelah, where the patriarchs were buried: it is now turned into a mosque, and held in great veneration by the Turks as well as Christians. Hebron is still the capital of a district called the Territory of the friends of God; and including about twenty-five other villages. Lat. 31 deg. 38 min. S. long. 25 deg. 30 min. E.

HECKINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. It lies betwixt the Danube and Neckar, being the residence of the prince of its own name; ten miles S. from Taubingen, and twenty N. E. from Rotweil. The Prince of the other branch resides at Sigmaringen, a large open town upon the Danube.

HECKLA, a mountain of Iceland, an island belonging to Denmark: it lies in its S. E. part, and not far from the sea, especially abounding in brimstone. It not only emits flames, but torrents of sulphurous water, burning like spirits of wine. It throws up likewise black ashes, and vast quantities of pumice-stones. These eruptions cease when the wind is westerly; at which time, such as are well acquainted with this mountain, and know the way, go up to the very top, even to the place from whence the flames issue, where, upon throwing in huge stones, the mountain at the next eruption casts them up again with the utmost violence, like the springing of a mine. It is dangerous for such as do not thoroughly know the way to go up this mount, as the earth burning under ground falls in; and it has sometimes swallowed up unwary travellers.

HEDEMORA, an inland town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden Proper, upon the river Dala, near the lake Hafsan, and on the confines of Westermania. It is famous for a manufactory of gunpowder carried on here, and the best fruit-trees in all the province; fifty-four miles N. W. of Upsal. Lat. 60 deg. 29 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. E.

HEDON, or **HEYDON**, a small but well-built borough-town in Holderness, and East Riding of the county of York, near the Humber. It is very ancient, and was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping, with the remains of two churches, besides one in present use. But its harbour has been choked up, the sea having swallowed up several towns on this shore. A new cut has been made on the S. E. part of the old haven, which helps to scour that which is now left of it. The town having been twice damaged by fire, has been rebuilt to greater advantage, and of late years increased in wealth, principally owing to its fairs, said to be every fortnight; particularly on February 14, August 2, September 25, and November 17: all for pewter, tin, leathern wares, and millenary-goods. Its weekly market is kept on Saturday. Here is a court and prison belonging to Viscount Dunbar, who has the seignory of Holderness. In St. Austin's church are the pictures of a King and Bishop, with an inscription under them, the same as at Beverley.

As free make I thee,

As heart may think, or eigh see.

This is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. It lies E. of Hull, and 172 miles from London.

HEIDELBERG, the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and of the palatinate of the Rhine, as it was anciently of all Suabia, in Germany. It is derived from Heidlebeeren, i. e. myrtle-berries, which grow in the neighbourhood; hence in Latin *Myrtillorum Mons* and *Myrtileum*, as well as *Heidberga* or *Elderberga*. It has a charming situation, and in a good air, being surrounded with hills covered with vines, except to the W. where is a large and fruitful plain on the Neckar, which runs by the city, under a timber-bridge. It is supposed

to be the Budoris of the ancients, with a castle and university, which has bred several great men. It had formerly three or four colleges, for the subsistence of poor men: The academical senate consisting of three divinity professors, four for law, three for physic, and six for philosophy; but only four of the latter were allowed to sit. They have a *Rector Magnificentissimus*, commonly the Elector himself, like the Chancellor of our Universities; and also a *Rector Magnificus*, like our Vice-chancellor. The first chair for publicly teaching the law of nature and nations, was founded here for the famous Samuel Puffendorf, who began his system, which he finished in Sweden. This city has suffered extremely by the wars, especially from the French, in the reign of Lewis XIV. so that since the misfortune of Frederick, Elector Palatine, whom the Bohemians chose for their King, it has been taken, plundered, or burnt, four times; and many of its inhabitants either brutally butchered by the French and Imperialists, or stripped and otherwise mal-treated. The Elector's library, kept in the church of the Holy Ghost, was larger and better furnished with choice books and manuscripts than that of the Vatican at Rome. But after Count Tilly, the Imperial General, took this city in 1622, and put 500 Palatines in it to the sword, he sent great part of this library to the Vatican, and the rest to the Emperor's library at Vienna. After the city had been tolerably repaired, and had a considerable garrison, the French attacking it in 1693, under Marshal de Lorge, thro' the treachery of Governor Heidesdorff, the city was taken, and the people brutally murdered, except such as could get into the castle, whither Heidesdorff had retired, after destroying the magazines, &c. and the women, tho' promised safety for their honour, by the French general, who ordered them all to retire to the great church, were ravished and stripped. Heidesdorff, who capitulated for his garrison to march out of the castle, being sentenced to death, was reprieved; but being degraded of the Teutonic order, he was led about the Imperial camp in a cart, buffeted by the hangman, and afterwards banished; when falling into the hands of the peasants, they beat him to death. At this time the French again laid the city in ashes, not sparing even the electoral burying-place; they exposed their corpses, and cutting off their heads, kicked them about like a football, merely because some had concealed themselves in vaults. They turned the inhabitants, who were about 15,000, being mostly Protestants, out of the town by night; stripping them of all they had. They again seized it in 1709, and laid the adjacent country under contribution, which so impoverished it, that many thousands of the inhabitants were forced to seek their safety in foreign countries, particularly England; where, after having been subsisted about three months, at the public expence, in tents erected for them upon Black-heath and at Camberwell, they were mostly sent to Ireland and our American colonies.

The late Elector, who was a Roman Catholic, having been refused the body of the great church of the Holy Ghost by the Calvinists, who were possessed of it by the treaty of Westphalia, as the Romanists were of the choir, he was so disgusted, that he removed his court to Mannheim and Schwetzingen, the tribunals also following him: since which, Heidelberg having no trade, but subsisting only by the court on the tribunals, has been decaying every day. Here is one large handsome street, and a spacious market-place. The palace on the ascent of a neighbouring hill, called Konigstal, overlooks the city, and had formerly fine gardens, &c. and near it a strong tower called Trutz-Keysler, i. e. Defiance to the Emperor; but afterwards called the Star-Fort. The palace was inclosed with a wall and deep ditch, hewn out of the rock; it was enlarged by that called the English Buildings, in honour of Elizabeth, the Electress Palatine, who was daughter of our King James I. But great part of it being ruinous, only one of four considerable mansions remains undamaged, and this but a rhapsody of all the orders heaped one upon another. It has a magnificent terrace towards the town, which yields a very extensive prospect. The famous huge cask of Heidelberg, which was first made in 1664, by order of the Elector Charles Lewis, has been repaired in the year 1727. It is generally full of the best

Rhenish wine, and contains 204 tuns; the head of it is surrounded with rails, so that several persons may walk about, or have an entertainment upon it. But the late King Augustus II. of Poland, and Elector of Saxony, had a much larger cask by upwards of 700 hogheads, made at Konigstein (which see). This city is divided into three jurisdictions, and also into four wards. The French reformed have a church here, and the Lutherans another, called the church of Providence, the first stone of which was laid by a Calvinist Elector, to shew his moderation: besides the church of the Holy Ghost, here is St. Peter's, containing many monuments of the Electors. The town-house had once a curious clock. The monastery of Lobensfeldt, near this city, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, was given to about 100 English Enthusiasts, under one Pool, of Norwich, who styled themselves Christian Jews; maintained a community in several things, neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards, &c. From hence to Brohoufel is a charming country, planted with fruit and walnut-trees; which yield a considerable revenue. Heidelberg lies ten miles from Mannheim, and the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar to the E. about eighteen miles N. E. of Spire, and forty-eight S. of Frankfort. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 55 min. E.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It stands on the river Brentz, with a fine castle upon a hill, called Hellenstein, or Hellaufter; with a very deep cave in it. The Bavarian family seized this place twice, but restored it to the Duke of Wirtemberg. It lies five German miles N. W. of Ulm.

HEIGHTSBURY, or **HEYTESBURY**, in the records *Hegdsbury*, or *Heghtredsbury*, a borough-town on the S. W. side of the county of Wiltshire, near Warminster, ninety-four measured miles from London, seventeen and a quarter from Salisbury, and twenty miles from Bath. It stands on the river Willy, a remarkable healthy situation, and gives name to the hundred to which it belongs. The church is collegiate, having four prebends in it belonging to the cathedral church of Salisbury. It has an hospital for twelve poor old men and one woman, and a free-school. It sends two members to parliament, who are elected by a bailiff and burgeses, being returned by the former. Here are two yearly fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlary-wares.

HEILA, a town of Royal Prussia, subject to the republic of Poland. It stands upon the point of a peninsula in the Baltic, and is fourteen miles N. of Dantzic. Lat. 54 deg. 36 min. N. long. 18 deg. 54 min. E.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town in the archbishopric of Mentz, in Germany, built by King Dagobert of France, who kept his court here. In it is a college of Jesuits.

HEILSBURG, a strong place of Warmeland and Prussia, in Poland, on the river Aller, where the Bishop of Warmeland has a seat. It lies N. E. of Elbing, and thirty-two miles S. of Konigsberg.

HELENA, St. or St. **HELEN'S**, a small island in Africa, subject to the East India company of England. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, and consists of a steep and high rock, like a castle in the sea, accessible only in one place, and defended by a platform of forty guns; beyond which lies a fort, the residence of the governor: and near it is a pretty little town of forty or fifty houses, to which the natives bring provisions upon the arrival of shipping; and here the East India company's vessels touch in their voyages to and from England. This island is about twenty-seven miles in circuit, and on the rock is no more than a foot deep of vegetable soil, producing grapes, fruit, and garden-stuff of all kinds: but no corn comes to perfection, being destroyed by the rats, which shelter in the rock; and the climate is too warm for making of wine. The natives have houses, fields, and plantations on the summit of the rock, where they feed their cattle, cultivating their grounds and gardens; from which the East India ships that touch here are furnished with vegetables. Of these there are about 200 families, the descendants of English progenitors, who planted this island by the assistance of the East India company, after it had been taken from the Dutch in the war the English carried on with

that nation in the reign of King Charles II. Some French refugees were also transported hither in the reign of King William. It lies in lat. 16 deg. S. long. 5 deg. 53 min. W. and about 840 miles W. from the coast of Benguela, in Africa. The name of the town is Chapel Valley.

The plantations here afford potatoes, yams, with some plantans and bananas. The flocks of the inhabitants consists chiefly in hogs, cocks and hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys, of which they have great plenty. These they sell to the sailors at a cheap rate, taking in exchange shirts, drawers, or any light cloaths, pieces of calico, silks, muslin, arrack, sugar, and lime juice. Except choice roots and lemons, all provisions else are dear to strangers. Both the soldiers belonging to the company, and mechanics, may earn a great deal of money by their labour. Their common drink is plain water, or mobby; which is but one remove from it.

Here and there the island produces a drug like Benzoin, and great plenty of wild tobacco on the hills, which their black slaves smoke; a great many of which the masters of the plantations keep. The inhabitants who want necessaries, may be supplied twice a month out of the company's stores, at six month's credit. The principal commodities for sale here, are cherry-brandy, malt and cyder, spirits, beer, Madera and Canary wines, with Spanish brandy, taken in at those islands; Batavia arrack, sugar, sugar-candy, tea, fans, china, laquer'd wares, silks, china, ribbons, coarse striped ginghams, ordinary muslin, coarse chints, blue and brown long-cloths, salampores, and all sorts of coarse calicoes.

HELENSTOW, or **ELSTOW**, a place in Bedfordshire, where was formerly a beautiful religious house of Benedictine nuns, founded by Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Helena; from which latter it takes its name. It lies a little S. of Bedford town; and a little further E. was an Augustine priory for canons regular dedicated to St. Paul.

HELFENSTEIN, county of, in Suabia in Germany, belonging to the jurisdiction of the Imperial city of Ulm.

HELFORD, a small but good harbour between Falmouth and Market-Jew, in Cornwall, where the tin-ships take in their lading for London. Here is also a good number of vessels for the pilchard fishery, and several skilful fisher-men belonging to it.

HELICON, now called *Zagara* or *Zagaya*, a mountain of Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of Turkey, in Europe. It is reckon'd to be within the limits of Beotia, not far from mount Parnassus, but more eastward. It was sacred to Apollo and the Muses, as the other was: consequently famous among the ancient poets, and mythologists. From it issued the celebrated fountains Hippocrene, Pegasus, and Aganippe; and here was also Orpheus's tomb.

HELIOPOLIS, once a famous city of Middle Egypt, in Africa; so called from its temple having been dedicated to the sun, where a speculum was so placed as to reflect his beams all day. It stood near Matarea, about five miles from Cairo. The whole place has gone entirely to ruin, very few vestiges remaining of it.

HELLA, a town of Diarbeker, in Asiatic Turkey. It is watered by the river Euphrates, being about a day's journey from Babylon.

HELLESPONT, now the *Dardanelles*, is the entrance of the freight in Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, which divides Asia from Europe. This freight extends itself from the Archipelago to Constantinople. It is about two miles over, where Xerxes King of Persia laid a floating bridge for his army to march from Asia to Europe.

HELLKETTLES, three large pits vulgarly so called, full of cold water (not hot, as Camden says) up to the brim, and on a level with the Tees just by. They lie at Oxen-hall, a hamlet of Darlington, in the bishopric of Durham. Though called bottomless pits, yet the deepest of them measured but fifteen fathom or thirty yards of line. Their origin is not known, unless they

be old exhausted coal-pits. The water in the Kettles is of a different quality from the river-water, as it curdles milk, and does not lather with soap. Bishop Tonstal marking a goose, put her into one of the pits; which he found next day in the Tees: if this be so, it shews that there is some subterraneous passage of communication betwixt them.

HELMONT, the principal town of Peeland, a district of Dutch Brabant, in the Low Countries. It stands on the river Aa, has an ancient castle, and twenty villages within its jurisdiction. It was the native place of Van Helmont the Alchymist. Count Hohenlo having taken this city in 1588, reduced it all to ashes, except one house and the castle. It has been rebuilt since, but is not near so considerable as it was before. In 1571 and 1588, the Protestants, it is said, destroyed an abbey of Cistercian nuns in the neighbourhood. Helmont lies twenty miles W. of Wenloë. Lat. 51 deg. 42 min. N. long. 5 deg. 52 min. E.

HELMSTADT, so called from the elm-trees round it; a town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany, near the frontiers of Magdeburg. It is encompassed with walls, ditches, and ramparts, having three churches, and a fine suburb called Ostendorf. Here is an university called *Academia Julia*, with a good library; among its manuscripts is an ancient Hebrew pentateuch in two volumes, for which some Jewish rabbis offered a considerable sum. Its rector has always the title and dignity of Count Palatine. The Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel and the Elector of Hanover are joint sovereigns, and have the direction of it by turns. It confers degrees in the three faculties of divinity, law, and physic. No university has had more learned Lutheran professors. The faculty of divines here being charged with giving their opinion in the case of the marriage of the Princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel with the late Emperor Charles VI. "That a Protestant might with a safe conscience embrace the Roman religion," refused it by a public declaration in 1708, as a Popish forgery. It lies twenty miles S. E. of the city of Brunswick. Lat. 52 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 51 min. E.

HELMSTADT, a town of Halland and South Gothland, in Sweden. See **HALMSTADT**.

HELSINGBURG, in the same province of Sweden as the preceding. See **ELSBURG**.

HELSINGFORT, the capital of Nyland, a subdivision of Finland, in Sweden. It is a small town, on a peninsula and gulph of its own name, at the mouth of the river Winda, which falls here into the Finnic gulph, forming a pretty good harbour, and almost the best in the whole kingdom. It lies opposite to the city of Revel, eighty-six miles E. of Abo. It is subject to Sweden, and was entirely burnt down in the late wars with the Muscovites. Lat. 60 deg. 20 min. N. long. 24 deg. 42 min. E.

HELSINGIA, the same with **HAELSINGLAND**, a province of Sweden, which see.

HELSINGOER, commonly **ELSINEUR**, a noted town of Denmark on the Sund. See **ELSNORE**.

HELSTON, a borough of Cornwall, upon the little river Cober, not far from its influx into the English channel. It however admits the sea so into its bosom, as to make a tolerable good harbour for shipping below the town. Here several tin-ships are laden, and it has the privilege of coining the tin. It is a populous place, built in the form of a cross, with a stream of water running through each of the four streets, that meet at a large market-place. Here is a guild-hall and handsome church, with a steeple ninety feet high, consisting of a tower and spire, which serves for a land-mark to sailors. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and it has seven annual fairs; namely, Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whitfun-Monday, July 20, September 9, November 8, and the second Saturday before Christmas; all of these for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some hops. It lies 12 miles from Falmouth, 58 from Launceston, and 294 from London.

Between

Between Helston downs and the channel is Loopool-lake, two miles in length, and five in circuit, which breeds a sort of bastard trout, larger, and said to be better, than those taken in the fresh-water.

HELTEN, or **HELTA**, a town of Transylvania, in Hungary, with a strong castle. Here are manufactures of pickles and grey cloth; also plenty of fruit, of which is made a considerable profit. It lies about a German league S. E. of Hermanstadt, the capital of the principality.

HELVETIA, the name of the country now called Switzerland, which is the seat of the thirteen cantons, their subjects and allies; also anciently called Helvetii. See **SWITZERLAND**.

HELVOET, or **HELVOETSUYS**, a town of Holland, one of the seven united provinces, on the island of Voorn, having the best harbour in all the country. To this port the English packet-boat usually goes; here also the principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up, and from this place the Prince of Orange set out in 1688 with his fleet and army, upon an invitation from the English, bringing about the memorable revolution, by which he and his consort became afterwards King and Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland; in whose reign laws were made for settling the succession to the crown of these realms upon the Protestant line, now in the illustrious house of Hanover. Helvoetsuys lies seven miles S. of the Brill, from which the above-mentioned packet-boat was removed as less commodious. Lat. 52 deg. 1 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

HEMESLEY, or **HEMESLEY-BLACKMOOR**, a town tolerably well-built with stone, and the houses slated, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The second name it has from its being near the heath or common called Blackmoor. It has four annual fairs, May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6; all for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen cloth.

HEMINGSTON, a manor of Suffolk near Needham, remarkable only for its ancient ludicrous tenure; for one Baldwin de Petteur held it by serjeantry, for which he was obliged every Christmas-day to perform before our Lord the King of England, one saltus, one sufflatus, and one bombylus or pettus; that is, says Camden, (if I apprehend it aright) he was to dance, make a noise with his cheeks puffed out, and to let a pet.

HEMPSTEAD, so called, says Norden, from the growth of hemp there; in the time of the Saxons *Hean* or *High-Hempstead*, part of which given to the abbey of St. Alban's, had the name of *Henamsted*. It is a market-town of Hertfordshire, incorporated by the name of a bailiff and the inhabitants. Its market, which is kept on Thursday, is the greatest in the county, or perhaps in England, for wheat, brought out of Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and even Warwickshire, &c. It exceeds that of Farnham in Surrey, 20,000 l. a week being frequently returned there in the article of meal only, for the grinding of which eleven pair of mills stand within four miles of the place, which bring it a considerable trade; but the road is so torn by the carriages, that it is one of the worst turnpikes about London. Its annual fair is on the first Thursday after Whitfun-week, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is pretty populous, lies among hills, and is watered by the river Gade. Here also some thousand pounds are returned every year for the manufacture of straw-hats. Near the town is a handsome church, with a good ring of bells, and a tall spire. It lies four miles from Barkhamstead, eighteen from Hertford, and thirty-nine (twenty-three) from London.

HEMPSTEAD, a town in the S. side of Long-island, belonging to Queen's county, in New York, in North America. Here is a church.

HENAULT-FOREST, a part of the great forest in Essex, thro' which a Roman causeway passing, came into the present great road, a little on this side the Whalebone house.

HENGSTONE-HILL, so called from Hengist the first Saxon leader in England; a mountain not far from Launceston in Cornwall. It yields abundance of Cornish diamonds: here the Britons of Cornwall joining the
N^o. 53.

Danes to drive the Saxons out of Devonshire, were entirely defeated by Egbert in the year 831.

HENLEY upon Thames, a very ancient town of Oxfordshire, the British word *Hen-ley* denoting old place. It is a corporation governed by a warden; lies pleasantly on the side of the river, which is navigable by barges up to it. The weekly market here is on Thursday, at which sometimes upwards of 300 cart-loads of malt and other corn are sold; the inhabitants being mostly mealmen, malsters and bargemen, live by carrying corn and wood to London. Here is a bridge of timber, also a grammar-school, founded and endowed by King James I. and a blue-coat school by the lady Elizabeth Periam, for teaching and cloathing poor children, and putting them out apprentices; but its alms-house, tho' there are not above six or seven persons in it, has but sixpence a week. From this place the Chiltern hills run in a ridge northward, separating this county from Buckinghamshire. Here are holden three annual fairs, February 24, principally for horses; Thursday after Whitfuntide, for sheep and horses; and Thursday se'ennight before October 10, for cheefe and horses. It confines on Berkshire, is twenty-two miles from Oxford, and thirty-five from London.

HENLEY upon Arrow, a market-town of Warwickshire: it lies near the river Arrow. Here are kept three annual fairs, on Lady-day, March 25, Tuesday in Whitfun-week, both for cattle; and St. Luke's-day, October 18, for ditto and cheefe. It is situated eight miles from Warwick, and eighty-five from London.

HENNEBERG, county of, one of the secular territories of Franconia in Germany. It lies in the N. part of the circle, on the frontiers of Saxony, and betwixt Thuringia, Hesse, Fulda-abbey, and the bishopric of Wurtzbourg; being thirty-five miles long, and fifteen broad. It had formerly Counts of its own, who were Princes of the Empire: but it has since been divided into several territories, belonging to the houses of Saxe-Weymar, Saxe-Eysenach, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Gotha, the Prince of Hesse Cassel, and the house of Saxe-Zeitz. The family of Saxe Naumbourg had that part next to the forest of Thuringia; namely, Schlenfingen, Sula and Kundorf. That part next to the river Werra, which, after receiving the Fulda, is called Wefer, including Meinungen and fort Masfeldt, with several villages, particularly Henneberg, Themar, Wafungen, and Breitengen, has belonged to Saxe-Gotha, since the extinction of the family of Altenburg; and Bernard, third son of Ernest, Duke of Gotha, who resided at Meinungen, had also Saltzungen upon the Werra, a profitable place on account of its salt-pits. Henneberg in general is populous and fruitful, tho' it contains several mountains and woods.

HENNEBERG, the town from which the last-mentioned county has its name, and reckoned by some its capital; stands at the foot of a hill, upon which are the ruins of the castle or palace, where its Counts formerly resided. It lies forty miles N. W. of Bamberg, and forty-two S. E. of Fulda. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 10 deg. 31 min. E.

HENNEBON, a town in the diocese of Vannes, in Brittany, one of the governments of France, on the river Blavet, two leagues above its mouth. It is divided into the new, the walled, and the old town; having been anciently fortified. It has a small harbour, a good trade, and several rich merchants belonging to it. It lies ten miles from Port Lewis to the N. and twenty-six N. W. of Vannes. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. W.

HENRICHMONT, the capital of a small sovereign principality, lying round Upper Berry, in France. It belongs to the Bethunes, Dukes of Sully, the first of whom was the famous prime minister to Henry the Great of France, whom his master raised to very high honours.

HENRICO, one of the counties of Virginia in North America. It lies to the N. W. of Surry county, and is the uppermost on the south-side of Jam's river, containing 148,787 acres of land, in two parishes, namely Henrico and Bristol. The town of Henricopolis in this county has fallen to decay. Twenty miles above the falls of James' river is Monacan town, where the French refugees have settled.

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HENRY,

HENRY, Cape, the south promontory of Virginia in North America, as Cape Charles is that on the N. It lies at the entrance into the bay of Chesapeake, in lat. 36 deg. 57 min. N. long. 76 deg. 23 min. W. See **CHESAPEAKE**.

HERACLEA, and **HERACLISSE**, also **PERINTHUS**, the first the more ancient name, was formerly a considerable city of Romania, in European Turkey; but now a mean place. Here is a good harbour, the mouth of which lies E. of it, and bends round for four or five miles, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is on the Streight Mar del Marmora, or Propontis, with the sea upon one side, and its port on the other. To the W. especially are the remains of antique walls, several fragments of marble statues, &c. The former are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built in the reign of the Emperor Severus. It is the see of an Archbishop, whose cathedral is one of the best now standing in Turkey. In the time of the Christian Emperors this Metropolitan was one of three, who, with the Patriarch of Constantinople, had the privilege of crowning the Emperor at his inauguration. In a small chapel on the right hand, is the tomb of Sir Edward Guitts, ambassador from the King of Great Britain, whose surname is written in Greek characters. It lies sixty-four miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 27 deg. 51 min. E.

Of the same name, but anciently **Sintia**, is an inconsiderable town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, upon the river Strymon.

HERACLEA, styled *ad Latmum*, as lying at the foot of that mountain, towards the sea-coast; and in contradistinction from others of the same name, with the adjunct of *Sabalca*, *Sabalci*, or *ad Albanum*, which is more inland: both are said to be episcopal sees under Ephesus, and situated in Caria, a province of Asia Minor, now Asiatic Turkey: Menander and Dionysius, Bishops of the two Heracleas, are mentioned as subscribing to the council of Chalcedon.

HERACLEA Ponti, now *Penderaci*, or *Eregri*, a corruption of the first name, in the Lesser Pontus, a province of Asia Minor: it is a sea-port town on its N. W. cape, on the Euxine coast, and once the residence of the illustrious family of the Comneni, founders of the empire of Trebizond, whilst the French were masters of Constantinople. Theodore Lascaris took it from David Comnenus; the Genoese since added it to their eastern conquests, but were driven out by Mahomet II. from which time it hath continued under the Turkish dominion. It is governed by a single Cadi, and hath a Vayvode to receive the taxes laid on the Greeks, the Turks paying only a small tribute. This city has quite sunk from its ancient splendor and commerce, having nothing now left but some stately fragments. The mole of Heraclea, so famed among the ancients, has been since destroyed; also the celebrated deep cave, into which Hercules is fabled to have descended, in order to kill the Cerberus, extant in Xenophon's time, has either sunk or been filled up, tho' 250 paces deep. Lat. 40 deg. 57 min. N. long. 31 deg. 35 min. E.

The last-mentioned Heraclea Ponti is not to be confounded with Heraclea Pontica, in Bithynia, nor with those mentioned in other provinces of Asia Minor. There are indeed many more cities in other parts of the world, as well as in this, which bore the name of the famed Hercules, in Greek called Heracles, to whose memory many temples and cities were built in the ages of Pagan superstition.

HERAT, a city of Chorassan, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is strongly situated, being surrounded with a good wall, and the river, near which it stands, laid quite round it. This is a place of good trade, much resorted to by the Indian merchants. Here very fine tapestry is manufactured, also abundance of rose-water made: it lies 171 miles S. E. of Meshed. Lat. 34 deg. N. long. 60 deg. 20 min. E.

HERBORN, a town of the Wetteraw, and territory of Nassau, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, on the river Dilla. Here is a pretty good trade in cotton and woollen cloth; it is walled, and has a castle, in which is a well-furnished library, with an university, which has bred many eminent Protestant divines, and was founded in 1584. Its first Rector was the famous

John Piscator. The Magistrates and Princes of Orange are joint sovereigns of the university. The town lies ten miles S. of Dillenburg. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 21 min. E.

HERCOLE, *Porto*, a small, but regular and well-fortified town in the territory de gli Prefidii, in Tuscany, and middle division of Italy, with an island of the same name, a little to the S. E. and a somewhat dangerous harbour, not much above half a mile asunder: both which are commanded by a square fortress on the coast. It belongs to the King of the Two Sicilies. Lat. 42 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 11 min. E.

HERCULES Pillars, mount Calpe in Spain, and mount Avila, opposite to it in Africa, upon each side of the Streight of Gibraltar: which see.

HERCULES' PROMONTORY, the ancient name of Cape Spartivento, in the further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. See **SPARTIVENTO**.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, which formerly covered the whole face of Germany and Bohemia, is reported by Cæsar to be in his time nine days journey in length, and six in breadth. But it is now cut down in many places. The remains of it go by particular names, as the Black-forest, which separates Alsace from Suabia; the Steygerwald, in Wurtzburg and Bamberg, in Franconia; the Spiffard on the Mayne; the Odenwald, near Heidelberg, in the Palatinate; the Wetterwald in the Wetteraw; the Thuringer-wald in Thuringia; the Heferwald in the duchy of Cleves; the Bohemerwald, which surrounded Bohemia, and in the middle ages was called Sylva Hercynia; and the Hartzwald, in Lunenberg, and duchy of Brunwic.

HERERORD, (i. e. in Saxon *the Ford of the Army*, as being the head-quarters of the Saxons before the conquest, and of the English after) the metropolis and only city of the shire of its name: tho' large, it is not populous, is an antique place, and lies low, on the banks of the Wye, which sometimes overflows the streets; so that they are very dirty. Its flourishing state it originally owed to the martyrdom of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, who was basely murdered by King Offa, had a church built here to his memory; soon after erected into an Episcopal see, and held in high veneration by the West Saxons and Mercian Kings. This is a stately fabric, the spire handsome, but not high; with a fine tower at the west end. The choir, tho' plain, is neat; and it has a very good organ. Here are great numbers of monuments of Bishops, &c. The chapter-house, which was very beautiful, was destroyed in the civil wars. Between the cathedral and the palace is a venerable pile, built and roofed with stone, consisting of two chapels, St. Magdalen and St. Catherine, the one over the other. The city is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It has particular privileges for its several companies, who have distinct halls. The assizes, &c. are holden here. It has an hospital liberally endowed, for twelve poor persons; with two charity schools; one for sixty boys, and the other for forty girls; all taught and clothed by subscription. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; and its annual fairs are Tuesday after Candlemas-day, February 2, for horned cattle, horses, and hogs; Wednesday in Easter-week, for horned cattle and horses; May 19, a pleasure fair, and for toys; July 1, for horned cattle and wool, October 20, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welch butter. It gave title of Earl about the time of the conquest, and continued so for 200 years, to the most heroic and illustrious family of the Bohuns, and afterwards to many others; but at present it gives the title of Premier Viscount of England to a branch of the d'Evreux family, Earls of Essex, who also enjoy this title. All round this city may its walls be traced, tho' overgrown with trees, hedges, &c. Towards the north this city is overlooked and sheltered by a prodigious mountain of deep ascent; with a vast camp a-top, called Credon-hill, from which is a prospect as far as St. Michael's Mount, in Monmouthshire, and much resorted to by Romanists. On the other side is the vast black mountain, which separates Brecknockshire from this county: besides many Roman camps and works all around; particularly upon the Lug, are Sutton-walls, Offa's royal residence, where the above-mentioned

King Ethelbert was murdered, who being buried in the neighbouring church of Marden by the river-side, was removed thence to Hereford cathedral, in the north wing of which is the shrine of Cantilupe, the great miracle-monger in the W. of England; which wing was built by himself, and on the wall of it is his picture, where the marks of hooks for votive pieces are still visible.

Without the walls of Hereford city are the ruins of Blackfriars monastery, and a pretty stone-crofs entire, round which were the cloisters, as now the cloisters of the cathedral inclose just such another. These crosses served as a kind of pulpit, whence a monk preached to the people in the open air. The neighbouring hill, called Bynmaure, i. e. the great hill, is of tedious ascent, but makes amends by the pleasure received from its woody crest and extensive prospect. The two great stones near Sutton, erected as a water-mark, were removed in 1652, to about twelve score paces distance, and nobody knew how; but when set in their places again, one of them required nine yoke of oxen to draw it.

Westward of Hereford is the golden vale, through which runs the Duffrin-dore, and encompassed with hills crowned with woods.

The cathedral of Hereford retains its foundation-laws, and the residentiaries are obliged to celibacy; but otherwise they live a very easy and plentiful life. In 1738 the Gothic chapel belonging to the Bishop's palace, said to be as old as the conquest, began to be pulled down, in order to erect another for the public service.

Hereford, in the time of the civil wars, being very strong and as well defended, supported a very severe siege against the parliament's forces, and even the Scottish army, 4000 of the latter having laid their bones there; at last it surrendered by the fatal issue of the war, rather than any vigorous attack of the besiegers. Of its six parish-churches, two were demolished. It was probably built from the ruins of the ancient Ariconium, now Archenfield, on the side of which stands Kenchester, a Roman camp four miles off. It lies about a mile from Ross, upon a modern stone-caufeway, 26 miles from Gloucester, and 130 from London. It has a good stone-bridge of eight arches over the Wye, and surrounded with rivers on all sides but the E.

HEREFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Monmouthshire, on the W. by Brecknockshire and Radnorshire, and on the N. by Worcesterhire and Shropshire. It is nearly circular, containing thirty-five miles from N. to S. thirty from E. to W. In it are one city, eight market-towns, 176 parishes, two forests, eight parks, about 95,600 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament for the county, with two each for Hereford, Lempster, and Weobly. The air here is generally reckoned good; and to shew how healthy and long-lived the inhabitants are, Serjeant Hoskins, at a progress of King James I. into these parts, procured ten old men and women to dance the maurence before him, whose ages put together made above a thousand. And in this country the pleasantness and salubrity of the tract, particularly between the Severn and Wye, have become proverbial. The soil of this country is very fruitful. It abounds in good corn and pasture, with wool, water, and wood. The bread and wool of Lempster are equally famous; also the wool of Wigmore and the Golden-vale on the Duffrin-dore, is as fine as any in England, that of the South-downs not excepted. Weobly ale makes their barley to be commended. They plant abundance of hops all over this country, which are very good. Cyder, which is the common drink of the country, is both good and cheap, having been reckoned the best in England, till the rough cyder have also been made lately in this county, and sent to London, even by land-carriage. Appletrees, especially red-streaks, thrive here better than in any other county. The hedges in the high-ways are full of them, where the hogs feed on the wind-falls, by

which they become very fat; their flesh looks reddish, and is sweet, though not so firm and grateful as that in the Hampshire bacon.

The rivers that water this county are the Frome, Loden, Lug, Wye, Wadel, Arrow, Dare, Monow, and other lesser streams. The Monow is a large river, dividing part of this shire from that of Monmouth, and falls with the Wye and Lug in one channel into the Severn. They all, especially the Wye, abound with salmon.

This county, having been a frontier against the Welch, had, in former times, no less than twenty-eight forts or castles, most of which are now ruinous. It lies in the diocese of Hereford, which likewise includes part of Shropshire, and contains within its jurisdiction 313 parishes.

HERENHAUSEN, i. e. the house of the Lord of the country, a delightful palace belonging to the Elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain. This castle was built on the river Leine by order of the first Elector; and is about the same distance N. from the city of Hanover, as Kensington is from St. James's palace in Westminster. A straight walk leads up to the house, where are charming gardens, an ever-green wilderness, a noble orangery, a theatre cut out into green seats, with arbours and summer-houses on both sides for the actors to dress in; the whole adorned with fine gilt statues. Here are noble fountains, with very large basons, beautiful cascades, and water-works said to throw up the water much higher than the famous fountain of St. Cloud near Versailles, in France; and contrived by Auditor Benson, whom his late Majesty took with him to Hanover for that purpose.

In the neighbourhood of Herenhausen are several pretty seats, particularly two built by two sisters-in-law, Madam de Kilmanseck late Countess of Arlington, and the Countess of Platen. These lead to it; all which must be very much altered within these two or three years, since the French were in possession of the city of Hanover and the palace, spreading desolation over the face of the country wherever they came. But they have happily been driven out, or forced to quit it for their own safety, and their plumes much cropt by the battle of Thonhausen in 1759.

HERENTHALS, i. e. the Lord's valley, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the territory of Antwerp, on the river Nethe. Its principal church is St. Waudry, besides which here are several religious houses. Its district contains eighteen villages, and some of these are very considerable. It lies twenty-seven miles N. of Louvain, about fifteen from Antwerp to the E. and as many from Mechlin towards the N. E. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, commonly called **HARIOT'S WORKS**, a large and stately structure not far from the Grey-friars, and W. of the college of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. It is one among the most magnificent foundations of its kind in the world, has a pretty chapel for divine service, spacious walks, delightful greens, and pleasant gardens. It was built by Dr. Balcanqual, to whom, as his executor, Mr. George Heriot, Jeweller to King James VI. of Scotland, and afterwards I. of England, left about 17,000 l. Sterling (an immense sum for a tradesman to amass, in that country at least) and to be disposed of in pious uses; which that worthy dean laid out most punctually in building and endowing this noble house of charity, and appointing statutes for it, which he ordered should be unalterable. It is a nursery for an infinite number of the sons of decayed freemen in Edinburgh, who are maintained, clothed, and educated, in useful learning, till fit to go out apprentices, or qualified for the university, where they have handsome exhibitions allowed them. Within the first court, and fronting the entrance, is a bust of the benevolent and worthy donor Mr. Heriot; it seems to be either of black marble, or some other stone blacked, of middling sculpture, and placed in a niche over a door. The building stands high, and is distinguished at some distance from other parts of the city, on the road as you come in towards the W. port, by

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by its spires and walled inclosures. It lies on the S. side of the Grabs-market.

HERK, a small town of Liege in the Austrian Netherlands, and county of Looz. It stands on a rivulet of its name, which a little lower falls into the Demer; seventeen miles from Louvain to the E. and twenty-two from Liege city to the N. W. also twenty-six W. of Maestricht. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E.

HERMANSTADT, from one Herman, a Saxon, its founder; in Latin *Hermanopolis* or *Cibinium*, by the natives called *Zeben*, the capital of all Transylvania, and of the county of Altland, where it stands. It was the royal residence of the Prince, is in the middle of a large plain, upon the rivulet *Zeben* or *Ciben*, which falls a little below it into the river *Alt*. It is a fair, large, and very strong city, not only surrounded with a double wall and ramparts flanked with thick bastions, besides a deep ditch, but has a great number of fish-ponds and other standing waters, which render it inaccessible; though, at the same time, the air is unhealthful, and productive of the gout; so that many of the finest buildings are uninhabited. The houses within the gates are mostly well-built, and covered with slates; which, in this country, is reckoned an extraordinary piece of magnificence. Besides several good springs in and about the place, the river-water is conveyed thro' every street by little channels. Here is the seat of the general conventions and courts of judicature belonging to the five counties, and the other six towns of the Saxons. Its principal trade consists in cloth and mead, made here in great quantities for exportation into the neighbouring country. This city is a granary for the whole principality; and by keeping the corn underground many years without damage, they were enabled to hold out seven years after the death of Lewis King of Hungary. It was the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Colocza, had a college with a good library, and formerly a considerable trade with Greece, which they have lost during the wars. It has now much declined on account of persecution and the rigour of the government. In summer the neighbouring country is very hot, and equally cold in winter. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Weissenburg. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 25 deg. 1 min. E.

HERMANSTEIN, or **EBRENBREITSTEIN**, castle of, an impregnable fort in the electorate of Triers and Lower Rhine, in Germany, well-defended by outworks. It stands on the top of a steep and rocky hill, twice as high as Windfor-castle, commanding the city of Coblenz, opposite to which it is situated, as also the Rhine and Moselle that unite here. At the foot of this fort, upon the banks of the Rhine, stands the Elector's palace, two large wings, with a front of it, and five pavilions, looking towards the river. This citadel is reckoned one of the strongest in Germany, and could not be taken in the year 1637 but by famine. It has a winding ascent cut out of the rock, and no less than four gates. Upon the outermost is a brass statue of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus in her arms, upwards of fifteen feet high. In the middle of the citadel is a square, upon one side of which is the governor's house, the magazines and barracks occupying the other three sides. Here is a cannon eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half at the bore, and three feet four inches at the breech, carrying a bullet of 188 pounds, and its charge of powder ninety-four pounds. It was founded by one Simon, in 1529. In another square is a very large stone-bason, in the middle of which stands a marble pillar on a brass pedestal, surrounded with four dolphins of the same metal; also, at top a brass statue of the Virgin Mary, about twelve feet high. Here is likewise a well dug out of the rock 550 feet deep, with excellent water. From this citadel is a very delightful prospect of hills, vineyards, plains, villages, convents, and pleasure-houses. The Elector's palace is very much pent up upon one side by the Rhine, and by a rock on the other, with low and in-commodious apartments, but adorned with fine tapestries and paintings. The chapel, though small, is very elegant. Most of the Elector's domestics live at Dahl, a little place just by.

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HERMANSTREET, so called, as being a military way which passed directly N. and S. in England. It begins at Newhaven, at the mouth of the Ouse, in Suffex, and passes on the W. side of that river through Radmil, and passes on the W. side of that river through Radmil, then through Lewes by Itfield; after which it seems to pass over the river at Sharnbridge, and so proceeds to East-Grimstead; but is lost in passing through the great woods. Then through Surrey it goes by Stangestreet, Croydon, Stretham, and by its direction seems to have been originally designed to pass the Thames at Stangate-ferry by Lambeth, where it coincides with the Watling-street. There the road went before London became considerable; but since that period, the traces of the roads near that capital have become very obscure. The original road perhaps passes through unfrequented ways near Enfield and Herman-street, which seems to borrow its name from it. On the eastern side of Enfield-chace, by Bush-hill, is a circular British camp upon an eminence, declining S. W. But the ancient road appears upon a common on this side Hertford by Ball's-park, and passes the river below Hertford: then goes through Ware-park, and falls into the present road on this side of Buntingford; and so to Royston, where it crosses the Ikening-street, coming from Tring through Dunstable, going into Suffolk. The Herman-street passes also in a straight line through Great and Little Stukely in Huntingdonshire; and after this is commonly known under the name of Stangate. Near Sutton some parts appear still paved with stone, which confirms the conjecture that the name Stangate or Stonegate was given it from this place. It traverses great woods between the two Saltries. My author carries it no further.

HERMATRA, an island in the neighbourhood of Harries, the southern part of Lewes, one of the western islands of Scotland. This particularly, among many other isles near it, which are two or three miles in circuit, is tolerably fruitful in corn and pasturage; and here a magazine for the fishery was erected in the reign of King Charles I. till the misfortunes of that prince obliged him to withdraw his part of the capital stock belonging to that company; and thereby occasioned the ruin of the whole.

HERMITAGE of the Virgin Mary, in the canton of Schwitz, is the Loretto of Switzerland, a rich Benedictine Abbey, whose Abbot has the title of Prince. It is here called *Einsfallen*, which in German is a word of the same import; and stands near the river Meuse, ten miles N. E. from the town of Schwitz. It is said to have been founded in 944, and endowed by the Emperor Otho the Great with extraordinary privileges, as well as a vast estate, which has been very much augmented by the donations of great numbers of pilgrims, who have resorted to it in every age since, from the Catholic towns in Switzerland and several adjacent countries. It is entirely independent on any sovereign; the canton of Schwitz, after a very long contest about their respective limits, being only its protector. To this course of pilgrims is owing, that all the neighbouring country, which was formerly a gloomy forest, is now full of populous villages and farm-houses. In 1557 the abbey, with its village, was burnt down; but not long after rebuilt. The abbey-church is in form of a cross, with three towers; one in the center, and the other two, which are more lofty, on each side the nef, serve for steeples, in one of which is a bell weighing 130 quintals. In the nef is the famous chapel of the Virgin, where pilgrims make their vows and offerings. And over the door is an inscription, importing, "Here is full remission for sinners from their guilt and punishment." Near the choir are fourteen wax-tapers, each weighing fourcore pounds. On the altar stands a wooden image of the Virgin, very much black'd by the smoke. The outside of the chapel is crusted with marble. The treasure belonging to this chapel is immense; particularly a pyx about two ells high, which has upwards of 160 ounces of gold on it. In 1684 were added to it 1174 large pearls, some nearly like pigeon-eggs, 303 diamonds, 38 sapphires, 154 emeralds, 861 rubies, 44 garnets, 26 hyacinths, and 19 amethysts. Near it is a fine marble fountain, surrounded with pillars of the same, and throwing water out of fourteen pipes of yellow

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low copper. In this fountain the pilgrims fail not to wash, which has the virtue of cleansing from sin, as much as the chapel itself. Paracellus, the famous physician and alchemist, who died at Saltzburg in 1541, was a native of this place. One of the pretences which the Archduke Leopold, afterwards Emperor, had for invading the canton of Schwitz, was the quarrel it had with this abbey about their respective territories: upon which the abbot fulminated a sentence of excommunication against the canton, which the said Archduke undertook to execute.

HERMITAGE, *Magdalen's*, about a league from Friburg in Switzerland, and situated in a very pretty solitude, among woods and rocks: where one John du Pré, of Gruyre, a hermit, had, without any cement, wood or iron, and with no other assistance than that of his valet, worked in the rock a neat chapel, with a steeple, altar, sacristy, five chambers, a parlour, refectory, kitchen, cellar, &c. all of considerable extent. He is said to have been twenty-five years in completing it; and the funnel of his chimney, piercing to the top of the rock, and about thirty feet high, took him up about a twelvemonth. See **FRIEBURG**. And intending to carry the work further on, he was drowned in 1708, as he was crossing the river Sane or Sarine, which runs by the foot of this rock.

HERMON, *Chermon* by the Hebrews, and *Sanir* by the Amorites, a famous mountain of Palestine in Asia, and frequently mentioned in sacred writ. It lies beyond Jordan, where the tribe of Manasseh was: and is so high as to be continually covered with snow, some of which they carried as far as Tyre, to cool their liquors. It abounds with tall and stately fir-trees, with several caves in it; one of which is said to be capable of containing 4000 men. Upon it was anciently a temple, dedicated to Baal.

HERNGRUND, or **HERGRUND**, a town of Upper Hungary, near the Carpathian mountains. It is famous for its spacious copper-mine, which, for the passages and workmen in it, remembers a subterranean city, yielding the Emperor, it is said, about 120,000l. sterling per annum. The copper-ore here is so rich, that 100 weight yields from 20 to 60 pounds weight of metal. The ore is either yellow or black; the former yielding most metal, but the latter containing some silver. In these shafts are found several sorts of vitriol, as white, green, blue, and a transparent red colour, besides a green earth called berg, or mountain-green, used in painting. Here are likewise two springs of vitriolic water, which in fourteen days transmutes iron into copper; even the worst old iron is converted into pure copper, more ductile and malleable than that made from the ore; which often must be melted, before it can be fit for service. Here are also stones of a beautiful blue and green colour, upon some of which are turquoises. It lies about seven miles from Neufol, and seventy-one N. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 19 deg. 39 min. E.

HERNOSAND, the principal town of Angermanland, a province of Sweden Proper. It lies on the Bothnic gulph, where is a pretty good harbour, by means of which it has some trade: about seventy miles from Hudwickswald, to the N.

HERSTALL, a town in the bishopric of Liege, in Germany. It lies four miles N. of the city of Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 51 min. E.

HERTFORD, rather **HARTFORD**: which see.

HERTZOGENBUSCH, the German name of Boisleduc, i. e. in French the Duke's Wood.

HERVODEN, **HERWERDEN**, or **HERFURT**, a pretty large town in the county of Ravenberg, in Westphalia, Germany. The rivers Elsa, Aa and Werne divide it into three parts; namely, the old town, new town, and Radewich. It is but ill-built, and noted for its linen manufactures; but principally for a famous nunnery, founded in 832; to the Abbess of which the town was subject, till given up by its Abbess, Anne, Countess of Limburg, to the Duke of Juliers in 1547. It embraced the reformation above 100 years ago, and is perhaps the only one of its kind in Europe; the abbess and nuns being Calvinists. To it belong considerable estates in the neighbourhood; as also a Lutheran nunnery, upon a hill near the town, under the immediate direction of a deaconess, &c. being a fort of N^o. LIV.

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nursery to the abbey; where the ladies are taught needle-work, &c. but otherwise subject to the abbess of Hervorden, who, as a princess of the Empire, has all the hereditary officers common to Electors, and a seat in the general diets among the prelates of the Rhine. She has Princes and Counts for vassals, who pay her homage, it is said, kneeling at her throne, and present her with gold and silver. The annual revenue of this abbey is worth 3000l. No vows or unreasonable restraints are imposed upon the nuns; who are commonly ladies of the first quality. The late abbess was the learned Princess Elizabeth, sister to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, great ancestress to the present royal family of Great Britain; whose literary correspondence with Descartes, which that celebrated philosopher published in his works, shews her to have been a prodigy of her sex. The abbey is under the protection of the King of Prussia, as Count of Ravensberg; to whom also the town is subject. One of the Princesses, a sister of that Monarch, was declared coadjutrix, if we are not mistaken, to the present abbess. And in the town is a Prussian garrison. It lies fifteen miles E. of the city of Ravensberg. Lat. 52 deg. 38 min. N. long. 8 deg. 51 min. E.

HESDIN, or **HEDIN**, *Old*, in contradistinction from *New Hedin*. It lay in Artois, formerly a province of the Netherlands, but now entirely belonging to France, upon the river Cauche. Some take it to be the ancient *Vicus Helena*, or *Hedenæ*, of *Sidonius Apollinaris*. Hedin was formerly a fortress belonging to the Earls of Flanders. It has been often taken and retaken by the French and Imperialists; the latter of whom, under Philibert Emanuel of Savoy, levelled it with the ground in 1553. This General the following year caused the village of Mesnil, three miles below old Hedin, to be enlarged and fortified. He flanked it with six royal bastions, and consequently it became a regular hexagon; erected it into a city, and called its name Hedin-fert; the latter part consisting of four letters which the Dukes of Savoy bear, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodium tenuit*, i. e. "his courage kept Rhodes." This city is surrounded with a good ditch, counterscarpe, half-moons, &c. on the side where there are no marshes. Lewis XIII. took it in 1639, and by the peace of Pyrennees in 1659, it was yielded for ever to the French. It lies on the confines of Picardy, thirty-two miles S. W. of St. Omer's, and eight from St. Pol to the W. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. E.

HESSE, landgrate of, in Germany: it lies on the north-side of the river Mayne. The whole country is bounded to the N. by Westphalia; to the W. by the duchy of Berg, and electorate of Triers; to the S. by the electorate of Mentz and Franconia; and to the E. by the duchy of Weimar and Thuringia. Its utmost extent from N. to S. is about 120 miles, and of much the same breadth from E. to W.

The air is cold but healthful, the water wholesome, the soil producing corn, and towards the banks of the Rhine and Lahn, grapes. Here also, and particularly to the N. are large forests, well stocked with deer and other game; and in its mountains are some copper and lead mines.

The house of Hesse, which is among the most ancient in Germany, is divided into two principal branches; namely, Cassel and Darmstadt: the former includes Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Rhinfels; the latter, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Homburg; tho' some reckon Hesse-Rhinfels a branch of this.

The sovereign Princes of this house have three votes at the general diet; they belong to the circle of the Upper Rhine: but Hesse-Cassel has a voice among the Counts of Westphalia, for the county of Schaumburg. Causes not exceeding 1000 florins are determined by the courts of the country, without appeal. These Princes have several privileges in common. Those of Hesse-Cassel are not of age till they are twenty-five; but Darmstadt are so at eighteen.

The estates of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, are, 1. Lower-Hesse, including the county of Plefs, Cassel, and Zigenheim. 2. Marburg in Upper Hesse and Frankenburg. 3. The principality of Hirschfeldt, a secularized abbey on the Fulde. 4. The lower county of Catzenleobogen. 5. The county of Schaumburg, except Buckenburg.

burg, which belongs to the county of Lippe. 6. Smalburg, which belongs to the county of Henneberg. 7. The bailiwicks of Rottenberg and Sachsenagen. To these Martinlere adds, the bailiwicks of Ucht and Fredenberg.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is absolute, and his revenue computed at 120,000 l. having generally a good body of troops on foot, which are a great addition to his income, by the subsidies they bring him in from foreign powers, particularly from Great Britain, for some years past. The small county of Schaumberg alone yields him 10,000 l. and above 150 years ago, that of Catzenellebogen, with the forest of Richards-weald, was farmed at 12,000 l. The subjects of Hesse-Cassel are Calvinists, as was their late sovereign: but the present Landgrave Frederic having embraced the Romish religion, his father and the states have since that event tied up his hands, by certain limitations, beyond which he must not meddle in public matters; and have taken care that his children by the Princess Mary, the 4th daughter of the King of Great Britain, shall be brought up Protestants; he and his consort living separate for some time. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is reckoned to have between 40 and 50,000 men in his dominions, capable of bearing arms.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, who is little inferior to the former, either in point of dominions or wealth, having a revenue of about 100,000 l. per annum, possesses, 1. The greatest part of the Upper Landgrave, in which are Gießen, Butzbach, Aendorf, Battenberg, Berg, &c. 2. The county of Nidda, which consists of several bailiwicks. 3. The lordship of Itter. 4. The upper county of Catzenellebogen, in which lies the city of Darmstadt, the land of Epstein, Branbach in Lower Catzenellebogen, and Kirnbach in Suabia. The succession also of the county of Hanau was, in 1736, upon the demise of its last Count, awarded to Hesse-Darmstadt, as next heir, on condition of his paying 20,000 l. to the house of Cassel. The King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, had also his claim to the succession; but his Majesty gave up his rights to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel by treaty: and, if we mistake not, the whole of Hanau is now in the possession of this house. Hesse-Darmstadt is a Lutheran.

The branch of Rhinfels possesses, 1. The greatest part of the lower county of Catzenellebogen; namely, Rhinfeldt, St. Goar, Fort Catz, Schwalbach, and Gernshausen, the bailiwicks of Riechenberg, Florenstein, and Brau. 2. Rottemburg and its district, Wanfried, Eschwegen, and Sontra, in Lower Hesse. This Prince is a Roman Catholic; which religion is not tolerated in the dominions of the other three Princes, except the small principality of Hirschfeldt.

The branch of Hesse-Homburg possesses only, 1. Homburg and its territory. 2. Bingheim. 3. Weylinghen, and Helmsstadt with its dependencies. This Prince has besides an appenage of about 1000 l. a year from Hesse-Cassel, and 2000 from Darmstadt.

Moll divides the landgravates as follows.

Hesse-Cassel, lying on the banks of the rivers Weser, Eder, and Lahne, hath these towns: Cassel, Rodenberg, Homburg, Witzzenhausen, Zeigenheim, Suntra, Geymar, Eschwege, and Smalcald.

Hesse-Darmstadt, the territories of which are divided, part lying on the S. side of the Mayne, and part between Hesse-Cassel, Waldeck, Solms, and the Rhine, hath these towns: Darmstadt, Marburg, Franckenberg, Alsfeld, Gießen, Catzenellebogen, and Schwalbach.

The county of Waldeck, lying W. from Hesse-Cassel, contains the following towns: Waldeck, Wildungen, Corback, and Eyenberg.

The territories of the abbies of Fuld and Hirschfeld contain the towns of Fuld and Hirschfeld.

The county of Solms contains the towns of Solms and Brunsfeld.

The imperial cities of Wetzlar and Friedburg.

The Christian religion is said to have been first planted here in the year 730, by Winifred, an English Saxon, who was afterwards Archbishop of Mentz.

The descendants of the valiant, but unfortunate Landgrave Philip, who had the principal hand in forming the famous league at Smalcald in 1530, between the Protestant Princes of the empire, against the Emperor Charles V. and those of the Romish persuasion, and who introduced Luther's reformation, till the Landgrave Maurice brought in Calvinism, have all been eminent both for their magnanimity and piety. The latter Landgraves of Hesse have, in return for the French Protestants improving their country so much, endowed free-schools and churches, as also given them courts of judicature of their own. This house has always made it a rule of policy to strengthen themselves by matches with the two northern crowns, the families of Brandenburg, Saxony, Brunswick, and lastly, with Great Britain, the present Landgrave having married the Princess Mary.

The elder branch, namely Hesse-Cassel, keeps so splendid a court, and has arrived at such a pitch of power and wealth, as to be able to support the electoral dignity which it has in view. Its splendor has been considerably advanced by the *Recessus Imperii* of 1654, which established the right of primogeniture in it, and prevents their dwindling into petty Princes, by dividing the sovereignty among the several branches.

In this country are several universities and academies. Its situation between Upper and Lower Saxony, and in the neighbourhood of Westphalia, occasions the language of the people to be a medley of High and Low Dutch. The laws most in force here are the Roman or Civil law, to which they join municipal laws of their own.

The people are warlike, and their country is supposed to be the ancient seat of the Catti mentioned by Tacitus, whose name is still retained in Fort Catz and Catzenellebogen. And even a considerable clan in the N. of Scotland, called the Clan Chattan, under the Laird of Macintosh, derive from the same original, tho' more immediately, it would seem, from some subordinate emigrations of that people into Caithness and Sutherland, in the extreme northern parts of the main island; which provinces, in the native language, are called Cattow.

The title of Landgrave, as a mark of eminence, on account of the greater extent of dominions, the family of Hesse alone retains now, since the French have conquered Alface. Its capital is Cassel; which see.

HETSBERY, a borough of Wilts. See HEIGHTSBURY. HEVER, or HEVERLEY, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies between the Dyle and the rivulet Ture, four miles S. of Louvain, and sixteen E. of Brussels. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 38 min. E.

Here is a fine castle or seat of the Duke of Arschot, and about a quarter of a mile from it is a convent of Celestine monks, where is the family burying-ground. In this monastery, it is said, that the pictures of all the Lords of Arschot and Croi, from Adam down to this time, with their names and arms, have been ordered by the Dukes ridiculously enough to be lodged. Upon which my author observes, That it is pity the genealogist who drew up this uninterrupted series knew nothing of the Pre-Adamites, else he certainly would have carried that genealogy much higher!

HEUGLEY, HUGULEY, or OUGLY, a pretty large, but ill-built and unhealthy town of Bengal, in the East Indies, in Asia. It stands upon an island in the most westerly branch of the Ganges, about 120 miles above the mouth of this river, extending two miles from Chinchura to the Bandel. It is inhabited by Indians and abundance of Moorish merchants, who drive a considerable trade here. The English had a factory at Huguley, but they have removed lower down the Ganges to Fort William. The Portuguese had two factories, Porto Piquena, and Porto Angeli, but were expelled by the Mogul for their piracy. The Dutch factory here, which is built in an open place, about

about a musket-shot from the river, looks more like a castle, having deep ditches full of water, high stone-walls, and bastions faced with stone, and mounted with cannon. Their great warehouses are likewise of stone, with spacious and convenient apartments for the officers and merchants.

This being the principal of all the Dutch factories in the Bengal direction, the accounts are transmitted from hence to Batavia. All foreign goods are brought to this town for importation, as those of Bengal are for exportation. It affords rich cargoes for fifty or sixty ships annually, besides what is carried in small vessels to neighbouring countries, and vessels of about 200 tons bring salt-petre hither from Patana, coming down in October before the stream, but towing them up again by main strength for 1000 miles. The goods sent hence to Europe appear in the cargoes at our East India sales. Besides, the trading vessels in India deal in opium, long pepper, ginger, tobacco, and many sorts of piece-goods, not merchantable in Europe. The streets here are wide, but not paved; abounding with rich warehouses and shops of India silks, fine cloths, and stuffs. The adjacent country is represented as finely diversified with arable land, neat houses, large gardens, ponds, bathing-places, pleasant villages, and roads set with trees resembling walks. Lat. 23 deg. 12 min. N. long. 88 deg. 10 min. E.

At Bandel above-mentioned was formerly a Portuguese colony. It now deals in no commodities, says Captain Hamilton, but what are in request at the court of Venus, the owners of which are to be met with at its church, and a priest to conduct the buyers to view the goods, and vouch for their quality.

HEUGLEY-RIVER, the whole Ganges, corruptly so called by seamen, as ships go up to the city of the same name, though it is but a small branch of that large river.

HEUSDEN, a very ancient town of Holland, one of the seven united provinces, upon a stream of the Maese, where it forms the isle of Hemerder Vaert. It had Lords of its own, is well-fortified; and has a strong castle, the residence of the governor. Under its jurisdiction are several lordships, villages, and forts. In 1407 the inhabitants defeated the Gueldrians, who contended about the possession of the town, and gave them such an overthrow, that they brought home more prisoners than they themselves were in number. The powder-magazine being set on fire by lightning in 1680, the castle, with the greatest part of the adjacent streets, were blown up, the town very much shattered, and about 260 people killed. It lies eight miles from Gertruydenberg to the E.

HEUECZ, county of, in Upper Hungary. It lies W. from that of Chege, E. from Pest, and S. from Barzod, being about twenty-five miles each way.

HEXHAM, in the division of Northumberland called Hexhamshire, and the capital of the latter. It was anciently a bishopric; and here the famous St. Cuthbert, patron of the north, was Prelate in 685. Afterwards it was subject to the see of York, as it still is a peculiar jurisdiction; but becoming a part of the crown lands by an exchange made in the reign of King Henry VIII. with Archbishop Robert, it was by an act of parliament annexed to the county of Northumberland, and subjected to the same judicature in civil matters, all writs being directed to the sheriff thereof. The town stands on the S. side of the Tyne, a little below the junction of the N. and S. Tyne, where the main stream is formed. It is said to have been once a very large and considerable place, anciently Axelodunum, and called Hextoldeham from a rivulet which sometimes overflows it. Its church, except the W. end which is demolished, stands entire, and is a very stately structure, though much damaged in the civil wars. It is a well-built market-town, and a corporation governed by a bailiff chosen annually. In the church are several handsome tombs, and many remains of antiquity in and about the place.

In its neighbourhood the first blood was drawn in the civil wars, a party of Scots having defeated an Eng-

lish detachment advantageously situated, by fighting their way through a pass on the river Tyne, killed 400 of them; after which the rest run shamefully away. This was followed by the tame surrender of Newcastle.

It is still more remarkable for a very bloody battle fought near it in the reign of King Edward IV. between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was routed. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and yearly fairs on August 5 and November 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlary-wares, linen and woollen cloths of all sorts. It lies eighteen miles from Newcastle, and 276 from London.

HEXTON, or HOCKSTON, in the N. W. edge of Hertfordshire, and confines of the county of Bedford, near the military way, upon a high hill is an oval camp of great strength, with very ancient works: and near it is a hillock or tumuli, such as the Romans used to raise for their soldiers slain in battle, in which several human bones have been found. In the neighbourhood of it the Danes had a battle with Edward the elder; and near the above-mentioned camp is a piece of ground, where are remarkable long barrows, still called Danefurlong. Half a mile to the S. is Ravensborough castle, another camp. See RAVENSBOURGH.

HEYDE, a large, but poor town, in the S. part of Dithmarsh, a subdivision of Holstein, in Germany. It lies on the confines of a large tract of sand (or heath, as its name imports) also of the same denomination, which runs through the middle of the country; ten miles N. of Meldorp, and subject to the King of Denmark, to whose partition it belongs.

HEYDON. See HESDON.

HEYLINGENSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, belonging to Mentz. It lies thirty miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 21 min. E. See HELLIGENSTADT.

HEYLSHEM, a town of Brabant; a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It lies eight miles S. of Tirlemont, and sixteen S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 59 min. N. long. 4 deg. 58 min. E.

HEYTSBURY, a parliament-borough of Wilts, sixteen miles from Salisbury.

HIDE, a village N. of Hornsey in Yorkshire, which, with many others on this coast, and E. of the Spurn-head on the German ocean, has been washed away by the sea.

HIDIJI, a tribe of Arabs inhabiting the inland district of Acha, in the province of Tesfet, in Africa: many of which allying with the Bereberes, have learned their way of building, and of living in houses and towns. See ACHA.

HIERAPOLIS, by the Turks now called *Bamboukale*, and *Bamboukalasi*, once a celebrated city of Phrygia Major, in Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey, near the frontiers of Lydia. It was the see of a Bishop, one of whose Prelates, namely Sisinus, was called to the sixth general council. It is also commemorated for its hot mineral waters, much cried up for their salutary virtues, and greatly resorted to from parts far and near. Now nothing remains of it but vast heaps of ruins, which still appear so magnificent, as to shew the ancient splendor of this noble city. These stand seventeen miles N. of Laodicea, and about as many E. from the river Mæander. Lat. 38 deg. 7 min. N. long. 29 deg. 30 min. E.

HIERES, islands of, in the Mediterranean sea, and on the coast of Provence, in France. Of these there are three; namely, Porquerolles, Porte-croz, and the Isle of Titan. They all produce the several sorts of medicinal herbs which are most prized in Italy, Greece, and even Egypt. These lie opposite to the town of the same name, and not far from Toulon, forming with the main-land a spacious road or bay, in which the English fleet under Admiral Matthews continued a long time, in the years 1743 and 1744, for the safeguard of our allies in Italy; when at last, the French and Spanish fleets joining from Toulon, he with his single squadron engaged them, and, if duly seconded, would have probably destroyed the combined fleet: yet, though basely deserted, he at length obliged them to sheer off; whilst

whilst Vice Admiral Lestock, with most of his squadron, stood coolly looking on all the time, out of the reach of danger; and had not some of that squadron, particularly the magnanimous Captain Cornwall, broke from the line and flew to Matthews' assistance, the Admiral had infallibly either been sunk or taken. But the Captain in this noble struggle met his fate; for he had both his legs shot off, and his ship was rendered a perfect hulk: in gratitude to whose memory, a very pompous monument of variegated and costly marble has been erected in Westminster abbey, at the public charge, and with the unanimous consent of parliament, of which he was also a member. Yet for all this, upon a future trial before the same judges, Lestock was honourably acquitted for not fighting (so dissimilar are the times within a narrow compass, as to a late unfortunate Admiral) and Matthews degraded, by being ever after rendered incapable of serving his Majesty: though he seems to have done all in his power to destroy the enemy's ships, whatever failures in points of mere punctilio he may have possibly been chargeable with.

HIERES, in Latin *Olbia Area*, a city in the diocese of Toulon, and government of Provence, in France. It was formerly a considerable place, and then a sea-port, where pilgrims to the Holy Land used to take shipping: but the sea has some years since left it almost 2000 paces; so that it is now a small place. The soil about Hieres is very good: here are fine gardens, and the best fruit produced in all France, together with plenty of salt.

This city sends deputies to the states of the province. In it are three parishes, and several convents. It lies eight miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43 deg. 22 min. N. long. 6 deg. 41 min. E.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, or **FERRIS**, a small, but clean and healthy borough and mayor-corporation of Northamptonshire, on the E. side of the Nyne (Nen) which sends one member to parliament. The addition to its name it takes from the Ferrers family, who had formerly a castle here, the ruins of which are still to be seen near the church; and the former appellation from its standing high. Here is a free-school, and an almshouse for twelve men and a woman. Dr. Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, a native of this place, founded a beautiful college here for secular clerks and prebendaries, as also an hospital for the poor. It has a handsome church, with a lofty spire. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on Tuesday before St. Paul's, February 5, March 7, June 28, Thursday before August 5, for horses and horned cattle, October 10, for the last-mentioned articles, sheep, and hogs; also on St. Catharine's, December 17, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It lies fourteen miles from Northampton, and fifty-nine from London.

HIGH-CROSS, a place in Leicestershire, so called, probably from the fosse crossing the Watling-street here. It lies W. of Lutterworth.

HIGHGATE, a considerable village of Middlesex, so called from a gate on the hill for the conveniency of paying toll, that was erected by the Bishop of London, upon changing the King's road from Grays-inn Lane to Barnet this way, through that Prelate's lands. It lies high, and a short mile N. E. of Hampstead, upon another rising-ground, a delightful valley intervening, and four N. of London. In it are several handsome seats of citizens, particularly Sir William Ashurst's, on the very summit of the hill; from the lowest windows of which is a prospect over the whole valley to the city, and of ships passing up and down the river, for twelve or fourteen miles below London. Its church is a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey: in this manor the famous ambassador Sir Thomas Roe had a noble mansion, afterwards Sir Thomas Rawlinson's, now the Earl of Bath's; but has lately been converted into a public-house or inn.

HIGHLAKE, a place below Chester, in Cheshire, not far from Nesson; where vessels ride safe at anchor, as ships from London lie in the Downs, till the wind offers fair for their respective voyages.

HIGHLANDS, a division in Scotland, in contradistinction to the Lowlands (See **LOWLANDS**) further subdivided into two parts; namely, the West-highlands and the

North-highlands; the inhabitants of both which are called Highlanders. The North-highlands contain great part of Perthshire, the countries of Athol, Lochaber, Badenoch, Braemurray, Braemarr, &c. Strathpey, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Strathnavern, together with the isles of Skey, Lewis, and other smaller isles. Braidalbin is sometimes reckoned a part of the North and sometimes of the West-highlands.

The western division contains the countries of Dunbarton, Dunbarton or Lenox, Bute and Argyle; which last comprehends the districts of Cowall, Knappdale, Lorn and Kantyre; with the isles of Mull, Jura, Ila, and many smaller ones on the same coast, to the most extreme western island of St. Kilda. These highlanders in their diet, apparel, and household-furniture, imitate the parsimony of the ancients; and in the parts remote from intercourse with the lowlands, and from commerce, they provide their diet by fishing and hunting; the flesh of their game, as deer, &c. they used in the more ancient times to boil in the paunch of the animal, by striking fire in the hills; but this custom they have long disused: and as to their eating it raw, after having squeezed out the blood, tho' Buchanan relates this, it must have been in very early ages, if at all; for there is not any vestige of such an usage now among them. Their drink is water, whey, broth, &c. and their favourite liquor whiskey or uquebay. Their bread is of oats or barley, the former a black and hardy kind, which in some places they prepare by singeing and grinding in a stone-hand-mill, called a curne, hence named graddan. They eat a little of their bread made of these in the morning, without tasting any more of it till the evening; tho' for drinking of whiskey, they are always ready whenever it offers.

Their dress is plaids, very much variegated, which is the outer garment; a short vest under that, and a sort of loose petticoat reaching under their knees, with no other breeches, but wound up about their waist; this is properly the phelybegg. Than which dress, in every part of it, nothing more resembles that of the old Romans, as represented in their statues, &c. Being generally rather wrapped up than covered with these plaids, or unformed mantles, which occasionally on journeys they can tuck up into a succinct habit, and fastened on their shoulder to their under-garment, they endure all the rigours of the seasons; and sometimes are said to sleep covered all over with snow. Their children, even in the small-pox, tho' walking and even lying in the wet, whilst the rain beats violently thro' the thatch of their sod-cottages, are very hearty; and generally do extremely well; drinking whey and buttermilk plentifully, without the least assistance from physic.

At home the Highlanders, continues Buchanan, lie upon the ground, having under them fern, straw or heath (covered with a sheet or blanket) the roots of the latter being undermost, so as to be almost equal to feathers for their softness; but much more healthful: for the quality of heath (heather) being to draw out superfluous humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping: and if at any time they come into other places of better accommodation, they lie down upon the beds, wrapped up in their plaids, lest they should be spoiled by this barbarous effeminacy, as they call it. But however Buchanan's account above-mentioned might suit the Highlanders in his time, or rather in most particulars in early and uncivilized ages; the least acquaintance with that people and country now will shew a considerable alteration, by the customs of the Lowlands being introduced among them. Those commonly called Highlanders, says Camden, are a warlike people, being the true race of the ancient Scots, speak Irish, wear a dress like them, call themselves Albanach (from Braidalbin, says he, but not that country alone; also including Albania, or Scotland in general) a people that are of firm and compact bodies, of great strength, swift of foot, high-minded, inured to exercises of war (which commonly lead to the committing of ravages) and desperately bent upon revenge. In war their armour was formerly an head-piece, and a coat of mail; and their arms a bow, barbed arrows, and a broad back-sword (*glaiue mshr* a two-handed one formerly) but latterly

latterly a gun, a broad-sword, a durk and pistol at their girdle, and a target at their shoulder (but on their left arm in time of action) and being divided into families, which they call clans, in their frequent bickerings, the outrages committed by them, made the law necessary, which enacts, That if one of any clan hath committed a trespass, the rest shall repair the damage; or whoever of them is taken, shall suffer death. So far Camden.

That the highlanders are stout, hardy, and generally well-bodied men, is apparent to every body; and also when disciplined, that they prove some of the best troops in the world. Of this undoubted proofs have been given very lately, not to go farther back, by the highland regiments in the British pay, both old and new, employed for the present in America. They consist, as has been said, of clans. The principal and most numerous in the western islands especially, are the Campbells, under the Duke of Argyle, but almost an infinity of subordinate branches of tribes, under their distinct heads; some of whom are as old, if not older, than the Ducal Chieftain. But these, and many others, it would be too tedious to mention. In this part of the country, as well as the N. the names of Mac, which is commonly the criterion of an highland original, are extremely numerous quite thro' the alphabet, from Mac Adams to Mac Whinnys: the Camerons of several tribes, under the Laird of Lochiell, in Lochaber; as Macgillories, and Macgillivvies, a powerful branch of which, about 600 years ago, are said to have come into the lowlands, under their leader Behan-Mohre-Crochach (i. e. Benjamin) the great and stern warrior; and have spread considerably over Invernesshire: for after expelling the Macinourlicks or Kennedies (but whether from any previous animosity the tradition does not say) they possessed a considerable tract of land: but as they were new emigrants, and their infant colony might have been crushed by a combination of more powerful clans against them, they associated themselves soon, by mutual alliance, with the Clan-Chatan; this instance of their late valour readily conciliating this amity no doubt, and ever since they have been reckoned in the low country as a branch under the Laird of Macintosh, and taken the name of their great progenitor (Macbean) i. e. Ben's son. Of this name are three principal families, Kinchyle, Failey, and Drummond; the representatives of the first and last are officers in the highland regiments in the British pay, and the second is in the same quality in a foreign service. Of the Camerons also are the Macmartins, a very numerous branch, &c. the Macleans. In the northern islands are the Macdonalds, of several tribes, under the Laids of Glengarry, the famous Coll and Slate, &c. This is also a very potent name in Ireland: and in Scotland they claim the right hand of all the other clans; the usurper Donald of the isles having been once their head. The Mackenzies, consisting of two principal branches; namely, the late Earls of Seaforth and Cromartie, the latter a descendant from the former in Kenneth the Great, Tutor of Kintail. These we are told are of Irish extraction: for in 1263, a gentleman of that country, called Kenneth, his posterity hence called Mackenneth or Mackenzies, behaved so well in a battle fought in Kyle, or at Largis, in the bay of Clyde, by King Alexander III. of Scotland, against Acho King of Norway, who came to the port of Aire with a fleet of 40 ships and 20,000 men; that after ravaging the country, he was routed, and lost both his army and ships. The success of which action having been greatly owing to the valour of the said Kenneth and his people, King Alexander gave him the lands of Kintail, beyond Inverness; and hence his descendants were for a long time no more than Barons or Laids of Kintail. The Mackintoshes or Clan-Chatan, as originated from the ancient Catti, a powerful people of Germany, under the Laird of Mackintosh, consist of several tribes, besides that above-mentioned, which associated with them; the Macgillivvays, Smiths, Cattanaks, Macphails, Shaws, Macqueens, &c. The Frasers under the late Lord Lovat, who inhabit the Aird, N. W. of Inverness and Strath-herrick, on the south-side of Loughness. Of the same name is Lord Salton, near Frazerburgh.

The Grants, under the Laird of that name, on the river Spey; and the Laird of Glenmoriston, on the north-side of Loughness. The Munroes, under the Laird of Foulis, inhabiting the country N. of the Cromartie-firth, called Ferrindonell, i. e. Donald's country; which consists principally of the three parishes of Kiltarn, Aines, and Roskeen: this clan is also said to be of Irish extraction, and Macdonalds, the Laird's title being from Lough Foulis, in that kingdom; and they themselves deriving the name Munro from Bunro, as coming from the foot of the Roe, a mount in Ireland. The Robertsons under the Laird of Strowan. The Macleods, under the Laird of Macleod, a very numerous clan, particularly in the isle of Skey, &c. They also possessed the Lewes island, till within these few years they were outed by the Mackenzies; and now it wholly belongs to Seaforth. The Rosses, under the Laids of Balnagowan and Pitcalny, in Ross-shire, who dispute the priority; and the Rosses, under the Laird of Kilravock in Nairnshire. The Gordons, under the Duke of Gordon, a very numerous name about Bamfshire, Aberdeenshire, &c. but as these are mostly in the lowlands, they are not properly denominated highlanders: tho' it must be allowed, that the same constitution of chieftainry prevails more or less over all Scotland, on account of the strength and safety originally arising from such combinations. These the British legislature have by several acts since the union endeavoured to weaken, if not entirely break, by annulling the tenures, disarming the highlands, appointing sheriffs immediately under the crown, and lodging in it all the hereditary jurisdictions, for valuable considerations. And, after the rebellion of 1745, the very dress of a highlander was prohibited, till the occasions of the state requiring numerous levies of highlanders, to be sent, as the fittest, from that very consideration, and their native valour, to contend with the savage Indians of America, the inutility and absurdity of such a measure has been plainly seen into.

The highlandmen, when under their own management, still retain their ancient manner of fighting: for after they have fired a few shot, they throw off their plaids, which anciently little lads, who attended them, picked up; and with unabating ardour, and a rapidity like lightning, they run up, come directly to close-quarters, attacking their enemy with broad-sword in hand. This was the case of the late battle of Culloden; for tho' the Macintoshes, under Colonel Macgillivray, of Dunmaglath, and Major Macbean, of Kinchyle, commonly denominated Muckle Gillies, and the small tribe of them under the Smith of Dalcus, broke thro' and thro' back again Barrel's regiment of foot, who stood opposite to them; yet the grape-shot from the royal army hewed them down like flocks of corn; whence all their captains, and so many of their private men, were killed on the spot, as their Colonel; but after he had quite disabled Colonel Rich of Barrel's with his weapon, the Major, Captains Mackintosh of Farr, Captain Dallas of Cantra, Lieutenant Farquhar Macgillivray, Lieutenant Angus Macbean of Dundelchack, &c. &c. But if this heady vehemence meets with the least check, and once a panic seizes them, they immediately disperse and shift for themselves, without its being ever in the power of human skill to rally them. On the other hand, at the battle of Fontenoy, the royal highland regiment pushing on towards the French, with their usual and native ardour, but still under the proper restraint of discipline, after throwing themselves flat upon the ground whenever the enemy fired, they rose up all in an instant, poured their small-shot among them in their trenches, and did unspeakable execution, there being nothing heard below but the lamentable cries of *Saint Sacrament!*

These highlanders are the original natives of Scotland: tho' among these, several of the most numerous seem to be of French descent, as the Campbells, Gordons, Frasers, &c. See **DUNY-CASTLE**.

The other subdivision of the inhabitants of Scotland, is into lowlanders (which see) as dwelling in the level parts of the country, and towards the coasts, the seat of the ancient Picts. See **SCOTLAND**.

HIGH-WICKHAM. See CHIPPING and WICKAM.
HIGWORTH, so called from its site upon a hill, in the north part of Wiltshire. It has a good weekly market on Wednesday, for cattle and other provisions: its annual fair is on August 12, likewise for all sorts of cattle, and for sheep. It formerly gave title of Baron to Sir Oliver St. John, of Lediard Tregoze, four miles from thence (a descendant from the St. Johns, Lord of Bletshoe) who had been Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of King James I. Its parsonage, which is a very good living, is recorded to have been given in the reign of King Edward III. to an Italian cardinal, called Agri-folio. It lies near the vale of White-horse, five miles from Cricklade, thirty-four miles from Salisbury, and seventy-three from London.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, HILDERBURGHAUSEN, or HILPERSHAUSEN, a town of Coburg, in Franconia; others place it in Henneberg, on the Werra, near its source between Coburg and Smalcald: where is a fine castle, built of free-stone in the modern taste, and the residence of the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen, one of the branches of the family of Saxony. Lat 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 45 min. E.

HILDA, St. a very considerable monastery near Whitby in Yorkshire; the ruins of which are still to be seen. See WHITBY.

HILDESHEIM, bishopric of, in Lower Saxony, in Germany: this country lies betwixt the rivers Leina and Ocker. It is bounded by Halberstadt to the N. W. Luncenburg or Zell to the N. Grubenhagen to the S. and is in other parts so surrounded with the territories of the Duke of Brunswick, that this bishopric is much in his power, as it was actually in his possession for many years. But frequent quarrels arising about it, the Elector of Cologne was made administrator of it, by virtue of the treaty of Brunswick, in 1633; and he governed it by a Suffragan, who was Prince of the Empire, and the only Popish Bishop in Lower Saxony, tho' the greatest part of the diocese is Lutheran. It was once of great extent: but in the sixteenth century, John, the forty-eighth Bishop, making war upon the Duke of Brunswick, lost about one half of his dominions; which were confirmed to the latter by the treaty of Goslar in 1642, and afterwards by that of Westphalia. Bishop Valentine indeed recovered most of that moiety by law, in the Aulic chamber: but the bailiwicks of Coldingen, Lutter, Bahrenberg, and Westmerhoff, with the house of Dachtmisten, belong still to the house of Brunswick: so that the real domain of the Elector of Cologne, as Bishop of Hildesheim, is hardly more than thirty miles in length, and as many in breadth. The reformation having been introduced into this country in 1552, and embraced by the citizens in opposition to the canons, it made great progress; and Lutheranism, which by the treaty of Brunswick was confined only to some places, was by that of Westphalia left to its full range. The chapter of Hildesheim consists of forty canons, all of whom ought at least to be gentlemen.

HILDESHEIM, the capital of the last-mentioned bishopric of its name, is a pretty large Imperial city, and was one of the Hans union. It stands on the river Innerste. The magistrates are Lutherans, as are most of the inhabitants of the city and diocese. The late Elector of Cologne, their Bishop, oppressing them, the Elector of Hanover sent troops in 1711 to garrison the town, and see the burghers righted. Of these proceedings the Elector of Cologne complained to the general diet; but the Elector of Hanover justified it in a manifesto, to be in conformity to an agreement with the see of Cologne in 1643, and subsequent acts: upon which the Protestants were restored to their liberties, and the Hanoverian garrison withdrawn. The Bishop commonly resides at Himmelsthur, a pleasure-house in the suburbs. The cathedral of itself is no striking structure, but its ornaments are very rich: and here are the remains of the old Saxon idol Irmenful. The Jesuits have a college in this place. The houses, tho' old-fashioned, are neat; but the streets are irregular: the principal trade of Hildesheim consists in corn. Into the river on which it stands, runs upwards of a dozen other smaller streams in its passage. Hildesheim is divided into the new and

old town; in the former stands the cathedral, besides five or six other churches: and in the latter are two more. Some of these belong to the Catholics, and others to the Lutherans. Each town has its particular common-council, chosen annually out of the tradesmen; without whose consent no considerable impost or burthen can be laid on the inhabitants. Among other privileges, it is governed by its own laws: and tho' they acknowledge the superiority of the Bishop, he is obliged to pay a regard to their immunities; since otherwise they would soon throw themselves under the protection of the house of Brunswick, who never fail to interfere in all such cases of oppression. This town is well fortified; and here are several rich shopkeepers. It is said, that the Jesuits are, once a year, obliged to make a very strong soup, high-seasoned, which they must send to every Magistrate and Canon; and that if they fail either in the quantity or quality of the ingredients, they would forfeit certain grants tenable by this odd tenure. The fathers, it is added, have attempted to buy this off; but could never succeed. The particular estates of the Bishop, besides this city, are the baronies of Winfenberg, with the towns of Alfeld, Homberg, Peina, Woldenberg, Bockelem, Popenburg, Dassel, Schladen, Hundsruck, Rute, Eltzen, Sarstede, &c. Hildesheim lies twenty miles S. E. of Hanover, and thirty-five S. W. of Brunswick. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

HILE-LAKE, a large and famous road in sight of Liverpool in Lancashire, remarkable for the rendezvous of the army and fleet under King William for the conquest of Ireland in 1689, where the men of war rode at anchor till the transports came to them from Chefier, &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, a market-town in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies in a healthful and gravelly soil, in view of the Maze course and town of Lisburne. Its chief magistrate is called sovereign, who, with twelve burgesses, elect representatives to parliament. Here were good gardens and fine plantations, and the ruins of a noble mansion-house, accidentally burnt down, belonging to the family of Hill, to whom this town gives the title of Viscount. Near it, upon a rising-ground, is a spacious parish-church. It lies six miles from Ballynahinch.

HINCHINGBROKE-HOUSE, a noble, though ancient, seat of the Earl of Sandwich, on the W. side of the town of Huntingdon, in Huntingdonshire, by which it seems a little obscured; and with a view of the plain and lower side of the country. The gardens are fine and well-kept.

HINCKLEY, a market-town of Leicestershire, pleasantly situated upon a hill, not far from the Watling-street way. Here is a large and handsome church, with a high spire-steeple all of stone, and a chime of excellent bells. Annually a fair is kept in this town, on August 26, for horses, cows, sheep, and toys. It lies three miles from Bosworth, and ninety-one from London.

HINDELOPEN, a town of Friesland, one of the seven united provinces, upon the Zuyder-zee. It has a small harbour. The inhabitants subsist principally by fishing and husbandry. The town is governed by its own magistrates; and lies five miles from Woreum to the S.

HINDERSKILL, a place in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where stands the magnificent modern seat of Castle-Howard, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, who built it on the site of the old castle, in the middle of a wood. It lies not far from Malton; but is said to be in great want of water.

HINDON, a small old borough of Wiltshire, towards the confines of Dorsetshire, and a little S. E. of Mere. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. Its manufacture is a sort of fine twist, which employs even the children of the poor. It is a thoroughfare from London to all the S. parts of Somersetshire; and it gave title of Baron to the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester. The weekly market here is on Thursday, principally for cattle; and its two annual fairs are on Monday before Whit Sunday, and October 18, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese. It lies sixteen miles from Salisbury, and ninety-four from London.

HINDOWNS,

HINDOWNS, or HENDOWNS, province of, in the Hither India of Asia. It is inhabited by those people from whom the Mogul country is supposed to derive the name of Indostan, boasting their descent from the original natives of India. It is bounded on the S. W. by Aimer, on the W. by Buckor, on the N. by Jengapor, on the E. by Deli, and on the S. E. by Agra. They are a warlike people, and having spread into other countries, are employed by the Great Mogul in many of his garrisons. When they pray they strip, and though Pagans, and differing in doctrine from the Bani-ans, they dress and eat their meat, scrupling no sort but beef, in a round spot of ground, into which, for that time, none but the family must enter. They are Barbarians, and reckoned great robbers. The extent of their country, where longest, is 240 miles from E. to W. and about 210 where broadest, from S. to N. It produces plenty of corn, pasturage, and cotton; which last they manufacture into cloth for exportation. They have also sheep and fowls.

HINDOWN, the capital of the last-mentioned province of its name. It stands on the river Damia-dee, which runs through the province from E. to W. being a large rich town, the inhabitants of which drive a good trade in cotton and calico; also in flattening the round indigo, which they make better by far than any other, and sell for twice the money. It lies in the road from Amadabat to Agra. Lat. 26 deg. 50 min. N. long. 78 deg. 5 min. E.

HINGHAM, a considerable market-town of Norfolk, and in the road from Attleborough to Dereham. It was accidentally burnt; but has been rebuilt since in a handsome manner. The inhabitants are so polite, that the neighbours call this place *Little London*. Its weekly market is on Saturday. Here are three annual fairs, on March 6, Whit Sunday, and October 2, for toys, &c. It lies five miles from Watton, fourteen from Norwich, and ninety-four from London.

HINNON, valley of, in Judea, and neighbourhood of Jerusalem its capital, in Asia, now Asiatic Turkey. Anciently the valley of the sons of Hinnon, or according to the Hebrew, *Ghee Hinnon*, whence Gehenna is probably derived, because in this valley they sacrificed to Moloch, and kept a perpetual fire for burning the victims offered to that idol; and afterwards burning all the dead carcasses and ordure thrown out of the city, on the S. side of which it stands, near the foot of the mount of Offence. Near it terminates the valley of Jehoshaphat. It was anciently full of fine gardens, orchards, &c. and watered by the brook Kedron.

HIPPO, now BONA, a town of Constantina, in Africa. It lies on the coast of Algiers, to the Dey of which it is at present subject. Here the celebrated St. Augustine was Bishop upwards of forty years, whose writings have rendered him immortal. It lies eighty-five miles N. E. from the city of Constantina. Lat. 36 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

HIPPOCRENE, a famous fountain of Helicon, in Achaia (Boeotia) and Turkey in Europe, not far from Mount Parnassus. It was sacred to Apollo and the Muses. The ancient poets have immortalized it in their works.

HIRCANIA, anciently comprehended all the provinces of Persia in Asia, which lie on the S. shore of the Caspian sea, also called the Hircanian sea.

HIRCHFELDT, in Latin *Hersfelda*, a neat, but small city of Hesse, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, on the river Fulda. Here is a noble abbey, which was founded by Pepin, and endowed by Charlemagne, whose preceptor Alcinnus or Albinus was its first abbot, and also lies buried here. It is built upon an arch supported by sixteen pillars, of an entire stone each.

Since the death of its last abbot in 1606, its revenues have been kept by the family of Hesse as administrator, having been secularized by the treaty of Westphalia. Its district, which has the title of a principality, is about twelve miles long, and the same in breadth, lying on the E. side of Hesse, towards Thuringia. The city is twenty miles N. from Fulda, and forty S. of Cassel. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 46 min. E.

HIRSBURG, a town of Jawer, a duchy of Upper Sile-

fia, in Germany. Here are several good mineral springs. It lies forty-six miles S. W. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 16 deg. 17 min. E.

HIRTA, or St. KILDA, island of, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It lies in the presbytery of Long-Island, about sixty leagues from the mainland. As this Hirta is the most N. W. of Dow Hirta is the most S. W. of all the Scottish islands. The first is properly called St. KILDA, which see.

HISPANIOLA, i. e. Little Spain, so called by Columbus, who discovered it in 1492; or St. DOMINGO, in the gulph of Florida and Atlantic ocean, in North America. It is the largest of all the Antilles next to Cuba, lying in the middle between the island last-mentioned and Jamaica, on the N. W. and S. W. about forty-six miles from the former. It has Porto Rico on the E. and is separated from it only by a narrow channel, about 426 miles long from E. to W. and 124 broad from N. to S. between lat. 18 and 20 deg. N. and between long 67 and 74 deg. W. It is called Domingo from its capital; and under this denomination it is generally put in our charts, &c.

The climate is extremely hot, but cooled by some winds that blow at certain seasons. It also rains excessively at times, but not in all places alike: yet many of the inhabitants, though the climate agrees but ill with new-comers, when seasoned, are said to be long-lived.

Upon the first arrival of the Spaniards in this island, they found gold mixed with the sand in the rivulets about the middle of the island; but now there is nothing of that sort to be seen. They found no quadrupeds on the island, except a few ugly dogs. But afterwards they brought over from Europe several animals, which multiplied exceedingly. After the gold was exhausted, and several hundred thousands of the natives destroyed, what in battle, and what in cold blood, said to amount to the number of no less than 3,000,000, including men, women, and children, they deserted the island: upon which the buccaneers and other adventurers resorted thither, in order to hunt the cattle, which soon became wild; and they shot vast numbers of them for victualing their ships, and for the sake of their tallow and hides. The French finding the island deserted, possessed themselves of the N. part of it, having no legal right to it till 1697; when the Spaniards, who before had returned and taken possession of the southern part, lest other nations should seize it, and so interrupt their navigation to the continent, yielded the half of the island to them by the treaty of Ryswick, and the boundaries between them and the French were settled by a line drawn across the country from N. to S. Accordingly they still keep possession of it.

This country is allowed to be the most fruitful, and by much the pleantest in the West Indies, and plentifully stocked with timber and such fruit-trees as are natives of the torrid zone. Hardly any place in the world is better watered, either by brooks or navigable rivers, which are all full of fish, as the coast is of crocodiles and tortoises. The principal river is called Ocoa. Both the Spaniards and French have several sugar plantations, also indigo, tobacco, raw hides, gums, and medicinal drugs. The sugar in particular is said to yield the French 200,000l. per annum, and the indigo near half as much.

In 1726 the people here were computed at 30,000 whites, and 100,000 negroes and mulattoes, either Creols or Mestizzo's, whose daily allowance is potatoes, though they have leave to keep hogs, the flesh of which they strip from the bones, and jerk it as they do in Jamaica.

The French here exceed the Spaniards; tho' both together are very far short of what the extent and fertility of the island is capable of maintaining.

Here are so many harbours round this island, that sailors can hardly miss one, where they may have fresh-water and provisions.

The French part is principally inhabited with buccaneers and free-booters of several nations, but mostly French, under a General of their own country; and since

since they have been subjected to a regular form of government, they have left off their depredations by sea, and apply themselves to the cultivation of the soil, and improvement of their sugar and indigo plantations.

The French part begins at a large plain, called Bahaha, on the north-side of the island, about thirty miles E. of Cape François, extending all along the coast, from thence to the W. it reaches on the south-side as far as Cape Mongon, being 200 leagues in circuit, and including the windings, about 100 more.

In 1586, Sir Francis Drake took St. Domingo. But this, and several other places, were quitted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the politics then in vogue, it being judged improper to keep them. But Oliver Cromwell thought otherwise: for he sent his Generals Penn and Venables, with the greatest force the English ever had before in those seas, in order to possess themselves of St. Domingo; when, after failing in this attempt, they afterwards subdued Jamaica, in 1654.

HITCHIN, a considerable ancient town in Hertfordshire, lying in a bottom, between hills, and out of any great road. It is governed by a bailiff and four constables. It formerly lay near a great wood, called Hitch-wood, and was a manor given by the confessor to Earl Harold; afterwards John Baliol enjoyed it; and lastly, Edmund de Langley, fifth son of King Edward III. whose posterity possessed it, till, by failure of issue, it reverted to the crown, in the reign of King Henry VII. It contains the wards of Bancroft, Bridge, and Filthouse; and is reckoned the second town in the shire for number of streets, houses, and inhabitants. Here they manufacture great quantities of malt; and it was anciently famous for the staple commodities of the kingdom, as also for the residence of several merchants belonging to the staple of Calais. At its weekly market on Tuesday, are sold vast quantities of malt and corn; which articles pay no toll; but its annual fairs pay piccage and stallage to the Lord of the manor: these are kept on April 2, May 30, and October 12, for all sorts of cattle, corn, grain, and other merchandize: (others say a few cattle is all). Its church, dedicated to St. Mary, is large, consisting of a nef, two aisles, with two chapels of chancels. The steeple has a ring of six bells, and is but low. In two of the N. windows are pictures of Faith, Hope, Charity, the four cardinal virtues, and the beatitudes done upon the glass: the front hath the twelve Apostles round it; but, as the author of the Tour quaintly says, have been sufferers from the booted saints of forty-one. Here are several charitable foundations; as a free-school, for which Mr. Thomas Kidner gave 24 l. per annum, to teach ten poor children: Mr. Jos. Kemp above 1000 l. for teaching six, putting out four apprentices, and relieving ten poor widows. Mr. Ralph Skinner gave 300 l. to build eight alms-houses, and as much to purchase lands for their maintenance; 60 l. to bind out ten apprentices; 200 l. for repairing the school and the master's house; besides 200 l. more, to purchase lands for increasing the vicarage. Mr. John Skinner gave 300 l. to build, and as much to maintain the poor in those alms-houses above-mentioned; with 100 l. for educating children at the free-school. Besides these, there is a charity-school, where twenty poor children are taught gratuitously, and clothed, at the charge of a person of quality; ten more are taught, but not clothed; and the school is endowed with 50 l. a year for the master. Here were formerly two priories. In the neighbourhood is a stony fort of marle, called Hurlock, fit to make lime; and when mixed with a more gentle marle, also abounding here, is very profitable for corn-land. It lies sixteen miles from Hartford town, and thirty-five from London.

HITHE, EAST-HITHE, or HEDE, from the Saxon *Hith*, i. e. a port, but shut up with sand-banks: it is however one of the Cinque ports in Kent, upon the English channel; not far from West-Hithe, which was also a harbour, till the sea retired from it in 1607: but both owe their origin to Limme, a neighbouring village, also famous till its port was choaked up. It is governed by a mayor and jurats. To it anciently belonged five parochial churches, now all demolished but one. Here are two hospitals, St. John's and St. Bartholo-

mew's; the latter for ten poor men, founded by Haymo Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of King Edward III. who was a native of this place, and obtained licence for it, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain then newly made. Here is a charity-school for thirty-eight boys.

A pestilence in the reign of King Henry IV. almost depopulated Hythe, and a fire consumed 200 of its houses, besides the loss of five of their ships, and 100 men.

In a vault under the church is a collection of several thousand skulls and bones of a gigantic size, regularly arranged, with an inscription, shewing that they are the remains of the Danes killed in a battle near this place, before the Norman conquest. The pile is twenty-eight feet long, six broad, and eight high. In April 1739, the steeple fell down with six bells in it, but providentially did no other damage, though ten persons waited in the porch for the keys to go up to it. The weekly market here is on Saturday; and annual fairs on July 10 and December 1, for horses, cattle, shoes, clothiers, and pedlary. It sends two members, called barons of the cinque-ports, to parliament; and lies eight miles from Dover, and sixty-seven from London.

HOAMBO, a river of China. See **CROCCENS**.

HOBRO, or HEBRO, a small town in the diocese of Aarhusen, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It stands on a bay of the Categate, six miles above Mariager, to the W.

HOCHBERG, a town of Baden-Dourlach, in Suabia, a circle of Germany. Here is an old castle, which gave title of Marquis to a branch of the Baden family that failed in 1503. It lies in the neighbourhood of the large open town of Emertingen, on the confines of the Brigaw, and seven miles N. of Friburg.

HOCHST, or HOECHST, a town in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany. It lies on the N. side of the river Mayne, where toll is paid to the Elector for vessels passing up or down. It was ruined by the Swedes during the civil wars of the empire, and had a magnificent castle, which was burnt down, but has since been rebuilt; it is walled and fortified, its ditches being filled by the water of the Midden. Above a century ago the city of Frankfort exchanged it with the Elector of Mentz for Saxen-haufen.

Here the British troops with their confederates lay encamped before their march to Aichaffenburg, just before the battle of Dettingen in 1743. It lies four miles E. of Mentz, and six W. of Frankfort.

HOCHSTET, or HOCHSTADT, a pretty large town of Bavaria (Suabia), in Germany, on the N. side of the Danube. Though possessed by the Duke of Neuburg, it is claimed by the Bishop of Bamberg. It is well provided with all sorts of necessaries, and has rich corn-fields and good pastures in its neighbourhood. In 1634, the Croats during the civil wars of Germany barbarously cut off many of the inhabitants, and ruined most of the town; but it is pretty well rebuilt since, and defended by a strong castle on the Danube, which near this place receives a small river called Equaid. A little below the town is a wooden-bridge over the Danube, which in this neighbourhood is very rapid. Near this place the Imperialists under Count Stirum were worsted by the French and Bavarians in 1703; but it is ever memorable for a glorious victory, which on the second of August 1704, the English, Imperial, and Dutch, &c. armies, in confederacy, under the command of John Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, gained here over the completest army of French and Bavarians that ever took the field, commanded by the Elector of Bavaria and the French Marshals Tallard and Marsin. Here the gens d'armes, household troops, musquetaires, and flower of the French troops, together with the best forces of Bavaria, were united in order to conquer Austria, and bring the Germanic body, if not all Europe, under their yoke, being confident of victory. But they were entirely defeated, about 20,000 of them, it is thought, having been killed on the spot, or pushed into the Danube and drowned, and about 13,000 taken prisoners; among whom was

Marshal

Marshal Tallard, who was brought to England, where he remained in the castle of Nottingham till the year 1712. In remembrance of this victory a pillar was erected, with a Latin inscription giving an account of it. The Emperor of Germany, Leopold, in acknowledgement of the Duke of Marlborough's services, created him a Prince of the empire, under the title of Mindelheim, a place in Bavaria; which, in the year 1714, was restored to the Elector by virtue of the treaty of Baden. This battle is also known under the name of Blenheim, as it was fought near that village. Hochstet lies eighteen miles S. W. of Donawert, and thirty N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 10 deg. 46 min. E.

HOCKAM, or HOCKHAM, a place in the neighbourhood of Mentz, and archbishopric of the latter name, in Germany, so famous for good wine, that the best Rhenish is from thence called Old Hock.

Of the same name is a place in Norfolk, where an annual fair is kept on Easter-Monday for small toys.

HOCK-CRIB, a large bulwark so called, not far from Frampton upon Severn. It was built by the Earl of Berkeley, with a view to enforce the river Severn by Arts-point into its former channel, and thereby gain a large tract of land.

HOCKERIL, a village with a very good inn, lying between Bishop-Stortford and South-mills, in Hertfordshire, near which Mr. Popley has a genteel box.

HODIMONT, a borough of Leige, in the Austrian Netherlands: it lies near Viviers. Here great quantities of woollen cloth are manufactured. During the confederate war, some Protestant families, protected by the States General, had built a church here, notwithstanding the opposition made to it by the Emperor's minister; but it has been demolished since the treaty of Utrecht.

HODNET, a market-town of Shropshire, where two annual fairs, but inconsiderable, are holden, May 4, and October 9. It lies near the river Tern; twelve miles from Shrewsbury, and 135 from London.

HODSON, or HODDESDON, a town of Hertfordshire, on the river Lea; with a considerable market on Thursday, especially for all sorts of corn; and a great thoroughfare. Tho' it lies in two parishes, namely, Amwell and Broxbourne, it is but small. Here is kept an annual fair, on June 29, for toys. Queen Elizabeth granted this place a grammar-school by charter. The heirs of the Earl of Salisbury are Lords of the manor. It lies four miles S. of Ware, and about seventeen from London.

HOENZOLLERN, or HOHENZOLLERN, a city of Suabia in Germany, and the capital of a county of its own name. It lies thirty miles S. of Stuttgart, in lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

HOFALIZE, HOFFALIZE, or HONFALIZE, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Ourte. Here is a convent of Augustine friars. Upon a hill stands an ancient castle, formerly fortified; the Lords of which stiled themselves peers of the county of Roche: thirty-four miles N. W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 25 min. E.

HOFFINGHAM, commonly but erroneously **HOVINGHAM**, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a mansion of the same name, belonging to Mr. Worsley, who is principal proprietor of the place. Upon digging in his gardens, in order to make canals and fish-ponds, not long ago, were discovered a Roman hypocaust or sudatory and bath; together with an extremely curious tessellated pavement, about half of it entire, 221 feet W. of the bath; and in so good a taste as to indicate its being much earlier than the Lower Empire. From which, and the extent of the other parts, here seems to have been a villa or country-seat of a principal officer of the sixth legion, which lay for some centuries at York and Malton, two well-known Roman stations. The present name of the mansion also denotes some court or seat afterwards among the Saxons. From Malton, Ptolemy's Camalodunum, went a vicinary way thro' this place over the adjacent moor. See **MALTON**. Hereabouts several Roman coins have been dug up as early as Antoninus Pius, his successor Marcus Aurelius, Constantius Chlorus, and his son, No. LV.

Constantine the Great; with several fragments of urns, tessellæ, &c. A plate engraved by G. Vertue, of London, from a plan of Mr. Mitley, of York, has been lately published by the encouragement of that patron of arts and sciences, Richard Earl of Burlington, which exhibits the present face of the whole. Tho' this village is flat, and so low and damp, that the springs often put their fires out, being likewise watered by the rivulet in the above-said gardens that supplied the bath, and which runs thro' the village, it is surrounded with very pleasant hills, twelve computed (fifteen) miles N. E. of York, and six due W. from Malton. The proprietor intends to carry on his researches further into the above-mentioned curious piece of antiquity; and keeps it under lock and key for that purpose. He is also a great breeder of fine dancing horses, and his pretty Barbies are well known amongst the Great.

HOG ISLAND, opposite to Labon, a place on the island of Sumatra, and about ten leagues off the Indian ocean, in Asia. It is but small, and has its name from the wild hogs that run about it.

HOGLAND, HOCHLAND, i. e. HIGH-LAND, an island of Sweden, in the gulph of Finland. It extends about nine miles from N. to S. and but four or five from E. to W. under lat. 60 deg. N. and long. 28 deg. E. of London. Here is nothing but rocks, some fir-trees, and brambles; with a small number of hares, that become white in winter. This island lies thirty miles from the coasts of Finland to the S. and forty-six from that of Esthonia to the N.

HOGUE, La, or La HOUGUE, in Latin *Caput Hogæ* or *Hagæ*, a cape, and the N. W. point of Normandy, in France. It is a sea-port of Coutances, on the coast of Cotentin, about three leagues from Valogne, to the E. and not far from the isle of Alderney; belonging to the crown of Great Britain. It is neither city nor village, only part of a parish called St. Vouff, with a very good road. The harbour is defended by a fort, in which a garrison is constantly kept. It is famous, as off this cape a very signal victory was gained by the English fleet under Admiral Russel, in the year 1692, over the French fleet commanded by Tourville. After which the English burnt the French Admiral, called the Royal Sun, besides twelve more of their best men of war, which had been run a-ground here to avoid the English fleet, and their cannon put ashore, and planted upon the platform, in order to defend them; notwithstanding which, the English, under Sir Ralph Delaval, in their boats destroyed them all. Lat. 50 deg. 1 min. N. long. 1 deg. 59 min. E.

HOHE, a mountain and forest of Hesse, in Germany, not far from Franckfort on the Mayne.

HOHENBERG, a county of Suabia, in Germany; Rotweil being its capital. See **ROTWEIL**.

HOHENDWIEL, an impregnable castle defending Ratzelzell, in the bishopric of Constance, an circle of Suabia, in Germany. It stands upon an inaccessible stony rock. See **RATZELZELL**.

HOHENLOE, or HOLACH, county of, in Franconia, in Germany. It lies between the marquise of Anspach and the territory of Hall, about twenty-seven miles in length, and fifteen where broadest. An ancient castle of the same name, being fifteen miles N. of Heilbron, is the seat of its Counts, who are of a very old family, and divided into the principal branches of Nevinstein and Waldenburg; the former subdivided into those of Weckerheim and Lagenburg; and the latter into those of Pfoedelbach and Schillingsfurt; some of them Catholics, some Lutherans, and others Calvinists. Their estates lie scattered; and to some of these belong the counties of Gleichin in Thuringia, in Saxony and Oettingen; in which last there is a college, in community to them all. Not long ago great disputes arose between the Count their Sovereign, and his Protestant subjects, in which the empire interposed, and compelled him to reason.

HOHENSTEIN, a county of Saxe Weimar, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies N. of Schwartzburg, and E. of Eichsfeldt, on the frontiers of Hesse. The family of its Counts are extinct; and the domain belongs now to the Elector of Brandenburg.

HOHENZOLLERN. See **HOENZOLLERN**.

HOHIO,

H OHIO, or **O HIO**, surnamed *La Belle Riviere*, i. e. the *Beautiful River*, a considerable stream of North America. Its source is in the Apalachian mountains, near the confines of Carolina and Virginia. After a S. W. course, it falls into the Mississippi, of which it is reckoned the principal constituent part.

H OKELEN, or **HEUKELLEN**, anciently Hercules's-home, said to have been the residence of the German Hercules; a town of Holland, and one of the seven United Provinces. It lies on the river Ling; it had formerly a strong castle, now demolished: six miles above Gorcum, towards the N. E.

H O LACH, the same with **H O HENLOE**, which see.

H O LBECK, a pretty considerable town of Seeland, in Denmark. It lies at the bottom of a narrow bay, communicating with that of Isefiord, by means of which it has some trade. It lies fourteen miles from Roschild, towards the W.

H O LBECK, or **H O LBEACH**, a small market-town in the fen-country of Lincolnshire. Here are kept two annual fairs, on May 17, and the second Tuesday in September, both for horses. It lies not far from Boston, and ninety-eight miles from London.

H O L T B U R G, a small town of Coburg-duchy, in Franconia, a circle of Germany, with a fine castle, both belonging to the Prince of Hildburghausen.

H O L D E R N E S S E, wapentake of, the S. E. part of the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is a peninsula towards the Humber and the German ocean; the latter bounding it on the E. and the former on the S. It is a very fruitful tract, and gives title of Earl to the d'Arcy family; the present nobleman being one of the principal secretaries of state.

H O L K H A M, in Norfolk, a new-built seat of the Earl of Leicester, mostly of fine white brick. By the decease of its proprietor, who was one of the two Post-Masters General, and also formerly Lord Lovel, the house is left unfinished, and the title extinct. It was to consist of a front, with four wings; and the whole structure to have been upwards of 330 feet wide.

H O L L A N D, namely, *South Holland*, or simply *Holland*, is one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, but including North Holland, otherwise denominated West Friesland; both are commonly in the public acts called in Latin *Hollandia* and *West Frisia*; It has the German ocean or North sea to the W. the Zuyder-zee to the N. the same sea, the province of Utrecht, and part of Gelderland, to the E. and is bounded by Dutch Brabant and Zealand to the S. It lies between lat 51 deg. 40 min. and 53 deg. 10 min. E. and from long. 3 deg. 56 min. to 5 deg. 30 min. N. of London: its extent from N. to S. including the isle of Texel, being upwards of 100 miles; but of irregular breadth, and hardly exceeding 30 where broadest. The soil is low and marshy: but by the industry of its inhabitants, in draining out the waters, by means of their mills and artificial canals, the land is made to produce very good pasture, and some corn: but especially the former, for the food of their vast herds of kine, from which they make great quantities of butter and cheese; almost the only produce and staple, or native commodities of their country. Holland has, however, the most considerable foreign trade of any province in the world: so that in respect to strength and wealth, it at least equals the other six United Provinces; having in it, besides many other trading places, the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c. Its rivers, and the neighbouring sea, furnish the inhabitants with fish: but every article else they import from other countries; and yet have as great a variety of manufactures and merchandize as any country whatever; being indeed a kind of magazine for the commodities of all countries, which the Hollanders buy very cheap, and often sell out very dear, even to the same countries from which they were first bought. Their fleet was formerly a match for almost any single power in Europe: and they made a noble stand against the united fleets of the English and French in King Charles II.'s Dutch war: till Opdam was unhappily blown up in the last action he had with the Duke of York: and their army, when well affected towards any cause they are engaged in, is by no means contemptible: and the many struggles which they made for liberty

against the whole power of Spain, in the very infancy of their republic, are an honour to human nature.

This province, including South Holland and North Holland, contains a great number of considerable cities, besides several fine villages, not inferior to many noted towns. Amsterdam is the capital of this province, and of the whole seven.

H O L L A N D, *North*, as being the most northern part of the province, of the first name in the Low Countries, in all public deeds it is called West-Friesland, and commonly put in conjunction with Holland; tho' only the N. E. part, where stand Hoorn, Enchuyfen, and Medinblick, be the ancient *Frisia Occidentalis*. North Holland is divided from Amstelnad by the Y, by some called a river, though properly a branch of the Zuyder-zee, from which it begins at the Pampus, a bank of sand so called, about three miles W. from Muyden, in a channel about half a mile broad, of which breadth it continues to Amsterdam; but soon after becomes twice as broad, receiving the waters from the lake of Harlem by means of a large canal called the Sparen, and from several lakes in North Holland; then it passes northwards to Beverwyck, without discharging itself again into the sea.

In this country are seven of the eighteen cities that have voices in the provincial states; and these, with the three above-mentioned, are, Monikendam, Edam, Purmeren, and Alcaer, besides many other considerable towns and villages. See **F R I E S L A N D**, West.

H O L L A N D, the S. E. subdivision of Lincolnshire, the other two being Kisteven and Lindsey. It so much resembles the province of its name in the Dutch republic, in situation, soil, and other circumstances, being a level country, frequently overflowed, when the very ditches are navigable, and the people passing from town to town by means of boats, that it had its name from thence: though others say it is so called, as being a tract of land recovered from the sea by a Dutch colony settled here. It is bounded on the S. by part of Cambridgeshire, and on the E. by Ptolemy's *Estuarium Martis*, now called the Washes, passable only at ebb. This division produces much more grafs than corn; and the soil is so soft, that the horses here are worked unhod, not so much as a stone being found in it but what is brought from other parts: yet the churches here are beautifully built of square stones. Here is no fresh water, but what drops from the clouds, and is preserved in pits; in which, if deep, it soon turns brackish; and if shallow, it dries up. Here are several quick-sands, in which the sheep are sometimes swallowed up.

This division is like the marsh-land in Norfolk and other parts, which before were nothing but vast deep fens, recovered from the sea by great labour. It is subdivided into Upper and Lower Holland, the latter abounding with bogs almost impassable; and, from its situation being very low, defended both from the ocean and the waters which overflow the upper part of the Isle of Ely, by huge banks.

Holland had the same honour as Warwick, and gave title of Earl to a branch of the Riches, descended from the Earls of Warwick.

In this part is heard the strange music of the bittern, a bird, said by some, to thrust its bill into a reed, and by others into a bog, whence proceeds the heavy sound like a groan; which is so loud, as to be heard a pretty way off.

H O L L E N, a town of Aggerhuus, a province of Norway, upon the lake called Nordsee. It is remarkable for its church cut out of the rock Vear, with a burying-place at the top of it; supposed by Olaus Wormius to have been originally a Pagan temple. It lies fifteen miles from Tonsberg, to the N. W.

H O L L E N S T E I N, a walled town and castle of the Upper Palatinate, in Germany; upon the confines of the bishopric of Aichstadt. It is famous for iron-mines in its neighbourhood.

H O L M B Y, an ancient royal palace near Northampton, in the shire of the latter name, was formerly in high estimation. Here King Charles I. was imprisoned, and violently taken from thence by his rebel subjects.

This and the estate belonging to it were purchased by the late Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and now is converted

converted into a farm-house, barns, cow-houses, stables, &c. most of the offices having been pulled down or demolished.

H O L M S D A L E, or **H O L M W A R D**, a valley in Surrey beneath Boxhill, for several miles E. and W. with hills on each side, being a ridge extending from Kent to the Land's-end W. Here is great variety of soil, stone, sand, and chalk, with abundance of fullers-earth and medicinal plants. In the valley holm-trees abound. This was the retreat of the ancient Britons from the ravages of the Romans; on which account, and from the inhabitants afterwards defeating the Danes once or twice, they have a rhyming couplet current among them, in which they usually boast,

That the valley of Holmsdale
Was never won, nor never shall.

In the reign of King James II. or when he was Duke of York, the largest stags in England have been hunted here; which since that have been mostly destroyed.

This Holmward is at present principally over-grown with furz, but once yielded such quantities of strawberries, that they were carried to market by horse-loads.

This country, though still wild, having the same face now probably in many places as 1000 years ago, is in other places cultivated, and has roads passable enough in summer quite through it on every side; the woods being in a great measure cleared off. Along the bottom of these hills, yet without entering into this valley, the country is dry, sandy, or gravelly; being full of Gentlemen's seats and good towns: though, upon going but a little to the right-hand S. into the wild parts, there is a deep, strong, and in wet weather, an unpassable clay.

H O L S T E I N, Duchy of, in Lower Saxony, a circle of Germany: so called from the German *Holz*, i. e. a forest or wood. It is the southern confines of the *Cimbria Cbersonesus* of the Ancients. The Sclavi were its original inhabitants, till driven out by German colonies. It is the most northern part of Germany, on the frontiers of Denmark; being separated from the duchy of Sleswick by the river Eider. It has the German ocean on the W. the Baltic sea or gulph of Lubeck on the E. it is bounded on the S. E. by the duchy of Mecklenburg, that of Bremen and the river Elbe on the S. W. and Lawenburg with the territory of Hamburg on the S. on which side it is terminated by the river Bille, falling into the ditches of that city last-mentioned. It is about 100 miles long, and half as broad; is a fruitful country, and very commodiously situated for trade; which however was more considerable during the flourishing state of the Hanseatic union, the principal towns of that confederacy lying in this district, particularly Hamburg, Lubeck, &c. It is divided into four principal parts; namely, Holstein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarsh. The royal family of Denmark being a branch of that of Holstein, and having its patrimonial estate, as well as the other in this duchy, before it came to the crown of Denmark; both of them being Princes of the empire, are joint sovereigns of a great part of it; and the rest divided betwixt them by a treaty of partition. And because the territories belonging to the Danes and to the Dukes of Holstein were intermixed, it was agreed upwards of a century ago, that there should be two regencies in Holstein; namely, the royal regency of Gluckstadt, for the King of Denmark, in the province of Stormar; and the ducal regency for the Duke of Holstein, at Gottorp, in the duchy of Sleswick. The towns belonging to each branch in the four several cantons of Holstein, are best distinguished as follows:

In Holstein Proper, the Duke possesses in the E. part, Kiell and Brodisholm-monastery.

The King possesses in the W. part, Rendsboung and Itzebo.

In Wagria, the Duke possesses Oldenburg, Ranzow, Eutin, Lutkenborger, Cismar, and Neustadt.

The King possesses Eboen, Segeberg, Oldesloe, Keilingenhausen, and Travendal.

In Stormar, the Duke possesses, in Segeberg division, Tritow, Rhinbeck, Barmitadt, Trembuttel, and Steinhofst.

The King possesses in Steinburg division, Gluckstadt, Altena, Krampe, and Pinneberg.

In Ditmarsh, the Duke possesses in the N. part, Meldorff or Meldorp, and Brunsbittel.

The King possesses in the S. part, Heyde, and Lunde or Lundfen.

In this province also are some imperial and sovereign cities, which are governed by their own Magistrates; and it is wholly Lutheran, the Calvinists being hardly tolerated, and Papists not at all.

The royal branch of Holstein, besides the present family of Denmark, forms those of, 1. Sunderburg, subdivided again into the branches of Beck and Weissenburg; 2. Gucksburg; and, 3. Ploen. The ducal family, which has formed no branches, is distinguished from the royal by the title of Holstein-Gottorp: and the Holstein Princes have all the same titles, though not the same estates, as heir of Norway, Duke of Sleswick, &c.

The estates which the ducal branch of Holstein-Gottorp possesses, or at least has a rightful title to, are, 1. Half of the duchy of Sleswick, which the King of Denmark seized, and still keeps, on pretence that the infant Duke had, during the wars of the North, violated the treaty of neutrality, by his administrator taking part with the Swedes, and delivering up Tonningen to them. 2. Kiell, Brodisholm, and some other lands in Holstein. 3. Oldenburg, Heiligenstadt, and Neustadt. 4. The Isle of Femeren in the Baltic. 5. Trittau and Rhinbeck. 6. New Lunde near the river Eyder, and Heyde.

The Duke, without taking a man from the plough, can raise 2000 horse and 6000 foot: and in time of danger has had 12,000 men in arms, being more considerable than many Princes of the empire who have double the extent of territory. His revenue arises principally from taxes on trade, toll on horses, black cattle, the fishery, &c. all which, besides the income of his ducal patrimony, has been computed at between 70 and 80,000 l. a year.

In this duchy are between 5 and 600 parishes, the churches of which are neat and much resorted to. They have four superintendants, but without any ecclesiastical courts, cathedrals, &c. They serve a particular cure, having between 150 and 200 l. per annum. They are subject to the assembly of the clergy, chosen by the year, and removable at pleasure.

Holstein has two votes in the general diet of the empire, and in the circle of Lower Saxony; one for Gottorp, and another for Gluckstadt. It has also two votes more among the Counts of the bench of Westphalia, for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

Besides corn, this country abounds with orchards, black cattle, and hogs. It is also well-watered with rivers and canals, like Holland, resembling it likewise in the neatness and beauty of its towns; but it is very liable to inundations, by which it suffered much in the year 1717.

The inhabitants are mostly fair, handsome, strong and courageous; and so just, that the Holstein glaube or Holstein faith has become proverbial in this part of Germany. They are fond of good cheer; and the better sort among them affect splendid equipage and retinue. The summer here is hotter than in England, and the winter much colder.

H O L T, a village of Wiltshire. It lies between Bath and Bradford, famous for its mineral waters discovered in 1718, and much resorted to for the scurvy and scrophulous disorders. It also gave two Lord Mayors to London of the name of Gresham, both brothers, in the years 1537 and 1547.

Of the same name are two other places; the one in Denbighshire in North Wales, where are two annual fairs, on June 22 and October 29, for cattle; the other a market-town in Norfolk, with two annual fairs also, on April 25, and November 24, for horses, &c. This last lies 116 miles from London.

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HOLWAN, or **HULVAN**, a town of Curdistan or Assyria, in Asiatic Turkey. It lies between the mountains dividing Persian Irak from Curdistan and Chaldeans dividing Persian Irak from Curdistan and Chaldeans. Thither the Caliphs used formerly to go and spend part of the summer. It is much frequented on account of the sepulchre of Hamzah. The Mussulmen who believe the prophet Elijah to be still alive, affirm that he resides in one of the mountains near Holwan. It stands between three and four days journey N. E. from Bagdad. Lat. 35 deg. N. long. 47 deg. 10 min. E.

HOLY GHOST, land of, in the Southern or Antarctic countries. It was discovered about the close of the 16th century, by a Spaniard, one Pedro Fernandez de Quirós, who called it *La Australia del Espíritu Santo*. It is said to lie about lat. 15 deg. S. and extends from long. 150 deg. E. from London, to 130 deg. W. But though it may be allowed that there is on the S. a tract of land of vast extent, some parts of which are populous and well-cultivated, besides several islands, there does not seem to be any thing as yet advanced concerning this country, with a suitable degree of certainty; but mostly conjecture.

HOLYHEAD, a small island, and the most westerly promontory of Anglesey, in North Wales. It is separated from the Isle of Anglesey by a narrow channel, and lies in the Irish sea. Here is a village called in Welch *Kaer Gybi*, to which the shore from Caernarvon bar is all foul and very dangerous, especially with the wind at S. W. It consists of straggling houses thatched, and built on rocks; yet within doors several of them have very good accommodation of lodging and diet for passengers.

Holyhead is the station of the packet-boats to and from Dublin, opposite to which it lies, and is the shortest and safest passage over St. George's channel; these arrive from that city thrice a week, the winds permitting, and are larger than those of Holland and France, by reason this channel is so boisterous, especially in winter. Other vessels also, with goods and passengers, set out from Holyhead. It is situated twenty-four miles W. of Beaumaris. Lat. 53 deg. 23 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

HOLY-ISLAND, in Northumberland, so called from its being a place of retirement for devotion to Bishops, monks, &c. It was formerly called *Landisferne*, and by the Britons *Inis Medicante*. It was the see of a Bishop, and eleven Prelates resided in it successively, till, upon the Danish invasion, it was translated to Durham. It is twice isle and twice continent in one day, being surrounded with water every flood and dry every ebb, when there is a passage over the sands on the W. side to the continent; Bede very aptly calling it a semis-isle. Its W. part is narrow, and wholly taken up by the rabbits, and is joined to the E. part, where it is much broader, by a very small slip of land.

The air here is not healthy, nor the soil fruitful; and towards the S. is a small town, principally inhabited by fishermen, with a church and the ruins of a castle, where Aidan the Scot, its first Bishop, and Northumbrian Apostle, resided.

Under the town is a commodious harbour, defended by a fort upon a hill on the S. E.

As this is the only open port between the firth of Edinburgh and the Humber or Yarmouth roads, this haven proves sometimes a great shelter to our merchant ships, especially those from Archangel and the northern parts of the globe, when contrary winds have taken them short in their way to London.

In the insurrection of 1715, one Errington, with some other bold fellows, surprized and took this island for Forster, who commanded the Pretender's forces; but being afterwards obliged by superior numbers to quit the castle, and conceal himself among the rocks, upon taking to the water he was shot through the thigh, as he was swimming over to the mainland, and so surrendered: but afterwards, a little before he was to have been executed for this treason, he made his escape out of Berwick goal, by boring a hole under the foundation. Holy-Island is not above a mile and a half from the mainland, and eight miles S. of Ber-

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wick. Lat. 55 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 57 min. E.

HOLY-ROOD-HOUSE, a royal and magnificent palace at the lower end of the Cannongate, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, and E. of the castle, to which is a gradual ascent from it for near a mile. The entrance is majestic, with pillars of hewn stone under a cupola in form of an imperial crown; and over the gate is a large apartment, where resided the Duke of Hamilton as hereditary keeper; but since the union he has an apartment in the palace, namely, the double tower to the N. This palace may be called the Escurial of Scotland, being both a royal palace and an abbey, founded by King David I. for canons regular of St. Augustine, who gave it its name, denoting the holy-croft. The fore-part has two wings, on each of which are two turrets; that towards the N. built by King James V. and that towards the S. as well as all the rest, by King Charles II. the famous Sir William Bruce having been the architect. The inner-court is very stately, all of free-stone, with piazzas. The long gallery is very remarkable, having the pictures of all the Scottish Kings from Fergus I. to James VII. inclusive, by masterly hands. Such Kings as were eminent, and all the race of Stuarts, are at full length; the others are only busts: but they are said to have been much damaged in the late troubles of that country in 1745. The great council-chamber is in the tower to the S. which the Earl of Perth, when chancellor in King James VII.'s reign, converted into a Popish chapel, and the apartments behind it to a Jesuits school; these the mob demolished at the revolution. The chimney-pieces are all of marble, and the apartments two pair of stairs for the officers of state are very well kept, and are now let out to several of the Scottish nobility, who live in them, and are called their lodgings.

Behind this palace is the conventual church, with a very high roof and exquisite pillars. It is now a declining fabric, and only used as a burying-place for persons of quality. In it King James VI. was crowned by Bishop Hepburn, assisted by the famous reformer John Knox; as was King Charles I. by Archbishop Spotiswood. King James VII. began to erect a magnificent throne, and twelve stalls for the order of St. Andrew or the thistle; in which the finest carvers and other best masters in Europe were employed. But at the revolution the rabble demolished all, and rummaging every corner, they fell upon a vault, in which were found the bodies of King James V. and Magdalen of Valois his first Queen, together with that of Lord Darnley; all embalmed and preserved in pickle: whence it appears that Queen Mary had given her husband a royal funeral, and did not cause his body to be carried by porters privately to a common burying-ground, as Buchanan asserts. Near the palace is a park about four miles in circuit, but with not a deer nor tree in it. Here is a high craggy rock near half a mile to the top, called Arthur's seat.

This palace or abbey, and park, is a sanctuary for debtors; where no man, after entering his name in an office kept there for that purpose, can be arrested, unless he has carried off with him the goods of another, and then a warrant from the Lords of Session takes him out.

HOLY-WELL, or **St. WINIFRED'S-WELL**, a pretty large and well-built village of Flintshire, in North Wales, near the mouth of the river Dee. It is so called from a spring, which, according to the Romish legends, rose there miraculously, in memory of the virgin whose name it bears. It is however much resorted to by Romish votaries, and miraculous virtues ascribed by them to its waters. The brook from it immediately turns a mill, as it does three or four before its falling into the sea. It runs through a lead-mine, tobacco-pipe clay, others say from an iron-mountain.

Though this is no market-town, it is populous, and the buildings of late years are increased here. The bathing-well is paved with stone, and surrounded with pillars,

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pillars, on which stands St. Winifred's chapel, now turned to a Protestant school; to supply which loss a priest officiates almost in every inn, for assisting the devotion of Popish pilgrims. At this place are kept three annual fairs, on April 23, Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and September 2; all for cattle. It lies about half a mile from Basingwerk, twelve miles from St. Asaph, and 156 from St. David's.

HOLYWELLS, two medicinal springs on the Malvern-hills in Worcestershire. The one is said to be good for the eyes, and for putrid and fetid livers; and the other for cancers. They lie to the westward of Upton.

HOLYWOOD, the principal among many considerable woods in Dumfriesshire, in the south of Scotland. It is noted for a handsome church, built out of the ruins of an abbey, and as the birth-place of the famous *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*, i. e. Holywood.

HOMBERG, a town of Upper Hesse, and the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It stands at the east end of the forest and mountain of Hohe, where is a castle, the residence of a branch of the Hesse-Cassel family, from hence called Hesse-Homberg; the bailiwick to which it belongs being an appenage of theirs. It lies fourteen miles N. of Frankfort on the Mayne, and about nineteen S. of Cassel. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

HOMBERG, a town of Deux Ponts, a duchy of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies between the rivers Moselle and Rhine, about fifty-four miles S. E. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. E.

HONAN, a province of China in Asia: it is bounded by Xansi, Peking, and Xanton, to the N. Xansi to the W. Kiang-nan, and part of the Yellow sea, to the E. and by Hu-quang to the S. It has its name from lying on the south-side of the Wang-ho, or Yellow river; which divides it from Xansi and Xanton. This province, which the Chinese imagine to be in the center of the world, lies between lat. 31 deg. 20 min. and 37 deg. N. extending itself from long. 7 deg. 50 min. W. to 30 min. E. of Peking.

The climate is so mild and serene, and the soil so fertile, and well-watered with small rivers and canals, cut from the great Yellow river, that it abounds so greatly with corn, rice, fruit, and all sorts of necessaries for life and delight, that it may justly be styled an earthly paradise: and its capital Schai-fung-fu was formerly the residence of a succession of monarchs. The eastern part of this province has beautiful plains, well cultivated, and variegated with gardens, orchards, fine seats, and delightful summer-houses throughout. Here and there are high mountains, some of which are covered with a variety of lofty trees; others abounding with metals or minerals. The flat-grounds are crowded with cities and towns, besides castles, fortresses, and pleasure-houses: so that this the Chinese style the garden of China; and they add, that Fohi, the founder of their monarchy, fixed his residence there about the year 2952 before Christ. In it is a famous lake, to which resort those who follow the silk manufactures, its waters giving them an inimitable lustre. The tribute from corn, rice, silk, cotton, &c. paid the Emperor by this province, is immense, on account of the vast numbers of cities in it. Of these there are eight, with the addition *fu*, or of the first rank: and these have under their jurisdiction about 120 of the second and third order.

HONAN, though formerly the sixth city of the province of the same name above-mentioned, with a jurisdiction over fourteen of the second and third rank, is now very considerable. And as the province is said to be the navel of the world, this city is said to be the center of the navel. It is a large, populous, well-built place, upon a fertile plain, between three rivers; and surrounded at some distance with high, but fruitful mountains. Here are many noble buildings and temples, dedicated to ancient heroes; one of the latter is built over the river Co, which runs thro' part of the town, and under it as under a bridge. In one of its divisions, Teng-fong-hyen, is the famous tower built by Chiew-kong, where that celebrated astronomer observed the stars; and here is shewn the instrument he made use of for finding out the meridian shadow, in order to discover

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the height of the pole, &c. To him the Chinese attribute the invention of the mariners compass, tho' they affirm he lived 2700 years ago. Honan lies in lat. 24 deg. 20 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 10 min. W. from Peking.

HONDURAS, or **COMAIGUA**, a province of the audience of Guatemala, and Old Mexico or New Spain, in North America. It extends E. and W. along the North sea, upwards of 130 leagues; and from N. to S. is near sixty leagues over in some places; but it is narrower at both ends. Including the country of the Moskitos, it lies between lat. 12 and 16 deg. N. and between long. 85 and 94 deg. W. It has the North sea, a part of the Atlantic ocean, to the N. and E. is bounded by Nicaragua to the S. Guatemala Proper to the S. W. and Vera-paz to the W. The country generally consists of hills and deep dales, with a good air. It is much fertilized by the inundations of its rivers, about the autumnal equinox; when the natives convey the water by canals, to their fields and gardens. In many parts the soil bears Indian corn thrice a year: it besides yields European wheat and pease, and has excellent pastures, with honey, wax, and plenty of all sorts of provisions; besides gold and silver mines. It produces also vast quantities of very large gourds or calabashes, which the Hispaniola Indians call *Hibueras*: upon seeing of which float along the coast, the first discoverer called the bay *Golfo de Hibueras*, or the bay of gourds; and even the province itself *Hibueras*: yet afterwards finding very deep water at the great cape of this land, they called it *Cabo de Honduras*, i. e. the cape of depth, and the country itself by the same name; which it still retains. This country was once extremely populous, till thinned by the Spaniards, who tortured and put many to death, it is said, in order to make them discover their gold and silver: besides many more whom they killed afterwards, by forcing them to work in the mines, or carry loads beyond their strength.

HONDURAS, bay of, lying off the province of its own name last-mentioned, is as noted for cutting of logwood, as was formerly that of Campeachy. It is situated between Cape Honduras, in lat. 15 deg. 30 min. N. and Cape Catouche, the most easterly point of Yucatan, in lat. 21 deg. 30 min. N. The breadth between both these is upwards of 270 miles. Into this bay runs the great lake of Nicaragua, by the Rio d'Anuzelos or Angelos, that is, Angel-river, which is navigable only by small craft. In the bay are several small islands, among which are those called the Pearl-islands. Into the bay of Honduras runs also a small river from the province of Veraguas, called Rio de Sacre, or Sugar-river, on account of the sugar-works upon it; vast quantities of which the Spaniards expend in sweetmeats, conserves, &c. otherwise they might send many ship-loads of sugar to Europe from these provinces. All the rivers and creeks in the bay of Honduras, not only swarm with alligators and guans, but with fish of all sorts. Among the little islands in the bay are great numbers of green turtle, which are caught with nets. After the English had been disturbed by the Spaniards from cutting logwood in the bay of Campeachy, they removed to the bay of Honduras, where they support themselves by numbers and by force of arms; and the logwood-cutters are less seldom attacked by the Spaniards here, than they are at Campeachy. Once a year they follow the wood many miles from their principal residence, it running in a line or vein. They cut it in large pieces, and leave it on the ground till the land-floods favour their bringing it into the river, whence the canoes carry it to their grand store at Barcaderas; and the ships that come into the bay fetch it down in flat-bottomed boats.

The principal town of this province is Valladolid or Comaigua.

The Spaniards claim this province; but the English have been long in possession of the logwood-tract in its bay: besides, the Moskito Indians to the E. of Honduras have entered into alliances with them, received them into the country, and done them several signal services. Nor have the Spaniards either towns or forts in this bay, or the country of the Moskitos.

HONEDON, a place in Suffolk, not far from Clare, remarkable

markable, as here, in 1687, the sexton of the parish, upon digging a grave, found a large quantity of Saxon coins. **HONESDON**, a place in Hertfordshire, separated from Essex by the river Stort. It is nobly situated on a gravelly rising ground, overlooking fine meadows. On account of its good air and vicinity to London, it was the residence of the children of King Henry VIII. in whose hands it then was. Here is now a modern built seat of Mr. Chester, inclosed within a park, with a fine prospect from the back front of the Stort, and part of Essex: from the other front over great part of Hertfordshire. It is also seen from Cheshunt—common on one hand, as St. Paul's is from the other. At the entrance of the avenue is a large basin, thro' which runs a small stream, afterwards feeding a canal; with a beautiful plantation of trees, and a variety of flocks adorned with statues.

HONFALIZÉ. See **HOFALIZE**, a town of Luxemburg, in the Netherlands.

HONTFLEUR, a populous town in the government of Normandy, in France. It stands on the English channel, near the mouth of the Seine, and on its south-side, opposite to Hartfleury; from which it is distant three leagues to the S. and as many from Havre de Grace. It is almost open on every side; part of its walls and a great many houses having been pulled down in order to make a port or basin in the middle of the town, with a large quay round it; into which vessels of 3 or 400 tons can sail. At its entrance are two long moles, upon one of which is a battery of great guns, for the defence of the mouth of the river Seine. In this town are made great quantities of laces: and upwards of sixty ships are said to have traded from thence to Newfoundland, and the French colonies in America. Here is a governor, who is also the governor of Port l'Éveque, and the country of Auge, a King's Lieutenant, a Major, a Mayor, and three Aldermen. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

HONITON, a borough of Devonshire, most delightfully situated upon the river Otter, in a part of the county abounding with corn and pasture, and has a fine prospect. Tho' this town consists but of one long street, it is well-built and populous; is governed by a portreeve, and sends two members to parliament. It is very remarkably paved with small pebbles; and on each side the way is a channel, which contains a small stream of clear running water, with a little square dipping-place at every door. The parish-church stands half a mile above the town, upon a hill of somewhat deep ascent; but in 1743 a new chapel was founded in the town. Here you see the first serge-manufacture in the county. This article employs numbers of people in Devonshire. It now makes great quantities of broad-lace, which is sent to London. Here is a charity-school for thirty boys. About a quarter of a mile out of town, on the east-side of the road to Exeter, there is an hospital, endowed by one Chard an Abbot, with five apartments for a governor and four lepers; but other patients have since been admitted: it also has a handsome chapel annexed to it. The weekly market, which was originally on Sunday, but altered by King John, is now kept on Saturday; here is an annual fair on the first Wednesday after July 12. A sudden and dreadful fire on the 19th of July 1747, reduced to ashes almost three quarters of this town, to the utter ruin of many hundreds of weavers, combers, &c. besides the loss in woollen, linen, mercery, and other goods, to the amount of several thousand pounds. It lies 14 miles from Exeter, and 156 from London.

HOOGSTRAAT, a small town of the marquisate of the Holy Empire, or of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. Here is a collegiate church dedicated to St. Katherine, with a dean and eight canons; also a convent of Recollects, who teach polite literature. Hoogstraat has the title of County, contains twelve villages, and belongs to the house of Lalaing: it lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

HOOK-NORTON, vulgarly called **HOGS-NORTON**, a place in the hundred of Chadlington, in Oxfordshire; once a royal seat (*villa regia*) and memorable for a slaughter made of the English near it by the Danes in the year 917. But the inhabitants were formerly such

clowns and churls, says Camden, that to be born at Hogs-Norton became proverbial; to denote such people as are ill-bred and rude. Two annual fairs are kept here on June 29, and November 28, for horses and cows.

HOORN, a small town with a castle, in the principality of Liege and Austrian Netherlands. It lies near the river Maese, opposite to Ruremonde. It has with its territory the title of a County, and is an Imperial manor, tho' subordinate to the county of Looz. It lies ten miles from Maesfick to the N. E.

HOORN, a large and rich town of Holland, one of the seven United Provinces. It has an harbour on a bay of the Zuyder-zee, and is surrounded with so many dykes and channels, that it is reckoned impregnable. The inhabitants are also noted for courage. On the land-side are rich pastures, fine gardens, and pleasant walks. Its trade consists principally in butter and cheese, vast quantities of which are exported into Spain, Portugal, and other parts, especially at their annual fair in May. They likewise drive a considerable trade in Danish cattle, which being brought lean hither, are fattened in the adjacent pastures; and then driven to the other parts of Holland. But in 1713, such a great mortality happened among the black cattle in Holland, particularly about Hoorn, that vast numbers of people were ruined. Here is a good trade in building of ships, and it has a share in the whale-fishery: besides, at this place is one of the six chambers of the Dutch East-India company; also the chamber of North Holland for that of the West Indies; and of the five colleges of the Admiralty, alternately with Enchuyfen. By all which it is rendered a rich and splendid town. It gave birth to several learned men, particularly Peter Junius the historian; and William Schouten, who sailing beyond the Straights of Magellan, discovered, in 1616, the passage called the Strait of Le Maire. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 24 deg. 21 min. E.

HOORN, or **HORN**, a place of Lower Austria, in Germany, noted for a strong fort near the borders of Moravia. The Protestant states of Lower Austria often held assemblies here. It lies thirty-nine miles N. W. of Vienna.

HOORN ISLANDS. (See **HORN**, Cape.) They lie near that called the land of the Holy Ghost, in the southern countries, the N. W. of Hope island, in lat. 14 deg. S. The inhabitants are said to be generally tall and lusty, strong, swift runners, and very expert at swimming and diving. The women are very homely, short, and lascivious. These people are governed by a King or Chief. They have no notion of trade: they neither till nor sow, nor perform any other labour, but gather only the spontaneous productions of the earth, principally cocoa-nuts, and some other fruits.

HOPE ISLAND, in the last-mentioned southern countries; it lies about fifty leagues to the W. of Cocoa and Traitors islands: so called as the Dutch hoped to get fresh water there; but being surrounded with rocks, against which the sea breaks most furiously, they could not land there. The soil is black, producing cocoa-trees. The island has mountains, but not very high. In several places on the coast were seen houses, also a large village.

HOPE, *Cape of Good* (See **BON ESPERANCE**) in Caffreria, or country of the Hottentots, the most southern part of all Africa. It was first discovered in the year 1493, by Bartholomew Dias, a Portuguese, in the reign of King John II. and by him called *Cabo dos todos los Tormentos*, i. e. the cape of great storms; from the boisterous winds always roaring there: but the King called it *Cabo de bonne Esperanza*, the Cape of Good Hope; as now, said he, there was hopes of making prosperous voyages to the East Indies: and the latter name it still retains. But Dias did not land at the Cape, nor did the Portuguese make any settlement there. The Dutch, who first visited it in the year 1600, only touched there in their voyages to and from the East Indies, in order to traffick for provisions: they also used in their outward-bound voyages, to leave a tin box with letters for the Dutch East India company, &c. in a certain place, without a small fort which they had built here, and buried under

a stone, with an inscription upon it, for the next ship that passed by the Cape in her return to Europe, to take up and convey the letters to Holland. After this manner only the Dutch used the Cape till 1650, when, by a treaty with the natives, in consideration of certain toys and commodities to be delivered to them, to the value of 50,000 guilders, they had full liberty to settle there; and have now a spacious and strong fortress, provided with all manner of accommodation for a garrison. It covers the harbour, and is of admirable defence towards the country. In it are beautiful lodgings for the superior officers, and large storehouses for the company: and from this time the country began to be planted and cultivated with great success: and now divided into four principal colonies; the first is at the Cape, where are the grand forts and capital city, as shall be described hereafter; the second is the Hellenboghish; the third, the Drakenfont; and the fourth Waverish colony. The Dutch East India company have also bought the tract of land called *Terra de Natal*, lying between Mofambique and the Cape; for which they paid in toys, commodities, and utensils, to the value of 30,000 guilders. So that the province is now become of great extent, and its government a very considerable post.

The Cape, which is also the name of the town, extends from the sea-shore to the valley, where lies a noble garden of the company. The town is regularly built, containing several spacious streets, upwards of 200 handsome houses, many of which are stately, with courts before, and beautiful gardens behind them; every thing, as is the manner of the Dutch, extremely neat and clean. The houses are generally low and thatched, on account of the violence of the easterly winds, which now and then shake and damage them. The church is a very spacious, but plain edifice, built of stone. The *roof* and *steeple* are thatched, both white-washed on the outside, and kept very clean. It looks well from the sea. The church-yard is very large, and strongly walled, with a little house for the overseers. All these, plain as they are, cost no less than 30,000 guilders. In the town is a handsome hospital for the sick, near the company's garden, and fronting the church, and large enough for accommodating several hundred patients; and these are mostly from ships arrived from Europe or the Indies, where they are very decently lodged, succoured with medicines, supplied with fresh provisions, and very carefully attended. It is encompassed with a ditch, thro' which runs a fine stream from the mountains into the harbour. Here is a large building, called the Lodge, for the company's slaves, and divided into two wards, for either sex one. The company has a large range of stables, where a great number of fine Persian horses, &c. are kept for the service of the company, and use of the governor, who has a master of the horse, &c. and his body-coachman is looked upon at the Cape as a very considerable person.

The government of the Dutch colony at the Cape stands on the eight following establishments; namely, a grand council, a court of justice, a petty court for assaults, &c. a court of marriages, a chamber of orphans, an ecclesiastical council, a common council, and a board of militia.

In the neighbourhood of the Cape are three remarkable hills; namely, the Table-hill, the Lion-hill, and the Wind or Devil's-hill.

HOPE, a road or station opposite to Canvey-isle, in Essex. It lies near the mouth of the Thames, about four miles below Gravesend; and here vessels outward-bound generally come to an anchor before they proceed on their voyages.

Of the same name is a place in Derbyshire, where two annual fairs are kept, on May 1, and September 29, for cattle.

HOPTON-HOUSE, a fine seat of the Earl of Hopton, between Borrowstonness and Edinburgh, in the shire of the latter name, in Scotland. It stands in a delightful plain, on the bank of a river. It was originally a square building, but two wings have since been added to it. Nothing can exceed the prospect as well to the sea as the land. It is exquisitely finished both within and without; and here are some pieces of curious painting.

besides great numbers of family-pictures. The stables and riding-place are very magnificent; and his Lordship keeps an excellent set of horses.

HORAC, or **HARACH**, formerly the capital of Arabia Petraea, in Asiatic Turkey, near the ruins of the ancient Petra. It was once a celebrated place; under the names of Sela and Jocktheel. Here was formerly a very strong fortress upon a high rock, so well fortified as to make a long and stout resistance against the Romans: and here the soldiers of Egypt, for security, deposited their treasure. It is now but a small place, tho' still an archiepiscopal see, under the patriarch of Jerusalem. It lies on the Isthmus, near the frontiers of Egypt, 100 miles directly S. of Hebron, 105 N. E. of Grand Cairo, and 110 S. W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 30 deg. 48 min. N. long. 35 deg. E.

HORDS, clans or tribes of Tartars so called.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, in Asia Minor or Asiatic Turkey, in the neighbourhood of mount SINAI, which see. At the foot of it is a Greek monastery, large but irregular; and the church is a noble edifice of fine workmanship both within and without. The pavement is of marble curiously inlaid; the ornaments, plate, and other utensils, very rich and exquisitely fine. The monks are kept under very strict discipline, and obliged to work, except when at prayers. Here resides an Archbishop, whose noble vestments are presented him by the Czar of Muscovy. And here is a magnificent marble altar, with costly lamps. It is said to be on the spot where the miraculous burning-bush was seen. The great altar near St. Catherine's shrine is also of white marble, curiously wrought with basso-relievos, and covered with cloth of gold. Their garden is large and well kept, with all sorts of fruits proper for that climate. Here is plenty of water from a spring on mount Sinai. From this monastery are said to be 14,000 steps, but in many places broken to the top of mount Horeb; and all the way were cells and chapels, where monks, hermits, &c. lived, but have been driven thence by the Arabs. Near mount Horeb is also shewn the place where the Israelites worshipped the golden calf which Aaron made for them.

HORN, Cape, the most southerly promontory of Terra del Fuego, the utmost land in South America, round which all vessels have latterly failed in going to or from the great South sea. In the doubling of this cape, Commodore Anson, as also Ulloa, met with dreadful hardships, on account of the rigour of the climate, and the frequency of storms, attended with very terrible seas. A great variety of currents is met with in sailing round Cape Horn; sometimes very strong, sometimes moderate, and at others scarcely perceivable. Tho' we are not yet able to determine the velocity of the currents, nor the times of their setting, we can advance one step towards it; namely, that they always set to the E. nor is there a single instance to the contrary, unless very near the land, on the west-side of America, near Cape Horn, the proximity of the coast causing there a great variety of eddies: and the Terra del Fuego being composed of a cluster of islands, forming as many channels, the course of the current is altered according to their disposition: and at a small distance from them the meeting of these currents is plainly distinguishable. Tho' the several winds here are towards the W. and S. W. those from the E. are sometimes known. This however seldom happening, a ship bound into the South seas, when in the latitude of Cape Horn, should keep as near the wind as possible, in order to gain the necessary latitude, which should be something above sixty degrees, that if she should be obliged to tack with the wind at S. W. she may have sufficient sea-room in weathering the Cape. For otherwise, if the wind should take her short after two or three days, it would be necessary to return again to a higher latitude: and this is at all times attended with great fatigue and hardship. It was the middle of summer when Ulloa came round the Cape; yet the snow and hail fell very thick, and the cold was proportional: and tho' when there was lat. 57 and 58, there was very little wind; yet there was a very heavy sea from the S. W. and W. and sometimes it ran in two or three directions.

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From lat. 45 deg. 17 min. S. the currents began to set to the southward; and when the land parallel to their course failed, they ran towards the E. when it was still impossible to distinguish them. But that they were still currents, and very strong ones too, seems to be beyond all doubt: and it is much more natural to think, if the prodigious volume of water which ran towards the S. when there was no longer any land to obstruct its course, should incline towards the E. rather than towards the W. the latter being the quarter whence the wind proceeded.

It will be proper for mariners, unacquainted with the precautions customary in a voyage little frequented, to observe, that in this part of the passage they may expect to meet with very tempestuous seas, continual squalls of wind, and thick fogs: so that it is absolutely necessary in the night, and in hazy days, to keep a very careful look-out against the ice; large islands of which breaking from the shore, are driven by the wind beyond lat. 64 deg. and ships very often meet with them from 55 deg. or upwards. They are usually nearer the shore towards the end of winter than in summer, when beginning to detach themselves from the land, they gradually move from it: and not dissolving, by reason of the air continuing still cold, they are always seen at higher latitudes than that of 60. The Hector, a register ship, in her passage from Cadiz to the South sea, was lost in one of these islands of ice: and many more narrowly escaped the like misfortune.

These masses of ice, and the various eddies of the currents, render it advisable to keep a good offing at weathering the Cape in their return from the South sea; especially as there are some islands at a little distance from the coast, reaching to lat. 56 at least. These are at all times dangerous, both from the difficulty of determining with certainty, by reason of the currents, the place of the ship (that by account and observation being very different) and likewise from fogs, which are there so common and thick, that the whole day is as it were turned into night; and the darkness such, that those on the poop cannot see the men on the fore-castle. These dangers therefore render it advisable, that a ship, in returning to Europe, should always stand into the latitude of 58 or 60 deg.

In passing into the South sea, a larger latitude, even from 60 to 63 or 64 deg. as the wind will admit; and then steering W. sixty or eighty leagues beyond what may seem necessary by account, will be advisable: because if the ship should have met with currents, sufficient allowance would be made for them: and consequently the great inconveniency prevented of not weathering the Cape. This western distance, after the ship has weathered the Cape, will be of little consequence, if we consider the great advantages gained thereby. It is always better for the ship to sail 100 leagues eastward, till she makes the western coast of America, than to want but one league of being to the windward of it: for to gain this, the ship must go a great way back to the southward before she will be able to get round the Cape; especially as there is little chance of having a fair wind.

The passage round Cape Horn is the more eligible way, as that thro' Magellan's Straights, or *Le Maire*, is more tedious and dangerous. It lies in lat. 55 deg. 42 min. S. long. 66 deg. W.

HORNBERG, the principal place of an old barony in Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies in the Black Forest, on the river Gutach, and leading to Schiltach. Here are two forts upon a hill; namely, a new one and an old one: the former is the residence of the Bailiff of Wirtemberg; and the latter, formerly the arsenal, magazine, and prison, was abandoned from a very idle notion of its being haunted. Hornberg belongs to the Duke of Wirtemberg, is fourteen miles N. of Rotweil, and twenty-three E. of Friberg. Lat. 48 deg. 27 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. E.

HORNBY, a market-town of Lancashire, on the river Lone. Here a fair is annually holden on July 30, for horned cattle and horses. It lies eight miles from Lancaster.

HORNBY-CASTLE, a fine seat on the same Lone

or Lune, in the extremity of the county of Lancaster, next to Westmoreland, belonging to the Lords of Mont-eagle, a branch of the Stanley family, and since of the Parkers; one of whom marrying into that family, had the same title conferred upon him in the reign of King James I. And it was this nobleman who discovered the gun-powder-plot, by an abstruse letter sent to that Prince. The seat is now in the possession of the Honourable Mr. Charteris, grandson to the famous Colonel Charteris, and second son of the Earl of Wemyss, in Scotland. It stands on the summit of a hill, and the ground crumbles away so suddenly on every side, that there is not the least flat about the building. It lies not far from the market-town of its name last-mentioned.

HORN-CASTLE, an old large and well-built market-town of Lindsey, one of the districts of Lincolnshire, upon the river Bane. Three parts of it are surrounded with water. It plainly appears to have been a Roman station, not only from its castle, which was a work of that people, but their coins often turned up in their grounds, near the place where it stood. From the foundation of the whole, and a part of the walls still standing, its circuit seems to have taken up about twenty acres. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on June 22 and August 21, for horses and other cattle. It lies 20 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London.

HORNCHURCH, a large parish in the hundred of Havering, in Essex: it consists of seven wards, of which only Rumford and Havering have chapels. Formerly it was called *Monasterium cornutum*, from a pair of huge leaden horns being fastened to it, which, according to the tradition among the inhabitants, were placed by some King, who disliking its original name Hore or Hurechurch, as having been built by a prostitute, to atone for her sins, made this slight alteration, and set up the horns as the reason for it. Hornchurch lies about eleven miles from London.

HORNNDON, a market-town in the marsh-lands in Essex. It lies fifteen miles from Chelmsford, and twenty-five from London.

HORN-FAIR, a place well-known near Charlton, in Kent, and in the neighbourhood of London, for an assembly of lawless mob every St. Luke's day, namely, October 18; where the women especially, to the great reproach of the sex, are said to be eminently impudent that day. This fair took its rise, according to tradition, from one of King John's infamous frolics.

It is a fair for horns and horn-ware, with toys of all sorts. Since here vice in all its appearances is propagated, a speedy redress is loudly called for; and a suitable compensation made to the proprietor of this manor by the public, for abrogating this school of indecency, seems not unworthy the consideration of the legislature.

HORNSEY, a market-town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, which is almost surrounded by a small arm of the German ocean. The church-spire here is a notable sea-mark, though fallen much to decay. A little street near the sea was mostly washed away by it not many years ago. Here is a harbour for ships. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and annual fairs on August 12 and December 17, for horses and beasts. It lies 38 miles from York, and 175 from London.

Of the same name, or Hornsey-wood, is a delightful village of Middlesex, in the neighbourhood of London, and about three miles from Islington. It lies upon the New-river.

HORSEHEATH-HALL, a noble seat of Lord Montford's, in Cambridgeshire, near Linton. It stands on an eminence, commanding a prospect of upwards of twenty miles. The two stair-cases on each side of the hall occupy the whole front, by which the number of rooms are lessened. The hall is very noble, the approach to which is by a flight of stone-steps, the floor being elevated nine feet above the ground, and servants' offices underneath. Besides these are two large wings of offices; so that the whole front is near 500 feet in length.

Here

Here is also a park, the roads to and through which, from Linton, are made very good, though in a very dirty country.

HORRESTON-CASTLE, an ancient seat N. of Derby, in Derbyshire; the ruins of which, upon a hoary rock, are now scarcely discernible.

HORSENS, a small town in the diocese of Aarhus, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It lies on a little gulph which serves it for a harbour, and afterwards falls into the Baltic. It lies twelve miles from Aarhus to the S. W.

HORSEY, one of the little isles lying S. of Harwich, in Essex, where sea-fowl breed; which, when fat, are very delicious food. In its neighbourhood are Holmes and Pewet, &c.

HORSHAM, so called from Horfa, brother to Hengist the Saxon, a large and ancient borough of Suffex, governed by two bailiffs, who return two members to parliament. Here is a fine parish-church, and a free-school well-endowed. Its weekly market, which is on Saturday, has great store of poultry, which are bought up for London. The town has also a patent for a monthly market. Its annual fairs are on Monday before Whitunday for sheep and lambs, July 18 for the articles last-mentioned, and November 27 for pedlary-wares. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of very good stone, either for slating or flooring. It lies twenty-four miles from Lewes, and thirty-five from London.

HORTON, one of the many ancient castles of Northumberland, sunk into ruins through length of time.

HOSTLEBRO, or **HODSELBRO**, an inland town in the diocese of Ripen, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It stands on a river communicating with the German ocean by a lake into which the river falls. It lies about eleven miles from Lemwick to the S. E. and twelve from Ringkopping to the N. E.

HOTTENTOTS, country of the, a subdivision of Cafferia, and the most southern land of all Africa, comprehending the Cape of Good Hope and the other Dutch settlements there. It is bounded on the N. W. by part of the river Bravaghal; on the N. it extends to the tropic of Capricorn; on the N. E. the river of the Holy Ghost parts it from the empire of Monomotapa. It has the eastern ocean on the E. and S. and the Ethiopian ocean on the W. lying between lat. 25 and 35 deg. S. and between long. 15 and 35 deg. E.

The appellation of Hottentot is not a nick-name, but an original and national name, by which they have always distinguished themselves. Those are a different sort of people from the Cafres: They indeed resemble one another in their woolly hair, large lips, and flat noses; the latter circumstance is artificial: for as soon as a Hottentot woman is delivered of a child, she breaks down the bridge of its nose with one of her thumbs. Besides, the Cafres are black and shining; whereas the Hottentots are of a dingey olive-colour. They also differ in their ways of living.

Of the Hottentots there are about twenty different nations. Their country, though mountainous, is very fertile; being principally cultivated by the Dutch, and its productions very plentiful, and in the greatest perfection, particularly at the Cape; by touching at which harbour, a kind of half-way house in outward and homeward bound voyages to and from the East Indies, the lives of many thousands, almost rotten with the scurvy, are saved, by means of the fresh provisions, especially vegetables, to be easily procured here. The natives live chiefly upon grazing of cattle, hunting, and fishing. The Dutch allow them their own laws and customs; but oblige them to furnish their settlements with cattle, and assist them in their husbandry, &c. for which labour they receive in return provisions, brandy, tobacco, &c. The men are of a moderate stature, the women small and black, resembling the Negroes; but not naturally of so black a complexion, which they take a great deal of pains to heighten by a mixture of grease and soot. Before the Dutch had introduced strong liquors among them, of which they

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now are very fond, they drank only milk and water, or butter-milk.

The Hottentots are not so stupid and inhuman as they have been represented. They learn the Dutch, French, and Portuguese tongues, so as to express themselves in them. In agriculture, though they practise none for themselves, they excel all the Europeans residing among them: and in many other arts they discover good marks of capacity, could they be persuaded to make a right use of it. They make excellent servants, and perhaps the most faithful in the world, not diminishing the least article committed to their trust: but then they are the laziest wretches under the sun, placing their whole earthly happiness in sloth. They can think, and to purpose too, if they please; but they hate the trouble of it. If a Hottentot is not roused by any present appetite or necessity, he is as deaf to employment as a log: but when either urges him, he is all activity; after which he retires to enjoy again his beloved idleness.

It is to this general laziness of the Hottentots we must ascribe that part of their character, that in the matter of diet they are the filthiest people in the world, but not so ravenous and uncleanly as they are generally represented; though, after all, they make an European abhor the victuals. By their manner of dressing their food they seem to suffer nothing, either in health or length of days, most of them living to a great age, especially where intemperance does not shorten their lives.

What makes them still a nastier generation, is the custom of well-besmeared their bodies and apparel, which is only a skin over their shoulders, with butter or sheep's fat mixed with soot, and that paint is of greater or less sweetness according to the ability of the person using it: and is sometimes so rank, that it may be smelt at a considerable distance.

The face and fore-part of the neck of a Hottentot man are always uncovered. About his neck hangs a little greasy bag, in which he carries his knife, pipe, &c.

Their cloaks, or krosses, as they call them, cover the trunks of their bodies; and are worn open or close, according to the season. They lie upon them at night, and when they die are tied up and interred in them.

They generally wear three rings of ivory upon their left arms: and these they finish with exquisite art, serving as guards when engaged with an enemy.

The women generally wear two krosses; a lesser under a greater, and also open like those of the men. And both sexes have a modesty-piece tacked to their mantles.

Girls, from their infancy till about twelve years of age, wear bulrushes tied in rings about their legs, from their knees down to their ankles; and then these are changed for rings made of narrow slips of sheep or calf-skin; and these are worn to guard their legs from thorns and briars, as they go every day into the fields to gather roots and other things for food. In the next place they are one great distinction of the sex, and reckoned very ornamental: and lastly, they are provisions against an hour of hunger and scarcity; which they bruise between two stones, and then devour with a great deal of satisfaction. They are kept from falling upon the women's heels by large wrappers of rushes or leather about their ankles.

Both sexes among the Hottentots are very fond of any ornament for the head, as brass buttons, thin plates of that metal, bits of looking-glass, &c. They also wear ear-rings and beads of brass or glass; the latter in their necklaces, bracelets, and girdles.

The men distinguish themselves by the bladders of the wild beasts they have killed, blowing them up and fastening them to their hair; and these they ever after wear as trophies of their achievements.

The men powder their hair very lavishly with pulverized buchu or the herb spiræa; at which time they are beaux and grandees: nor without this powder do the women look upon themselves as completely adorned,

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which

which they lay as thick as they can upon their foreheads; where, by means of the grease upon them, it cokes and sticks very firmly. They also paint their faces with a red stone, which they reckon a very great beautifier: and this is constantly their practice, either when they are called to mirthful assemblies, or intend a conquest. But whatever the Hottentot men may think of their women so painted, never, says my author, did the imagination of a painter teem with devils so frightful.

The Hottentots live in round huts of one room, covered with mats or raw hides, where all ages and sexes lie promiscuously, though every man has own wives, seldom above three. A knot or circle of these huts upon a common is called a Kraal or Hottentot village: but these resemble a camp; and they remove from one part of the country to the other in quest of fresh pasture.

Every Hottentot nation has a chief or sovereign, called Konquer, whose title is hereditary: but then he has a great council, consisting of the heads of every kraal of his nation, without the concurrence of which he does nothing of consequence. The chief or head of every Kraal has also an hereditary right to his authority. None of their sovereigns have any revenue; but subsist themselves upon their stocks of cattle, and what they take in hunting. The arms which they carry are a spear or half-pike, a bow and bearded arrows, with a dart about a foot long. They never fight on horseback, but train their bulls to run and disorder an enemy. Their fathers, when grown infirm and useless, they expose to be devoured by wild beasts, as they do female infants, when their wives bring more than one at a time. With regard to their religion, they believe a Supreme Being, the Creator of heaven and earth, also the governor of the world, and that he is a good being; but build him no temples, nor pay him any worship; nor have they any images or bodily representations of him. They look upon the moon as an inferior visible god; and at the appearance of the new moon, and at every full, they assemble, dance in circles, and shew the utmost signs of rejoicing; and with odd distortions of body, stare wildly at the heavens, crossing their foreheads with a kind of red stone, invoking the moon to be propitious, and send them seasonable weather, and pasture for their herds and flocks. Thus they dance, shout, and prostrate themselves on the ground the whole night, and part of the next day, with some short intervals for resting themselves from the violence of such motions. They also worship departed heroes, and consecrate woods, mountains, and rivers, to their memory: so that whenever they pass by these, they put up short prayers to the divinity of the place, and sometimes dance about it. A rite peculiar to the Hottentots is castrating the males of the left testis, when about eight or nine years of age; at which time a sheep is sacrificed, and eaten by the guests invited to this ceremony. They have also a sacrifice and festivals upon obtaining a victory, and such like occasions of joy; likewise upon the removal of their kraal, which is always done upon the death of any person in it, at which time they sacrifice a sheep. From the worship that they pay to departed heroes, and the apprehension they have of their friends appearing to them after death, it is evident that they believe a future state and the immortality of the soul; and this is the reason of their shifting their tents, imagining that the dead haunt no place but where they died.

They worship likewise an evil deity, whom they look upon as the father of mischief, and the source of all their plagues. All sudden inward pains, all sudden crofs accidents, and every artificial performance that is above their comprehension, they attribute to witchcraft; under the imputation of which, their old women, like ours, suffer more than any others.

Every kraal has a court for the administration of justice, both in civil and criminal cases; the court being held in the fields, and the men squatting in a circle, the matter, after a full hearing, is immediately determined. In capital trials, for murder, adultery, or rob-

bery, their head is the chief executioner, who flies at the prisoner as in a rage, and with one downright blow on the head with his kirri, lays him sprawling on the ground; then the rest of the court fall on, each giving the criminal several blows. When they have thus dispatched him, they take the corps, and binding it neck and heels together, wrap it up in his krosse, and bury it with all the implements and baubles they find upon it, excepting rings, and other copper or brass trinkets, which are given to his family or heir.

HOUDAN, a small town of Le Mantois, a district in the Isle of France. It lies on the river Vegre. Here are bred very fine running horses, and the place has a governor.

HOUGHTON-HALL, a new-built seat of the Earl of Orford, the well-known Sir Robert Walpole, not far from Raynham, Lord Townshend's seat, in Norfolk. This structure, including the colonade and wings, which contain the offices, is 450 feet in extent; the main body of the house is 166 feet. The hall, finished in the inside with stone, is a cube of forty feet; the saloon forty by thirty, and the other rooms eighteen feet high; the rustic and Attic stories are twelve feet high each; and under the former are arched vaults. The whole building is of stone, and crowned with an Ionic entablature, with a balustrade at the top, and a cupola at each corner of the house, with lanterns. Here is a noble collection of capital pictures by the best masters, and that made for several years at a vast expence. This stately structure was begun in 1722, and finished in 1735, its founder having continued first minister of state for twenty years; namely, all that time, and till 1742; when the single election of Chippenham going against him in the house, he was thereupon made a Peer, and fell all at once from his amazing power and very dangerous influence.

The Latin inscription on the foundation-stone by Profopopia, only says, "Here Robert Walpole, of whom thou Posterity shalt not be ignorant, placed me;" and concludes with a wish, "That after its master, full of years, shall have long enjoyed it when finished, in perfection, says the Tour, his latest descendants may safely possess it unimpaired to the end of time."

The present Emperor of Germany being in England when Duke of Lorraine, was entertained here with the most magnificent repast that perhaps was ever given in this kingdom: all the fish, fowl, or game, and every other viand, was of the produce of England, Wales, or Scotland; and the variety such as was never before collected at one table, relays of horses being provided on the road for the purpose of bringing rarities from all parts.

The gardens and plantations round this structure are very large and beautiful; many of the trees are said to have been planted by Sir Robert's own hand.

HOUGHTON-PARK, or CONQUEST, a seat in Bedfordshire, so called from the family which possessed it after the Norman conquest.

HOVINGHAM, properly **HOFFINGHAM**, a village of Yorkshire, and in the North Riding. See **HOFFINGHAM**.

HOUNSLOW, a village not far from Isleworth, in Middlesex, and in the neighbourhood of London. It lies in the western road. Its heath of the same name is frequently the scene of robberies: and here the unfortunate King James II. among other imprudent steps, which excluded him and his family from the throne, had encamped his forces under a French commander, in order to over-awe the city of London and his Protestant subjects; but he soon disbanded them. Besides the church of Twickenham here, which is a fine Doric structure lately rebuilt, is a stately house of secretary Johnston, with its front on the Thames, after the model of the country-seats in Lombardy, consisting of two galleries, with rooms going off on each side. The gardens are laid out in the finest taste. The house stands betwixt the parterre, wilderness, and three gardens for kitchen, fruit, and pleasure. Here was the best fruit of every sort, and he made several hogsheds of wine from

from his vineyards. The fine octagon at the end of the green-house, for entertaining his friends, was very much admired. At the end of the parterre was a grotto, and at the extremity of the pleasure-garden a mount. Hounslow lies twelve miles from London. Here are two annual fairs, on Trinity Monday, and the Monday after September 29, for horses, cattle and sheep.

HOVAL, a part of the kingdom of the Joliffs so called, in Guinea and Negroland in Africa. It is about forty-six leagues in length from E. to W. but its breadth, N. of the Sennaga, is not considerable, being pent in by the Moors, who often encamp upon the territories of that kingdom. Its extent S. of the river is much more considerable, though we are not told how far it reaches. The King takes the title of Brac, denoting King or Emperor of Kings.

HOULSWORTHY, or HOLSWORTHY, a market-town of Devonshire, on the river Tamar. Its annual fairs are on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It lies 40 miles from Exeter, and 194 from London.

HOWARD'S CONVENT, a religious foundation of English Dominicans, in Bornhem, in Flanders, a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It was founded in 1670, by the Reverend Father Thomas Howard, a Monk of the same order, who styled himself Duke of Norfolk, and was afterwards created a Cardinal.

HOWARD-CASTLE, commonly **CASTLE-HOWARD**, a fine modern-built seat of the Earl of Carlisle, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and neighbourhood of Malton. The apartments are grand, and elegantly furnished; but it is so disadvantageously situated as to be very much in want of water in summer.

HOWDON, anciently **HOVEDENE**, a pretty large town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and the principal place of a wapentake called Howdenshire, a temporal jurisdiction of the Bishop of Durham. It lies on the river Ouse, N. not Derwent, as Camden's continuation says; but about three miles N. W. of it; which has been made navigable to the Ouse in the first of Queen Anne. The place is subject to inundations from the river, as the freshes pour down into it from the woules. In 1390, Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, built a very tall steeple for the inhabitants to retire to in all such cases; and several commissions have since been issued for repairing the banks in its neighbourhood. It had a little collegiate church of five prebendaries, contiguous to which was a house of the Bishops. The weekly market here is on Saturday: its annual fairs are kept on the second Tuesday in January, Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2, for horses, cattle and lime. One of these markets, which lasts for eight days, but is not said which of them, is very considerable for inland trade; the Londoners coming down to it, and furnishing the country traders with all sorts of goods by wholesale. Here was born and resided one of our ancient historians, and a monk; namely, Roger, surnamed Hovedon or Howden. It lies sixteen miles from Hull, and one hundred and seventy-three from London.

HOWSHEAD, a market-town of Lancashire, in that tract, the south part of which runs out in a promontory into the sea, and is called Fournes; which see.

HOXNE, a place in Suffolk, where Edmund, King of the East Angles, when twenty-nine years old, was murdered in the year 870, by the Pagan Danes, for not renouncing his faith, and his body thirty-three years after removed to Bury St. Edmunds. See **BURY**. Here is an annual fair on November 2, which lasts, they say, a month, for Scottish cattle.

HOY, one of the Orkney isles in the north of Scotland. It is about twelve miles long, and six where broadest. The east part called Waes, separated from Hoy only by spring tides, is fruitful and well inhabited; the rest mountainous and but thinly peopled. On the west-side a rock joining to the island by a very narrow slip, forms a strong natural fort, which is called Brabugh. Here is a ferry out of this country, from Snel-fetter to Ham in Caithness; and in this island are some good harbours, as Kirk-hope, Ore-hope, and North-hope, &c. the last of these the best in the world, and the properest for those who design a fishing-trade: but unhappily neither

this nor any other of them have been much frequented; unless of late years the buffes belonging to the British fishery put in here. In Hoy are the highest mountains in the Orkneys, and the deepest valleys, which strike a terror into strangers that travel that way. These rocks are so high, and meeting so near at top, that very little sky can be seen. On the mountains are several sheep, which run wild, and are hardly to be caught. From their tops, about the summer-solstice, the reflection of the sun is seen all night, covered as it were with a cloud, and sometimes even the sun itself. Here are several rivers and fresh-water lakes, abounding with trouts and other fish. In the promontory called Lyrehead, a bird called Lyre builds, being about the size of a duck, very fat, and reckoned so delicious, especially when seasoned with pepper and vinegar, that the natives are let down by ropes 200 fathoms in search of their nests; upon finding of which they put their young ones in bags, and sell them at a good rate. Here are hares as white as snow, and found no where else in all the country. In a valley and barren heath in this island is an oblong stone thirty-six feet long, eighteen broad, and nine high, and by way of contraries called the dwarf-stone: near it are no other stones; it is hollowed within, having a door on its east-side two feet square, with a stone of the same dimensions lying about two feet from it, to close this entrance. At the south-end of it, within there is cut the form of a bed and pillow, capable of holding two persons; as at the north-end is another bed, both very neatly executed. Above, at an equal distance from both, is a large round hole, designed for letting in light and air, as also letting out smoke from the fire, for which there is a place in the middle: just by is a clear and pleasant spring. The tradition among the vulgar is, that a giant and his wife had this stone for their habitation; but it seems rather to have been an hermitage. Near it is the Dwarf-hill, which is extremely high, where the winds blow with such force, that large stones are said to be thrown up with the waves to the very top, next to the sea. The minister of Hoy has two Kirks, one in the north part of this island; also a gentleman's seat, with farm-houses; and the other in Gramsey, a pleasant isle about a mile long, N. of it: and the minister of Waes has one Kirk in Waes, and another in Flotta; also Faira and Cava, two other islands E. of Waes, are a part of his charge. In Hoy is also one of the society's schools.

HOYE, county of, in Westphalia; it is one of the domains belonging to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover. It is bounded to the N. by Bremen, to the S. by Minden, to the E. by Lunenburg, and to the W. by Diepholt. It formerly belonged to Counts of its own, who were of an ancient Saxon family: but after the death of the last of them in 1582, Hoy, with Nyenburg, Liebenaw, and Bruckhausen, became subject to the Duke of Lunenburg; the ferts of Seltzenaw, Ezenburg, and five more towns, to the house of Brunswick; and Frendenburg and Utrecht to the Landgrave of Hesse, who gave their share to the Counts of Bentheim: so that now it belongs to his Britannic Majesty as Elector of Hanover.

HOYE, the capital of the county of the same name last-mentioned, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany; is a small but well fortified town, with a very strong castle, and lies on the Weser, forty-eight miles N. W. of Zell, and subject to the Elector of Hanover. Lat. 53 deg. 21 min. N. long. 9 deg. 23 min. E.

HUBERT, St. in Latin *Fanum Sancti Huberti*, and formerly *Andaimum*, or *Andogium*, a town of Luxemburg in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies on the little river Homme, near the confines of the country of Liege, and duchy of Bouillon. Here is a famous Benedictine abbey, the Abbot of which takes the title of first peer of Bouillon. He is a temporal Lord of the town, and of eighty villages belonging to its jurisdiction. He formerly claimed the right of a sovereign Prince, and his temporalities were seized, upon refusing, in 1559, to come to the assembly of the states of Luxemburg, which were called together for installing Philip II. King of Spain. He appealed to the great council of Mechlin, and even to the Imperial chamber, but could not obtain the restitution of his temporalities, without renouncing his

his claims. He is however chosen by the Monks only. The abbey church of St. Peter is a very noble structure, with a fine frontispiece finished in 1693. Here also is a Capuchin-convent. It lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Namur, and ten from Bastogne to the W. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 deg. 21 min. E.

HUDIXWALD. See **HUDWICKSWALD.**
HUDSON'S bay, a wide and deep gulph in the north part of Canada, in North America. The land on both sides of it, namely, Labrador and North-main, are inhabited by savages little known. The bay is above 530 leagues wide from S. to N. reckoning from the cod of James-bay, lat. 51 deg. to that of Repulse-bay, in lat. 67 deg. 10 min. But is of unequal breadth, being about 130 leagues where broadest; it grows narrower both to the southward and northward, being not above 35 leagues broad in some places. That part of the bay on the west side, in about lat. 57 deg. is called Burton's bay; and the eastern part, from lat. 55 deg. 15 min. to 51, and the most southern part, is called James's-bay. The coast from Cape Henrietta Maria, in lat. 55 deg. 15 min. where James's-bay begins, to the bottom of the bay, is about 100 leagues, and of much the same breadth all the way; namely, between fifty and sixty leagues over. The Hudson-bay company belonging to the English, have several settlements and forts here; as at the mouth of Churchill river, York fort at the mouth of Nelson river, at the New Severn, at Albany river, at Hayes island, and at Rupert's river; and they carry on a traffic with the native Indians for beaver, and other valuable furs to a considerable amount; being one of the most profitable branches of trade which our merchants deal in. But their forts and the garrisons in them do not seem to be of sufficient strength for holding out long against any attacks from the French and their Indian allies in that neighbourhood. It lies between lat. 51 and 60 deg. N. and between long. 78 and 96 deg. W.

HUDSON'S Straights, the passage out of the Atlantic ocean into the above-mentioned bay of the same name. It lies between lat. 60 and 64 deg. N. and between long. 65 and 75 deg. W. The mouth of this Strait is six (twelve or thirteen) leagues over. At the mouth is Resolution Island, and Mansfield island; and in the Strait are the islands of Charles, Salisbury, and Nottingham. The freight from Resolution island to Cape Diggs, at the entrance of the bay, is about 140 leagues in length.

On the eastern shore or coast of Labrador lie several islands, called North-sleepers, West-sleepers, Baker's dozen, Belchers isles: and in James's-bay, Bear-island, Viner's island, Charlton island, Cape Hope island, &c. All the country from Button's-bay, southward and eastward, as far as Labrador, or the East Main, is called New South Wales, or the West Main.

The air at the bottom of the bay, though by the latitude it is nearer the sun than London, being in lat. 51 deg. is excessive cold for nine months, and for the other three very hot, except on the blowing of a N. W. wind. The soil on the E. as well as the W. Main bears no manner of grain. Some gooseberries, strawberries, and dewberries, grow about Rupert's river, in about lat. 52 deg.

The Hudson's-bay company was erected by patent, in the reign of King Charles II. A. D. 1670.

The commodities for trade here are guns, powder, shot, cloth, hatchets, kettles, tobacco, &c. which the English exchange with the Indians for their skins and furs. In the wars between France and England, the settlements belonging to the Hudson's-bay company have been taken and retaken: but at the treaty of Utrecht, by the tenth and eleventh articles, they had every thing restored that had been taken from them by the French, and an equitable compensation was stipulated for their losses: since which time the trade of the company has wonderfully increased: inasmuch that it became at least treble to what it was when peace was made; and it is still in a flourishing condition.

A good hunter among the Indians can kill 600 beavers in a season, and by reason of the smallness of their canoes, carry down to market only 100: the rest he uses at home, or hangs upon branches of trees, at

the death of his children, as an offering to them; or he uses them for bedding or coverings. They sometimes burn off the fur, and roast the beavers like pigs, upon occasion of any entertainments: and they often let them rot, having no further use for them.

The Indians on the W. of the bay, living an eratic life, can have no benefit by tame fowl or cattle. They seldom stay above a fortnight at a place, unless they meet with plenty of game; nor do they go above a league or two from their huts: and thus they traverse through these woody countries and bogs, scarcely missing one day, winter or summer, fair or foul, but what they employ in some kind of chase.

The smaller game, got by traps, are generally the employment of women and children; such as martens, squirrels, ermines, &c. but elks, stags, rein-deer, bears, tygers, wild oxen, foxes, beavers, otters, carcajon, &c. the men are employed in hunting.

HUDSON'S River, a famous river of North America, rising near Lake Champlain, in Canada, North America; which after a southern course passes by the town of Albany, belonging to the English; and from thence continuing its course the whole length of New-York, falls into the Atlantic ocean, near the W. extremity of Long-island, a little below the city of New-York.

HUDWICKSWALD, or **HUDIXWALD,** the capital of Helsingia, a province of Sweden Proper: it stands on the Bothnic gulph, near the mouth of the river Eckfund, to the N. between the isles of Agan and Balsom. They drive a considerable trade in fir-timber, pitch, rosin, corn, hides, &c.

HUEGLEY (See **HEUGLEY**) a town of Bengal in the East Indies. Lat. 23 deg. 12 min. N. long. 88 deg. 10 min. E.

HUESCA, anciently **OSCA,** a genteel city of Arragon, in Spain: it lies on the river Isuela, in a delightful plain. Here is a Bishop's see, and an university, the latter founded in 1354. It lies forty-seven miles N. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 42 deg. 12 min. N. long. 50 min. W.

HUETA-GUETA, the latter name was given it by the Moors; **Huetta,** or **Hita,** and formerly **Cesata,** an ancient city of the Celtiberians, by them called **Opta,** and since by Julius Cæsar, **Julia Opta.** It stands in a beautiful plain, is well-walled, has eight gates, and a castle called de Luna; by it runs the brook Cæda, which bubbles out of the ground at a small distance from the place; and yet has a stream strong enough to turn seventeen corn, and several fulling mills. It contains six hundred families in ten parishes, with five monasteries, and three hospitals. The territory round it is large, fertile, and delightful, producing besides all necessaries for life, commonly 40,000 l. weight of saffron. It lies seventy-one miles E. (W. S. W.) from Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 59 min. W.

HULIN, or **MOUNT-HULIN,** in Latin **Mons Hulin,** a town of Boulognois and Lower Picardy, in France. It stands upon a rivulet which falls into the Liane, and is three leagues distant from Boulogne to the E. and on the confines of Artois. It had formerly a citadel built against the Spaniards; but which has been demolished, since by the French extending their conquests this way, their frontiers have been removed further off.

HULL, properly **KINGSTON upon Hull,** which see in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

HULL, river of, upon which Kingston stands, and hence called Kingston upon Hull, or simply, but vulgarly Hull. It is a considerable stream in the East Riding of Yorkshire, which discharges itself near the said town into the Humber.

HULPEN, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries. It lies twelve miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

HULST, a strong town of the four jurisdictions, as they are called, in Dutch Flanders and the Austrian Netherlands. It is but small, and almost of a circular form. Its situation in a plain, whence it can be laid under water, and its fortifications, render it a very strong place. The ramparts are about a mile and a half in circuit, being flanked with nine bastions, and surrounded with a large and deep ditch. Here is also a counter-carpe, defended

fended by another ditch on the side of the country of Waes; and on the other by two small forts, besides several more, which render the approaches very difficult. For before an enemy can take these, the besieged have time to receive supplies by sea: yet it has been often taken and retaken, particularly in 1591, by Prince Maurice of Orange, after six days open trenches: and the Archduke Albert retook it in 1596, after a siege of six weeks, in which he lost about 5000 men, among which were 60 officers of distinction. The Spaniards after this kept it till 1645, when Frederic Henry Prince of Orange besieged and took it November 5; since which time the states of Holland have been in possession of it, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Munster. In 1702, the Marquis of Bedmar, Governor-General of the then Spanish Netherlands, set down before it with a Spanish and French army; and though the celebrated engineer Vauban had the direction of the siege, yet they were obliged to raise it, after they had lost above a thousand men, by the vigorous defence of Major General Dadem, who commanded in the town. The chief magistrate here is an high bailiff, whom the States General appoint for life; but in criminal cases he has no vote, as being the prosecutor, and in the capacity of Attorney-General. Here was born the celebrated Janfenius, author of that numerous sect in France, denominated from him. Its jurisdiction is about four leagues from N. to S. and three from E. to W. It formerly contained twelve villages, eight of which having been swallowed up by the sea, there remain only Offensisse, Hontensisse, Heinfdyck, and Ter Pauwels Polder, so called from a drained lake, or low spot surrounded with banks to keep off the water. It lies seventeen miles N. E. of Ghent. Lat. 51 deg. 34 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

HUMANBAR, the most western maritime province of the Algerine kingdom in Africa. It is partly hilly, and partly champaign; but both parts are fruitful in corn, flax, cotton, fruit, &c. Here are the two very high and steep mountains of Tarara and Guathafu, the latter not far from the city of Ona, inhabited by a tribe of the Bereberes, very fierce and rude; though poor, yet industrious: for they sow some corn, feed numbers of cattle, and work in some iron-mines here; but the generality of them make charcoal. They cultivate also some of the low lands towards the sea. The Tarara is inhabited by much the same sort of people.

HUMANBAR, or **HUNAIM,** the capital of the last-mentioned province of its name. Here is a pretty handsome little harbour, and the town is surrounded with a good wall. Its houses are neat and curious, being built with square stones of different colours, and all furnished with a well of fresh water.

HUMBER, a river in the East Riding of Yorkshire; so called, either from a pyritical northern King of that name, who was drowned between Hull and Burton; or from the noise of its waves. At its exit is rather an estuary, firth, or wide arm of the sea; and is formed of the waters of the Aire, the Ouse, the Derwent, the Dun, the Hull, the Trent, and several streams in Yorkshire; besides the accession of the sea-tides. Its hydre, or the roar of its waters at the coming in of the tide, is very stunning: and at the ebb, its own waters go with such rapidity into the sea along with those it borrowed from thence, that besides the frightful noise, the passage is thereby made dangerous to sailors not acquainted with it. This is the largest estuary, and best stored with fish, of any in these parts. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German ocean at Holderness. The countries N. of this river anciently composed the kingdom of Northumberland.

HUME, a seat of the Earls of that name, in the town of Hume, belonging to the Merse, in the S. of Scotland. Here was formerly a strong castle, now in ruins. The Dunbars and Humes were originally two branches of the same name. See **MERSE** or **MARCH.** The latter branch being possessed of the barony of Hume, assumed that for their surname also, which they still retain. The present Earl is a general officer in the British army.

HUNGARY, kingdom of, in Europe, is by the Turks called **Magiar,** by the Slavonians **Wergierska,** by the No. LVI.

Germans **Ungern** and **Hungerland,** and by the Italians **Ungharia.** It has its name of Hungary from the Huns, a Scythian or Tartar nation, who possessed themselves of this part of the country, when the whole was overrun by the barbarous northern nations, upon the decline of the Roman Empire. It lies between lat. 45 and 49 deg. N. and between long. 16 and 23 deg. E. In its state of prosperity, and when taken in a larger sense, it included the provinces of Transylvania, even the Moldaw and Walachia, Moldavia, Selavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, and others of less note; which were all subject to it; and is the Lower Pannonia of the Romans. But when taken in a more limited sense, it is bounded to the S. by the river Drave (Draw) which divides it from Slavonia, to the E. by Servia, to the N. by Walachia, Transylvania, and by the Carpathian mountains, the last separating it from Poland; to the W. by Moravia, Austria and Stiria. Its dimensions are variously given. Moll says, that nearest to truth is 240 miles long, and 235 broad. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary: the Upper being that part beyond the Danube, towards Poland and Transylvania; and the Lower on the S. W. side of the same river. The northern part of Hungary is mountainous and barren; but the S. part is one continued plain of about 300 miles from Presburg, the capital, to Belgrade, being extremely fruitful, but abounding with morasses. Its most considerable mountains are the Crapack or Carpathian, the general name for all those hills that separate this kingdom from Poland, Moravia, Silesia, and some part of Austria; though the people who live near them call them by different names. Besides these, are very few other mountains or woods. In them are mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, vitriol, sulphur, and pits of salt. No soil can be more fruitful, producing corn in such abundance, that it is said to be six times as cheap as in England; though 'tis likely to be much inferior to ours both in body and quality. Their grapes are large and luscious; and the wines made from them, particularly the famous sort of tockay, is preferred to any other in Europe, not excepting burgundy or champagne. They lay up their grain in caves, in order to hide it, as much as possible, from the rapidity of the soldiery, with which they are frequently pestered. They have as great plenty of fine pastures and cattle, vast numbers of which latter they are said to sell into Germany, and not less than 80,000 head a year to Austria alone. Among other medicinal plants, they have rhubarb. Here is a good breed of buffaloes, which serve them in plowing, and other works of husbandry. Their horses are fleet, but not large; and therefore more used for the saddle than for draught. And these are so numerous, that their Kings have sometimes brought 50,000 horse into the field. They have plenty of deer, wild fowl, and other game, which every body has the privilege of taking; so that they are the common food of their peasants. Besides the exportation of their cattle and wines, they have no great foreign trade; and no manufactures of any importance besides those of copper and other hard wares; for no country produces so many metals above-enumerated as this does, tin only excepted. In some parts are found diamonds, and all sorts of gems. The peasants, in tilling their land, sometimes find grains of gold; and frequently these are found sticking like nails on the trunks of the vines; which are preserved among the collections of curiosities. In this country is also great store of white, red, and black marble; besides some fine porphyry. The air is temperate; but in summer the days are excessive hot, and the nights as cold. Its numerous lakes and rivers afford plenty of fish and water-fowl: but the country is rendered very unhealthy by the boggy and sulphurous soil, and the sudden changes of the weather. Its waters, except those of the Danube, are stinking. Its rivers, particularly the Theifs (Tibificus) are so prolific of fish, owing to the hot exhalations arising from the sulphurous soil, especially in the southern parts, that 1000 carps have been sold for a crown; and in some places they throw their fish to the hogs. Its other principal rivers are the Danube, Drave, Save, Raab, Vag or Waag, and the Gran. All which see.

The inhabitants are generally visited once in three or four years by a kind of epidemic pestilence, brought hither from Turkey.

Hungary is called the grave of the Germans, many thousands of that nation having died here, either by the sword or sickness, during the two last centuries, when they contended with the Turks for the dominion of the country, or in their struggles for liberty.

It was at first governed by Dukes, the last of whom, Geysa, resigned the government to his son Stephen, who was crowned King about the year 1000. The constitution of the government was once a limited monarchy, and the crown elective, till Ferdinand I. brother to the Emperor Charles V. annexed it to the house of Austria in 1527, together with the kingdom of Bohemia, by his marriage with Anne the heiress of those two kingdoms. Leopold Ignatius the Emperor resolving to make himself absolute monarch here, and to leave the kingdom hereditary in his family, first suppressed the office of ban, or perpetual governor of this nation; an employ, which being in the gift of the people, was always vested in some Hungarian Count, and a counter-balance to the regal authority in maintaining the laws and privileges of the nation. In room of this officer Leopold appointed governors, whom he could remove at pleasure; and the men he chose for it were Germans. The same Prince, by subsequent indirect means, influenced the states so far as to render the sovereign absolute; for he forced them to crown his son Joseph King of Hungary, and entail the crown on the heirs of his body: From whom it is at present possessed by the Empress Queen.

No nation has suffered more in the disputes for power between the crown and the states than the Hungarians; many of their Kings having been deposed and murdered. For while the one side called in the Emperor, the other called in the Turk to their assistance; and made their country the theatre of a bloody war for above 200 years, till the Emperor at length drove the Turks almost entirely out of Hungary, and reduced it to the form of a province, leaving it only the shadow of its ancient constitution. Their states or diet assemble now like the parliaments of France, only for form's sake, and to approve and record the decrees of the Emperor. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but near half the inhabitants are Protestants, either Calvinists or Lutherans, mixed with Socinians, Arians, Anabaptists, &c. who have been long and severely persecuted by the house of Austria; and by that means often provoked to join with the Turks, French, and other enemies of that house. But in the late war in 1740 with France, Prussia, and Bavaria, these were the chief support to the Empress Queen, who now seems to treat them with something more lenity.

Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot-soldiers Heyduks. But the insurgents, as they are termed, are a sort of militia which is raised in a case of the most urgent necessity.

No country has a greater variety of baths and mineral springs in it than Hungary; and the buildings of those at Buda, were the most stately of this kind in Europe, while that city continued in the hands of the Turks.

Here are also many Jews and Mahometans, and not a few of the Greek church.

The Hungarians were always reputed good soldiers; and they make war much like the Tartars, by sudden excursions, unexpected marches, and speedy retreats, when they have got a booty. They are for the most part strong, and well-proportioned; valiant and daring in their enterprizes, but charged with too much insolence and cruelty in their conquests. They still retain the Pyrrhical dance with naked swords, brandishing them, and putting themselves into an hundred terrible postures; and singing all the while to their own measures. They are generally more inclined to war than to arts or traffic. They are proud, revengeful, and jealous of their liberty; yet so divided among themselves, that it is no wonder they have become a prey

both to the Turks and Germans. They eat and drink to excess; and the common people are very nasty in their houses; but the gentlemen live nobly. These are stately only in their gardens and baths.

The number of the Emperor's subjects in Hungary and Transylvania, is reckoned at three millions; and the ordinary revenue of Hungary alone, payable from the mines and the duties on cattle, at about a million sterling.

There never happens a rebellion in Hungary, but the Emperor comes off a gainer; and some years ago he got most of the great estates in the kingdom into his own hands. Mean time it is imagined, that one half of his revenue is employed in paying the governors and great officers of state, and in repairing the fortifications of the many frontier and other towns, where constant garrisons are kept against the incursions of the Turks. The Emperor has generally 200 ships and galleys on the Danube for defence of the kingdom; and the Turks have as many: so that there never were so great naval engagements any where, at such a distance from the sea.

They wear fur-caps, close-bodied coats, and a short cloak over all, which is so buckled under one arm, that the right hand is always at liberty, and they have whiffers on their upper lip. Besides the broad sword, their common weapon, is an iron mace with a round head furrowed, and a sort of battle-ax.

In this country are so many rivers, that they commonly travel by water, or in an open chariot drawn by two, three, or four horses a-breast. Here are great numbers of sturdy gypsies, who are dangerous to meet on the road, where the wolves are also a great disturbance in the night. There is danger likewise near the frontier towns from the great dogs, which are turned out in the night to alarm the garrisons, and prevent a surprize.

Their principal nobility, which consisted of seventy-seven Counts, are now reduced to sixty. The common people are vassals to the Lords on whose lands they live. People of quality contract their children in the cradle, from which they are not allowed to dissent when they come of age: and moveable siefs are inherited only by males.

The states of this kingdom are, 1. The Prelates. 2. The Barons. 3. The gentlemen. And, 4. The royal towns. The Archbishops and Bishops are secular Princes, and their head is the Archbishop of Gran, who is chancellor and primate of the kingdom. The Palatine, who is next to the King, has eleven great officers of the court under him. The general diets are held at Presburg, in that called the house of Lords; and the diet of the second order at Oldenburg, in that called the provincial house, to which come deputies from Croatia, Dalmatia, and Sclavonia, as well as Hungary.

Their magna charta, particularly that of King Andrew, was annulled when the late Emperor Joseph was chosen King of Hungary. The chancery of Hungary and Transylvania is always kept at Vienna.

For the government of the church are two Archbishops; namely, Gran and Colocza, and sixteen suffragan Bishops; six of which are under the former, and seven under the latter; the other three being subordinate to the Archbishop of Spalato in Dalmatia.

Hungary Proper is divided into Lower and Upper Hungary.

Lower Hungary consists of two circles; namely, that on this side the Danube, and that on the other side of this same river: the former consists of fourteen provinces, as Presburg, Neutra, Trentsch, Arvaer, Liptau, Thurutz, Altsohl, Barsch, Hont, Neograd, the united counties of Pesth, Pilis, and Solth, Little Cumania, the counties of Batsch and Bodrog.

The circle beyond the Danube consists of twelve counties, Oedenburg, Wieselburg, Raab, Comorra, Gran, Stuhl-Weissenburg, Tolnau, Barany, Simeghy, Szalad, Eissenburg, and Wefzprim. The capital of Lower Hungary, and of the whole kingdom, is Presburg.

Upper Hungary, which consists of the E. part of the kingdom, and terminates on Poland, Transylvania, and Walachia, is also divided into two circles; namely, that on this side the river Theis, and that on the other or further side of the same river.

The circle on this side the Theis includes the following counties.

Zips, Sarofch, Zemplin, Ungher, Abaujvar, Torn, Gomor, Borlod, Heves, the county of the Jazygi or Philisteer, Great Cumania, the outer county of Szolnok and Csongrad.

The circle on the further side of the Theis comprehends the following counties; namely,

Beregh, Ugots, Maramarufch, Kovarsch, Szolnok, Krafzna, Szathmar, Szaboltsch, Bihar, Zarand, Bekesch, Turuntal, Arad, Csanad, and the banat of Temeswaer.

The above division of Hungary into Upper and Lower, is by drawing a meridian line from the county of Zips to the place where the banat of Temeswaer and the county of Sirmisch confine upon each other: so that the part lying to the W. is called Lower Hungary, and that to the E. Upper Hungary. Others call the part of Hungary which lies on this side the Danube towards Poland, Upper Hungary; and that on the further side of the same river, Lower Hungary. And this different distribution of Hungary is to be accordingly remarked.

In Hungary, the capital languages spoken are, the Hungarian, which is the mother-tongue, and of Scythian original. This, like the Hebrew, is so governed by points and accents, that the least variation of an accent or vowel alters the sense of a word. It is extremely difficult to learn, as having little or no affinity with those of the neighbouring languages, except some Slavonic words adopted into it, which is the second language spoken in some parts of this country, as the German is in others, though with a great diversity of dialects. But most of the gentry and soldiery speak Latin, in which language hardly a peasant or mechanic but will maintain a conversation, though not always with due regard to grammar and syntax. And lastly, the Walachian language is used in some parts of Hungary.

HUNGERFORD, a market-town of Berkshire, on the river Kennet, which is noted for the best trouts and cray-fish: but, though lying on the great road to Bath and Bristol, neither its buildings, nor market, which is kept on Wednesday, are considerable; for its site is in a moorish soil. Its constable, who is chosen annually, is Lord of the manor, and holds it immediately of the King. Here is shewn a horn (cann) containing a quart, which was given the town by John of Gaunt, together with the royal fishing in a limited part of the river.

This place gave name and title to the noble family of the Hungerfords, Walter Hungerford, son to Sir Thomas, being the first of the family, and also the first who was chosen speaker of the house of Commons in the 51st of Edward III. They had a vast estate hereabouts; but they forfeited it thrice, the last time in the 31st of Henry VIII. but were restored by Queen Mary.

Here is a yearly fair on August 21, for horses, cows, and sheep. It lies twenty-six miles from Reading, and sixty-four from London.

HUNG-ROAD, a place in the Thames near Gravesend, from which our ships in their outward-bound voyages generally take their departure.

HUNIAD, one of the counties into which the principality of Transylvania is divided. It lies S. of Hermanstadt, in the county of Altland. The best town in it is Offenburg.

HUNNINGEN, a town of the Suntgaw, in Alsace, and circle of the Upper Rhine, was a very strong fortress, built after the peace of Nimeguen, by Lewis XIV. of France, as a curb on this part of the empire, and to secure Alsace as well as favour that King's passage to the Brigaw. Here was a bridge over the Rhine, which stood partly upon an island, fortified with a

horn-work; by all which this town was then one of the strongest places in Europe, and besides, situated in a large plain, commanded by no rising-ground. It was destroyed by virtue of the peace of Ryfwick, but restored to the empire by that of Baden, as it ought to have been by the former treaty. It lies opposite to Basil; and so near it that their cannon can reach one another. Lat. 47 deg. 43 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46 min. E.

HUNNONBY, or HUNMANBY, a small town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It lies thirty miles from York. It had once a market on Tuesday; but is now disused, a sign of its present declension. Here are two annual fairs, on May 6 and October 29, for toys.

HUNSDON. (See HONESDON in Hertfordshire.) The church standing on a high hill near a royal palace of Henry VIII. gave its name to the village. It gives title of Baron to a branch of the Careys, the first of whom, Henry Carey, Queen Elizabeth's cousin-german, was so created by her.

HUNDSRUCK, or HONDSRUCK, in the Palatinate of Germany; in Latin it is called *Hunnorum Tractus*, the Huns having formerly made conquests and settlements here. It is a ridge of barren hills, well-known in this country, and lying between the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Nahe. The N. part of it belongs to the Elector of Triers, the S. part to the Elector Palatine, the Landgrave of Hesse-Rhinfels, the Prince Palatine of Birchinfeldt, and the Marquis of Baden.

HUNTINGDON, anciently HUNTERS-DUNE or DOWN, a populous trading town, and the capital of the county of its name. It stands on a small eminence, upon the N. side of the river Ouse, over which is a free-stone bridge, and near it was formerly a castle, which, with the borough, formerly belonged to David King of Scots, which King Stephen granted him; but the castle was demolished by King Henry II. in order to put an end to the competition about this earldom between the Scottish Kings and the family of St. Liz: yet the former still claimed it.

This town is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and full of very good inns. It is a strong pass on the Ouse, and in the civil wars both parties thought it so. This is the constant place for the assizes, as well as the county-gaol; but consists principally of one long street, which is pretty well built, with a handsome market-place. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two representatives to parliament. Here is a good grammar school; and one Mr. Richard Fishbourne of London gave 2000l. to the town for charitable uses. It had anciently fifteen churches, among which was an abbey built by the Empress Maud. In latter times it had but four, and in the civil wars these were reduced to two.

The passage of the Ouse one Grey, a court-minion, caused to be stopped, which had been navigable up to the town; but it has since been made navigable for small vessels as far as Bedford. The lectureship of one of the churches is in the gift of the Mercers company in London. The meadows on the banks of the river hereabouts are extremely beautiful, and covered in summer with innumerable herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep. The bridges with the causeway are of great advantage to this town. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Saturday; and its annual fair is on March 25, for pedlary wares.

Upon the extinction of the royal family of Scotland in King Alexander III. by failure of his issue, the Bruce and Baliol, who were descendants from daughters of the Earl of Huntingdon, claimed that crown; and after long contests the former was preferred, whilst the latter held it a short while as a dependency on that of England, which did his cause no good; for the Bruce was supported by the bulk of his country, utterly disclaiming any such tenure.

Huntingdon gave also birth to Oliver Cromwell, from genteel and worthy parents, in St. John's parish, on April 25, 1599. The house in which he was born is new-built, only the room where this memorable person

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person first saw the light is still preserved in its ancient state.

Ever since King Henry VIII.'s time this town has given title of Earl to the Hastings family. It lies sixteen miles from Cambridge, and fifty-seven from London.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, one of the counties of England, so called from the shire-town, on account of the convenience of hunting in it, being formerly one entire forest, till disforested by Henry II. and III. and Edward I. the latter leaving no more forest in it than what was his own ground. On the W. and N. it is bounded by Northamptonshire, being parted on the latter boundary by the river Avon or Nen. It has Bedfordshire on the S. and Cambridgeshire on the E. from which last it is mostly divided by the Ouse. It is not above twenty-five miles long, nor twenty broad. In this compass it contains four hundreds, six market-towns, seventy-nine parishes, two principal rivers, namely, the Ouse and the Nen, five bridges, 240,000 acres, and about 50,000 inhabitants.

In the low-lands are so many meers or lakes, and fens, besides smaller streams, that the air in general is neither pleasant nor salubrious: for though the fogs and exhalations arising from these are not so noisome as those of the stagnated salt-water in Essex, Kent, Suff-x, &c. yet they are always damp, and often noxious, especially to strangers; though most of the inhabitants are healthy, and many of them long-lived. The worst parts for a stranger are the low moorish tracts, principally about Huntingdon, Godmanchester, Ramsey, and Yaxley: for in the parts about Kimbolton, and indeed at Leighton-stone hundred, the air is good. This is a great corn-country; and though the hilly parts do not produce so much as the others, yet the goodness of the air, and the pasture for sheep, make amends. The meadow and pasture lands abound too mostly in the low parts, where is great store of milch-kine and other cattle, with plenty of water-fowl and fish in their meers, of which the inhabitants make considerable profit. The chief fuel here is turf. Its principal rivers, as above-mentioned, are the Nen and Ouse: the former, after passing Oundle in Northamptonshire, winds round the N. W. and N. boundary of the country, and it runs through Wittlesey and other meers. See OUSE. The waters of the Meers are often violently agitated in the calmest weather, to the great terror and peril of the fishermen; which phenomenon is attributed to the eruption of subterraneous winds. In some parts are medicinal waters; and from the plenty of willows growing in this country, it is vulgarly called Willowshire.

It has been observed by Sir Robert Cotton, that the families of this county are so worn out, that though it was formerly rich in gentry, yet few surnames of any note are now remaining, that can be traced higher than King Henry VIII. The reason of this he does not assign as a matter of any certainty, unless it may be imputed, says he, to the great parcels of abbey-lands in this shire, which upon the dissolution fell into lay-hands; and perhaps, continues he, would no more sicken by them here, than they have done by their owners elsewhere. As Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely are under the same civil government as this county, the sheriff is chosen out of these by turns. In the civil wars, this was a scene of more action than some much larger counties; but whether this was owing to its being Oliver's native country, cannot be positively said. It lies in the Norfolk circuit, and diocese of Lincoln. The ecclesiastical regimen is managed by the Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and is divided into five Deaneries. It sends only four members to parliament; namely, two Knights of the shire, and two representatives, as has been said, for Huntingdon.

HUNTLEY, an ancient seat of the Duke of Gordon, to whom it gives the title of Marquis; also the name of the parish where it stands, in the presbytery of Strath-boggy; the latter also a district in Aberdeenshire. It is five miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad. Here is one of the charity-schools maintained by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. It contains 1200 catechizable persons, besides 198 Papists. The castle of

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Huntley is but a little way from the village of Strath-boggy to the W. and is of great antiquity: some of its apartments are still entire, and on their ceilings are very ancient history-paintings.

HU-QUANG, or **HU-QUAM**, an inland province of China in Asia: it joins on the W. to Kiang-fi, being bounded by that and part of Canton to the S. Honan to the N. Suchuen to the W. with Kiang-fi and Kiang-nang to the E. This is a very large province, lying between lat. 25 and 35 deg. N. and little inferior to any of this country in fertility, healthiness, and opulence, the greatest part being a level rich soil, intersected by a great number of rivers; particularly the Yang Tse-kyang running through the midst of it, divides the whole into the northern and southern parts: from it several canals are cut, and a number of lakes beside, water and fertilize the country, thereby also facilitating its commerce; and from these it has received its name, *Hu* signifying a lake, and *Quang* a spacious territory. Among them is one lake which is computed to be 400 miles in current, lying in the heart of the province; and so convenient, that a great number of vessels continually navigate upon it from the rivers and canals which fall into it. At some seasons however it is subject to very dangerous storms: whence frequent shipwrecks happen; and there is one very remarkable storm recorded in their history, in which 300 large transports, with an army of 50,000 men on board, are said to have all perished in one night.

This province, which once had its own Kings, who made such a figure, that they were able to cope with the Chinese Emperors, is so fertile and opulent, that it is emphatically styled the granary of China; the land of fish, rice, corn, &c. inasmuch that vast quantities of these commodities were annually imported into other provinces. The Chinese registers makes them amount to 531,686 families, or 4,833,590 men, exclusive of a great number not enrolled. The yearly tribute amounts to 2,167,559 sacks of rice, 17,977 pieces of wrought silk, and proportionally in other articles. But the greatest produce of the country is cotton, which grows and is manufactured here in vast quantities. In Hu-quang are also very noble pasture-grounds, on which are fed prodigious numbers of cattle. The mountains have mines of excellent crystal, some metals and minerals, particularly talc; besides the numberless pine-trees which grow upon them, and used for making of pillars, stair-cases, and other ornaments in their sumptuous buildings. Gold, they say, is found among the sand, which their rivers and torrents wash down from the hills: and in the latter are also mines of iron, tin, tutlenag, &c. From the bamboes, which grow on the low-lands, there is made a good deal of paper: and in the plains are vast numbers of those little worms producing wax, in the same manner as bees do honey. This province, which has no less than fifteen cities of the first order, is divided into northern and southern; the former containing eight, and the latter seven of them: and these have one hundred and eight more of the second and third rank under them, exclusive of lesser towns and villages without number. The fifteen capitals are Vuch-ang or Vu-chang, Hang-yang, Ngang-lo, Te-gan or Syang, Hoang-cheu, King-cheu, Yo-cheu, Chiang-xa, Pau-king, Heng-cheu, Chang-te, Kin-cheu, Jun-cheu, Ching-tien, and Chin-yang. Among the cities of the second rank are four very large ones, as Ching-cheu, Hoci-tung, Tung-tang, and Suin-yeng; also five of an inferior magnitude, and eleven military ones, with other fortresses of a lower class. The metropolis, not only of the whole province, but of the northern district, is Vu-chang, a very large and populous city, with magnificent public buildings, on the river Yong-tze-Kyang, a little below the lake above-mentioned. Lat. 30 deg. 35 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. W. from Peking.

HUREPOIX, in Latin called *Hurepogium*, a province or district under the government of the Isle of France. It is bounded to the E. by Brie, from which it is separated by the river Seine; to the W. by Beame, or the country of Chartres; and to the S. by Guistinois. But the exact limits of this province are not distinctly marked,

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ed, some placing several towns in it; which others put in that adjacent to it.

HURLERS, a set of monumental stones, not far from Bodmin in Cornwall, which the judicious and accurate antiquary Dr. Stukely says, are doubtless remains of an ancient druidical temple. They probably have had this name latterly, for want of a better, from the game of hurling, so much practised in these parts: and it is farther said, that the country-people, according to their usual ignorance, and idle credulity, have a superstitious notion, that they were once men who were transformed into stones, for playing at this sport on a Sunday. They are oblong, rude, unhewn stones, pitched one end upon the ground: and stand on a down in three circles, the centers of which are in a right line, the middlemost being the greatest.

HURLEY, an ancient seat of the late Lord Lovelace, higher up, and on the same side of the river Thames as Bisham in Berkshire. But all the male branches of the family being extinct, it came by his daughter, heiress to Sir Henry Johnson, of Blackwell, near Ratcliffe, who originally was a shipwright or master-builder at the great yard and dock there. The only daughter left of this lady was married to the late Earl of Stafford.

HURON, lake, a large collection of inland waters, in Canada, North America. It lies between lat. 43 and 46 deg. N. and between long. 84 and 89 deg. W. It immediately communicates with the upper or superior lake, and this with lake Alempigon: the Huron discharges itself into that of Erie or Conti; and this last into the lake Frontenac or Ontario, by means of the same river of CANADA or ST. LAURENCE, which see. The lands adjacent to this lake Huron, are called the country of a tribe of Americans of the same name, where the French pretend to have some settlements, and made alliances with the Indians; and have found out a way from this lake to their settlements on the river Mississippi, which falls into the gulph of Mexico.

HURST-CASTLE, a small castle, or rather a blockhouse in Hampshire, being one of those built by King Henry VIII. for defence of the New-forest, which had lain long exposed to the incursion of foreign enemies. It stands on a neck of land running two miles into the sea, and makes the shortest passage to the Isle of Wight; namely, two miles more. It is also joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, against which the sea beats with impetuous violence, especially in stormy weather, and at spring-tides: it lies not far from Lymington. The castle, in which is a governor and garrison of Invalids, has very thick stone walls, with regular platforms, both mounted with guns, commanding the sea on every side. To this place Colonel Corbett brought King Charles I. when he took him from the Governor of the Isle of Wight: and here he was kept three weeks, till carried up to London for his trial: secluded like a common felon from the comforts of earth and air; the latter being noxious here, on account of the moorish grounds about the castle, the unhealthy vapours arising from fogs, and the filth and weeds cast on the shore by the sea; without fresh water, there being none within less than three miles of the castle: and in short, the place so detrimental to health, that its little garrison is often obliged to shift their quarters. The only enjoyment that Prince could have here was an uninterrupted prospect a good way into the sea; of the Isle of Wight one way, and of the mainland the other; with the view of ships sailing up and down the Channel. Hurst, with Calshot castle, a little more to the N. E. over against Cowes in the Isle of Wight, where is also a small garrison and commodious harbour: likewise the castle of St. Andrew, a little further inland, perfectly secures the entrance into the bay of Southampton.

HUSAT, or **HUST**, a strong castle of Upper Hungary, on the confines of the county of Maromar: the Hungarian rebels took it upon the revolt of the garrison in 1703. It lies twelve miles N. E. from Ugagh, and twenty-seven from Zathmar.

HOSCA, formerly **OSCA** (See **HUESCA**) a town of Aragon, N^o. 56.

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gon in Spain, on the river Isuela. In its cathedral is a tabernacle of massive silver curiously wrought, weighing 432 pounds. It continued 380 years, under the Moorish yoke; but was recovered by Peter I. King of Aragon, in 1096.

HUSSARS, originally a sort of light cavalry in Hungary (See **HUNGARY**). The same form of troopers is now common among other European nations, particularly in Germany. Even the young Chevalier, in his incursion into Scotland and England in 1744, had horse-men under that denomination: and a great variety of such hussars has been since, and very lately introduced into the British army, together with the discipline of Prussia, and the fiers of Germany.

HUSUM, a pretty well built town of Sleswick, or South Jutland, in Denmark. It stands on the gulph of Hever, with a harbour capable of receiving small vessels, and near the German ocean. As the neighbouring country abounds with pastures, here is a market for cattle kept every week: and in time of war they have sold at Hufum 4000 horses in a year. In the gulph W. of the town they catch vast quantities of excellent oysters. The church here is reckoned one of the most stately in these parts. And between the years 1500 and 1520, the inhabitants furnished their Prince, then become King of Denmark, with forty ships, besides smaller vessels. But since that time the town has been twice burnt, and suffered greatly, both from wars and inundations; its fortifications having been demolished by the King. In 1673, the famous visionary Antoniette Bourignon resided here, and had a printing-house, for the convenience of publishing her own works: and she had some followers of her wild reveries, here and there, particularly at Aberdeen in Scotland; in confutation of whose enthusiastic and erroneous tenets, the late Principal Thomas Backwell the Elder, and Professor of Divinity, drew his pen. Hufum lies 41 miles E. of the town of Sleswick. Lat. 54 deg. 55 min. N. long 7 deg. 56 min. E.

HUTHERSFIELD, or **HUDDERSFIELD**, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a few miles S. E. of Halifax, upon the Calder, and the first town of note to which that river comes. It is concerned in the cloathing manufactures carried on in this country. Its weekly market is on Tuesday for kerseys. Here is an annual fair on May 24. for lean horned cattle, and for horses. In its neighbourhood is the famous Campodunum of the Romans, now only a village, and called **ALMONDBURY**, which see. It lies about 11 miles from Barnsley, 38 from York, and 161 from London.

HUTWYL, a small town in the German country, and confines of the canton of Berne, in Switzerland: here the rebellious peasants held their meetings in 1653, and from thence proceeded with their wooden artillery hooped with iron, in order to besiege and batter the city of Berne: but the event proved very much to their confusion.

HUY, or **HOEY**, the capital of the country of Condros, in the bishopric Liege, and Austrian Netherlands. It is fortified, and lies on the river Maese, over which is a stately bridge; and here it receives the Mehaigne and the Houx, or Huy, from which latter this city takes its name. The Maese divides it into two parts; one of which belongs to the country of Hasbayne, and the other to that of Condros. Here are fourteen parishes, with abbeyes and convents almost of every order; that most worthy of a stranger's curiosity is the collegiate church of St. Mary. At Huy is the first church and convent of the order of Croifiers, where their General is obliged to reside. It has been several times taken and retaken by the French, Spaniards, or Confederates. By virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, the Dutch kept a garrison in the town; but in 1718 delivered up the place to the Bishop of Liege, after having first blown up its fortifications. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 5 deg. 51 min. E.

HYRCANIA (see **HIRCANIA**) an ancient province of Asia, which included the parts lying S. of the Caspian sea.

HYTHE. See **HITHE**.



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JA, Saint, a strong place in the lordship of Vercelli, and principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy.

JAAR, a river which rising near Tongres, in the bishopric of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands, after a N. E. course falls into the Maese at Macstricht. Near their junction a battle was fought between the French and the confederates on the 2d of October 1746.

JABLUNKA, one of the two ridges, the Crapach or Carpathian mountains towards Hungary being the other, in the duchy of Teschen, in Silesia, Germany. It divides this country from Moravia, and is reckoned part of the Sudeles by Latin authors; who likewise call them *Montes Moravici*. Here are mines, but not so rich as those of Crapach, and it is covered with large flocks of sheep.

JABLONKA, also a town of Teschen in Silesia, Germany. It lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Troppau, in lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 17 deg. 51 min. E.

JACCA, or **X**ACCA, so called as lying in a spacious valley, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains. This is an old town of Aragon in Spain, and walled round, has a strong castle, and pretty good buildings; in a healthy air and fruitful soil, upon the river Aragon. It is the see of a Bishop, the smallest in the kingdom, having hardly a revenue of 3000 ducats per annum. The inhabitants do not exceed 800 families in one parish, the church of which is a cathedral: here are three monasteries, a nunnery, and a good hospital. This city was recovered by the Moors in 795, and in 1060 a council of several Bishops was holden here, under the Metropolitan of Saragossa, for restoring church-discipline, very much weakened during the Moorish usurpation. It lies fifty-eight miles N. of Saragossa. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 54 min. W.

JACUATRA, the same as Batavia, and capital of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. See **B**ATAVIA and **J**AVA.

JACOBSTADT, a town of Cajania, or East Bothnia, a province of Finland, in Sweden. It lies on the Bothnic gulph, six miles from Old Carelby to the S. and eight from New Carelby to the N.

JAEN, the *Giennium* or *Gienna* of the Romans, a city of Andalusia, in Spain. It lies at the foot of a hill, at top of which stands a strong castle, and defended to the S. by inaccessible mountains: the air is salubrious, and the territory fruitful. It has a stout wall round it, with several towers, and six gates. The inhabitants amount, it is said, to 5000 families, in twelve parishes; here are eleven monasteries, eight nunneries, twelve hospitals, and a like number of chapels. The bishopric called by its ancient Roman name *Giennensis*, though including only eighty-four parishes, has a yearly income of 40,000 ducats. The cathedral hath eight dignitaries, &c. The place was recovered from the Moors in 1466; and lies three miles from the river Guadalbullon, about thirty-six E. of Cordova, and 107 S. from Madrid.

JAEN, a government of Peru in South America: it is bounded on the S. by the audience of Quito, and lies next to the government of Macas. It was first discovered and subdued in 1538. This government was known at the time of the conquest by the names of *Iguafongos* and *Pacamoros*, since corrupted into *Yaguarfongos* and *Bramoros*; the names of the government conferred upon Juan de Salinas, its second governor, who by his cou-

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rage and courtesy reduced the Indians, and ingratiated himself with them: but, in a sudden revolt, these destroyed the principal towns; such as were spared, became united to the city of Jaen. This country contains several small villages, the inhabitants mostly Indians, with some Mestizos; but no great number of either.

JAEN, with the addition of **P**ACAMOROS, a city in the government of its own name, in South America, was founded in 1549. It stands in the jurisdiction of Chaca-inga, belonging to the province of Chuqui-mayo; and is the residence of the Governor. It lies on the N. and S. of the river Chinchipe, at its confluence with the Maragnon, in about lat. 5 deg. 25 min. S. and its long. very little distant from the meridian of Quito, if not under it. This place is in the same mean condition in all respects, and defenceless state, as *Marcas* and *Quixos*, only much more populous, its inhabitants of all ages and sexes being computed at 3 or 4000; though mostly *Mestizos* with some Indians, but very few Spaniards. Though Jaen lies on the river Chinchipe, and so near the Maragnon, yet the latter is not navigable up to it: so that such as embark on it go by land from Jaen to Chuchunga, a small place on another river of that name, in lat. 5 deg. 29 min. S. from which they fall down into the Maragnon: and this may be accounted the port for Jaen.

The climate of Jaen, and the same may be said of this whole government, is like that of *Quixos*, only the rains are neither so lasting nor violent; and like that of *Macas*, it enjoys some intervals of summer; when the heats tempests, and all inconveniencies of winter abate. The soil is very fruitful in all the grains, and products agreeable to its temperature. The country is full of wild trees, particularly cacao; the fruit of which is exuberant, and equal to that cultivated in plantations: but is of little use here, for want of consumption and exportation.

At its first discovery, and some time after, this country was in great repute for its riches, vast quantities of gold being brought from it. But these gains were soon brought to a period, by the revolt of the Indians, through the excessive rigour of the Spaniards, in making them work in the mines under unsupportable fatigues. At present, all the gold collected here is by the poorer sort of Indians, by washing the sands of the river during the inundation, who with the dust or grains of gold pay their tribute, and purchase themselves necessaries. Though a proper industry might get a considerable quantity, the independent Indians give themselves no manner of concern about it.

The jurisdiction of this government produces in particular, vast quantities of tobacco, the cultivation of which is the employment of all the inhabitants. After preparing the plant, and steeping it in hot mead or decoctions of fragrant herbs, for the improvement of its flavour, and the better preserving of its strength, it is dried and tied up in the form of a saucisson, of 100 leaves each; and is thus exported into Peru, all over Quito and Chili, where it is smoaked in cornets of paper, the usual manner of taking it in all these countries. Here is also produced a great deal of cotton, likewise large breeds of mules: and these are the three articles of its advantageous commerce, with its own jurisdiction, and the other parts of Peru.

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In the parts of this government, *Quixos* and *Macas*, are great numbers of those wild creatures which are described in countries of the like climate: but these, besides tygers, are infested with bastard lions, bears, dantas or gran bestias, an animal of the magnitude of a bullock, very swift, generally white; and its skin much prized for making of buff, with horns bending inwards. The three last wild beasts are not known in the other countries; and that they are so here, is owing to the proximity of the Cordillera, where they breed. Among the reptiles in this country, is the *Maca*, by the Indians called *Curi-mullinvo*, as being a snake of a golden shining colour, with a spotted skin like a tyger, wholly covered with scales, and making a frightful appearance: its head is out of all proportion to the body, and has two rows of teeth, and fangs like a large dog. Its bite is incurable, and it never lets go its hold. The wild Indians paint figures of this snake on their targets.

JAFFA, the ancient **J**OPPA (which see) a town of Palestine, in Asia or Asiatic Turkey, with a good harbour on the Levant. It lies thirty-eight miles N. W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32 deg. 36 min. N. long. 35 deg. 47 min. E.

JAFFNAPATAN, once a kingdom, but now a country, entirely belonging to the Dutch, in the north-part of the island of Ceylon, and in the East Indies, in Asia. It is a sort of peninsula, about twenty-four leagues from N. W. to S. E. and twelve where broadest. It is formed by the Streight of Manaar to the N. W. and an arm of the sea to the S. which passing by the town of Jaffnapatan, runs fifteen leagues inland from W. to E. It is divided into four provinces, containing 159 villages; and in these are 34 Christian churches, mostly erected by Portuguese, but now occupied by the Dutch, who instruct numbers of children in the Protestant religion: but by the intermarriage of callico-printers from Malabar, with the natives, many of them, it is said, relapse to Paganism. The inhabitants have neat houses, and pleasant gardens, well watered and planted. Their harvest is in January and February; and in some parts they have two in a year. In December and November their fields are overflowed by the periodical rains: but have seldom any rain above thrice all the rest of the year: so that they are obliged to water the cacao-trees till they are six years old. The Dutch make good cheese here; but the inhabitants are fonder of butter. They have plenty of hares, stags, wild boars, elephants, &c. fish, wild-ducks, and great numbers of peacocks. Their fruits are arrack, coco, palm, bananas, mangoes, guava-trees, and very delicious water-melons. In one part of the country there is such plenty of cows, sheep, goats, and fowls, that a sheep may be bought for eight or ten pence, and threescore eggs for three-pence, with four good pullets for five-pence each.

JAFFNAPATAN, a town in the province of the same name, upon the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon, and about a league in circuit. The Portuguese, after possessing it forty years, delivered it up to the Dutch by capitulation, in 1658. It has a quadrangular castle, on a rock, with four bastions, two towers, and a counter-carp; it is surrounded with strong walls, and a large ditch, being well furnished with cannon. The streets here are fair, with many large gardens. The principal buildings are the Governor's house, a church and a convent, the houses of the officers and factors, an hospital, a magazine, a strong quay, prison, and guard-house. It exports great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants: and upon the Dutch becoming masters of it, they remitted the duties on tobacco, in order to encourage settlers. The principal officers and their families lodge in the fort, but the inferior ones and the soldiers live in the town. Here are two market-places; the one for fish; the other for silks, linen, pearls, gold, silver, spices, salt, butter, allum, tobacco, herbs, and whatever else one can desire. Their current coin is said to be of copper; and for a farthing may be bought ten or fifteen figs, almost a span long each; and sometimes, for the same price, may be purchased two or three pounds weight of fish: so that by going to market with four or five farthings, one buys provision enough to serve an ordinary family for two

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days. Here is a good harbour. The town lies 115 miles N. W. of Candy. Lat. 10 deg. 15 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

JAGARYNAT, a place in Orixia, one of the provinces in the southern division of Indostan, in the Mogul empire, in Asia, where is a famous temple for an idol of its name. This pagod stands in a plain about a mile from the sea, with a large cistern near it walled in, and two iron gates for letting in the pilgrims, who come thither in vast crowds from all parts of India. On the W. side is a large chapel joining to it, for performing of their daily sermons; and near it are convents for about 500 priests that officiate, and every day boil rice and pulse for the use of the god. When some part has been carried before the idol, and the smoke has saluted his mouth and nose, the remainder is sold out in small parcels at a reasonable rate, and the surplus given the poor. The nights are spent in beating on tabors and brass cymbals, with songs in praise of Jagarynat, whose figure is only an irregular pyramidal black stone, of about 4 or 500 weight, with two rich diamonds near the top to represent eyes, and the nose and mouth painted with vermilion. As here are no windows, 100 lamps are continually burning before him. This image is railed about; so that none may come near but his priests, and only those of the first quality dare enter the sanctum sanctorum.

His effigy is often carried in procession upon a coach four stories high, running on eight or ten wheels, and capable of holding near 200 persons. It is drawn through a street fifty yards wide, and half a league long, by a cable and smaller ropes fastened at convenient distances: so that 2000 persons have room enough to draw it.

Some old zealots, says our author, fall flat on the ground to be run over; and, if killed outright, the priests make the silly populous believe that the soul of the deceased is much in favour with the idol; but if only a limb is crushed, the devotee is not sufficiently sanctified to be taken notice of. Though, if they die of the bruises, their bodies are burnt, and their souls thought to go directly to paradise, or near it, without stopping at purgatory. This temple may be seen in clear weather from *Manikapatam*. It is 120 miles S. E. of *Cattack*, upon which road are several villages interspersed, and at the end of every ten or twelve miles is an officer to collect poll-money, which is generally a penny or three half-pence per head. On this road are also several monuments of zealous pilgrims, who had signalized themselves by severe penances.

JAGENS DORFF, or **J**AGERNS DORFF, a duchy of Silesia, in Germany, so called from the great number of huntsmen formerly residing in it, there being plenty of wild game in the neighbouring woods. In Latin authors it has the name of *Cornoviensis*, from its arms, a pair of horns betwixt two stones. It was given by Lewis King of Hungary and Bohemia, to George, Marquis of Brandenburg, who built a castle and other fortifications to defend the town: and tho' forced to fly by the civil wars of Germany, yet he kept up his claim to it, till the Emperor gave him the circle of Schwibus in Lower Silesia, as an equivalent: but the present King of Prussia not thinking it so, after frequent repulses for settling matters in an amicable manner, he righted himself about twenty years ago, from the Queen of Hungary by force of arms.

JAGENS DORF, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy in Silesia. It is a small town on the river Oppa, defended as above. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Troppau, and sixty S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 17 deg. 25 min. E.

JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, St. the capital of Galicia, in Spain. See **C**OMPOSTELLA.

JAGO DE NATA DE LOS CAVELLIEROS, St. one of the three cities of Panama audience, in Terra Firma, in South America, Panama and Porto Bello being the other two. It was first discovered in 1515; at which time Nata was Prince of this district. It was commissioned to be peopled under the title of a town,

town, but afterwards taken and burnt by the Indians: being however rebuilt, it was called a city. It is large, but the principal houses only are of earth, or unburnt bricks, and the others of mud-walls. Its inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians.

JAGO, Str. originally *Santiago de la Nueva Estremadura*, the capital of Chili, in South America; it was founded in 1541, in the valley of Mapocho, near that of Chili. It still stands on its original site, nearly in lat. 33 deg. 40 min. S. long. 70 deg. 20 min. W. and about twenty leagues from the harbour of Valparaiso, the nearest port to it on the South Seas.

Its situation is very delightful, in a plain which is twenty-four leagues in extent, watered by a river flowing in meanders through the middle of it, and called by the same name of Mapocho. It runs so near the city, that by means of conduits the water is conveyed through the streets, and also supplies the gardens, few houses being without these. The city is 1000 toises in length from E. to W. and 600 in breadth from N. to S.

On the opposite side of the river, washing the N. part, is a large suburb, called Chimba; and on the E. side, almost contiguous to the houses, is a mountain of a middling height called Santa Lucia. The streets are all of a handsome breadth, paved, and straight. Some run exactly E. and W. which are crossed by others N. and S.

Near the middle of the city is the grand piazza, which is square, with a very beautiful fountain in the middle. On the N. side is the palace of the royal audience, where the presidents have their apartments, together with the town-house and publick prison; the cathedral and Bishop's palace take up the W. side: shops occupy the S. side, each being decorated with an arch; and the E. part is a row of private houses. The other parts of the city are divided into insulated squares of houses, regularly built, and of the same dimensions with those of Lima.

The houses here are built of unburnt bricks, and very low, on account of earthquakes, with which this city has been often visited; particularly in the years 1570, 1647, 1657, 1722, and 1730: the latter of which not only ruined the greatest part of the city; but concussions were often felt for many months afterwards. And this catastrophe was succeeded by an epidemical distemper, which swept away even greater numbers than had before perished by the earthquake.

Besides the cathedral and parochial church of the Sagrario, here are those of St. Ann and St. Isidoro. There are also three convents, and without the city a convent of Recollects, two of Augustines, one of Dominicans, one of the fathers of mercy, one of St. Juan de Dios, and five colleges of Jesuits, and the college of La Olleria, for the exercises of St. Ignatius. Here are four nunneries, &c. all which have a great number of recluses. The churches belonging to the convents, besides being very spacious, are built either of brick or stone; and those of the Jesuits are distinguished by the beauty of their architecture.

The inhabitants of Santiago are computed at about 4000 families; and of these near one half are Spaniards of all degrees, among whom some are very eminent for rank and opulence. The other moiety are Casts and Indians, principally the latter. They are not so negligent in their apparel here as at Concepcion; and, instead of the ostentation of Lima, they follow the modest decency of Quito. All the families who can afford it, keep a calash for driving about the city. The men are robust, of a proper stature, and well-shaped. The women are remarkable for the delicacy of their features, and the fineness of their complexions; but they disfigure themselves by painting, so as not only to spoil their skin, but even their teeth.

In this city is a royal audience, removed hither from Concepcion, at the head of which is a president. The determinations of this court are without appeal, except to the supreme council of the Indies; and this only in matters of notorious injustice. The president, though in some particulars subordinate to the Viceroy of Lima, is Governor and Captain General of all

Chili, residing one half of the year at Concepcion, and the other at Santiago. In his absence the Corregidor acts as his representative over all the other towns of Chili, and he is at the head of the magistracy of the city. Here is an office for the royal revenue, a tribunal of Croisade, and a commission of inquisition from that at Lima.

The temperature of the air here is nearly the same with that of Concepcion: and here you see an exuberance of all kinds of provisions, brisk commerce, &c. See CHILI.

The jurisdiction of Santiago is limited to the boundaries of that city, which lies ten miles W. of the mountains of the Andes.

JAGO, Str. or **St. JAMES'S ISLAND**, one of the principal of the Cape de Verd islands belonging to Africa, being the most fruitful and best peopled; and yet it is mountainous, and has much barren land in it; and is subject to the King of Portugal. It lies four or five leagues to the westward of Mayo island.

JAGO, Str. the capital of the last-mentioned island of its name, on the S. W. part of it, lying scattered against the sides of two mountains, with a deep valley between; being not forty yards wide, within a quarter of a mile of the sea, where is a sandy bay, with a good watering and landing-place at any time; though the road be rocky. Near the landing-place is a fort, and on the top of the hill is another. The town consists of between 2 and 300 houses built of rough stone, and here is a church and a convent. The people in general are black, or at least of a mixt colour, except some few of the better sort. Here being but little trade, the people are mostly poor; but more orderly than those in the town of Praya. Besides chance ships of other nations, here come annually a Portuguese ship or two, in their way to Brazil: these vend among them some European commodities, and take off thither a great quantity of their principal manufacture of striped cotton cloth: the remainder they use themselves. Another ship comes also from Portugal for their sugar, and returns directly home with it, having near 100 tons every year. They likewise have some vines. Their principal fruits, besides plantanes in abundance, are oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, guava's, pomegranates, quinces, custard-apples, papa's, &c. Their land animals are bullocks, horses, mules, and asses; also deer, goats, hogs, and black-faced monkeys with long tails. Of fowls they have the common domestic ones, Guiney-hens tame and wild; likewise parquets, parrots, &c. Their fish is the same as in the rest of the Cape de Verd islands; and in short they have all mostly the same beasts and birds.

The road of St. Jago, Dampier says, is one of the worst he ever was in. St. Jago lies in lat. 15 deg. 7 min. N. long. 22 deg. 35 min. W.

JAGO DEL ESTE, O, Str. the capital of Tucuman, a province of Rio de la Plata and Peru, in South America. It is the see of a Bishop, and stands on the banks of a river of its own name, here pretty large and navigable, with plenty and variety of fish: its inundations greatly contribute to the fertility of the soil. The town however consists but of about 300 houses, and only 500 families; being entirely defenceless. The inhabitants are mostly Meltizzo's and Mulatto's, lazy and sickly, being more addicted to pleasure than traffic or work. The site being flat and surrounded with forests, occasions a stagnation of the air.

The women are generally handsome, but mostly troubled with wens in their throat. The neighbouring country produces plenty of wheat, rice, barley, and all sorts of fruit, particularly figs and raisins. The forests yield abundance of game, but are also infested with tygers and wild beasts, particularly guanacos, of the magnitude of a horse, in whose maw is found the occidental bezoar.

Besides the cathedral, here is a Jesuits church, and two others belonging to monasteries. The inquisitor or governor of the province, who resides here, is a secular priest. It lies about 160 leagues E. from Potosi, in Peru, and the same S. of Plata. Lat. 27 deg. 40 min. S. long. 64 deg. 55 min. W.

JAGO DE LEON, Str. a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies about eighteen miles from the sea-coast to the S. and 120 from Coro, to the S. E. To it are two ways from the sea; the one short and easy, which can be guarded by a small number of people, as about the middle, it is so pent in by inaccessible mountains and groves, as to be hardly twenty-five feet broad. The other road is through craggy mountains and precipices, which the native Indians commonly use. After passing these mountains is a plain, in which the town is built. Here sometimes the governor of the province resides. It was taken by the English in 1595, after they had made themselves masters of the Carraccas.

JAGO, Str. which the Spaniards call *St. George d'Olencho*, a town of Honduras, and audience of Guatemala, in New Spain, in North America. It lies in a delightful valley, on the E. side of the river Xagua, with Indian inhabitants, whom the Buccaneers had destroyed, and plundered their habitations.

In Laet's time this town and neighbourhood was inhabited by 4000 Spaniards, who had 16,000 tributary Indians under them: but when Captain Cook was was here, the Spanish families were only about forty. It lies about 108 miles N. E. of Valladolid.

JAGO DE NEXAPA, Str. having the addition given to it from the valley of that name; it stands on the side of a river, which falls into the Alvarado. It lies in the province of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, North America; in the most wealthy part of the province. Here is a convent of Dominicans, much enriched with presents from people who come far and near to see a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary. It lies eighteen miles S. of Ildefonso, and sixty-five S. E. from Antequera.

JAGO DE LOS VALLES, Str. in the province of Panuco, on the river of the latter name, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, in North America. Here the Spaniards have a garrison, and there are salt-works in its neighbourhood. It lies five leagues S. W. of Panuco.

JAGO, Str. the capital, though not the principal city, of Cuba, one of the Antilles islands, in the Atlantic ocean and West Indies, in America. The Spaniards call it *St. Jago de Cuba*, in contradistinction from the others above-mentioned. It stands at the bottom of a spacious bay, on the S. E. side of the island, and about two leagues from the sea. The entrance into this bay is narrow for several miles; but within it are small islands, which form a commodious harbour, and shelter it from storms. It was built by Velasquez, the first conqueror of the island, who made it the seat of his government, where he caused many thousands of the Indians to be butchered. The city still exists as a Bishop's see, with a cathedral, where the canons are residentiary; but their mitred head is at the Havannah. It had once a good trade, but that too has been removed to the last-mentioned city: so that St. Jago has dwindled almost to nothing, though it has jurisdiction over one half of the island.

After the English had left this island, about 400 men were employed constantly for some time in repairing its fortifications.

At Covery, within three leagues of the city, is a rich copper-mine. It lies in lat. 20 deg. 15 min. N. long. 76 deg. 40 min. W.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, Str. so called by Christopher Columbus, who founded it; but now known under the name of *Spanish Town*. It is a town in the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies of America. See SPANISH-TOWN.

JAGODNA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey. It lies on the Moraw, seventy-five miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 22 deg. 18 min. E.

JAITZO, in Latin *Jaycza*, or *Gaitia*, a town of Lower Bosnia, and formerly the capital of the whole province, and the royal seat, near the confines of Croatia, in European Turkey. It lies near the confluence of the rivers Plena, Boczuta, and Worwacz, into one channel, N^o. LVII. Vol. II.

which united stream runs into the Save. The Turks having taken it, the Hungarians recovered it in the 15th century; but it was at length reconquered by the Turks in 1530, who made it the seat of a sangiac. It is now only a garrison, consisting of a strong cattle and other fortifications for its defence. It lies fifty-six miles N. E. of Bosnasterio. Lat. 45 deg. 22 min. N. long. 17 deg. 45 min. E.

JOLOIFFS, a country and people so called, in Negroland and Guiney, in Africa, lying S. of the lake Panier-foule, and N. of the river Niger or Gambia, and near its mouth. The King, who styles himself Bur Joloiff (Burbagiolof), was formerly very powerful: but the governor of the province of Cajor, which was then subject to him, revolting and setting up for himself, several others of his governors took that opportunity to do the same for themselves.

JAMA, or **JAMAGOROD**, a town and fortress of Ingria, in Sweden; but now belonging to Russia, upon the river Jama, which a little below the town divides itself into two branches forming an island: the most northern branch runs into the gulph of Finland, not far from Coporio; and the southern branch falls into the same gulph near the issue of the river Narva. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Narva-town, and the same from Iwanogorod, on the N. E. Lat. 59 deg. 36 min. N. long. 27 deg. 47 min. E.

JAMAICA, one of the Greater Antilles of the West Indies, and in the Atlantic ocean, in North America. This island having been discovered in 1493, by Columbus, in his second voyage to the West Indies, he changed the name Jamaica to St. Jago, which it retained while in the hands of the Spaniards for 150 years, during which time they destroyed most of the natives; but after they were dispossessed by the English, it recovered its old appellation. It lies between lat. 17 and nearly 19 deg. N. and between long. 76 and 79 deg. W. It is in length from E. to W. 140 English miles, and about 60 in breadth from N. to S. Its form is oval. This country is intersected from E. to W. with a ridge of lofty mountains, rugged and rocky, which are called the blue mountains; on each side of these are chains of smaller mountains gradually lower. The larger mountains are little better than so many rocks; and where there is any earth it is only a stubborn clay. The mountains are very steep, and the rocks tumbled upon one another stupendously, occasioned by the frequent earthquakes which have shaken this island in all times; yet barren as they are, they are all covered to the very top with a great variety of beautiful trees, flourishing as it were in a perpetual spring, from the rains frequently falling, and the mists perpetually brooding upon them. The rocks are the parents of about 100 fine rivulets, which tumble down their sides in cataracts, forming amidst the precipices and verdure of the trees, a wildly pleasing imagery, and carrying down with its torrent stones and timber: but none of them are navigable.

On the S. side of the island are savannah, or level meadow-grounds, cleared of wood; the soil of which, augmented by the wash of the mountains for so many ages, is prodigiously fertile. None of our islands produce such good sugars. Cacao was formerly in great perfection here, a vegetable which delights in a rich ground: so that upon the whole, were not this island troubled with great thunders and lightnings, hurricanes and earthquakes, and if the air was not at once violently hot, damp, and extremely unwholesome in most parts, the fertility and beauty of this country would make it as desirable for pleasure, as it is for the profits, which in spite of these disadvantages draw hither such a number of people. Many of the river-waters are unwholesome, and taste of copper; but there are some springs of a better kind. In the plains are found several salt fountains; and in the mountains, not far from Spanish-town, is a hot bath of excellent medicinal virtues, relieving in the dry belly-ach, one of the most dreadful endemial distempers of Jamaica, and in several other complaints.

This island came into our hands during Cromwell's usurpation, who fitted out a formidable fleet under the

command of Penn and Venables, with a view to reduce the island of Hispaniola: but though they failed in this attempt, their taking of St. Jago de Vega, or Spanish-town, the capital, and with that the whole island of Jamaica in 1656, with little or no opposition, made us some amends.

After the restoration, the Spaniards ceded the whole island to our court. Cromwell had settled there some of the troops employed in its reduction, and some royalists fought an asylum here; and the extraordinary fertility of the soil, with other advantages, invited thither not a few planters from Barbadoes, who taught the former settlers the method of raising the sugar-cane, and making sugar. For at first they had wholly applied themselves to the cultivating of cacao, as the Spaniards had done before. But the groves planted by the latter began to fail, and the new plantations did not answer: so that the cacao has never since equalled the reputation of the Spanish, but given way to the more profitable cultivation of indigo and sugar.

The pirates called Buccaneers, gave the greatest life to this new settlement, and often brought thither 2, 3, and 400,000 pieces of eight at a time; which were immediately squandered away in all manner of excesses. Vast fortunes were made, and the returns of treasure to England were very great: they had by this means raised such funds in the island, that when the source of this wealth was stopped by the suppression of the pirates, they were enabled to turn their industry into better channels. They increased so fast, that if the computation in the beginning of this century of 60,000 whites, and 120,000 blacks, be certainly too large; the inhabitants however were very numerous, till reduced by earthquakes; one of which in 1692 entirely ruined Port-Royal, and killed a vast number of persons in all parts of the country; and by very dreadful epidemical diseases, which swept away vast multitudes. Now the white inhabitants scarcely exceed 20,000 souls, and the blacks are about 90,000. So that at present Jamaica seems to be upon the decline. For that a country, containing at least four millions of acres, with a fertile soil, an extensive sea-coast, and many very fine harbours, should fall short of its former numbers, and not have above 3 or 400,000 acres employed in any sort of culture, shews clearly that something must be very wrong in its management.

The wind here generally blows all day from the sea, and in the night from the land. It rains and thunders for the most part every day in the mountains; but snow is a thing unknown here. The rainy season in the flat country is periodical in the months of May and October; which lasts a fortnight: and then is the time for planting.

The natural produce of Jamaica, besides sugar, cacao, and ginger, are chiefly piemento, or allspice, from its having a mixt flavour of all kinds of spice, or Jamaica pepper. The tree bearing it grows to the height of above thirty feet, and is straight, its leaves in all things resembling those of the bay-tree. It grows mostly upon the mountains. Besides this plant, here is the wild cinnamon-tree, whose bark is so serviceable in medicine; the manchineel, a very beautiful tree with the fairest apple, and a very ornamental wood for the joiners; but the apple and their juice in every part contain the rankest poison. Here is the mahogany too, the cabbage-tree, the wood of which is extremely hard, and when dry is incorruptible; the palm, from which is drawn oil, much esteemed by the negroes both for food and medicine; and the white wood, which never breeds the worm in ships; the soap-tree, whose berries answer all the purposes of washing; the mangrove and olive bark, useful to tanners; the fustic and redwood, to dyers; and latterly, the logwood. The forests here supply the apothecary with guaiacum, salsaparilla, china, castia and tamarinds; they have aloes too, and are not without the cochineal-plant, though they know nothing of the method of managing it; nor perhaps is the climate suitable for it. The indigo was formerly much cultivated, and the cotton-tree is still so: and they send home more of its wool than all the rest of our islands together.

The whole product of the island may be reduced to these heads, 1. 20,315 hogheads of sugars, some a tun

weight, were exported in 1753, and cannot be worth less in England than 424,725 l. sterling: most of this sent to London and Bristol, and some part of it to North America; in return for the beef, pork, cheese, corn, pease, staves, plank, pitch and tar, which they have from thence. 2. Rum, of which they export about 4000 puncheons. This is esteemed the best, and most generally used in Great Britain. 3. Molasses, in which they make a great part of their returns for New England, where are vast distilleries. All these are the produce of their grand staple the sugar-cane. 4. Cotton, of which they send out 2000 bags. The indigo formerly much cultivated, is now but inconsiderable. Some cacao and coffee are also exported; which latter is in no great esteem, though it is said to be little inferior to that of Mocha, if kept for two or three years. With these they send home a considerable quantity of piemento, ginger, drugs for dyers and apothecaries, sweetmeats, mahogany and manchineel plank. But some of the most considerable articles of their trade, are with the Spanish continent of Old Mexico and Terra Firma: for in the former they cut great quantities of logwood, which we avow and claim as our right. See CAMPEACHY and HONDURAS. And both in the former and latter they drive a vast and profitable trade in negroes, and all kinds of the same European commodities as are carried thither from Old Spain by the Flota.

New-England vessels, in which the logwood trade is generally carried on, take what goods they want in Jamaica. Another branch of commerce, yet more profitable, is carried on between this island and the Spanish continent, especially in time of peace. It is managed thus: a ship from Jamaica having taken in negroes, and a proper assortment of goods there, proceeds in time of peace to a harbour called Grout, within Monkey-point, about four miles from Porto-Bello. Notice is directly sent to the merchants of the arrival of the vessel, and likewise to those of Panama, who come disguised like peasants, with their silver in jars covered with meal; here the ship remains trading for five or six weeks. The Spaniards come on board, leave their money, and take their negroes and goods packed up in small parcels, fit for one man to carry. If the whole cargo is not disposed of here, they bear off eastward to the Brew, a harbour about five miles distant from Carthagena; where they soon find a vent for the rest. Here the goods sell higher than they would at any other market, and the payments are made in ready money. It is not only on this coast, but every where on the Spanish main, that this trade is carried on; nor is it by the English only, but by the French from Hispaniola, the Dutch from Curassoa, and even the Danes have some share in it. When the Spanish guarda costas seize upon one of these vessels, they make no scruple of confiscating the cargo, and treating the crews as pirates.

This commerce, in time of peace, with the prizes that are made in time of war, pour into Jamaica an immense quantity of treasure: all which, added to the productions of the island itself, is hardly more than sufficient to answer the calls of their necessity and luxury on Europe and North America; together with their demand for slaves, for which this island must have an annual recruit, for its own use, and that of the Spanish trade, amounting to upwards of 6000 head, which stands them one with another 30 l. a piece, and often more.

The whole island is divided into nineteen districts or parishes, each of which sends two members to the Assembly, and allows a compleat maintenance to a minister. The parishes are St. Catherine's, Port Royal, Kingston, St. Dorothy's, Clarendon, Vere, St. Elizabeth's, Westmoreland, St. Anne's, St. Thomas's in the East, St. Andrew's, St. John's, St. Thomas's in the Vale, and St. David's. Each of which have a parochial church; and the aforesaid St. Catherine's, Clarendon's, and St. Anne's, have likewise each a chapel of ease. But the parishes of Hanover, St. George, St. James, St. Mary's, and Portland, have neither church nor chapel.

The number of forts in Jamaica, anno 1736, were six; as fort Charles, at Port-Royal; the Rock-fort, upon the harbour of Kingston; a fort at Port Antonio; fort

William: fort Morant; and the fort at Carlisle-bay. The forces of the island consisted then of 3000 militia-men, whose officers are appointed by the Governor, and eight independent companies in his Majesty's pay, being 800. All men from sixteen to sixty are obliged to sit in their militia.

The Governor and council are appointed by the King; and the representatives of the people in that called the Assembly, are chosen by the freeholders: in which three the whole legislative power consists. The commander in chief (Governor) is Captain General, Admiral and Chancellor of the island. He acts with sovereign authority, under his Majesty, always taking advice of his council; and he has a negative in all acts of the Assembly. This government, next to that of Ireland, is the best in the King's gift. The standing salary is 2500 l. a year. The Assembly vote him as much more; the Jews yearly contributing also a very large sum: all which, with the other great perquisites of his office, make it in the whole little inferior to 10,000 l. currency.

The council consists of twelve, who are generally men of the best estates and quality in the island; and are appointed by letters of Mandamus from the King: the Governor nominates to a vacancy. This forms the upper house in the Assembly, and claims a negative voice like our house of Lords; and the other members are the house of Commons.

The grand court takes cognizance of all civil pleas, and criminal matters. They sit four times a year; but their sessions are limited to twenty-one days. The chief justice presides, with a salary of 120 l. and he has six assistants, but they have none at all: besides many inferior courts, deciding on causes under 20 l.

The punishment of the negroes in this and the other islands, are not less severe than they are in the colonies on the continent. Their owners set aside for each a small parcel of ground, and allow them Sundays to manure it, for yielding them food. It is common to see these poor creatures, about twelve o'clock at noon till two, scraping the dunghills for bones, which they pound very small, boil them, and eat the broth. They generally believe there are two Gods, a good and a bad one. They love the one dearly, and fear the other as much. They have no idea of heaven, further than the pleasure of returning to their native country. For further particulars, see Sir Hans Sloan's history of Jamaica. None of them are allowed to touch any arms, unless by their masters command; or go out of the bounds of the plantation they belong to, without special licence of the owner or overseer.

The way of trafficking for them used to be by sending ships to Africa with beads, pewter-jars, cloth, hats, copper-bars, knives, and toys: but now it is by perpetuanas, gums, powder, flints, tallow, and spirits. They are very subject to the yaws, a disease first brought hither from Guiney. It is a great while before the morbid matter, which is contained in little hard boils, breaks out, and then they are one blotch of sore, from which issues a putrid white matter; and two years is the soonest before they can be cured: and that which they call crab-yaws, is never removed. The work of white servants here, is much less than that of the day-labourers in England. They who have no trades, are only employed in overseeing the negroes, or boiling of the sugars. Some of them who behave well, are very much encouraged.

There is hardly a place in the world where silver is in greater plenty: but the current coin is entirely Spanish. They use no copper, the lowest piece being a bit or royal, which passes here for seven-pence half-penny; but a single half-penny in Great Britain will go a great deal further. Bartering is the easiest way of living on shore; or rather, no man can live without it; Madeira wines, refined sugars, linens, and all kinds of necessaries, selling from 100 l. to 150 l. per cent. advance. Here rum may be had for three bits a gallon, and a hundred weight of sugar from four to seven dollars, reckoning each at six shillings.

The common fuddling liquor of the vulgar is rum-punch. Madeira wine, which is the wholesomest liquor, and most used by the better sort, is 20 l. a pipe; and sold at

15 d. a quart. Near 10,000 pipes of it are imported hither yearly, either for home consumption, or sale to the adjacent colonies. On every pipe there is a duty of 40 s. to the King; which is duly paid. The ordinary expences for a day's eating and lodging here, is between 19 and 20 s. sterling. Chocolate is drank here at all times, but especially in the morning.

The English here eat much the same food as in England; besides which, they have yams or Indian potatoes, rice, bread made of Indian corn, callava-root, turtle or tortoise, together with the roots common in the torrid zone; namely, guavas, cocoa-nuts, yams, apples, and plantanes. Besides the liquors already-mentioned, they have palm-wine, &c. The water, particularly near the sea-coast, is unwholesome; having destroyed several thousand English seamen at Port-Royal.

The epidemical distempers of this island are fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes.

Masters are obliged to furnish their servants, both whites and blacks, with three pounds of salt beef (generally Irish) pork, or fish; besides callava-bread, yams, and potatoes. The negroes have herrings and salt-fish at very easy rates. With these they make their oglios, or pepper-pots. They take callilu, which is the top of a small root, and boiling it with beaten maize (called fu-fu) herring, salt-fish, and red pepper, they eat it as we do broth.

The island is quite over-run with rats, to the incredible damage of the sugar-plantations; so that the planters are not only forced several times a year to scatter poison among their cane-pieces, but allow the negroes a bottle of rum for every fifty they destroy; which they broil and eat with a great deal of pleasure. They also feed on cats, and their feasts are seldom without one nicely fricasseed; nor do they disdain a racon, which is a small quadruped. The Indians and negroes eat snakes or serpents, and a sort of worms called Cossi.

The dress of the men here is very light and thin, by reason of the extreme heat of the climate: and the ladies are as gay as any where. It is common for merchants in Jamaica to keep their coaches and fix; so that their equipages, cloaths, furniture, and table, all bear the tokens of the greatest wealth and profusion imaginable.

This, and all the British colonies of America, are under the inspection of the Bishop of London. But learning here is said to be at the lowest ebb, there being no public school in the whole island; tho' several large donations have been made for such purposes. The office of a teacher or tutor is held in contempt; to read, write, and cast accounts, being all the education generally required: so that planters of fortune send their children for polite learning to Great Britain. Except a few gentlemen, well educated and acquainted with the most valuable branches of science, the generality are said to prefer a pack of cards to the belles lettres; and no wonder, for they are brought up to play with the negroes, and acquire too much of their brogue and manners: and when young master has learned a little reading, he is sent to the dancing-school, where he commences beau, and too often turns rake. Some of the ladies too are as little well-bred; but they all dance and coquet.

The Creoles, namely, those born in Jamaica, who are properly the natives of the island, the Aborigines being all extirpated, or having fled off from the cruelty of the Spaniards, before the English possessed it: these are said to be a spurious race; the first change by a black and a white, they call mulatto; the second, a mustee or mestizo; and the third, a castee or cast, the difference of their complexion shewing their distinction.

New comers are advised to eat and drink nothing at their first arrival that is inflammatory; to drink much sage-tea; as very cooling and diluting; not to expose themselves to the sultry heat of the sun in the day, nor to the piercing dews of the night. Frequent blood-letting, and gentle doses of physic, are much recommended. Such are apt to break out in ulcerous boils, which are excellent symptoms, and the physicians generally keep them long open.

The buildings of the English are commonly of brick, and

and often pretty high: whereas the Spaniards used to build of timber, and seldom more than one storey high. Their kitchens and fugar-houses are always at a distance from their dwelling-mansions, in which latter they have no chimneys nor fire-places. The negroes live in thatch'd huts. The better fort in Jamaica generally lie upon matresses, without any more covering than gawse to keep off the musketos or gnats, which are very troublesome, especially after rain. The Indians and negroes lie on the floors, and commonly on rush-mats, with little or no covering, and have a small fire near them.

This island is of great importance to the crown of Great Britain, not only for its trade, but for its site in the very heart of the Spanish acquisitions in America: so that no vessel can come to or go from the continent, but must necessarily sail within sight of Jamaica. It abounds with several fine bays, which are convenient and safe for any number of shipping.

JAMAICA TOWN, a place of good strength in Malagata or the Grain-coast, a province of Guiney, in Africa; it lies below York island, near the mouth of the river Sherbro; and here the English have a factory.

JAMAICA, a town in Queen's county, on the W. side of Long island, in New York, North America. Here is a church.

JAMANA, a province lying about the middle of Arabia, in Asia, with a capital of the same name, which is 125 miles S. W. of Alcatiff and the gulph of Persia. Lat. 25 deg. 25 min. N. long. 47 deg. 51 min. E.

JAMBA, or **JENBA**, one of the midland provinces of the Hither India, or Indostan and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is bounded by Naugracut and Siba on the N. Bacar on the S. Penjab and Dely on the W. and Gor on the E. Its extent is 320 miles from E. to W. where longest, and 180 from N. to S. where broadest.

Its capital of the same name stands on a little river, which empties itself into the Ganges. It lies 231 miles N. E. of Delli. Lat. 31 deg. 21 min. N. long. 81 deg. 55 min. E.

JAMBEE, a town with a fortress in the island of Sumatra, and on its E. side, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies fifty miles up a river of its name, which falls into the sea, and in a country producing only pepper and canes, and those hardly procurable by the indolent inhabitants.

Here the Dutch had a factory, once the most considerable of all their settlements on this coast, from which they exported pepper and the most genteel canes; but they withdrew from it in 1710.

The English had also a factory upon an island near the issue of its river, called Barella; but they also removed on account of the obstructions their trade met with from the Dutch.

Jambee is about 100 miles N. W. of Palimbam, and 151 N. of Bencoolen. Lat. 1 deg. 39 min. N. long. 76 deg. 57 min. E.

JAMES-ISLAND, more commonly called *Northmain*, in the northern countries of America. See **NORTHMAIN**.

JAMES-COUNTY, in Virginia, in North America: it lies to the eastward of Charles-county, extending itself on both sides of the river of its name. It contains 108,362 acres of land, in five parishes; namely, Wallingford, Wilmington, James city or town, Merchants-hundred on the N. side of the river, and Bruton on the S. side.

JAMES-TOWN, once the capital of the county of its name above-mentioned. It stands in a peninsula, upon the N. side of James river, or, according to the Indians, Powhatan, forty-two miles W. of its mouth. It contains only a few discontinuous houses, and those principally inhabited by seafaring people. Here were formerly two or three forts and many fair streets; but they have since been ruined, what by fire, and what by the removal of the seat of the government, assembly, and courts of justice, by Governor Nicholson, to Williamsburg, lying eight miles N. of it, and that principally on account of the brackishness of the river-water,

which was observed to produce flow intermitting fevers and agues.

Near James-town is a handsome seat of Sir William Berkeley, called Greenspring, so called from a spring of water so cold, that it is dangerous drinking of it in the summer-season. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. long. 76 deg. 51 min. W.

JAMES-RIVER, the most southern in all Virginia, in North America. The Indians call it *Powhatan*; and here the English made their first settlement, and built two forts for their defence, which have been demolished, as is said above. It runs up into the county of the same name for 140 miles; and is near a mile broad as high as the town of the same name. It opens directly W. from Cape Henry, and is navigable about 100 miles for large ships.

JAMES BAY, the most southern part of Hudson's bay, in New North Wales, and the northern countries of America. The coast of Cape Henrietta Maria, lat. 55 deg. 15 min. where James' bay begins, to the bottom of it, is about 100 leagues, and nearly the same breadth all the way, being between fifty and sixty leagues over.

JAMETZ, a small town in the government of Metz, belonging to France, and the capital of a district of the same name. It was formerly fortified; but ceded by Lorraine to France in 1641, and afterwards given by Lewis XIV. to the house of Condé.

JAMNIA, or **JAMNES**, a place belonging to the tribe of Dan, in Judea, and Turkey in Asia, a few miles S. of Joppa, upon the same sea-coast, and in a pleasant champaign country. In the Chronicles it is mentioned under the name of Jabneh, among the cities taken by Uziah from the Philistines, and which stood on the same coasts. It is placed about 290 stadia from Jerusalem; and in the time of Christianity became an Episcopal see under that of Caesarea; but is at present quite ruined.

JAGU, or **JOGA**, a place in the province of Tombuto and Negroland, in Africa. It is in the route which the caravans take to the town of Tombuto, and five days journey from Caignou, the latter being seven miles below the fall of Felu, and the last village where the river Senegal is navigable.

JANAGAR, or **JANAGAT**, the capital of Soret, one of the western provinces of Indostan and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is a populous and rich city, on account of its commodious situation for trade near the river Pader, which falls a little below it into the gulph of Indus.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, a capitania or government of Brasil, in South America. It is so called from the famous river or Rio de Janeiro, and lies between the tropic of Capricorn and lat. 22 deg. S. and between long. 44 and 49 deg. W. It joins to the captainrie of Espiritu Santo on the N. and to that of St. Vincent on the S. extending itself along the coast from Cabo de S. Thoma to that of Ubatuba on the W. of the bay of that name; so that it has the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. It is bounded on the W. by the mountains which divide it from Guaira, in Spanish America. On the N. W. are the barbarous natives called Guatigues, Aropes, and Tupinikinfi.

This is the most valuable province belonging to the Portuguese, out of which they drove the French. They export annually from hence to Europe, gold, precious stones, and other rich commodities, to a very great amount.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, more properly the name of a considerable river in the province of Brasil, in South America. It rises in the western mountains, and running eastward, falls into the Atlantic ocean in lat. 23 deg. S.

The mouth of this river, or rather bay, as its water is salt, hath its mouth guarded by forts, and a parcel of small islands, which render the entrance into it difficult, and surrounded with hills of a moderate height. As you advance further in, there is a streight to be sailed thro', which is bounded on the left or W. side by a pyramidal rock, to which the French gave the name of Butter-pot, and a little further up is another rock, about

about 120 yards in circuit, called the Rake. You next meet with an island about half a league in compass, but six times longer than it is wide, and surrounded with small rocks, which hinder vessels coming nearer than within cannon-shot, so as to be naturally very strong: even small barges cannot come up to it, but by a little haven facing the inland. This island has two mountains, one at each end, and a rock in the middle about fifty or sixty feet high; and here Villegagnan settled with eighty Frenchmen, and called it Coligni. This river abounds with fish and oysters; and about four or five leagues above fort Coligni is a very fertile island, inhabited by natives formerly in amity with the French, who, from its largeness, called it L'Isle Grande.

JANEIRO, RIO, a city of Brasil, so called from the river above-mentioned, and now by the Portuguese *St. Sebastian*.

JANIKAW, or **JANOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in Germany. In its neighbourhood the Swedes gained a great victory over the Imperialists in 1643. It lies twelve miles S. E. from Czafaw, and fifty-two in the same direction from Prague. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 15 deg. 26 min. E.

JANNA, or **JANNINA**, a town in a province of the same name, the ancient Thessaly, in European Turkey. It is seated in a little island formed by the Peneus, near its source, and almost on the site of the ancient Cassiope. It is populous, being inhabited by rich Greek merchants; it is also well-built, and the see of an Archbishop, with four suffragan Bishops under him. It lies forty-six miles N. of Lepanto. Lat. 39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 22 deg. 17 min. E.

JAPAN, or **HIPHON** as it is called by the inhabitants, is an empire of the East Indies, in Asia, divided into several distinct kingdoms under one monarch of the whole. It is the most easterly part in all our hemisphere; and consequently the place where the rising sun is first seen, at least eight hours before us. It consists of several large islands, besides many small ones, lying between lat. 30 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 130 and 144 deg. E.

The largest of these islands is Japan, which gives its name to the rest, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital and the imperial seat is Jeddo. The second island in magnitude is Sa-cock, and separated from the other only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its principal city is called Bougo. The third is Toufa. Round these is a great number of smaller. In these are about fifty or sixty Kings, who are vassals under one Emperor, who can punish or depose them at pleasure. They are obliged one half of the year to attend his court, upon which account each of them has a house within the verge of the Emperor's palace. The eldest sons of the nobility are also brought up at court, where they continue till they are advanced to some public post.

The Emperor himself, when he appears abroad, is attended by 5 or 6000 of his guards; and he keeps up an army of 20,000 horse and 100,000 foot: though he seems to have no necessity for so large a body of men, unless it be to keep his vassals in awe, or to obviate any attempts from them. His revenues, if we may believe the accounts given of this country by the Portuguese and our own merchants who traded thither, exceed those of all the monarchs upon earth put together, and its riches corresponding thereto; for their palaces are covered, it is said, with plates of gold, instead of tiles.

No Christians of any denomination have been suffered to settle in Japan for above 100 years past, upon pretence of a conspiracy formed by the Portuguese, in conjunction with their profelytes, against the government.

The Dutch alone were admitted to traffic afterwards, upon their declaring, it is said, that they were no Christians, and then trampling upon the crosses, in order to confirm the Japanese in this opinion, unless this be a calumny and falsity. They are however so jealous of the Dutch, that, upon the arrival of any of their ships, they carry ashore their guns, sails,

tackling, and rudder, into the Emperor's store-house, till they are ready to depart. And this is the footing upon which they are now admitted into this country, not without a considerable diminution of the vast gains which they made of their traffic before; for the government hath so lowered the prices of their goods, and added to those of their own, that they are now dwindled to one third of the former amount, which was reckoned at 150,000 pounds Sterling per annum; and, instead of a magazine, are forced to take up with an old Portuguese church in the isle of Kisma, near Nangafaki, now their principal staple of trade.

The goods which the Dutch import into Japan, are spices, sugars, silks, woollen and linen manufactures, elephants teeth, and haberdashery; for which they have in return, gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other curious Japan works and laquered wares.

All the coasts in general of this extensive empire are surrounded with such high and craggy mountains, and such shallow and boisterous seas, as make the navigation extremely hazardous; and the creeks and bays are choaked with rocks, shelves, and sands.

Whilst the Chinese are looked upon as crafty, cunning, covetous, and knavish; the Japanese are admired for their strict honesty, faithfulness, and generosity: and no people are more careful than they are, to breed up their children to a love of these and every other virtue.

The women are celebrated for their extraordinary modesty, as well as for their fine shape and complexion: and it is to them the education of the children is committed.

Japan possesses the fifth and sixth climates: so that their longest day is between fourteen and fifteen hours long; and their heat exceeds ours by many degrees: nevertheless, the winters are extremely cold, from the vast quantities of snow which fall, the great winds and bleak rains to which they are exposed. They are likewise much troubled with violent storms and hurricanes, and especially with earthquakes, thunder, and lightning.

The soil is fertile, well-cultivated and peopled; producing, besides corn, rice, &c. a great variety of fruit: and it breeds vast numbers of cattle. Some parts are encumbered with large woods and forests, and intersected by long ridges of high mountains: yet these are made fit for pasture; and some of them have very rich mines of gold, silver, very fine copper, tin, lead, iron, marble, &c.

In Hippon are several dreadful volcano's; but to make amends, these afford a variety of medicinal waters in their neighbourhood.

Among its artificial rarities is the famed colossus of Meaco, all of gilt copper, of a prodigious bigness, its thumb being fourteen inches in circuit, and the rest in proportion.

Their religion here is downright gross Paganism and idolatry, especially among the vulgar. They believe a future state, and the reigning opinion is that of transmigration. Their bonzes or priests are either secular or regular. They differ much in their religious opinions and outward worship; they agree in acknowledging Amida and Xaca to be the two grand deities.

The people are not only absolute vassals to the Emperors, but likewise to their petty Princes, who have power of life and death over them all.

The Emperor's palaces are stately, grand, spacious, and sumptuous; but among all of them Jeddo is the most noble.

In Japan there is scarce a crime but what is punished with death, except the criminal be a Prince or petty King; and even these have only the privilege of dispatching themselves: and not only the criminal himself, but his parents, brethren, children, and even relations, are all put to death, and that at one and the same hour.

The Japanese are much addicted to the liberal sciences, in which they excel all the other orientals. The bonzi not only study philosophy, mathematics, ethics, &c. as well as various kinds of theology, but they

teach these to the youth in their academies, of which here are great numbers. They excel in their morality; and are such admirable orators, that they commonly draw tears from their audience, whenever they display their skill that way: unless all this be exaggerated by the Portuguese and other missionaries.

Among its many universities the principal is Frenjam or Frenoxama, about nine or ten miles from Meaco.

The Japanese language has some affinity with the Chinese, is very grammatical, polite, and copious; abounding with synonyma's: and they write it in columns as in China, from top to bottom; but their characters are so different that the one cannot read the other. Several professions have their peculiar ways of writing; one in particular, which runs from right to left, and again from left to right, something like what the ancients called *boustrophedon*, or "ploughing with oxen."

In their buildings they affect a beautiful simplicity and neatness; the private ones are mostly of wood, but commonly low, on account of the frequent hurricanes and earthquakes. The public structures are of stone, and elegantly adorned; their temples are magnificent to a degree of extravagance: and the monasteries are well built and large. Their furniture is commonly plain, but neat withal. Their porcelain vessels are exquisitely fine and large: their tea-equipage is of the richest and most curious sort. The ceilings of their halls, stair-cases, which are commonly of fine cedar, are covered with plates of gold, and silver of the most curious workmanship, and with a great variety of other ornaments. In their retinue and equipage they affect to make the greatest figure they can; but more especially at court. The Japanese dress is commonly of silk or cotton, woollen cloth being scarcely known there. They commonly go bare-headed, tho' shorn, with only a tuft of hair on the pole; but generally make use of an umbrella. Both gentle and simple wear a sword, or at least a dagger by their side, and a fan in their hand. And they wear, contrary to the mode among Europeans, black in their festivities, and white in their mournings. In their eating they are very temperate, feeding mostly on the flesh of wild beasts, fowls, &c. with variety of herbs and fruits. But their principal and common food is rice, which they have in the greatest plenty, and of the whitest and finest kind. In their kitchens and dining-rooms they are extremely neat, and sit cross-legged at their meals, and feed themselves with two small sticks, and with such dexterity as to take up the smallest grain. In drinking they likewise affect a singular nicety, and holding the cup at some distance, let the liquor run into their mouths, without spilling a drop. Their chief drink at their meals is water, made a little warm; but soon after they drink plenty of tea. They make also variety of strong liquors, commonly used in their feasts, marriages, &c. But the women seldom taste any of these strong liquors, and not even the men except on the public occasions just mentioned. Their marriages are usually celebrated before some of the bonzi, and at the foot of an idol: and after some victims sacrificed, the company are led to the bridegroom's house, where the feast lasts a week. It is then customary to have dances, and every thing that promotes mirth, particularly strong liquors: and they do much the same at their funeral feasts.

The Japanese use no tables, beds, or chairs, but sit and lie upon carpets, in the same manner as the Turks and Persians do.

JAPANZIN, a place of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, on the river Tora: it was built as a stage for travellers on this road; is the residence of a Governor and numerous garrison, who yearly distribute out the corn and other provisions to the fortresses and garrisons in those countries that are not cultivated. It lies 45 leagues N. W. of Tumen. Lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 63 deg. 25 min. E.

JAPARA, a town of Java, one of the Indian islands in Asia, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, before the Dutch possessed themselves of it: but is now a colony of that nation, as are the other towns on its north-coast. It lies 246 miles E.

of Batavia. Lat. 6 deg. 15 min. S. long 110 deg. 27 min. E.

JARDINET, a Cistercian abbey of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands. See **WALCOURT**.

JARGEAU, or **GERGEAU**, a town of Orleans in France, on the S. banks of the river Loire, over which is a stone-bridge. Here is an ancient and noble castle, formerly fortified; but its works have been demolished. The Bishop of Orleans is temporal Lord of this place. Besides a parochial, here is a collegiate church. This city was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, in the year 1428; but retaken the year following by the Duke of Alençon and the Maid of Orleans, at which time they cut off the Earl of Suffolk and 400 English.

JARISLAW, or **JAROSLAW**, a duchy and circle in the government of Muscov, in Russia. It is bounded to the S. by the duchy of Rostow, to the N. by the province of Volga, to the W. by the duchy of Belozero, and to the E. by that of Suzdal, and the principality of Galikz. It lies on the high road between Moscow and the river Volga, which divides the province into two parts, from S. to N. It is a fruitful country, abounding in corn, cattle, honey, &c.

JARISLAW, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name. It is a large and populous city, containing, it is said, 4000 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, and stands on the river Volga. It drives a considerable trade in corn, Russia leather, for which latter article it is famous, linen and woollen manufactures, cattle and honey. Here the unfortunate Ernest John, Duke of Courland, was kept prisoner. It lies near the confines of the duchy of Rostow, 149 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lat. 58 deg. 31 min. N. long. 41 deg. 51 min. E.

JARISLAW, a trading town of Little or Red Russia, in Poland, on the river Saa. It is defended by a castle, and on Lady-day has annually the most noted fair in all Poland; frequented by merchants with goods from Persia, Constantinople, Venice, Russia, and Holland. Here are commonly at that time about 400,000 head of black cattle, and half that number of horses. The Jesuits have a college here, and without the town is a handsome nunnery. Jarislaw is subject to the republic of Poland, lying 116 miles E. of Cracow, and about 62 W. of Lemberg. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 12 deg. 36 min. E.

JARNAC, a town of Angoumois, in the government of Saintonge, in France; it lies on the river Charante. In the neighbourhood was a memorable battle fought in 1569, between King Henry III. and the Reformed, commanded by the Prince of Condé, who was slain in it, and the Huguenots defeated. Jarnac is twenty-six miles W. of Angoulesme, and the same number E. of Saintes. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. 20 min. W.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Glatz. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

JARROW, formerly **GIRWY**, a place above South-Shields, on the river Tyne, in the bishopric of Durham; where was anciently a Benedictine monastery, founded in the fifteenth and last year of the reign of King Egfrid, in the year 644; as appears from an inscription on the wall of St. Paul's church there. This was the birth-place of the venerable Bede, and he was also a monk in this convent, and from him it obtained a great name; but he never went out of his cell at Jarrow, tho' Oxford and Cambridge have boasted of his residing among them. He died in 733, and was first buried here; though his corpse was afterwards removed to, and very sumptuously enshrined at Durham.

JASQUES, a town of Kherman, a province of Persia, in Asia, with a harbour, on the gulph of Ormus, 151 miles S. E. of Gombron. Lat. 25 deg. 30 min. N. long. 58 deg. 27 min. E.

JASON'S PROMONTORY, so called from the famous adventurer, whose name it bears: it is a headland in the Euxine, or Black sea.

JASSY, or **YASSI**, a considerable town, and the capital of the Lower Moldavia in European Turkey; also the seat of its Prince. It lies on the Pruth, and is defended by a castle. The neighbouring parts are famous for wine.

The

The Russians took it in 1711 and 1739; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1753: it lies 128 miles S. E. of Caminiec, and 80 miles from Bender to the N. W. Lat. 47 deg. 22 min. N. long. 28 deg. 56 min. E.

JAVA, an Indian island in Asia. It lies between lat. 5 and 8 deg. S. and between long. 102 and 113 deg. E. being about 721 miles in length from E. to W. and 105 in breadth from N. to S. It is separated from the S. E. point of Sumatra, by the Straights of Sunda, not above five or six leagues over. Here are many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and goodly towns on the north coast; with several small islands near the shore. It had formerly a great number of kingdoms in it; but is now divided principally between the Emperor of Mataram, who has the east part; and the Dutch and King of Bantam, who possess the west parts, where the dominions of the latter lie to the S. of those belonging to the Dutch; but their King is properly a vassal to them. The capital of the Dutch is Batavia or Jacatra, about which especially the air is temperate and healthy. Besides Javanese, this island is inhabited by the Chinese, natives of Malacca, or their descendants by Amboynese, Topases, Bugdes, whose ancestors came from Macassar, and by Timoreans, &c. transported hither by the Dutch from distant parts. And out of these the Dutch have formed a body of between 10 and 12,000 troops, besides a considerable corps of European forces, nearly equal to these, in order to keep their subjects in awe: so that they have the most considerable families in their power, which they spared in their inhuman massacres in the Spice-islands, and elsewhere. Besides they have a powerful fleet in their ports of Java, which command all the coasts of Asia and Africa, giving law to the European nations which trade in those seas, not suffering them to carry on any commerce with the East Indies without their leave. They have excluded the English, and all others, not only from the Spice-islands, but likewise from Java, Macassar or Celebes, and the continent of Malacca; near the Straights of which, as well as those of Sunda, their fleets and garrisons can exclude all nations from trading to China. The middle parts of Java are mountainous and little known, by reason of their impassable forests; but the parts towards the coast are level, but full of marshes, except near Batavia and Bantam, and some other Dutch settlements; though it does not appear that they have any towns or garrisons above fifteen or twenty miles from the coast. But the north part betwixt Bantam and Batavia is populous. Besides rice, the only corn produced in this island, they have also here plantations of sugar, coffee, tobacco; with pulse and all sorts of culinary vegetables in their gardens. All the fruit growing in the torrid zone are likewise commonly here; besides which, the island yields a great deal of good timber, particularly oak, coco, bamboo, and a red wood like cedar. They have also grapes; but the climate is too hot for making of wine. The Dutch levy what taxes they please on the inhabitants. But the Chinese, who were some of the expert merchants here, brought them in considerable revenues, by the duties which they paid; and yet they grew extremely rich, and entered, as the Dutch pretended, into a conspiracy to dispossess them of the island: so that the latter were obliged to secure themselves by a general massacre of the former: and this horrid design they put in execution in the year 1740, though the Chinese had delivered up all their arms, and the Dutch had a well-fortified town. It is said, that not only the Governor, but many of his soldiers, and others concerned in this bloody affair, in which 20,000 men, women, and children were destroyed, became afterwards immensely rich: whence it was shrewdly suspected, that the wealth of that people was the principal motive for taking of this step; notwithstanding the Dutch in Europe pretended to be alarmed at the barbarity of the action, and sent orders to Batavia for trying the Governor upon this fact.

The Javans on the coast drive a considerable trade from port to port, and from one island to another, particularly to Borneo: but they are a thieving, cheating, and murdering race. They carry with them strings of coral, or coral-beads; and sometimes the Dutch buy

diamonds of them, which they get at Borneo. Besides supplying Batavia and the Spice-islands, the Dutch send great quantities of sugar to Holland; also coffee. Their rice they sell to the Malayan merchants, who export it. They have also a very great trade among themselves in the consumption of European goods; of which they bring much more to the Indies than the English, it being computed that the Dutch have no less than half a million of people under their government here and in the Spice-islands.

They have naval stores, partly the produce and manufacture of this island, and partly imported; namely, copper from China and Japan, iron from Pegu, damer or pitch from Malacca, brimstone from Formosa, saltpetre from Surat and the coast of India, and wheat from Bengal; though the Europeans, &c. prefer boiled rice to bread. The only military stores they can want is small-arms, great quantities of which they bring from Europe; tho' as they have enough of very good iron, they might manufacture these on the spot.

JAVA the Less, in contradistinction to the last-mentioned, which is Java the Greater, also called Bally, lying to the E. of it, the two islands being separated from each other by a narrow channel.

JAUAC. See **JAUXA**.

JAVAROW, or **JAVERISVIA**, a place of Red or Little Russia, in Poland, famous for a natural bath, the virtues of whose waters are described by one Sixtus Leo, a Polish physician. Here the court often resides. It lies thirty-five miles W. from Lemberg.

JAUXA, **JAUAC**, or **JOUSA**, a jurisdiction in the audience of Lima, belonging to Peru, in South America. It confines on the southern extremity of Tarma, another district of the same audience, and begins about forty leagues E. of Lima, extending forty more along the spacious valleys and plains between the two Cordilleras of the Andes. In the middle of it runs a large river, also called Jauxa, the source of which is in the lake of Cincay-cocha, in the province of Tarma; and is likewise one of the branches of the river of Amazons. It divides the whole jurisdiction of this province into two parts, in both which are several handsome towns, well-inhabited by Spaniards, Mestizos, and Indians. The soil produces plenty of wheat and other grain, together with a great variety of fruits. It has likewise a considerable share of trade, being the great road to the province of Cusco, Paz, Plata, and others to the southward, here called Tierra d'Arriba, or the upper country. It confines, as Tarma does, on the wild Indians of the mountains; but among them the Franciscans have established several missions, the first being in the town of Ocoada. Within its dependencies are several silver mines; some of which being worked, greatly increase the riches of the province.

JAWER, a duchy of Silesia in Germany: it is bounded by Bohemia to the S. Upper Lusatia to the W. the duchies of Sagan and Glogaw to the N. and those of Lignitz and Schweidnitz to the E. The river Bober, which has its source in this duchy, runs through it from N. to S.

JAWER, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name, lies in a pleasant valley and good air, near the rocky mountains, which divides Silesia from Bohemia. It has strong walls, with high ramparts and deep ditches. It has a fair parish-church, a convent of Bernardines, and a large citadel, in which resides the Bailiff or Lieutenant of both duchies of Jawer and Schweidnitz. Here is a handsome town-house, in the middle of a large square of houses, which are built with galleries for people to walk under. This place suffered much by the civil wars of Germany in 1648, when the church was burnt down; since which it has been rebuilt more stately. Jawer lies about ten miles S. of Lignitz, and thirty W. of Breslaw. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 27 min. E.

JAZY. See **JASSY**.

IBERIA, the ancient name of the kingdom of Spain, in Europe; as also of Caket or Gaguctia, a province of the Eastern Georgia or Gurgistan, in Asia or Asiatic Turkey, lying between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

IBURG,

IBURG, a town in the county of Diepholt, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, only noted for a commodious castle, in which the Bishop of Osnaburg formerly resided. It was taken and plundered in 1553, by Philip the Great of Brunwic; lying about fourteen miles S. of Osnaburg-city. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

ICELAND, in Latin *Islandia*, so called from its extreme coldness, a large island in the northern ocean, belonging to Denmark. It lies between lat. 64 and 67 deg. so that the Arctic circle passes through its northern parts; and between long. 10 and 27 deg. W. about 500 miles W. of Norway, and nearly the same from the most northern isles of Scotland. Its Governor or Viceroy resides at fort Besslid, on the S. W. part of the island.

In the N. part of this island, for two months, namely, while the sun is in Gemini and Cancer, it never goes entirely below the horizon; and one half of it remains above the same during the longest day, from ten at night till two in the morning, when it rises quite above the horizon. And about the winter-solstice, while the sun is in Sagittarius and Capricorn, that is, for the space of two months, it does not rise entirely above the horizon; but one half of it is only to be seen from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, when it sets entirely.

The natives live in little huts covered with turf, and half under-ground. The cold is very intense; between which and summer is a short spring and autumn: and yet the soil is said to be not so barren as that of Norway under the same parallel; and affords some pasture for cattle. The heat in summer, for the short time it lasts, is very considerable; the sun being only between three and four hours under the horizon.

The natives are strong and hardy; the poorer sort among them are clad in coarse woollen and linen cloth; but the better sort are dressed as they are in Denmark. The rivers and the adjacent sea abound with fish; and the land, particularly towards the coasts, with birds of various sorts.

In Iceland are several chains of mountains, some of which are perpetually covered with snow: and yet several of them have volcano's, from which continually issue flames and smoke. The most noted of these is Mount Hecla: but this has ceased burning for some years. The Danes have several settlements upon the coast; and the natives, who are a plain and tractable people, are now all Christians.

In Iceland are several warm and hot baths, and, among many of the rocks, crystals are sometimes found.

The soil, as we find from our Philosophical Transactions, No. 111. is mostly clay, and in some places sandy; but they have no tillage. Their horses and sheep live in winter upon what grass they can scrape from under the snow, and upon the moss called *muscus marinus* or sea-vraic, and for want of these on dried fish. The King's revenue is raised in dried flesh and fish, coarse cloth, and brimstone; for which he sends about eight ships every year, who carry them necessaries in exchange for their commodities.

Besides the Danes, some other neighbouring nations trade with the Icelanders for their hides, tallow, butter, whale-bone, oil, dried fish, and sea-horse teeth; which are reckoned equal to ivory.

This island is divided into four quarters; namely, the N. quarter, or Norlendinga Fiordung; the southerly, or Sudlendinga Fiordung; the westerly, or Westlendinga Fiordung; and the easterly, or Ostlendinga Fiordung.

In the northern quarter, which is the largest and best peopled, is Hole or Holar, on the gulph of Skaga, and the see of a Bishop: here is a grammar-school, where youth are taught Latin and Greek, after which they go to Copenhagen to study philosophy and divinity.

In the S. quarter lies the town of Skalholt, the capital of the whole island, and where the chief court of justice is held; and also a Bishop's see. In this division Haner and Keplawic are two commodious and well-frequented harbours.

ICKWORTH, a place in Suffolk, in the former part of which is retained the name of the Icenii. It was once a parish, but is now converted into a park, in which stands the seat of the Earl of Bristol, to whom it gives title of Baron.

In this park are fine plantations of timber, and a sort of white deer with black spots, called harlequins. In Dr. Battley's time a large pot of Roman coins was found here. It lies seven miles from St. Edmund's-Bury.

ICLÉFORD, a part of the Ikening-street, in Hertfordshire, whose name it retains, which at this place passes a rivulet, with a strong ford that wants some reparation.

ICONIUM, the ancient name of the present **COGNI**, the capital of Lycaonia, in Asia.

IDA, now *Monte Giove*, a celebrated mountain of Candia or ancient Crete, an island in the Mediterranean, lying S. of the Archipelago. At present it exhibits nothing but a huge bald-pated eminence, with not a spring nor the least landscape to be seen in it. It breeds a few scrubby horses, some sheep and starveling goats. On it plants cannot live for snow and ice. It takes up the middle of the island; and on whatever side you turn your eyes from one height to another, there is nothing but bottomless quagmires, and deep abysses filled with snow, ever since the reign of King Jupiter the first of that name.

From the top of Mount Ida you discover the sea S. and N. and hence its name, say some, from the Greek *idein*, to see.

In a little hill at the foot of Mount Ida southward is the famous labyrinth, see *Tournefort*, which is a subterraneous passage in the manner of streets, which by a thousand windings, without any regularity, pervade the whole inside of the hill.

Of the same name is also another famous mountain of Phrygia, the N. part of Asia Minor, highly celebrated by the ancient poets, and particularly for the judgment of Paris given there on the beauty of the three goddesses; and determining the prize of the golden apple in favour of Venus, preferably to Juno and Pallas. Upon this mountain, not far from Troy, is neither snow nor ice.

IDANHA À VELHA, or the old **IDANHA**, in Latin *Igedania*, a town of Beira, in Portugal, from which the Episcopal see was translated to Guarda. By some of its ruins, and its still retaining the title of an earldom, it appears to have been a considerable place on the river Pouful; but having been destroyed by the Moors, has not now above half a hundred poor inhabitants. It lies fifty-one miles N. E. of Portalegre. Lat. 39 deg. 55 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. W.

At some distance from this is another town called *Idanha à Nova*, or *New Idanha*, containing 800 inhabitants, about forty miles S. E. from Guarda, and 110 N. E. from Lisbon.

IDLE, a pleasant river of Yorkshire, and on the confines of Nottinghamshire, running by Beauty, which, contrary to the import of its name, is full and quick, though not rapid or unsafe, with a deep channel, bearing lighters and flat-bottomed vessels into the Trent to Stockwith.

IDLESTREY, or **ELSTREE**, a village of Hertfordshire, on the Roman Watling-street, and on the very edge of Middlesex; it is principally noted for its situation near Brockley-hill.

IDRA, a town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden Proper. It stands on the river Elfinam, one of the sources of the Dela or Dalecarlia, which runs into the Silian-lake. This town is 126 miles from Hudwickswald to the W.

IDRIA, a town of Carniola, and circle of Austria, in Germany, very considerable for quicksilver-mines, which were discovered by accident, namely, by water running into a cask; upon emptying of which, this mineral was found at the bottom. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Goritz. Lat. 46 deg. 32 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

IDSTEIN, a town in a lordship of the same name and the Wetteraw, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies fifteen miles N. of Mentz, and subject

to a Prince of the house of Nassau. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

IDUMÆA, anciently **EDOM**, and therefore should be written *Edumæa*; the country of Esau and his posterity, a territory of Arabia Petria, in Asia, lying between Palestine and the Red sea. The Romans, after the reduction of Judæa, made this the sixth district in their division of Syria. The Turks are now in possession of it, though they maintain no government in it, except on the sea-coast, for securing the roads from Egypt to Judea; and where stand some castles or villages. It is at present inhabited by a wild and roving kind of Arabs, rude and unpolished.

Anciently it lay for the most part on the S. of Judah, having part of the Mediterranean on the W. and Arabia Petrea on the E. and S. A great part of it was a dry and sandy soil. On the N. towards Judæa runs a long ridge of mountains, called Mount Scir. These, and their valleys especially, were much more fruitful; but the nearer they draw towards the sea, the more rich they are found to be. They also anciently yielded the balm of Gilead, a plant long since rooted out of all that territory.

JEAN D'ANGELY, St. in Latin *Angeriacum*, or *Fanum St. Johannis Angeriaci*, a city of Lower Sainctonge, in France, on the river Boutonne. Formerly the Dukes of Aquitaine resided in a stately castle here. Philip the August in 1204 established here a mayor and aldermen, whom, with their posterity, he ennobled, for driving out the English. It was populous and well-fortified by the reformed; but Lewis XIII. took it in 1621, and demolished its works: he also deprived the corporation of their privileges, and subjected the inhabitants to pay the taille or poll-tax. Here are several convents, and an abbey founded in 942; whose abbot is Lord of the city. It is still famous for its brandy, and lies forty miles S. E. of Rochelle, and not far from the frontiers of Poitou. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 26 min. W.

JEAN DE LUZ, St. in Latin *Luisum*, or *Fanum Sancti Johannis Luisi*; the Basques call it *Luis* or *Loitzun*, i. e. a boggy place, a town of Soules and Gascony, in France. This is the last place of that kingdom on the side of Spain. It lies at the mouth of the rivulet Ninette, or Urdacury. This was the residence of Cardinal Mazarine: it is separated from the borough of Sibour by a rivulet, over which is a bridge; and the inhabitants of both places have caused the port of Sicoa to be built at their common expense, for the security of their fishing-boats. Just by is the Island of pheasants or of conferences, where the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659 was concluded, as in a neutral place between France and Spain.

St. Jean de Luz lies twelve miles E. of Fontarabia, and fourteen S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 1 deg. 34 min. W.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, St. in Latin *Fanum Sancti Johannis Maurianni*, a city in the county of Maurienne and duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It lies about the middle of a small plain, nearly at an equal distance from Chamoux and Mount Cenis, the river Arche running just by. It is a fair town, but neither walled nor fortified, and the see of a Bishop under Vienne. In its cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are the tombs of several of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. It lies twenty-seven miles S. E. of Chambery. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, St. in Latin *Fanum Sancti Johannis Pedeportensis*, so called from its being at the foot of one of the passes or defiles of the Pyrenean mountains; a town, and formerly the capital, of Lower Navarre, in France. It lies on the river Nive, not far from the frontiers of Spain. It has a citadel upon an eminence, which commands the road hither from that kingdom; and lies twenty-five miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 21 min. N. long. 1 deg. 18 min. W.

JEDBURGH, the capital of the shire of Roxburgh or Teviotdale, in the S. of Scotland, near the confluence of the Tevy and Jed, from the latter it takes its name. No. 57.

It is one among the district of royal boroughs, which with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder, sends one member alternately to the British parliament. It is a pretty large place, well-inhabited and frequented, and is the seat of a presbytery. Here is a good weekly market for corn and cattle: it has likewise annual fairs. Its church and town-house are handsome buildings. It suffered greatly in the troubles of 1715; upon which account, and for promoting its manufactures and public-works, together with clearing the debts of the burgh, it has had the benefit of the two-pennies Scots act, which passed in 1720. It gives title of Lord to the eldest son of the Marquis of Lothian.

In the neighbourhood are the seats of many persons of quality. It lies 25 miles from Berwick, 37 S. of Edinburgh, and 256 N. of London.

JEDDO, now the principal city of all Japan, as being the residence of the Cubos or present Emperor, and that of the petty Kings and nobility for six months in the year. It lies on a bay in the Indian ocean, and on the E. side of the island of Nippon or Japan Proper, and in the province of Musshi.

This city which is of a vast extent, stands in a spacious plain on the river Tonkow, and in the form of a crescent along the bay, which abounds with fish, but is very shallow, and vessels are unloaded lower down from the town. It is not surrounded with walls, but intersected with ramparts planted with trees, not so much for defence or ornament, as to prevent the spreading of conflagrations which frequently happen here. On the side of the castle however, the ramparts are shut up with strong gates. Through it runs the large river above-mentioned, from the W. into the haven by five different streams, over each of which is a stately bridge. From the finest and largest of these, called Nephonbas, the distances of places in the whole empire are computed.

The city is so crowded with inhabitants, that their numbers cannot be reckoned; for the Japanese themselves say, that it is twenty one miles in length, fifteen in breadth, and near sixty in circuit. It is not regularly built, excepting in those parts which were demolished by a terrible earthquake in the year 1703, which shook the whole island, destroyed the greatest part of the city and palace, and buried near 200,000 inhabitants under its ruins: since which the streets have been built more uniform, and the temples, palaces, &c. more beautiful. The private houses are mostly low, and made of deal covered over with clay, but extremely neat within.

The imperial palace is magnificent beyond all description, surrounded with three high walls and as many deep ditches, with large plains between each, and eight or nine stately gates opposite to each other diagonally. In the centre of all are the imperial apartments magnificently furnished, and adorned with gardens, groves, water-works, &c. in the most exquisite manner; the ceilings are plated with gold and silver, curiously raised and enriched with a great variety of gems. The tapestries are of the richest silk, flowered with gold and silver, pearl, &c. The buildings are nine stories high, terminating in pyramids; with large dolphins over them plated with gold. In the hall is a throne of massy gold, enriched with invaluable gems. The roof of it also plated with gold and richly enamelled, is supported by noble pillars finely gilt. Round the Emperor's palace are those for his relations, chief counsellors, petty Kings, &c. In short, the whole palace and gardens belonging to the Emperor in the middle of the city, are five miles in circuit.

Among the magnificent temples here that of Amida is wholly covered with gold; and an equestrian statue of that deity upon an altar, is plated over with the same metal.

The city is governed alternately by two principal officers chosen every year, with subordinate ones under them over the respective wards, which are again subdivided into streets, the principal of which is above fifty paces wide, and running in the middle of the town

J E N

from one end to the other, has not only the finest houses and shops, but is prodigiously crowded in the day-time.

The city is extremely well furnished with provisions, and water from the river, with canals to every part of the town, and several bridges over them, besides the five already mentioned. Jeddo lies 315 miles N. E. of Saccal. Lat. 35 deg. 39 min. N. long. 141 deg. 27 min. E.

JEKYL SUND, a road in the mouth of the Alatomaha river, and near the island of St. Simon, in Georgia, in North America, where a strong battery is erected for its defence, and ten or twelve forty-gun ships may ride with safety in it.

JEMTIA, or **JEMTLAND**, a province of Sweden Proper, about twenty-six miles in length, and twenty-four in breadth. It is nearly circular, and bounded to the N. by Angermannia, to the E. by Medelpadia, to the S. by Helfinglandia, and to the W. by Norway; where is a chain of mountains covered with snow. This province is watered by two considerable rivers; namely, the Judal, forming in the middle of this province a large lake, which runs into Medelpadia; and the Hamerdal, which runs from N. W. to S. E. and enters into Angermannia. In it are only a few villages and hamlets, the most considerable of which is the fortress of Refund.

JENA, a handsome town in the duchy of Saxe Eifenach, or Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Sala, over which is a stone bridge. Here is a flourishing university, and one of the most considerable in the empire, as having bred many eminent men, particularly J. Lippius, and a celebrated library. The town is well-fortified with walls and towers; standing in a pleasant vale, in which grows plenty of vines. It is subject to the Duke of Saxe Eifenach, or Weimar, fourteen miles from Thuringia. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 11 deg. 56 min. E.

JENDA, a considerable inland lake of Finland, in Sweden.

JENGAPORE, or **JENUPAR**, one of the midland provinces of Indostan or Mogul Empire, in Asia. It is bounded to the S. by the Hendowns, to the N. by Penjah and part of that province, to the E. by Deli, and to the W. by Multan. It is 270 miles E. and W. and 125 where broadest, N. and S. Here the river Chaoul or Shoul, has its spring, and runs through it into the Indus.

JENISAI, or **JENISKOI**, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, running through Siberia, from S. to N. and parallel to the Oby: has its source likewise from several lakes near the mountains S. of Siberia, and from hence to its mouth is 1600 English miles. It consists of the united streams of the two rivers Ulu-kem and Bri-kem: after which junction, it runs almost in a course nearly N. and in lat. 70 deg. forms a large lake or bay, containing several islands: after which it falls into the Frozen ocean E. of the Oby. In this long course it receives several rivers and smaller streams, is generally rapid, and has a rocky and sandy bottom, with several water-falls: it is navigable from its mouth for some distance above Abakan. In spring it overflows its banks towards its issue. Of the same name is a town, where the river is 1500 paces over; whence its breadth downwards near the sea may be conjectured, after swallowing up several other large rivers. The north-side of the mouth of this river has not yet been discovered by the Russians, partly on account of the extremity of the cold, and partly for fear of the savage Samojees.

This town is a large and well-peopled place, on the banks of the river of the same name, is said to be well-supplied with provisions, if we may credit that, though the same account says, that the climate is so excessive cold, that scarcely any thing will grow in it. The jurisdiction of the town extends over a long territory of the Heathen Tongusi, who have villages along the river and parts adjacent, and pay the Czar a tribute of furs. The town is bounded all along upon one side with high mountains, and the other side is mostly a level country, overflowed in spring by the river.

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JENIZZAR, in Latin *Jenizzaria*, a small town in Macedonia and Turkey in Europe, not far from the ruins of ancient Pella. It stands on the gulph of Salonichi, twenty-five miles from the city of that name to the W.

JENKÖPING, a staple town of Smaland, in East-Gothland, in Sweden. It stands on the western bank of the south-point of the Vetter lake, between that and the lakes Munck and Rock. It has neither walls nor ditches, but defended by a citadel, surrounded with ramparts, which has been several times demolished and repaired. At last it was destroyed by a fire, together with the arsenal, in 1737. Its situation on the above-mentioned lakes affords it some trade. It lies about sixty miles from Calmar to the N. W. and ninety-five S. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 57 deg. 41 min. N. long. 14 deg. 42 min. E.

JENO, or **GENO**, a town of Upper Hungary. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Great Waradan, and fifty-two N. E. of Segedin. Lat. 46 deg. 56 min. N. long. 21 deg. 52 min. E.

JERBY, or **IREBY**, thought to be the Arbeia of the ancients, a considerable market-town of Cumberland, near the head of the river Ellen, consisting of two manors; namely, the High and the Low, the latter being frequently called Market Ireby, from its having a weekly market, which is kept on Thursday; but the other has none. It has also two annual fairs, February 24, and September 21, for horses and horned cattle. It lies four miles from Wigton, and about 290 from London. This place gives name to a Baronet family.

JERICHO, once a large, populous, and royal city of Judaea, in Asiatic Turkey. It lies in a wide and fertile plain. It was the first city Joshua took after crossing the Jordan, from which it lay six miles W. Here Herod had a magnificent palace, where he caused the High-priest Aristobulus to be smothered in a bath. Our blessed Saviour often visited it, and here he was nobly entertained by Zaccheus. Among the great variety of trees and plants, that grew in the plains of Jericho, the rose called by its name has been often celebrated both by the ancient and modern travellers: also the famous balm-tree was produced in this neighbourhood. Jericho, as most of the places in Palestine, is now greatly reduced from its former splendor. It lies twenty-three miles almost E. from Jerusalem.

Of the same name is a town on the north side of Long-island, in New-York, in North America.

JERNE, the country, contiguous to which is *Glacialis Ierne*, a river issuing from Lochierne, in Perthshire, and the north of Scotland; which runs thro' a valley, hence called Strathiern: as there is further north a river and country of the same name, in Invernesshire, not far from the town of Inverness, which the natives call Strathern. Locherne is one of the inland lakes in Scotland, which is said never to freeze.

This also is the name given to Ireland, by the natives and Scots Highlanders.

JERSEY, one of the islands and old remains of the duchy of Normandy, in France, belonging ever since the conquest to the English crown. It lies in the English channel, pretty near the coast of France. This, with the other isles of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, from being members of the bishopric of Coutance, in Normandy, were transferred from that diocese to Winchester by the Pope's Bull in 1499, and further annexed to the latter see by Queen Elizabeth: and consequently may be reckoned a part of Hampshire. They lie in the great bay called Mount St. Michael's, between Cape La Hogue in Normandy, and Cape Frebelle in Bretagne. Jersey, in the time of the Romans, was called *Cæsarea*, probably from the Dictator, in confirmation of which the name of one of its present forts is Le Fort de Cæsar; and in the north of the island at Rosel is an entrenchment retaining the appellation of La petite Cæsaree. That the Romans were here, is evident from an ancient camp near the manor of Dilament, and from several of their coins found in different parts of the island. The modern name is only a corruption of the old one; as *Jer* for Cæsar, and *ey*, an island, or Cæsar's island. Augia was a name of still earlier date than that given by the Romans.

Jersey

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Jersey lies in lat. 49 deg. 7 min. N. and long. 2 deg. 26 min. W. from the Meridian of London; eighteen miles W. of Normandy, and eighty-four S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is not above twelve English miles in length; and its greatest breadth at each extremity is but between six and seven; being about thirty in circuit: it is defended by rocks and quicksands; but these prove dangerous to its navigation. The north-side, by reason of its cliffs, which are forty or fifty fathoms perpendicular from the sea, is difficult of access that way; but the south-side is much lower, and almost level with the water. In the west part of the island is a large tract once cultivated, but now rendered barren by the west wind continually throwing up of sand from the bottom to the top of the highest cliffs. The upper lands are diversified by gritty and gravelly, stony and rocky, fine and sweet mould; the lower parts by a soil deep, heavy, and rich. The mid-land is something mountainous, and full of all sorts of trees, hedge-rows, and orchards, abounding with apples. The valleys are well-watered with brooks, which drive several corn and fulling-mills. Here they have plenty of cattle and sheep; small indeed, but their wool is fine, and their flesh is sweet. The horses are good for draught, but few of them fit for the fiddle. The only wild game here is hares and rabbits. The island produces roots and herbs, but not corn enough for the inhabitants, who have it either from England or France, and sometimes for cheapness, they send to fetch it from Dantzic; the woollen manufactory of stockings, caps, &c. and the culture of cyder, together with the increase of inclosures and highways, taking them off the tillage of the land. The fields here are inclosed with large mounds of earth, from six to eight or ten feet high; proportionally thick and solid, planted with quicksets, trees, and many of them faced with stone.

The sea-weed called *vraic*, as it is also in Scotland, (alga or fucus marinus) growing plentifully on the rocks round the island, serves them both for fuel, and is the common manure used on their land. In some years they have reckoned to make 24,000 hogheads of cyder; but being very fond of it themselves, they export but little. French wine and brandy being very cheap, it is not worth their while to set up malting and brewing. The whole island being one entire rock, hardly a house even on the highest hill, but has some spring near it: and here is one impregnated with a purging mineral. Their butter is very good, and honey incomparable. They have here abundance of sea-fowl, also so-called geese or barnacles. This island abounds with fish; besides such as are common in England, they have several peculiar species.

The climate of Jersey is in general salubrious: tho', as luxury among the inhabitants has gained ground, diseases unknown to former ages have been its constant attendants; but the temperate live to a great age, tho' sometimes the ague attacks them. The tides here are rapid and strong; and by reason of the vast chain of rocks round the island, the waters is at no time still, as in the rest of the English channel. The cold is not so violent in Jersey as in other places of the same latitude, it being tempered by breezes almost continually blowing from the sea: but subject to storms by westerly winds. This island is extremely well-situated for trade in time of peace, and for annoying the French by their privateers in time of war. The inhabitants, who are computed to be about 20,000, are principally descendants from French ancestors, with some mixture of English: and several French Protestants have at different times fled hither; particularly in the years 1748 and 1750, many families from Lower Normandy, were received into this island. French is the language both of the pulpit and the bar: and though it is not spoken with the same purity as in Paris, yet it is not so barbarous as in the southern provinces of that kingdom: however, with something of the old French still retained, at least among the common people; who also have a good smattering of English, from the intercourse of the soldiers in the garrison of St. Helier, in the church of which town prayers are alternately read in French and English. They are governed by the Norman laws, the courts

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of judicature in England having no jurisdiction over them.

The whole island is divided into twelve parishes; so laid out, that all have a communication more or less with the sea: and these are, Trinity's, St. John's, and St. Mary's, in the North; St. Laurence's, St. Helier's and St. Saviour's, in the South; St. Owen's, St. Peter's, and St. Breland's, in the West; St. Clement's, Gronvillia, and St. Martin's, in the East. And these are subdivided into fifty-two vintaines, so called from the number of twenty houses, which each formerly contained; just as ten houses in England anciently made a tithing. These vintaines are called *cueillettes*, only in the parish of St. Owen. The principal town in Jersey is St. Helier or St. Hillary, containing about 400 houses, disposed into divers wide and well-paved streets; with a market, or rather fair every Saturday. The number of inhabitants, exclusive of those in the out-vintaines, is supposed to amount to 2000; being shop-keepers, artificers, and retailers of liquor; and scarcely any thing wanting for the uses either of necessity or conveniency. Here is a good harbour, and a castle to defend it. The buildings in Jersey are all of stone, and the common sort rag-stone: that on Mount Mado, of a reddish white colour, may be wrought to the polish of marble. Their churches and finest edifices are covered with blue slate, and the ordinary dwellings thatched with long wheat-straw. Their principal trade is that to Newfoundland, whither, particularly in the year 1732, they sent twenty-seven ships, thence to proceed to the Mediterranean in order to dispose of their fish. Another branch of trade is knit-hose stockings and caps, &c. sold at St. Helier to the merchants; and many thousand pairs of the former are made weekly in the island.

The chief officer, who represents the King's person, is the governor. On the island are five well-disciplined regiments of militia. The civil government is administered by a bailey, assisted with twelve jurats. This island underwent several revolutions, and its inhabitants behaved very valiantly in defence of King Charles I. and his son King Charles II. till obliged at last to submit to the irresistible power of the parliament; but by a capitulation equally advantageous and honourable. The mace born before the bailey has the following inscription, *Tali baud omnes dignatur honore, i. e.* not all are with such honour graced. This was granted by King Charles II. to Sir Phillip and Sir George de Carteret, for their loyalty to King Charles I. and his Majesty, the latter having twice met with shelter in Jersey, when excluded from the rest of his dominions; and thence forward to be borne before the bailiffs of this island.

St. Magloire, the Apostle of Jersey, lies buried in a little chapel near a free-school in St. Helier. And the island gives title of Earl to a branch of the Villier's family.

Here are several Druidical monuments, which are flat rag-stones of vast weight, raised three or four feet from the ground, and sustained by others of less bulk: the natives call them *poquelays*: and besides these are some monuments of Popish superstition.

JERSEY, New, so called from the last-mentioned island of the same name in the British channel, of which Sir George de Carteret was one of the original proprietors: a province of North America, belonging to the crown of Great Britain. It is bounded by a line drawn from Delaware river to Hudson's river, in lat. 41 deg. 4 min. N. which divides it from New York on the N. it has the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and the Delaware bay and river divide it from Pennsylvania on the W. It lies between lat. 39 and 41 deg. N. and between long. 74 and 76 deg. W. being about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and 100 in breadth from E. to W. The whole is divided into two parts; East Jersey, or that part which borders on New York, and West Jersey, or that which borders on Pennsylvania: though both now form but one royal government, of which the King appoints the governor and council; and the freemen of the province chuse the members of the assembly or representative body of the commons. Sometimes the governor of New York is also governor

of New Jersey, but by distinct commissions: the principal towns in it are, Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town.

East Jersey, the largest and most populous division, is in some places much indented by West Jersey; and is subdivided into Monmouth county on the S. of Raritan river, Middlesex and Essex counties on the N. of it, and Bergen county on Hudson's river.

West Jersey has not so many towns, nor is it so well-planted as East Jersey; yet on account of its navigable creeks, it is as commodious for trade as the other: for they lie at a convenient distance, and some of them run up a pretty way inland. Here is no county except Cape-May county; being a tract of land between Cape-May, near its most easterly point at the mouth of Delaware bay, and Little-Egg harbour, dividing the two Jersey's.

On this neck of land are several straggling houses, the principal of which is Cox-hall. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen, there being a whale-fishery on both shores of the mouth of Delaware bay. From Maurice-river, the next stream to Cape-May, Delaware bay and river water all the S. E. and S. and S. W. parts of West Jersey. The plantations, some of which are so close, that they are called a town, lie along on that bay and river, and most of them on creeks.

Maurice river, betwixt Cape-May and Cohanzy river, is the largest in all the country; and the latter of these, though a small river, is deep and navigable for small-craft, and has a town of the same name, ten or twelve miles up the river, where dwell about eighty families.

The climate of both the Jersey's is somewhat warmer than that of New England or New York, by lying more to the S. Their produce is all sort of grain, with horses, black cattle, hogs, furs, skins, and pipe-staves. To the English islands in the West Indies they export bread, corn, flour, beef, pork, and fish; for which they receive rum, sugar, &c. in return. They also export tobacco, furs, skins, and other productions, to England. The New York and Jersey shipping also often take whales, the oil and bone of which are likewise sent to England; besides pitch and tar, &c.

The inhabitants are computed at about 16,000 English, men, women, and children; of whom, about 3000 are men able to bear arms. The number of Indians are but small. The increase of its trade and produce may be judged from the negroes here, who are more than ten times as many as they were forty years ago.

JERUSALEM, anciently *Salem* and *Jebus*; among the Greeks and Latins it was known by the name of *Solyma* and *Heresolyma*, the capital of Judæa or Palestine, in Asia. It was a very famous city while the Jews inhabited the country; and in its most flourishing state, it consisted of four parts, each being inclosed within its own walls; namely, 1. The Old city, which stood on Mount Zion, where King David built a palace. 2. The Lower city, styled also the Daughter of Zion, as being built after it; where King Solomon's palace stood, also Herod's theatre and amphitheatre, the latter capable of containing 80,000 persons. 3. The New city, mostly inhabited by tradesmen and numbers of merchants. And 4. Mount Moriah, where Solomon's magnificent temple stood. But all this glory has long since been laid in the dust, in exact conformity to our Saviour's prophecy, particularly with regard to the latter, "that one stone of it should not be left upon another."

It lies thirty-five miles E. of the Levant sea, and and ninety-four S. of Damascus; and stands on a high rock, the ascents to which, on all sides, are exceeding steep, except that on the N. and surrounded with a deep valley encompassed with hills.

At present the city is three miles in circuit, and has changed its situation considerably: for Mount Calvary which was formerly without the city, is now in the middle of it; and Mount Zion, which stood near the centre, is now without the walls: these, together with the for-

tifications, seem pretty antique, though the private buildings are but mean and thin of inhabitants. The resort of pilgrims to this place is the only thing which at present renders it considerable; and the furnishing these with provisions and lodgings is the principal business of the place.

For the protecting of the pilgrims against the depredations of the Arabs, and receiving the tribute exacted from them, a Turkish Basha, with a guard of janizaries always reside here.

Upon Mount Calvary stands the church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly visit, being a very stately structure, in which almost every Christian nation has a chapel. Over the middle of it is an open cupola at which the light is received; and directly under it is the holy sepulchre. In this church also are consecrated about twelve or thirteen places on account of some actions done in them relating to the death and resurrection of our Saviour. And annually on Good Friday our Lord's passion is solemnized in this church, and the several parts of it acted. Here also is still to be seen the miraculous cleft of the rock, made by the earthquake, when our Saviour gave up the ghost. Jerusalem lies in lat. 31 deg. 46 min. N. long. 32 deg. 31 min. E.

JESI, anciently *Æsis*, an old city of the marquisate of Ancona and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It lies on the river Esino, and is the see of a Bishop, twenty-six miles W. of Ancona, and five from Osimo. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. W.

JESSELMERE, one of the western provinces of Indostan and East Indies, in Asia. It is subject to the Mogul, and bounded on the N. by the Hindowns country, on the W. by Tatta, on the E. by Bando, and on the S. by Soret and part of Guzurate. It lies between lat. 25 and 28 deg. N. extending about 310 miles N. E. and S. W. and 251 E. and W. The N. E. part of it are mountains; but the S. is watered by the river Padder; and the greatest part of it produces plenty of corn and cattle, especially sheep.

JESSELMERE, or **GISLEMEER**, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name. It stands very delightfully on the N. part: and though inland, has a brisk trade for indigo, cotton, and woollen cloths. It is also defended by a strong castle; and lies 352 miles N. of Surat. Lat. 27 deg. 21 min. N. long. 73 deg. 34 min. E.

JESSO, or **YEDSO**, a country of Asia, lying N. of Japan, which is thought to extend N. E. as far as the continent of America. But hitherto the country and people who inhabit it are little known.

JESUAL, or **JESUAT**, a province in the eastern division of Indostan, in Asia. It is bounded on the W. by Patna, on the N. and E. by Udesia and the kingdom of Afem, and on the S. by Mevat (others say Bengal). It is commonly reckoned a subdivision of Bengal, and subject to the great Mogul. It extends 300 miles from N. E. to S. W. and 180 from N. to S. It lies on both sides the river Gundrunk.

JETHOW, a small island, not far from Sarke, in the English channel, which is about half a mile over every way; and inhabited by nothing but rabbits.

JEVER, a town of Embden or East Friesland, in Westphalia, in Germany. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Embden. Lat. 53 deg. 48 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. E.

JEWERIES, or **CUMILIRIES**, a groupe of small isles on the Tunese coasts, in Africa; it is Ptolemy's *Cercina*, pretty near the mainland.

JEZREEL, a very rich valley of the tribe of Issachar, in Palestine and Turkey in Asia. It was formerly famed as the scene of many battles.

JEZREEL, the royal seat of King Ahab, in the tribe of Issachar, in Palestine and Turkey in Asia. It stood on the W. foot of Mount Gilboah, near the frontiers of Manasseh; and infamous for the compliance of its governors with Jezebel's orders, in causing Naboth to be put to death, and for her dismal catastrophe.

IGLAU, a pretty large, strong, and well-built town, in the marquisate of Moravia, in Germany. It lies on a river of

of the same name, and on the frontier of Bohemia, in the road to Hungary; and therefore much frequented. In the Hussite war this place obstinately adhered to the Popish side, but was the first town of Moravia subject to Bohemia, which received the Augsburg confession. In 1645 it surrendered to the Swedes, who, to render it the more tenable, burnt down its large suburbs, and defended it for a whole year against all the Emperor's forces, and even repulsed them. At other times, it was alternately taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia and Germany.

Its principal trade is in beer, and coarse woollen cloth manufactured here. In this town is a Jesuits college handsomely endowed by the Emperor Ferdinand II. and a gymnasium also, together with a Dominican and Franciscan monastery, all worth seeing. It lies seventy-two miles S. W. of Olmutz, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 15 deg. 21 min. E.

IGLESIAS, or **VILLA D'IGLESIAS**, i. e. Church-town, the see of a Bishop under Cagliari, on the southern extremity of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy, and on the western coast, upon a gulph of its own name. It rose out of the ruins of Sylici, the capital of the Sycitani, from whence the bishopric was translated hither in 1504. It lies opposite to the little island of St. Pietro, about twenty-four miles S. of Oristagni, and forty N. W. of Cagliari. Lat. 39 deg. 25 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

IHOR, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Malacca and the East Indies, in Asia. It lies near the S. cape of the further peninsula of India, and about eleven miles S. E. of Malacca, and is subject to the Dutch. Lat. 3 deg. 22 min. N. long. 104 deg. 1 min. E.

JIGAT, a sea-port of Cambya, a kingdom in the S. division of Indostan, in Asia. It lies on a point of lowland of its own name. Here a governor of the Mogul resides. It shews four or five tall steeples when viewed from the sea; but is a place of little trade, and consequently little known.

JIGERI, or **JIGEL**, a province of Algiers, in Africa. It is a large territory, extending itself to the frontiers of Numidia, and along the sea-coasts. It has Bona on the E. Conquo and Algiers on the W. and Labez on the S. It is mostly dry, barren, and mountainous; yielding nothing but a little barley, flax, hemp, and a few nuts. It has no walled towns, but its capital of the same name; the rest are adowars or villages, inhabited by a fierce people, who make slaves of all that fall into their hands without distinction, especially since the expedition of the French in 1660, in which those who were not cut off, were carried into servitude. Here is a ridge of mountains between twenty-five and thirty miles long, called Auraz by Procopius, and inhabited by a breed of Arabs called Cabeltezen, who are fierce, cruel, and mischievous; and can retire into the most craggy parts, whither no body can pursue them.

This province, with several more, the famed pyrate Barbarossa conquered for the King of Algiers in 1514: but the inhabitants, like the coasters even in more civilized countries, as one would expect, spare no wrecks at sea, whether friends or foes; only if the crew be Mahometans they give them some small viaticum to bring them on in their way home; and even the Dey can save nothing to the owners by any other means than a friendly composition. The town of Jigeri stands on the sea-coast, defended by a castle or fortress, which is almost inaccessible, and commands all the country. It is upon a narrow slip of land jutting into the sea, and forming two commodious harbours; one on the E. side, and the other on the W. In the town are about 200 houses, inhabited by such as live on the wrecks of ships. It lies forty leagues E. of Algiers, and in lat. 36 deg. 55 min. N. long. 6 deg. 35 min. E.

IKENILD-STREET, an old Roman way, which passes through the town of Alchester in Worcester-shire, and not far from Stratford.

IKENING-STREET, leading from Dunstable to Royston, in Hertfordshire, appears at Baldock only like a No. LVIII. Vol. II.

little field-way. Between it and Icleford, which latter retains part of the name, it goes through an entrenchment, consisting of the remains of a British town, now called Wilbury-hill.

ILA, or **ISLA**, one of the Hebrides, and the furthest of all the western isles of Scotland, and even of all Great Britain. It lies in Argyleshire, is twenty-four miles long, and from eight to eighteen in breadth, about a mile from the Isle of Jura, which lies to the northward of it. It abounds with corn, cattle, and deer; has several rivers on every side, and fresh water lakes well-flored with salmon and other fish; and in several of these loughs are islands with forts now in ruins. That in the middle of Ila, called Lough-Finluggan, three miles in circuit, which has abundance of salmon, bull-trouts, and eels, empties itself by an outlet called Laggan, into the sea: and in an island here was the royal seat of the famous Macdonald of the Isles, whose vassals had him crowned and anointed King of Scotland by the Bishop of Argyle, assisted by seven priests, in the presence of the heads of the tribes, in the isles, and on the continent. The ruins of his palace, and the offices for his court and guards, which are still to be seen, shew this to have been a spacious structure. Mr. Martin was informed, that one Briow of Ila, a famous judge, as the word *Briow* imports, was, according to his own desire, buried standing at the brink of the above-mentioned river Laggan, with a trout-spear in his hand.

Among the many caves in Ila, one is large enough to hold 200 men, and seems divided into chambers. Here is a medicinal well much resorted to by the natives for all kinds of diseases, and near it is a chapel for the devotion of such as come to drink the waters. The E. and N. sides of Ila are full of heaths and hills. The S. W. and W. are pretty well cultivated.

In a road between Kilrow on the W. and Port Escock on the E. being a tract of about six miles, well-inhabited, there are 1000 hillocks, all abounding with lime-stone: among these there is a lead-mine with a mixture of silver in it. In the whole island are four churches, besides two chapels; and the inhabitants are all Protestants. As it lies lower, and consequently more marshy, than the isle of Jura, it is not so healthy. It gave title of Earl to the present Archibald Duke of Argyle, before the demise of his late brother John; though the property of the island belonged to Mr. Campbell of Cathell in Inverness-shire in Scotland, and Stackpool in Pembroke-shire, in South Wales: but a few years ago the latter sold it to the Earl of Ila.

In Lochnadawl bay, which is eight miles long, and two broad, on the S. side of the island, there is a good harbour; and on Lough-Gruyard bay, which is four miles and a half long, and two and a half broad, on the W. side, there are several islands at its mouth. Upon the coast are great numbers of little islands, some of which are inhabited. One of these, called Oversea, on the S. side, near the mouth of Lochnadawl, is remarkable for a firth between it and Ila, which is not navigable but at certain hours, by reason of very swift and adverse tides.

ILANTZ, a community, with a town of the same name, in the Upper or Grey league of the Grisons, in Switzerland, upon the Rhine. Here in its turn meet the assemblies of the three leagues, as do those of the Grison league in particular often; and near it are the ruins of three old castles, of which there are many more all over the country. It lies fifteen miles S. W. of Char.

ILCHESTER, a parliament-borough of Somersetshire. See **IVELCHESTER**.

ILCUSSIA, or **ILCUSIC**, a royal town in the palatinate of Cracow, in Poland. It is noted for mines of silver and lead in its neighbourhood, and for having the best bread and beef in all the kingdom. It is surrounded with a brick wall, and the houses in it are mostly of the same materials. The citizens are very luxurious, and equally devout.

ILDEFONSO, a palace belonging to the King of Spain, six miles from Madrid, to which the late King Philip V. had retired for the short time that he had abdicated the throne, in the year 1724.

ILFARCOMB, or **ALFRINCOMB**, a populous and trading place, especially in herrings. It lies in Devonshire, on the Bristol channel. It is particularly noted for the constant lights it maintains for the direction of sailors, for the conveniency of building and repairing ships here, as also for the shelter it affords vessels from Ireland in bad weather, when it is very dangerous for them to run into the mouth of the Taw called Barnstable-water: for which reason the merchants of Barnstable do great part of their business at this port. The harbour, with its quay or pier, 850 feet long, and forty high, the warp-house, light-house, pilot boats, Taw boats, &c. had all gone to decay through length of time and the violence of the sea; but an act of parliament passed in 1731, for repairing and enlarging the harbour and piers, &c. so as to be now a convenient port.

The town consists principally of one street; but the houses are scattered, and is almost a mile in length from the church to the harbour. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, &c. lies 8 miles from Barnstable, 40 from Exeter, and 179 from London.

ILHEOS, or **RIO DE ILHEOS**, a captainric of Brazil, in South America. It is so called from the several islands lying before its main bay, upon one of which is its capital of the same name. It is separated from Bahia to the N. by the river Serinhaim; on the S. from Porto Seguro by that called Rio Grande, having the Atlantic ocean to the E. and the Vaymores and Quirigues, two barbarous and unconquered nations, to the W. Some other rivers cross it from W. to E. particularly Rio des Contas, dos Ilheos, de Duna and Justia. It is subject to Portugal.

ILHEOS, the capital of the last-mentioned province, of the same name. Here the Jesuits have a college, and teach the Portuguese youth, and such of the savages as will hear them. The other inhabitants are chiefly employed in cultivating their plantations, and conveying their produce by sea to Pernambuco and other provinces. About seven leagues W. of it is a fresh-water lake, about three leagues long, and near as many in breadth, with fifteen fathom water, out of which issues a river that flows into the ocean; but its mouth is so narrow that boats can hardly squeeze through it into the lake. The fish here is plentiful and very good, particularly that called manatis, some of which weigh from twenty to thirty pounds weight; it likewise breeds a large kind of tuberones: but the worst of all its productions is the crocodile, which preys upon the rest, both in and out of the water. It lies thirty leagues N. E. from Porto Seguro, and about the same distance S. W. from the bay of All-saints. Lat. 15 deg. 40 min. S. long. 34 deg. 28 min. W.

ILL, anciently **ELL**, a considerable river of Alsace, in Germany. It rises in the village of Winckell, in the Sundgaw, near Basil in Switzerland, at a league distance from Ferette; it runs through the whole province of Alsace lengthwise, when, after receiving several smaller streams, it passes by Colmar and Schlechtstadt, from which it begins to be navigable, but not by large vessels, as having several islands in its channel. This river then falls into the Bruch at Strasburg; after which they both run into the Rhine below Wantzenau, and about a league from Strasburg-bridge. The overflowing of the Ill does almost as much harm as that of the Rhine.

ILLENOIS Lake, a large collection of inland waters in Canada, North America. It lies between lat. 41 and 46 deg. N. and between long. 89 and 94 deg. W. having a communication by a narrow channel with Huron lake. The people, who live near the lake and river of that name, which latter issues from Dauphin lake, and after a course of about 200 leagues, exclusive of its windings, falls at length into the great river Mississippi, call it Albini, signifying a man grown up, with which title they compliment their own nation above all their neighbours. These live in villages at a great distance from one another, upon the marshy plains on both sides of the river Illenois, beyond which are large woods and sloping hills, covered with a delightful verdure for at least nine months in the year; whilst its current, which is mostly S. W. is so smooth and agreeable, that vessels of a considerable burthen may sail up and

down upon it with ease and safety, during a course of 120 leagues, before it falls into the Mississippi. The land on each side yield such plenty of pasture, that they are covered with herds of large and small cattle; as well as goats, deer, and other beasts of the wilder kind. The river itself swarms with water-fowl, such as swans, geese, cranes, ducks, &c. all which thrive vastly by the vast quantities of wild oats that grow along its banks, and on the adjacent plains.

The villages are large, and the huts neatly built, of an oblong form, and covered with mats, so well interwoven as to be proof against all weathers. Every hut has five or six fire-places, each of which serves two or three families, who all live harmoniously together. The largest of these villages contain between 4 and 500 huts; one of these, called Post Dalamia, M. Salle, who was there in 1679, found quite abandoned, the carpentry being ordinary, but the matting of the inside neat enough; and under them were repositories for their Indian wheat, which is commonly laid up after harvest; that, with some roots and the flesh of the game they kill in the woods, being their principal food.

In their temper and manners they are quite opposite to the Iroquois; and, instead of their brutal fierceness, put on an affable behaviour, cajoling those they are in friendship with, but withal are very cunning, quick-fighted and resentful. They are tall, stout, well-shaped, but tawny, and extremely nimble and alert at most bodily exercises, being very fond of hunting. They allow themselves more wives than one. Their nation does not only spread itself along the river of their own name, but likewise a good way southwards on each side of the Mississippi; and many of them are said to have been converted and greatly civilized by the French missionaries. They are indeed found to be very amicable with that nation, as protecting them from the Iroquois and Onongamis. Though Charlevoix assures us, that the Illenois he saw, are no less savage than the Iroquois, yet the same horrid cruelties against their prisoners, and, from their manners and language, concludes them to be of the same extraction with the ferocious Miamis.

These are intermingled with them along the Illenois, especially above La Fourche, or the Fork, the confluence of that river, which is still but small; and that of Pisticoni, which is by much larger and deeper, and falls from the country of the Matcoatis. A league below the junction of these, and on the right-side, stands the round high rock, with a flat top, on which stands the village of Fort Miamis: and about another league below, upon the left-side, is another, simply called the *Rock*; which by the pallisades still standing, appears to have been a fort of retrenchment. At the foot of this rock is an island in the middle of the river, surrounded with a number of others, all very pleasant and fertile, upon which stands a village, where one of their chiefs resides. None of these nations have either courage or conduct in their skirmishes, the fiercest of which consist only of a furious onset, accompanied with dreadful shouts, and in which if once put to route, all is irrecoverably lost. Their principal talent is in ambuscades, in which they will patiently wait eight or nine days for the sake of killing and stripping an enemy or passenger, or take him prisoner.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Tirol, whence it runs N. through Suabia, by Kempton, Meniungen and Kirchberg, then falls into the Danube at Ulm.

ILLINISA, a mountain in the Cordillera of the Andes, South America, and five leagues to the W. of Catapaxi-mountain. Its summit is bifid, and continually covered with snow. From it several rivulets derive their source: of which those flowing from the northern declivity persist in that direction; as those from the southern side run likewise southward. The latter pay their tribute to the Atlantic ocean through the large river of the Amazons, while the former discharge themselves into the South-sea by the river of Emeralds.

ILLOCK, the capital of Sirmia, a province of Sclavonia, in Hungary, with a castle upon a high hill. It lies near the Danube, about ten miles N. W. of Carlowitz, and fifty-six N. W. of Belgrade. Uladislav took it in 1494, and

and Solyman Emperor of the Turks retook it in 1526. It fell afterwards into the hands of the Austrians, to whom it is still subject. Lat. 45 deg. 57 min. N. long. 20 deg. 46 min. E.

ILLUSE, a town of Orixa, a province of Bengal, in the East Indies, in Asia. It stands three miles E. of Ganjam, at the end of the ridge of mountains dividing this province from Golconda. These terminate within pistol-shot of the sea, where centinels are said to be posted, in order to demand the poll-tax for every passenger coming in or going out of this province. The south part of Orixa is called Talengand.

ILMEN Sea, a lake of Great Novogorod in Russia, from which the river Wolchow issues, and by means of it has a communication with the Ladoga-lake.

ILMINSTER, or **ILMISTFR**, a market-town in Somersetshire. Its parish is five miles long, in which a pretty considerable woollen manufacture is carried on, and has a very good church, as its name seems to import. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on August 26 and 27, for bullocks, horses, pigs, sheep, and cheese. It lies 7 miles from Taunton, 26 from Wells city, and 138 from London.

ILMSTADT, a famous rich monastery of Augustines, founded anno 1075, in the very heart of the Wetteraw in Germany, and the best soil in the country. During the civil wars of Germany, it was for some time the head-quarters of the Imperialists and Bavarians.

ILTEN, one of the towns in the duchy of Lunenburg-Zell, and electorate in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

ILLYRICUM, or **ILLYRIA**, in a large acceptation includes almost the whole Roman provinces in the east part of Europe. It is subdivided into the western and eastern: to the former belong Dalmatia, the three Pannonias, Savia, Noricum Mediterraneum, and Ripense: to the latter, namely, the eastern division, belong Macedonia, Achaia, Thessaly, Epirus and Crete, Dacia Ripensis and Mediterranea, Mæsia prima, Dardania and Prevalitana. Turkish Illyricum extends from Sclavonia to Romania and Bulgaria, between Croatia, and the Danube.

ILS, a river, whose source is in the mountains of Bohemia, a kingdom of Germany; which after running S. falls into the Danube at Passau.

ILSLEY, *Esst*, a market-town of Berkshire, twelve miles from Reading, and fifty-one from London. Here is kept an annual fair on August 6 for sheep and lambs.

ILZA, a neat town of Sandomir, a palatinate of Poland, on a river which falls into the Vistula. It is built of brick, and belongs to the Bishop of Cracow, who has a stately palace in it. This place furnishes all Poland with earthen-ware, and is defended by an old castle: it lies seventy miles N. E. of Cracow.

IMBROS, the ancient name of an island now called **LEMBRO**, in the Ægean sea and European Turkey. It lies S. E. of Samandraci, near the Streight of the Dardanelles; and is about twenty-five miles in circuit.

Of the same name is its capital, with a port, citadel, and see of a Greek Bishop.

IMENSTADT, a town of Suabia in Germany. It lies sixteen miles S. of Kempfen, and twenty-one E. of Lindow.

IMERITIA, or **IMMERETIA**, a province or small kingdom of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. It lies next to Mingrelia, from which it is divided by the Phasis, and between Georgia Proper and the Euxine sea. It is computed to be about 120 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It has the Mingrelians and the inhabitants of Mount Caucasus to the N. W. the Turks and Georgians to the S. the Odise to the N. and N. E. and the Caraccioli, or Circassians, as the Turks call them, or Hunns as they are styled by the Europeans, among whom they are sufficiently known for their dreadful irruption into Gaul, Italy, &c. to the W. This is a woody and hilly country, but abounding with nobler villages than Mingrelia, which produce corn, pulse, cattle, and other necessaries in a greater degree. Their mountains have also iron-mines, which yield large quantities of that metal, and very good in its kind. Here money is coined, being current, especially in towns, of which there are many good and large ones, where a general commerce

is carried on. In other respects, their customs, manners, &c. differ but very little from those of the Mingrelians. The Kings of Imeritia were formerly not only masters of that, but of some other provinces which revolted in the last century, and have been at war ever since: those provinces nearest to the Turk craved his assistance, and obtained his protection; but have by that means become tributary to the Grand Signior; namely, the Kings of Imeritia, send eighty boys, and as many girls, between ten and twenty years of age; the Prince of Gueril, forty-six children of the same age; the Prince of Mingrelia, 60,000 fathoms of linen; the Prince of Abcassia pays likewise a tribute to the Porte, but what and when he thinks fit.

Though the Turks keep Cotatis, the capital of Imeritia, in their hands, they suffer the Prince to hold three strong fortresses, namely, Scander, and two on Mount Caucasus, called Regia and Scorgla, both very difficult of access. All these countries, though the Turks did not think fit to reduce them, are so far of use, that they can constantly draw from thence slaves amounting to between 7 and 8000.

IMOLA, or **JUMOLA**, the ancient *Forum Cornelii*, was formerly a city of the Lingones, in Gallia Cispadana; and sometimes called *Forum Sylla*. It is at present a neat place of Romagna, in the Ecclesiastical state, in Middle Italy; is surrounded with walls, towers and ditches. It has also an old strong castle, with four tolerable bastions, and a tower in the middle of it, and is washed by the river Santerno, which is dry part of the summer, but overflows its banks in winter. Imola is the see of a Bishop, under Ravenna: nineteen miles E. of Bologna. Lat. 44 deg. 38 min. N. long. 12 deg. 21 min. E.

IMPERIAL, a bishopric of Chili, in South America.

Of the same name is a city belonging to it, pleasantly situated on a river anciently called Cauten, and now Imperial. It has a harbour at the confluence of two rivers, but not safe for ships of any burden. All its territory bears corn, and all sorts of fruits and pulse; though the black grapes do not ripen so kindly as the white and muscadine fort. The country is partly hills and partly valleys; the former are of gentle ascent, and yield good pasture, with shelter for cattle. The city was the see of a Bishop, but was destroyed by the Indians; upon which it translated to Concepcion. It lies twelve miles E. of the South-sea, and eighty-one N. of Baldiva. Lat. 39 deg. 41 min. S. long. 84 deg. 12 min. W.

IMPERIAL, a river on which the city of its name stands in Chili, South America. It is large, and runs a great way up into the country, and its banks very well inhabited by Indians.

INCHARVY, a place lying between two promontories, near the Queen's-ferry, in the Firth of Forth. It was formerly fortified, and its guns could reach the shore on both sides: so that no ships could pass it without leave.

INCHDAVANAN, an island in Lochlomond, in the shire of Lenox, in the W. of Scotland. It is noted for broom, abundance of wild berries, pleasant habitations, gardens, and fruit-trees.

INCHKEITH, an island further up than the Bass, in the Firth of Forth, in Scotland. It is a mile and a half long, and about half a mile broad. The soil is rich, and produces good grass, with abundance of physical herbs. Here are four fresh-water springs, and the like number of harbours, one towards each quarter. In the middle is an eminence, where Queen Mary of Scotland built a strong stone-fort. In this island there is a quarry, which emits a strong sulphurous smell when any pieces are broken off; but very fit for building. Round the coasts of this island are vast shoals of fish, and abundance of oysters during the winter.

It takes its name from the noble family of Keith, the founder of which had the island, with the barony of Keith-Mareschal in Lothian, and hereditary dignity of Earl Marshal in Scotland, conferred upon him by King Malcom II. in the year 1010, for his valour in the battle fought against the Danes, at Bar, in Angus. It afterwards fell to the crown, and was given by King Robert II. to John Lord Lyon, of Glames (predecessor of the Earl

Earl of Strathmore) the chief of that family, with the barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying that Prince's daughter. Since that it has been in other hands. Here horses are observed to grow fat in a little time.

INCHMURIN, the principal of the islands in Lochlond and Lennoxshire, in the W. of Scotland. It is about two miles and a half in length, fruitful in corn and grafs, abounding also with deer, which the Kings of Scotland used to hunt there.

INCHNOLAIG, another island in the above-mentioned Lochlond: it is noted for yew-trees, which grow no where else in these isles.

INCHONNAUGAN, another island in the same inland lake, which is remarkable for birch-trees, and has likewise corn-fields.

INDALVIA, a large town in the province of Balagnate, and peninsula within the Ganges, in the East Indies, Asia. It lies on its frontiers; and here it is said are made the best sword-blades in all India.

INDIA Proper, or the **EAST-INDIES**, was anciently bounded by the country of the Sinæ on the W. and S. by the Montes Emodi on the N. and by the Montes Damafii and the Meander on the E. It had also the river Indus on the W. and the Indian sea on the S. into which it runs out by two peninsulas.

Its present boundaries are Usbeck Tartary and Thibet on the N. another Thibet, the kingdoms of Afem, Ava, and Pegu, on the E. the bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean on the S. and the same ocean and Persia on the W. being about 2043 miles long from N. to S. and 1412 broad from E. to W. but the southern part of the peninsula is not 312 in breadth. All the countries within this extent are subject to the Great Mogul, and lie between lat. 7 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 66 and 95 deg. E.

It is often called **Indostan**, from the river Indus on its western limits; also **Mogulstan**, from the imperial family which now possesses the throne, and descended from Tamerlane, a Mogul Tartar. The Emperor Aureng-zebe conquered Golconda, Visiapour, and all the southern kingdoms of India, in the year 1685.

According to the opinions of the best writers, and the common acceptation now, by the East Indies are understood only the empire of the Great Mogul, the peninsula's on both sides of the river Ganges, and the islands in the Indian ocean: and it is called the East Indies to distinguish it from America, which has the appellation of West Indies.

The first knowledge of India seems owing to the expedition of Alexander the Great into that country, where he defeated and made Porus his captive, who possessed the best part of what is now called the Mogul empire; but Alexander reinstated him soon after into his dominions, though in subordination to himself.

Before the year 1498, the Europeans had little or no intercourse with India; but that year the Portuguese under Vasco de Gama discovered the way thither round the Cape of Good Hope, and enjoyed the traffic almost without any rival, till 1600, when the English and Dutch put in for some share in it: so that ever since these three nations have had forts and factories on the continent of India. But the Dutch have driven both the others from the Spice-islands, and engrossed that trade upwards of 100 years ago.

What goods these Europeans import from thence are principally chints, calicoes, muslins, some silk, pepper, and diamonds, which most of them purchase with silver: but the Dutch often barter spices for them, which to them is a double advantage.

Its principal rivers are the Indus and Ganges. The mountains of India are many: a great ridge, called by the ancients Taurus and Imaus, runs along on the W. side between Indostan and Persia, as does another on the N. betwixt Indostan and Tartary. In the peninsula within the Ganges, the mountains of Gate or Balligate, extend through the whole country, from Narfinga to Cape Comarin.

The climate in the northern part of India is temperate and healthy; but the southern countries are extremely hot, especially when the warm winds blow in

April or May; but are constantly refreshed with breezes from the sea about noon; for in the night, and early in the morning, the wind sets off the shore, and blows on it the rest of the day. In June the periodical rains come on, and continue till October, when they plant and sow their lands towards the S. where rice is the only grain. In the northern parts is good wheat, and almost every other grain: so that in one part or other of the Mogul's dominions, every thing that can render life desirable is produced, except liberty. For though the subjects at a distance from court live as easy as those of most monarchies; yet the Mogul, being absolute, can command their lives and fortunes at his own pleasure.

The southern part of India is inhabited by blacks, who have been lately conquered. Those in the northern countries are either white, or of an olive complexion, and are the governing part of the nation, and of the Mahometan religion. The rest worship idols of various shapes, and some very monstrous: there is hardly any animal but what they adore, especially the ox and monkey.

The forces of the Mogul are said to amount to 300,000 horse, besides the forces of the numerous Raja's or tributary Princes, who are obliged to attend the Emperor with them when required. In the fair and dry season the Mogul takes the field, making a tour round part of his dominions; when tradesmen, merchants, and mechanics of all sorts, follow his camp, where markets are regularly kept; so that hardly any body is left in the large towns: and upon the return of the rainy season, they repair to the cities and towns again.

The annual revenue of the Emperor is computed at between 40 and 50,000,000 Sterling, arising from the produce of the soil, of which he is proprietor as well as sovereign; by duties and customs on goods; by forfeitures and escheats, he being heir to all his great officers; and by presents from all his governors, and such as have any dependance upon him: and lastly, from the diamond-mines of Golconda.

The Danes and French have also endeavoured to get a share of traffic to the East Indies. The former in the bay of Bengal, and on the Pegu-coast; as also in some little islands towards the S. being masters only of two places on the coast of Coromandel; namely, Tranquebar and Danesburg, with Erwa on the fishing-coast. The French fixed their chief factory in the isle of Madagascar, in order to traffic from thence to Persia, India, China, Japan, &c. but not succeeding, this company was in 1719 united to the West Indian; and they have a factory settled at Pondicherry on the Coromandel coast, and made some interest in the court of the King of Siam. They have also a settlement on the isle of Haynan in the Tonquin bay, besides one or two more in that of Bengal.

The several governments and factories both of the continent and islands of the East Indies are as follows:

To the English belong on the western coast, or that of Malabar, Surat, and its subordinate factories of Agra, Lahor, Amadabat, Dumbafs, Nunfaree, and Gundavee, Bombay in the island of Salfette, Carwar, Telichery, Anjengo, Fort St. David, Fort St. George, or Madras, Visagapatan, Ganjam and Ballasore; all on the Coromandel coast; Fort William or Calcutta in Bengal, Bencouli in the isle of Sumatra, together with the subordinate factories of Ticou, Marlboroughfort, &c.

To the Portuguese on the W. coast belong Dia, Damaan, Bassaim, near Salfette island, Chaul, Bandara, Elephants island, Carronjaa island, Goa island, Anjdiva island, Annanor, Cavarda, Managolore and Moodsfort, Meliapour or St. Thomas on the Coromandel-coast, and Timor island.

To the Dutch belong also on the W. coast, Rajapour, Dundee, Barceloar or Bassadore, Cananore, Panane, Cranganor, Cochin, Porcah, Carnapole, Coulan or Quilon, Tegnapatan, Manapaar, Tutecarin, Ceylon island, Manaar island; these last four on the fishing-coast: On the Coromandel coast they have Negapatam,

gapatam, Porto-Novo, Sadraspatan, Cabelon, Policat, Caletore, Matulipatan and Bimlipatan; besides, in Bengal belong to them Hugelley, Barnagul and Chinchura; Malacca, in the peninsula of that name, Padang, Pallimbam, Priaman, Bankalis, and Siacque; these five in Sumatra island. In Java they have Bantam, Batavia, Cherubooan, Tagal, Japara, Rambang, and Sorobay, Solor island, Coupang in Timor island, Banda island, Loutore, Pulloron, Noro, Ternate and Amboyna islands, Ceram island, with Ambay, Buro island, Macassar in the isle of Celebes, Ligore in the dominions of Siam, Siam-town, Arracan, Cambay and Surat on the W. coast: the former belonging to the English and Dutch; the latter to the English, Dutch, and French. In Bengal belong Ballasore or Bankhall, to the English, French, and Dutch; Calcutta and Malda to the English and Dutch; also in Bengal belong Patana, Dacca and Atcheen in the island of Sumatra, to the English and Dutch.

Ancient geographers divided the whole continent into two parts only; namely,

I. The peninsula of India extra Gangem, i. e. beyond, or on the E. side of the river Ganges.

II. The peninsula of India intra Gangem, i. e. within, or on the W. side.

But as **Indostan**, or the empire of the Great Mogul, which lies on both sides of that river, is all subject to one and the same Prince, it has since been reckoned a distinct division.

INDIA beyond the Ganges, lies between the equator and lat. 30 deg. N. and between long. 92 and 106 deg. E. It is bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the N. by China, Tonquin, and Cochin-China, on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the Hither India, the bay of Bengal, and straits of Malacca, on the W. Its extent from N. to S. is about 2026 miles; but its breadth is various.

This country, as lying near the equator, would be intolerably hot, were it not for the periodical rains which overflow it when the sun is vertical, and the sea-breezes blowing every day: yet these inundations oblige them to build their houses upon high wooden pillars; so that they live four or five months in the upper rooms during the flood, and can only communicate with one another by means of boats. The natives of the Further India are all of an olive hue, and Pagans of different sects. No country having more elephants, it consequently abounds with ivory. Here our merchants also find gold, gems, canes, opium, and such other traffic as is usually to be met with in countries which lie within the limits of the tropics. Here is no other corn than rice, which is planted when the rains begin, and the inundation increases as it grows up; so that when the floods retire, then it is their harvest.

India beyond the Ganges is divided into

1. The kingdom of Anna or Annam, under which is included the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Cochin-China.

2. The empire of Siam, containing the kingdoms of Cambodia or Camboia, Malacca, Siam, and Martaban.

3. The empire of Ava comprehends the kingdoms of Pegu, Ava, Arracan, Tipra, Acham or Afem, and Boutan.

All these are governed by their respective Indian Princes, only the Dutch have usurped the sovereignty of Malacca. We know little or nothing with certainty of the revenues and forces of these several monarchs, as having intercourse only near the coasts.

The longest day in the most northern parts of the Further India, is about thirteen hours and an half; and the shortest in the most southern about twelve. The principal of the Indian tongues in this peninsula is the Malayan, mostly used in Malacca: yet the Portuguese is the common language in most of the maritime towns of trade.

INDIA within the Ganges, consists of the provinces of Decan, Cuncan, Malabar, including Cananor and Calicut, Cranganor, Cochin, Porca, Marta or Marten, Coicoiloan, Coiloan, Travancour, Coromandel, Madura, and Marava.

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INDIES, West, so called at first, in contradistinction to the East Indies above-mentioned, upon a presumption that the former extended, and even joined the latter; though distant therefrom about half the circumference of the terraqueous globe.

INDION, the ancient Alexandria Margiana, mentioned by Dr. Heylin, as the capital of Afrabad, a province of Persia, in Asia.

INDOSTAN, or the empire of the Great Mogul, in the East Indies, in Asia. This country, which is the mainland of India, had its first name from its original inhabitants the Hindows; but the late race of its Monarchs, who have had the dominion here for about 300 years, being of Tartar extraction, after Tamerlane's invasion of it, the Indians called them Moguls, from Maghul, which in Arabic signifies foreigner: from which the country was also called Mogulistan; the same with India Proper above described. Excepting some Rajas or Indian sovereigns on the Malabar coast, and others in the very heart of India, who inhabit the mountainous and inaccessible parts of the country, which have not yet submitted to the Mogul's yoke, he may be said to be master of all the plain and open country, as far as its southern extremity Cape Comorin. But as scarcely any geographers have extended his dominions farther S. than lat. 20 deg. we shall confine Indostan, as they have done, to its forty parts or kingdoms; namely, nine to the N. as Pitan, Gor, Karares, Siba, Naugrecut, Bankish, Cassimere, Attock, and Cabul. Six to the W. as Hajacan, Moultan, Buckore, Tatta or Sindi, Jese'mere and Soret. Fifteen in the midland, as Chitor, Raga, Ranas, Malva, Narvar, Gualoor, Agra, Afmer, Hendowns, Jenupar, Pengab, Delv, Jam'a, Bacar, Sambal, and Maroucha. In the eastern division are five provinces, namely, Kanduana, Patna, Jesual, Nevat, and Udesia. And five more in its southern division, which make up the forty; namely, Bengal, Orixia, Berar, Candish, Guzurat or Cambaya.

INDRAPOUR, or **INDRAPURA**, a town of Sumatra, one of the Indian islands in Asia: it is a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of it, where was formerly an English factory. Its only commodity is pepper, of which it affords great plenty, and cheap withal. It lies 169 miles N. W. of Bencoolen. Lat. 23 deg. 2 min. S. long. 101 deg. 2 min. E.

INDUS, one of the principal rivers of Asia. Its source is in the mountains which divide Tartary from India; and running from N. E. to S. W. it passes through Cassimere, Attock, Moultan, Buckore and Tatta, emptying itself by several outlets into the Indian ocean below the city of Tatta. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river, for vessels of any burthen; but its mouth is so choked up with sand, that no ship can enter it. Kouli Kan made this river the boundary between India or the Mogul's country and Persia; and it was also the utmost limits of Alexander the Great's conquests. This river yields many sorts of fish, particularly excellent carp; some of which are upwards of twenty pounds weight. It overflows all the low grounds in April, May and June, leaving a fat slime behind it, which they till easily before it dries, and never fails of producing a good crop. The bar going into the river has not, it is said, above two fathoms and a half of depth at spring-tides.

INGELHEIM, a town of Oppenheim, in the Electorate Palatine of the Rhine, in Germany. It lies ten miles S. W. of Mentz, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 40 deg. 27 min. N. long. 7 deg. 49 min. E.

INGESTRE, near Stafford, in the shire of the latter name, has a very fine church built by Mr. Chetwynd at his own charge, and where the late Lord Chetwynd has laid out the finest park and gardens in all this part of England.

INGESTONE, or **INGATSTONE**, a large thoroughfare town of Essex, in which are several good inns. It is principally maintained by the numbers of carriers and passengers continually passing this way to London, with droves of cattle, provisions, manufactures, &c. Its market, which is kept on Wednesday, is considerable for live cattle, brought from Suffolk and other parts. It has an annual fair on December 1, for cattle of all sorts. In its neighbourhood is one of the seats of the ancient

and noble family of the Petres, whose ancestor Sir William, that lies buried under a stately monument in the church, founded, in the reign of King Henry VIII. eight fellowships in Exeter college, Oxon, called the Petrean fellowships: he built an alms-house in the town for twenty poor people, and left a salary to a chaplain to read service to them every day. The mansion called Ingatstone-hall lies a little way from the public road on the right-hand, about a quarter of a mile short of the town of Ingatstone, which is five miles from Chelmsford, and twenty-three from London.

INGLEBOROUGH, a very high hill in Lancashire, quite barren and wild; from which, when great rains fall in winter, the water brings down into the subjacent villages vast quantities of large pebbles, sometimes above a thousand load of them in one night; the rumbling noise of which is frequently heard eight or ten miles off. Here, and in the neighbouring hills of Penigent and Pendlehill, were formerly some copper-mines, worked to good advantage, but long since discontinued.

INGLEFIELD, a plain just by Theale, in Buckinghamshire; where King Ethelwolf routed the Danes, and obtained a signal victory over them.

INGLESTOWN, a place W. of Edinburgh in Scotland, where Roman antiquities have been dug, as in several parts of the neighbourhood.

INGLSTADT, a considerable town of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on the Danube. After the battle of Hochstet it surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough. It was taken and retaken in the late wars between the Elector, who was then the Emperor Charles VII. and the Queen of Hungary: twenty-seven miles W. of Ratibon, and fifty N. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 65 min. N. long. 11 deg. 45 min. E.

INGRIA, or **INGERMANLAND**, a province of Russia, called the Petersburg government, as that city and capital stands in it. It is bounded on the N. by the Ladoga lake, the river Nieva and the gulph of Finland on the E. and S. by Novogorod, and on the W. by Livonia. It is upwards of thirty miles long, and the same in breadth. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with wild-game, particularly rein-deer.

INGRIN, the last town of the Jolliffs, in Guiney and Negroland, in Africa, that we know of. It lies on the N. of the river Senega, and on the W. bank of the channel; by which lake Cajor empties itself into that river. The place belongs to a Lord, who is related to the King of the Jolliffs. It is about three leagues from the Senega, and twelve from Endel to the N.

INHAMBANE, a province or pretty kingdom of the empire of Monomotapa, in Africa. It lies under the tropic of Capricorn; where the heat is so excessive, that the Portuguese can hardly bear it. The inhabitants are mostly idolaters, but a few of them have been converted by the Jesuit missionaries. Its capital is Tongue.

INHAMIOR, a province of Monomotapa, in Africa. It is bounded by Monomotapa Proper on the S. the river Cuama on the W. and N. as also on the N. E. and by part of Sofala on the E.

The town of the same name lies about fifteen leagues from Sena to the S. a village situated on the confluence of the rivers Suabo and Cuama; about a league from which latter is the principal residence of the King: it is also sixty leagues from Monomotapa to the N. E.

INIS MEDICANTE, the name given by the Britons to Holy Island, near Berwick upon Tweed, which was also called Landisferne, as being a retiring place for Bishops, Monks, &c.

INN, a large river rising among the Alps, and in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland: from which taking a N. E. course through Tirol, it runs by Inspruck; and continuing in the same N. E. direction through Bavaria, passes by Kufftain, Oetingen, and Brunaw, emptying itself at last into the Danube at Passau.

INNERARY, or **INVERARY**; the former is the proper name, and it is to be observed, all the other places in Scotland which follow with the same prefix, are originally Inner rather than Inver. See **INVERNESS**. It is the principal town of Knapdale, one of the subdivisions of the shire of its own name or of Argyle: it lies on the little river Eira, near its outlet into the bot-

tom of Loch-fyne. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Argyle, was made a royal burgh, it is said, by Robert Bruce; is a market-town, and the seat of a presbytery, consisting of twelve parishes. Innerary is in the same district of royal burghs with Aire, Irvine, Rothfay and Campbell-town, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. In its neighbourhood stood the old castle of Innerary, which is now-rebuilding in a very grand taste, by his present Grace Archibald Duke of Argyle, with vast improvements in the gardens and parks, to the great emolument of the inhabitants of the country; great numbers of whom he constantly employs in these extensive works: besides his encouragement of the fisheries, and trade of Scotland in general, these parts more particularly feel its good effects. This town held out under his Grace, when Earl of Ila, against the Pretender's forces in 1715; being then a Colonel in the army, which he has quitted long since.

Lochfyne, near this town, is a bay or kyle (rather than a river) in which the tide comes up, being about sixty miles long, and four in breadth where narrowest. Innerary is forty-eight miles N. W. of Glasgow, and seventy-eight in the same direction from Edinburgh.

INNERARYSHIRE, the same with **ARGYLSHIRE**, which see. It includes Knapdale, Cowal, Kintyre, and Lorne; with the western istes of Coll, Yocolum, kyle, Ila, Jura, Lismore, Mull, Tereff, and Uist.

INNERAVAN, a parish in the presbytery of Aberdeen, in the synod of Moray, and N. of Scotland. Here is one of the society's schools. The parish is nine miles long, and three broad; having in it 1665 examinable persons, and 548 Papists.

INNERBERVEY, a royal burgh, made so by King Alexander III. It lies on the coast of the shire of Kincardine or Mearns, and on the German ocean, in the N. of Scotland. It is in the district of burghs with Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock or Arbuthnot, which send one member alternately to the British parliament.

INNERESK, a village in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on the river Esk, and in the S. of Scotland; where the parish-church belonging to Newbigging and Godspeed-all; these having had none since the reformation. The river, though sometimes so full of water as to overflow its banks, and a rapid current, yet it has not been made navigable. The air which Inneresk enjoys is so good, that the celebrated Doctor Pitcairn called it the Montpellier of Scotland. It is very full of people, and there are several very handsome houses and gardens in it; which invite the citizens of Edinburgh to take lodgings here in summer, as the Londoners do at Kensington-gravel-pits, Chelsea, Marybone, Hampstead, Hackney, and Highgate, &c. But the great ornament of this parish is Pinkey-house, which formerly belonged to the Setons, Earls of Dumfermling; but now to the Marquis of Tweedale, who usually resided here before his house of Yester was finished.

INNERKEITHING, a royal burgh of Fifeshire, on the bay or firth of Forth, towards the bottom of it. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, having a very good road for shipping; only the W. part, which is called St. Margaret's, bay, is a rocky steep shore, there being twenty fathom water within a ship's length of the rocks: so that it is dangerous riding there if a S. E. wind blow hard. The town is large, and still populous. It is in the district of burghs with Stirling, Dumfermling, Culrofs, and Queen's-ferry, which send alternately one member to the British parliament. In the reign of Queen Anne happened the following tragical affair in this town: the Master of Burleigh, who was the eldest son of the Lord of that title, having returned from his travels, shot a school-master dead with a pistol at noon-day, having gone to his house for that purpose; in revenge that he had married a young woman, which was a servant in the family, with whom the master of Burleigh before his departure had been in love. He then went off unmolested; but upon offering 200l. reward for taking him, he was apprehended, tried, and condemned for this fact at Edinburgh, to lose his head; but he made his escape out of the Tolbooth, disguised in his sister's cloaths, the night before his execution: he was afterwards

wards seen in the rebellion of 1715, and again escaped with his life (being no better than a lunatic) though his estate, which was small, became forfeited. Innerkeithing lies two miles from Dennistoun, three from Dumfermling, and twelve from Edinburgh.

INNERLOCHY, an old castle and garrison in Lochaber, a subdivision of Invernessshire, in the N. of Scotland. It lies at the outlet of Lochlochay, into a bay communicating through Lochaber with the West or Ducaledonian sea. It was anciently as a curb on the Highlanders, was formerly a place of great strength, and yet often destroyed by the Danes and Norwegians. But at the revolution King William built a new fort here, called Fort William, from his Majesty; as the village adjacent had the name of Maryburgh from his consort. Here is always kept a good garrison, and is so situated, that though it may indeed be blocked up by land, and distressed by a siege: yet as it is open to the sea, it may constantly receive supplies, says the Tour, by shipping; though he does not consider, that ships can hardly come round so far, with any degree of safety, through a very dangerous sea, thick sown with rocks and islands, which hardly any maritime chart has yet ascertained. It was in vain beseged by the Highlanders in the turbulent year of 1745; the then Deputy-Governor Mr. Campbell, having previously pulled down the village of Maryburgh, and thereby prevented the enemy taking shelter in it. This fort lies twenty-eight miles (commonly reckoned twenty-four) from Fort Augustus, or the western extremity of Loughness, and this about twenty-four more from Inverness, as it is upwards of a hundred N. W. of Edinburgh. From Fort William to Fort Augustus, is part of General Wade's military road, and from thence it is continued to Inverness, and thence again to Perth; which is made all along very commodious: so that the Highlands may now be easily traversed by the King's forces, and travelling become more easy for the inhabitants in general. It was currently reported, that Wade, when about the roads in Scotland, intended to cut a channel between Lochlochay and Lochness, and thereby make a communication between the E. and W. sea, or the Ducaledonian sea, and the German ocean.

INNERMORISTON, a seat of the Laird of Glenmoriston, a branch of the family of Grant, who is head of a clan here, and that under the Laird of Grant, in Strathpey. It lies near the N. side of Loughness, in Invernessshire, and N. of Scotland, twelve miles N. W. of Inverness.

INNERNESS. See **INVERNESS**.

INNERURY, in Garioch, and country of Mar, in Aberdeenshire, and N. of Scotland. It was made a royal burgh by Robert Bruce, in memory of a victory obtained there; for though sick, and carried in a horse-litter, he defeated John Cummins and his adherents, in favour of Edward I. King of England, who held Scotland in subjection. This was the first victory he gained; and it laid the foundation of the overthrow of the English usurpation in that kingdom: so that hence it is called the Scotsman-boat. This is a small town, but very delightfully situated on the small river of Urry, which here joins the Don, and is sheltered almost on every side with trees. It belongs to the same district of burghs with Bamff, Elgin, Cullen and Kintore, which send one member by turns to the British parliament. Near this place likewise, in 1411, Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar, defeated Donald of the field in the bloody battle of Harlaw; the tumuli on the field are still visible, and very numerous. Here also, about the close of the year 1744, the six companies of the Inverness militia, with the Macleods, Munroes, and some others, were repulsed by the French picquets, commanded by Colonel Lauchlan Cuthbert, who thereupon advanced to Inverness, and took Fort George soon afterwards. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore, and is a market-town, lying two miles from the burgh of Kintore, fourteen W. of Aberdeen, and eighty-five N. E. of Edinburgh.

INNERUGIE, a small town of Bamffshire, in the N. of Scotland, near the mouth of the river Ugie. Here is a castle, which with another called Cragg's-tower, on the

opposite bank of the same river, belonged to the late Earl Marthal, who was proprietor of most of the neighbouring lands and manors, before he forfeited them in the year 1715. It lies six miles from Deer.

INNIS, or **INCH**, i. e. an island in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland; where, near Finnebrogne, are the ruins of Inch abbey, translated thither from Carrick by John de Courcy, about the year 1180, and supplied with Cistercian monks from the abbey of Furness in Lancashire; and is thereby called a daughter of that abbey. The linen manufacture spreads here, as in most other places in this country.

INNISKILLING, so called, as being a colony of Angus's men. It is a small, but strong town of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland.

INOWLOCZ, or **INOWLADISLAW**, a palatinate of Lower or Greater Poland. It extends from the lake of Goplo and the city of Crufwick, to the river Vistula and the confines of Pomerania. It is bounded by Prussia on the N. has the Vistula on the E. Kalisch on the S. and it lies N. W. from Brezesty. It is divided into three territories, and sends four Castellans to the diet, besides the Palatine.

INOWLOCZ, the capital of the palatinate last-mentioned of the same name. It lies on the river Notez, is but a small place, and defended by a strong castle; lying thirty-eight miles W. of Uladislaw.

INSGARVY, or **INCHGARVY**, a small rocky island in the middle of the firth of Forth, in the S. of Scotland; between Queensferry and the ferry of Kinghorn, where formerly stood a castle mounted with guns, which could reach both the opposite shores, and hinder ships from passing up the firth; but is now demolished.

INSBRUCK, the capital of Tirol, in Austria, a circle of Germany, on the river Inn, from which river and brucke, i. e. a bridge over it, this place takes its name, by which latter it communicates with its large suburbs.

Though Insbruck be small, it is a fine city, with well-paved streets, and stately flat-roofed palaces after the Italian taste. It lies in a fertile plain, surrounded with mountains, the tops of which are always covered with snow; but the middle is well-cultivated. It was formerly the seat of the Archdukes of Austria, as it is at present of a governor which that house sends thither.

Here are no less than twelve churches, including eight convents, and two suburbs, much larger than the city itself, both these finely built, where live persons of high distinction: but this place is subject to frequent and violent earthquakes. The city is adorned with curious fountains, spacious market-places, and the castle, a very convenient and noble palace, furnished with a cabinet of curiosities; and though not very regular or beautiful, is adorned with paintings, particularly Hercules's exploits finely done in fresco, a picture of Mary Queen of Scots, statues, &c. The Jesuits college and Franciscan monasteries occupy whole streets; the famous golden roof in the palace consists of pieces of copper overlaid with plates of gold, at the expence of 200,000 dollars. The parish-church is remarkable for its beautiful stucco work, its lofty roof, and marble pillars. The Jesuits have also laid out great sums on their church. In the Franciscan church is an exquisite monument of the Emperor Maximilian I. whose body lies without any epitaph in the cathedral of Vienna. Over this monument is a brass statue of the Emperor kneeling, betwixt four other smaller statues; round the tomb, which is of white marble, are his most remarkable actions expressed in basso relievo: and if the whole had been done in wax in the most delicate manner, it could not exceed the present performance. In the nef are eight and twenty statues of brass in two rows, many of them ten feet high.

The walls of the town are but weak, without any flanks, and lower by four or five fathoms than the houses. The strong castle of Ams is about a mile off, and the town of Halle defends it on the E. side, while

the other parts have walls and ditches. Here is a chapel called the Silver chapel, from an image of the virgin of solid silver as big as life, &c. This is one of the first rate on account of its indulgencies. The roof of the chamber of accounts, being about fifteen feet square, cost about 200,000 crowns.

Here is a good armoury, furnished for 30,000 men horse and foot. Great store of salt was formerly made in Inspruck; but for some years the pits have been dry.

From the middle of the square of this city may be seen its four gates, which are never shut, so safe do the inhabitants think themselves by means of Fort Schernitz, which guards the entrance into Tirol: yet in 1703 the Elector of Bavaria took it, together with Inspruck and most of the country; but was soon obliged to quit them. The Emperor Charles V. narrowly missed being taken here in 1552, by Maurice Elector of Saxony. Here Christiana Queen of Sweden first abjured the Protestant religion in 1655, and here the Prince Sobieski was detained in 1719, when going to Italy to marry the Pretender; whence however she made her escape. It lies sixty-one miles S. of Munich, and seventy-five N. of Trent; being computed seven posts to Brixen, and fifteen and a half to Augsburg. Lat. 47 deg. 38 min. N. long. 11 deg. 39 min. E.

INVERNESS, originally INNERNESS, which, and Innerlochy, says Buchanan, denote harbours or places for vessels to land at: but if this be true, then all the places above-mentioned, and all others in Scotland with the same prefix of *Inner*, commonly pronounced *Inver*, have plainly the same derivation, as harbours were not much resorted to, nor shipping common in more early days. It rather seems to be a dwelling-place or habitation upon the Nefs, as if *Aight Innue ar Neish*: so that the Tour's definition, "a town on the inner bank of the river Nefs," cannot be admitted.

This is the principal town in the shire of its name in the N. of Scotland, and next to New Aberdeen, if not nearly on an equality with it, is the second best town of the North, and of the second class in the whole kingdom; being much larger than Perth or Montrose, and its buildings more stately and spacious. It lies about half a mile from the bottom of Murray-firth, and S. W. of that of Beaulay; the river Nefs being here not above three miles from the mouth of Lochnefs.

This is a very old royal burgh, and of earlier date than Dingwall, as the charter of the latter by King Alexander III. expressly grants it the same privileges as his town of Inverness, but does not mention these in it; and consequently Inverness must be prior. This is in the same district of boroughs with Forres, Nairn, and Fortrose, which by turns send one member to the British parliament. Its weekly market is on Friday, and very plentiful for flesh, fish, fowls, eggs butter, &c. though every day, but Sundays, is a peat-market. Here are five or six annual fairs, as at Martinmas, Candlemas, Roodmas, &c. The sheriff, and commissary or judge for probation of wills, hold their courts here; and it is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of eleven parishes, including the three ministers of Inverness. It stands mostly on the S. side of the Nefs, over which is a handsome toll-bridge of hewn red stone from Redcastle, and consisting of seven arches. In one of the pilasters of it is a prison called the vault, that looks through an iron-lattice window into the river. On the entrance to it next the Brigg-street, is an inscription, that it was erected about the close of Queen Anne's reign, one Mr. Smith of Forres being the architect. Just below the present site of the bridge was a wooden one. As the current of the Nefs here is rapid and high when swelled by the freshes in autumn and spring, the town is obliged every year to give it a thorough coating of lime, and insert stones with iron cramps where the force of the water has blemished or broke them out; and often by the force of the water the bridge shakes very much. The town is almost of a crucial form, though only the East-street and Brigg-street are in a direct line, from which the Castle-street

and Kirk-street somewhat deviate. The center of the town is pretty open, with genteel houses all around; and in the little area of the cross, which is walled round, grows an apple-tree with fruit; on which, after the battle of Culloden, some men were hanged. The buildings in this town have greatly increased within these few years from the ruins of the Sconce, being lofty, and of stone. The Kirk-street is of all the widest and best situated, the others being crowded up something by the adjacent hillocks, particularly the Castle-street; close to which stands that anciently called the Castle of Inverness, where several of the Scottish Kings resided, or at least came frequently in their circuits for administering of justice, or quelling commotions among the Highlanders, the Duke of Gordon being constable of several lands holding of it: the last who resided here was Mary Queen of Scots, who also had a town-house in the Bridge-street, late Shipland's; over the entrance to which may still be seen her arms, with towers and turnpikes.

In the Castle-street is another old house with towers also, and over the entrance a remarkable inscription about the 15th century, "Feare God and a Robertson." The town has several lanes called vennails, and the same as wynds at Edinburgh. The magistracy of this burgh consists of a provost and four bailies, &c. Here are six incorporate trades under their respective deacons or wardens, and one of these is chosen annually deacon-conveener; who, with two more deacons, are adopted into the town-council.

These built a very large and grand house in the Kirk-street, not far from the churches, called the Trades-house: and in this street are also many other lofty and elegant buildings. This town has had the two-pennies Scots act renewed several times; but it yields nothing now, in comparison with what it did a few years after its commencement in the year 1710. Here are two churches contiguous, called the Lowland or High-kirk, and the Highland or New-kirk; in the former the worship is performed in English, and in the latter in Erse; and the three ministers officiate in them alternately.

In the English church is a small, but neat Carrara marble tablet, with a Latin inscription in memory of the pious Dr. William Hay, the last Bishop of Murray.

In the Highland kirk a curiously carved pulpit, by a mechanic of the town, pretty much attracts the eye. As the two-pennies act has failed of producing what was expected from it, only the English church has been repaired and new-plated. At the end of the Kirk-street is the suburb called the Fisher-town; next to that is the chapel-yard, a place of interment, over the entrance into which is the town-motto in large capitals (their arms being two camels) as a standing memento and necessary lesson to the living, who are not very famous for their unanimity, the venerable dead being already at rest: *Concordia res parvae crescunt, discordia dilabuntur*. The other place for burying, and appropriated for some particular families, lies behind the church, where was anciently a monastery of Greyfriars; which latter name it still retains, and part of one of its pillars is still standing. They bury also in the church-yard.

The monuments of some in these burying-grounds are pretty neat according to the country-manner; but the inscriptions generally have nothing striking. Beyond the chapel-yard is the shore, where are both the old and new piers, but hardly any vessels in them, except two or three small barks that trade chiefly to London. The commodious situation of this place for an American trade is not improved. Further on is the Sconce or Cromwell's citadel, which was formerly a very handsome pentagon, with draw-bridges, ditches, and high ramparts; great numbers of buildings within the area, and very regular streets or caufeways; all which Captain Skinner, of the Board of Works, traced. Here was kept a strong garrison all Cromwell's days; but upon the restoration it was demolished, and the ground given to the Earl of Murray, who since sold it to the town. Some part of Inverness lies on the N. side of the river, with the

the suburbs of the Little and Muckle Green; in the latter of which is commonly a Latin school. The town has also a grammar-school, in the form of an academy. One great improvement is the draining of a lough at the back of the town, levelling the ground, and also making all the avenues to it from the adjacent hillocks commodious for carriages: and this is intended for a market-place. The greatest benefactors to this town were Provost Alexander Dunbar, who left them the building called the Hospital, where is kept the grammar-school and the library; he, and Mr. George Duncan, a merchant of this place, &c. augmented that charity with considerable sums of money and lands; from the produce of which decayed burghers are maintained. Here is likewise one of Mr. Raining of Norwich's charity-schools, with a handsome salary for two masters: and a very elegant structure has lately been erected by the town upon the Barnhills, as a school-house, and dwelling for the head master. The other suburbs of Inverness are Castlehill's barony, and the Haugh.

A little N. W. of the town is a remarkable detached or insulated hill, called Tomnahurich: it resembles a large man of war overturned; and just by is a very high hill called Thor-a Vain, or Bean's-hill; and that hero's burying-ground or chapel, stiled Kyle-a-vain, lies below it. About three quarters of a mile out of town eastward, are two remarkable eccentric circles, called Achna-glach, now Stony-field. The most westerly stone of one of the circles is of prodigious magnitude; all the rest in this circle diminishing gradually to a very small bulk. The east circle is of very small stones. They seem to be mountain or rock stones, and must have been carried a pretty way thither, as none such are to be seen within five or six miles of that neighbourhood: as there is a well just by, abounding with water, it should seem to have been some druidical temple, Pictish or Scottish monument for the dead, or some such thing of very high antiquity. Two miles from hence, still eastward, is the castle of Culloden, one of the seats of the late President Forbes, and on the level Muir, about a mile above it, was fought the battle of Culloden, in April 1746, in which the young Chevalier, his Highlanders, &c. were entirely defeated by the Duke of Cumberland.

The river Nefs produces excellent salmon, and in great quantity; the four principal quarters of which, as belonging to the like number of burghers, who are proprietors of this fishery, are now rented by a company in London; upon their first supplying the consumption of the town at a certain price. The fish is taken by nets, dropt in select places of the river from a small flat-bottom'd vessel called a coble, and when entangled in the net, and brought on shore, the fishermen knock them on the head with a little stick or a stone that comes next to hand: and some they catch with harpoons (spears having two or three prongs) after they have got into wooden frames called Kifts, conveniently laid and standing high on some particular parts of the river, or into the col-facks.

The women in this town are remarkably handsome, and as genteel as any in the most southerly parts of the island, making a very elegant appearance on a Sunday, or when dressed to appear in public. This place, particularly all round the cross, is full of merchants who deal in all sorts of home, but chiefly English goods, with tobaccos; and most of them trade in brandies, rum, &c.

Inverness lies about eight miles S. of Dingwall, and about 110 miles N. of Edinburgh. Here not many years ago they burnt women for witches on the Heading-hill: and in 1666 happened a bloody fray there about a twopenny cheefe, which was missing; hence called Lac na mulchach: for not quelling of which riot, the Provost Mr. Suthbert was fined at Edinburgh. Two plans have been published of this place; the one embellished and inscribed to the late Lord Lovat, when he was Governor; and the other taken ten years ago, under the direction of Mr. Skinner.

INVERNESS, *New*, so called, as a colony from the above-mentioned town of the same name, with some Highlanders, was transported in the year 1736, by Captain William Macintosh, under Captain Dunbar, into the N^o. LIX. Vol. II.

S. part of the province of Georgia, in North America. It lies on the river Alatomha, about twenty miles from Frederica.

INVERNESSHIRE, one of the northern counties of Scotland, the town of which name is commonly reckoned the key into the North Highlands: and here, from Athol and Badenoch, the view of high mountains and hills continues N. and N. W. It formerly contained, we are told, all the country from the borders of Lorn in the W. Highlands to the isles of Orkney, along the western coast of Scotland, and the isles likewise there. The sheriffdom was then hereditary in the family of Gordon; but now it is lodged in the King, and long ago circumscribed in much narrower limits. It contains that part of Murrayland which lies near Inverness, Strathnairn, Strathderin, Strathspey, together with Badenoch, to the Stratherric; Lochaber on the W. the Aird on the N. W. and the Laird of Glenmoriston's country on the N. side of Loughness, as also the Isle of Skey, &c. It is bounded on the W. by Ross-shire, or rather the adjacent part of Murray-firth, and that called Beaulay-firth, separating both shires: it has Nairn-shire on the E. the Wester or Deucalionian sea on the W. with Lorn, Broadalbin, and Athol, on the S. Its extent from E. to W. is about sixty miles; and from N. to S. fifty-five where broadest. See INVERNESS.

JOALLY, or JOAL, a considerable trading place in the kingdom of Sin, in Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It has very good anchorage, and an easy landing-place. This is a very large village, and well peopled; the inhabitants of which, though clownish and insolent, love trading; and when one is once used to their manner, there is a very profitable traffic to be carried on with them. Here the French have settled a factory, as they can buy yearly 200 slaves, with above 300 raw hides, 12 or 1500 pounds of ivory, and 4 or 500 of yellow wax: besides these, they are always sure to find here all sorts of provisions, for which the island of Goree, or their homeward-bound ships, may have occasion. It lies twenty leagues from Rufico southwards.

JOANNA, one of the Comoro islands, in Africa. It lies between the N. W. part of Madagascar and Zanguebar, where the English East India ships bound to Bombay in Asia, take in water and fresh provisions; the country being fruitful, and its inhabitants very ready to supply them. It lies in lat. 12 deg. 14 min. S. long. 45 deg. 18 min. E.

JOCELIN, or JOSSELINN, a town in the bishopric of St. Malo and Upper Britany, in France: it lies on the river Oufte: though small, it sends deputies to the states of the province, and is situated about thirty leagues from the Rennes on the W. and as many from St. Brieux on the S.

JODDA, JEDDA, or ZIEDEN (see JAFFA) in the principality of Mecca, and province of Arabia Felix, in Asia. It is the sea-port of the city of Mecca; and consequently stands on the eastern coast of the Red-sea, and in the sheriffship of that metropolis. This is the rendezvous of all the pilgrims which go from Aidzap to Mecca and Medina. Here commonly resides a Turkish Bashaw, whose authority is much limited. In this port the Turkish galleys, which usually winter at Suez, at the bottom of the Arabia gulph, come to disembark the goods they bring from Egypt, Syria, &c. and take in leather, especially morocco, coffee, gums, and other drugs from Arabia. It is likewise the staples of the caravans that go from Gaid-hab, a city of Egypt, to Mecca. It lies eleven stations (only forty miles) others only half a day's journey, from Mecca. The road is pretty safe, its bottom good, and deep enough for small vessels; but ships of burden must anchor about a league from the town. It is a large and well-peopled city; but Christians are not suffered to settle in it, on account of its nearness to Mecca; yet are permitted to drive a considerable commerce with it, as here the ships from the East Indies usually stop. The Porte keeps about thirty vessels on these seas, in order to transport the merchandises from hence; and though these are large enough to carry between 90 and 100 guns, yet they have none. The resort of shipping and passengers, which come otherwise, makes every thing very dear in it; even water brought hither

from a spring twelve miles off, sells for three pence per pint.

The walls and fortifications of Jodda are inconsiderable, except the castle, which lies towards the sea; and though in it there are some cannon, it would make but a poor defence. The greatest part of its houses are of stone, with terraces a-top; but the territory about it is nothing else than barren and craggy rocks, or dry and sandy grounds. It stands in lat. 22 deg. 5 min. N. and long. 39 deg. 57 min. E.

JOHN-A-GROTT'S-HOUSE, a noted place in Caithness, and the most northern land on the main island of Great Britain, with which Dungsbyhead is parallel.

JOHN'S, Sr. one of the Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies E. of Mindanao, and is separated from it only by a narrow freight. Lat. 7 deg. 12 min. N. long. 126 deg. 31 min. E.

JOHN, Sr. an island in the bay of St. Laurence, in Canada, North America. It has Nova Scotia on the S. and W. with Cape Breton on the E.

JOHN'S TOWN, Sr. or JOHNSTON, the ancient name of Perth, so called from an old church dedicated to the Evangelist St. John, still remaining; and so large as to make two parochial churches, and serve the whole town as a place for public worship. See PERTH.

JOHORE, a kingdom of the peninsula of Malacca, in the East Indies, in Asia. It lies to the N. is washed both on the E. and W. by the Indian ocean; is in breadth about 80 leagues, and 100 in length from the town of Pera, on the N. to Point Romania, the southernmost Cape of all the continent of Asia, in lat. 1 deg. and about three leagues from the river of its own name. It is said to be a very woody country, daily refreshed with showers and breezes, abounding in tin, pepper, elephant's teeth, gold, aquila-wood, and canes. It has also plenty of lemons, very large citrons, and the other usual fruit of the Indies; likewise cinnamon, buffaloes, black cattle, deer, wild-boars, and some sea-monsters. The inland natives subsist mostly on sago, which is the pith of a small twig split and dried in the sun; on fruits, which grow all the seasons of the year, and on their roots and poultry. But on the sea-coast they live mostly on fish and rice from Java, Siam and Cambodia. The industrious people among them are the Chinese, who live in their great towns; and of these are about 1000 families settled in the Johore dominions; besides a greater number who drive a foreign trade among them. The natives are Pagans or heretical Mahometans; the latter frequent their mosques very often, and look very devout, but are extremely immoral.

JOHORE-LAMI, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of the former name. It lies on a river, and was a large and considerable city before 1603, when the Portuguese destroyed it, after seizing 1500 brass-cannon in it. The King being thereby driven out, he built another city higher up the river in 1609; the Dutch contributing to it out of the spoils taken from the Portuguese, whom they drove out in their turn. At the entrance of the river there are two islands, in the forms of sugar-loaves, and the water is ten fathom deep. The town is divided into two parts, both containing about 4000 fighting men. The houses along the river are of free-stone raised on piles, eight or ten feet high. The river has two entrances into it: the smaller, from the westward, is called by the Europeans the Straights of Sincapure, but by the natives Salleta de Brew; and runs along the side of Sincapure island for five or six leagues together, ending at the great river Johore.

In 1613 this town was taken, after twenty-nine days siege, by an army from Achin, carrying away all the ordnance, slaves, &c. but the King of Johore fled to Bintam.

JOGNI, or JOIGNI, in Latin *Joviniacum*, or *Juiniacum*, a small town in the Senonois, a district of Champagne, in France. It lies very agreeably upon a hill on the river Yonne, with the title of a county, and in its neighbourhood a great quantity of very good wine is produced; between Auxerre to the N. and Sens to the S. at the distance of seven leagues from each, and thirty-five miles S. W. from Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 39 min. E.

JOINVILLE, in Latin *Jovis villa*, or *Jovivilla*, a town of Vallage, a district of Campagne, in France. It lies on the river Marne, with the title of a principality, and stands at the foot of an high hill, on the declivity of which is a large and stately feat or castle, where the Dukes of Guise, Princes of Joinville, of the house of Lorraine, used to spend some part of the summer. In this castle we are told the famous league was concluded or renewed in the year 1587. In the church are several handsome monuments of the Dukes of Guise. This place lies in a wine country, six leagues above St. Dizier to the S. and fourteen from Chalons to the S. E. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. E.

JONA, by the venerable Bede called **HY**, or **HU**, one of the western islands of Scotland. It was given by the Picts to the Scottish Monks, for their preaching the gospel among them. Here were two monasteries. It has a church famous for the burying-place of the Kings of Scotland, of which forty-eight, besides four of Ireland, and eight of Norway, lie buried here; anciently noted for a seminary of Ecclesiastics, and the mother-church of the Scots and Picts: as also for the residence of Columbus, the Apostle of the Picts, from whose cell this island was called *Columb-kyle*, or *Y-colum-kyle*. In Sodor (which see) a little village here, was erected the see of a Bishop. In this island is found marble of several colours, with beautiful veins. The E. side is level, with corn-lands and pastures; but the western coast is full of rocks, and the tides are very violent. Its church first dedicated to Columbus, and now called St. Mary's, formerly the cathedral of the Bishop of the Isles, is a very beautiful, though not a large fabric. Here are two Irish or Erie inscriptions for Scottish Princes. See Phil. Trans. vol. 22. In this cathedral also lies Bishop Knox, many chieftans and other persons of distinction: and near the W. end is Columbus's tomb, without any inscription. The steeple is large, and the cupola twenty-one feet square, the doors and windows curiously carved; and here is a fine marble altar. In this island are certain stones, commonly called black stones, though really grey; in which Macdonald of the Isles, in lieu of a seal, kneeled, and with hands lifted up, delivered the investiture of their lands to his vassals, both in the isles and on the continent, and solemnly swore that he would never revoke what he had then granted. Here are two other churches, St. Ouran and Ronad. On the E. side of this island are nine ports for landing. It lies among several other little islands, near the most southerly extremity of the Isle of Mull.

IONIA, a province of Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey; its boundaries are variously given by the ancients. It has *Ætolia* on the N. *Eydia* on the E. *Caria* on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. Its principal cities however are Ephesus and Smyrna.

JONPOURE, a town of Bengal and Indostan, in Asia: it lies on the river Gouel, and twenty-five miles S. of Somelpore.

This place is noted for some ancient monuments, and a considerable trade for sweet-scented oil, rich carpets, hangings embroidered with silk, and all sorts of fine linen.

JONQUIERES, a small city in the principality of Orange, in Provence, in France. It lies in the diocese of Arles, on the S. side of the rivulet Berre, about five leagues from Aix, and the like number from Marseilles.

JONSALAM, an island of Upper Siam, and East Indies, in Asia; it lies on the western coast, and within a mile of the continent, and its S. end about three leagues from it. Between this island and the mainland is a good harbour in the S. W. monsoons, and on the W. side of it. Puton bay is safe in the N. E. winds. Between this island and Merjee are several other good harbours: but the sea-coast is very thinly peopled, as being infested with numbers of free-booters called *Salleiters*, who inhabit islands along the coast, and not only rob, but carry the people to Achin and Sumatra, and there sell them for slaves. This town often feels their depredations.

Those islands yield for traffic ambergris, rhinoceros-horns, good matts, and would have plenty of tin, but few dig for it, on account of those out-laws; besides,

their governors being mostly Chinese, fleece the people, in order to reimburse themselves for their places, which they buy at the court of Siam: yet the villages on the continent carry on a small traffic from Coromandel-coast and Bengal, but by retail. This island is about eighty leagues N. E. of Achin.

JOPPA, more recently **JAFFA**, a very ancient sea-port town in the most N. verge of Dan, on the Mediterranean coast, with a haven, the only considerable one in Judæa, in Asiatic Turkey: its entrance is obstructed by huge rocks which jut out into the sea. The Maccabees burnt the Syrian fleet before it. The place is much reduced from its ancient state, both of extent and glory.

JORDAN, a famous river of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey. It rises in Mount Libanus, whence it runs S. through the country for about 152 miles, in its progress forming two lakes: the first is almost dry in summer, and called the sea of Gallilee, the lake of Tiberias, and sometimes the lake of Geneserath; being about twelve miles long, and eight broad. The other lake, called the Dead or Salt sea, where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly stood, is seventy miles long, and sixteen broad. At present the ordinary channel of this river is but about twenty yards in breadth, discharging itself into the Dead sea.

JOURDAIN Isle, or *Ile Jourdain*, a city of Upper Poitou, in France; it lies in an island formed by the river Vienne.

JOUX, valley of the lake of, at the foot of Mount Jura, in Berne, a canton of Switzerland.

Of the same name is a lake in the middle of it, about two leagues long, and half a league broad. This valley is lined on all sides with high mountains, great woods and defiles, especially on the side of Burgundy, and is very populous. It is a barren soil, producing no grain but barley and oats; though there is abundance of pasture on the mountain, as well as of fish in the lake: by all which, added to the industry of the inhabitants, they live comfortably. From one parish and a minister only in all this valley, by reason of the increase of the people, three churches and the like number of ministers have lately been established among them.

In this, and indeed in all the parts of Mount Jura dependent on the canton of Berne, the men always go to church with their muskets and bayonets screwed on: and these they either keep between their legs during divine service, or else rest them at the stands made on purpose, at the corner of the church. This they do that they may be always on their guard against their Popish neighbours the Burgundians, who were ever declared enemies to this canton; and were sufficiently chastised in the battles of Graudon and Moret, by a shameful defeat.

IPPO, a settlement belonging to the English East India company, on the N. W. part of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies thirty-five miles N. of Bencoolen.

IPRES, or **YPRES**, one of the barrier-towns of the Austrian Netherlands, on the little river Ipre or Iperlee. Its buildings are very fair and good, only the fronts of the houses are of timber. Its public buildings are the cathedral of St. Martin, four parochial churches, besides two more which have been demolished, eight convents of monks, and ten of nuns, three hospitals for the sick, one for poor boys, and another for poor girls, where they are taught what trade they like best; and when able to get their bread, sent out, with a certain sum of money to set them up. Here also is a seminary for priests, with pensions for poor students. One third part of Ipres is built with churches, convents, or other religious houses belonging to adjacent abbeyes. It is the see of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of Mechlin or Malines. It was looked upon as impregnable, but shamefully given up by the Dutch garrison in 1744, who by the treaty of Utrecht had possession of it, almost as soon as the French came before it, together with the chatellany or castleward belonging to it, which is a very fruitful country. It had formerly a considerable trade in fays and wrought silks, &c. but now greatly declined. Lat. 50 deg. 57 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

IPSWICH, by the Saxons called *Gipswich*, from the river Gippen called then-so, on account of its winding stream, but now the Orwell: a very neat and well-built town, and the capital of Suffolk, forming a kind of half moon upon the bank of the river to the W. It is larger than many cities, being above a mile long from St. Matthew's to St. Helen's on the road, and above a mile broad. It still carries on a maritime trade; but this is not so considerable as formerly. Here are twelve parish-churches instead of fourteen (twenty-one) in its most flourishing state, besides meeting-houses; and the number of its ships are also diminished.

Over the river is a good stone-bridge leading to Stoke-hamlet. Its principal manufactures are linen and woollen. Though ships of 500 tons may upon a spring-tide come up very near this town, and many of the like burthen have been built here, the river is scarcely navigable above the town, even for the smallest boats; nor does the tide, which rises sometimes thirteen or fourteen feet, and so make twenty-four feet very near the town, flow much further up the river.

No place in Great Britain is more commodiously situated for the Greenland fishery than Ipswich; not only for cheapness of building, fitting out their vessels, &c. but the same wind that carries them from the mouth of the haven is fair to the very seas of Greenland. It is governed by two bailiffs, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a spacious market-place, where, on Tuesdays and Thursdays every week, is sold small meat; on Wednesday and Friday fish, and Saturday is for all sorts of provisions, these being very plentiful and cheap. Its annual fairs are on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; July 25, for fruit and toys; and September 25, for butter and cheese: to which latter the whole country resort, in order to furnish themselves with winter-stores; as do also many of the London dealers in those commodities, yet are not suffered to buy till after the first three days of the fair. In the corporation-liberty are two chapels, out of several which have been demolished, as have been also religious houses, which once abounded here.

In Ipswich is a fine town-hall, with a spacious council-chamber, a shire-hall for the sessions of Ipswich division, a large public library adjacent to an hospital called Christ's hospital, for the maintenance of poor children, old persons, and maniacs: and in it rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, &c. are also kept at hard labour. Here is also Mr. Henry Tooley's noble foundation in 1556, for poor old men and women.

The privileges of Ipswich are extraordinary; for their bailiffs hear and determine causes, as well criminal as civil, and even crown-causes, preferably to any of the courts in Westminster: they pay no tolls nor duties in any other parts of the kingdom, having cast the city of London in a trial for duties in the Thames. Their admiralty-jurisdiction extends on the Essex coast beyond Harwich, and on both sides the Suffolk coast; and by an inquisition in the 14th of Edward III. custom-duties for goods coming into Harwich haven were determined to belong to Ipswich, &c.

This was the native place of the famous Cardinal Wolsey, his father being a butcher in it; yet we are told he was a man of substance for those days: he founded a college here, but died before it was finished, which still retains his name.

The poor people here are employed in spinning of wool, for such places as have settled manufactures.

In this town is a great deal of good company, and more of the gentry in it than any other town in the county, Bury excepted. This is one of the most agreeable places in England for any to live genteely and cheap in. Here is a fine seat of Mr. Fonnereau's, in the antique taste indeed, but very commodious, called Christ-church, and formerly a religious house. The green and park belonging to it is a great addition to the pleasantness of the town; and there is liberty for walking, bowling, &c. In it are fine white deer, with black spots like harlequin-dogs.

The country round Ipswich is principally applied to corn, great quantities of which are continually shipped off for London, and sometimes for Holland. It is also

also an inexhaustible store-house for timber, great quantities of which, now their ship-building trade has abated, are sent to the Kings yards at Chatham. An excellent charity for the relief of poor clergymens widows and orphans in Suffolk, has been set on foot in and about Ipswich, by voluntary subscription, which from 61. the first year, namely, from 1704 to 1740, has amounted to 44161. besides gifts and legacies to the sum of 5541. French refugees settled in this place at first, but a linen manufacture set up in their favour did not succeed. It lies forty-eight miles from Bury, and sixty-eight from London.

IPSWICH, a large town of Essex county and Massachusetts Proper, in New England, in North America. It lies to the N. of Cape Anne, and by the side of a fine river, where the inferior court is kept the last Tuesday in March, and the superior the third Tuesday in May.

IRAC, or YERAC, the ancient Chaldæa, in Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. It lay anciently on the S. of Mesopotamia or Diarbeckr Proper, and on both sides the two great rivers of Euphrates and Tigris. Of this name there are two provinces, the one in Persia, called by the eastern writers *Irac-Agemi*; and the other in Chaldæa, distinguished by that of *Irac-Arabi*: the latter is that we are now upon, which is bounded on the E. and W. by the two rivers just-mentioned; and after their junction by Curdistan on the N. by Lauristan and Chusistan on the E. by the Persian gulph on the S. E. and by the island of Choeder on the S. which, together with the Diarbeckr, incloses it on the W. This province is called *Irac-Arabi*, as Arabia Deserta reaches quite to it.

The soil of this province was anciently so fertile, that it produced 2 or 300 fold, as Herodotus tells us; and if rightly cultivated would very probably do so still: its pastures are however at this day very rich, where are bred vast numbers of cattle, yielding plenty of milk and butter.

This was the happy spot where the first parents of the human race were placed by the Great Creator, the generality of the modern learned agreeing, that here paradise was planted. The language of Chaldæa however differed from the Hebrew, which was spoken in Mesopotamia; but by the continuance of the Jews for some time amongst them, the purity of both tongues were corrupted; and from this intermixture arose that now called the Syriac, and which is still in use in these provinces.

The Chaldæans were, it has been observed, very early proficient in astronomy and astrology, as well as in the art of soothsaying, divination, and other superstitious trumpery; for which they were famed above all other nations. They were likewise idolaters; but in this respect the Egyptians out-did them, if not in point of time, yet at least in the multiplicity of their idols. The former however are branded for their unparalleled arrogance, in striving to vie with the power of heaven, and fortifying themselves against it, by that bold structure which they attempted to rear, called the tower of Babel.

Nevertheless it early received Christianity; for at the time of the Nicene council we find the Bishop of Selucia in great esteem, and in all assemblies since that he had place next the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The Christians are still very numerous here, though few of them are orthodox; the two heresies of Jacobus and Nestorius, besides several other heterodox opinions and customs, prevailing generally among them.

The Arabian and other ancient geographers are not at all agreed about the number of cities which belonged to this province. The most considerable and best known are Bagdat, Babylon, Traxat, Balsora, Kufa, Ourta, Gorno or Quarna, Seleucia and Ctesiphon.

IRAC-AGEMI, in contradistinction from the former *Irac-Arabi*, also *Persian-Irak*, and *Arac-Azem*, the ancient Parthia, which was so long the seat of empire in Asia, is the largest and principal province of the Persian monarchy, being all the proper domains of the Sophi, without any governor, as most of the other provinces have. It is bounded on the E. by Corafan and Segestan, on the S. by Farselan, on the W. by Curdistan,

on the N. W. by Aiderbeitzan, and on the N. by Ghilan and Tabriffan.

This province extends itself at least 200 leagues in length, and 150 in breadth. The air is very dry, and generally the most healthy of any in the world. It is more mountainous than level; the former tracts being also very bare, and hardly producing any thing but thistles and briars: but where there is any water the plains are very pleasant and fertile, otherwise quite barren. This large province contains above forty cities, a very great number in Persia, being an empire which is not peopled proportionably to its extent.

IRELAND, an island in the Atlantic ocean, between which and North America there are no intermediate ones, except the Azores or Western islands; and even these are in a lower latitude. The Uists, Harris and Lewis, lie on the N. between it and Iceland, and it has the island of Great Britain on the E. and N. E. The natives and Scottish Highlanders call it *Erin* or *Ierna*; Ptolemy gave it the name of *Britannia Parva* or *Britannia Minor*, which ancient Latin writers call *Fernia*, *Juverna*, sometimes *Iris*, &c. and those of a more modern date, *Hibernia*; the derivation of which by authors being various, a detail of the different etymologies would be more irksome than at length we apprehend satisfactory from any thing that yet appears. According to the ancient Irish authors, this is what Plutarch calls *Ogygia*; but not to enter on a discussion of the story of Gaothelus and Scota from Egypt, as it has a great deal of the air of fable, though it must be allowed that this island must have had a peopling from some place or other; but whether from Spain, as is generally believed, or any other country, we shall not now take upon us to determine: this however is certain, that the Scots Highlanders call themselves Gael, and their language Gaelick, all which say they seem derived from Gaothelus; though, by the bye, the Gallies, now Welch, in Great Britain, or those of them in Old Gaul, who were the Celts, seems to be a more likely original, as the translation from either of these countries is both easier and higher towards making a population or colony in Ireland. The Irish call their own language Gaelick, and the Albion Scots, Scots Highlanders, or inhabitants of that part of Albion called Scotland, they denominate the Albanich, Gaelach, or simply Nan Gael, or Na Albanich.

It lies between lat. 51 and 56 deg. N. and between long 5 and 10 deg. W. It is about 259 miles in length, and 148 in breadth. It lies fifty-two miles from Holyhead in North Wales, and eighteen or twenty from Galloway, and but little more from the Mull of Kintyre, in Argyleshire, both which are in Scotland.

The air is much the same with that of those parts of Great Britain which lie under the same parallel, only in several parts of this kingdom is more gross and impure, no doubt by reason of the many loughs or lakes, and bogs, the exhalations from which so corrupt it, as to occasion fluxes, rheums, and the like distempers among strangers, though the natives are generally stanch and untouched by it to any perceptible degree: yet the common opinion is, that no frogs (toads it should be I believe) moles, snakes, nor any venomous animal can live in it, even if transported thither: and further it is said, that the wood of its forests (a thing very unlikely) breeds neither worms nor spiders. But not to stay on the discussion of such matters, it is however in general so temperate a climate, that the inhabitants are not forced to fly to the shade in summer, or even to the fire in winter. But being so much cooler in the former seasons, and warmer in the latter than some parts of England are, 'tis therefore not so proper for ripening corn or fruits: in winter 'tis more subject to winds, clouds, and rain, to frost and snow; and the inhabitants fortify themselves, they say, against the moistness of the air, and the distempers thence occasioned, by their drinking of usquebaugh; but the simplicity of diet and natural vigour of the inhabitants, unabated by luxury, seems to be a more rational accounting for their freedom from any inconveniences of weather, than that or any other vicious habits which can be mentioned.

The soil in a great many parts is naturally fitter for grass and pasturage than for tillage; and the herbage there being so long and sweet withal, as would surfeit their cattle, if they were not restrained. And in other places their soil is so fat, as not to admit of being manured: though a great deal of wood has been cut down to make charcoal for the iron-works, and many hundred acres of bog-lands drained of late, which are now excellent meadow-grounds and corn-fields; yet several large woods are still remaining to be cut down in Ulster, &c. And other parts are still encumbered with bogs of different sorts, the deepest of which are not passable, except such as have some paths, known only to the natives, and which shake as they tread upon them; whilst others are called watery or mirey bogs. The former are commonly of a large extent, yield for the most part very good turf, and are covered with grass, yet so as the water appears, and are not dangerous for travellers. The mirey bogs are usually less extensive, producing but little grass. Others called hascocky bogs, are full of mud at bottom, and having water in them of various depths, might pass for lakes, were it not that they are full of small tufts of reeds, high grass, and sometimes little shrubs, with plashe of water between them. The Irish natives used formerly, when pursued, to leap from one turf to another, with great agility, and hence called bog-trotters: but, at present, this is not the custom among them. There are others called red bogs, where, in digging of peats they many times find large fir and other trees. All these bogs are partly occasioned by springs, and partly by small streams from the higher grounds, and by rain, which have not a free passage.

Here are several iron-mines, but they have been chiefly discovered and worked by the English to great advantage, since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Of these are three sorts, the rock-mine, bog-mine, and the mountain-mine. The first lies near the surface, the ore is full of good tough metal, but mixed with the other sorts of ore. The second sort is extracted with little trouble, but the iron is brittle. The mountain ore is tough, and in many parts as good as that from Spain. The lead-mines of this country have been discontinued ever since the Irish rebellion. Here are several ridges of hills, from ten to fifty miles long, abounding both with pasture and arable lands. Some are very high, particularly between Dundalk and Carlingford, seen a great way off; and many of them fifty miles at sea. The cattle of Ireland are generally small. Here are many quarries of free-stone, marble, slate, flint and sea-coal; but their principal fuel is peat and turf; only in towns near the coast they are supplied with coals from England and Scotland. In some parts they have glass-works, but the sand for them they have from England. Their principal commodities for exportation are cattle, hides, furs, tallow, butter, cheese, honey, wax, salt, hemp, and linen-cloth in great perfection, timber, pipe-staves, wool, woollen cloth, coarse rugs, and shag mantles, freezes, ratteens, camlets, fowl, variety of fish, particularly salmon, herring; with some lead, tin, and iron.

The chief riches of the ancient Irish consist in their numerous flocks of sheep, which they shear twice a year; large herds of black cattle, and abundance of small horses called hobbies, noted for their soft and round amble. Here is variety of game of all sorts; but the Irish gentry are not so fond of hunting as the English: and, though they have destroyed most of the wolves with which the country was heretofore very much infested, yet they are still heard to howl in the wild and solitary mountains; though this must be a mistake of my Author: and it would seem that not the least vestige of these ferocious animals are left in Ireland any more than in any part of Great Britain for some ages past, since a reward was publicly set upon the head of a wolf, by which means they were totally extirpated.

Though in Ireland they have rain at intervals all the year, except about five or six weeks fair weather in spring; yet the inhabitants are as healthy and long-lived as their neighbours: and though in summer the same frequently continues two or three days together, to the great hin-

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derance of the ripening of their corn, &c. as well as of housing it; yet there is as seldom a dearth here as in any country whatsoever: and most years they have not only enough for their own consumption, but for exportation.

Here are great numbers of springs, and several medicinal ones, particularly near Dublin, of the nature of spaws. There are others, which the superstitious vulgar call holy wells, ascribing great cures to them, because dedicated to saints; but their peculiar virtues seem entirely to arise from the people's credulity.

The principal rivers in Ireland are, the noble river of Shannon, the Liffy, called the Princess of the Irish rivers, as gracing the capital, though nothing near so considerable as the Shannon; the Boyne, the Barrow, and Ouse, which join above the town of Ros; the Slone, and the principal river in Ulster or the N. of Ireland, is the Bane.

In this country are several loughs, both salt and fresh; the former of which are properly inlets of the sea at the mouths of rivers. The principal of these are Lough-Ern in Ulster, and Lough-Neagh in the same province.

The ancient Irish, or those natives who have not yet been thoroughly civilized, and called Kearn, are strong and nimble, courteous to strangers, impatient of abuse or injury, implacable in enmity, and vehement in all affections. The music they are fondest of is the harp and bag-pipe.

The language is originally British, or at least a dialect of it; but it has received such a tincture by intermixture with foreigners, that only some of the original words are remaining; the names of mountains, isles, waters, &c. are still mostly British. Their surnames are with the prefix O or Mac. They feed very much upon herbs and roots, particularly potatoes; are fond of butter and buttermilk, oat-meal, milk, whey; and they are also fond of usquebaugh or aqua vite, large quantities of which they often drink.

Of all their customs their mournings for the dead are very remarkable; for they set up an hideous howling, which is called a chorrnach, all the way they are carrying the corpse to the grave. The religion of these native Irish is the Romish, only heightened by superstition and ignorance; so that six parts in seven of the whole inhabitants are Catholics, and tolerated, the tythes of several parishes being paid the priests. In the north dissenters are very numerous.

Who were the first inhabitants of Ireland, cannot be learned from records or any other authentic evidence; and therefore only traced from conjecture. On this head the most generally prevailing opinion is, that they derive from the Britons, or are at least of the same original stock with them, from the Spaniards or Cantabrians.

Some of the Saxon Kings, and the Norwegians also, were troublesome to them; but could never bring them under absolute subjection: nor were they conquered before King Henry II. invaded them with a powerful army in the year 1172, and brought the states of the island to an entire submission: but for all this the Kings of England were only Lords of Ireland, till the title of King was bestowed upon King Henry VIII. by the states.

They received Christianity very early, the greatest part of the island having been converted by St. Patrick, by which he obtained the character of the Irish Apostle. Nor was religion their only character; but their learning too is much celebrated both by ancient and modern authors, who tell us that the Saxons in particular very commonly sent over their children hither for a liberal education.

The inhabitants are mostly now brought over to the customs and fashions of the English, except in some parts where they live in the old Irish way.

It is governed now by Great Britain, the King of which sends thither an English nobleman of distinction as Viceroy or deputy, who is commonly called Lord Lieutenant, and is changed every three years. The

King

King also appoints the council of Ireland. This viceroy's power and state is very considerable.

The laws and courts of justice, &c. in Ireland, are much the same as those in England. Their acts of parliament, in order to have the force of laws, must be approved by the King of Great Britain in his privy-council; and an act of the British parliament will alter or abrogate any law in Ireland. An appeal also lies from a sentence in any of the Irish courts of law to those in Westminster-hall, and to the house of Peers in Great Britain. The members of the house of Commons in Ireland hold their seats during life, unless upon the demise of the King of Great Britain.

A body of about 12,000 men are kept in pay on the Irish establishment, among which are few or none of the natives. These are usually quartered in barracks, and not in the public inns, as is usual in Great Britain.

The religion established by law is the same with that of England, under Archbishops and Bishops; and generally the clergy here are better provided for than in England. The university of Dublin is the only one in the kingdom, consisting of one college, in which are about 600 students.

So fertile is this country, that their beef and butter supplies France, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies; though lately an act of the British parliament allows these two articles, with their live cattle, to be imported into Great Britain. The Irish being prohibited from manufacturing their wool, and exporting their cloth, they run a good deal of the former to France and other countries, by which means these are enabled to undersell us in foreign markets.

The common people are so much put to it for a livelihood in this fertile country, that of late years many thousands have transported themselves to our American plantations: and in summer shoals of them resort to London chiefly for hay-making, after which, and harvesting, they return home, living mostly on butter-milk and potatoes in a sordid and indolent poverty. Chairmen, hod-men, and other hard working labourers in London, are generally Irish. The nobility and men of fortune in Ireland commonly reside in London, and have seats in the British parliament; screwing up their tenants to rack-rents, till they break: but spending their incomes abroad, they take but little thought about the languishing condition of their native country: tho' some gentlemen, it must be owned, apply the produce of their fortune towards the encouragement of manufactures and the cultivation of their excellent soil; an example truly noble, and worthy of universal imitation.

The general division of Ireland is now into four provinces (formerly five).

1. Munster, containing the counties of Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Clare (this by some is reckoned in Connaught) and Tipperary.

2. Leinster contains the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cathelagh, Kildare, Queen's county, King's county, East Meath, and West Meath: these two last were formerly reckoned a fifth province.

3. Connaught contains the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Gallway, and Clare or Thomond: the latter some reckon in Munster.

4. Ulster contains Cavan, Monaghan, Louth, Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry or Colrain, Dúnneal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh.

These provinces are again subdivided into Baronies. The established church is under four Archbishops; Armagh, the Primate of all Ireland; Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam.

Under the Archbishop of Armagh are the Bishops of Meath, Kilmore, and Ardagh, Dromore, Clogher, Raphoe, Down, Connor and Derry.

Under the Archbishop of Dublin are the Bishops of Kildare, Fernes, Laughlin, and Ossory.

Under the Archbishop of Cashel are the Bishops of Waterford and Lismore, Limerick, Killaloe, Cork, Ross, and Cloyne.

Under the Archbishop of Tuam are the Bishops of Elphir, Clonsfert, Killala, and Achonry.

This kingdom, after the first English conquest, was divided into that called the English pale, and what was possessed by the ancient Irish. The pale consisted only of four counties, Louth in Ulster, Meath, Dublin, and Kildare in Leinster. Here the English were in a manner empaled with these, having little influence on the rest of the country; nor was it wholly reduced, till the accession of James I. to the crown of England, at which time the country was replenished with new English and Scottish colonies, which proved the principal means of securing the British interest and the Protestant religion in that kingdom: for the old English of the pale were in general such bigotted Papists, that they joined with the old Irish in the rebellion and massacre of 1641. But the English jurisdiction is now extended over the whole kingdom; so that the distinction of the pale is in a manner forgot.

The present revenue of Ireland is computed at half a million Sterling.

The figure of this island is almost an oblong square, from which it deviates by several forelands running out a great way into the sea, besides several bays and rivulets of the sea.

Munster in the S. and Ulster in the N. extend themselves from the one sea to the other; and Leinster and Connaught lying between these two, have the sea only on one side of each; namely, Connaught on the W. and Leinster on the E.

The Briow law, so much talked of in Ireland, was a compilation of maxims made by the grave judges (as *briow* imports), of the several provincial Kings, by the guidance of which, and the like rules, they determined all controversies. These judges were a distinct tribe, as were also their historians, physicians, harpers, and poets; the same with the Scottish bards, who celebrated and recorded the acts of their heroes and famous men, &c.

IRISH SEA, that part of the Atlantic ocean which runs between the island of Great Britain and Ireland; of which that flowing to the S. particularly between Wales and Ireland, is distinguished by the name of St. George's channel, or simply the Channel.

IRK, a river, on the junction of which with that of Irewell, the town of Manchester in Lancashire principally stands.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, a chain of higher grounds in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary, forming part of the boundary between Turkey and Christendom.

IROQUOIS, the most considerable and best known of all the nations in North America, as well as the stoutest and most mischievous of them. They are seated all along the N. side of lake Ontario or Frontenac, and along the river of their name which carries the waters of the lake into the river of St. Laurence. They are divided into several cantons, of which there are five principal ones, who are in amity with the British nation.

Their country is bounded by Canada on the N. by New York and Pennsylvania on the E. and S. and by lake Ontario on the W. They have, since the commencement of their friendship with us, served as a barrier to our northern colonies in America, against the depredations of the French and their Canadian allies: But some time since they were said to waver, or seem not to be so hearty in their attachment to the British interest as formerly; and even some of them actually joined the French. The furthest of these Five Nations, and the nearest to the French territories, are about 100 leagues from our settlements. They have each a large village or cabane belonging to them, about thirty leagues asunder, and mostly along the southern coast of lake Ontario; they speak much the same language, and unite in a kind of democracy, sending deputies to their grand assembly, in which the union between them is renewed annually, on which occasion they have a banquet, where they drink out of the cups, and smoke out of the calumet or long pipe of the Five Nations; which is constantly looked upon among them as a solemn ratification of peace, alliance, &c. this symbol being most sacred and inviolable.

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The soil of their country, though lying within lat. 45 deg. is so mountainous and cold, that it does not bear answerably to the climate, especially on the N. side of lake Ontario; though on the S. side, the country yields a more agreeable verdure, and the produce is accordingly answerable.

They are still but ignorant and negligent in matters of religion, but very strict in the oath which they swear to each other, especially those which their warriors make of standing by one another to the last.

Their women are commonly very prolific, and as active in their inhuman cruelties as the men, by putting their prisoners to the most excruciating tortures and lingering death, making their children drink the blood, and they themselves devouring the flesh of such unhappy wretches.

IRTHA, a large and well-inhabited town of Dwina, a province of Russia.

IRTIS, or IRTISK, a large river which runs from N. to S. through Russia, and falling into the Oby, forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

IRWASH, one of the many rivers by the accession of whose waters the Trent is increased after its passing by Burton in Staffordshire.

IRWELL, a river close by Manchester in Lancashire, which receives the little river Irk just above on the N. and N. E. side. Over it is a very firm, though ancient stone-bridge, built exceeding high against the sudden swell of the freshes from the mountains, that sometimes in one night rise four or five yards, and next day as suddenly decrease.

IRWIN, the capital of Cunningham, one of the subdivisions of the shire of Air, in the W. of Scotland, and at the mouth of the river of the same name, which divides Kyle and Cunningham, being on the firth of Clyde. It is a town of much more business than Air, consisting of two pretty good streets, with well-built houses, and a quay, from which they carry on a coal-trade to Dublin and other parts in Ireland. It is one in the district of royal boroughs with Air, Rothfay, Inverary, and Campbeltown, which alternately sends one member to the British parliament. In order to clean its harbour, which was almost choked up with sand, by which the trade of the place began to decay, they obtained the two-pennies Scots act on beer and ale, with a penny sterling on every ton of coals shipped off for transportation, the neighbouring hills abounding with this commodity.

The country round is rich and fruitful, being full of seats and well-built houses, with beautiful inclosures, pleasant pastures, and grass-grounds.

In this town happened a very extraordinary storm of rain, hail, and thunder, in November 1740, which damaged the tolbooth and steeple, calcining or melting the town-clock, besides the loss of some lives and other accidents. It lies eighteen miles E. of the Isle of Arran, and sixty-eight W. of Edinburgh.

IRWIN river. See IRWIN town above.

ISABELLA fort, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies on the W. side of the river Scheld, and opposite to Antwerp.

There is also another fort of the same name, which lies about three miles N. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISAURA, or ISAUROPOLIS, anciently the metropolis of Isauria, in Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey; Stephen of Bizantium represents it as a very large and strong city, inhabited by citizens famed for their valour, and as still flourishing in his days. It had been twice ruined; the first time under Perdiccas, and the next time by Servilius. It has indeed been rebuilt since, but never could be raised to its ancient splendor. It was an Episcopal see, tho' not mentioned in the Notitia; however, we find the name of Cælius its Bishop among those who assisted at the council of Chalcedon, and of Hilary, who had one of the first seats in that of Constantinople. Its modern name is Saura; but the town is now almost ruined.

ISCHIA, anciently *Enaria* and *Inaria*, also *Pitecusa*, a small mountainous island of the Terra di Lavoro, in the sea of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It is about

seven or eight miles in circuit, others say twelve and twenty, including its windings.

This is a pleasant and fertile island: its coasts abound with commodious bays, and its inland parts with fruitful hills, valleys, also rivers, fountains, and even gardens and orchards, strewed with all sorts of delicious fruits and excellent wine.

Here are likewise some gold mines, which had been discovered in Strabo's time. The island is surrounded with high, craggy inaccessible rocks, which defend it from wind and invaders. It is divided into four parts, some of which are very delightful and rich; but others are as dismal and barren; particularly that where the caverns or cremate, i. e. burnt parts, are; out of which such eruptions of fire and torrents of sulphur were thrown out, particularly in the year 1301, as ruined the whole country for three miles round. It hath also been subject at all times to dreadful earthquakes; so that the Poets feigned this to be the place where Jupiter overwhelmed the Titan Typhon with his thunder-bolts. It lies two miles from Messina-cape, and eighteen W. of the city of Naples. The quarter of it called Negropont is so fruitful, temperate, and healthy, that nature seems to have a perpetual spring in it; besides, it hath some hot baths and medicinal waters much cried up, and a very high rock with a cavity, from which refreshing breezes are emitted in the warmest weather. Here are likewise, as well as in other parts of the island, a good number of pleasant towns and villages, and some considerably high mountains. The island is well-inhabited, and has several churches and monasteries, &c. Lat. 41 deg. 27 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

ISCHIA, a pretty town in the last-mentioned island, of the same name. It lies on the N. side towards the sea, and the seat of a Bishop, who is under the Metropolitan of Naples. It is defended by a strong fort, jutting out into the sea on the S. side of it, and joined to the island by a bridge. King Ferdinand of Naples made it his place of refuge when Charles VIII. of France, in the year 1495, had in a few days over-run his whole kingdom.

ISCHOPOLIS, in the Pontus Cappadociæ, a province of Asia Minor. It is mentioned by the ancient authors, particularly Ptolemy, whose commentators say it is the same as Tripoli, and was a fortified town and sea-port on the Euxine coasts.

ISDOGAS, or TAGODAST, a town of Hæcora, a province of Africa; on the top of a high hill, surrounded by four others, between which and the rivers that run at the bottom, grow vast numbers of fruit-trees of all sorts, and excellent in their kinds, around the trunks of which twine stately vines, producing black grapes, called from their magnitude hens-eggs. The town has no defence but its situation and the number of its inhabitants, which amount to about 1000 families, most of them merchants or artificers; and among these some Jews are tolerated. The town is well supplied with water from several cuts that run through it. The inhabitants are polite, and very hospitable. The women are fair, handsome, and go genteely; and some very neatly dressed. The men here are less jealous of their wives than in most hot climates. A considerable traffic is carried on in this place in cattle, grain, fruit, butter, and oil, which are here in great plenty; and especially honey, exceeding most in Africa for its transparency and taste: so that when kept the whole year, it becomes as hard as loaf-sugar.

ISENACH, properly EYSENACH (which see) a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is so called from its iron-mines, and gives title of Duke to a Prince of the Saxon family: eighteen miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E.

ISENBOURG, a county in Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to a Count of the same name, who with Guteon are the two principal branches of the Stolberg family. The present Count commanded the 6000 Hessians when in England, and he is now in the allied army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and pretty well distinguished there for his valour and conduct, particularly in the siege of Munster.

ISENDYCK,

ISENDYCK, or **YSENDYCK**, a town of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, being a frontier to Zealand. It was taken in 1604, by Prince Maurice, after a siege of six days. The States General have kept it ever since, several works having been added to it: so that it is now an almost impregnable fortress, both on account of its situation on a low ground, which can easily be laid under water, and by reason of the works which surround it. The ramparts, about a mile and a half in circuit, is flanked with seven bastions, and surrounded with a broad and deep ditch, being defended by some horn-works, two half-moons, and a good counterescarp. The town is but small, containing only 6 streets, and about 150 houses. Here are two churches for the Protestants, and a chapel for the Catholics. The states of Holland keep a garrison here. Formerly near this town was a city called Gafternesse, and several villages, which were all swallowed up by the sea in the year 1337: whereupon the inhabitants went to settle at Isendyck.

ISENGHIEN. See **MIDDLEBURG**.

ISEO, a handsome town of Breſciano in the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy; here is a fine collegiate church; and of the same name is a lake in the neighbourhood, about thirteen or fourteen miles long, but not broad in proportion. It is formed principally by the river Oglio; so that this is Pliny's Lacus Sabinus, which he expressly says receives that river.

ISERNA, **ÆSERNA**, or **SERNIA**, an ancient city and colony of the Samnites, in the county of Molise, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is a pretty large and well inhabited town, with an Episcopal see, under that of Capua. It stands at the foot of the Appenines: about four miles E. of the confines of Lavoro, and as many from the river Voltorno; also thirty-eight miles N. E. of Capua. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

ISIS, a river of Gloucestershire, rising in the Cotswold-hills, and joining with Lech, Coln, and Churn, form a full stream at Lechlade, there called the Thames, and begins to be navigable at that place.

ISLE de Dieu, an island in the bay of Biscay, and on the coast of Poitou, in France. Lat. 46 deg. 59 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27 min. W.

ISLE of France, a government of that kingdom, in which its capital Paris lies. It is bounded by Picardy on the N. Champagne on the E. Orleans on the S. and Normandy on the W.

ISLE of Purbeck, a tract of land improperly called an island, being only a peninsula, washed by the sea on all sides, except to the W. where it is joined to Dorsetshire. It is about ten miles long, and six broad, abounding with quarries of excellent stone for building.

ISLES of Man, May, Wight, &c. see under their proper words.

ISLEWORTH, one of the villages in the neighbourhood of London, adorned with gentlemen's seats.

ISLINGTON, a very healthy village on the N. side of the city of London, near the New River, and in Middlesex. It is almost joined to the streets of London, excepting a single field or two that separates them. Its salubrity draws thither several middling families with their children, to lodge during the summer season; and it is of a pretty large extent, with a very handsome new-built church and elegant spire, and a very commodious road to the W. parts of the town, through parts very lately impassable, at least not with safety by reason of robberies.

ISLIP, though an inconsiderable little town of Oxfordshire, yet has a good weekly market for sheep. Here was born and baptized Edward the Confessor, and in it are the remains of an ancient palace. The famous Dr. South was minister here, besides many other divines of eminence; and he left considerable charities to it.

ISLOCK. See **ILLOCK**, in Slavonia.

ISMAEL, or **SAMIELI**, a town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey: it lies on the Danube, forty miles from Akerman to the W. and a hundred from Bendarto to the S.

ISNEY, or **EISNÆ**, an imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, under the protection of the house of Austria. It stands on the river Arg or Isna, in the territory of Algow, and on the confines of the little territory of Buck-

enberg. Here is an abbey, the Abbot and all the Monks of which are said to have been poisoned once by a toad or other animal creeping into the kettle where their soup was dressed. By an inscription upon an old marble here, it appears to have been a Roman colony, and the roads and bridges from thence to Kempten repaired by the Emperor Septimus Severus, and Aurelius Antonius; for then the road from Italy to the Rhine lay through this place. Its territory produces neither wine nor corn, but only oats, rape-seed, flax, beans, and garden vegetables: which with corn and cattle from the Alps, and other neighbouring places, are bought every week to its market. Wines are brought hither by the lake of Constance, the Rhine and Neckar, and its river and the neighbouring lakes furnish it with fish. It has suffered considerably once or twice by fire. It lies fourteen miles N. E. of Lindau. Lat. 47 deg. 49 min. N. long. 9 deg. 54 min. E.

ISOLA, in Latin *Alitum*, or *Castrum Alitum vel Aquile*, a town of Istria and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy: it lies on the coast of the Adriatic gulph, about five miles W. of Cape d'Istria.

Of the same name are several towns in Italy; particularly,

ISOLA, a small Episcopal see under that of San Severina, in the Further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy: it lies on the Ionian sea, with a harbour. The Turks have so often plundered it, that they have been obliged to surround it with a good stout wall; yet it is but thinly inhabited: eighteen miles S. W. of San Severina. Lat. 38 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 deg. 27 min. E.

ISPAHAN, or **HISPAHAN**, the capital city of the Eyrac-Agem, or Persian-irak, and of all Persia, in Asia. It lies along the banks of the river Zenderond or Sanderu, over which are three fine bridges, and in a beautiful plain almost encompassed with mountains, at the distance of two or three leagues. The city-walls are of mud; here is a castle and ditch; the figure of the place is oval, and almost twelve miles in circuit. Here is a vast number of sumptuous palaces, handsome houses, spacious caravanseras, very beautiful bazars, several canals, and streets planted on both sides with lofty plane-trees; though generally the other streets are narrow, crooked, and not paved. It has eight gates, which are never shut. The royal square, or Meidan Shah in Ispahan, is one of the finest in the world; at the S. end of it is the royal mosque. The palace is very spacious, being near a league and a half in compass, with some very grand apartments. The fortress called the Castle of Blessing, joins the walls of the city, with the N. part of it. This is surrounded with a ditch and rampart. The suburbs here are very large. Near that called Sheikh-Sabam is a bridge, near which is a fine monument of an ancient Dervise.

The English East India company had a factory there, its factors living with the state of Princes, till the late civil wars in Persia: and had the Shah Nadir lived, it is probable that he would have removed the trade to Meshed in Chorassan, near the Caspian sea; but since he has been taken off, several have attempted to mount the Persian throne, and by that means rendered the empire one continued scene of confusion, horror, and bloodshed.

Ispahan lies about 95 miles from Kashan on the S. 223 miles N. of the gulph of Persia, and 332 S. of the Caspian sea. Lat. 32 deg. 26 min. N. long. 52 deg. 55 min. E.

ISSEL, or **YSSEL**, a river in the United Provinces of the Netherlands, has its source in Westphalia, whence it runs N. by Doefburg, Zutphen, and Deventer; dividing the province of Guelderland from Overysel and Zutphen, and at last falls near Campen into the Zuyder-zee.

ISSEL the Lefs, a river of the United Netherlands, which, after running W. through Utrecht and Holland, and passing by Gonda, directs its course southward, and falls into the Lech.

ISSELMOND, or **OVERMAES**, an island in Holland, one of the united provinces of the Netherlands, lying between Voorn and Rotterdam, where the Yssel empties itself into the Maes. It is equal to any part of the province

province for fruitfulness and richness of soil; it is about ten miles long, and four where broadest. It was recovered from the sea by Charles the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy.

ISSELSTEIN, a town of Holland, and frontiers of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands. It has undergone several vicissitudes, with regard to its condition and masters, coming at last to the family of Orange, who enlarged the fortifications, and encompassed the town with pleasant gardens and inclosures.

The principal trade here is in cables, cordages, and other materials for shipping. It lies eleven miles from Vianen to the W.

ISSOIRE, or **YSSOIRE**, a small town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It lies on the rivulet Coufe, which a little lower falls into the Allier. It is noted for a good breed of horses, and for a remarkable lake. Here is an abbey of Benedictine monks, the abbot of which is Lord of the city; in whose name justice is administered. It is a place of good trade in corn and wine. It lies eighteen miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 14 min. E.

ISSONDON, or **YSSONDUN**, in Latin *Exoldunum* or *Iffoldunum*, a city, and the capital of Lower Berry, in France; it lies in an open country, on the little river Theols, which divides it into two parts, also separated by walls. The castle is in a manner the upper town, having walls, towers, and ditches round it, where the officers of the courts and persons of distinction reside; and the lower town, in like manner inclosed, is inhabited principally by merchants and tradesmen.

This city contains four parishes, two collegiate churches, an abbey, several convents of Monks and nuns, and two hospitals; the one for incurables, and the other for those whose distempers can be cured. To this place belong four considerable suburbs. Its trade consists in cattle, woollen cloth and druggets, woven and knit hosiery, with hats manufactured both here and in the neighbourhood: but their principal trade consists in timber, with which they supply the adjacent country.

As the inhabitants of this place have always distinguished themselves by their zeal and fidelity for the French Kings, they are exempted from the ban and arriere ban, the taille, and quartering of soldiers. This place has often been damaged by accidental fire, and lies thirty miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 18 min. E.

ISSUS, a town of Cilicia, in Asia Minor. It is a sea-port of the Levant, being now called *Ajazzo* and *Lajazzo*; it gives name to the gulph on which it is situated. It is famous in history, as, in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander fought the second battle with Darius, in which he is said to have killed 100,000 of the Persian army, with the loss of only 100 of his own men; unless an exaggeration be made here beyond all bounds by the historians of that conqueror's life. Alexander took the town first, at which time it was very considerable for strength and opulence; but it soon after fell into decay. It lies a little N. of Scanderon. Lat. 36 deg. 56 min. N. long. 36 deg. 29 min. E.

ISSY, a village in the government of Paris, famous for fine seats, particularly an elegant palace belonging to the Prince of Conti.

ISTHMUS of Corinth. See **CORINTH**, &c.

ISTRIA, a province belonging to Venice, in the Upper division of Italy. It was anciently a part of Gallia Transpadana, on the confines of Illyricum. It is a kind of peninsula between two large bays on the Venetian gulph; namely, that of Trieste and Quarner. The mountains called *De la Vena*, being part of the Alps, divide it from Carniola and Morlachia on the N. and the two bays above-mentioned and the Adriatic gulph surround it on the three other sides. The Germans call it *Xisterreich*. Its extent from N. W. to S. E. is about sixty miles; but not near so broad. The air here is very unwholesome, which is the reason for its being so thinly peopled, if we except the cities of Capo d'Istria and Trieste, which enjoy a finer air.

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This country is divided between the house of Austria and the republic of Venice; the former is in possession of the principality of Trieste on the N. side, and the Venetians have several towns on the E. S. and W.

ISTRIA, Cabo or Capo de, the capital of the above-mentioned province of the same name; it is subject to the Venetians, and in Latin called *Iustinopolis*. It lies on a small island, anciently called *Ægida*, about three miles in circuit, and about three bow-shots from the continent, with which it has a communication, by means of three draw-bridges. The inhabitants began with making a causeway towards the shore, which was then about 1500 paces from them, and to shelter it from the incursions of the northern people by a stout fort called *Castel-leon*, or the Lion's castle: but that did not save them from their fury, nor their fortifications from being subdued by several powers, till the Venetians got it into their possession, and made it the capital of the whole peninsula. This happened in 932, when Doge Cantino took it after a vigorous siege. It however seems to have recovered its liberty since: but in 1278 it voluntarily submitted itself to that republic, on condition that it should enjoy its ancient laws and privileges. Since that the Genoese have taken and plundered it twice, especially in 1380; but the Venetians fortified it so well in 1478, that it hath stood firm to them ever since. This is the see of a Bishop. The cathedral is an old, but stately building, called *S. Maria Maggiore*, with three aisles, supported by eighteen marble pillars, and has lately been much enlarged. The churches of the Servites and Dominicans are also very noble, as is likewise that of the Franciscans, who have the tribunal of the inquisition in their hands. The town-hall is a very ancient structure, formerly a temple dedicated to Pallas; and even the stone-statue of justice which now stands on the top of it was that of the goddess, as appears from a Latin verse under it, in Gothic characters, to that effect. Some other inscriptions likewise intimate, that here had been anciently a temple of Cybele. The town is governed by a Podesta and Capitano sent from Venice.

The air here is serene and healthy, and the place furnished with plenty of fish from the adjacent sea, and vast quantities of wine and oil made in this island: but the principal revenue arises from the salt made here, amounting to above 7000 bushels, of which the republic takes what it pleases, and causes the rest to be sold. It lies on the coast of the Adriatic gulph, about sixteen miles S. of Trieste, and sixty-eight W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 deg. 25 min. E.

ISURIUM, the Roman name of *Rippon*, in Yorkshire.

ISURIUM BRIGANTIUM, a Roman colony near Aldborough or Borough-brigg, also in Yorkshire, which see.

ITALIAN Bailiwicks, are such as lie without the pale of Switzerland, at the foot of the Alps, and at the entrance into Italy. Of these are four, which are in community to all the cantons except Appenzel; namely, Lugano, Locarno, Val Madia and Mendris, and three others; Bellinzone, Riviera and Val Bregna, which belong in common to the cantons of Ury, Schwitz, and Underwald. They are bounded on the W. S. and partly on the E. by the duchy of Milan, of which they were formerly a part; on the E. also by the Grisons, and on the N. by the Canton of Ury. In 1512 they were given to twelve of the cantons by Maximilian Sforza, for their assisting him against France; and afterwards Francis I. King of France, when master of the Milanese, confirmed these bailiwicks to them: but Appenzel has no share in them, as it was not received into the Helvetic alliance as a canton, till some time afterwards.

ITALIAN Isles, a general name for all of that denomination situated in the Mediterranean, and near the southern coast of Italy, as Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, &c.

ITALY, a part of Europe anciently esteemed, and still justly allowed to be the most celebrated in the world;

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not only as it was the seat of the Roman empire, whence laws were issued out over the greatest part of the globe for the government of those mighty kingdoms which it had brought brought under its yoke; but as it was then, and is still, in some measure, one of the most fertile and healthy spots on the surface of the earth: so that it was emphatically styled *happy* by ancient authors, where Ceres and Bacchus strove which should most bless its favourite inhabitants; the former with the greatest plenty and variety of grain and fruit, and the latter with the most exquisite wines.

But if we extend our views further, what harvest doth this country yield, of the most valiant and experienced Generals of antiquity, the noblest orators, the finest poets, and the most famous historians; and of an infinite number of other eminent personages, both in early and more modern days; all which it would be too tedious to enumerate particularly. And if to this we take in the stupendous monuments of their power, as their stately temples, aqueducts, causeways, highways, public baths, amphitheatres, &c. we shall easily allow, that hardly ever any country could boast of greater advantages.

However, if the martial art has been latterly less cultivated, the more soft ones of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, &c. have been carried here to a very great height: and yet the more noble sciences have not been neglected for the sake of these. And if it hath not produced such bold philosophers as Descartes, or such eminent ones as Sir Isaac Newton; the fate of a Galileo may have intimidated them from venturing too far in that kind of dangerous learning.

Italy was anciently governed by a great number of petty kings, whose power degenerating into tyranny, obliged their subjects to form themselves into commonalities of various denominations. The greatest part of the country was known by the names of Hesperia, Saurmia, Aufonia, Oenotria, Canicula, Latium, and lastly Italy.

Italy lies between lat. 38 deg. but including Sicily, between 36 and 46 deg. of N. latitude, and between long. 7 and 19 deg. E. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and the Alps, which separate it from Germany; on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and to the W. by that and the Alps, which divide it from France: and if Savoy be included, which lies on the W. side of the Alps, between Italy and France, it extends a degree further W. which however is usually described with Italy, as being contiguous to Piedmont. The figure of the main land of Italy resembles that of a boot; and from N. W. to S. E. it is upwards of 600 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth. In the N. parts, which may be considered as the top of the boot, it is 400 miles broad from E. to W. in the middle part or calf of the leg, is about 120; and towards the S. that is about the instep, 80.

The division of Italy, in the reign of Augustus, was into Cisalpine Gaul, Italia Propria, and Græcia Magna, which continued, some small alterations excepted, during all the time of the Roman Emperors, till the reign of Honorius, when the empire becoming extremely weak, the Huns, Goths, Vandals, Heruli, &c. passed the Alps, parcell'd the greatest part of the country into little kingdoms and states, and held it in subjection till the reign of Justinian. This Prince having cleared the country of those barbarians, erected the exarchate of Ravenna, and made that city the capital. This new government having lasted 183 years, under seventeen Exarchs, who maintained the power of the Emperors of the East, was succeeded by that of the Longobardi, or Lombards, who having taken Ravenna from Eutychius the last Exarch, erected a kingdom in Gallia Togata, under Astulphus.

'Tis to these we owe that excellent body of laws still famed under the name of Longobardian, and compiled by their King Rotharis. At length the Emperors of the East having quite lost their power in Italy, Pope Leo III. who had been highly obliged to the French for protecting the holy see against the Lombards, invited King Pepin into Italy, and soon after his son Charlemagne, who was crowned King of the Franks; and on

Christmas-day 801, was crowned Emperor by that pontiff, in St. Peter's church at Rome. From this time, new kingdoms, dukedoms and states were erected in Italy; the Pope having had several considerable territories bestowed on him by the Emperor.

The soil of Italy is generally very good and fertile. The low-lands afford great quantity of good pasture for vast numbers of cattle: and the climate, excepting some few places in the ecclesiastical state, mostly citem- ed temperate and healthy.

Its principal rivers are, 1. The Po, which receives several smaller rivers, as the Adda, Tefino, Oglio, Min- cio, Tanaro, Taro, and Reno. 2. The Adige. 3. The Trebia. 4. The Arno. 5. The Tiber and the Carigliano: Besides a great number of lesser streams, which all contribute towards fertilizing the country through which they run.

Here also are lakes in great numbers; the most noted of which are, 1. Lago major, formerly Verbanus. 2. Lugano. 3. Como. 4. Iso. And, 5. Garda, in the duchy of Milan. 6. Trasimene, or Lago de Peruggia. 7. Vulfino and Bracciano, in Tuscany. 8. Fucino. 9. Fundi. 10. De Castello Gandolphe, in Campania Ro- mania. The lakes of Caelano, Andora, Varan, Lertino, and Belfano, are of lesser note.

The mountains of the greatest account are, 1. The Alps. 2. The Appenines. 3. Mons Mafficus, now Monte Novo, Masso Monte and Garo. 4. Mount Barbaro. 5. St. Angelo. 6. Vesuvius, and some others.

Italy consists of three general divisions; 1. The Up- per or N. part of Italy, containing Savoy, Piedmont, and one part of Monterrat, subject to the King of Sar- dinia: the territories of Genoa, subject to that republic, Milan, Mantua, and the E. part of Monterrat, subject to the house of Austria; Parma, subject to Don Philip; Modena, subject to its own Duke; and the large domi- nions of the republic of Venice. 2. The middle part of Italy; which comprehends Tuscany, subject to the present Emperor Francis; and the ecclesiastical state almost inclosing Tuscany, and the little state of Luca. 3. The Lower or S. part of Italy includes the kingdom of Naples and the Two Sicilies, subject to Ferdinand, whom his father the late Don Carlos, now King of Spain, has appointed their sovereign.

There is scarcely a country in Europe that hath such a number of archbishoprics, bishoprics, universities, and abbeys, as this hath. Here are no less than thirty me- tropolitan sees, besides the Pope and the two Patriarchs of Venice and Aquileia; and those are, Milan, Turin, Bologna, Genoa, Florence, Pisa, Urbino, Firmo, Ravenna, Naples, Capua, Salerno, Amalfi, Sovento, Conzo, Be- nevento, Theri, Lanciano, Manfredonia, Bavi, Cirenza, Nazareth or Barlettan, Frani, Tarenteo, Brindisi, O- tranto, Roffano, Cosenza, San Severino, and Reggio.

The Pope has no fewer than forty-eight bishoprics under him; the Patriarch of Aquileia fourteen, that of Venice two, of Milan fifteen, that of Benevento eighteen, Bari ten, &c. besides about twenty-five that are exempt from the jurisdiction of the respective metropolitans.

Here were formerly reckoned twenty-two univer- sities, the most noted of which are the sixteen following, Rome, Bononia, Ferrara, Peruggia, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Milan, Mantua, Pavia, Naples, Salerno, Ve- nice, Padua, Verona, and Parma.

Italy was anciently divided into fifteen provinces, Latium, Campania, Apulia, Messapia, Lucania, Bru- tium, Samnium, Picenum, Umbria, Hetruria, Gallia Cis- padana, Gallia Transpadana, Liguria, Venetia, and Istria.

The nearest division is that which distributes it into the nineteen following provinces, Liguria, which includes Piedmont, Monterrat, and the republic of Genoa, the duchy of Tuscany, Spoletto, Campania de Roma, Terra de Lavoro, the Pope's territory, the lower or further Calabria, the higher and thither Calabria, the territory of Otranto, Ban, the further principality or Puglian Piana, the territory of Abruzzo and county of Molise, the march or territory of Ancona, and hither principality, Romagna, Romania or Romandiola, the province de qua del Po, or Lombardia Cispadana, Lombardia de la del Po, or Transpadana, the marquise of Tre- vigio, the territory of Friuli, and that of Istria.

The method in which Italy is commonly divided, is according to its several sovereignties as the Pope, who is in possession of the metropolis; the Emperor; the King of Spain, whose part of Italy was first given to Don Carlos, and he succeeding to the crown of Spain, has settled Naples and the Two Sicilies on his son Ferdi- nand; the Duke of Tuscany; the Duke of Savoy, as Prince of Piedmont, &c. the Duke of Mantua; Parma and Placentia belonging to Don Philip of Spain; Modena, Mirandola, the republics of Venice, Genoa, Lucca, and South Marino; the principality of Monaco, since sold to the French King; four bailiwicks belonging to the Swiss; and the Valteline, belonging to the Gri- sons; the islands of Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, &c.

The possessors of the respective parts of Italy may be seen in the following list.

I. In the principality of Piedmont the King of Sardinia hath the following territories, as

- 2. Piedmont, properly so called, whose capital is Turin.
- 2. French Piedmont, Pignerol.
- 3. The lordship of Verceil, Verceil.
- 4. The principality of Macerano, Macerano.
- 5. The marquise of Jurea, Jurea.
- 6. The county of Asti, Asti.
- 7. The marquise of Sufa, Sufa.
- 8. of Salluzzo, Saluces.
- 9. The Valley of the Vandois, Pragens.
- 10. The principality of Boglio, Boglio.

II. The republic of Genoa contains,

- 1. The principality of Manaco, Manaco.
- 2. Territory of Ventimiglia, Ventimiglia.
- 3. Principality of Oneglia, Oneglia.
- 4. Marquise of Final, Final.
- 5. The territories of the following cities; namely, Novi, Savoni, Genoa, and Brugnato.

III. The territory or marquise of Monterrat, divided be- tween the Duke of Savoy and the French King,

- 1. The Duke of Savoy has the cities and territories of Alba and Trino.
- 2. The King of France has Cassal, Acquin, and Spin.

IV. The duchy of Milan contains the following ter- ritories:

- 1. Angiera, whose capital is Angiera.
- 2. Novaresse, Novara.
- 3. Vigevanese, Vigevano.
- 4. Pavese, Pavia.
- 5. Lodigiano, Lodi.
- 6. Cremonese, Cremona.
- 7. Milanese, Milan.
- 8. Comese, Como.
- 9. Alessandrinese, Alessandria.
- 10. Laumelline, Valenza.
- 11. Tortonese, Tortona.
- 12. Bobb, Bobbio.

V. The duchy of Parma contains,

- 1. Parma, properly so called, whose capital is Parma.
- 2. Placentia, Placentia.
- 3. Territory of Buceto, Burgo St. Domingo.
- 4. Valditaro, Burgo de ditto.

VI. Duchy of Mantua hath the territories and cities of

- 1. Mantua, so called, whose capi- tal is Mantua.
- 2. Sabionetta, Sabionetta.
- 3. Guastalla, Guastalla.
- 4. Principality of Bozzolo, Bozzolo.
- 5. Marquise of Castiglione, Castillan de Silver.

VII. Duchy of Modena hath the towns and territories of

- 1. Modena, properly so called, whose capital is Modena.
- 2. Reggio, Reggio.

- 3. Mirandola, Mirandola.
- 4. Correggio, Correggio.
- 5. Principality of Carpi, Carpi.

VIII. The republic of Venice is divided into the twelve following districts:

- 1. Dogado, or duchy of Venice, whose capital is Venice.
- 2. Paduano, Padua.
- 3. Vicentino, Vicenza.
- 4. Veronese, Verona.
- 5. Bresciano, Brescia.
- 6. Bergamese, Bergamo.
- 7. Friuli, Uddino.
- 8. Istria Capo, d'Istria.
- 9. Aquileia, Aquileia.
- 10. Cremasco, Crema.
- 11. Polosin de Rovigo, Rovigo.
- 12. Marca Trevigiana, Trevigio.

This last is divided into Trevigio proper, Feltrino, Belluno, and Codrico, whose capitals are Trevigio, Felti, Belluno, and Codore. Besides these, they have several towns on the coasts of Dalmatia, Some islands in the Adriatic gulph, And others in the Archipelago.

IX. The republic of Lucca, its capital Lucca.

X. of St. Marino, St. Marino.

XI. The dominions of the Great Duke of Tuscany, are divided into the territories of

- 1. Florence, whose capital is Florence.
- 2. Pisa, Pisa.
- 3. Sienna, Sienna.
- 4. Principality of Piombino, Piombino.
- 5. Isle of Elbai, Cosmopoli.
- 6. Duchy of Carrara and Massa, Massa.
- 7. State of Prefidii, Orbitello.

XII. The Papal dominions, Ecclesiastical state, or Church- lands:

- 1. The duchy of Ferrara, whose ca- pital is Ferrara.
- 2. Bolognese, Bologna.
- 3. Province of Romania, Ravenna.
- 4. Dutchy of Urbino, Urbino.
- 5. Marquise of Ancona, Ancona.
- 6. County of Citta di Castello, Citta di Castello.
- 7. The territories of Perugian, Perugia.
- 8. of Orvietano, Orvieto.
- 9. Duchy of Castro, Castro.
- 10. St. Peter's patrimony, Viterbo.
- 11. Campania de Roma, Rome, the capital of all Italy.
- 12. di Sabina, Magliano.
- 13. Duchy of Spoletum, Spoleto.

XIII. The kingdom of Naples is divided into the twelve following districts.

- 1. Terra de Lavora, the capital of which is Naples.
- 2. The further principality, Benevento.
- 3. The hither principality, Salerno.
- 4. The Basilicate, Acirezza.
- 5. The Higher or Nigher Calabria, Cosenza.
- 6. Lower or Further Calabria, Reggio.
- 7. Higher or Nigher Abruzzo, Chieti.
- 8. Lower or Further Abruzzo, Aquila.
- 9. The county of Molise, Boiano.
- 10. The Capitanate, Manfredonia.
- 11. The province of Bari, Bari.
- 12. Otranto, Otranto.

XIV. The islands on the coasts of Italy are,

- 1. Sicily, divided into three parts, namely, the valleys of Palermo, Messino, Novo.
- 2. Sardinia, divided into two parts, namely, Capo di Cagliari, Lagudori.
- 3. Corsica, its capital Bastia.

4. The seven Liparian islands, namely, 1. Lipari. 2. Vulcano. 3. Stromboli. 4. Ufria Bianca. 5. Le Saline. 6. Alicudi. 7. Folicudi.

5. The isles lying along the coast of Italy between the Lipareans and the city of Genoa, as Capria, Istria, Ponza, Giglio, Elba, Capraria, Gorgona, Ichia, Pro-cita, Palmeria, Planus, and some few more of less note. Those on the coasts and in the sea of the Adriatic gulph, are Tæmita, Pome, Liefia, Curzola, St. Andreo, Grado, Oflera, and some others of smaller size. Those on the opposite coasts of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Albania, on the same gulph, will be mentioned more properly under these countries.

The modern Italians are generally very polite and affable, ingenious, and ready-witted; and of great application both in study and business. They commonly bear a great affection towards their kindred and alliance; and they are very ambitious of honour and preferment; highly valuing themselves as the offspring and successors of the ancient Romans.

The nobility and gentry chuse to live mostly in towns, and to lay out their money rather in fine houses, costly furniture, statues, paintings, and stately architecture, beautiful gardens, &c. than in keeping up rich tables or luxurious eating and drinking.

No nation, except the Spanish, is more scrupulously nice in all the punctilios of civility than the Italians; nor more profuse of strained compliments, pompous titles, &c.

Italy abounds every where with hospitals for the sick, lame, lunatics, and foundlings; but especially for the entertainment of pilgrims and travellers going to and from Rome, Loretto, &c.

They reckon the day from sun-set to sun-set, and make their clocks strike the twenty-four hours round, instead of dividing the day into two parts.

The Italian language is a kind of corruption of the ancient Roman, which latter was in its highest perfection in the reign of the Emperor Augustus; but it fell soon after into decay, till by the inundations of the Goths and Vandals, it became so barbarous, that it scarcely retained any traces of its origin: but from the height of barbarism it has now dwindled to a soft and melodious language, especially fit for music. Tuscany is the country where the best Italian is spoken. But in Naples, Venice, Piedmont, and other parts, it is more harsh, and blended with the Old Gothic, Lombardic, and Etruscan tongues.

ITCHING, a river of Cumberland, about a mile beyond the Picts-wall.

ITZEHOA, or **ITZEHO**, a small town of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the river Stor, abounding with fish, about twelve miles N. E. of Gluckstadt, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by an old castle, having some trade by means of its river, which falls about seven miles below it into the Elbe. It is very well built, especially the new town, with a church in each. Here is a Lutheran nunnery for ladies of quality, but without vows or other Romish usages. The road from hence to Rensburg is through a charming country. Lat. 54 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 8 min. E.

JUAN FERNANDEZ. See **FERNANDEZ**.

JUBO, kingdom and river of, are reckoned the northern limits of Zanguebar, in Africa, being just on the other side of the line, in the first degree of N. latitude: but we have no particular account of them.

JUCATAN, **YUCATAN**, a province in the audience of Mexico and New Spain, in North America. It is a peninsula surrounded on the W. and N. by the gulph of Mexico, betwixt the bay of Campeachy on the S. W. and that of Honduras on the S. E. It has the little province Tabasco on the S. W. and that of Vera Paz in the audience of Guatimala on the S.

Here it is joined to the continent by an isthmus not forty leagues in breadth, and it runs out into the sea 100 leagues. It is in all respects a fine country, lying between lat. 17 and 22 deg. N. and between long. 91 and 95 W. It is in general a level country, except towards

the isthmus, and pretty warm in summer, which begins in April, and lasts till September. There is hardly any rain in winter. 'Tis in the main a healthy country, especially the mountainous tract from Salamanca on the W. quite across it to the E. The S. side is but thinly peopled, and worse cultivated for want of water; but the N. part is very populous. The days and nights here are pretty near equal all the year. The soil, when duly cultivated, bears plenty of corn, cotton, and indigo, and it abounds with all sorts of cattle, wild-beasts, honey, wax, and fowl; and on the coast are taken large pieces of amber. The Spaniards have not settled much here: so that it mostly abounds with Indians, whom they employ in making salt for them in the Bay of Campeachy. They likewise keep their cattle, &c. There are very few rivers in this peninsula; but wells without number. The capital of Yucatan is Campeachy; in the Bay of which name, and that of Honduras, the former lying to the W. and the latter to the E. the English cut their logwood.

JUDEA, or the **HOLY LAND**. See **PALESTINE**, in Asia.

JUDENBURG, a handsome well-built town of Upper Stiria and Austria, in Germany, on the river Mur. It lies in a country, which for two leagues down the river is very pleasant and fruitful. Here the Jesuits have a college, and at this place are two great annual fairs for cattle and other merchandise, on Ascension and St. Ursula's days. It has five gates, besides a postern. The old Dukes of Stiria had a fine palace here, with which the Franciscan's convent communicates. Several of the country gentlemen have fine houses here; and the parish-church, a large handsome structure, is adorned with the tombs of many of their nobility. An hospital, nunnery, four fountains, and the town-house, are worth seeing. Over the river is a bridge leading to a church and suburbs on the other side. It lies thirty-five miles W. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

JUDENSTADT, a particular quarter in Prague and Bohemia, in Germany; where great numbers of Jews live. See **PRAGUE**.

JUDOIGNE, by the Flemings called **GELDENAKEN**, and in Latin *Judonia* and *Gildornacum*, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the little river Geete. Its castle, together with the town, were burnt in 1578 by the Prince of Orange's troops. Here is an hospital and nunnery; but the parochial church stands without the town. It gives title of Viscount. Near this place are two Cistercian abbeys, and but a little way to the southward is the village of Ramillies, where a famous battle was fought in 1706. See **RAMILLIES**. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 25 min. N. long. 5 deg. 6 min. E.

IVEL, a river of Bedfordshire, upon which stands Biggleswade, pleasantly situated. Of the same name, or **YEOVIL**, is another river in Somersetshire, upon which lies the borough of Ivelchester and Yeovil; the ruins of the former shew it was anciently very large, and surrounded with a double wall; having had besides four churches. Here is still a good bridge over the Ivel, and it sends two members to parliament.

IVES, St. a pretty neat town of Huntingdonshire; but having suffered greatly by fire, it is since much diminished. Here Oliver Cromwell, after he had prodigally squandered his paternal estate, rented a farm, before he was elected burges for Cambridge. And at this place are kept two annual fairs, on Whitfun Monday and October 10, for cattle of all sorts, and cheese. It lies between Huntingdon and Cambridge, upon the river Ouse, about fifty-seven miles from London.

IVES, St. its true name is **ITHES**, a borough of Cornwall; it is a pretty good town, and enriched by the fishing trade, particularly that of pilchards. It lies on the W. side of a deep bay called St. Ives's-bay, in the Irish channel, and on the land-side, opposite to Mounts-bay; but filled up with sand: and here is but very little trade in any thing else but Cornish slate. Near St. Ives, the land between the two bays being not above four or five miles over, is a hill, so situated, that upon it neither of the two seas are above three miles off,

off, and are plainly to be seen: and so likewise, in a clear day, are the islands of Scilly, though above thirty miles off. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and it has an annual fair on Saturday before Advent-Sunday, for horses, oxen, cloth, sheep, and a few hops. Here is a handsome spacious church, and so near the sea that the waves beat against it: but the mother-church is at Unilalant, of which this town is only an hamlet.

It is governed by a Mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Here is a grammar-school granted the place by King Charles I. and in its neighbourhood is Trerice, the seat of Lord Arundel, &c. as also some copper-mines. The country from hence to Padstow is both fruitful and pleasant, and several houses of gentlemen are seen as you pass: the sands are also very agreeable, both to the eye and to travel upon. The hills here yield tin, copper, and lead, all the way on the right-hand, the produce of which is carried to the opposite shore. Besides the pilchards, here is also a herring-fishery: for about October the herrings come driving up the Severn sea, and from the coast of Ireland, in prodigious shoals, and beat all upon this coast as high as Biddeford and Barnstaple in Devonshire, and are taken in great quantities on account of the merchants of Falmouth, Foy, and Plymouth, and other ports on the S. St. Ives lies 62 miles from Launceston, and 229 from London.

JUGORA, or **JUGORSKI**, a province in the E. part of Russia. It is bounded on the S. W. by Mezzen; on the N. by the Northern ocean; on the E. by the province of Patzora; and on the S. by that of Oustiong and Permia. It is a very large territory, divided by the polar circle into two parts; the far greater of which lies on this side. Its situation, however, is cold enough to render the land barren and uncultivated: so that this country is mostly over-run with forests covered with lakes and bogs. Here also are abundance of rivers, all which flow northwards into the gulph of Teesca, called by the Russians Teeskaia Gouba. On the S. end of the province are several others, which take different courses, and empty themselves, some into the Dwina, &c. others into lakes. In the middle of this province is the territory of Vaconitza Volost, with here and there a large village: and on the S. parts are the Jugorian mountains, always covered with ice and snow, which divide that part from the province of Zirania. The Jugorians resemble the Samoiedes in their way of living; feeding, it is said, on raw guts and garbage: but they differ in their language from each other.

JUGORA, or **JUHORA**, the capital of the last-mentioned province, stands on a small bay of that name, on the northern coast. It lies in lat. 68 deg. N. between the island of Candenois on the W. and the gulph of Petzerkaia on the N. E. and opposite to it about twenty leagues off from land, lies Colgoya.

IVICA, anciently **EBUSUS**, a small island in the Mediterranean, off of Cape St. Martin, in Valencia, in Spain. It lies fifty-fix miles S. W. of the island of Majorca, and nearly the same from the said Cape. 'Tis about six miles long and five broad, is mountainous; and its principal produce is salt, large quantities of which are exported; though it produces corn, wine, oil, fruit, &c. and it is famous for dried figs. Of the same name is its capital, which lies in a bay on the S. side of the island, very well fortified in the modern way: but far from being so considerable now as it was in the time of the Carthaginians or Romans. It contains about 1000 families, and is the residence of the Governor, &c. subordinate to the Viceroy of Majorca, and in spirituals to the Archbishop of Tarragon. Lat. 38 deg. 54 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

IVIL, a river of Somersetshire, along which the moor or marsh-lands extend themselves into the heart of the country, and breed a great number of colts.

IVINGO, a pleasant market-town of Buckinghamshire. It lies E. of Aylesbury, among woods, in a kind of peninsula or nook, which runs in between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. It has two annual fairs, on April 6 and October 17, for sheep, cows, and hogs.

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JULIAN Alps, in the Engadine or Inn-thal, and county of the Grisons, in Switzerland. They are distinguished into three mountains, about the source of the river Inn. The most northern of the three is properly called Mount Julius. In the communities of the Engadine, estates are never confiscated.

JULIAN, St. an harbour on the coast of Patagonia, in South America, where ships bound to the Pacific ocean usually touch for refreshments. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. S. long. 65 deg. 10 min. W.

JULIAN'S-BOWER, a square plat called the Green, in the N. W. angle of Lincolnshire; a kind of round labyrinth. It seems to have its name from the warlike games in use among the Roman and British youth, called Ludi Trojani, first introduced into Italy by Julius Aeneas's son. To this every day the boys divert themselves with running into it one after another, and eluding their play-fellows by its intricate mazes.

JULIERS, a duchy of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies between the rivers Maese and Rhine; is bounded on the N. by Gelderland and Cleve, on the S. by Luxemburg and Triers, on the E. by the duchy of Berg and electorate of Cologne, and on the W. by Liege and Limburg. It is about sixty-four miles in length, and near thirty-six in breadth. It suffered much from the ravages of the French in 1690. It is fruitful in cattle, corn, hay, and wood; has plenty of deer, fish, &c. It likewise yields wood for dyeing, with an excellent breed of horses: both which latter articles it exports. The King of Prussia, in 1741, yielded the duchies of Juliers and Berg to the Sultzbach family, now Electors Palatine; and France is guarantee of their possession of it.

JULIERS, or **GULICK**, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name. It lies on the Hither Roer, which river is very subject to inundations; but it falls into the Maese at Roermunde, as the other Roer does into the Rhine at Dinsburg and Roeroort. Prince Maurice took it in 1610 from the Duke of Saxony; and in 1632 it was taken by the Spaniards, but restored to the Duke of Neuburg by the Pyrenean treaty. The city is well fortified, has a strong citadel, which was thirty years in building, and a good garrison. Here is a spacious piazza, with the palace of the old Dukes of Juliers. The streets are broad and regular, and the houses neatly built of brick. In the suburbs is a noble Carthusian monastery, which was nobly endowed by the said Dukes. The Roman Catholic is the only religion exercised in the city; but the Lutherans and Calvinists have their chapels on the glacis of the place. It lies thirteen miles N. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and thirty E. of Maestricht. Lat. 56 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 52 min. E.

JULIUS'-HALL, a small town of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, in Germany; which Duke Juliers built for his workmen in the mines, near a salt spring, at the bottom of Hartzberg. It has since grown rich and large, by means of their trade in salt, copper-kettles and pots, wire, &c.

JULPHA, *Old*, anciently the capital of Armenia, in Asia. It now lies in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to another town called New Julpha. It is situated within a mile of Ispahan. They are suffered to profess Christianity; and accordingly they have several churches belonging to them.

JURA, one of the western islands of Scotland. It lies to the N. of Ila, and is separated from it by a narrow sand or channel. It belongs to the Duke of Argyle, and forms part of the shire of that latter name. Its E. coast is well inhabited, and it abounds in deer, horses, black cattle, sheep, goats, wild and tame fowl. It is reckoned one of the most healthy places in all Scotland, enjoying a very clear air from March to Michaelmas; and its inhabitants are in general very long-lived. Here is a famous medicinal well, good against the stone and a nauseating soaach; with several other fountains of excellent waters, and rivers with very good salmon. In Lochtarbat-bay, on its W. side, are many little islands. Its western shore yields coral, corallines, and a kind of white dulse. In the middle of this island are four very high mountains; the two highest of which seamen know as land-marks,

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and call them the *paps of Jura*. They are covered with heath, having some grafs intermixed, yielding pasturage for their cattle. The salmon in its river of Niffa, which issues from the well above-mentioned, are reckoned preferable to those of any other river. Here is one church, called *Kyllearn*. The inhabitants speak *Erse*, wear the Highland dress, and are Protestants. Between the N. extremity of Jura and the isle of Skarba, is a very dangerous gulph, not to be parallel'd any where about the island of Great Britain. Yet the smallest fishing-boat may venture to cross it at the last hour of the tide of flood, and also the last hour of the tide of ebb.

JURA, a ridge of mountains extending from the Rhine near Basil to the Rhone, four leagues beyond Geneva; this ridge parts *Franche-comté* from Switzerland.

JURA, or **JUREA**, anciently **EPOREDIA**, a fortified city of Piedmont, in Italy. It lies on the river Doria, is the see of a Bishop, twenty-seven miles N. of Turin, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 39 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

JURA, or *Leberberg*, a mountain in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland. It is remarkable for the great quantities of stones found upon it with surprizing resemblances of fish and fish-spawn, mussels, and other marine reptiles. From several small stones found on this mountain of the form and colour of small shot, it is conjectured that here is an iron mine.

JUREA, *Marquisate of*, is a territory of Piedmont, in Latin called *Marchionatus Eporediensis*. It was anciently a considerable part of *Gallia Cisalpina*. Here the Romans had planted a colony, to be a kind of barrier to Italy. It lies along the foot of the Alps, which run along the W. side of it, and parted from the *Vercellese* on the E. side, by the river Doria. It belongs to the King of Sardinia, having ever since its submission to Duke Amadeus stuck close to the Dukes of Savoy, in spite of the wars waged between the houses of Austria

and Bourbon, in which the Jureans have been considerable sufferers.

JUSTINOPOLIS, the Latin name of *Capo d'Istria*, the capital of Istria, in Italy; which see.

JUTES, the ancient inhabitants of Jutland, a province of Denmark.

JUTLAND, *North*, or **JUTLAND Proper**, in Latin *Jutia Septentrionalis*, or simply *Jutia*; this, with Sleswick and Holstein, was anciently called *Cimbria* or *Cimbria Chersonesus*, that is, the peninsula of the Cimbric or Kemper, the name of its ancient inhabitants, who were of a gigantic stature.

This was the country of the Jutes, who about the 5th century assisted their neighbours the Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, to conquer Britain. On the N. it has the *Categate* sea, which divides it from Norway, and on the E. the same sea, which separates it from the Danish islands and Sweden, on the S. Holstein, and on the W. the German ocean. It is subdivided into North and South Jutland; but the S. part is commonly called Sleswick; which see.

The whole is about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and 95 in breadth from E. to W. The whole country belongs to the King of Denmark; and is divided into four dioceses; as Ripen on the S. Ahusen on the E. Wiburg in the middle, and Aalborg on the N.

The soil of North Jutland is not very fertile, but the inhabitants have a sufficiency of corn for their own consumption. They have also abundance of cattle, which they sell lean into Germany and other parts of the Low-Countries, where they fatten and thrive remarkably.

IXWORTH, a market-town of Suffolk, and a thoroughfare, with two annual fairs. It lies about seven miles from Bury. See **ICKWORTH**.

IZEHOA. See **ITZCHOA**.



KACHAO, by the French called **CACHAUX**, in the province of *Melli*, in Negroland, in Africa.

It is a Portuguese colony, situated on the river *St. Domingo*, or of the same denomination, which falls into the sea about twenty leagues below this town. It stands in the country of the *Papells*, who, except such of them as dwell with the Portuguese in the town, do often fall out with them, and even come to an open war; which has obliged the latter to encompass the town on the land-side with a strong palisadoe, terraced, and defended by some batteries. They are under a necessity of keeping a constant watch lest they should be surprized by those active, treacherous, cruel, and revengeful negroes, who fight without giving or expecting quarter. The western side of the town is covered by a strong triangular fort called *Casa Forte*, one of whose bastions stands on the bank of the river. The two others, with the courtine joining them, look towards the country; but instead of two other courtines to join these bastions with the third, there are only palisadoes, strong enough against the negroes, and terraced, but without any ditch, covered-way, or glacis. This fort has some few great guns, small arms and ammunition. The garrison consists of thirty soldiers, who are generally banished hither for their crimes, and they are miserably kept in victuals and clothing: so that they must perish if they have not some trade or industry to get a livelihood. They rob as much as they can as soon as it is dark. The town is built on the bank of the river, the windings of which it exactly follows. It is long and narrow, having but two streets in its breadth, with some little cross ones. Beyond the palisadoes there is nothing but marshes, with some low fields in which rice is sown, but not sufficient to maintain the inhabitants. Here the Portuguese have a church and a convent. The latter belongs to the *Capuchines*; but the country is so unhealthy, that there are seldom above two or three friars here. The houses, which are pretty large, are built of earth, whitened within and without, covered with palm-leave in the rainy season, but all the rest of the year with a sail-cloth: but they have no stories above the ground-floor. Here are but few natural Portuguese, most of them being mulatto's, and so black, as not to be easily distinguishable from the negroes.

KACHAO, or *St. Domingo river*, near the last-mentioned town of the same name, before which it is a quarter of a mile broad; and so deep, that the largest vessels could come up, were it not for a dangerous bar which stops up the mouth of the river. The tide flows upwards of thirty leagues above *Kachao*. The N. bank of the river is covered with mangroves, beyond which are the finest trees in all Africa; some of them being proper to make canoes of one piece, so large as to carry ten tons and twenty-five or thirty men.

KADER-IDRICS, a mountain of *Mertonethshire*, in North Wales, which some reckon to be the highest in all Britain.

KAFFA, anciently *Theodosia*, the largest sea-port in the *Crim of Tartary*. It contains between 5 and 6000 houses. It was many years in the possession of the *Genoese* and *Venetians*; but was taken by the *Turks* in 1474, in whose hands it still continues. It is not so large as *Constantinople*; but exceeds it in the number of its inhabitants. While the *Genoese* were masters of

it, it had a considerable trade; but what little remains now of it, consists entirely in slaves from the *Crim* and *Cuban Tartary*, *Georgia*, and *Mingrelia*.

KAKARES, a kingdom in the N. division of *Indostan*, in Asia. It is very mountainous, and separated from *Great Tartary* by *Mount Caucasus*, being bounded on the E. by part of *Thibet* and the kingdom of *Gor*, on the S. by the provinces of *Pitan*, *Siba*, *Naugracut*, *Bankisch*, and part of *Cassimere*, and on the W. by *Cassimere* and *Zagathy*. It is 370 miles long, 205 where broadest. It is said to be the most northern part of the *Mogul's* dominions, and till the year 1609 was a part of *Tartary*. The country is barren land; but it has a good trade from *Tartary* and *China*.

KAKENHAUSEN, or **KOCKENHAUSEN**, a city of *Livonia*: it lies on the *Dwina*, forty-eight miles E. of *Riga*, and subject to *Russia*. It was formerly the see of a Bishop, but is now in a ruinous condition. Lat. 56 deg. 51 min. N. long. 25 deg. 52 min. E.

KALENBURG. See **CALENBURG** and **HANOVER**.
KALISCH, or **KALIS**, a palatinate of *Lower or Great Poland*. It lies along the river *Warta*, between the palatinate of *Posnania* on the W. *Siradia* on the S. *Sandomir* on the S. E. and *Lencicza* and *Cujavia* on the E. and N. E.

It has five Senators; namely, the *Palatine* and *Castellan* of *Kalisch*, and the *Castellans* of *Land*, *Naklo*, and *Kamin*.

KALISCH, mentioned by *Ptolemy*; it lies on the river *Pofna*, which a little lower falls into the *Warta*. It is large, being surrounded by marshes, also by a wall and towers. Here are the ruins of a strong castle. It has a magnificent college of *Jesuits*, and some religious houses. It was taken and mal-treated by the *Swedes* in 1655.

In the neighbourhood of this place the *Saxons* and *Poles* under *King Augustus II.* defeated the *Swedes* in 1706, their *General Mardefeldt* being taken prisoner, at the very time when a treaty had been signed, by which that Prince renounced the crown of *Poland* to *King Stanislaus*, his elector of *Saxony* being then over-run by the *Swedes*, and no other method left him for relieving of it.

Kalisch lies 20 miles E. of *Silesia*, and 118 W. of *Warsaw*. Lat. 52 deg. 36 min. N. long. 17 deg. 56 min. E.

KALLUNBURG, or **KALINBURG**, anciently *Herwig*, a town of *Seeland*, in *Denmark*. It stands at the bottom of a gulph which opens into the *Great Belt*, and on the western shore of the island. It consisted only of a few fishermen's huts, when the *Bishop of Roschild* made it a city, beautified it with a castle, a church, and other public buildings. The gulph here forms a safe and convenient harbour, which affords the town a pretty good trade. It lies thirty-six miles from *Roschild*, and fifty-two from *Copenhagen* towards the W.

KALO, or **KALLO**, a town of *Kalo county*, in *Upper Hungary*, upon an island in a fort of lake formed by the river of its own name, which falls into the *Theis* at *Czongrad*. It was formerly defended by a considerable fortress, often taken and retaken; but it is now in ruins, the garrison having some time since been driven out and the works destroyed. It is subject to the house of *Austria*, and lies twenty-six miles S. E. of *Tokay*, and



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and forty-eight N. of Great Waradin. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 52 min. E.

KAMINIECK, called by the Poles **KAMINIECK PODOLSKI**, the capital of the Upper, and indeed of all Podolia, in Little Poland. It stands on the river Smetricz or Smotzick. This is a populous well-built city, fortified with walls, and a deep ditch filled with water from the river, which almost surrounds it. Here is a very strong castle, and reckoned one of the keys of Poland on this side. The Cossacs in vain besieged it in 1651; it suffered greatly from fire in 1669, and in 1672 the Turks took it; but they restored it by the peace of Carlowitz in 1699. It is the see of two Bishops, the one a Roman Catholic, and the other an Armenian. It lies not far from the borders of Moldavia, twenty-four miles N. of Choczyn, and 130 S. of Limburg. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 26 deg. 42 min. E.

KAMSCHATA, *Lower*, a place on a river of the same name, to which Captain Beering, when in quest of a N. E. passage to Japan, came, as he travelled through Siberia, partly by land, and partly by boats in rivers. It lies in lat. 56 deg. N. and long. 94 deg. 30 min. E. from London. Setting out from this river the Captain went as far up as lat. 67 deg. 18 min. N. but returned again, though he observed no more land; but was apprehensive that storms might prevent his return.

KANISHA, or **KANISA**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the borders of Stiria, and in the middle of a marsh near the river Sala, which a little below falls into the Drave. In 1600 it fell into the hands of the Turks; but the Imperialists twice besieged it in vain, the latter time being a two months siege; yet in April 1690, after it had been besieged from the 30th of July 1688, it was surrendered by the Turks for want of provisions: at which time the governor told the imperial General Count Budiani, that he thereby yielded him the strongest fortress in the Ottoman empire. It is still subject to the house of Austria; it lies 20 miles from lake Balaton, 90 S. E. from Vienna, and 126 S. W. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 17 deg. 22 min. E.

KANOF, or **KANIOW**, a town of the Ukerain, the S. W. division of Russia, to which empire it is subject. This place lies on the river Nieper. Lat. 49 deg. 29 min. N. long. 31 deg. 51 min. E.

KANTON, a large city of China, in Asia. See **CANTON**.

KARASU, in Latin *Karafina*, a town of Crim Tartary in European Turkey. It stands on a river of the same name; and contains, it is said, about 2000 houses, lying between Baccha-Saray and Kaffa, twenty-five miles from the former, and thirty from the latter.

KARGAPOL, a province of Russia. It is bounded on the S. by the duchy of Wologda, on the N. by the Cargapolskaia Korela, or Carelia Cargopol, and by Onega; on the E. by Vaga and Oustiong, and on the W. by the great lake of Onega. It extends itself as far as the White sea, but is so full of large woods, forests, fens, and small lakes, being also intersected by several rivers which run westward into the Onega lake.

The people of this province live something like the Laps; but are not quite so barbarous, having some indifferent towns.

KARGAPOL, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, on the W. shore of the Onega, near a lake from which that river flows into the White sea. It lies about 16 German leagues from the Great Onega lake, and 131 S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 63 deg. 12 min. N. long. 36 deg. 17 min. E.

KARNS, large piles of small stones, of which there are three on the top of Gwastedin hill near Rhaidar Gwy, in Radnorshire, in South Wales. In some places there are several hundred cart-loads of these stones. They are also frequent in the N. of England, in Ireland, and Scotland, particularly a vast pile of several thousand cart-loads in the western part of Ardmeanach, in Ross-shire. These were generally intended as memorials for the dead; and to this day it is customary in that country

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to cast heaps of stones on the graves of self-murderers, robbers, and other malefactors. In the isles of Scotland they are common, and the inhabitants are said to walk solemnly round them thrice, in remembrance of those who lie there.

KARS, a town of Turcomania, in Asia, near the frontiers of Persia. Though formerly a considerable place in the time of Tamerlane, it is now through various vicissitudes of fortune, neither large, populous, nor handsome, being built of timber. It stands high, exposed to the S. E. The castle is built on a steep rock above the town, and seems to be in pretty good repair; but its towers are old and decayed. The rest of the place looks like a theatre, behind which is a deep valley, steep on every side, through which the river runs, and at length joins itself to the Arpagi, at a small distance from Kars; and these two united serve as a frontier to the two empires, before their fall into the Araxes. It lies about 105 miles N. E. from Erzerum. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 44 deg. 10 min. E.

KARSEROM, a town of Faristan, in Persia; though it contains several houses, they are all but miserable huts. Here are two or three good caravanseras. The water they drink is brought above half a league from the town: yet the water here is good enough for the cattle and culinary purposes. They have abundance of melons and grapes; and they make wine that is tolerably good.

KASHAN. See **CASHAN**.

KASSON, a kingdom of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa, beginning at the fall of the rock Felu. Its King generally resides in an island on the N. side of the Niger. The most southerly of the two rivers, which form the Isle of Kasson, is called the Black river, and the other the White river.

This island is not above six leagues in its greatest breadth, and about sixty in length. Its soil is fertile, fruitful, well-cultivated, and extremely populous. The King is rich, powerful, and very much respected by his subjects and neighbours. Most of the Kings about him, and even the King of Galam, are his tributaries. His dominions are said to abound with mines of gold, silver, and copper. In this kingdom there is not a single town of which we find the name or situation.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal, in the Hindostan, in Asia. It lies on the W. branch of the Ganges, sixty-five miles N. of Huegly. Here are several English and other European factories, where trade is carried on with the natives for calicoes and rich silks. Lat. 24 deg. 17 min. N. long. 88 deg. 15 min. E.

KAUFBEUREN, so called, as the inhabitants purchased their liberty for 50,000 guelders, as the name imports a village bought. It is an imperial free-town, in the abbey of Kempton, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, lying in a valley on the river Wertach. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion here, though the Lutherans have the public exercise of theirs also. All mortgages must be entered into its charter, otherwise they are void.

This place suffered several sieges, and the Swedes took it twice in 1633 and 1634. In the year 1325 the town, with the monastery of St. Clair, were burnt to the ground, all but a very few houses. The Bavarians took it in 1703, but soon after quitted it.

Kaufbeuren lies seventeen miles N. E. of Kempton, and fifty-eight S. of Augsburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

KAWARNA, a small town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, with a pretty good harbour. It lies about thirty-four miles from Warna to the N. E.

KAY-FUNG, the same with **SCHAI-FUNG**, in China, which see.

KAZIKERMAN, or **CARMINT**, a place of note in Oczakow Tartary, in European Turkey. It lies on the river Nieper, sixty-five miles above Oczakow towards the E.

KAZIMIER, or **CASIMIR**, a large town of Lublin palatinate, in Upper Poland. It is built of timber, and lies among rocks, near the river Weisfel or Vistula. Here

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Here is a fine palace, and spacious gardens, belonging to the Archbishop of Gneina. The river here lays above half the houses under water.

At this place Charles XII. of Sweden caused the unfortunate General Patkul, who had been basely delivered up to him, to be broken alive upon the wheel. It lies twenty-six miles W. from Lublin, and thirteen leagues from Sendomir.

KEBERCURNIG, according to the venerable Bede: this is supposed to be the present castle of Abercorn, in West Lothian and S. of Scotland, where began the Roman wall, which is thought to have been founded by the Emperor Severus.

KECHO, as in some maps, or **CACHAO**, the capital of Tonquin, in the peninsula within the Ganges, in Asia. It lies 100 miles up the river Domea, and eighty from the anchoring-place. Formerly the English and Dutch had each their factory here. All the way up this river there is a delightful prospect of a fruitful country, consisting of pastures or rice-grounds; but there are no trees but about their villages, which are always surrounded with them except towards the river. These villages are very numerous and pleasant, being moated and fenced with high banks, to prevent them from being overflowed in the rainy season, when all the land is two or three feet under water.

This city is the King's ordinary residence, is said to be twenty miles in circuit, containing a million of people. It is divided into two parts, which a bridge over the river joins. It lies on a sandy rising-ground, without walls or fortifications. The King has three palaces here, all of timber; two of which are mean, but have large fortifications. The third is the most magnificent, being encompassed with a wall for three leagues, sixteen feet high, and the same in breadth, and faced with brick on both sides. Within it, besides the royal apartments, there are parks, gardens, and canals. In one of the other palaces lives the principal General. The bank of the river, as broad here as the Thames at Lambeth, but fordable in the dry-season, is lined with a masonry frame of timber seventeen feet above the water, to prevent inundations.

Though here are several ponds and ditches full of black mud, and the town is ill-paved, yet it is reckoned healthy. The houses are of mud, and thatched; and every house is obliged to keep a jar of water on the top, with buckets, &c.

At every new and full moon here is a considerable fair kept in seventy-two quarters, each of which is as large as a small town, full of artificers and merchants. The King very rarely permits foreign shipping to anchor in any other port but this. Here is a seraglio of 5 or 600 women, and an eunuch to each, with a garrison of 50,000 soldiers, and above 500 elephants for war and state.

KEHUE, said by Alexander de Rhodes to be the residence of the King of Cochinchina, in the peninsula within the Ganges, in Asia. The buildings here, though only of timber, are very commodious, and supported with pillars neatly carved; but though he says it is very populous, yet he does not say whereabouts it is situated: nor do we find it in any of our maps. Others say Cochinchina is the capital and royal residence.

KEIL, or **KEHL**, a fortress of Suabia in Germany, upon the river Rhine, and opposite to Strasburg. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

KEISERSBURG (this, and the following places with the same prefix, should rather be **KAISERSBURG**) a small town of Upper Alsace, in Germany, now subject to France: it suffered extremely in the late wars, and lies nine miles N. W. of Colmar. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. E.

KEISERSLANTERN, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies thirty-four miles S. W. of Worms. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. E. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

KEISERSTADT, or **KEISERSHALL**, a town of Baden, in Switzerland. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Baden. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 31 min. E.

KEISERWAERT, a town of Berg, a duchy of West-
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phalia, in Germany. It lies on the Rhine, twenty-eight miles N. of Cologne, and subject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

KEITH, a large village of Bamshire, in the North of Scotland, with a very high stone-bridge of one arch, over a pleasant branch of the river Deveron: a huge steep rock forms part of the foundation of this bridge. Here used to be one of the greatest annual fairs in Scotland for linen, about Midsummer-day, immense quantities of that commodity being vended there; and formerly it had the name of the best fort manufactured in that kingdom: but matters may possibly be now much altered, as linen-cloth is made every where within these few years last past, of equal, if not superior, fabric to the Dutch Hollands. This place either gives its name to, or takes it from a numerous branch, of which the heads are the Earls Marfhal and Kintore; the former Envoy from Prussia to Spain; and of the latter family was the late famous Field-Marfhal Keith, one of the many gallant and experienced officers which the King of Prussia has lost in the present war against the Austrians and French.

It lies in the road between Inverness and Aberdeen, about eight miles S. E. from Fochabus, or the Bog of Gicht, on the river Spey. A party of the French picquets, in the year 1745, made a detachment of the Macleods, Munroes, &c. retire precipitately from this place northwards; when the surprize in the night was so great, that some of them were taken prisoners.

KELHEIM, a town in the circle of Bavaria, in Germany; it lies on the Danube, eight miles S. W. from Ratibon. It was surprized in 1705, by one Crans a butcher, at the head of a Bavarian mob, who had also the insolence to threaten Ratibon, if the magistrates took part with the allies. But the latter having surrounded him and his party, they put such a made resistance to the sword; and after razing Crans house to the ground, they caused him to be hanged, drawn, and quartered: and those who assisted him to take Kelchin being ordered to draw lots, every fifteenth man of them was hanged; and the remainder, who were able to bear arms, were obliged to lift.

KELIA, or **KILI**, anciently **LYCOSTOMON**, a town of Besarabia, in European Turkey. It is defended by a fortress on the north and largest branch of the Danube, where that river discharges itself into the Black-sea, and lies 150 miles S. E. of Bender. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N. long. 30 deg. 22 min. E.

KELINGHOLM, formerly a considerable castle about a mile E. of Thornton, in Lincolnshire; but is now in ruins.

KELLINGTON, a borough of Cornwall, on the river Lamara. It has a good large street, with a market-house, and neat church. In point of wealth and buildings, it is not inferior to the better half of the Cornish boroughs. Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and annual fair on the first Wednesday of September, for cattle. It is governed by a Portreeve, chosen yearly at the court-leet of the manor belonging to the Rolles of Devonshire, where some through mistake place it: he returns two members to parliament, and the inhabitants who have lived here a twelvemonth are admitted burgessees. Its principal trade is in the woollen manufacture. It lies 15 miles from Launceston, and 199 from London.

KELNSEY, a small village of Yorkshire, at the head of the promontory, N. of the Humber, called Spurn-head.

KELSO, a market-town of Roxburgh or Teviotdale, (Mers some say) in the S. of Scotland, and near the borders of England; it lies on the N. bank of the Tweed, is the seat of a presbytery, a great thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Newcastle, and a nearer way by far than that through Berwick. But here is no bridge, only a ferry over the Tweed, and a good ford through it a little below the town. Here is the best trade in this part of the country, and a very good market in a large square, with handsome houses round it; some good streets, and a parish-church, being the remains of an ancient abbey, founded for the Cistercian Monks by King David I. The Duke of Roxburgh, who is Lord
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of the town, has a house in it, and a noble seat called the Fleurs, with pleasant gardens near the junction of the Tevoit with the Tweed. And hereabouts, on both sides of the river, are fine seats and gardens of persons of rank; the country here being pleasant and fruitful. About a mile to the N. W. of the town, lies the ruins of the ancient castle of Roxburgh. The marches of both kingdoms are about four miles on the S. side of the Tweed; and the further W. the more that river lies within the limits of Scotland. Kelso lies six miles from Jedburgh, thirty S. W. of Berwick, and thirty-two from Edinburgh.

KELVEDON, or as it is commonly called **KELDON**, a market-town in Essex, whether from Kill-Dane, the massacre of the Danes having been begun here, it is said by the women, is an etymology not properly authenticated; and therefore the story is not to be much regarded. It lies within three miles of Witham. Here an annual fair is kept on Easter Monday, for toys.

KEMELOE, a town and island, with some other small ones round it, in Muscovite Lapland, and Asiatic Russia.

KEMEROF, **KEMMEROOFE**, or **GUERGEN**, said by Tavernier to be the capital of the kingdom of Afem, in the hither peninsula of India, in Asia, and the royal residence. Lat. 25 deg. 33 min. N.

KEMPEN, a strong town and castle of Cologne, in the Lower Rhine, Germany, on the river Erp, and frontiers of Guelderland and Juliers. In 1642 it made a gallant defence, when vigorously besieged by the French, Hessians, and Saxons, to whom it at length surrendered. In 1689 the French blew up the castle, but afterwards it was rebuilt: they also possessed themselves of it during the late war; but were driven out by a body of Hussars, who either killed or took prisoners all the garrison. It lies forty miles N. W. of Cologne, and ten W. of the Rhine. Lat. 51 deg. 14 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

KEMPTEN, in Latin *Campodunum*, *Campidona*, and *Drusogamus*, in the Algow and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the Iffer, which divides it into two: It is one of the most ancient cities in the empire; and once the seat of the Dukes of Suabia was at Hilarmont castle, now entirely ruined; one of whose daughters, Hildegard, and wife to Charlemagne, founded a Benedictine abbey here in 777, the Abbot of which is a Prince of the empire, has a seat and suffrage in the diet, and is Great Marshal to the Empress; appearing in ecclesiastical habit only in the morning, and dressed like a layman in the afternoon: he is subject only to the Pope, a grant from Adrian I. styling Campidonia, *Second Rome*. The chapter, consisting of twenty capitulans, must make proof of their nobility. The territory of Kempen, which contains seventy-two parishes, several fiefs, and some castles, is twenty miles long, and twelve broad, lying between Augsburg, Mindelheim, and the counties of Waldbourg and Koningseck. In this country are great numbers of Lutherans and Calvinists. The magistracy of Kempen are Protestants, consisting of fifty-two members, with two Consuls at their head. The reformation was revived here in 1530; the Swedes took it in 1632, plundering and destroying the monastery; and in the following year the Imperialists took and plundered the town, burning the great church, with many houses, and put 450 of the inhabitants to the sword. But the abbey was afterwards rebuilt. The trade of this place is weaving and whitening of linen-cloth, which, with its being on the road to Italy, and the Swifs bringing salt from Tirol, render it one of the richest cities in Suabia. It lies thirty-six miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

KEN, anciently **CAN**, a fine river of Westmoreland, on which the town of Kendal lies. It runs about one half of the town in a valley with a stony channel, abounding with excellent trout, salmon, craw-fish, &c. On its banks the dyers and tanners, &c. have their habitations. It rises from a small spring in Kenmere-head, about nine miles N. W. of **KENDAL**; which see.

KEN, also a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright or Lower Galloway, in the S. of Scotland; on which stands the royal burgh of New-Galloway. Ken-lake,

or Lough-ken, has a good salmon-fishery; and it also gives name to **KENMURE**, which see.

KENCHESTER, the Roman Ariconium, three miles further up the river Wye, from the city of Hereford, in the county of the latter name; from the ruins of which probably that place arose. It stands upon a little brook called the Ine, which from thence furlounding the walls of Hereford, falls into the Wye.

KENDAL, though but a market-town of Westmoreland, is larger by far than Appleby, the capital and assize-town, or any other place in the whole county. It is very delightfully situated on the river Ken, which runs through a fruitful valley or dale (hence the name of the town) abounding with pastures and corn-land: though it is not navigable, it is beneficial in many branches of manufacture, as turning of several large mills for making of paper, cutting of dyers wood, frizzing, fullings, grinding of corn, making sickles, dressing leather, w.e.drawing, and other uses. Tho' this be an inland town, yet it is very flourishing, and a place of great resort and considerable trade, especially for woollen manufacturers, as weavers, sheermens, dyers, hosiers, wool-combers, knitters, stocking-weavers, tanners, skinners, shoemakers, taylor, pewterers, ironmongers, and a great many other trades, who have most of them their public halls; and all, as an ingenious correspondent informs us, made a very splendid procession, June 4, 1759, on the Prince of Wales coming of age. The circuit of this town is about three miles, being, in its utmost length, a mile and a quarter from N. to S. and half a mile in its greatest breadth. Kendal being of an angular figure, has two main streets, which are long and broad, intersecting each other, besides many lanes, &c.

The houses are handsomely built of stone and lime, and generally three or four stories high; which being rough-cased, or harled with lime and sand, make a very neat appearance; and several of them are faced with a composition of the same, resembling free-stone, particularly the public buildings. The church is a handsome structure, though in the Gothic taste, having four rows of pillars, with five genteel aisles between them, neatly paved with flag-stones, and built of free-stone. It has a square steeple twenty-four yards high, and all well covered with lead. In the steeple are six large and tuneable bells.

Here is a pretty cross in the middle of the street, and a handsome market-place; also a fish-market, beef-fair, feshers-parrock, &c. Here are likewise three bridges, the capital one simply called the Bridge, the Mill-bridge, and the Nether-bridge. It has also a free-school, with exhibitions for Queen's-college, Oxon; an hospital, founded by Mr. Thomas Sands, in which are maintained twenty-four boys, and eight poor widows. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and very plentifully furnished with all sorts of provisions, also on Monday before Lady-day: its annual fairs are on May 6, for horned cattle, and November 8, for ditto, horses, and sheep. Between these is a great beast-market every fortnight. In the neighbourhood are several halls, as they call them, in this country, or gentlemen's seats; particularly Mr. Wilson's, one of the members for the county. Here they have plenty of sea-fish; and their cockles, which are known all over the country, are large and excellent. Not far from one of its bridges are the ruins of a castle, where Catherine Par, the sixth wife of Henry VIII. was born. This place gave title of Earl to Prince George of Denmark, and of Duchesse to the late Melusina Schulenberg, who was also Duchesse of Munster in Ireland. The woollen manufactures in this place have been early famous, and special laws, even as far back as King Richard II. have been enacted, for regulating those called Kendal-cloths. The manufactures particularly noted here, are cottons, druggets, ferges, hats, worsted and yarn stockings, &c. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. To the church here, though large, are said to belong twelve chapels of ease. For most of the above circumstantial accounts, the public is obliged to an unknown correspondent, a native of the place, whose information being chiefly local, may be depended upon, as taken on the very spot; and his motive for it, from public utility, highly laudable.

able. Kendal lies about 20 miles from Kirkbysteven, 28 from Appleby, and 257 from London; being also, according to our correspondent's calculation, in lat. 54 deg. 23 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. W. from our grand metropolis.

KENDALE WOOD, near Brockley-hill, in Hertfordshire, where formerly was an old flint-wall, so hard as not to yield to the strokes of the pick-ax; as also an oven. See **BROCKLEY-HILL**.

KENELWORTH-CASTLE, a grant structure, nearly in the middle of Warwickshire, famous, as it was for some time the prison of King Edward II. and in its neighbourhood round stones are frequently found, supposed to have been thrown out of slings in the time of the Barons wars, who here sustained a siege of six months against King Henry III. It was long after in the possession of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who laid out 60,000l. in repairing and beautifying it, and entertained Queen Elizabeth and her whole court here, with great magnificence, for the space of seventeen days.

KENMORE, a parish of large extent, partly lying on each side of Lough-Tay, and confines of Perthshire and Broadalbin, in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and N. of Scotland. 'Tis ten miles long, where is one of the society's charity-schools, the number of scholars being fifty-five boys and five girls.

KENMURE, a place in the neighbourhood of New Galloway, on the river Ken, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and S. of Scotland; it gave title of Viscount to a branch of the Gordon family, the last of whom was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1716, for being concerned in the rebellion against King George I.

KENNET, a river of Berkshire, which is made navigable up to Newbury; and a very considerable trade in malt, &c. is carried on by means of it from that to London.

KENNEBECK, one of the many fine navigable rivers in Essex county, and Massachusetts province, in New England, North America.

Of the same name is also a town in the last-mentioned country, where are stages for fishermen.

KENSINGTON, one of the villages of Middlesex, in the neighbourhood of London, and a little to the W. of it. William the Conqueror gave it to the great ancestor of the Veres Earls of Oxford, in which family it continued a long time; but it was a place of no great note till King William III. purchased the Earl of Nottingham's seat here, and converted it into a royal palace, some of the old building still remaining in the center of the house: since which Kensington has become a pretty large town, and has a handsome square, with houses for the best quality.

The palace itself is an irregular structure, but the apartments are very fine and well-disposed. The gallery and closet of King William, who died here, are curiously contrived, and contain a choice collection of original paintings, not inferior to the best in any of the King's palaces.

Queen Anne, who often resided here, and used to make the Green-house her summer supper-house, died there also; as did her consort Prince George of Denmark, in whose apartment are some excellent pictures, and a gallery with those of all the Admirals of the fleet while he was Lord High-Admiral. The palace fronts the garden three ways, which, being very beautiful, reaches quite from the great road in Kensington to that of Acton N. upwards of a mile, besides a large tract of ground taken out of Hyde-park, and planted all round with ever-greens. From it is a fine view of the rivulet called the Serpentine river, as also of the country S. and W.

The first laying out of these gardens was the design of the late Queen Mary; her sister Queen Anne improved it, and the late Queen Caroline completed the whole by the enlargements just mentioned. On the W. of the palace are two large wings built for receiving such as necessarily attend the court, and a large port-cocher at the entrance, with a postern and stone-gallery on the S. side of the court, leading to the great stair-case.

A very wide road, with lamps on each side in Hyde-park, goes thro' St. James's park to the palace there. Kensington has for many years past been the sum-

mer-residence of his present Majesty. It gave title of Baron to the Earl of Warwick and Holland, who had a fine old seat on an eminence in the neighbourhood, called Holland-house, as is also Camden house just by. It lies a very little N. of Chelsea.

KENT, by the Romans called *Cantium*, one of the counties of England. It is bounded on the S. W. by Suffex, on the W. by Surrey, on the S. by the English channel, on the S. E. by Dover streights, and on the E. by the Downs. It is divided from Essex and Middlesex on the N. by the river Thames. This country lies in the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, is fifty-six miles long from E. to W. and thirty broad from S. to N. thirty-six from Rye in Suffex to the mouth of the Thames; containing in all 1,248,000 acres. In it are two cities, Canterbury and Rochester; 163 vicarages, 408 parishes, 30 considerable towns, 1180 villages, and about 220,000 inhabitants.

This country is commonly divided into three parts, which have different qualities both of air and soil; the upper or E. part towards the Downs and the Thames, where is proverbially said to be health without wealth; the middle parts, and those near London, are both healthy and wealthy; and the lower parts, as about Romney-marsh, called the Weald of Kent, where is wealth without health, on account of the wet soil, though very fruitful in grafs. As the county lies much upon the sea, the air, though generally thick and foggy, is pretty warm, and often fanned and purified by S. and S. W. winds. The marshy tracts, though subject to agues, are more healthy than the hundreds of Essex, and the beach is not so ouzy as it is in that county.

The shore from Woolwich to Gravensend is low, and over-run with marshes and insalubrious grounds, excepting some places, where the land bends inward, as at Erith, Greenhithe, Northfleet, &c. where the chalk-hills are almost contiguous to the river; and from hence the city of London, parts adjacent, and other counties in the neighbourhood, are supplied with lime or chalk, as are even Holland and Flanders. The rubbish of chalk from these cliffs is conveyed by lighters and hoys to all the forts and creeks in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is sold to the farmers for laying on their land; from half a crown to four shillings a load, according to the distance.

The county in general abounds with plantations of hops (these especially in the neighbourhood of Canterbury) corn-fields, pasture-grounds, woods of oak, beech, and chestnut; with large orchards of fine cherries (by way of distinction and eminence called Kentish) also pippens: and about Boxley, Foots-cray, North-cray, &c. are several woods of birch, from which the broom-makers in Kent-street, Southwark, are commonly supplied.

The cattle here of all sorts are reckoned larger than they are in the adjacent counties; and the Weald of Kent is noted for its large bullocks, as well as large timber for ship-building. Here are several parks of fallow-deer, and warrens of greyish rabbits; also mines of iron, pits of marble and chalk, with woad and madder for dying, like-wise wool, flax, saintfoyn: and on the cliffs between Folkstone and Dover is plenty of samphire.

The Medway, which is the principal river peculiar to Kent, and denominated *Smooth*, enters it from the Weald of Suffex near Penhurst, running by Tunbridge, Maidstone, Rochester, and Chatham, till it falls into the Thames. From this river, as also from the Darent, Stoure, and other less streams, as well as from the Thames, the country is supplied with abundance of fish, especially large oysters.

In the time of the Britons Kent was governed by four petty Kings, or Regali, as Cæsar calls them.

This county, as it lay near the continent of Gaul, was the first invaded by the Romans; who, when established in Britain, put it under the jurisdiction of their government of Britannia Prima: but in after-times, the sea-coast had a particular governor, called the Count of the Saxon shore, who presided over several ports, and was to fix garrisons on the coast, for preventing

Monasterium Casariense, a large Bernardine abbey of Bavaria, in Germany, whose Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. It is walled round, and flanked with square towers: its church is large and handsome, every thing in it having the appearance of grandeur and riches.

KEYSERSTALL, or **KAISERSTOULE**, rather **KAISERSTAL** and **KAISERSTOUL**, a pretty town in the county of Baden, in Switzerland. It stands upon an eminence, with a wooden bridge over the Rhine to Schaffhausen, and a castle at the end of it on the German side. This is the last bridge over the Rhine, except that of Basil. Here the Emperor had formerly a tribunal, whence it takes its name. See **KEISERSTADT**.

KIAM, the same seemingly with **Can**, mentioned in the account of the following province of Kiamfi; a large river of China, rising near the western limits of that empire; whence it runs with an eastern course across the country, and passing through the provinces of Szechuen, Hu-quang, Kiamfi, and Nan-king, it discharges itself into the gulph of the latter name. Its stream is so rapid, and the channel so deep, that the Chinese give it out as unfathomable.

KIAMSI, or **KIANSI**, an inland province, and the eighth in rank of the Chinese empire. It is bounded on the E. by part of Che-kiang and Foken, on the N. and W. by Hungary, and on the S. by Quantung and part of Fokien. From both which it is parted by a considerable chain of mountains, that bending still upwards towards the N. divide it likewise from Huquang to the W. These mountains are mostly inhabited by a savage kind of people, who pretend to be independent of the Chinese empire, dwell in inaccessible caverns on the top of the mountains, and only come down to plunder the lower grounds; where they dare not straggle far, as being kept in awe by the garrisons of a sufficient number of castles all along these mountainous tracts. These people could never yet be subdued, though great pains have been taken to do it: the valleys between them are very fruitful, and some of the mountains contain mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. This is a large and fruitful province, extending from lat. 24 deg. 20 min. to 30 N. The plains supply the inhabitants with all the necessaries of life; though the inhabitants here are so very numerous, that they are styled *mice* by all the other provinces, especially as the produce of their fertile country is not every where sufficient to maintain them; but they are obliged to ramble into other parts of Asia for a living, in quality of tutors, fortune-tellers, &c. being both at home and abroad given to very strange superstitions; though in other respects allowed to be ingenious, frugal, and some of them great lovers of learning, and for that reason advanced to the highest posts in the kingdom. The number of inhabitants in this province is computed to amount to 1,363,629 families, and 6,549,800 men. It pays in tribute 1,616,600 facks of rice, 8239 pounds of raw silk, and 11,516 packs of spun ditto; besides other customs on various merchandizes and manufactures, particularly that of porcelain, which here is made very fine, and at the town of King-te-simo or King-te-ching, exceeding any made in the whole country, and thought to be owing to some particular property in the water.

This country abounds with rivers, large and navigable; particularly **Can**, which runs through the middle of it. Here is also a vast number of canals, lakes, &c. affording plenty of fish; for that reason very cheap; so that a salmon weighing 160 pounds, has been bought for six Spanish reals, and a trout of 10 pounds for three-pence. In the northern part of the province there is a lake called **Fu-yang**, 300 miles in circuit, and navigable by large ships. It receives all the rivers of this province, and discharges itself into the great river **Kyam**, its borders being covered with towns and villages, which drive some considerable trade upon it. The mountains of this province are no less rich, some of them being covered with woods; others producing gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin; besides a variety of useful minerals, and medicinal herbs. The silk produced here is also fine, and large quantities of it manufactured. Rice is no less plentiful and excellent; and the wine made of it is much admired by the Chinese.

Among other highly prized vegetables with which this province abounds, the **lyen-wha**, a plant which grows in standing waters, is very much admired and cultivated. The great Lords keep it in ponds and vases, filled with mud and water, for adorning their gardens, courts, &c. Its flower, which resembles a tulip, springs more than a yard above the water, consisting of a little ball, supported by a small filament, unlike that of our lilly; its colour is either white, violet, or streaked with purple and red: the smell is pleasant, and the kernel white, well-tasted, and of the bigness of a small nut. It is looked upon as a great nourisher: they even make a meal of it, and use it several ways in their food.

The whole province is subdivided into thirteen smaller ones, each under its particular metropolis; as **Nan-chang**, **Zau-cheu**, **Quang-sing**, **Nan-kieng**, **Kieu-ang**, **Kyeng-chang**, **Vu-cheu** or **Fu-cheu**, **Ling-kyang**, **Kiesyan**, **Xavi-cheu** or **Swi-cheu**, **Iven-cheu**, **Ca-chew**, **Nang-ang**. These again have under them seventy-eight of the second and third rank, besides inferior towns and villages without number.

KIDERMINSTER, or **KEDDERMINSTER**, a compact market-town of Worcesterhire, of about 500 houses, inhabited by at least 2000 people, who drive a pretty good trade in cloth, and in weaving free-woolseys, &c. Here is a handsome church, a good free-school, and two alms-houses. The place is governed by a Bailiff, &c. who have a town-hall. It gives title of Baron to Lord Foley; was formerly a borough and sent members to parliament. The famous **Richard Baxter**, well known for the vast variety of his pious works, and other pieces of literature, controversy, &c. as also for his sufferings and firm adherence to his principles, was dissenting minister of this place, and a great intimate of the celebrated **Judge Hales**. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on Holy Thursday, three weeks after Holy Thursday, and September 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen and woollen cloth. The parish of Kidderminster extends to **Bewdley-bridge**, including also **Ruben-hall**, a hamlet adjacent. It lies 2 miles from **Bewdley**, 14 from **Worcester**, and 128 from **London**.

KIDWELLY, a market-town of Caermarthenshire, in S. Wales: it lies on the Bristol channel, and in **Tennishay**, being on the S. side of this county. Old **Kidwelly** was formerly defended by a wall and castle, long since in ruins: but the inhabitants passing over the river **Gwendraethvechan**, built **New Kidwelly** in a more convenient situation for a harbour; but at present too much choaked up with sand to be of any great use. This inheritance, with the title of Lord **Ogmore** and **Kidwelly**, descended first to the **Chaworths**, after which it became part of the duchy of **Lancaster**, though the income of some of it goes to the **Powis** family. It is a mayor-town, and had formerly a good share in the cloathing-trade; but is now mostly frequented by fishermen. Its weekly markets are on Tuesday and Saturday; they keep three annual fairs here, on May 24, July 22, and October 29, for cows, calves, cattle, and pedlary-wares. It lies 9 miles from **Caermarthen**, and 170 from **London**.

KIEL, in Latin *Chilonum*, a town of considerable trade at the mouth of the river **Swentin**, between hills, upon a bay of the Baltic, in **Holstein Proper**, and the capital of all that province, in **Lower Saxony**, **Germany**. Here is a good harbour, well frequented by shipping from **Germany**, **Sweden**, &c. It is populous, wealthy, and the place where the states meet. It is also the residence of the **Duke of Holstein-Gottorp**, to whom this town and the eastern part of the province belongs. Both the town and harbour are defended by a castle upon a neighbouring hill. On the right or east-side of this castle, the sea washes its walls; and on the other side of the bay is a delightful country, though woody; on the left there is a small arm of the sea, and another delicious country adjacent. A garden facing this castle, is the only place by which **Keil** has a communication with the main-land; only that to the left of the castle there is a row of houses leading to the village called **Brunswick**. This garden lying along the sea-side,

side, is above 200 paces broad, consisting of a terrace-walk level with the foundation of the castle, from which there is a small descent to parterres full of flowers, and adorned with a fountain and wilderness; and this leads to others, from which there is a little ascent to a second terrace. It suffered much in the wars between **Denmark** and **Sweden**. Here the **Duke** founded a university in 1665, which has had many learned professors. It is divided into the **New** and **Old** town, the former of which is the largest and most pleasant, the streets being planted with rows of trees. The old town, which is a kind of peninsula, is fortified by deep ditches; and on the harbour are fine walks with trees. The **Duke's** palace faces the N. side of the town, but is in very bad repair, and quite unfurnished, its proprietor being **Great Duke of Russia**, and heir apparent to that crown, resides now at **Peterburg**. Here are several fair buildings, particularly a large church and hospital, which before the reformation was a **Franciscan** monastery. The bay on which **Keil** lies, is supposed to be **Potelemy's Sinus Calusis**, as the river **Swentin** is the same author's **Fluvius Chalusis**. The town has not so flourishing a trade as it had in **Duke Frederick's** time, who sent an embassy to **Persia**, in order to settle a commerce with that country. But it is much enriched by its annual fair, which is kept for three weeks after **Twelfth-day**, and frequented by multitudes of all ranks, especially the nobility of the duchies of **Sleswick** and **Holstein**, who meet every evening at a house where is variety of divisions, and parties made for supper, which is generally followed by a ball. The **German** comedy here, tho' detestable, is much resorted to. Vast sums of money are here negotiated, and payments according to previous compacts punctually made: inasmuch that he who does not keep his credit at this fair, is looked upon as a bankrupt, and liable to punishment as well as disgrace.

During this fair **Hamburg** is like a desert, every body hurrying hither to pay rents, renew leases, or let out money to interest, &c. by all which means the town, at other times but inconsiderable, is so full, that it is a difficult matter to get a lodging in it.

The **Old** and **New** towns are joined by a bridge, at the end of which is a draw-bridge and a gate, with a guard at it.

There was a project on foot to cut a navigable canal from the river **Eyder** to this town, a distance at most of no more than eight or ten miles. By it ships of 200 tons were proposed to be carried immediately from the **German** ocean into the **Baltic**, without going round **South** and **North** **Jutland**, and **Muscovite** ships not be obliged to pay toll to **Denmark**; but with the **Czar Peter's** death this affair dropt.

At the mouth of the harbour is the small fort of **Christian Preifs**, belonging to **Denmark**, which, upon any misunderstanding between that crown and the **Duke of Holstein**, is capable of ruining the trade of this place.

Kiel lies forty-five miles N. W. of **Lubeck**, and sixty N. of **Hamburg**. Lat. 54 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

KIEL bailiwick, extending itself twenty miles, includes that of **Bordesholm**, from the river **Levesaw** to the end of the territory of **New Munster**. Its rivers are the **Eyder**, **Schwentin**, **Schwale**, and **Bornbeck**. Its soil is naturally fertile, except that of **New Munster**. The lakes here abound with fish; and in some parts of it, but more especially towards **Pretz**, there are woods and forests.

KIELCZ, a town of Upper or Lesser Poland, famous for mines of copper and lapis lazuli, and a fair collegiate church under the **Bishop of Cracow**. It lies ten miles W. of **Bozentin**.

KIERNI, a place in **Russian Lapland**, on the W. side of the river **Zoloticza**, and at its mouth, which here discharges itself into a gulph of the **White sea**.

KILASHER, a parish in the county of **Fermanagh**, and province of **Ulster**, in **Ireland**, where are marble rocks fifty or sixty feet in height, and urns in stone-coffins, within a circle of very large stones standing on end.

KILBEG, a fine harbour in the county of **Donnegal** and province of **Ulster**, in **Ireland**, upon a bay of its own name; but not frequented, as here is no noted town, nor any trade carried on.

KILBRANDEN, a parish in the presbytery of **Lorn** and **Argyleshire**, in the W. of **Scotland**, which is seven miles long, and four broad, having 904 catechizable persons in it: but if the society has a school here, we have no account given us of its scholars.

KILDA, **St.** or **HIRTA**, among a cluster of isles. This is the principal and most N. W. as **Dow-Hirta** is the most S. W. of all the **Scottish** isles. The former name it had from one **Kilder**, a religious man, who lived here; and the latter from *Jer*, which signifies west, as if the western country. It lies directly W. from the isles of **Northuisht**, **Harries**, &c. about eighteen leagues from the former, and twenty from the latter. It is faced all round with a steep rock, except a bay on the S. E. where boats enter, and an old fort stands. It is two miles long and one broad. Here are several fountains of good water; it produces oats, and the largest barley in the western isles. Their horses and cows are larger than in the adjacent isles, and the sheep have longer horns. The land rises high in the middle, and there is one mountain higher than all the rest. It is good for pasturage. The inhabitants are about 200 in number, well proportioned men, and Protestants. They have a chapel, where they assemble on the Lord's day, to hear the Lord's prayer, creed, and ten commandments; and neither work themselves, nor will allow any strangers to work on that day. It belongs to the **Laird of Macleod**, whose rent is paid in fish, fowl, feathers, wool, butter, cheese, cattle, and corn. The steward's deputy, in the absence of the steward, commonly a cadet of the **Laird's** family, is the principal man of the island; and generally, except when a minister is sent thither from **Harries**, baptizes and marries. In their chapel is an altar and crucifix, which have continued there ever since the time of **Popeery**; and though they pay no worship to the crucifix, yet they swear decisive oaths by laying their hands upon it, and take the marriage-oath in the same manner. Their houses are low, and built of stone and earth, being covered with turf, thatched over with straw. Though they have great plenty of feathers and down, they chuse to lie upon straw. They live all together in a little village on the E. side of the island, being very exact in their several properties, neither committing themselves any encroachments upon one another, nor admitting of them from their landlord or steward; but they pay punctually what they agree on.

In this island is the habitation of a **Druides**, built all of stone, without any cement or mortar. It is of a conical figure, but open at top, and has a fireplace in the middle of the floor. About nine persons may sit by each other. From the side of the wall go off three large vaults, separated from each other by pillars, and capable of receiving five persons a-piece.

KILDARE, one of the counties of **Leinster**, a province of **Ireland**. It is bounded by those of **Dublin** and **Wicklow** on the E. **King's** and **Queen's** county on the W. **Catherlough** on the S. and **E. and Meath** on the N. It is twenty-three miles in extent from E. to W. and thirty-seven from N. to S. but both ways unequal, as running in a narrow slip betwixt **Dublin** and **Wicklow**, and between the latter and **Queen's** county. It is an open, pleasant, and plentiful country, abounding in corn and pasturage, being well-watered by the rivers **Barrow**, **Liffy**, &c. It is subdivided into ten baronies; **Caibury**, **Ikeathy**, **Salt**, **Naas**, **Connel**, **Ophally**, **Noragh**, **Reban**, **Kileah**, and **Mone**. It sends ten members to the **Irish** parliament; two for the county, and as many for each of the boroughs of **Kildare**, **Naas**, **Harriston**, and **Athy**.

KILDARE, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name, and the see of a **Bishop**, who is styled in Latin *Episcopus Dariensis*: in councils and other ecclesiastical assemblies, this **Bishop** always sat next to the **Bishop of Meath**, who had the first place among the

suffragans of Ireland. It gives title of Earl to the premier nobleman of that rank in Ireland.

In its neighbourhood is the plain called the Curragh, and large enough for encamping 10,000 men. It lies eleven miles from Naas, and twenty-nine S. W. from Dublin.

KILDONAN, a parish of Sutherland, and in the presbytery of Dornoch, in the N. of Scotland. It is twenty miles in length, has 1000 catechisable persons, and one of the Society's schools in it, having thirty-six boys and fifteen girls.

KILDRUMMY, a market-town of Aberdeenshire, in the N. of Scotland. It lies on the N. side of the river Don, a few miles from the Old town of Aberdeen, and about thirteen from Innerury. Here is an ancient mansion of the Earl of Mar, with a very old castle built by the early Kings of Scotland, and fortified in their time with a wall and towers. Here the last Earl of Mar, who was Secretary for Scotland at the accession of King George I. upon his being discarded, repaired hither, and set up his standard for the Pretender.

KILFERNORA, or **KILKENNERAG**, in Latin *Fenaborenensis diocesis*, was once a Bishop's see in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland, till it was united to the Archbishopric of Tuam. It lies eleven miles from Ennis.

KILGARRAN, or **KILGARRING**, a long market-town of Pembrokehire in South Wales. It consists of one street, and is governed by a portreve and bailiffs. Its castle is now in ruins. It lies on the river Teivi, has a harbour for boats, with a salmon-fishery, and a water-fall in the river called the Salmon-leap, as that fish, with which this river abounds, when they come from the sea to spawn, spring over the cataract upwards. Giraldus says, it was formerly the only river in Britain that bred beavers; but this must be a mistake, for that amphibious animal generally has his haunts wherever salmon resort; and he is a dexterous catcher of them; and when he has eat out the most delicate part, he leaves the remainder, being the greatest share by much, as not fit for his tooth. Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and annual fair on August 10. It lies 5 miles from Newport, 30 from Pembroke, and 189 from London.

KILHAM, a market-town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire. Here two yearly fairs are kept, on August 21 and November 12, for horses and beasts. It lies 32 miles from York, and 198 from London.

KILIA Nova, or **NEW KILIA**, a strong town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey. It lies on the north branch of the Danube, twenty-seven miles from Akerman to the S. **KILIA Vetus**, or **KILIA Stari**, **OLD KILIA**, another town of strength in the last-mentioned province. It stands in an island between the branches of the Danube, near the shore of the Black or Euxine sea, and about thirty miles from the other Kilias to the N. S.

KILICHOAN, a place in the Ardnamurchan, a parish of Lochabar, in the shire of Inverness, and presbytery of Mull, where is one of the Society's schools, with only six boys and two girls in it.

Of the same name is a gentleman's mansion near Dingwall, in Ross-shire, and not far from the castle of Tulloch, and about two miles W. of Foulis castle. The proprietor is of the name of Munro, a gentleman of academical education, acute parts, and well-versed in the laws of his country, having been often commissary and sheriff-deputy of Ross-shire. His house has a southern exposure, its soil round it fruitful, with a delightful wood or grove, and ancient chapel or burying-ground, from which the place takes its name. Also a yare or weir on the Cromartie firth, which yields salmon and sea-fish.

KILICHWIMAN, a village with a few earthen tents, thatched with heath, near the old barracks, which with the New or Fort Augustus, were demolished by the Highlanders in the insurrection of 1745. It lies in the parish of Boleiskine, which is eighteen miles long and five broad; with 1150 catechisable persons, of which about thirty-seven are Papists. One of the So-

ciety's schools is here, having forty-two boys and ten girls. It lies at the western end of Lochneils, and on its S. side; with a river winding through a very large hollow, or sort of amphitheatre in the neighbourhood, and emptying itself into the Lough. The road from hence to Fort William is thirty miles, quite in a valley, as it is from Inverness to this place, and about the same distance. All the way is full of loughs or rivers, from sea to sea, E. and W. This valley is thought to be twenty feet lower than the sea.

KILKENNY, a county in the province of Leinster, in the kingdom of Ireland: it is bounded on the W. by Tipperary, on the E. by Wexford and Catherlaugh, on the S. by Waterford, from which it is divided by the river Shure, on the N. by Queen's county, and on the N. W. by Upper Ossory. It is unequal both ways; but the greatest extent from N. to S. is forty miles, and from E. to W. twenty. This is a plentiful country, and so populous, as to have more towns and castles than any other part of the kingdom. And though it is mountainous to the S. it is proverbially said to have fire without smoke, earth without bog, water without mud, and air without fog: so that having the four elements in such perfection, it is accounted a healthy as well as pleasant county. It is subdivided into eleven baronies, Fassadinig, Galmoy, Cranagh, Kilkenny, Shellilogh, Cowran, Kells, Knocktopher, Ida, Ibercon and Iverk. It sends sixteen members to the Irish parliament; namely, two for the county, two for the city of Kilkenny, and each of the boroughs of Inchtown or St. Kennis, Cowran, Thomastown, Enliskogue, Cullen and Knocktopher.

Near Ossory are the mountains called Slievebloem or Bladin mountains, from which issue the Sivra, the Neor, and Barrow, which descend in three distinct channels, called by the Ancients the Three Sisters: but unite their streams before they discharge themselves into the sea. The Neor or Nura divides this county in two.

KILKENNY, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name. It was once a Bishop's see, standing in the middle of the county upon the river Neure, over which are two stone-bridges. This is a large, strong, populous, neat, well-built, and wealthy city, with a good trade as any inland town in the kingdom. The name denotes in Irish the cell or religious retirement of Kenny, Caynnach, or Kenneth, an eminent hermit in this country. It is divided into the English and Irish towns: the former is the principal part, the latter being their suburbs, and called St. Kennys, and the more ancient of the two; where stands the church dedicated to that saint, which gave name to the town, and a see to the Bishop of Ossory; to which it was translated about the close of King Henry II.'s reign, the first conqueror of Ireland. This cathedral is very delightfully situated upon a hill of gentle ascent, from which there is a charming view over the city, and the adjacent fruitful country. The English town is much newer, with a wall on the W. side, and fortified with a castle by the Ormond family, who made it their principal seat, liberally endowed a free-school there, and built a noble structure called the College, for that purpose. Here are barracks for a troop of horse, and four companies of foot. Many of the inhabitants of this city were massacred in the year 1641: for the rebels had made this their principal seat, and fixed a supreme council here under the Pope's Nuncio, with a view to shake off the English government. Here was a very strong garrison of rebels in 1649, when it capitulated to Oliver Cromwell, after a very bold attack, and as desperate a defence, under Sir Walter Butler. It lies ten miles from Leighlin, thirty N. of Waterford, and fifty-six S. W. of Dublin, and is one of the most elegant places in the kingdom.

KILLALO, a small town, and the see of a Bishop, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in the kingdom of Ireland. It lies on a large bay in the N. E. corner of the county. It was formerly called Laid, and stands in the Lordship of Tyrawley, which gives title of Baron to a branch of the O'Hara family. It lies 59 miles from Gallway, 3 from Mayo, and 112 from Dublin.

The derivation of this and all the following words beginning with *Kil*, is from an Irish word signifying a church, chapel, or other like place for worship and burying.

KILLALOOE, or **LABU**, in Latin *Lamenfis Urbs*, a market-town in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It stands on the river Shannon, and bordering on Tipperary. It is also the see of a Bishop under the Archbishop of Cashel, and was once a considerable place, but now decayed.

This town in the Roman provincial is called *Ladenfis*, to which the see of Roscrea was united about the close of the 12th century: and this made it a large diocese, containing an hundred parish-churches, besides chapels. Here is a water-fall in the Shannon, which stops vessels from going further up. It is ten miles from Limerick, and eighteen from Ennis.

KILLARNY, a pretty market-town in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It is in a thriving condition, has a considerable lead-mine near it; also the famous castle of Ross, a garrison in an island in Lochlane.

KILLALO, see **KILLALOOE**, the capital of the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland, ten miles E. of Limerick.

KILLEVAN, a town in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies ten miles S. W. of the town of Monaghan.

KILLCRANKY, or **KILLICHRANCY**, a famous narrow pass in the neighbourhood of Blair-castle, in Athol, the most northern division of Perthshire, in Scotland. Here a very sharp skirmish was fought after the revolution, between King William's troops, commanded by General Mackay, and such of the Scotch as took up arms under Douglas of Clavers, Lord Viscount Dundee, and Cole Macdonald, for the abdicated King James II. Both sides pretended to the victory; but Dundee falling in the battle, damped the courage of his men much: for instead of making any further progress, they were seen ascending the adjacent hill, and dispersing upon that event.

KILLELAGH, a town in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It lies upon an arm of the lake of Strangford, abounding with good fish of various kinds: its situation is agreeable, upon a rising ground, and commanding a prospect of part of the lough. The castle stands at the head of the street, and at the lower end is a little safe bay, where vessels lie sheltered from all winds. On the one side is a small river, running under a stone-bridge into the sea. Close by the castle are gardens and plantations. The borough is governed by a Provost, who with twelve Burgesses are the electors of their representatives to the Irish parliament. Here the linen-manufacture has spread to considerable advantage; and it is noted for the fine white thread made here. In this place is a barrack for a troop of dragoons; also a handsome church, built in the form of a cross, and a good parsonage-house just by it, both well situated. This town gave birth to that eminent physician, great naturalist, and very beneficent man Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society; whose noble Museum has rendered his name immortal. His grand collection of curiosities, with others of several kinds, is now repositied in Montague-house, the public having purchased it after his decease, and have now entitled the whole, The British Museum. Killelagh lies ten miles from Newton and Comber.

KILLOUGH, or **PORT SAINT ANNE**, a town and commodious harbour in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, lately made at the expence of Judge Ward, of the King's Bench, in Ireland. It lies on the N. E. side of St. John's Point. A rock stands in the middle of the entrance of this harbour, covered at half-flood, and called the Water-rock; upon which a perch is fixed for the safety and direction of mariners. There is a secure passage either to the E. or W. of it, the inlet lying S. by E. and N. by W. Of this harbour a correct chart has been printed. A mile within that rock on the W. side, opposite to Coney-island, there is now finished a good quay, with a basin for ships, where they may lie secure from all winds. No. 61.

Within this quay and Coney-island, the harbour on both sides affords good lying on a bed of clay or sand for ships of 150 tons or under. At the end of the quay the channel is about 400 yards wide. In this town is a neat chapel, barracks for two troops of dragoons, a Protestant charter working-school for the linen manufacture, &c. with salt works. But its principal trade at present is in the exporting of barley, and importing most of the commodities consumed in the neighbouring country. It lies six miles from Dundrum.

KILLOONY, a town in the county of Slego, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies ten miles S. of Slego.

KILLNAULE, a town in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies sixteen miles N. of Clonmel.

KILMACHK-OMAS, commonly **KILMAC-THOMAS**, i. e. the chapel or cell of Thomas's son; a town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, in Ireland: it lies fourteen miles S. W. of Waterford-town.

KILLMAEN-LHWYD, an eminent place in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, near which place an earthen vessel was discovered in 1607, which contained a considerable quantity of Roman coins, of silver, from the time of Commodus down to the tribunalship of Gordian III. In this neighbourhood is a circle of prodigious large stones, like those at Rollick in Oxfordshire, or at Stony-field, near Inverness. See **INVERNESS** and **ROLLRICK**.

KILMAERS, a feat of the family of Cunningham, Earls of Glencairn, in the shire of Aire, and West of Scotland. Camden observes that the family derives its original from one of that name concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket, who fled into Scotland on that account; and therefore bear an episcopal pall in their arms: but to this says the author of the Tour, "It is plain from their motto, *Over fork, over*, that it is a fork, and not an episcopal pall: and the family, continues he, no doubt is of a much higher and nobler original."

KILMAILY, a parish of Lochaber, in the presbytery of Abertarph, in Inverness-shire, and N. of Scotland, in which lie Fort-William and Maryburgh. It is thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth; containing 2337 catechisable persons, of which only 37 are Papists. It has five places for public worship, two ferries, fifteen rivers or waters, with one of the Society's charity-schools. The number of scholars is ninety-six boys and seventeen girls: besides this there is another charity-school at Calcart, in the same parish, consisting of eighteen boys and five girls.

KILMALLOCK, a town in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster. It was once next in dignity to Limerick for wealth and people: it is walled round and well-built, but much declined. The Oliverians took it in 1650.

KILMANIVAIG, a parish of Inverness-shire, in the presbytery of Abertarph. It is twenty miles long and fourteen broad, containing 2040 catechisable persons, of which there are about 1003 Papists. Here are two loughs, each six miles long, five places of worship, and three resident Romish priests. The society have a charity-school here, consisting of fifteen boys and seven girls.

KILMARE River, or simply **MAIR**, a bay in the S. E. corner of the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It runs 23 miles inland, is five miles wide at its mouth, and a secure harbour for the largest ships.

KILMARNOCK, a castle in the shire of Aire and W. of Scotland, a little from Irvin, and the seat of the Boyds Earls of Kilmarnock, the last of whom was beheaded for being in the rebellion of 1745. In March 1738-9 it was entirely consumed by an accidental fire, with all the furniture, and a curious collection of books and manuscripts, nothing being saved but the charter-chest. He afterwards resided at Calendar-house in Stirlingshire.

KILMARONACH, or **KILMARNOCK**, a fine seat in one of the isles of Loch-lommond, in Dumbarton-shire, and W. of Scotland. It once belonged to the Earl of Cassils, but now to the Earl of Dundonald.

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KILMORACK, a parish in the western part of Ross-shire or confines of Inverness-shire, and presbytery of Dingwall, which is twenty-two miles long and fourteen broad, containing 2600 examinable persons, of which 730 are Papists: in it resides a Popish priest, and here is a Romish school. The Society has a charity-school at Strathglass, with only nine boys in it.

KILMORE, a place in Cantyre, one of the subdivisions of Argyleshire, in the W. of Scotland. It lies upon a river which falls into Loch-fyn, and is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of twelve parishes; about eight miles from Inverary.

KILMORE, the see of a Bishop, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It was formerly but poor; but having been since united with Ardagh, it is now one of the richest bishoprics in the kingdom. It lies three miles from Cavan.

KILRI-MONT, the ancient name of the city of St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire; so called, it is said, from the church built here by Hergost King of the Picts, in the 4th century.

KILRUSH, a town in the county of Kildare and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It was burnt by the Duke of Ormond's army in 1643, together with the castle belonging to Colonel Fitzgerald, one of the Popish rebels. In its neighbourhood an army of the rebels was the preceding year defeated by the Duke of Ormond, when several of the principal Popish Lords that headed them were taken prisoners. It lies four miles from Athy.

KILSYTH, a tolerably well-built town of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, not far from the river Clyde.

In the neighbourhood of this place the Marquis of Montrose gave a great overthrow to the Covenanters in the civil wars: and not far off is Calendarhouse, the seat of the late unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock.

KILTARLATY, a parish of the Ard in Inverness-shire, and in the presbytery of Inverness. It is eighteen miles long, and five broad, having in it 1600 catechizable persons, and 300 Papists. The Society's charity-school here has no more than six boys and five girls in it.

KILTEARN, one of the three parishes, of which a district in Ross-shire called Ferrindonell, or Donald's-land, consists: the other two are Alness and Roskeen. In this parish lies the house of Foulis, the seat of the late Sir Robert Munro, a handsome modern-built structure.

In the church-yard of Kiltearn, where the kirk stands, lies Donald Munro, from whom Buchanan had the account of the Highlands and islands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his elegant Latin history of that kingdom.

In the neighbourhood of this country are the famous mountains of Beishvyne and Benuash, seen at a vast distance, on some parts of which there is snow all the year round; and on it is a bird called the Tomachan, sometimes so numerous and tame, that you may catch them by hand. From these mountains run the very rapid river of Aldgraate or Ugly-water, with a very remarkable deep cavity for a quarter of a mile in its channel; as also the Skiack.

KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, and the *Kinibantum* of the Romans. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fair on December 11, for some cattle and hogs.

Here is an elegant castle of the same name, and the seat of the Duke of Manchester, where Queen Catherine, after her divorce from King Henry VIII. resided for some time. It lies about nine miles from Huntingdon, and sixty-two from London.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland. It is bounded by Torno-Lapmark on the W. the gulph of Bothnia on the S. by Russian Lapland on the E. and by the same and Danish Lapland on the N. The great lake of Enure lies in the northern part of this country, and from it issues a river which runs into the Frozen sea, a little beyond 70 deg. N. lat.

This country in several parts consists of level fields

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and morasses. Its inhabitants subsist by catching of beavers and wild rein-deer.

KIMI-TOWN, the capital of the last-mentioned province. It stands at the mouth of the river Kimi, on the Bothnic gulph; and is fourteen miles off Torno or Tornea. Lat. 65 deg. 50 min. N. long. 24 deg. 5 min. E.

KINCARDINSHIRE, or **MEARNS**, one of the counties in the N. of Scotland. It has the German ocean on the E. Angus on the W. and S. and the river Dee and Aberdeenshire on the N. It is about twenty-seven miles long, and twenty broad. The soil here is rich, and the country in general pretty level, producing plenty of corn and pasturage. There are said to be upwards of 5,000,000 fir-trees in this county, besides vast numbers of other kinds planted by the gentlemen within these few years past, at and round their seats. Of this shire the Earl Marshal, before his attainder in 1716, was hereditary sheriff: but by forfeiture, this and all such offices in Scotland have by a late act of parliament been lodged in the crown.

KINCARDIN, commonly **KINCAIRN-O-NIEL**, formerly the county-town of the last-mentioned shire, and confining on Brae-mar. It stands on the river Dee, is the seat of a presbytery consisting of fifteen parishes, and gives title of Earl to a branch of the Bruce family. It lies about twenty miles W. of Aberdeen.

KINCASE, a place of retreat commonly made use of for leprous persons, and that from time immemorial; it lies about two miles N. of the town of Air, in the shire of this latter name, and W. of Scotland.

KINDAKULLE, a very high mountain of West Gothland, in Sweden. It lies near the Wener lake, and the famous palace of Skara. It produces all kinds of herbs and plants, except vines, every thing growing there naturally: so that this mountain may be reckoned not only one of the most fruitful, but also most delightful places in the N. by the agreeable warbling of an infinite number of birds which meet there.

KING-BARROW, one among the successive groups of barrows round Stone-henge, by the Earl of Pembroke's park-wall, at Wilton, in Wiltshire. This is called Carvilius's tomb, who attacked Caesar's sea-camp, in order to divert that celebrated commander from a close pursuit of Cassibelare; and it is within view of Stone-henge. It stands on the highest eminence, overlooking this noble seat and the fertile valley at the union of the Nadder and Willy. That Prince's residence was at Carvilius, the present Wilton, near which place King Edgar's Queen spent the latter part of her life in a house she built here for religious retirement.

KING-WILLIAM'S Island, so called from the third of that name. It lies in New-Guiney, one of the southern countries, in lat. 21 deg. S. about two leagues and a half in length, very high, and extremely well-wooded with woods. The trees are of various kinds, most of them unknown in Europe, but all very green and flourishing. Many of them had blossoms of divers colours; but all of them smelt very flagrantly. The trees are generally tall and straight: one of these Dampiers found by estimation to be sixty or seventy feet high, about three of his fathoms in its girth, and without any sensible decrease of its magnitude even to the top. The mould of this island is black, it being very rocky. On the ridge and top of the island are many palmeto-trees.

KINGHORNE, or **KIN-GORN**, a royal borough and market-town of Fifeshire, on the firth of Forth. It is one in the district of boroughs with Bruntisland, Dryfert, and Kircaldie, which sends alternately one member to the British parliament. This place is noted for its thread-manufacture, chiefly carried on by the women, the men being mostly seamen upon all this coast, as high as Queen's-ferry. Great numbers of porpoises are seen almost continually in this firth, which the men make a practice of shooting, and then bring them on shore, boiling their fat into train-oil in the manner they do whales, as also several other great fish, which they sometimes meet with hereabouts: but the firth affords a much more regular fishing-trade lower down. The

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ferry from Leith to the shore of Fife is fixed at Kinghorn, which is of considerable advantage to it: sometimes the boats are driven by stress of weather into Bruntisland; and men, women, children, horses, and beasts, are generally crowded into this ferry-boat pretty compactly; which, with any thing of open blowing weather, renders the passage very disagreeable. Many of the inhabitants here keep stables and let out horses, commonly called Kinghorn-hirers. These are known all over Scotland, as are their skippers or ferry-men. The method of riding post in this country, is, for one to ride a horse, and a man runs on foot before as a guide, in order to carry the horse back again; for both which, besides keeping of the horse, and generally the man's expences are also borne, you pay only about two-pence a mile; and in returning home, or retours, as they are called, you pay only a penny a mile, half the other fare. These fellows are indefatigable runners, and that as fast as you can ride; which, by the bye, seldom in this country exceeds a round trot; or they take short cuts over untrodden places, which horses never travel, and are at the inn before you, whilst you trudge on in the common tract.

This town joins with Strathmore in giving title of Earl to the Lyon family, commonly known by the latter title. Here is a fountain of clear water issuing from a rock upon the shore, which is reckoned good against distempers of the eyes and bowels. It lies about eight or ten miles from Edinburgh, and separated from it only by the firth of Forth and the town of Leith, with a gently ascending road for about a mile to the Netherbow.

KING-ROAD, in the Bristol channel or Severn-sea; where ships generally take their departure, as at London ours do from Gravesend and King-road in the river Thames; and where they notify their arrival, and particularly custom-house officers come on board them, as ours for London do in the Downs.

KING'S-BRIDGE, a pretty market-town of Devonshire, pleasantly situated, with a harbour for boats, and a free-school. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. It lies about 34 miles from Exeter, and 201 from London.

KINGSBURY, a little more than a mile to the N. W. of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, where the Saxon monarchs had a palace with a castle, which was demolished in the reign of King Stephen, and the site given to St. Alban's abbey.

Of the same name was once a royal seat opposite to the church of Dunstable, now only a farmhouse.

KINGSCLERE, a pleasant market-town of Hampshire on the edge of the Downs, and lying in the Oxford-road from Basingstoke, and once famous for having been the seat of the Saxon Kings, as its name seemingly imports. It is the capital of the hundred. Its weekly market is kept on Tuesday, and annual fairs are on the first Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday after old Michaelmas-day, now October 10, both for sheep. It lies eighteen miles from Winchester, and fifty-two from London.

KING'S-COLLEGE, the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen or Aberdeen, on the S. side of it, which has been lately rebuilt in a stately and very neat manner, by the benefactions of Mr. Frazer, commonly known by the name of Catalogus. See **ABERDEEN**.

KING'S-COUNTY, formerly called *Offaly*, in the province of Leinster, in the kingdom of Ireland. It had its present name in honour of Queen Mary's husband Philip of Spain, in whose time it was made shire-ground. It is bounded by Tipperary on the W. where it is also separated from Galway by the Shannon, by part of Tipperary and Queen's county on the S. from which last it is divided by the river Barrow; Kildare on the E. and West Meath on the N. It is thirty-seven miles N. and S. and twenty-eight E. and W. according to some, and forty-eight in length, and fourteen in breadth, according to others: but it is very unequal both ways, and runs with a narrow slip betwixt Tip-

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perary and Queen's county. It was once a boggy, but is now ever since 1641, a populous and well-improved county; at which time many of its inhabitants suffered in the massacre.

It is subdivided into eleven baronies; Warren's-town, Philip's-town, Gefhil, Kilcourfi, Ballicowen, Balliboy, Carry-castle, Eglish, Balibrit, and Clenlish. It sends six members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and the same number for each of the towns of Philip's-town and Banahir.

KING'S-TOWN, or **PHILIP'S-TOWN**, the capital and shire-town of the above-mentioned county of the former name: the latter gives title of Baron to Lord Viscount Molesworth. It had a garrison and seneschal in Camden's time, and has now barracks for two companies of foot. It lies three miles from the confines of West Meath, fifteen from Kildare, and twenty-eight from Dublin.

KING'S or *Pearl-island*, a small island in the bay of Panama, in S. America, and belonging to Spain. It is famous for its pearl-fishery. Lat. 7 deg. 12 min. N. long. 81 deg. 36 min. W.

KING'S-DELF, a causeway which runs ten miles from Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, to Peterborough. Some think it to have been made by King Canute; but from Camden's Annotator we are told, that the name appears upon record in Edgar's reign; and was only, continues he, the mark of some ditch for draining of the fens.

KING'S-FERRY, the usual way into the isle of Shepey from the mainland of Kent; where a long cable of about 140 fathom, being fastened at each end across the water, serves to get over the boat by hand.

KING'S-LANGLEY, a place in Hertfordshire, as Henry III. built a royal house here, the ruins of which are still to be seen. Here was born and buried Edmund de Langley Duke of York, and fifth son of Edward III. and his wife Isabel, youngest daughter of Don Philip of Castile, was likewise buried here; and the tomb is still to be seen in the church of this place.

KINGSTON upon Thames, so called from its castle, the residence of several Saxon Kings, some of whom were crowned here. It has a large wooden bridge over the Thames, which is navigable here by barges, and is generally the place where the summer-astizes are held for the county. It is a populous, trading, well-built, and pleasant town. Its weekly market is on Saturday for corn, &c. and the field where it is kept is so large, that it might well pass for a fair. The annual fairs here are on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whit-fun-week, for horses and toys; August 2, 3, and 4, for fruit and pedlary; November 13, for horses, cattle, and toys.

Here is a free-school erected and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, an alms-house by Alderman Cleaver of London, for six men and the like number of women, with an income of eighty pounds a year among them, and a charity-school for thirty boys, who are all clothed uniformly.

Kingston-bridge consists of twenty-two wooden piers and twenty arches, the two middlemost of which are passable by barges. Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, styled the make-king, as deposing or setting up Henry VII. and Edward IV. as he pleased, had two seats here; namely, Hirecomb-place and Combe-nevil; the latter now in the Harvey family. The church of Kingston is a spacious structure with eight bells: besides the pictures of the Kings crowned here, which are preserved in St. Mary's chancel, there is also that of King John, the founder of this corporation. Several Roman medals, urns, &c. have been found here, and in the neighbourhood are certain springs, the water of which is said to be conveyed in leaden-pipes under the road, lands, and even the Thames, to Hampton-court, three miles off. Opposite to Combe is New-park, one of the best in England, inclosed within a brick-wall eleven miles round. Some of the royal family often hunt here, Lord Walpole having a hunting-seat in it; and his father the late Earl of Orford (Sir Robert Walpole) frequent-

ly retired to Captain Jackson's lodge, in order to partake of that diversion. In the middle of it is an artificial mount called King Henry's; and from it there is a full view of six counties, as also of London, which is twelve miles off. Kingston lies in the Portsmouth-road. **KINGSTON upon Hull**, as lying upon that river commonly called HULL. It is a large and populous town, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Here the Hull falls into the Humber at the place where the latter opens into the German ocean. It is naturally strong, as one side of the town is upon the sea, and the other upon land, but so low that the country can be laid under water for five miles round. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Here are two churches, the one called Trinity or High church, and the other St. Mary's or the Low church; the former is a spacious and beautiful building, where before the reformation were twelve private mass-chapels, in one of which there is now a neat library. Here are also several meeting-houses, an exchange, a custom-house, and wool-house, now made use of to lay up lead for sale. Near the high church is a free-school, with the merchants hall over it, who founded and endowed a Trinity-house for distressed seamen and their widows: the latter are called sifters. It consists of a chapel and four rows of chambers, in one of which sails are made; a considerable trade in this town. Here is the effigy of a Greenlander in his canoe, taken in 1613. Over the Hull is a stately old bridge, consisting of fourteen arches; and near it is the Greenland-house; but that trade having declined, it is converted into a store-house; and by it is another hospital called Maison de Dieu, with a chapel, in the neighbourhood of which, to the E. there is a new hospital. A large work-house has likewise been erected; besides several hospitals and a charity-school, in which great numbers of poor children are taught and maintained.

The first trade that enriched this place was Iceland-fish, dried and called stock-fish, as carried on by a joint stock. Here is not only the most considerable inland trade carried on in these parts, but its foreign trade is equal to most in the kingdom; having more merchant-ships belonging to it than any port in England, except London, Bristol and Yarmouth. To the increase of its trade especially contributes a great number of large rivers, which falling into the sea near it, by means of the Humber, a commerce being carried on with a very great part of England, particularly the inland counties, that have no foreign trade by any other channel. These rivers, besides the Hull from Beverley, &c. are, the Ouse, navigable up to York, and some miles further north; the Trent, with many streams that fall into it, by the navigation of which a great trade is carried on to Beaufrey, Newark, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and even to Litchfield; and lead from Derby and Nottinghamshire, iron-ware from Sheffield, cheese from Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire, are brought down to this port, and exported to Holland, Hamburg, the Baltic, France, and Spain; from which are made very large returns. But the most considerable article is, that by these rivers vast quantities of corn are brought down to Hull, the exportation of which exceeds sometimes that of London itself. The commerce between this port and our metropolis, especially for corn, lead, and butter; as also to Holland and France, not only for all these commodities, but for cloth, kerseys, and other manufactures of Leeds, Halifax, &c. employs whole fleets, commonly from fifty to sixty sail together; and in time of war above a hundred.

Here is a garrison and some old fortifications. Here King Charles I. met with a repulse from Sir John Hotham, the Governor, when he came to demand the magazine of arms and ammunition laid up in it, upon which he was declared a traitor. But next year Sir John and his son, quitting the parliament-party, formed a design to deliver up the place to the King; which being discovered, they were both beheaded for it on Tower-hill.

The weekly fairs here are held on Tuesday and Saturday, and annual fair on October 10, for horses and hogs. It formerly gave title of Earl, but now that of

Duke, to the Pierpoint family. It lies 36 miles from York, and 169 from London.

KINGSTON, a town of New York, in North America, about ninety miles up the Hudson's Iroquois-river. It is a pretty well built and populous town, inhabited by English and Dutch; but the houses are straggling, except about an hundred, that are pretty compact; this being the principal part of the town. Near Kingston falls the river Esopus, from New-Jersey into Hudson's, thereby forming a communication between the two provinces.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica in the West Indies. It lies on the N. side of Port Royal-bay, consisting of 11 or 1200 houses, well situated, and daily encreasing; so that it is now the capital of the island, and most of the shipping load and unload here. The place is laid out in little squares, with wide and regular streets, and others intersecting them in right angles. The most considerable merchants reside here; its harbour is spacious, and the ships in it, sometimes amounting to 300, lie land-locked; but the peninsula which covers them being low and narrow, they are not altogether safe from storms. This town musters 10 companies of foot, and 2 troops of horse, in all about 1100 men. Here is one church, two Jewish synagogues, and a Quaker-meeting-house; and it sends three representatives to the assembly. It lies about five miles from Port-Royal by water, though not less than fifteen by land, and a very bad road too. Lat 17 deg. 30 min. N. long. 75 deg. 52 min. W.

KINGSWOOD, a forest on the Avon, near Bristol, in Gloucestershire, containing about 5000 acres, but formerly much more. It principally consists of coal-mines, the property of which is vested in several gentlemen by patent. The neighbouring parish, from which it takes its name, though encompassed by Gloucestershire, and in the same diocese, being seven miles from the nearest part of Wiltshire, is in the latter county. Its cloth-manufacture, which has been very considerable, has made the place pretty large and populous. The whole parish is tythe-free. Here is only a small chapel and a charity-school. On the edge of this forest, and on the bank of the Avon, are the famous works at Conham for smelting of copper; being about a mile from Bristol.

KINIBANTUM, the name given by the Romans to Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire.

KINLOSS, anciently a famous monastery, now ruinous, lying in the shire of Eglin, and North of Scotland, on a little river not far from the water of Findern, and its exit into the Murray-firth. Here the body of the murdered King Duff was dug up, after many years, and by various tokens known to be his. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Eglin, and lies a few miles from the town of Forres.

KINMORE, a parish of ten miles in extent, partly lying on Lough-Tay, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and Perthshire, in the North of Scotland. Here is one of the Society's schools, containing 55 boys and 29 girls; as there is also at Glenquach, partly in the same parish and that of Dull, but remote from any kirk or other preaching-place, having fifty-one boys and twenty-nine girls.

KINROSS, a market-town of Fifeshire, in Scotland, with a street tolerably well-built. In its neighbourhood is a very elegant house of Sir John Hope Bruce's, built by Sir William Bruce his grandfather; the Wren of North Britain. It is of fine white stone, regular architecture, and exquisite workmanship, and planted round with a great number of fir-trees: it stands on Lough-Leven, and its state-rooms are well supplied with very fine and valuable paintings; many of which are of Princes, &c. It stands twenty-four miles N. of Edinburgh.

KINSALE, a handsome, populous, and rich town, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies near the mouth of the river Bann or Bandon, with a trade the most considerable of any on this side of the island next to Cork. It has several ships belonging to it, and large quantities of provisions are exported from thence to Flanders, Holland, France, and the English islands in the West Indies. Here is an excellent harbour, and good bay without it; has also a light-

light-house on the peninsula, called The old head of Kinfales, which forms the bay, and guides shipping at night into the mouth of the river. Though this be a barred port, there is from three and a half to four fathom in the shallowest place at low-water; so that ships of any burden may safely venture over at high-water: at the town-quay, where stands the custom-house, there is twenty feet water. Within two miles of the quay, and below the town, are two strong forts, nearly opposite to each other, which effectually secure the harbour from all attacks by sea; and the town is so fortified by lines and outworks, as to be secure from any sudden alarm by land. It gives title of Baron to the ancient family of Courcy. In 1601 eight thousand Spaniards landed here to support the rebels, who being defeated by Lord Montjoy before these could join them, the Spaniards, after an obstinate defence in this town, were obliged to capitulate and quit the island. It lies sixteen miles S. of the city of Cork. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 26 min. W.

KINTAIL, the S. W. tract of Ross-shire, in the North of Scotland; it is separated from the isle of Sky by a narrow firth. This is a part of the late Earl of Seaforth (now Lord Fortrose's) estate; and was the first lands given by King Alexander III. to their gallant ancestor, who was a gentleman from Ireland, for assisting him against Acho, King of Norway, at the battle of Largs, in which the latter was utterly defeated, and his formidable fleet at Aire destroyed. It is contiguous to Glenelg, and in it was fought the sharp skirmish of GLENSHEAL (which see) in the year 1719. It lies between thirty and thirty-six miles from Inverness.

KINTORE, a royal burgh and market-town of Aberdeenshire, in the North of Scotland. It stands on the river Don, and is in the district of burghs with Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, and Inverury, which send one member alternately to the British parliament. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Keith, the latter having been once Earl Marshal of Scotland, who is at present in the King of Prussia's service. Kintore is nine miles N. of Aberdeen.

KINTYRE, or rather CANTIRE (which see) i. e. the Land's-head or Land's-end. It is the most southern division of Argyleshire, and a peninsula thirty-seven miles from N. to S. stretching into the Irish sea, being but thirteen miles from Ireland, and about seven broad. Lough-Fyn separates it from Argyle Proper.

KINVER, a market-town of Shropshire. It lies about 20 miles from Stafford town, and 109 from London. **KIOFF**, or **KIOW**, the capital of the Russian Ukerain, and in the circle of the same name. It is fortified, has the see of an Archbishop, with an university. It lies on the river Nieper, and borders on Poland. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 30 deg. 47 min. E.

KIOGE or **KOGE**, in Latin *Coagia*, a town of Seeland, in Denmark. It lies in a fruitful soil, upon the little river Koogar, and the Baltic. It is still in pretty good condition, carrying on some traffic; but formerly it was a considerable trading place. In its large and fine market-place stands a handsome town-house; besides, there is a considerable church, a grammar-school, and a good hospital; which was a convent of Grey Friars until the year 1531. The beautiful tapestry which decorates the castle of Fredericshurg was manufactured in this place. The town was greatly damaged by a fire in 1633 Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, fortified it in 1659 with ditches and walls, and in 1677 the Danish Admiral Niels Juel defeated the Swedish fleet in the bay of this place (Sinus Coagiensis) a part of the gulph of Copenhagen, from which latter city Kioge lies twelve miles to the S. Lat. 55 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 31 min. E.

KIPPS, a place in the neighbourhood of Linlithgow, and to the S. of the town, consisting of large unpolished stones, leaning against one another, vulgarly called Arthur's oven, and Julius's Hoff-court. It resembles an ancient altar of temple, near which are several large stones erected in a circle, supposed to be a druidical temple, or funeral monument. Upon two adjacent hills are the remains of two old camps, with huge heaps of stones and antique graves.

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KIRBY, the usual pronunciation of **KIRKBY**, which see. **KIRCHBURG**, rather **KIRKBURG**, a town of Suabia, in Germany; it lies on the Danube, eleven miles S. of Ulm, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48 deg. 34 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

KIRISUN, the name which the Turks give to Pharnacia or Cerus, in Pontus Cappadocia, in Asia.

KIRKALDY, a royal burgh and market-town of Fifeshire, E. of Kinghorn, about two miles on the firth of Forth. It is the seat of a presbytery, containing seventeen parishes. It is larger than any on this coast, being a mile long from E. to W. in one very handsome street, well-built, and reckoned a place of good trade, here being some considerable merchants, besides large dealers in corn, who export great quantities both to England and Holland; and others of them trade with linen to England, making returns in the necessary foreign manufactures. In the neighbourhood are several coal pits, and even close to the sea, at the W. end of the town; and at the E. end is a convenient yard for building and repairing of ships, and further on are several salt-pans. They have the two-penny Scotch act for promoting their public works, and repairing their harbour in particular. It is one in the district of burghs with Burntisland, Dyfert, and Kinghorn, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. It lies about twelve miles N. of Edinburgh.

KIRKBY-LOUSDALE, the principal place of Louf-dale, or a valley upon the river Lons, which gave title of Viscount to the Lowther family, of Lowther-hall, in Westmoreland; the estate having now descended to Sir James Lowther. It is a pretty large town, with a woollen manufacture; and has a fair church, with a good stone-bridge over the river Lons. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fair on Holy-Thurs-day, for horned cattle. The meadows extending from hence to Lancaster are very fertile, and filled with cattle; and the river is well stored with salmon, trout, &c. So that provisions of all sorts are very cheap; on which account some families of small income have been induced to settle here.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, so called, as lying on the side of a moor or black heath; it is a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is about 24 miles from York, and 108 from London. Here are kept two annual fairs, on Whitunday for horned cattle and horses, and September 18, for sheep, linen, and woollen-cloth.

KIRKBYSTEVEN, i. e. Stephen's church, or simply and commonly **KIRBY**, a market-town in Westmoreland, upon the river Eden. It stands in a very delightful and fertile valley, and is noted for knitting of yarn stockings, with which their market is well stocked from the neighbouring parts every Monday. Provisions, particularly of the meat-kind, are here very plentiful and excellent; and they have many good inns for the accommodation of travellers. Here also is a very spacious and antique church, supported by pillars, with a handsome steeple, a good ring of bells, and a clock: in the S. E. end of it are some monuments of the Wharton family, &c. particularly one of great antiquity, and in Saxon characters, belonging to Sir Philip Mulgrave's predecessors. In the church-yard is a gentel tomb-stone and brass plate, with an inscription by the Rev. Philip Hastwell, minister of Wilton in Suffex, upon his father, a native of the place. A free-school, endowed by the Wharton family, has been lately settled here, and an Oxonian, or collegian as they call him, put in as the schoolmaster; though most of those of that profession in the northern countries, are men who have acquired their knowledge of grammar in the ordinary schools, without university-assistance, and that by the dint of their genius and application; yet they are generally persons of eminence in their business, and even from their parts are often advanced to ecclesiastical preferments. The living of Kirkbyseven is a very good one, being reckoned between 2 and 300 l. a year. A little above this town, in the river, is a remarkable water-fall, that, by the successive shifting of the channel for ages past, has shewn the deep excavations which it has made in the subjacent rock, exactly resembling large kettles or pans, and hence vulgarly called hell-kettles,

as if diabolically produced; whereas the natural cause of them is *Gutta cavat lapidem*. This place principally consists of one long street, pretty well built, and lately made uniform. Gentle fortunes have been acquired here, though it is an inland town, some of the inhabitants living very elegantly. In the neighbourhood is Wharton-hall, which is going fast to ruins, after its noble family; as is also Hartley-castle, a venerable pile, but a very short walk above the town, one of the seats belonging to the Musgrave's family. The hills and dales hereabouts, with groves, rivulets, and the noble Eden, are very beautifully interspersed. This river is famous for its trouts; and the Musgraves and Earls of Thanet are Lords of the town. It lies about 2 miles from Brough, 10 from Appleby, and 223 from London. The annual fairs here are two; namely, the first Monday in March, and October 29, for horned cattle, and all sorts of inland commodities. The women of rank here dress much in the London mode, and they are mostly gay and genteel.

KIRKBY-THEURE, a village of Westmoreland, where begin the old causeway called the Maiden-way, which runs twenty miles from thence to Caerwarran, near the Picts wall, that originally went from Newcastle to Carlisle.

KIRKEEL, a little village in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland; with a church situated between the foot of the mountains of Mourne, and the sea in a narrow valley extending for some miles along the coast. The soil in the neighbourhood is good, and the country well inhabited. Shoals of herrings in their season come from the Ards and bar of Stangford to this coast, and from thence to Carlingford, &c.

KIKKHAM, a market-town of Lancashire. It stands near the river Ribble, and has a free-school, with three masters to it, well endowed, by Mr. Colborn, a citizen of London. It lies in that part of the country called the field-lands, projecting into the sea in the form of a semicircle, between the Ribble and another small river some miles S. of Lancaster. In many places on this coast the inhabitants gather great heaps of sand together, which after laying thus for some time, they put into troughs full of holes at the bottom, pour water upon it, and boil the lees to a white salt. The weekly market here is on Tuesday. It lies 6 miles from the Irish sea, 18 from Lancaster, and 192 from London.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a place near Glasgow, in Clydesdale, and W. of Scotland; where, in the year 1740, several fine stones with Roman inscriptions were dug up, and to be seen in the university museum there.

KIRKLEY, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Calder, near which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood, or Robert Earl of Huntington, with an inscription; and upon the moor his butts, two hillocks so called, about a quarter of a mile asunder.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish on the Spey, in the presbytery of Abernethy, and shire of Elgin, in the North of Scotland. Here are 492 Papists, with one of the Society's schools, containing fifty-two boys and eight girls.

KIRK-OSWALD, a market-town of Cumberland, and on the E. side. It lies on the Eden; near it the Earl of Suffex has a seat. Here are kept two annual fairs, on Thursday before Whit Sunday, and August 5, for horned cattle: it lies about 14 miles from Carlisle, and 248 from London.

KIRKUDBRIGHT, or **KILCUMBRIGHT**, Lower Galloway, a stewartry, the principal officer of which is denominated Stewart, and differs from a Sheriff now only in name; the hereditary offices being vested in the crown. This is the eastern division of Galloway, in the South of Scotland. It begins at the middle of the bridge of Dumfries, being bounded by the water of Cree on the W. Nithdale on the E. by part of Kyle on the N. and it has the Irish sea on the S. Templeman makes it forty-three miles long, and thirty-two broad; but others little more than half these dimensions. Here is such plenty of pasture, that vast flocks of small cattle and sheep are grazed, and sent in great numbers into England. The lairds or gentlemen here are very nu-

merous, and some of them with but small incomes, having each a mansion, or rather old stone tower, built pretty strong against the incursions from the borders, which were so common before the accession of King James to the crown of England. Round it is generally a grove of trees.

KIRKUDBRIGHT, an old royal burgh in the stewartry last-mentioned. It stands on a bay of the same name in the Irish sea, at the mouth of the river Dee, where is a weekly market and good salmon-fishery: it is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of sixteen parishes; and it is in the district of burghs with Dumfries, Lochmaban, Annan, and Sanquhar, which send one member alternately to the British parliament. Its river rising from the mountains near Carrick, is so full of windings, that though it is not above 70 miles in a direct line, yet it runs near 200 miles. It formerly gave title of Earl to the chief of the ancient family of Maclellan, one of the greatest in Galloway; till by their contests with the Douglasses, their wealth and power declined. Within these few years, the title of Lord Kirkudbright fell to a tradesman, as the next heir; for the title had been discontinued sometime, the family-estate being quite exhausted; but he was prevailed on to claim it, and accordingly was received in the year 1722 to vote for the sixteen representatives of their nobility in the British parliament; there being a great struggle about the election of the sixteen Scottish peers: and he still continues on the roll, the title of Baron having been first conferred by King Charles I. on a gentleman of his bed-chamber, who was of the name.

The river here runs smooth, and forms a very commodious harbour, with depth of water, and room enough to hold the British navy; being so near the town, that one of our first rates might moor close by the church-yard. It is also land-locked from all winds, the force of which, together with that of the waves, is broken by Rofs-island at the mouth of it, and lying open only to England and Ireland: but all these advantages for navigation are very little, if at all, improved. The site of the town is in the form of a perfect amphitheatre, being surrounded with a craggy kind of cruff, or rocky soil, not high, and very thinly covered with grass. The people here, as in some other parts of Scotland, are remarkably strict in their observation of the Sunday; and they are in general a people of a grave, sober, and religious turn. It lies about twenty miles from the town of Dumfries. Lat. 54 deg. 44 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. W.

KIRKWALL, the only town in the Orkney isles, and North of Scotland. It stands on the Isle of Pomona, which is the largest among them all, and therefore called the Mainland. The Danes called it Cracoviaca. It is a royal burgh, and in the district with Dingwall, Tayne, Dornoch, and Weick, sending by turns one member to parliament. It consists principally of one street, which is narrow, but pretty long: the houses are of stone, covered with slate; and it is governed by a Provost, four Bailies, and town-council, like the principal burghs in Scotland. It was long possessed by the Norwegians and other northern people in those parts, before these isles were entirely ceded to the crown. It lies very pleasantly on a bay, about the middle of it: and here the seats of justice are kept for all these isles. Here was formerly a very strong castle belonging to the crown, but now in ruins: and near it stands a stately house, once the seat of the Bishop of the Orkneys and Shetland; and not far from it is a palace which was begun by Patrick Stuart, Earl of Orkney, in the year 1574, but left unfinished, on account of his untimely death. It is now quite decayed; but several rooms in it seem to have been curiously painted with scriptural histories. The cathedral of Kirkwall, called St. Magnus, now only the parochial church, but a magnificent structure, is built of free-stone, excellently polished, and is longer than that of St. Giles at Edinburgh, having its roof supported by fourteen pillars in a row on each side, and a steeple with a good ring of bells, also by four large columns. The turnings are so various, that it is hard for a stranger to find

find the same way out he came in at. The pyramid where the belfry is, having been covered with timber, was burnt by lightning in the year 1670: but through the industry of Bishop Mackenzie, and the liberality of others, through his procurement, it was repaired, and the largest bell, which had been damaged by the fall from the burning of the steeple, was re-cast. The three gates of this church are chequered, or formed in a sort of mosaic, with red and white stones, well polished, embossed, and elegantly flowered. At the N. end of the town is a fort, which was built by the English in Cromwell's time, and ditched round, on which in time of war cannon are planted for the defence of the harbour. King James III. gave the town some neighbouring lands, and the shore-dues, and all the other privileges of a royal burgh, which were ratified by charters from King James V. and Charles II. and the whole was confirmed by the Scottish parliament. Here is a public grammar-school, and several others in the town for reading and writing. The harbour is safe and large, in a bay on the N. side of the island, without any shoals, or blind rocks, unless vessels come to it from the W. by Inhall and Guirfa. This place was anciently famous for a vast number of antiquities, especially Danish and Popish buildings. They have a charter for two weekly markets, on Tuesday and Friday, and annual fairs on Palm-Monday, Lammas-day, and Martimass, each for three days. It lies 50 miles N. of Dungsbyhead, in Caithness, 197 from Edinburgh. Lat. 58 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

KIRN, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Deuxponts, and Palatinate, in Germany. It has a castle near the river Nahe. The French, in the year 1679, possessed themselves of this, as well as of all the country along the Moselle, obliging the Protestants here to resign the lesser church to the Papists, who till then were not permitted the free exercise of their religion; and afterwards also to let them worship in the cathedral alternately with them: but this latter privilege was revoked by the treaty of Reswyc. It lies six miles above Crenznach, and fifteen E. of Berkenfeldt.

KIRSOP, a small town in the shire of Dumfries, in the S. of Scotland, upon a river of the same name, which afterwards falls into the Elk, and is famous for being the place, where, by virtue of a treaty, after the battle of Pinkie, the limits of the two kingdoms were settled; though not long observed by the borderers, who plundered one another as opportunity offered.

KIRTON, or rather **KIRKTOWN**, from its kirk or church, a fine stately building in the form of a cathedral. It is a market-town in the division of Lincolnshire, which is called Holland, and gives its name to the hundred, in which are four villages of the same appellation. Its weekly market is on Saturday. It lies 18 miles from Lincoln-city, 3 from Boston, and 136 from London.

KISMUL, one of the western isles of Scotland, about a quarter of a mile S. of Barra, where is the seat of the Laird of Macniel of Barra. It has the same name, and is encompassed with a high stone wall, within which is a tower with a hall, a magazine, and other houses. In this island is a church, with a chapel, the burying-place of the Macniels. The natives are Papists, and said to be very superstitious.

KITSINGHEN, a town in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies on the N. side of the river Mayne, one half of it belonging to the Marquis of Brandenburg-Anspach. It lies about eight miles to the S.E. of Wurtzburg-city.

KIVER, **KICAR**, or **KONAR**, a town in the county of Zatmar, in Transylvania. It is famous for mines of gold and silver, and besides the capital of Neustadt, is the only town in the county.

KIUSTENGA, or **PROSLAVIZA**, the ancient *Istropolis*, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It lies in the country of the Tartars of Drobugia, and on the most meridional arm of the Danube to the S. about six miles above its mouth.

KLATTAN, a town of Bohemia, in Germany. It lies

fifty miles S. W. of Prague, in lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 13 deg. 21 min. E.

KLINGNAU, a pretty place in the county of Baden, in Switzerland; it lies on the river Aar, about a league from Waldshut, one of the four forest towns. Here are two churches; the one collegiate, and the other parochial. It has long been enjoyed by the see of Constance; but its sovereignty is in the Swiss Cantons.

KLOPPENBURG, a strong town in the bishopric of Munster, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Meppen: the Swedes took and regularly fortified it in 1635, but it was soon after retaken by the Imperialists.

KNAPDALE, one of the subdivisions of Argyleshire, in the W. of Scotland. It is separated on the E. from Cowal by Lochslyn, bounded on the S. by Cantyre, on the N. by Lorn, on the N. E. by Broadalbin, and on the W. are the western islands. It is about twenty miles from N. to S. and thirteen where broadest from E. to W. It is joined to Cantyre by a neck of land scarcely a mile broad, over which the country-people draw their small vessels, to save their sailing round the Mull of Cantyre. This part of it is full of lakes or rather bays on the sea, in some of which are islands with castles on them: but that part towards Lochow abounds both in corn and pasture, though most of the latter throughout. From the point of land called the Mull of Cantyre, the distance to the foreland in Colerain on the N. coast of Ireland, is hardly sixteen miles.

KNARESBOROUGH, formerly **GNAREBRUGH**, foreigners call it the Yorkshire Spaw, a borough and market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is almost surrounded by the deep river Nid issuing from the bottom of Craven-hills. Once it had a castle, but demolished long ago, which stood on a craggy rock, from which, and the Baron de Burgh, it took its present name. This place is famous for its medicinal waters, as the sweet spaw or vitriolic well, good for several distempers: it is three miles from the town in Knareborough-forest: the stinking spaw or sulphur-well, the waters of which are both drank and bathed in: St. Mungo's, a cold bath about four miles from the town, and the dropping well, which is in the town, and the most celebrated among all the petrifying wells in England, this quality of it being observable where-ever it runs before it joins the Nid.

The neighbouring fields are noted for liquorice, and a soft yellow marle, a rich manure. The lordship of this place is now a part of the duchy of Lancaster; and it stands at the bottom of its forest, of which the Slingsby family were made hereditary keepers by King Edward I. It is governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and annual fairs on Wednesday after January 24, Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after August 12, Monday after October 10, and December 13; all for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep.

Here is a good church with a tower. The baths of this place were so much frequented before Scarborough-spaw came in vogue, that a cold bath is said to have been rented here at 200 l. per annum. Knareborough lies 13 miles from York, and 175 from London.

KNIGHTON, a market-town of Radnorshire, in South Wales. It stands in a valley on the river Teme, over which is a bridge. It is a place which is well-built, with a good trade and resort to it. The weekly market, which is on Thursday, is well-served with cattle, corn, iron-ware, hops, salt, linen and woollen cloth, with other commodities.

Through Knighton passed the famous Offa's dyke. It lies 8 miles N. E. of Radnor, 4 from Presteign, and 147 from London.

KNIPHOF, one of the three parts of the town of Konigsberg in Smazland, a province of Prussia. See **KONIGSBERG**.

KNITELFELDT, a fair and neat town of Upper Stiria and Austria, in Germany. It stands on the Mur, and in a pleasant country. Here is a handsome parish-church

church and hospital, with other public buildings. It lies two German miles from Judenburg, and thirty-six N. W. of Gratz.

KNOCKCASTLE, the site of the Roman castrum near Manchester, in Lancashire. Here many antiquities have been found. The foundation of the castle-wall and ditch still remain in Castle-field, as some time called.

KNOCKFIN, a place where ends a range of mountains running from those of the Ord, by which latter Caithness is divided from Sutherland, in the N. of Scotland.

KNOCK-TOHE, or **KNOCK-TUAGH**, i. e. a hill of hatches, if it is not rather the North-hill, about four miles from Gallway, in the county of the latter name and province of Connaught, in Ireland.

At the bottom of this hill the greatest body of rebels ever seen in this kingdom was drawn together, in the year 1516 by O'Brian, Macnamara, and O'Carroll; but defeated with great slaughter by the famous Gerald Earl of Kildare; who at different times had been Lord Deputy of Ireland thirty-three years.

KNOTSFORD, or rather **CANUTESFORD**, a good market-town of Cheshire, finely situated. It is divided into two, called Upper and Lower, by the rivulet Bicken. Here a town-house, where the justices often keep the sessions, as also a good parish-church or chapel. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on July 10 and November 8, for cattle and drapery-goods. It lies N. E. of Northwich, 8 miles from Stockport, and 156 from London.

KNOWL-HOUSE, a seat of the Duke of Dorset, in Kent. It stands in the middle of a park, is an old stone-fabric, having nothing remarkable but only some excellent pictures in it. It lies about a mile from Sevenoak, and seven from Tunbridge.

KOBAN-TARTARY, a part of Circassian Tartary. It is bounded by the Lon and Palus Mæotis, which divide it from Russia on the N. W. by other parts of Circassia on the E. by the Black or Euxine sea on the S. and by the straits of Caffa, which separate it from Crim Tartary, on the W.

KOCHER, a river of Suabia, upon which stands the town of Halle, amidst steep rocks and mountains.

KOCZUBI, a place in European Turkey on the Black sea, and at the mouth of a little river. It lies forty miles from Oczakow on the S. W. The inhabitants of this country are rather tributaries than properly subjects of the Grand Signior.

KOEDACK, or **KUDACK**, an inconsiderable town of Russian Ukerain, in the government of Kiow. It lies on the river Nieper, near the confines of little Tartary, 245 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 36 deg. 12 min. E.

KOESFELDT, a small fortified Hans town in the bishopric of Munster, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Borkel, about twenty miles W. of the capital, and is the usual residence of the Bishop of Munster.

KOGE, a delightful and populous place of Seeland, in Denmark. It stands on a bay of the same name, in the Sund. It is enriched by trade chiefly in corn and fish.

KOKSCHAGA, a small town in Casan, a province of Muscovite Tartary, in Europe. It lies on the Wolga, about twenty-four leagues W. of the city of Casan, and eighteen below Sabackzar. Here we are told that the waters in this river are sometimes so low, that large vessels can hardly sail on it.

KOLA, the capital of Russian Lapland, in the circle of the same name, and government of Archangel.

It lies upon an island and river, both of the same denomination; the latter falling here into a little bay of the N. sea, forms an harbour, said to be much frequented by the English and Dutch. It lies 361 miles N. W. of Archangel, and 217 S. E. of the North-Cape, in Swedish Lapland. Lat. 69 deg. 15 min. N. long. 32 deg. 49 min. E.

KOLDING, a town of North Jutland, in Denmark, on the Truchts or Coldinger-au, with a harbour, but

choaked up, and little trade, on a bay of the Little Belt, stretching about a mile in length, and defended by a castle, where King Frederick IV. and the royal family resided in 1711, the air being fine and salubrious here, whilst the plague raged at Copenhagen: also an assembly of all the Bishops in the kingdom was held in 1614.

There is a parochial church in this town, with a rich hospital and church belonging to it, besides one in the castle, and a Latin school well-endowed.

In the castle of Coldinghuus, anciently Oernsborg or Eagle-burg, is a giant-tower, built by King Christian IV. flat at top, and surrounded with a stone bulwark; in each of the four corners is a stone-image seven feet high.

This town is especially remarkable for the toll paid at its bridge over the river Aue, for all foreign goods that come by water, and likewise for the oxen and horses sent into the duchy of Sleswick and further. The number of oxen, which are yearly exported thence, is reckoned to be 40,000 head, at the rate of two rixdollars each, which in that single article makes a revenue of 80,000.

At a diet held here in the year 1547, the privileges of the Hans towns were confirmed. It lies forty miles E. of Rypen. Lat. 55 deg. 45 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 min. E.

KOLINSPLAET, a village of North Beveland, in Zealand, one of the seven united provinces, which and Cats are the only places in it, all the rest having been swallowed up by the sea.

KOLMOGOROD, or **KOLMOGORA**, said to be a large town in the province of Dwina, in Muscovy, and the see of a Russian Archbishop. It lies on the W. shore of the river Dwina, and a little above the confluence of the Pinega into it, nine or ten leagues S. of Archangel, and next to it reckoned one of the most considerable towns in this province.

KOLOMENSKI, a small city in the duchy of Moscow, in Russia. It stands on an eminence, from which is a beautiful prospect. Here is a handsome church, with two high towers, and a stately monastery: to it lead two avenues over the Mosca, which must be crossed over a float of timber fastened together, so as to be parted asunder in order to give passage to such vessels as go up or down. It lies in the neighbourhood of Moscow.

KOLOMNA, a town in the duchy of Moscow, in Russia. It lies near the confines of the duchy of Rezan, and on the western shore of the river Occa, which divides it from a slabode or suburb on the opposite side. It is almost round, and half a mile in circuit, being well-fortified with a stone-wall, six fathoms high and two thick, and flanked with stout and high towers, at the distance of 200 paces from each other; but is now gone to decay, and almost ruined upon one side.

The suburb called Kolutwina Slaboda, is the place where the merchandises are exposed to sale. The only considerable things in this city are the fine stately church of the Virgin, and the archiepiscopal palace, this city being the see of a Metropolitan.

KOM. See **COM**.

KOMARA, or **COMORRA**, a county of Lower Hungary, the greatest part of which lies on the S. side of the Danube, E. and S. to that of Presburg. It consists of several islands formed by the Raab and other rivers, particularly those of Schutt, being twenty-eight miles long, and twenty two broad.

KOMARA, in Latin *Crumenum*, or *Comaronium*, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name, upon the S. E. corner of the island of Schutt, also called sometimes *Comorra*. Here the several branches of the Danube unite into one stream.

This is a strong, rich, and populous town; having a line drawn from the S. to the N. branch of the Danube, and defended by four bastions; two on the land-side, and the other two towards the river, with a castle or fort called the Tortoise, from its resemblance to the shell of that fish, at the outmost, which is naturally impregnable. The figure of the town is a triangle, the base

base of it being next the land, and the two other sides on the divided streams of the Danube. Among the four bastions which secure it on the land-side, without any other out-works, two look towards the river; one on the N. and the other on the S. side, being erected on the space left between the town and the Danube.

This place was the principal bulwark against the Turks, after the loss of Gran. The town, which stands W. of the fort, used to be provided with twenty-four light brigantines, well-armed, and mounted with cannon, and about thirty Hungarians in each. It stands in a pleasant level country, of which there is a fine prospect from its towers; and here is a bridge over the Danube.

In 1529 Sultan Solymán the Magnificent took this town; but not finding it tenable, he set fire to it and abandoned it. The Emperor Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. rebuilt the fortrefs in 1550. In 1594 it was besieged by Sultan Amurath III. with a great army and sixty ships. He endeavoured to corrupt the governor, who cut off the heads of four of the five Turks who brought the bribe, and fixing them on spears upon the walls, sent back the fifth to tell the Sultan that he scorned his offer: upon which the Turks soon after raised the siege. It is still subject to the house of Austria, lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Presburg, and twelve S. from Neuhausel. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 18 deg. 31 min. E.

KONIGHELL, or **KONGSHALL**, a very old town of Bohus-lehn, and province of West Gothland, in Sweden. It is surrounded by the Norre and Giothe-elf; and has its name from the King keeping his court formerly here, it being in the 12th century the principal place in Norway; for King Sigurd Jorsalafars granted it considerable privileges, and built several stately structures in it, besides fortifications; but the place was afterwards destroyed by the Vandals, and never since recovered its former splendor. Here is a harbour on the Categat, sixteen miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58 deg. 21 min. N. long. 11 deg. 14 min. E.

KONIGSBERG, vulgarly spelt **KONINGSBERG**, as are all those that follow with the same prefix; this is the capital of the province of Smazland, as also of the whole kingdom of Prussia: it lies at the mouth of the river Pregel, over which it has seven bridges, and where it falls into the Frisch-haff on the Baltic. It is a hans-town, being large, well-built, and divided by the river into three parts; namely, that called the old town, where is a sumptuous palace and a famous library, from which Chemnitius had materials for his examination of the council of Trent. In the year 1707, Frederick the Great, and first King of Prussia, effected a reconciliation here between the Calvinists and Lutherans. The second town, called Kniphoff, lies in an island, where stands the cathedral of the bishopric of Smazland; as also an university, founded in 1544, which has bred many learned men, having been well resorted to by great numbers of scholars from the adjacent countries, till the number of salaries of the professors were reduced by the late King, to the visible decay of learning in this capital and country, which his present Majesty endeavours to revive, by re-establishing the endowments made by his predecessors; adding thereto the force of his own shining example, in all the branches of literature; though his present engagements in war are great avocations from his salutary views.

The third town is called Lebenicht, defended by a strong castle, that commands the harbour, which is a very good one, and renders it a great emporium of trade, chiefly consisting of yellow amber found on the coast, honey, wax, corn, naval stores, sturgeon, train-oil, linen-yarn, cordage, and several other useful commodities: so that this harbour, like Dantzick, is always full of ships from most parts of the trading world, even Spain and Portugal: this being a place of vast business for exportation, and the same as on all this coast, from Stralsund on the W. to Narva on the E. The citizens, and most of the inhabitants of this country are Lutherans: the Catholics have the free exercise of their religion. This city was formerly the center of the government of the Teutonic Knights, and the seat

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of their Great Master, till they surrendered their dominions, when they were in a declining state, to Duke Albert of Brandenburg, their last Great Master, in whose posterity they have remained ever since. This city suffered greatly by a plague in the year 1709; it is upwards of two German miles in circuit, containing near 4000 houses, and above 40,000 inhabitants, not including the numerous garrison which is kept here, and strangers. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. from Elbing, and seventy-eight in the same direction, from Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 40 min. N. long. 21 deg. 20 min. E.

KONIGSECK. See **CONINGSECK**.

KONIGSGRATZ, rather **KONIGINGRATZ**, or **KRALOVISHRADES**, in Latin *Gradium*, or *Gradium Regine*, a pretty large town of Bohemia, in Germany. It stands on the river Elbe, near its confluence with the Orlitz. It has its name from being the appanage of the Queens, and their residence when widows: is the principal place of its circle, and the see of a Bishop, who is suffragan to Prague. It surrendered in 1423 to Zisca, and had its share of misfortunes with the other towns of Bohemia, in the civil wars of Germany. It lies thirty-six miles S. W. of Gratz, and forty-nine E. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

KONIGSHOVEN, a strong town of Franconia, and on the frontiers of the county of Henneberg. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, but restored by the peace of Westphalia; and it lies thirty miles N. W. of Bamberg. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 41 min. E.

KONIGSTEIN, a town in the electorate of Mentz, and circle of the Upper Rhine (some place it in the Westwald in Germany.) It is the capital of a county now united to the see of Mentz: it is well-fortified, but the neighbouring hills command it; and lies fifteen miles N. E. from the city of Mentz.

KONIGSTEIN, a small town of Misnia or Meissen, in Upper Saxony, Germany. It stands on the Elbe, at the bottom of a hill, where is an impregnable fort and arsenal, upon a rock, cut so steep as to appear quite perpendicular: in many places the fort has projections or bastions, which command the side of the rock, and is accessible only in one place, and bears corn. Here the Electors used to keep their treasure; and it is a receptacle for state-prisoners. In this castle is a wine cask much larger than the Heidelberg ton, containing nearly 600 hog-heads; where a family might have room enough to live in, and several caroufals have been kept on the top, it being railed in; for which it was much noted in the time of King Augustus II. and Baron Kyaw, governor of Konigstein. The town is eighteen miles S. of Dresden. Lat. 50 deg. 38 min. N. long. 13 deg. 40 min. E.

KOPING, or **HARTSCOPING**, a town and parish on the S. side of the Isle of Arroe, in Denmark, and at the bottom of a bay. It is a place of some trade on account of its port.

KOPING, a small town of Westmania, in Sweden Proper, at the extremity of the Maeler lake. In its neighbourhood are good iron and copper mines. It lies between Arrosen and Arbogen, being sixty miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E.

KOPRONTIZ, a small, but well-fortified town of Warasdin-county, in Hungary, near the river Drave. It lies twenty miles S. E. from the town of Warasdin.

KORSON, a town in Russia Ukerain, in the government of Kiow. It lies on the river Rofs, seventy-five miles S. of Kiow. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 31 deg. 12 min. E.

KORSOR, or **KORSOE**, formerly a considerable town of Seeland, in Denmark, with a great trade; but is now poor. It stands on a neck of land, where the sea forms a gulph, the entrance into which is about a musket-shot over; but the bason is very deep, and ships of great burden may ride in it: at this entrance is a square fort, with nine half bastions, and some iron guns. The foot of the rampart is palliaded, and has a ditch full of water round it. There is also a castle; but the gates are ruinous. This town lies opposite to Nyburg, in

F f

Funen;

Funen; from which it is divided by the Greater Belt, here about thirty miles over. At this place those em-bark who want to go to Funen; and when King Charles Gufflavus invaded Seeland, he landed his men here.

KOSKIMPE, or **KOSNIPE**, the principal town of Savolaxia, a province of Finland, in Sweden. It stands on a lake, and about seventy-five miles from Wyburg, to the N.

KOTELINITZ, or **COLETNICZ**, a considerable town of Vaitka, a province of Eastern Muscovy, on the river Wiatka or Vaitka, near the frontiers of the king-dom of Cazan, has been fortified, with all other the places in it, in order to keep this conquered province in awe: but as the Russians have extended their conquests a great way further on all sides, these fortifications have been in a great measure useless, and therefore neglected.

KOTEN, the same with Anhalt-Cothen, near Dessau, in the duchy of Anhalt, in Upper Saxony, in Ger-many. It is a town and territory between the Saal and Mulda, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Cothen.

KOTZCHIM, a town of Moldavia, in European Tur-kei. It lies on the river Neifter, and near the confines of Podolia. It is a strong place, and the principal magazine of the country. In the neighbourhood the Turks were twice foundly beaten; the first time in 1621, by Uladis-laus, Prince and afterwards King of Poland; and the second time in 1674, by John Sobieski, Great Marshal of Poland, of which country he was also elected King. It lies about 10 miles from Caminieck to the S. and 110 from Jassy towards the N.

KOULAY, a large and well inhabited town in the pro-vince of Dwina, in Muscovy; but lying in a country full of forests and barren lands.

KOWNO, a town in the palatinate of the same name, in Lithuania, in Poland. It lies near the junction of the river Niemen with the Wilna. Here is a strong castle, so situated upon a rock, that, with proper fortifications, it might be made impregnable. The houses are generally of timber, yet well-built. Here are several fine monasteries: and the place is much frequented by German merchants, who have erected divers splendid edifices here, both of stone and brick; which the in-habitants have since imitated, and in some things ex-celled. It lies on the confines of Samojitia, twenty-eight miles N. W. of Troki, and forty-four W. of Wilna. Lat. 55 deg. 21 min. N. long. 24 deg. 17 min. E.

KRAINBURG, a town of Carniola, one of the subdiv-isions of Austria, in Germany. It lies on the river Saave, about twenty-one miles N. W. of Laubach. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 26 min. E.

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany; it lies on the river Inn, forty-one miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 27 min. N. long. 12 deg. 36 min. E.

KRAINSLAW, or **KRASNOSLAW**, a small, but Episcopal city, in the palatinate of Chelm, in Red or Little Russia, in Poland, on the river Wieprez, which here forms a lake. The place is in good condition, and in it the Archduke Maximilian was prisoner in 1588, after being defeated at Byczyn by Zamoyfski, on the frontiers of Silesia; and next year released, upon re-nouncing his claim to the crown of Poland. It lies 115 miles S. E. of Warlaw. Lat. 51 deg. 27 min. N. long. 23 deg. 17 min. E.

KREMENEK, the capital of the district of Cremen, in Podolia and Red Russia, in Poland: it is a small city, built of timber, upon a hill near the river Ikwa. It has a wooden castle founded on a rock, and mud-walls, having been often plundered by the Tartars; and lies thirty-five miles S. W. from Lufuc.

KREMELITZ, see **CREMELITZ**, the principal, or at least the most ancient among the mine-towns in Upper Hun-gary, on a small river that falls into the Gran. It is defended by a castle on the top of a hill, reckoned the highest ground in all the kingdom. Its gold-mine has been worked above 900 years, and is the richest of the seven mines in these parts, lumps of pure gold having been often found in it. The horizontal passage into it, called Erbftall, is 170 fathom deep; and the vein is said to run 9 or 10 miles in length. Not far from this is a mine of vitriol, the earth of which when purified, and redu-

ced to a calx, makes aqua fortis. The town surround- the great square or market-place, as its center; so that every house has a view of the church. The suburbs are much larger than the town, and lie upon several neighbouring hills, of which the most southern is the pleafantest and best cultivated. It lies seven miles N. W. of Altfol, and forty E. of Leopoldftadt.

KREMPE, or **KREMPEN**, in the district of Dittmarsh, and duchy of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It has a castle on a small river of the same name, which a little below falls into the Stoer. Though this be a little town, 'tis so strong as to be reckoned one of the keys of Denmark, having been fortified by Christian IV. In 1627 and 1628 it held out against the furious attacks of Count Wallenstein, during a siege of thirteen months; and when forced to submit, obtained very honourable terms. It stands in a fat, moist soil, some parts being lower than the Elbe at high-tide: the in-habitants mostly live by breeding of cattle, having but a little trade. They are under the municipal law of Lubec. The adjacent low grounds are full of kitchen-gardens, orchards, canals, and dykes; which are plan- ted with trees, as in Holland. It is subject to Den- mark, and lies thirty-four miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 15 min. E.

KREMBS, a neat, large, and walled city of Lower Austria, in Germany, on the N. side of the Danube; has its name from a little river which falls into it not far from the place. It suffered much in the civil wars; but has a great trade, especially at its two annual fairs on St. James's-day and St. Simon and St. Jude's, each of which lasts a fortnight, and is frequented by mer- chants and trademen from all parts of Germany, Bo- hemia, Moravia, Hungary, and Poland. It lies forty miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 42 min. E.

KREMSIR, by the Bohemians called **KROMERITZ**, a city of Moravia, in Germany. It stands on the river Morawa, in the mid-way between Olmutz and Hardisla. From a poor village a few years ago, it has risen to its present state, principally owing to a fine palace built here by Bruno, Bishop of Olmutz, who purchased the site: this drew so many people together, that in a little time they walled and fortified it, making it one of the fairest towns in this marquisate. The Swedes took it in 1645. It lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Brin.

KRUDIM, or **CHRUDIM**, one of the nine eastern small circles or provinces of Bohemia, in Germany, into which, and nine western circles, the river Muldaw divides that kingdom.

KRUMLAW, a town in the marquisate of Moravia, in Germany. It lies forty-seven miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lat. 48 deg. 39 min. N. long. 15 deg. 52 min. E.

KUKU, a city of Kovar, in Africa, N. of the province of Gaoga, near the frontiers of Egypt.

KUFA, a place of the Yerack or Chaldea, in Asia Minor, now Asiatic Turkey, on the W. side of the Euphrates, and confines of Arabia Deserta, a little below the Paludes Euphratis. It was formerly a very considerable city, and the residence of the caliphs after their removal from Damascus, and before Bagdat was built. It was however much resorted to for the sepulchre of the Per- sian prophet Hali, who is buried here, till the Kings of Persia hindered the great resort of their subjects thither; since the place has come into the hands of the Turks, being now very poor and desolate. It lies about 60,000 paces S. from Bagdat. Lat. 31 deg. 35 min. N. long. 44 deg. 57 min. E.

KUFFSTEIN, or **KOPFSTEIN**, a small, but neat and very strong town of Tirol, in the circle of Austria, on the river Inn, and an important pass on the frontiers of Bavaria. Here is a castle built upon a rock, supposed to be impregnable, with only one avenue to it. In 1703 the Bavarian Elector Maximilian took it by surprise; whilst the garrison, consisting but of 300 men, were ex- tinguishing the fire which they had set to the suburbs when he came before the place, and had communicated itself to the castle. It lies thirty-four miles N. E. of In- pruck. Lat. 47 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 deg. 27 min. E.

KUNOW, a town in the palatinate of Sendomir, in Po- land.

land. It is noted for quantities of marble of all sorts and colours.

KUR, or **CHUR**, the ancient Cyrus, a river of Arme- nia Major, in Asia, which rising in the mountains of Georgia, in Dagestan (though its source is variously given) whence it runs S. E. by Teflis, continues its course between Chirvan and Gangea; and at length mingling its waters with the Aras (anciently Araxes) falls into the Caspian sea, to the S. of Baku.

KURAB, or **KESKER**, which see, a town of Ghilan, in Persia, about two leagues from the sea.

KURCHOIR, or **CHURCHOIR**, a town of Farcistan, a province of Persia, in Asia, on the coast; where are the ruins of a large castle and pier, projecting a pretty way into the sea. They were built by the Portuguese, who once kept a garrison there, and had galleys con- tinually cruising in the bottom of the gulph, in order to compel all ships sailing that way to pay them a toll of ten per cent. It lies twenty-one miles to the southward of Bowchier.

KUTTENBERG, or **HORA**, as the Bohemians call it, in Latin *Kuthnæ Mons*, a town of Bohemia in Ger- many. It has several mines in its neighbourhood, the principal of which, and the richest in the kingdom, yields silver and copper. It lies thirty-six miles E. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 49 min. E.

KYLE, one of the three subdivisions of Airshire, Carrick and Cunningham being the other two, in the South of Scotland. This part is properly that called the shire of Aire, and is separated from Carrick by the river Dun, and from Cunningham by the Irwin; though our maps seem to make the river Aire its northern limits by dotted lines. In the larger acceptation it is bounded on the S. by Nithsdale, Carrick and part of Galloway on the N. by Cuninghame on the E. by part of Clydesdale, and to the W. by the firth of Clyde. Its extent from E. to W. is thirty-four miles, and twenty-six from N. to S. being a plentiful and populous country. The river Irwin divides it into two stewartries; that on the S. side as far as the Dun unto King's Kyle, and the other on the N. Kyle-Stuart, as anciently belonging to the royal Stuarts of Scotland; and since to the Prince, the King's eldest son. The Scotch writers derive the name from one Coilus, a British King, defeated and slain by King Fergus I. in a battle fought on Coil-field, where the Laird of Cuprington's feat now stands, and where a trumpet like a crooked horn, supposed to be a

Roman lituus, was dug up, which is still to be seen in that family. A neighbouring church is called Coil- town-kirk, and a river that runs into the Aire, some miles above the town, has the name of Coil: also a neighbouring lake, near which the Scotch were en- camped upon that occasion, is called Lake-Fergus. But a more natural and obvious derivation seems to arise from the name of Kyle, which in the native language signifies small, slender, or narrow; that properly called Kyle, marked with dots in our maps, being very much contracted E. and W. between the Dun and Aire: be- sides any narrow bay or inlet of the sea in this country, and even the most extreme narrow parts of Scotland, is to this day called by the name of a Kyle, from the narrowness of the channel; as particularly the Kyles of Branen, Tong, &c.

The rivers of Aire, Irwin, and Dun, abound with fish, salmon especially; and their banks are adorned with woods and gentlemens seats, some very handsome, but generally castles according to the ancient fashion for strength and security. The hereditary balliwick of Kyle belonged to the Earl of Loudon, till lately annex- ed to the crown. Aire is the capital.

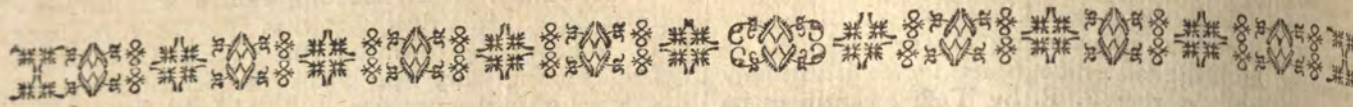
KYNDER, a fort or fortified village on the confines of Friesland and Overysel, in the seven united provinces. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name.

KYNETON, a pretty large and well-built, though old town of Herefordshire; chiefly inhabited by clothiers, who drive a considerable trade in those called the nar- row cloths. Its weekly market, which is on Wednes- day, is one of the most considerable in the county. It stands on the river Arrow; and here is a charity-school; also four annual fairs, on Wednesday before Easter, Whitfun-Monday, August 2, and September 4, for horses and cattle of all sorts. It lies 8 miles S. W. of Lemster, and 146 from London; the Pembridge and Weobly forming by their situation a kind of triangle.

KYNETON, a market-town of Warwickshire; so called from King John sometimes keeping his court here. Its weekly market on Tuesday is chiefly for black cattle; and annual fair on St. Paul's-day, January 25, for seed-corn. It lies eighty-nine miles from London.

KYNSIG-CASLE, the seat of Lord Mansel, in Gla- morganshire, in South Wales. His estate is of the same name; and he has also here a very noble income from the collieries: so that Sir Edward Mansel was hence nominated one of the richest commoners in Wales. The family was enobled by the late Queen Anne.





L.

LAB

LAAS, a town of Carniola, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies near the Czirnitzer lake, has a castle on the river Boick, running into it twenty miles S. E. from Czirnitz; and noted for a breed of well-shaped horses, though not near so serviceable as those bred in Kafria. In 1435 this town was attacked by Count Cilley; but he was shamefully repulsed.

LAbez, retains its ancient title of a kingdom, though now only a tributary province to Algier, in Africa. It lies S. of Bugia, having Tunis on the E. Conquero on the W. and Mezezeb on the S. It is a very mountainous and barren country, having but little corn or fruit growing in it; and in most parts hardly any thing but a sort of sword-grass, with which their mats are made, and by the Arabs called Labez, whence the country has got that name. The inhabitants of this country are Mahometans, except some few Jews or Christians that live among them: they hate the Algerine yoke, and would gladly shake it off; but though their King is able to bring 30,000 horse and foot into the field, he is contented through pusillanimity to pay them a tribute of 4000 horses, and 1000 goats; in return for which he hath a fine Turkish scimitar, which is set with gems, sent him by the Basha. Here are but two towns worth notice; the one called Tefli, at the foot of a hill, but commanded by a fortress on the top, which is called Calaa; and Bori, &c.

LABIAU, a capital bailiwick in the circle of Tapiau and Interburg, in the kingdom of Prussia; in which are not only rivers navigable and abounding with fish, but also some new canals and ditches; as the New Deim, two miles and a half in length, beginning from the outwork of Schnierberg in a direct line to Tapiau, where it falls into the Pregel; also the Neue Gilge, which begins at the church-village of Lappen, reaching to the village of Skepen, where it falls into the Gilge. But the most useful canals are the two Fredericks-Graben, both great and small, which unite the river Diem with the Wippe and Nemonin, and these again with the Gilge, to the great emolument of the Polish trade. The six churches belonging to the circle of Labiau are under the direction of the arch-priest of Labiau.

LABIAU, a small, but trading town in the circle of the same name, in the kingdom of Prussia. It stands on the river Deim, near the Curische-aa or Haff, a bay of the Baltic. Here is a strong castle, two sides of which are surrounded with water, and the other with a wall and ditch. It is twenty-four miles N. E. of Konigsberg. Lat. 55 deg. 17 min. N. long. 22 deg. 31 min. E.

LABON, a town on the W. coast of Sumatra, one of the Indian islands in Asia; it is dependent on the Dutch East India company, and noted for gold dust and camphire, which they must sell to them alone, and have no commerce with strangers.

LABRADOR, several lakes so called in the island of Cape Breton, in North America: they are separated from the bottom of Port Touloufe only by an isthmus of about 800 paces broad, and empty themselves eastward into the sea by two channels of unequal breadth, formed by the Isle of Verderonne or la Boularderie, about seven or eight leagues in length.

LAC

LABRADOR, *Terra de*, by the English called *New Britain* and *Esquimaux*, in the northern regions of America. It lies to the S. W. of Greenland, having Hudson's Streights and part of the Atlantic ocean on the N. E. and the latter also on the E. on the S. E. it is divided from Newfoundland by the Streights of Belle Isle, on the S. it has the gulph and river of St. Lawrence, with part of Canada, and on the W. Hudson's bay. It extends from lat. 50 to 63 deg. N. and from long. 51 to 79 deg. W. from London. It is almost of a triangular figure: and though its Spanish name signifies the ploughman or labourers land, as if applied to husbandry; yet it is probable, that the greatest part of it lies uncultivated. We have no knowledge of its inland parts, and but an imperfect one of the coast; the poverty and ferocity of the Esquimaux or Esquimeaux, its inhabitants on the latter, together with the excessive coldness of the climate, having deterred the Europeans from settling any colonies there. These natives hunt for furs, which they sell to the English and French. The greatest part of this country was by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 ceded by France to Great Britain; as also the coast of Hudson's bay, with the neighbouring country.

A new sea or streight has been discovered not long ago on the western side of this land: but whether it be only a gulph, communicating with Hudson's streights, or with the North sea, is what has not yet been ascertained. All that we find from the best maps is, that the entrance into that sea lies between lat. 58 and 59 deg. N.

LACANOW, a place in the kingdom of Bengal and East Indies, in Asia. It lies in the road between Jaoupe and Canow. It is said to carry on a very good trade, especially in linen.

LACEDEMON, or SPARTA, now MISITRA, which was built partly on the ruins of that famous city. It lay in the S. part of the ancient Peloponnesus, or the present Morea in European Turkey, and on the western bank of the river Eurotas, now called Basilipotamos, thirty-four miles above the Sinus Laconicus, or gulph of Colochina on the N. and about fifty-four S. W. of the isthmus of Corinth. Though Lacedemon was not so large as Athens, yet it equalled her in power. Sparta was of a round figure, and forty-eight Greek furlongs or six English miles in compass.

There never was a city that surpassed Sparta in military glory, and it had a great share in those noble achievements which made the Greeks illustrious; they contended with Athens for power, and subdued for the most part all Greece. Their lawgiver Lycurgus was famous for wisdom, whose rules for government rendered the Lacedemonians as eminent for politics, as the Athenians were for learning. But through various vicissitudes of fortune, they in process of time became subject to the Romans.

Between the Jews and Lacedemonians, being both descended from Abraham, there subsisted an alliance, as we find from the Maccabees and Josephus.

The castle or citadel, now called *To Castron*, is advantageously situated on a mountain, surrounded with strong walls, and kept in very good repair: in it are only eight or ten great guns, with about eighteen or twenty Janizaries.

LAD

Janizaries. It does not appear that it was ever taken. Here is the see of a Bishop, as also the ruins of several stately temples; the platanon, or grove of plane-trees, where the Spartans performed their races, wrestlings, and other manly exercises. See MISITRA. It lies in lat. 36 deg. 55 min. N. long. 23 deg. 31 min. E.

LACHEN, a pretty place in the canton of Schwitz, in Switzerland. It stands on the S. side of the Zurich-lake. Here is the port where travellers land, who go by water from Zurich to the Cantons which lie in the mountains.

LACOWITZ, or LUCOWITZ, a place in Novogrodeck, in Little White Russia, and great duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. It lies forty miles S. E. of Novogrodeck, and is noted for a considerable palace or castle, well fortified in the modern style.

LADENBURG, a town of the Palatinate in Germany. It lies on the Necker, belonging jointly to the Elector and Bishop of Worms; at the intercession of the latter it was spared by the Spaniards during the civil wars of Germany. But from the year 1689, only till 1694, the French burnt it thrice, carrying off the magazines and the garrison. It lies ten miles N. W. of Heidelberg, and in the road to Mannheim. Lat. 49 deg. 39 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min. E.

LADOGA-LAKE, a collection of inland waters, in Russia. It lies between the gulph of Finland and the lake of Onega. It is formed by four rivers, which continually pour in their streams, besides those of other smaller lakes, into it. The two principal rivers are the Voxen, or Corela the fair, which flows from the lake of Onega. It is not only the largest, but said to contain a greater number and variety of excellent fish, as salmon, sturgeon, and a peculiar kind called Ladog, of the size of a herring, than any other river in Europe. It communicates with the Finnic gulph by the river Nieva. It is computed to be about forty leagues long, and thirty-five broad, where widest. It extends itself in lat. 60 to 61 deg. 5 min. N. having the province of Carrelia on the N. and those of Ingria and Novogorod on the S. In the year 1718, the Czar Peter the Great began a large canal on the S. W. side of this lake from Schlusfelburg to New Ladoga, and the Empress Anne finished it in 1732. By this means a communication has been opened with Peterburgh, and the canal runs into the river Wolchow: so that one may now sail even from thence quite to Astracan, by the help of that and some other rivers which fall into the Wolga. In this canal are twenty-five sluices.

LADOGNA, LACEDOGNA, or ADOGNA, a town of the further principate, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, and fifty-nine miles E. of the capital. Lat. 41 deg. 25 min. N. long. 16 deg. 36 min. E.

LADRONES islands, or Marianas; but first of all Ias das Velas, in the Pacific ocean, or Great South sea, between lat. 12 and 28 deg. N. and long. 144 deg. E. They are about sixteen or twenty in number, and were first discovered by Ferdinand Magellan or Fernandez Maglianes, a native of Portugal, whom the Emperor Charles I. and also King of Spain, employed for discovering a western passage to the East Indies in the year 1520, and 6th of March; when touching at the Isle of Guam, one of the most southerly of these islands, for water and fresh provisions, the natives pilfered some of his goods and fled to the mountains, whence he called them Ladrone, or thievish islands; and they have the name of Marianas from Mary Anne Queen of Spain, Guam then being in the track to the Philippine Isles and East Indies, is still the most frequented by Europeans; and here the Spaniards have a little fort, with a garrison of about thirty men. It is about forty miles long and twelve broad. The fruits which grow here are the same as in the other parts of the torrid zone: but the Ladrone have one peculiar fort to themselves, and no where else to be met with; which Dampier calls bread-fruit, and growing on a tree like an apple-tree. See GUAM and TINIAN.

LADY Isle, in the firth of Clyde, opposite to Cunningham, in the shire of Airc, and West of Scotland; where is great plenty of rabbits and fowl, but no inhabitants upon it.

LAG

LAFFEN, a handsome town of Franconia in Germany, upon the Regnitz: it belongs to the Nurembergers, who conquered this with several other towns in the Upper Palatinate, anno 1504, during their wars with the Marquis Albert. It lies ten miles N. E. from Nuremberg.

LAGHI, or LAHI, a town in the kingdom of Mocha, and Arabia Felix, in Asia. It is a place of some trade, and subject to its own sovereign. It lies a few miles from the coast, and about 100 S. E. from Aden.

LAGNY, in Latin *Latinacum*, a large town of Brie Françoise, in the Isle of France, on the river Marne, over which is a fine stone bridge. It gives title of Count. Here are three parochial churches, and a famous abbey of Benedictine Monks belonging to the congregation of St. Maur. Here Ives, Legate of the see of Rome, held a council in 1142. The English besieged it in 1432, but King Charles VII. sending troops to its assistance, they were obliged to raise the siege. In 1590 the Duke of Parma took it, Marshal d'Aumale not arriving soon enough to its relief. In the middle of this place there is a square, in which stands a fine fountain, with plenty of excellent water flowing from it. Lagny lies five leagues from Paris to the E. and four from Meaux to the W.

LAGOS, on the site of the celebrated Lacobriga, a city of Algarve, one of the provinces of Portugal. It is irregularly fortified, on the S. coast, and stands on a large bay of its own name, opening southward to the ocean; and where capital ships may ride, and when bound up the Streights fetch the water from the shore; as the English fleet frequently did, during the war with Spain, in Queen Anne's reign. Its harbour is defended by two sconces or forts, the one an old castle called Penhas. The city is well-walled, having eight gates, with about 2000 inhabitants in two parishes, two monasteries, a nunnery, some chapels, an hospital, and an house of mercy. It lies thirty miles W. of Faro. Lat. 36 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 36 min. W.

LAGOVIA, a city in the palatinate of Sendomir, in Upper Poland: it is noted for making of earthen ware, and belongs to the Bishop of Cujavia.

LAGUERRE, or LAGUIARA, in Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It is the principal place on this coast, and a good town close to the sea; and though it has but a bad harbour, it is much frequented by Spanish vessels, the Dutch and English anchoring in the sandy bays which lie here and there on the coast, in the mouths of several valleys, where is very good anchorage. Though the town is open, it has a strong fort; but both were taken last century by Captain Wright and his privateers; though Commodore Knowles miscarried in an attempt before it in the late Spanish war. It is about forty miles from Porto Cavallo to the E. and fifteen from Cape Blanco to the W. the latter being the easternmost limits of the Caraccas.

LAGUNA, or ST. CHRISTOPHER DE LAGONA, one of the principal towns in the Gran Canaria, one of the Canary islands on the coast of Africa. It stands on the eastern shore of the island, partly against the hill of Garachica, and partly in a level. It is a pretty large, well-compacted town, yielding a very agreeable prospect. The houses have generally stout walls, built of stone, and covered with pantiles: though not uniform, they look pleasing enough. Among the many fair buildings here are two parish-churches, two nunneries, four convents, an hospital and some chapels; besides several gentlemen's houses. The two churches have pretty high square steeples, which top the rest of the buildings. The streets are not regular, yet mostly spacious and pretty handsome; and near the middle of the town is a large parade, with good buildings about it. Upon one side is a strong prison, near which is a large conduit of good water, supplying all the town. They have great numbers of gardens, set round with orange, lime, and other fruit-trees; in the middle of which are pot-herbs, salading, flowers, &c. but not in such beauty as might be, were the inhabitants more curious that way: for the town standing mostly high, and open to the east,

it has the benefit of the trade wind, which is commonly fair, with brisk cooling breezes all the day.

At the back of the town there is a large plain, producing a thick and kindly fort of grafs: on the E. side of this plain there is a natural pond of fresh water; it is about half a mile in circuit; but being stagnant, is only used for cattle to drink of: on it in winter is a great resort of wild fowl; and from this lake the town has its name of Laguna, which in Spanish is of that signification. The plain is bounded on the W. N. W. and S. W. by steep hills, from the foot of one of which the water of the conduit is conveyed in troughs of stone raised upon pillars: so that upon the whole this is a very delightful town; though, from the island being generally mountainous and craggy, travelling up and down is very troublesome, unless in the cool of the morning and evening. Asses and mules are mostly used by the inhabitants both for riding and carriage. Beyond the mountains on the S. W. side may be seen the famous Pic of Teneriff, overlooking the rest of the mountains. At Laguna is the residence of the Governor or General of all the Canary islands, as well as of the Bishop.

LAGUNES, or LACUNES, a cluster of little islands in the nature of suburbs to the city of Venice, in the Adriatic gulph, in Italy: these are covered with buildings. See **VENICE**.

LAHIRI, a city of Mecca, a province of Arabia Felix, in Asia: It lies on the coast of the Red sea, and is fortified with four stout round bastions, adorned with three temples, and esteemed one of the principal places of trade in those parts.

LA HOGUE, famous for a naval victory obtained in 1692 off the cape of that name, in Normandy, in France, by the English Admiral Russel, against the French fleet commanded by Tourville, when his ship the Soleil Royal, with twelve more of their men of war, were burnt by the English sailors in their boats under Sir Ralph Delaval.

LAHOLM, a town of Halland, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It lies at the mouth of the river Laga, on the Categate, and near the entrance of the Baltic. It has a citadel and good harbour: it lies about eighteen miles from Halmstadt on the N. W. and sixty-five N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56 deg. 52 min. N. long. 13 deg. 21 min. E.

LAHOR, or PENJAB, a mid-land province of Indostan or the Hither India, in Asia. It is bounded by Cachemire and Bankisch on the N. by part of Naugracut on the N. E. by Jamba on the E. Jenupar on the S. Multan on the W. and Attock on the N. W. It is reckoned 435 miles from E. to W. and 220 where broadest. It is said to lie betwixt five rivers, which all run into the Indus. On its E. side are high mountains inhabited by the Raja's, some of which are tributary to the Great Mogul, and others not, by reason of their fastnesses, which cannot be easily forced; and that they rob the caravans, if not well guarded by soldiers. The produce of this province is rice, corn, pulse of all sorts, fruit, sugar, wine; and in their towns are manufacturers of every thing made in the empire, particularly fine linen, silks of all colours, embroideries, tapestry plain and flowered, with coarse woollen stuffs. Its revenue is 2,913,125 l. Sterling, and its quota to the Mogul's militia 12,000 horse and 24,000 foot, for it is subdivided into five provinces, in which are reckoned 314 governments.

LAHOR, the capital of the last-mentioned province of same name. It lies on the banks of the Ravi or Ratione, one of the five streams that form the river Indus, all these uniting into one channel a little S. of the town.

This is a large well-built city, and was the principal of all Indostan for trade, when the Armenians and Indians traded from the Indies by land to Aleppo; and it was the staple of indigo, till the Europeans found out a way by sea to the East Indies; since which its trade has fallen off, that it could scarcely subsist, were it not for the residence of the court here for five or six months in the year during the cold season, the air being pure and restorative.

This is reckoned the third government of the empire, and vied once with Agra for the title of metropolis. It is surrounded with free-stone walls mounted with cannon. It has five or six principal streets, some of which are above a league long, a proof of its former grandeur; with mosques, public baths, caravanseras, &c. though fallen to decay ever since Eckbar removed the Mogul court to Agra. The Mogul's palace here is more commodious and healthful than that at Agra; and though not so magnificent, the persons and exploits of several of the Mogul Emperors are finely painted on the walls. Here is a great number of fine Pagods; and the inhabitants make the coarsest and cheapest sort of painted callico.

This city has now become the frontier of the Mogul's dominions against Persia, the late usurper Kooli Khan having annexed Attock and all the provinces of India W. of the river Indus, to the Persian empire. Here terminates the stately walk of shady trees which runs from Agra, between 5 and 600 miles, and serves travellers from the scorching heat of the sun. At every half league is a turret, and there are also little inns for travellers; at one of the latter, about six leagues from Agra, is an idol-temple, one of the fairest in the Indies, and an hospital for apes, to which the pilgrims bring food.

This road is said to be infested with lions, tygers, panthers, and robbers of both sexes, who throw nooses with great dexterity about the necks of travellers, and so strangle them, &c. Lahor lies 322 miles N. W. of Delli. Lat. 34 deg. 1 min. N. long. 75 deg. 29 min. E.

LAHSA, or LASSAH, the capital of the province or principality of Bahrain, and kingdom of Oman, in Arabia Felix, in Asia, or Asiatic Turkey. It is governed by a Turkish Begleberg, who is hereditary Prince of the city and territory; and is no further subject to the Grand Signior than by paying only a formal homage without any tribute. In the neighbourhood is a medicinal hot spring, very beneficial in several sorts of diseases, especially chronic.

The city is handsome, and near the sea-coast, about thirty-five miles W. of Tarow, and forty S. of Elcatif. Lat. 25 deg. 45 min. N. long. 49 deg. 10 min. E.

LALLAND, or LOLLAND, an island of Denmark; it has Langeland on the W. Seeland on the N. from which it is divided by a narrow freight, called the Gronesond or Golderfondt, also Falster on the E. and Femen on the S. It is all low ground, as its name imports. Its greatest extent from S. E. to N. W. is about thirty-eight miles, and greatest breadth from N. to S. not above twenty. It produces all sorts of corn in abundance, particularly wheat, with which it supplies Copenhagen and other places in the kingdom. The Dutch ship off great quantities of corn from hence every year. Both the pulse and manna of Lalland tasting like sweet pears, a red sort of fruit which grows on a long slender stalk are known far and near. Fine orchards are here in great numbers. They have timber for their own occasions in this island, but more of it on the E. than the W. side. It is a principal government called Shiff-ampt, having several other isles under its jurisdiction; and it is divided into three districts or bailiwicks, namely, those of Halsted, Aalholm, and Marieboe-kloster.

The inhabitants of this island breed but few cattle, as husbandry is more advantageous; yet from the soil lying low and damp, the air is unhealthy.

Of all the inhabitants here, the ministers are mostly in the easiest circumstances, on account of their plentiful income. This island is in the diocese of Funen. In it also are three earldoms or counties, and the same number of baronies.

About the middle of this island there is a lake, on the N. of which lay the above-mentioned nunnery of Marieboe, the revenues of which were afterwards annexed to the college of Sora. Besides nobleman's seats, here are four towns and a village, namely, Naskow, Rodbye, Marieboe, Nyftadt, and Sackiobing.

Lalland lies thirty-six miles S. E. from Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 1 min. E.

LAMBALE,

LAMBALE, anciently the principal town of the Arbilites, who are mentioned by Cæsar. It lies in the bishopric of St. Brieux, and government of Britany, in France, about three or four leagues from the British channel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town. In the former is a large square, and covered market-place; and in the latter a long street, inhabited chiefly by tanners and dyers. This is the seat of the duchy of Penthièvre, since the castle, records, and principal officers of that dukedom are here.

The famous Francis de la Noue, surnamed Bras de Fer, or iron arm, was killed at the siege of this city in 1591. It lies twenty-five miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 48 min. W.

LAMBAYA, a large village in the kingdom of Baol, in Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It is the chief place of this kingdom, and about fifteen leagues from Portudali, on the E.

LAMBESC, a small, but neat town of Provence, in France. It lies twelve miles N. of Aix. Lat. 43 deg. 52 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

LAMBETH, or LAMB-HITHE, a parish on the Surrey side of London, the church is called St. Mary's. This is a large parish, divided into four liberties and eight precincts; the latter were the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's; being about seven miles circuit in all, and well-inhabited. Here the Archbishops of Canterbury have long had a palace, their usual residence, and close by the Thames' side, with a collegiate church. The N. part of the palace consists of the Lollard's-tower, the chapel, guard-chamber, the Archbishop's apartments, library, and cloysters. The stately gate of the palace, a gallery in the E. part, with some contiguous rooms, were erected by the Cardinal and Archbishop Pole. Its hall was pulled down in the civil wars, and the high-commission court-room turned into a dancing-room, and the chapel into a dining-room. The tower, which was the prison for the Wickliffites or Lollards, who were committed to it by Archbishop Chicheley, was in the same wars converted into a prison for the King's friends. In its uppermost part is a very strong room, wainscotted with thick elm-planks, to which are fixed eight strong iron-rings, and the ceiling is covered with oak. After the restoration Archbishop Juxon repaired the whole palace. The new library over the cloyster was built by Archbishop Sheldon; and being first stocked with books by Dudley Earl of Leicester, has been augmented by Laud and other Archbishops. On that called Lambeth-wall is a spot of ground about an acre and nineteen poles, now built on, known by the name of Pedlar's acre, given to the parish by one of that calling, on condition that his own and his dog's picture should be perpetually preserved upon a painted pane of glass in one of the church-windows, as may be seen in the S. E. window of the middle aisle.

In Lambeth-marsh, St. George's fields, and a little beyond the bridge-house, were ditches made, when London was besieged by Canute the Dane, in order to turn off the course of the Thames, from about the King's barge-house to a place just below London-bridge. The canal he cut, through which he carried his navy of little vessels to the W. side of London-bridge, for attacking the city by water, ran a little northward of this palace of Lambeth, and had its influx into the Thames at or near the lower end of Chelsea-reach.

At Cuper's gardens in this parish, and opposite to Somers-et-house in the Strand, part of the estate of Jesus-college, in Oxford, are pleasant walks, and formerly much frequented by the virtuosi, on account of fragments of Greek and Roman antiquities, the latter supposed to be part of the Earl of Arundel's collection, removed hither at the time when Arundel-house was turned into a street, now a place of public entertainment. But just by Lambeth palace are Spring-gardens or Vauxhall, the most elegant place for public entertainment about London, or indeed in England, with fine pavilions, delightful walks, shady groves, splendid decorations, an orchestra for a band of music the best in Eng-

land, above 1000 lamps, two curious figures, the one of Apollo, and the other of Handel, a celebrated master of music.

Near Vauxhall-turnpike are the remains of a bastion, and some lines of circumvallation, with several forts all along, and the military way crossing the Thames at Lambeth-ferry: the lines beginning at this latter place were continued to the Thames at Deptford.

In Lambeth-parish are two charity-schools, two alms-houses, and a workhouse; besides glass-houses and potteries. At the Dog and Duck near St. George's fields is a spring, the waters of which, drank with salts, are very much resorted to for their antiscorbutic, purgative, and other medicinal qualities.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Peru, and South America, in the road between Quito and Truxillo. It consists of about 1500 houses, built some of bricks, others of bajareques, the middle of the walls being of cane, and plastered both inside and out with clay. The meanest consist entirely of cane, and are the habitations of the Indians.

The number of inhabitants amount to about 3000; and among them are some very considerable and opulent families; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Mulatto's, Mestizzo's, and Indians. The parish-church is built of stone, large and beautiful, and the ornaments are very splendid. It has four chapels, with an equal number of priests.

The populousness of this town is owing to the families from Sana removing hither, upon that town being sacked in 1685, by Edward Davis an Englishman, and subsequent inundation of the river Sana, which finished whatever had escaped the ravages of that adventurer.

Lambayeque is washed by a river of the same name, which, when the waters are high, is crossed by means of a wooden-bridge; but at other times may be forded, and often is quite dry.

The neighbourhood of this place, so far as canals have been cut from the river, abounds with several sorts of vegetables and fruits. Many of the poor people here employ themselves in works of cotton; as embroidered handkerchiefs, quilts, mantles, and the like. It lies about four leagues from Morrope. Lat. 60 deg. 41 min. 37 sec. S.

LAMBOUR, or LAMPOUR, a place in the island of Sumatra, in the Indian ocean. It lies twenty leagues from its southermost point, within the freights of Sunda, at the bottom of a deep bay, where the English had once a good pepper factory: but it being a part of the King of Bantam's dominions, the factory was lost in 1683, when the Dutch compelled the English to leave Bantam: so that what Lampour produces, is now carried to them at Bantam.

LAMBOURNE, or LANGBOURN, a market-town of Berkshire; by it rises a little river of the same name, which runs into the Kennet near Thatcham. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns; of which the latter is the largest, and lies delightfully situated on the S. side of Whitehorse-hill, in a fine sporting country. Its rivulet is very low in winter, and high in summer.

This place was the residence of Chaucer, the father of English poetry. Its weekly market, which it has had ever since the reign of King Henry III. is on Friday; and three annual fairs are kept on May 12, October 2, and December 4, for horses, cows, boots, shoes, and young foals. It lies four miles from Hungerford, eight from Marlborough, and ten from Newbury.

LAMEGO, the second city and bishopric of Beira, in Portugal, on the little river Balsamas, not far from the place where it falls into the Duero.

The city, first founded by the Greeks of Laconia, whence its name, is well-built, though in the antique fashion, containing about 2000 inhabitants in two parishes, with two monasteries, a nunnery, a great hospital, and an house of mercy. The yearly income of the Bishop is 18,000 crusado's, or 2500 pounds Sterling. Here the first cortex or assembly of parliament

ment was held, in which the original laws of the kingdom were enacted. The cathedral has seven dignities, ten canons, and other inferior officers. It lies 140 miles N. E. from Lisbon, and 74 in the same direction from Coimbra. Lat. 41 deg. 29 min. N. long. 8 deg. 29 min. W.

LAMENTANA, formerly *Nomentum*, an ancient Episcopalian city in the province of Sabina, and Ecclesiastical state, in Italy. It stands near the Tyber, and belongs to the Prince of Borghese, about twelve miles S. E. of Rome, and three of Monte Rotundo.

LAMMERMUIR, a large tract of hills on the N. side of Berwickshire, above sixteen miles long, and at least six broad, on which great numbers of sheep and black cattle are fed: it abounds with moss and muir. The W. end for four miles belongs to Lauderdale, and the rest towards the E. is equally divided between East Lothian and the Merse. In summer this muir is particularly noted for pasturage; and in the proper season for plenty of partridge, muir-fowl, plover, dotterels, taken about the latter end of April, and other game: but the produce of its soil (the cattle, &c. bred on it, for it yields no corn) does not bear such a price as that of others; and therefore is not reckoned so good.

LAMLASH, or *Ho's Isle*, lying on the E. side of the Isle of Arran, in the firth of Clyde and W. of Scotland. It covers a secure and good harbour there, the coasts of it being well-inhabited.

LAMPA, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Cusco, within the audience of Lima, and viceroyalty of Peru, in South America. It begins thirty leagues S. of the city of Cusco, and is the principal of all the provinces included under the name of Callao. Its plains are interrupted by small hills; but both these abound in good pastures: so that this province is particularly remarkable for its numbers of cattle, with which a very profitable trade is carried on here: but the air being every where cold, the only productions of the soil are papa's and quincas. Another very considerable advantage of this country is its silver-mines, these being very rich and constantly worked.

LAMPOUR. See **LAMBOUR**.

LAMPACUS, a town of Asia Minor, with a harbour at the entrance of the Propontis, opposite to Gallipoli, in Europe. It lies seventy-four miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40 deg. 22 min. N. long. 28 deg. 30 min. E.

LANARK. See **LANERK**.

LANBADARN-VAWR, or **LANBEDVAUR**, a place in Cardiganshire, in South Wales, where is a fair church, formerly the cathedral of a Bishop, erected here in memory of some great saint, as the compound word imports, who was of the name of Paderen or Pattern, and eminent for his care in feeding and governing his flock. The town is well-built, having a portreeve and steward, with a good weekly market on Tuesday, but a poor harbour. It lies 197 miles from London.

LANBEDOR, vulgarly pronounced *Lampeter*, i. e. St. Peter's church, called also *Pont Steffan*, a small town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, with a bridge over the Teivy (whence the last name has been given it), leading to Caermarthenshire. It is governed by a portreeve, steward, two constables, &c. here being good accommodation for travellers.

The town stands on a plain, but the church on a rising-ground. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and its annual fairs are held on Whitfun-Wednesday, July 10, the first Monday in August, the first Monday in September, October 19, and the first Monday in November, for cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and pedlary. It lies 68 miles from Monmouth, and 175 from London.

LANCASHIRE, or the *County Palatine of Lancaster*. This is one of the northern counties of England, pent up in narrow bounds, between Yorkshire on the E. and the Irish sea on the W. but on the S. side towards Cheshire, it is broader, growing narrower, though by degrees, towards the N. where it confines on Westmoreland: and there it is divided by an arm of the sea,

so that a considerable part lies beyond the bay, and joins to Cumberland.

This is a large maritime county, being computed sixty-eight miles long from N. to S. and forty broad from E. to W. though others give it different dimensions; so that the estimate of its acres must consequently vary, on which we shall not dwell. It is said to contain 240,000 inhabitants, six hundreds, twenty-seven market-towns, and besides chapels as large as parish-churches said to be upwards of 120, sixty parishes, each of them far exceeding the greatest any where else in the number of its inhabitants: and no less than sixteen of the aforesaid chapels of ease are in one parish.

It has a serener air than any other maritime county, being the least subject to fogs; so that the people are generally strong and healthy, except near the fens and sea-shore, where they are often visited with fevers, scurvy, consumptions, rheumatisms, and dropsies; which are owing to the sulphurous saline streams that are sometimes extremely fetid, especially on the approach of storms: besides, there are certain damp and unwholesome spots of ground called mosses; but these yield peat and turf fuel, and marle for manuring the soil.

The land, where level, yields for the most part store of wheat and barley. And though the hilly parts on the E. side of the county are generally stony and barren, yet the bottoms of those hills produce excellent oats.

In some parts the land bears very good hemp; and the pastures are so particularly nourishing to their cattle, that both their oxen and cows are larger than those of any other county in England, and their horns wider and thicker. Here is plenty of timber, coal, pits of cannel-coal, with mines of lead, iron, copper, antimony, black-lead, lapis calaminaris, and quarries of stone for building; besides allum, brimstone, and green vitriol found in some of the coal-pits. This cannel or candle-coal, as it is called, which comes from the manor of Haigh belonging to the Bradshaigh family, not only makes a much clearer fire than pit-coal, but is capable of receiving a polish like marble; so that candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. have been made of it; nor will it soil though as black as jet.

The principal rivers of Lancashire are, 1. The Mersey, which divides it from Cheshire; and after receiving the Gout, the Irwell, and the Bollen, &c. falls into the sea. 2. The Ribble, which increased by the Larger Calder, the Hodder, the Derwen, the Savock, and divers small rivulets, runs into the Irish sea. 3. The Wire, made up of the Lesser Calder, Broke, and other small currents. 4. The Lon, which after the junction of the Hartlebeck, &c. has been made navigable to Lancaster, and there falls into the sea by a wide channel, which also receives the Condor and Coker. 5. The Ken from Westmoreland, which not long after its entrance into this shire, falls into the sea at the creek of Kenfands.

All these rivers abound with fish; the Mersey in particular, with sparlings and smelts; the Ribble with salmon, flounders, plaise; also it is said with cod-fish and turbut, but these are sea-fish. The Lon is noted for yielding the best of salmon; and the Wire for a fishery of pearls, often found in a large sort of mussel, called Hambleton-hookings, as being pulled out of their beds by means of hooks. The rivulet Irk is noted for eels, which are reckoned the fattest in England: but whether this fatness be owing to the grease pressed by the great number of water-mills upon it, out of the woollen-cloths milled here, we leave to the discussion of naturalists: they are however luscious, and strong of digestion.

Here are also some lakes or meers, as they are called in the northern counties; particularly Kennington, about five miles from Winander-meer, and though not so large nor so full of fish as this, it has charrs, which however are fairer and more serviceable. The male charr, called the miltor or milting charr, is the largest,

has a red belly, and flesh somewhat white: the female is not so red on the belly, yet 'tis very much so in its flesh; and when potted, is most delicious fare, being frequently sent up so to London. This lake divides part of the county from Westmoreland. Meriton, which was a lake of several miles in circuit near the sea, on the S. side of the Ribble, till lately drained; when, besides the fish found in it, were eight canoes, something like those of America; with which it is thought the ancient Britons used to fish in this lake.

In this county are three sorts of mosses or morasses; namely, white, grey, and black: and these being drained and marled, now bear good corn. Trees are sometimes found in these mosses, particularly at Chetmoss, on the S. side of the county. The people use poles and spits, in order to discover the places where they lie, and then dig for them, using them as fuel: for they burn like a torch, owing to the turpentine which they contain, being of the fir-kind.

Besides the above-mentioned, are several sorts caught by the sea-stort, as the sea-dog, ink-fish, sheath-fish, &c. upon the sands near Liverpool, sturgeons near Warrington; green-backs, mallots, soles, sand-eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England; the echim, torculars, wilks and periwinkles, rabbit-fish and pap-fish, and such vast plenty of mussels, that the husbandmen on the coast manure their grounds with them.

In this county are fine springs, besides chalybeate-waters in several parts, as particularly the spaw at Latham, by means of which several cures have been performed; and it would be more frequented if the accommodation there were better; there are also springs of the same nature near Wigan, Stockport, Burnley, Bolton, Plumpton, Middleton, Strangeways; near Manchester, Lancaster, Labrick, and Chorley. The most efficacious of all these, namely, at Stockport, are of equal virtue throughout the year; which very few waters in England are. They become insipid by being exposed for twenty-four hours to the air, and are lighter by much than the waters at Knaresborough and Tunbridge. Like those of the Latham-spaw, they are impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, and ocre mixed with iron; a little lapis scissilis, and a marine salt, united with another of a bitter and purging quality: but their sulphur is only discernible early in a morning, except in one near Manchester, the smell of whose waters is at all times sulphurous.

At Ancliff, two miles from Wigan, is a very curious phenomenon much visited, namely, the burning well, (see **ANCLIFF**) which catches fire from the flame of a lighted candle.

At Barton, about twelve miles from Liverpool, is a remarkable salt-water spring. See **BARTON**.

Many uncommon birds have been observed on the Lancashire coast, as the sea-crow, blue on the body, and black on the head and wings; it lives on mussels: the puffin; the asper, a species of sea-eagles; a sparrow-fisher; a cormorant; the curlew-hill; the razor-bill; the bird resembling a water-wag-tail, which loves a red colour, and is called the coped-wren by Dr. Leigh; red-shanks and perris; swans; the tropic-bird; king's-fisher and heyhough; with all the uncommon sorts of maritime fowl, as ducks, teal, &c.

Pendle-hill is a noted mountain near the entrance of the river Ribble into this county.

It was made a county-palatine by King Edward III. in favour of his son John of Gaunt. Its court sits in the duchy-chamber at Westminster, for revenues of the duchy, and has its chancery court at Preston; their seal for the county-palatine being different from that of the office kept in Gray's inn, London, for the lands which are not in Lancashire, but belonging to this duchy. From the time of the erection of the county, or town of Lancaster into a palatinate, it always gave title of Duke to a branch of the royal family, till the coalition of the white and red roses, by the marriage of Henry VII. of the Lancaster line, with Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward IV. and heirs of the house of York. These two branches of the royal family, by their different pretensions to the crown, gave occasion

to the long wars, which for many years had made England a scene of blood-shed, confusion, and desolation. The three successive princes, Henry IV. V. and VI. were of the Lancaster line: and the latter, with the Prince his son, losing his life, left the crown to Edward IV. of the house of York, whose two sons were murdered by their uncle Richard III. and this bloody usurper being killed at Bosworth-field, the Lancaster line was again restored in Henry VII. above-mentioned.

The belief of Lancashire witches, that is, of poor wretches in this county, &c. who sold themselves to the devil, and thereby were enabled to do mischief for a time, was an opinion generally received in times of superstition, and even since the reformation. But an act in the 9th year of his present Majesty's reign, and by the trial and acquittal of Jane Wenman, of Walkern, on the river Bean, in Hertfordshire, some time before, the statute of King James I. against conjuration, witchcraft, &c. likewise an act of the Scottish parliament concerning witchcrafts, &c. have been repealed: so that now poor wretches of both sexes, who through the superstitious ignorance and brutal fury of the headstrong mob, were inhumanly persecuted and male-treated, as being wizzards and witches, are rescued from the terror of those old laws; though the extreme old age, infirmities, and poverty of such unhappy objects, might have entitled them to compassion rather than the barbarous treatment they used to meet with. But a Lancashire witch is now ludicrously said to allude to the beauty of women in this county, who are remarkable for this quality above most of the other parts in Great Britain.

Lancashire sends fourteen members to the British parliament; namely, two for the shire, and two for each of the boroughs of Lancaster, Preston, Newton, Wigan, Clithro, and Liverpool.

LANCASTER, or, as the natives pronounce it, **LONECASTER**, or **LONGCASTER**, so called from the river Lon, near the mouth of which it stands, and giving name to the whole country. It is the shire-town, and an ancient borough, being also the *Longovicium* of the Itinerary, where the Roman Lieutenant kept a company in garrison; called the *Longovici*, if Longcaster be not derived from this. Here are sometimes found the coins of Roman Emperors, especially in the site of the Benedictine cloyster here, said to have been formerly the large square of an ancient city; after the demolition of which, by the Scotch in 1322, they began to build nearer the river, close by a hill, upon which stands a fair strong castle; and on the very top of the hill is a large and handsome church: at the bottom is a very fine stone-bridge of five arches over the Lon, and on the steepest part a piece of a very ancient Roman wall, now called Wery-wall. In digging a cellar in this place, several cups used in sacrifices have been found. This is a mayor corporation, a populous and thriving place, with a tolerable harbour, chiefly for small vessels, and a custom-house; the trade here being much improved of late. In the castle are held the county-assizes; and here is also the county-gaol. The weekly markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday; the former by grant, and the latter by prescription; besides one every other Wednesday throughout the year, for cattle; and several other annual fairs. Vessels of seventy tons burden go from thence to America with hard-ware and woollen manufactures: but the neighbouring country is so thinly peopled, by reason of its barrenness, that it cannot take off the sugars imported thither from our American colonies. This town gave the title of Duke, which still subsists, as a distinct duchy belonging to the crown. It lies 39 miles from Liverpool, and 232 from London. Lat. 54 deg. N. long. 2 deg. 47 min. W.

LANCASTER-SUND, the most southerly bay or inlet on the western coast of Sir Thomas Smith's bay, in the northern countries of America: it lies in lat. 74 deg. 20 min. the most northerly being called Alderman Jonas's Sund, in lat. 76 deg. N.

LANCESTON, or **LAUNCESTON**, the most ancient and principal town of Cornwall, on its E. side: it is also called Dunhivid, in common with Newport, both in

the parish of St. Stephen. Its proper name is Lanstaphaden, i. e. St. Stephen's church. It was incorporated by King John, and it has been the place for chusing knights of the shire ever since Edward I. and the in-town ever since the time of King Richard II. till by a late act of parliament the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper may name any other place for the latter purpose: since which the summer-assiszes have been holden at Bodmin. Laneston stands on the river Tamer. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly markets are on Thursday and Saturday. Here are four annual fairs; namely, on Whitfun Monday, July 5, November 17, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some few hops. Here is a free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with a competent endowment. It is a populous trading town, and gives title of Viscount to the Prince of Wales, of whom the manor is holden in fee-farm. It lies 38 miles from Exeter, and 208 from London.

LANCHANG, or **LANJENG**, the capital of the kingdom of Laos and Further India, in Asia. It is said to be defended on one side by good ditches and high walls, and on the other by the great river Lao, which Moll calls Mecon. But the descriptions given by the French author Bouffingault, of its elegant palace, and as extraordinary temple, being unauthenticated, we can say no more of it; nor have we any account of several other towns in this country mentioned in our maps, that can be depended upon. Lanchang however lies 371 miles N. of Sion. Lat. 21 deg. 10 min. N. long. 101 deg. 51 min. E.

LANCIANO, anciently **ANXIANUM**, a town of the Frentani, in the Hither Abruzzo of Naples, in Italy: it is now large, well-inhabited, and famed for its fairs, to which the merchants repair from both sides of the gulph of Venice. It lies on a little river of the same name (others Feltrino) which here falling into the Adriatic sea, forms a small harbour. It is the see of an Archbishop, but he has no suffragan; and lies 2 miles from the river Sangro, and from the gulph about 5; 79 N. E. of Naples, being 110 in the same direction for Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 38 min. E.

LANDAFF, i. e. David's church, an Episcopal city in Glamorganshire, in South Wales, whose prelates we are told had formerly the title of Archbishop; but it returns no members to parliament, and has now only a very poor weekly market on Tuesday; its annual fairs are on February 9 and Whitfun-Monday, for cattle and stockings. It stands on the river Taaf. Landaff is of little consideration, unless on account of its cathedral, a fine, superb and spacious structure, which, though old, is still in a very good condition, with a neat choir. At the W. front are two towers, but not of equal height nor uniformity, with regard to structure; the N. W. one, in which hang five bells, being 105 feet in height, and the other only 89: the whole length of the fabric from E. to W. including the walls, is 263 feet and an half; the breadth of the body and side-aisles is 65 feet, equal to which is the height from the floor to the top of the compass-work of the roof. In this church is no cross-aisle, as in all the cathedrals of England and Wales; nor has it any middle steeple, as is the case in all the rest, except Bangor and Exeter. Yet Landaff is famous, as the place where Christianity was first preached in this island. The parishes in its diocese, containing part of Monmouthshire, as well as this county, are 177, of which 98 are impropriations; and one archdeaconry, namely, Landaff. It is in the neighbourhood of Caerdiff, from which it is supplied with provisions. One of its Bishops (Dunstan or Kitchin) is said to have dilapidated the revenues of this see, as now to be hardly able to maintain his successors. The erection of this see is said to be as ancient as the suppression of the Pelagian heresy by the Gallic Bishops Germanus and Lupus, who were the first that built the cathedral in 180, when about 800 years afterwards it was rebuilt by Bishop Urban, mostly as in its present condition. It lies 147 miles from London.

LANDAU, a regularly built town in the Wasgaw and Upper Rhine; though it is inclosed within the palatinate, it belongs to Lower Alsace, in the most fruitful

and agreeable part of the whole province, on the river Queich, which runs through it, and falls into the Rhine at Germesheim. It has fine meadows around it, also a great number of small boroughs, villages, &c. the inhabitants of all which frequent the markets, kept twice a week at Landau. In it are reckoned 900 families, and about 4000 inhabitants, most of whom are merchants or inn-holders. Its inhabitants were once for the greatest part Lutherans; but since the French have become absolute masters of it, the Roman Catholic religion has been established there. It was formerly one of the ten Imperial cities belonging to the prefecture of Hagenau. As the hills of Alsace surround it on all sides, the famous Marshal Vauban exerted the utmost of his skill in making its fortifications; and it has a fort upon an eminence: notwithstanding all which it has been often taken and retaken in the late wars by the Austrians and French, after the most obstinate and bloody sieges; but ceded to the latter by the peace of Radstadt, concluded in the year 1714. It lies eighteen miles W. of Philipsburg, and twenty S. W. of Spires. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 39 min. E.

LANDEN, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, once a considerable city, but now ruined. It lies on the Becke, about seven miles from Tirlemont, and twenty-two S. E. of Louvain. It was famous for a battle fought here July 19, 1693, called likewise the battle of Neerwinden, between the French, commanded by the Dukes of Luxembourg, Villeroy, and Berwick; and the Confederates, under the late King William III. and the Elector of Bavaria. The French indeed got the day, but it cost them very dear. The Prince of Hanover, afterwards King George I. of Great Britain, and King Frederick I. and the Great, who was grandfather to the present King of Prussia, were present in this action. The Duke of Ormond was taken prisoner by the French, and the Duke of Berwick by the Confederates. On both sides are said to have fallen above 20,000 men.

LANDERNEAU, a town of St. Pol de Leon, a diocese of Upper Britany, in France, on the banks of the little river Elhorn, which four leagues lower falls into the bay of Brest. The neighbouring country is noted for the richness of its soil. In this town are three parishes, and it is the principal place of the barony of Leon; about eight leagues from St. Paul de Leon to the S. W.

LANDAS, or **LANES**, in Latin *Landarum Tractus*, or *Landa Burdigalenses*, a sandy or barren country of Gascogne, in France. It lies W. from the districts of Bazadois or Condomois, on the coast, between the county of Labourd on the S. Guienne on the N. and the ocean to the W. being divided into the Greater Landes between Bourdeaux and Bayonne; and the Lesser between Bazas and Mont-Marsan.

LANDEWI BREVI, an ancient place of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, where is a church dedicated to St. David. It appears to have been formerly a larger and much more considerable town than it is at present: for a synod was holden here in the year 522, to suppress the Pelagian heresy. *Lovantium* or *Lovantium* is supposed to be *Lannia*, in this parish, where inscriptions and coins have been found, with other undoubted marks of antiquity.

LANDGUARD Fort, a small platform by the water-side, not far from Harwich, in Essex. See **HARWICH**.

LANDILOVAWR, a pretty good town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, upon an ascent, with the river Towy at its bottom, over which is a fair stone-bridge. This is the largest parish in the county, being thirteen miles long, and between seven and eight in breadth. Its weekly markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, for corn, cattle, and other provisions. It has an annual fair on June 21, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool; and lies 172 miles from London.

LANDISFARNE, or **FARNE ISLAND**, the same with Holy Island, a small spot of land on the coast of Berwick, inclosed by the ocean, and encircled by craggy cliffs; nearly in the middle of which is a fort, in the very site of a place for religious retirement, which was built by St. Cuthbert, the tutelary saint of the North, and where he lived a very solitary life for nine years, till

till he was persuaded to remove to Hexham, where he succeeded Bishop Eala in that see. But upon foreseeing his dissolution, he betook himself again to this island, where in two months afterwards he died, in the year 687.

LANDRECY, by the inhabitants called **LANDRECHIES**, and in Latin *Landrecium*: it is a small, but fortified town of Hainault, in French Flanders, on the river Sambre, and in a low plain. It has been several times besieged and taken by Lewis XIV. in 1655, but ceded to him afterwards by the treaty of the Pyrennees. It has five bastions, which were raised by the Chevalier de Ville, and improved by Marshal Vauban. There are five half-moons round this place, and two counterguards; the whole is surrounded with a ditch full of water, and covert-way with its glacis. Beyond it are two horn-works, which cover one of the gates. On one side the country can be laid under water, and on the other are unpassable morasses. It was besieged by Prince Eugene in 1712, after separating from the English forces: but the French defeating part of his army at Dinain, and possessing themselves of his magazines, Marshal Villars obliged him to raise the siege. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and twenty-two of Cambrai. Lat. 50 deg. 29 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

LANDSCROON, in Latin *Cronia*, a strong well-fortified town of Scania, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It stands on the Sundt, and on the site of the castle of Soeby. It has a good and safe harbour, with a fair market-place, and is very much resorted to by merchants, especially at its annual fair on Midsummer-day. Here is also a strong castle, not far from the island of Huenas, and is a place of great importance. Near this town Christian V. of Denmark was routed in a pitched battle by Charles XI. King of Sweden, on July 24, 1677: but the succeeding year the Danes took the place. It lies about twenty miles from Lund to the N. E. and twenty-six of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 56 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

LANDS-END, the promontory so called, in Cornwall, running out westward, as the other point of the mainland called the Lizzard, to the southward, make the two horns, as it were; from which this country received its name of Cornwall, in Latin *Cornubia*, and in the British Kerneu. See **LIZZARD**, which is properly the Land's-end.

LANDSHUT, the capital of Lower Bavaria, in Germany; it is a well fortified place on the Iser, over which is a bridge, and on the other side a suburb called Saldenthal. It stands in the richest and most pleasant part of all Bavaria: and is the seat of the Elector's Lieutenant for Lower Bavaria, who has a court here and several officers: the government of the country consists of six bailiwies, thirty-two market-towns, fourteen monasteries, and seventy-four noblemen's seats, &c. The town is generally well-built, being formerly much frequented by the nobility who attended the court. Its principal church of St. Martin has a tower reckoned the highest in the empire, and hence has its name of Landshut, which signifies, "The hat of the country." The new buildings to the Duke's palace here, are a neat piece of architecture, in the Italian stile. It lies forty-six miles N. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 12 deg. 25 min. E.

LANDSHUT, a village in the county or circle of Glatz, in Bohemia, and confines of Silesia, in Germany; where a sharp skirmish was fought on the 23d of June 1760, between General Fouquet with a body of 14 or 15,000 Prussians, and Baron Laudohn, who commanded another body of Austrians; when, after an equal loss on both sides, with some prisoners taken by the Austrian General, and among these Fouquet wounded, the rest of the Prussians being obliged to give way to the superiority of numbers, for the Austrians were at least double, retreated in good order to Schweidnitz, not a great way off.

LANDSPERG, now only an open village of Bavaria, in Germany, but once a very strong frontier towards

Suabia: it lies near the river Lech. But proving a troublesome neighbour to the Swedish garrisons planted in those parts in the time of the civil wars in the empire, they took and dismantled it. Here the Jesuits have a college, and 'tis one of the first they had in the empire; from which there is a fine prospect of the neighbouring country. It lies thirty miles S. of Augsburg. Lat. 48 deg. 29 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.

LANDSPERG, a town of the New Marck of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Warta, and is very conveniently situated for trade, which consists much in the casting of iron-ordnance. It was twice taken by the Swedes in the German wars, and as often retaken: it is thirty-four miles N. E. of Franckfort on the Oder. Lat. 52 deg. 52 min. N. long. 15 deg. 51 min. E.

LANEHAM, or **LAVENHAM**, a pleasant and pretty large town of Suffolk, upon a branch of the river Bredon, from which is a gradual rise upon a gravelly soil, to the top of a hill, where stands its church and a spacious market-place, encompassed with nine divisions or streets, and in a very healthy air. It was formerly very famous, and greatly enriched by a staple trade in blue cloth; and divided into three guilds or companies, which have each their hall. It has still a considerable manufacture of serges, shalloons, fays, stuffs, and spinning of fine yarn, for London; which has flourished the more by setting up a wool-hall, of which many hundred loads are sent from hence annually. The town is governed by six capital burgesses or headboroughs. Its weekly markets are on Tuesday and Thursday, for wool; and it has an annual fair on October 10, and is in great repute for good butter and cheese. The church here being decayed, Mr. Thomas Spring, commonly called the rich clothier, gave 200 l. towards the repairs; and by the help of his posterity, and the Earls of Oxford, the same were completed. The steeple is 137 feet high, and with the church reckoned the finest in the county. The roof is well carved, and the two pews belonging to the Earls of Oxford, and the Springs, are hardly to be equalled by any in King Henry the VII.'s chapel at Westminster; though somewhat defaced in the civil wars. Their arms are engraved in several places on the arches supporting the fabric, and the Oxford arms painted on some of the panes of glass in the windows, which are numerous here; and in the church is a brass-statue of Mr. Spring. In the tower are six tuneable bells, of which the tenor has an admirable note; and though not much more than a tun, it sounds like a bell of twice that weight. Here is a free-school, endowed with 30 l. per annum for the master, besides a dwelling-house and school-house, with a large Bridewell and house of correction; part of which is made a workhouse for employing the poor children, &c. of the parish in spinning hemp, flax, or yarn. The town has also several other charities for the maintenance of its poor, and putting out their children apprentices. Both the town and manor were the ancient inheritance of the Veres, Earls of Oxford; and the inhabitants are exempted from serving at any court for the hundred of Baher, in which it stands; and the town has also the tenure of borough English: it lies ten miles from Stow-market, and about sixty-two from London.

LANELLY, or **LLANELTHY**, a market-town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, standing upon a river which falls into a creek of the sea, not a great way W. from the Og, which separates this country from Glamorganshire. It is a pretty good town, and a brisk trade carried on here for sea-coal.

LANERK, or **LANARK**, a royal burgh of the shire of the same name, or Clydesdale, in the South of Scotland. It is the head-town of the county and upper ward; being in the district of burghs with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Leebles, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. It is no extraordinary place, only venerable for its antiquity: it is a market-town, and the seat of a presbytery, consisting of thirteen parishes; and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. Here is a remarkable

markable stone-bridge over the river Clyde, which was built by the inhabitants at a vast expence; but subject to such frequent repairs, by reason of the rapid current of the water, that by an act of the Scottish parliament in 1703, and by another of the British parliament in 1722, they have been empowered to levy pontage-tolls for carriages, beasts, and foot-passengers. A little below the town the river Douglas falls into the Clyde: and not far off is a very old castle, the paternal seat of the great family of Douglas for above 1000 years. Lanerk is twenty-four miles from Glasgow.

LANERKSHIRE, or **CLYDESDALE**, one of the counties in the West of Scotland: it is bounded by Annandale on the S. E. by Dumfries-shire on the S. that of Aire on the S. W. that of Renfrew on the N. W. Dunbartonshire on the N. Stirlingshire on the N. E. that of Linlithgow on the E. and Mid-Lothian a little on the S. E. It is generally reckoned forty miles in length, about twenty-four where broadest, and sixteen where narrowest; though the dimensions are variously given. It is divided into two wards, the Upper and Nether; the one called the shire of Lanerk, the other the barony of Glasgow; the one is hilly, heathy, and fit for pasturage; and the other level, and proper for corn. Before the late act for lodging the hereditary offices and tenures in the crown, the Duke of Hamilton was its sheriff. The river Clyde runs through it into the firth of the same name at Dunbarton, and rises from Errick-hill in the Upper ward; as does the Annan, which runs into the Irish sea; and the Tweed, which falls into the German ocean, near the mouth of the firth of Forth.

This is a pleasant fruitful country; and though mountainous in some places, and woody in others, is very well inhabited, especially near the Clyde. It abounds with coal, peats, and limestone, besides some profitable mines of lead, especially in the Laird of Hop-toun's estate. We are told, that after violent rains some grais of gold used to be found in Crawford-moor among the washes; and that in the same moor and Fryar-moor, there is natural gold found commonly after great rains, close joined to a mineral called the sapphire-stone, in the same manner as lead-ore and white spar grow sometimes together. There is a abundance of lapis lazuli dug up also in this country, especially at the aforesaid Crawford-moor.

Nor does this tract want some remains of Roman antiquity: for from Errick-stone to Mauls-mitre, are plain traces of a Roman caufway, or military way called Watling-street, for some miles; and they have also a tradition, that another Roman street went from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk. Clydesdale gives title of Marquis, as Lanerk does that of Earl, to the Duke of Hamilton.

In this shire is the greatest emporium of all the W. and even the whole kingdom of Scotland, namely, the city of Glasgow.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Longford, one of the counties in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It stands on the river Shannon, over which is a bridge into Roscommon; it has also barracks, either for a troop of horse or company of foot, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Butler; as does Granard in the N. E. part of the county, on the borders of Ulster, that of Earl to a descendant from the Scottish family of Forbes. Lanesborough lies eight miles from Longford, and twelve from Ardagh.

LANESBOROUGH, a seat of the Earl of Burlington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is an old-built house, very advantageously situated on a rising ground, with a noble prospect, as well towards the Humber, as towards the Wolds.

LANGÉAC, or **LANGHAC**, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It lies on the Allier, is the seat of a royal provostship, and gave name to an illustrious family. It is thirty-six miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. E.

LANGÉY, or **LANGÉZ**, in Latin *Alingavia*, or *Languia*, a small city of Touraine, on the N. bank of the river Loire. Here is a fine castle, which was built by Peter de Brosse, minister of State, under Philip the Bald: it is of a Gothic style, but answerable in those

days to the immense riches which that minister had amassed. This city contains about 2000 inhabitants, and is famous for its excellent melons. About the distance of a league from thence stands the castle of St. Mars, near which is a brick-pillar, so hard as to be proof against cannon-balls: it is called the pile or pillar of St. Mars, and said to have been built by Julius Cæsar. Langeny lies four miles below Tours to the W.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, so called from its longish form. It lies in the Great Belt, S. E. of Funen, W. of Laland, and S. W. of Seeland. It is twenty-two miles long, and its greatest breadth not above eight; the soil is fruitful throughout, abounding in wheat, rye, and barley, of which great quantities are annually exported. It contains but one royal bailliwic, namely, Tranekia, to which belong Nore and Sonder-herred; and in each subdivision are seven parishes. Here is also a fort called Tranekiar, where is kept a strong garrison. Round this island are three smaller ones; the most considerable of which are Omme, Agger, and Echolm. The principal town in this island is Ruteping. Langeland lies in lat. 55 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 54 min. E.

LANGLEY KINGS, in contradistinction to Abbots-Langley, almost opposite to it, in Hertfordshire. The former was anciently a royal palace, where Edmunda of Langley, Duke of York, son to King Edward III. was born and buried, having had its name from it. Here was a cell of predicant friars, where King Richard II. was buried, but soon after removed to Westminster. Abbots-Langley was the birth-place of Nicholas Break-spear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. who was so haughty, that he made Frederic I. Emperor of the Romans, hold his stirrup when he mounted his horse: but it is an indelible blot on his name, when a proper pride would have been commendable, that he suffered his mother to be maintained by the alms of the church of Canterbury.

LANGLEYBURY, a pretty seat in Hertfordshire, belonging to Lord Raymond.

LANGPORT, or **LAMPOR**, a well frequented market-town of Somersetshire, on the river Parret, which is practicable for barges to Bristol: whence arises a good trade here. Great plenty of eels are taken out of holes in the banks when 'tis frosty weather; as our Philosophical Transactions inform us. It is governed by a portreeve and recorder, who keep a court of records, and have power of arrests. Lighters are continually employed to Bridgewater, in fetching coals, &c. and here is a stage for the Taunton waggon, which drops here such goods from London as are to be carried further by water. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on the 2d Monday in Lent, for fat cattle; June 29, for black cattle and lambs; September 24, for fat cattle and sucking colts; and November 11, for fat cattle, hogs, and sheep. Near this place General Fairfax beat up the quarters of the discontented Goring, and entirely defeated him. Langport lies 12 miles from Bridgewater, and 129 from London.

LANGRES, in Latin *Lingonum Civitas*, so called from the Lingones, the Roman Andomatunum: it is a very ancient city, and the capital of Bassigny, in the government of Champagne, in France. It stands on a high hill, near the source of the river Marne, and on the confines of Burgundy and Franche-comté. It has undergone several revolutions; and is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Lyons. Its prelate is temporal Lord of the city, and one of the ancient Dukes and Peers of the realm. The cathedral, formerly dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is now under the patronage of St. Mammez, since the relics of that Cappadocian martyr have been brought hither. The diocese of Langres reaches further than the generality and government of Champagne. It is bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Troyes and Challons sur Marne, on the S. by those of Aulun and Challons sur Laone, on the E. by the bishoprics of Besançon and Toul, and on the W. by those of Sens and Auxerre. It is about thirty leagues in length, and as many in breadth. The cities of Dijon, Tonnerre, &c. belong to this diocese, which contains in all 1800 rectories.

In the city of Langres are three parishes, a large feminary governed by the fathers of the oratory, a college of Jesuits, several convents of both sexes, and two hospitals.

Five or six rivers have their source in the adjacent country, which on that account is supposed to be the highest ground in all France.

This city is fortified, and it has a particular governor. It lies forty-two miles S. E. of Troyes, and twelve leagues S. of Joinville. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 5 deg. 28 min. E.

LANGSIDE, a place in Renfrewshire, and W. of Scotland, where are the vestiges of an old encampment on the top of the hills; and it is noted for the defeat of the army of Mary Queen of Scots by the Protestant nobility, under the Earl of Murray, Regent of the kingdom for her young son.

LANGUEDOC, a province or government of France, which includes Gevaudan, Vivarez, and Velai, otherwise called the Sevennes. It is bounded on the N. by Quercy and Rouergue, which are part of Guienne, and by Auvergne and Lyonnais on the E. the river Rhone parts it from Dauphiné, Provence, and the state of Avignon; on the S. it borders on the Mediterranean sea, and on the counties of Rouffillon and Foix; and on the W. the Garonne separates it from Gascony. It lies between lat. 42 and 45 deg. and 45 deg. N. and between long. 1 and 3 to 4 deg. 35 min. E. of London. Its extent from S. to N. is about forty-five leagues, and from W. to E. much about sixty.

This province has had several Lords, till after many revolutions it was absolutely united to the crown of France by King John in 1316.

It is reckoned one of the most pleasant and fruitful provinces in France; the air being very temperate and healthy, and the soil producing plenty of corn and excellent fruit: its principal commodities are wine, oil, honey, wax, saffron, silk, and salt.

Upper Languedoc affords good pasture for cattle: some mines of rich metals and minerals are found here, with quarries of marble and alabaster. Its rivers and sea-coasts afford a great variety of fish. Besides these, here are several springs of good medicinal virtues: but the Sevennes have not the same advantages, being mountainous, not so much cultivated, and less agreeable in many places. It however affords millet, chestnuts, and some other fruit.

The principal rivers of this province are the Rhone, Garonne, Tarne, Vistre, Vidourle, Erault, Salat, Berre, Agout, and Aude: the latter intermixes its waters with those of the Presquel, which is joined by a canal with the Lesser Lers that runs into the Garonne.

This is the famous canal of Languedoc, which Lewis XIV. had caused to be cut several years ago at an immense charge, in order to make a communication between the ocean and the Mediterranean. The execution of it was undertaken by M. Riquet, having been begun in 1666, and completed in 1680. For this purpose there are two very large basons, namely, at Narouse and St. Ferreol. The unevenness of the ground is remedied by means of sluices whereby water is continually supplied; fifteen of those sluices being towards the ocean, and forty-five towards the Mediterranean. The mountains which stood in their way were dug through, and on each side of the canal is a little bank four feet broad, for drawing the vessels forward. The difficulties arising from rivers and brooks have been surmounted by bridges and aqueducts, the canal running over or through these, whilst the rivers and brooks run underneath.

This canal has cost upwards of thirteen millions of livres, and the keeping of it in repair costs yearly a vast sum; and yet it does not answer the design for which it was chiefly intended, namely, to carry the French fleets from the Mediterranean to the ocean, without passing through the straits of Gibraltar, which they are still obliged to do; and even of no great use for inland trade, the great number of its sluices necessarily causing a considerable hinderance to the navigation of the canal.

The states of Languedoc are very considerable. By

edit it is ordered, that they meet every year in October, and do not sit above a month; besides, no tax shall be laid on the province, without the King's letters-patent, nor without the consent of the states. They consist of the clergy, the nobility, and the commons.

The clergy is composed of three Archbishops and twelve Bishops, who may send their vicars-general in their stead.

The nobility consists of the Count of Alais, the Viscount of Polignac, and of twenty-one Barons. They have a right of sending a proxy; but he must be a nobleman.

The third state is composed of the mayors, consuls, and deputies of the capital cities of each diocese.

Besides the general assemblies of the states, there are likewise particular assemblies of the states of Vivarez, Velai and Gevaudan.

The whole province of Languedoc may be subdivided into Upper and Lower, or East and West districts.

Upper Languedoc includes nine dioceses, Toulouse, Montauban, Alby, Castres, Lavoux, S. Papoul, Rieux, Mirepoix, and Cominges.

Lower Languedoc comprehends the following fourteen dioceses, namely, Alet, Carcassone, Narbonne, S. Pons, Beziers, Agde, Lodeve, Montpelier, Nîmes, Uzez, Alais, Mende, Viviers, and Pui. The capital of the whole province is Toulouse.

LANGWORTH, a parish of Derbyshire, the whole of which is in the hands of a very few farmers, and these all the inhabitants; but so fertile is the soil, that the rectory rises to a considerable living, being in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire: but it is observed of this church, as a singularity, though it be a mode very customary in the most remote parts in England to have it otherwise, that neither the creed, the commandments, nor the Lord's prayer, have been set up in it, unless it be very lately done.

LANHERN, or **TALCHARN**, a market-town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, on the river Towy, near to its influx into the sea: here was formerly a castle, now in ruins. It is still a pretty good town, with some small vessels belonging to it, and a middling trade by sea. Its weekly market is on Friday, and the town is 194 miles distant from London.

LANIDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, near the head of the Severn; by the joint consent of whose burghesses, and of those of Lanvilling, Mackyuleth, and Welchpool, the town of Montgomery sends one member to the British parliament. Its weekly market is on Saturday. The parish, which is noted for its mines of lead and copper, is in the diocese of Bangor. It lies eight miles from Newton, and 158 from London.

LANIMDOVERY, **LANDOVERY**, or *Lan ym ddffry*, as the Welch call it, from the confluence of the rivers near it; it is a market-town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, and stands near the river Towy, by Ptolemy called Tobius. This is a pretty fair bailliwic and town-corporate, having had once a good castle, but now demolished. Its principal magistrate is a bailiff, with twelve chief burghesses. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. The annual fairs held here are on July 31, Wednesday after October 10, November 26, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after Low Sunday in Easter, and Whitunday; for cattle, pigs, stockings, &c. The parish-church of St. Mary stands at a little distance upon a hill, not far from the E. end of which Roman bricks have been often dug up, and other marks of Roman antiquity found. Besides, there is a very remarkable Roman way which runs between the church and Lan Bran, the seat of the Gwyns. It is 182 miles distant from London.

LANION, a town of Treguier, one of the bishoprics of Lower Britany, in France. Here was formerly a considerable trade in butter; but now very much decayed, since the people of Paris fetch that article of provisions from Iigni, in Lower Normandy. Its principal traffic now consists in wine from Bourdeaux and Rochelle, which the merchants of St. Malo come and

buy here. The town belongs to the duchy of Pen-thievre. It lies three leagues distant from Trequier to the S. W. and towards Morlaix.

LAN NEWYDH, or the New Church, a parish of Caermarthenshire, near the town of Caermarthen, in South Wales, remarkable for a stone-pillar set up near the high-way, with these words upon it, *Sepulchrum Severini filii Severi*; as also for its being the residence of a great ancestor of the Cromwells, namely, William ap Morgan, one of the privy-council to King Henry VII. whose son Morgan Williams marrying the sister of Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, had by her Sir Richard Williams, who changed his surname to Cromwell, and was the father of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchbrook, the grandfather of Sir Oliver, and the great grandfather of the famous usurper Oliver Cromwell.

LANVILLING, or **LHAN VYLLYN**, an old corporation, and a town of considerable note in Montgomeryshire, in North Wales. It is pretty well-built, and is governed by two bailiffs, to whom King Charles II. granted the privilege of being justices within the corporation during their office, which lasts a year. Its weekly market on Thursday is a good one for cattle, corn, wool, and provisions; but it stands in a dirty flat. It is in the district with Montgomery, Lanidlos, Mackyuleth, and Welchpool, whose joint consent is required in sending one member to parliament. It is 156 miles from London.

LANZO, an inconsiderable town of Piedmont, in Italy, belonging to the King of Sardinia. It lies eighteen miles N. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

LAODICEA, one of the seven Asiatic churches mentioned in the Apocalypse, as also by St. Paul in his epistle to the Colossians. It was formerly one of the most considerable trading towns in Asia; and though entirely overturned by an earthquake, was able to restore itself to its pristine splendor. It stood in Lydia, on the frontiers next to Phrygia, and on the river Lycus, which falls into the Meander a little lower: but at present is nothing but a vast heap of ruins of considerable extent. Among these are three theatres of white marble still entire, and a stately circus; but the place is quite deserted, and inhabited only by wild beasts. It stood about 105 miles almost E. from Smyrna. Lat. 37 deg. 54 min. N. long. 29 deg. 30 min. E.

LAODICEA SELEUCIS, now *Latakia*, anciently *Laodicea ad Mare* and *Laodicea Libera*, in contradistinction to another town more inland, and on the river Orontes. This we are upon is in Syria Antiochene, in Asia. It is still in being, and a sea-port, but decayed; which is said to have begun to rebuild itself, and is one of the most flourishing places now upon that coast. It stands in lat. 35 deg. 28 min. N. long. 36 deg. 32 min. E.

LAON, in Latin *Laudunum* or *Lodunum*, anciently *Lugdunum*, the capital of Laonnois, in the Isle of France. It stands on an high hill: it is pretty strong from its natural situation, with some ancient fortifications. It is pretty well-built, the streets handsome, and the air healthy. Several French Kings have resided here, and justice is still administered in their palace. The inhabitants are exempted from the taille. Here is the see of a Bishop, a suffragan to Rheims, and he is the second Duke and peer in France. His annual revenue, since the addition of that of the abbot of St. Martin, is about 35,000 livres. He carries the sacred phial at the King's coronation. In his diocese are many abbeys, and 416 parishes.

Within the city are four collegiate churches, including the cathedral, in which are five dignitaries, eighty-four prebends, and fifty chapels belonging to it. Here are several abbeys and convents. The town is defended by a castle on the top of a hill. Within its walls is a Benedictine monastery, and at the bottom of the hill an abbey of nuns.

This city is the seat of a bailiwick and presidial court, as also of a particular court for the duchy, from which appeals are carried immediately before the parliament of

Paris: besides, there is a royal provostship, the jurisdiction of which extends over the whole city and district. The neighbouring country produces excellent wine. The city lies twenty-seven miles N. W. of Rheims, and twenty-two leagues N. E. from Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. long. 3 deg. 52 min. E.

LAONNOIS, a province in the Isle of France, called in Latin *Ager Laudunensis*. It is bounded on the N. by Thierache, on the E. by Champagne, and on the S. and W. by Soissonnois. Its capital is Laon above-mentioned.

LAOS, or **LAO**, a kingdom of the Further India, in that of Annam, in Asia, inhabited by the Langians. This is a rich and fruitful country. It is bounded on the E. by Tonquin and Cochinchina, on the W. by Brama, on the S. by Cambodia and Siam, having the lake Chamay on the N. though its northern boundary is what Geographers are not agreed on, nor indeed its extent, which some make from lat. 15 to 25 deg. N. though it does not reach above 22 deg. 30 min. This uncertainty arises from its being an inland country, not much frequented by Europeans.

The inhabitants are all Pagans, very tractable and good natured. They are well-shaped and robust, being of an olive colour. They are miserably addicted to forcery; inasmuch that some of them are so intemperate, that for a certain reward they will go into the woods to hunt for their fellow-creatures in order to pluck out the gall-bladder, with which, after some drops of it have been squeezed into wine, the mandarines besmear the head of an elephant, and this they fancy renders both themselves and the beast more courageous.

Their sovereign is absolute and independent, disposing of all honours and employments: and he has the property of all estates. He appears in public but twice a year, and that only for three days, when the people divert him with their gambols and combats. The court is then in its greatest splendor; when he goes in procession to make a present to some idol temple. He has several petty tributary Kings under him, who come to his court in order to pay him homage, and make magnificent presents.

He has a very considerable revenue from benjamin, which abounds in this country, and is the best in all the East Indies; so that the exportation of it is severely prohibited.

This country produces also lack, and more ivory than any other country, on account of the vast numbers of elephants here; and they have great herds of beeves and buffaloes. The gardens bear fruit, the fields abound with rice, as their rivers do with all sorts of fish. They have store of honey, wax, and cotton, and a great trade in amber and musk. They have mines of iron, lead and tin; and in the rivers they find silver and gold dust.

The great officers are seven Viceroy, who govern its seven provinces. There is a militia of foot and horse in every province.

As the people are brought up to labour, and have not much trade with foreigners, and as the King is absolute, they have few laws; but there is a subordination or vassalage of every family to one who is the head, except the Talapoints, who are exempt from it.

Their Talapoints or priests are generally a pack of lazy drones, and insolent to the last degree. Their colleges are so many sinks for the most vicious livers, and sanctuaries for idle vagabonds. The capital of Laos is Lanchang.

LAOTUNG, a large province of China. See **LEAOTUNG**.

LA PAZ, a place in South America. See **PAZ**.

LAPLAND, the northern part of Sweden. It is subdivided into Danish, Swedish, and Muscovite Lapland.

We shall here treat only of Swedish Lapland. After observing in general, that all the country which lies above the Bothnic gulph along the coast of the North sea, oven to the White or Frozen sea, is called Lapland, in Latin *Lappia* or *Laponia*.

Swedish

Swedish Lapland is the most considerable of the three; and the only one which is tolerably peopled, considering the extreme coldness of the climate. It is bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland, on the E. by Muscovite Lapland, and on the S. E. and S. by Bothnia, Angermannia, and Jemterland; and on the W. it is separated from Norway by a ridge of mountains. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is about 360 miles; and in breadth it extends from lat. 65 deg. 30 min. to 69 deg. N. but neither its length nor breadth are equal every where, it being nearly in the form of a horse-shoe.

It is divided into six provinces or districts; which are Angermanland-lapmark, Uma-lapmark, Pitha-lapmark, Lula-lapmark, Torno-lapmark, and Kimi-lapmark; each province borrowing its name from the principal river which waters it.

These provinces are again subdivided into smaller districts, called biars; each of which contain a certain number of families, called rekar by the Swedes: every rekar is allowed a considerable tract of land, with forests, lakes, and brooks, for the maintenance of their family and cattle. These lands, some of which are above twenty miles in extent, are not inclosed, neither with walls, pales, nor ditches: and in every biar there are commonly as many rekars as there are persons who live upon their means.

In the biar of Aofalho, the only one in Angermanland-lapmark, there are fifty-three rekars; and in the others more or less, according to their extent.

The ancients, to whom the name of Lappia was unknown, called the inhabitants of this country Scythians. They at first inhabited Finland, from which they were driven more northwards, and hence called Lapps; but the inhabitants themselves looking upon that as a name of reproach, call themselves *Sabmieladi*. They are generally not above four feet and a half high, and some even under. Most of the men are homely, and stoop, having hollow and bleared eyes, a short and flat nose, and broad face: but they are swift, nimble, and so strong, that a Norwegian is not able to bend their bows above one half. The women have a complexion mixed with a natural red and white, which is not disagreeable. They are superstitious, cowardly, and timorous, also haughty and passionate, the women especially; and are so excessively indolent, that they neither go a hunting nor fishing, till their provisions are quite spent.

Lapland is so near the pole, that the sun does not set in summer, nor rise in winter; at which latter season the cold is so intense, that none but the natives can bear it. The more rapid rivers are then frozen up, and the ice two or three, and sometimes four or five feet thick. In summer the weather is quite sultry, but qualified by sea-vapours, and by the snow continuing all summer on the mountain-tops, &c. but autumn and spring are unknown in this country. The sky is generally serene, and the air healthy, as being agitated by very boisterous winds which blow here almost continually.

The soil is indifferently good, but so full of stones and rocks, that corn will hardly grow in it, and in many places so moist and soft as to sink under one's foot: so that hardly any spot of ground could be conveniently tilled.

This country is full of rocks and mountains; those especially called the Dolfrine hills, which separate Lapland from Norway, are of a frightful height, and the blustering winds that blow there prevent all trees from taking root. At the foot of these mountains are large marshes and vast forests, where the trees are at a pretty great distance from each other. At the bottom of the hills are charming valleys, watered with an infinity of springs and brooks.

Here is a prodigious number of wild beasts, as stags, bears, wolves, foxes of various colours, martens, hares, glittens, beavers, otters, elk, and rein-deer: the latter is less than a stag.

Besides the common birds, they have fowls peculiar to this country, as the kniper, a sort of snipe, and the loom, never seen but in the water or flying.

In this country are mines of silver; but they want wood for working them, as also mines of copper, iron, &c.

Here is no free-stone, but plenty of crystal, and some other gems; also pearls, but not comparable to the oriental.

Most of their rivers rise out of the mountains of Norway, and fall into the Bothnic gulph. The Torna receives twenty-nine rivers, one of which is a Swedish mile broad: and when the snow melts they overflow their banks, and all of them have frightful cataracts. Here are also several lakes, which as well as the rivers abound with fish.

The Laplanders on the mountains live on the flesh and milk of their rein-deer; they also buy cows and sheep from Norway, which they kill against winter, drying their meat in the cold; and they have plenty of cheefe. Such as dwell in the woods and low grounds feed on venison and fish. They have no bread nor salt, their drink is water; and they also drink the broth of fish and flesh boiled together.

Their cloaths are made of a coarse wool, their dress in summer being close, and reaching to the mid-leg; their shoes are of the skin of rein-deer, with the hair outward, sowed at bottom contrary-ways, and night-caps made of the skin of the loom, with the feathers on. In winter they are clad in rein-deer skins. The women's apparel differs not much from that of the men. Their thread is made of the nerves or sinews of rein-deer.

Their huts are made of pieces of timber joined together, being covered with turf, or the branches and bark of pine-trees. Some of these are built upon trees, to prevent their being overwhelmed with snow, or devoured by wild beasts: but they have no towns in Lapland.

The flesh of the bear they account the greatest rarity imaginable; and when the men have caught one and return home, they are welcomed by the women, who spit chewed elder bark in their faces, and they are afterwards feasted for three days. The Laplanders are very expert marksmen.

They skait very swiftly over the snow, as others do over ice; and they also go in sledges drawn by rein-deer with great celerity. The men dress all the meat, and the women are employed in making cloaths, shoes, &c.

Though Gustavus Adolphus and Queen Christina founded schools and churches among them, appointing salaries for that purpose; yet it is not surprising that their notions of Christianity should be confused, and considerable remains of Paganism should still be among them.

They have lucky and unlucky days; and on the latter they never go a hunting, and undertake no manner of business upon them. If they meet in the morning with such a bird or beast as they think a bad omen, they return to their huts, and do not stir abroad all that day.

The tribute paid by the Laplanders is in a certain quantity of coin, rein-deer, and in skins either dressed for certain uses, or raw, and in proportion to the extent of land which each possesses; a partition having been made among them by King Charles IX.

They who live near the mountains which part Norway from Sweden trade with the inhabitants of those countries: they who are at a greater distance from those mountains, trade only with the Swedes: and they who dwell towards the N. and E. trade with the Muscovites and Finlanders. The commodities which they receive from those nations are rixdollars, woollen stuffs, copper, tin, flour, salt, needles, knives, spirituous liquors, and especially tobacco; of the two last articles they are extremely fond: they give in return for these rein-deer and fish. They also trade in fine ermines, the skins of several wild beasts, dried pikes, and rein-deer cheefe.

They have no physicians among them; and as they are subject but to few diseases, most of them live to a pretty old age, and some of them to above an hundred.

LA

LA PLATA. See **PLATA** in South America.
LAPMARKS, six subdivisions in Lapland, for which see **LAPLAND** above, and denominated from the same number of rivers that run through them.

LAR, the capital of the province of **Larestan**, included in that of **Faristan**, in **Persia**. It is situated on a rock, without any walls, but a forry ditch, beyond which are several houses pretty well-built, of which one is that belonging to the Dutch East India company; and these form a kind of suburbs.

There is nothing worth seeing at Lar but the Khan's house, the market-place, the bazars, and the castle or fort; but hardly the walls of the latter are left standing, and it is without any cannon: though, with regard to these latter particulars of the fort, the accounts of different travellers do not exactly clash.

Here they make good gun-powder: but their drink is very bad, having only cistern-water; so that it is necessary to quench a red-hot iron in it, and afterwards strain it through a cloth, on account of the worms which breed in it; for it is said, that these being swallowed down, slide between the flesh and the skin.

This place contains about 4000 houses: here the Jews, who are very numerous, and live at the foot of the hill on which the castle stands, carry on a silk manufacture, and the inhabitants make the best musket-barrels. It lies forty-eight miles from the coast of the Persian gulph towards the S. and about 131 from **Chiras** in the same direction.

LARACHE, supposed to be Ptolemy's *Lixos* and Pliny's *Lixa*, the natives call it *El-Arrair-beni-Aros*, or corruptly *El-barrais*: a town of **Afgar**, a province of **Africa**. It lies on the Atlantic coast, at the mouth of a river of its name, having that on one side, and the ocean on the other.

The entrance into it is guarded by a castle, and the town itself surrounded with good walls, about which are spacious meadows and fish-ponds. And at some distance further are woods swarming with lions and wild beasts. Most of the inhabitants are employed either in gathering or spinning of cotton, which grows about the country in great quantities, or in making of charcoal. The town hath a pretty convenient harbour for small vessels, is adorned with sumptuous buildings, and has three strong castles, and other fortifications built by the Spaniards, who were once in possession of it; but were driven out of it about the close of the last century, when the Moors took it and **Marmora**, and begun the siege of **Ceuta**, which continues to this day. It hath been looked upon as one of the principal fortresses of this kingdom, and as such been often attempted by the Portuguese and Spaniards: and in 1610 it was delivered up to the Marquis of **St. Germain**, the General of the latter, who held it till forced to quit it, as has been said. It stands about twelve leagues S. W. of **Arzila**, and thirty-three N. W. from **Fez**. Lat. 35 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E.

LAREDO, a town of **Biscay** Proper, in **Spain**. It is well-walled, has four gates, and about 300 houses in one parish, together with two monasteries. Here is also a commodious harbour on the Bay of **Biscay**. It lies twenty-seven miles W. of **Bilboa**. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51 min. W.

LARESTAN, a district in the province of **Faristan** and **Persia**, in **Asia**. The country is above an hundred pharangs over, and was for some time a kingdom, in the possession of the **Gaures**: but it fell afterwards by conquest to the crown of **Persia**; and, besides its first name, it is also called the province of **Ghermes**. It is governed by a **Khan**, who resides in its capital, namely, the **Lar** above-mentioned. His house is a fine structure, with a pretty entrance from the market-place into it.

LARIBANDAR, the port-town of **Tatta**, in the province of the latter name and **Indostan**, in **Asia**. It lies at the mouth of the **Indus**; but accounts vary in this respect. This is said to be the best harbour in the **Indies**, and quite free from the worms which are elsewhere so destructive to shipping. It contains about an hundred houses, built of crooked sticks and mud; but has a large stone-fort, with four or five great guns, to

secure the merchandise brought to it from the robbers in the neighbourhood. These are the **Ballowchies** and **Macrans**, who are the revolted subjects of **Persia**, and the **Jams** subjects of the **Mogul**: but being secured from any attack by the marshes in which they live, and the rapid tides of the **Indus**, commit depredations on the caravans or cargoes which pass between this and **Tatta**, though guarded by an hundred or two horse sent with them by the **Nabob**; but these often share the booty with the thieves, conniving at their villainy, but under pretence of their not being able to encounter them.

LARICAXAS, a province in the diocese of **La Pas**, in **Peru**, South America. It is adjacent to the territories of **La Pas** jurisdiction, and to the N. of that city, extending 118 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 from N. to S. The temperature of its air is different in different parts; and some of its productions the same with those of **Carabaya**, by which it is terminated to the northward. This whole province abounds with gold mines, the metal of which is of so fine a quality, that its standard is twenty-three carats and three grains. In this province is the famous **Mount Sunchuli**, in which was discovered a gold mine remarkably rich, and of the above-mentioned standard; but when most flourishing, it was unfortunately overflowed; and notwithstanding prodigious sums expended in endeavouring to drain it, all was entirely lost and thrown away.

LARINA, a small, unhealthy, and ill-peopled town of the **Molise**, a county in the kingdom of **Naples**, in Lower **Italy**. It stands on the confines of the **Capitanate**, is the see of a **Bishop**, suffragan to **Benevento**: lies about twelve miles N. E. of **Molise**, and fifty-five in the same direction from the city of **Naples**. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 15 deg. 51 min. E.

LARISSA, an ancient and once famous city of **Turkey**, in **Europe**. It is the capital of **Thessaly** or **Janna**, on the river **Peneus**. It stands agreeably on a rising-ground, having a large plain to the S. and **Mount Olympus** to the N. Here is a beautiful stone-bridge of nine arches over the river. Though it has very much declined from its ancient grandeur, yet it is a rich trading place, and is still one of the most powerful in **Greece**. Here in 1669, and especially during the siege of **Candia**, the Turkish emperor held his court in a palace, which he has in the upper part of the town. The principal branch of its trade, besides corn, is in **Russia** leather. Though an **Archiepiscopal** see, the **Christians** have but one church here. In **Larissa** are above 200 Jewish families, most of them very rich bankers. This was the birth-place of the celebrated **Achilles**, Homer's angry hero. It was taken by the **Turks** in the fifteenth century. It lies fifty-four miles S. of **Salonichi**, and seventy-five N. of **Athens**. Lat. 38 deg. 51 min. N. long. 23 deg. 36 min. E.

Of the same name was another town in this country, and distinguished by **Cremaffa** and **Pelafgia**, which stood on the sea shore. Also near **Mount Ossa** was a fortress called **Larissa**. Likewise another mentioned by **Stephanus** in **Thessaly**, near the confines of **Macedonia**.

LARNEZA, a commodious sea-port on the S. coast of the island of **Cyprus**, in **Asia**. The houses here are low and mean, notwithstanding the great concourse to it from other parts of the island: so that the **French** and **Venetians** have a **Consul** residing here. Three parts of the inhabitants are **Greeks**, **Europeans**, and **Christians**; and the rest are **Turks**: so that the **Italian**, **modern Greek**, and **Turkish** languages, are generally spoken. In a neighbouring village there are a good many **English**, **Dutch**, and other merchants, and only a few poor houses, except those they live in: here is also a convent of **Capuchins**, which serves those of the **Romish** religion for a chapel. The principal commodities here are cotton, and cotton-yarn; with coarse wool for quilts and mattresses. It lies about a day's journey by land S. W. of **Famagusta**. Lat. 34 deg. 56 min. N. long. 33 deg. 54 min. E.

LARTA, rather **ARTA**, which see. It is a large well-built town of **Epirus**, in **European Turkey**; with a harbour on a bay of the same name, at the entrance into

into the gulph of **Venice**. It belongs to the republic of the latter name. It lies thirty-five miles S. of the **Isle of Corfu**. Lat. 39 deg. 27 min. N. long. 21 deg. 31 min. E.

LASA, or **LASSA**, by the **Tartars** called *Barantola*, in the kingdom of **Tibet**, and S. of **Tartary**, in **Asia**. It is rather a spacious temple than a city; defenceless, as all the other places in this country. Lat. 29 deg. 18 min. N. long. 92 deg. 12 min. E.

LASSAU, formerly a considerable town of **Upper Pomerania**, in **Germany**. It lies on the river **Pene**, is still populous; but the fortifications have been long since demolished. It gives name to a lake formed by the eastern branch of the **Oder**, between **Wolgust** and **Ufedom**.

LASSINGTON, a place near the city of **Gloucester**, in the county of the latter name; where are the stones called *astroites* or *star-stones*, being pointed like a star, of the breadth of a silver penny, flat, of a greyish colour, and naturally engraved as it were: when put into vinegar they have the peculiar quality of being put into motion.

LATACUNGA, *Affiento*, a subordinate jurisdiction of **Quito**, in **South America**, and to the southward of that of **Quito**. *Affiento* implies a place less than a town, but larger than a village. It stands in a wide plain, having on the E. the eastern **Cordillera** of the **Andes**, whence projects a very high mountain; and at a small distance from its foot lies **Latacunga**, in lat. 55° 14' and 50". On its W. side is a river, which though sometimes fordable, must, upon any increase of the waters, be passed over the bridge. This *Affiento* is large and regular, the streets broad and straight, the houses of stone, arched and well contrived, but without any stories, on account of earthquakes: which precaution the inhabitants were taught by a dreadful destruction of all their buildings, June 20, 1698, which was general all over the province of **Quito**. For out of 600 stone-houses, only part of one of the **Jesuits** church were left standing, but greatly damaged; so that they were obliged to pull them down. But the greatest misfortune was, that most of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins.

The stones here are a kind of **pumice**, ejected from volcanoes; inexhaustible quarries of which are in the neighbourhood.

This jurisdiction contains seventeen principal villages. The air of this *Affiento* is the colder, as being only six leagues from **Mount Cotopaxi**, covered with ice and snow. In 1533, when **Sebastian** and **Belalezar** entered this province, in order to conquer it, there was an eruption of this mountain, which concurring with an invasion of their country, predicted by their priests, the **Caciques** submitted directly to the **King of Spain**. In 1743 was a second eruption.

The temperature of air is very different in different villages of this jurisdiction; being hot in those in the valleys, temperate in the plains, while the air in such as confine on the mountains is cold, and sometimes excessively so. The villages are generally larger, and more populous than those of other jurisdictions in the same province. The inhabitants are **Indians**, **Mestizos**, and a few **Spaniards**.

Besides the parochial church served by two priests, here are convents of **Franciscans**, **Augustines**, **Dominicans**, **Fathers of Mercy**, and a college of **Jesuits**. The churches of these religious are well-built, decently ornamented, and very neat. The inhabitants are computed to be about 10 or 12,000, chiefly **Spaniards** and **Mestizos**; among the former are several families of eminent rank, easy circumstances, and equal virtues. The **Indians** live in a separate quarter, adjacent to the country.

Here all kinds of handicrafts are carried on, with a considerable number of manufactories of cloth, bays, and **tucuyos**. Great quantities of pork are salted here for exportation to **Quito**, &c. being highly valued for its peculiar flavour, which it always retains.

All the neighbouring country is sown with clover, and interspersed with plantations of willows.

The **Indians** of **Pugili** and **Saquifili**, two of the

seventeen villages, are noted for making earthen ware: the clay is of a lively red colour, very fine, emitting a kind of fragrancancy; and the workmanship is very neat and ingenious.

LATHAM, or **LATHAM-HOUSE**, a seat with a very large estate and fine park, belonging to the **Stanley**-family, once **Earls of Derby**. It lies not far from **Ormskirk** in **Lancashire**; and is noted for the gallant defence which the **Lady Charlotte**, then **Countess of Derby**, made here in the civil wars; who held it to the last extremity against the parliament's forces, till she was relieved by **Prince Rupert**. It was however ruined in a second siege; and coming afterwards into the possession of **Sir Thomas Bootle**, the late **Serjeant at law**, he began to build a magnificent house on its site.

LATHERON, a parish of **Caithness**, and presbytery of the same name, in the North of **Scotland**. It is eighteen miles long and six broad, with 3200 examinable persons. Here is one of the **Society's** charity-schools, which contains twenty-eight boys and three girls.

LATHMOS, a mountain near **Miletus**, a city of **Caria**, in **Asia Minor**, celebrated by the ancient poets for the visits which **Luna** made to her favourite **Endymion**.

LAVAGNA, LAVANIA, or **LABONIA**, a little town on the coast of **Genoa**, in **Upper Italy**, and belonging to that republic: it lies on the river of the same name, was formerly a considerable place, and had Counts of its own, of the name of **Fielqui**; but since dwindled into a small borough. It lies between **Sestri di Levante** on the E. and **Chiavari** on the W.

LAVAL, or **LAVAL GUYON**, in Latin *Lavallium* or *Vallis Guidonis*, a town of **Maine** and **Perche**, in **France**, on the river **Maienne**. It gives title of a peer-count. It is very well peopled, and famous for its manufacture of linen-cloth. Here are two collegiate churches, one of which is also parochial, with two more parochial ones, and the like number of priories; likewise a fine **Franciscan** convent, the church of which is very beautiful, and adorned with marble, besides several other monasteries of both sexes, and two hospitals. Within the city are two castles, which are separated only by a single wall. The place is walled round, and has towers. Here is a bridge built, with houses on both sides. It is the seat of a chamber of accounts for the lands belonging to the county, a royal court of judicature, an election, and a salt-granary. It is reckoned the capital of Lower **Maine**, four leagues below the city of **Maine**, twelve from **Le Mans** to the W. and about the same number from **Rennes** to the E.

LAVANTMUND, or **LAVEMUND**, a town of Lower **Carinthia**, and circle of **Austria**, in **Germany**, at the mouth of the river **Lavant**, as its name signifies, and where it falls into the **Drave**. It is a handsome little city, with the see of a **Bishop**, suffragan to **Salzburg**. It is adorned with a castle, and lies in a pleasant valley, called **Lavanthal**: ten miles E. from the confines of **Stiria**, thirteen S. E. from **St. Andrew's**, and thirty-eight from **Clagenfurt**. Lat. 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

LA VAUR, in Latin *Vaurum* or *Castrum Vauri*, a town of **Toulousain**, and government of **Languedoc**, in **France**. It stands on the banks of the river **Agout**, and on the very confines of **Albigeois**. Here is a priory, the see of a **Bishop**, containing in his diocese only eighty-eight parishes and one abbey, namely, **Sorost**. It lies five leagues from **Toulouse** to the E.

LAUBACH, the capital of the duchy of **Carniola**, and circle of **Austria**, in **Germany**, in the center nearly between the upper and lower parts. It stands on a small river of the same name, which falls into the **Save** ten miles below it. Though the air here is not reckoned healthy, it is a populous well-built city, which the Emperor **Frederick III.** made the see of a **Bishop**, who was formerly a suffragan to **Aquileia**, but now dependent on the **Pope**. Here is a cathedral and large castle, but the latter is commanded by a hill; the town is not strong, especially towards the river. It however held out a siege in 1440, till the above-mentioned Emperor came to its relief. The house of **Austria** have the nomination of

the prelates and chapter, which only consists of six canons; but of these the Bishop nominates one. Here is a fine house for the meeting of the states of the duchy; and the Prince de Averborg has also a palace in it. Here are several convents of both sexes, with a college of Jesuits. The river which the town stands on is noted for breeding the largest cray-fish in Europe. It lies twenty miles E. of Bishopslack, thirty S. of the Drave, and sixty-eight S. W. of Gratz. Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 14 deg. 57 min. E.

LAUBAN, a town of Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the river Queis, and confines of Silesia, four leagues E. of Glatz; and though but a little place, is well-fortified, and has a great linen manufacture.

LAUDA, a town in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies twenty-two miles S. W. of the city of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 39 min. E.

LAUDER, a royal burgh in Lauderdale, and shire of Mers, or Berwickshire, in the S. of Scotland. It is pleasantly situated on a river of the same name that runs through it, over which is a bridge, noted as upon it certain minions of King James III. were hanged, the nobility under the conduct of the Earl of Angus having forcibly taken them out of his court. This is the capital of its dale, the seat of a commissary, and is one of the burghs in the district with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick, which send a member alternately to the British parliament. In its neighbourhood is a stately seat, but not large, belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, called Landerforth. From the long valley of this name on both sides of the river, the family of Maitland had the title first of Earls, then of Dukes, and now again of Earls. The town of Lauder was one of the first burghs of Scotland that petitioned the union of both kingdoms, in the year 1707. It lies about twenty-six miles S. E. of Edinburgh.

LAVELIA, a pretty large town upon the banks of a river, and N. side of Panama-bay, in Terra Firma, in South America. It lies six or seven leagues from the sea.

LAVELLO, in Latin *Labellum*, a small Episcopal city of the basilicate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It belongs to the Prince of Minervino, and its prelate is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Bari. It is a handsome place, and better peopled than most in those remote parts. In it are some remarkable pieces of antiquity, monuments of its former magnificence. It confines on the Capitanate, about three miles from the river Ofanto, between Melfi to the W. and Minervino to the E. about sixteen miles N. from Aceranza.

LAVENHAM, or **LANEHAM** (which latter see) a market-town of Suffolk.

LAUFFEN, a small but pleasant town of the archbishopric of Salzburg, in Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Salza. It carries on a good trade between Salzburg and Titmoning, about fifteen miles N. W. of the former. Here the Emperor Frederick I. held a general diet in 1147.

LAUFFEN, a town of Wirtemberg and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the river Neckar, about twelve miles S. of Hailbron. It belongs to the Duke of Wirtemberg. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 21 min. E.

LAUFFEN, a town in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, and its N. E. frontier. It lies a league below Schaffhausen, and is the capital of an ancient bailliwick. Here is a castle; but chiefly noted for a surprising cataract in the Rhine, between forty and fifty cubits high, with a noise heard four leagues off. Near it is a very considerable forge, where a prodigious quantity of iron is made day and night, being vended all over Switzerland. A mole, above 100 paces long, has been raised to convey the water for moving its huge hammers. Upon the top of a rock is a castle, where a bailiff from Zurich resides, whose jurisdiction extends to the bridge of Schaffhausen, on this side the Rhine: opposite to the cataract is a custom-house, where goods put on shore at Schaffhausen, and brought by land-carriage, are taken in by fresh boats.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the forest-towns in the circle

of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the Rhine, and is subject to the house of Austria: twenty-eight miles S. of Friburg. Lat. 47 deg. 38 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

LAUGHLIN, *Old*, in the county of Catherlagh, and province of Leinster, in Ireland: it was once considerable, and a Bishop's see; it is since united to Fernes. It lies seven miles from Catherlagh.

LAUGHLIN-BRIDGE, about two miles from the former, on the river Barrow; where, in 1641, many Protestants were massacred and thrown into the river. Here was formerly a commendery of the Knights Templars, still of some use to guard that considerable pass.

LAUGHTON, a village near Rock-abbey, in Yorkshire, famous for the justness and delicacy of the tower and spire of its church. It stands upon a very high hill. The height of the steeple to the weather-cock is 195 feet; 'tis conspicuous from many places, from 40, 50, and even 60 miles off. It has a peculiar beauty, when viewed in a diagonal line; the pinnacles at the corners of the towers being joined by arches to the spire, and above these are others, which, though they intercross the outlines, give a beautiful diminution. The Duke of Leeds cut a vista through the woods of his park at Kiveton, though three miles off, in order to take in the prospect of this steeple.

LAVINGTON, anciently **STEPUL-LAVINGTON**, now **CHEPING** or **MARKET LAVINGTON**, on account of its corn-market; also East-Lavington, in contradistinction from West-Lavington, or Bishop-Lavington; where is a delightful seat, with a fine park, gardens, grotto, &c. belonging to the Earl of Abingdon, who is Lord of the manor.

This is a town in Wiltshire, with markets on Monday and Wednesday, the latter a great one for corn, and appears to have been a market for 300 years. Here are almshouses and a free-school, founded and liberally endowed by the Dantveys and Danvers, proprietors of both the manors for several generations; though before that time part of the estate of Henry Duke of Lancaster, in the reign of King Henry III. and afterwards of the Beauchamps of St. Amand. In the charity-school thirty-six boys are instructed, who have books found them; and the girls are taught knitting and needlework. It lies four miles from Devizes, eight from Westbury, and eighty-seven from London.

LAVIS, a large town in the bishopric of Trent, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It stands about a league N. of Trent-city, and just by a torrent of the same name (or Nevis) which descends with such violence from the mountains, that in order to prevent its inundations over the adjacent grounds, the inhabitants have raised a bulwark. Upon the melting of the snow, this torrent becomes a large river, which runs into the Adige, where the latter separates this bishopric from the Tirol. The bridge here is of a very singular structure, it being all built and covered with fir-wood; and though seventy paces in length, supported neither by pillars nor arches; is suspended only by a very ingenious invention (which my author does not say) and the help of some butresses at each extremity. The vines in this neighbourhood are planted at the foot of elms, and many tied up to willow branches.

LAULE, a town of Algarve, in Portugal. It is walled, and contains about 800 inhabitants.

LAUNCESTON. See **LANCESTON**.

LAVORO, *Terra de*, the country of Lavoro, which is the most considerable province in the whole kingdom of Naples and Lower Italy; not only as its capital gives name to the whole country, but as it is the richest and best inhabited, having the greatest number of cities and Episcopal sees. In Latin it is called *Terra Laboris*, and includes a part of the ancient Campania Felix, so called, especially from its fertility. It is also called *Latinum Novum*, and extends its shore along the Mediterranean sea, reckoning all its creeks and windings, to about 120 miles, and 33 in breadth, where it is broadest. But its greatest length in a direct line from the Ecclesiastical state to the Hither Principate, is not above 74 miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Nigher and

Further Abruzzo; on the E. by the county of Molise and Further principality; on the S. by the Hither principality and the gulph of Naples; and to the W. by the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan sea, and the Campania di Roma.

Its principal rivers are the Carigliano, anciently Liris; the Saone or Lovigliano; the Voltorno, which receives the Calvi, Sabato, and some others into its course; the Clanio or Patria; and the Sarno or Scafati. The most considerable lakes are, Mare Monto or Dead Sea, which is rather a gulph than a lake; the Averno or Lago di Tripergole; and Lago di Collucia, anciently Acherusius. Its hot waters abound so much, that it would be endless to enumerate them. Its most remarkable mountains are the Vesuvius, Paufilippe, Monte Cistello, Afrugno, Monte Christo, and Monte Dragone.

Here are three considerable archbishoprics, with a great number of bishoprics; besides other towns of less account. These are divided into maritime and inland.

The maritime cities are, Naples the capital, Puzeoli or Puteoli, Castell a Mare di Voltorno, Vico Sorrento, Massa di Sorrento, and Gueta; besides towns of less note, as Sperlonga or Spelunca, Mola, Patria, Cuma, Castell di Bai, Morgolina, Torre del Greco, and Torre de l'Annunciata.

Inland cities of note are, Capua Nova, Mola, Averfa, Sessa, Fondi, Acerra, Trajetta, Alifi, Aquino, Monte Cassino, Sora, Tiano, Cajazzo, Calvi, Teleso, Venatro, Carinola, Caserta, and Larino.

Towns of note, though less considerable, are, Itri, Castro Novo, Arce, South Germano at the foot of Mount Cassino, Gallucio, Oliveto, or S. Maria di Oliveto or Olivetina, Torre Francolisi, Capuavetre, now Santa Maria della Gracia: this is the famous Capua, two miles from the New, Marcigliano, Poggio Reale, Matalone, Morone, Durazzano, and Somma, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius.

LAUSANNE, the capital of the Roman or French country called Pais de Vaux, and indeed the second city of the whole canton of Berne; it was anciently called *Lausanna* and *Lausunum*, a long mile above the lake of Geneva, to the N. of it. The town throughout consists of steep ascents and descents, its hills being opposite to one another. It has its name from being situated betwixt the brooks Laus and Anna: it was formerly a free Imperial city, till its Bishop taking part with the Duke of Savoy, when the canton of Berne made war against him in 1536, these expelled him: upon which he retired to Freyburg in the Brisgaw, where his successors have remained ever since the reformation: and it is said, that every new Bishop is obliged to come incognito to the cathedral of this city to celebrate low mass, which he mutters to himself.

A Bailiff is sent hither from Berne every three years; but his jurisdiction extends only over the four parishes of Le Vaux, between this city and Vevay: yet his annual income is very considerable. This city is governed by two councils, namely, the Little and the Great: their head is called Burgomaster.

The council which was held at Basil, and first of all at Constance, was removed hither in 1449, and had five sessions here; in one of which Pope Felix V. resigned his papal dignity to Nicholas: and this put an end to the schism of Anti-popes.

That part on the N. hill called the city, and the most ancient of all the rest, has steep high rocks at the E. end; at the foot of which runs one of the two brooks above-mentioned: and the ascent from the bottom to the top is on one side by steps cut out of the rock, and on the other by wooden stairs covered over. In the highest part are three remarkable structures, the castle, academy or college, and the great church. The castle, formerly the Bishop's palace, and now the residence of the Bailiff, is an ancient square building, with thick walls, encompassed with deep and dry ditches: and a part of it serves for a prison.

In the college, which is a handsome structure of freestone, and founded in 1537, the republic of Berne keeps six professors, and as many regents, for the instruction of young divines. It was in this college that the famous Theodore Beza translated the Psalms into French verse. Since the year 1711 a professorship of

laws was established here, of which the learned Barbey-rack was the first.

The great church, anciently the cathedral of St. Mary, stands on a pretty high hill, at the extremity, and in the oldest part of the city. It is handsome and large. Within are 272 stately columns, some of which are of one piece. It has a fine choir, and upon one side of the benches is a basso relievo, representing the history of the Maccabees in the caldron, the Devil blowing the fire under it with bellows, and a Bishop standing behind, who encourages him to blow with all his might. On the S. side is a fine large window, in the shape of a rose, of various colours in painted glass: the wall where it stands having been cleft a foot wide from the top to the bottom by an earthquake, was about ten years afterwards quite closed up by another shock. This cathedral, founded in the eleventh century, was not finished in less than 200 years. The choir is separated from the nef by a fine gallery, supported by eleven pillars of black marble in a row; and close by are two great tables of the same, where the sacrament is administered. To this church are three gates: one of the largest has a fine portico, with very high columns all of one piece, with the statues of the twelve apostles, and of the Virgin in the middle. The other has also a magnificent portico, with small figures in relievo, besides some statues. At each end is a tower with spires, the largest of which, where is the steeple, was destroyed by lightning. In this city were formerly eight churches, together with two convents: but most of them have been demolished since the reformation; only the Cordeliers, or St. Francis's church, which is a large handsome fabric, is still preserved for the use of the lower part of the city.

The town is in a manner square, with several gentlemen's houses, tolerably well built, and very commodious. It has also two public fountains, one near the townhouse. And the rivulets turn a few mills, and unite before they leave the town.

The town-house is a very handsome structure; all its lower part is arched. It has a portico adorned with two fine pillars of green marble, and over it a tower, with a clock that strikes the hours and quarters; and is the only one in the canton, except that in the city of Berne.

Near the town are some pretty walks, especially on the side of the lake, and towards the tower of Onchi, where is an echo reverberating twelve times. The adjacent country is like the city, mountainous. They have vineyards interspersed with fields, and do not want for fruit. This bailliwick is the largest in all the Pais de Vaux, being five leagues from the bridge at the Veveyse to that of the Vinoge, and half as long from Lausanne-gate to the middle of Jorat-wood. This place is thirty-eight miles S. W. of the city of Berne. Lat. 46 deg. 45 min. N. long. 6 deg. 43 min. E.

LAUTERBURG, a small town of Culmerland, in Polish Prussia. It lies sixty-eight miles S. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 53 deg. 46 min. N. long. 20 deg. 31 min. E.

LAUTERBURG, a small town of Alsace, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies on the Lauter, not far from the Rhine, and eight miles S. E. of Weissenburg. Here the Germans threw up lines for the defence of their frontiers against France, till Landau was taken: but now that the crown is in possession of the country, they are of no use to them. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

LAUTERECH, a town of the palatinate, in Germany. By the Matricula it is reckoned to belong to the circle of the Upper Rhine. It lies at the confluence of the Lauter and Glaua. It belongs to the Elector Palatine, about thirty-five miles W. of Worms.

LAWENBURG, or **SAXE-LAWENBURG**, a duchy of Brunswick, and circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is the furthest province to the N. E. of the King of Great Britain's dominions, and lies on the N. and S. banks of the Elbe, between Holstein on the W. and N. Mecklenburg on the E. and Lunenburg on the S. Upon the demise of the last Duke Julius Francis, descended from the ancient Dukes of Saxony, without male issue in 1689, among several claimants, the Elector of Saxony quitted his pretensions in 1697; and

and a considerable trade of coals is opened on these rivers from Wakefield and Leeds, at both which places are inexhaustible mines, quite down into the Ouse, and then either to York or down to the Humber.

The antiquity of Leeds is very great, it being mentioned by the venerable Bede, though it was not incorporated till the reign of King Charles I. under the name of a mayor, &c.

At the W. end of the town formerly stood a castle, on the site of which now stands a manor-house. Here are two magnificent halls, built about the year 1714; the one for white cloths, upon pillars and arches, forming a quadrangle, with a handsome cupola and bell, to give notice of the sale of these goods. The other is the guild or moot-hall, the front of which is also upon arches, and in a nich is a fine statue of Queen Anne by Carpenter.

Here are three churches. St. Peter's, which is the parochial church, is built in the form of a cross, with a tower and eight bells in it. Though it is the work of several ages, it is a venerable pile, the walls being all of free-stone, and the roof mostly covered with lead, supported by three rows of solid Gothic pillars, and the steeple built upon four large pillars and arches. On the ceiling is the giving of the law to Moses, a fine fresco piece of painting, done by Parmentier, in acknowledgment of the favours he received here. St. John's was built in 1634, at the sole expence of Mr. John Harrison, a native of the place, who endowed it with 80l. a year and 10l. more to keep it in repair, with a house for the minister: he also founded an hospital for the relief of such poor as had been formerly industrious, and endowed it also with 80l. a year, besides 10l. for the master to read prayers in the chapel, and instruct them. He built also the free school (to which Mr. Lawton added a library) and inclosed it within a handsome wall. He likewise erected a stately market-cross, and the street called New-street, from the rents of which arise the aforesaid pious funds.

The third church was built very lately, and is an elegant structure with a spire steeple, and called the Holy Trinity. The new chapel, erected by the Presbyterians in 1691, as it was the first, is the stately meeting-house they have in the N. of England, besides several others in the town and suburbs. Here is a work-house of free-stone, built by Mr. Alderman Sykes, part of which is an hospital for aged poor, and in the other part poor children are taught to mix wool, &c. There are also three alms-houses built by Mr. Iveson in 1695. Besides, here are two charity-schools, in which 100 boys are taught, maintained, and decently clothed in blue.

In the neighbourhood are three medicinal springs, as St. Peter's, Eyebright-well, and the third at the skirts of the high-dam. The annual fairs in Leeds are on July 10 for horses and hardware, and on November 8 for horned cattle, horses, and hardware. All the neighbouring villages, which are numerous and well-peopled, are employed in the woollen manufactures. It gives title of Duke to the Osborne family, so created by King William III. and lies 12 miles from Halifax, 20 S. W. of York, and about 182 from London. Lat. 53 deg. 48 min. N. long. 1 deg. 17 min. W.

LEEK, a market-town of Staffordshire. It lies 18 miles from Stafford the county-town, and 137 from London. Its annual fairs are on Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter-Wednesday, May 18, Whitfun-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, and November 13; all for cattle and pedlary.

LEERDAM, a small city of Holland, one of the seven united provinces. It gives title of Count, and belongs to the Orange family. It stands on the river Ling, was formerly a considerable place, with the remains of a castle, from which the Gueldrians used formerly to infect Holland.

It was the birth-place of the celebrated Cornelius Janfenius. It lies three miles below Asperen on the N. W. seven above Gorcum on the N. E. and twenty in the same direction from Dort. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 5 deg. 17 min. E.

LEEMINGLANE, the Roman causeway leading up through Richmond in Yorkshire, to Barnard's castle in the bishoprick of Durham, is so called for twenty miles together.

LEERSTRAND, a town in the district of Drontheim in Norway. It lies ten miles from Drontheim to the S.

LEERWICK, the capital of Shetland, the most northern parts of Scotland.

LEESWOOD, a township in the parish of Mold and county of Flint, in North Wales, on the river Allen; where, upon sinking of some new coal-pits, leaves of plants have been found exactly delineated in a sort of black slate, an account of which may be seen in Camden.

LEEUWE, or LEAU, a small, but fortified town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, with a very strong castle, on the river Geete, near the confines of Liege. Its situation in a marshy soil renders it almost inaccessible. Its territory is very fertile in corn; but the air here is so bad, that they who are not used to it, cannot live long here without falling sick. This was formerly a place of banishment. Here is a pretty town-house. In the great church is a chapter consisting of a dean and canons; besides which there is another college of twelve canons, who may be married: there are also some convents of friars and nuns, and a beguillage.

This town was taken by the allies after the glorious action of forcing the French lines in 1705; and has ever since belonged to the house of Austria. It lies seven miles E. of Tullemont, and twenty-one W. of Maestricht. Lat. 50 deg. 53 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

LEEWARD Islands. See CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

LEEWARDEN, in Latin *Levardia*, the capital of Ostergow, in Friesland, one of the seven united provinces. It is the largest, best-built, and most populous of the province, the seat of the provincial states and sovereign council, and was the residence of the late Stadtholder. The streets are clean, the houses splendid, the bridges well-paved, and the gardens pleasant. The churches, the Governor's palace, that where the states assemble, and the noblemens houses, are fine structures.

The city is of an oblong figure, surrounded with strong ramparts, a broad deep ditch, five bulwarks of earth, with a ditch to each. It stands in a fruitful soil, and by its navigable canals, the largest of which runs to the German ocean, they have a good trade to Hamburg, Bremen, Embden, and Holland; and are plentifully supplied with necessaries from the neighbouring countries. One of their canals to the westward is commanded by strong sluices.

Here were formerly four monasteries, now converted to other uses. Here are two hospitals; one of which is nobly endowed for 100 persons of both sexes, with accommodations for the aged, sick, and lunatics, and for entertaining poor strangers two nights running. They admit into their government no military men, nor any but of the established religion, and of competent estates. The magistracy consists of three burgomasters, and nine Aldermen called *scheepens*, &c.

This and Franeker are the only two cities in the province that chuse their own magistrates, the others being appointed by the Stadtholder from a double nomination presented to him. It lies about seven miles from the German ocean to the S. twenty-six from Groeningen on the W. and sixty from Amsterdam on the N. E. Here the Prince of Orange has a fine stately palace.

LEFFINGEN, an inconsiderable village in the neighbourhood of Ostend, in Flanders and the Austrian Netherlands, where General Earl posted some troops in the campaign of 1708, in order to keep a communication open to the besiegers of Lisle with the grand army of the allies, and from which the Duke of Vendome could not drive them without attacking them in form.

LEGANO, a small town of the Veronese, one of the Venetian

Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, which that republic fortified. It lies on the Adige, between the city of Verona and that of Ferrara, about twenty-seven miles distant from each.

LEGGERS-ASHBY, in Northamptonshire, where was an old town, but destroyed, as they say, by the Danes. Cateby, who hatched, or was at the head of the gunpowder-plot, was proprietor of this place.

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, anciently *Liburnum*, or *Portus Liburnus*, a famous sea-port town of Pisano, in Mid-Italy. It is commodious and safe, not only against storms and winds, but against any enemy. It formerly belonged to the Pisans, whilst their republic flourished: but in time it fell into the hands of Cosmo de Medicis Grand Duke of Tuscany, and has continued ever since, being the only port that belongs to that Prince. It is now a very fine city, but not remarkably large; its streets are wide, straight, and parallel, the houses high and regular, being built in the modern taste, and mostly painted on the out-side. It is well-fortified; and besides, has two small fortresses on the sea-side, and a citadel on that towards the land. It swarms with merchants from all parts; and among many other privileges, no person may be arrested here for debt. A large canal has been dug between it and Pisa, by which means not only the neighbouring fens are drained, but is of great service for commerce. This is the only town in Italy where the exercise of our religion is tolerated, and the English language understood by all its inhabitants.

The English chapel is a handsome structure in the Consul's house, which is the finest and largest in the town. The entrance into the port is so narrow, as to admit but one ship at a time; being defended by a citadel, and is surrounded with a double mole above a mile and a half long: within it are two havens, the one for the Duke's galleys, and the other for merchant-ships. The former is shut up with a chain, one end of which is fastened to a sort of three battions; the other end of the chain is stuck into the inward mole, where a guard and office of inspection of health are kept. For the conveniency of navigation, there is a light-house lantern, with thirty-lamps in it, erected on a rock without the harbour; and on the shore is a lazaretto, where suspected persons or goods must perform quarantine.

Leghorn contains about 40,000 inhabitants, the half of which are said to be Jews, besides Armenians, Greeks, and Turks. This is a free port, which makes its traffic considerable, and consequently is a rich and populous place. The harbour is apt to be choaked up; but the Grand Duke's slaves are continually employed in clearing it, and the marshes about the place filled up with the sand which they take out: so that the city is thereby rendered the more healthy. These slaves swarm in the town and port, being barbers, porters, shoemakers, &c. Foreigners pay only two piasters or scudi for one bale of goods of what bulk or quantity soever; yet the quantity of merchandise imported is so large, that even this small duty is no inconsiderable revenue to the Duke. But the inland duties are very high, nothing passing in or out of Leghorn by land, but the inhabitants pay large taxes for it.

Great Britain imports from this city silks, wine, and oil. Here the Grand Duke has a stately palace, one of the finest structures in the town, and the usual residence of the Governor. The arsenal is also a noble building; and the great church is not only magnificent within and without, but has a fine piazza or large square.

Among other fine statues here, is that of Duke Ferdinand I. and a master-piece done by Petro Tucca. The Duke stands on a stately pedestal, to the corners of which are chained four Turkish slaves; the whole finely cast in brass, and bigger than the life. The Greeks have a fine church here, and the Jews have a nobler synagogue than in any other part of Italy; being not only numerous, but vastly rich: and they are better versed in the Hebrew language and learning than they are commonly found in other places; and so strict

are they in keeping their Sabbath, that the people here out of complaisance scarcely carry on any commerce on the Saturday any more than the Sunday.

Here are no considerable libraries, nor academy; and indeed the place is quite unfit for any thing but exchange and traffic. It is the see of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of Florence, who keeps a vicar there. It lies about 12 miles S. of Pisa, 24 from Lucca, 46 nearly W. from Florence, and 143 N. W. from Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 33 min. N. long. 10 deg. 25 min. E.

LEHAL, a town of Esthonia, in Livonia, in Sweden. It stands on the gulph of Riga, is a place of strength, and has a castle of good force. It lies sixty miles from Hapsal to the S. E.

LEIBAU, LAUBEN, or LOBAU, a small town of Upper Lusatia, and dominions of the Elector of Saxony, in Germany. It stands in a plain among delightful meadows. It is one of the oldest in the marquisate, and was once so rich, that in 1639 the Swedes got 70,000 rixdollars, besides other good booty in it. Here the deputies of the other confederate towns meet. It lies between Gorlitz and Baudissen, nine miles S. E. from the latter.

LEIBNITZ, a fair market-town near the river Mur, in Lower Austria, in Germany. Here the Bishop of Secau usually resides; and hence he is called the Bishop of Leibnitz. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Gratz.

Of this name was the celebrated philosopher and mathematician whom King George I. of Great Britain brought over with him into England upon his accession to the throne.

LEICESTER, the capital and county-town of Leicestershire. In the time of the Romans it was called *Ragæ* or *Ratae Coritanorum*, as being on the *folleway* and Roman coins discovered, &c. here. It stands on the river Soare, anciently the Leir; hence its derivation is a city or castle on the Leir, and it is half way surrounded by the river. It is a very ancient place, was the see of a Bishop, and is said to have had once thirty-two parish-churches in it. The first law for burning heretics, by which Lord Cobham and others suffered death, was made in a parliament held here in the reign of King Henry V. declaring the favourers of Wickliff's doctrine heretics and traitors. In the civil wars it was besieged by King Charles I. and taken by storm May 31, 1645, when his army gave the garrison no quarter, hanged some of the committee, and plundered the inhabitants. Sir Thomas Fairfax not coming soon enough to relieve the place, besieged it again, and forced the new garrison to surrender upon terms.

At present this is the largest, best built, and most populous town in the shire: it is a borough, and corporation, governed by a Mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament, and had its first charter from King John. Its weekly market on Saturday, is well-furnished with provisions, especially corn: the freemen of Leicester are exempted from paying toll in all the fairs and markets of England.

In the high-street is an exquisite piece of workmanship in form of our Saviour's cross. Here are six parishes, though but five churches; and the hospital built by Henry Plantagenet Duke of Lancaster continues still in a tolerable condition, being supported by some revenues from the duchy of Lancaster, and can maintain an hundred aged people decently. But the most stately edifice of this kind now, is the new bede-house or hospital built in the reign of King Henry VIII. and endowed by Sir William Wigifon, a merchant of the staple in this town, for twelve poor Lazars, which has a chapel and library for the use of the ministers and scholars belonging to the town: and there is another near the abbey for six widows. Here is also a charity-school for thirty boys and ten girls, all taught and clothed by a private charity. The inhabitants have greatly improved the manufacture of stockings, vast quantities of which are woven by this and many other neighbouring towns and villages; and in some years this branch of trade is said to have returned 60,000 l. This town has given title of Earl as early almost as any city

city or town in England. For upon the extinction of the Sidneys, the last Earls, it gave title to Thomas Coke Lord Lovel, who was created Earl of Leicester in 1744; but by his death lately without male issue, the title is now also extinct.

Before the castle was dismantled, it was a vast building, and the court of the great Henry Duke of Lancaster, who added twenty-six acres of ground to it, inclosing it within a strong wall of square stone eighteen feet high, and called it his *Novum Opus*, now commonly called Newark, where are the best houses in or near Leicester, and they still continue extraparochial, as being under castleward by ancient grant from the crown. Its hall and kitchen still remain entire; the former of which is so lofty and spacious, that the courts of justice, which are held here at the assizes, are at such a distance, as not to incommode one another. One of the gateways of this palace has an arch of curious workmanship, and in the tower over it is kept the magazine for the county-militia.

In the meadows near the town was anciently a famous monastery, called St. Mary de Pratis or de Prez, where a body was dug up supposed to be Cardinal Wolfey's. It has since been turned into a dwelling-house, and the site of the abbey into a garden, where is a pleasant terrace-walk supported by an embattled wall, with Junettes hanging over the river, and shaded with trees. The adjacent meadow is the usual place for the horse-races of Leicester. King Richard III. who was killed at the battle of Bosworth, is said to have been interred in St. Margaret's church in Leicester, which was anciently the see of a Bishop, as appears from a ground here called the Bishop's Barn-cloze, and the royalty the Bishop's fee. This is a noble and elegant structure, and famous for a ring of six of the most tuneable bells in the kingdom.

In St. Martin's, another of the churches of this town, is the epitaph of Mr. Heyric, who died in 1589, aged seventy-six, having lived in one house with his wife fifty-two years, and in all that time buried none, though he had sometimes twenty in family: and the widow, who lived to be ninety-seven, saw before her death, which happened in December 1611, of her progeny to the number of 143.

About half a mile southward from Leicester, upon the edge of the meadows, is a long ditch called Rawdykes, on the banks of which King Charles I. is said to have stood to behold the storming of the town. He lay at the vicarage house of Elston. The traces of the Roman wall is easily discoverable in the gardens about Senyvgate, with a ditch which is very visible. Edelsteda, a Saxon lady, repaired it in 914. The old work called Jewry-wall, is composed of rag-stone and Roman brick. Not far off is a place called Holy-bones, where abundance of ox bones have been dug up, supposed to be the remains of the Roman sacrifices. At Leicester several Roman coins are found; particularly a pot full of them was dug up at the entrance into White Friars: and there are also many vast foundations to be seen here.

The most curious relique of antiquity preserved here, is a piece of Mosaic pavement at the bottom of a cellar, representing the story of Acteon torn to pieces by his own hounds: it is of most exquisite workmanship, the stones being only white and brown, and very small.

Leicester lies ninety-eight miles from London. Lat. 52 deg. 37 min. N. long. 1 deg. 7 min. W.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England, almost of a circular figure. It is bounded on the E. by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire, on the S. by Northamptonshire, on the W. by Warwickshire, and on the N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. It is parted from Warwickshire by the military way called Watling-street, and from Northamptonshire by the rivers Welland and Avon the Lefs. It lies in the diocese of Lincoln, under the archdeacon of Leicester. It is in the midland circuit, is 33 miles long, 28 broad, and 100 in compass; containing 560,000 acres, 200 parishes, 6 hundreds, 13 market-towns, 10 parks, and about 112,212 inhabitants. It sends only four members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and the like number for the town of Leicester.

This shire is every where plentifully watered; but its principal river is the Soure or Soar, anciently the Leire (whence the name of the county) which rising from a double head on the E. side runs with a broad stream through the rest of the county into the river Trent, receiving in its passage the Senie and the Wreke, which has its course through a deep narrow vale like a trough, and being increased by the Eye and other nameless streams, waters the whole hundred of Framland, most of that of East Goscote, and falls into the Soar near Cossington. The western parts are watered by the two head branches of the river Ankre, which go from hence into Warwickshire, and the N. parts of West Goscote hundred have the advantage of the Trent.

These rivers supply the county with many sorts of fish; particularly the best sort of salmon, which come from the Trent into the Soar; and they are convenient for navigation, in exporting or importing of corn, wood, coal, &c.

The soil of this county is very different, in different parts: in those to the S. W. it is rich and plentiful, both for corn and pasture; but so destitute of fuel, that the inhabitants are forced to burn straw, cow-dungs &c. In this part, however, where are fine meadows confining on the Avon, is made a sort of cheese, which with some passes for Warwickshire; and indeed it is not much inferior to it in taste when kept some time, though not quite so fat.

The N. E. part, especially that which lies about the river Wreke, is mostly barren, mountainous, and rocky; but affords plenty of wood and pit-coals, feeding vast numbers of sheep, which produce a good sort of wool. In the N. W. and S. E. parts the soil is fertile, apt to bear corn and grass, and sufficiently provided with fuel: so that upon the whole, though this is none of the most plentiful counties, yet it cannot be said to want any of the conveniences of life.

It produces wheat, barley, pease, and oats: but its most natural and plentiful crops are beans, especially in that part of Sparkingho hundred, lying about the village called from thence Barton in the Beans, where they are so luxuriant, that towards harvest-time they look like a forest.

The Leicestersians indeed are very fond of beans; which, though they are in other countries food only for horses or hogs, unless eaten when green, in this they are esteemed good for men all the year round; so that the people have not only a pleasure in eating, but a profit of selling them to their neighbours.

Here are no manufactures, except stockings, of late years much encouraged in this county; so that the shepherd and husbandman almost engross the whole of the land; the latter supplying other counties with corn and pulse, whilst the former sends its wool into many parts.

Most of the gentlemen are graziers; and in some places it is no uncommon thing for these to rent from 500 to 2000 l. per annum.

The sheep bred here and in Lincolnshire are the largest mutton with which London markets are supplied, and have the greatest fleeces of wool among any in England. Nor is the wool less fine on account of its quantity, and is the longest staple in the whole island, some few places excepted. The sheep-breeding country here reaches from the river Ankre on the confines of Warwickshire, to the Humber at the furthest end of Lincolnshire, which is near an hundred miles in length; and from the banks of the Trent in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire to those of the Ouse, above sixty miles in breadth.

The horses bred, or rather fed here, are the largest in England, being generally the great, black coach and dray horses, of which such numbers are continually sent up to London.

The great scarcity of fuel in the inland countries especially, is supplied by a very rich coal-mine at Cole-Orton, whence it is sold at good rates to the neighbouring countries.

In the S. W. part of Leicestershire rise four secondary, though withal considerable rivers, which run every one a directly contrary course, as the Avon, Soar, Ankre, and Welland.

LEIGH, a market-town of Lancashire. It lies 24 miles from Liverpool, 36 from Lancaster, and 244 from London.

LEIGHTON BEAUDESERT, called by corruption *Buzzard*, a market-town of Bedfordshire, and on the confines of Buckinghamshire. Its weekly market on Tuesday, is well-stocked with cattle; and annual fairs are kept here on January 25, Whitfun-Tuesday, July 26, and October 24, all for cattle; but Whitfun-fair particularly for coach and cart horses, brought out of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, &c. and bought up here by jockeys from Surrey, Suffex, and other parts. Here is a charity-school maintained by private contributions. The place lies four miles from Woburn, seventeen from Bedford, and thirty-nine from London.

LEININGEN, a town of the Palatinate in Germany. It lies nine miles S. W. of Worms. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 45 min. E.

LEINSTER, or LEMPSTER, in Latin *Lagenia*, the native Irish call it *Leighnig*, and the Welch *Lein*. This is one of the four provinces of Ireland. It is washed by the sea on the S. E. and is much indented by the other three provinces of Munster, Connaught, and Ulster; the two former of which bound it on the W. and S. W. and the latter on the N. It is separated from Connaught by the Shannon, and from a part of Munster by the Shure.

The air here is temperate and clear, the soil being fruitful in corn and pasture. Though some parts of it are woody, it abounds in general with cattle, fowl, milk, butter, cheese, fish, &c. and those little aabling horses called hobbies.

This province and Meath, now a part of it, had formerly petty Kings of their own, whose quarrels are said to have facilitated the conquest of Ireland by King Henry II. It is now the best inhabited province of the kingdom, being the seat of the English government, Dublin being its capital, and that of the whole kingdom. Most of the people here are as polite as the English, by whom they were conquered, and from whom great numbers of them are descended, as abhorrent of the Popish rebellion and massacre of 1641, and as loyal to the English government as any part of Great Britain.

Its length, from the most northern parts of East-Meath to Hooke-tower, the southern point of Wexford, is about 112 miles; the breadth, from Wicklow to the most western part of King's county, is about seventy; and its circuit, including all the windings, is computed at 360: though its length and breadth is given variously by others.

It is divided into the counties of Lowth, East Meath, West Meath, Longford, Dublin, Kildare, King's county, Queen's-county, Wicklow, Catherlough, Kilkenny, and Wexford. These contain again about 92 baronies, and 926 parishes, under one Archbishop and three Bishops. The parliamentary boroughs are computed at 47; the market-towns and other places of trade at 63; and gentlemen's seats and castles, mostly English, at 102.

Its principal rivers are, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Liffe or Liffey, the Nuer which falls into the Barrow a little above Ros, the Slane or Urrin, and the May, which falls into the Shannon or Lough-Rec.

LEIPSIC, or LEIPZIG, in Latin *Lipsia* or *Lupsurdum*. It takes its name from Leipzk or Leipo, an old word denoting a lime-tree, with which this country once abounded. This is a city of Misnia or Meissen, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It gives name to the circle of which it is the capital. It stands in a charming fruitful plain between the rivers Saal and Mulda, having particularly rich meadows, pleasant woods, and many fine orchards, with all sorts of fruit; there being neither these nor any gardens in the city. It lies at the confluence of three smaller rivers; namely, the Elster, Pleissa or Pleis, and Pardo or Barde.

This part of the country having been the principal theatre of the thirty years civil wars in Germany, the place was in two years taken five times; and at last by the Imperialists, in 1633, but restored two years afterwards. -Near this city three signal victories were obtained.

ed by the Swedes over the Imperialists; that in 1637, when King Gustavus defeated Count Tilly; in 1641 and 1642, when the Archduke Leopold and General Piccolomini, were beaten by the Swedish commander Torstenfon; to whom the town soon after surrendered. It is a rich and populous place, with a very considerable trade: but some diminution in these and other respects, must probably have happened to it, since the Prussians took possession of it, in the present war; of which they are still masters, though obliged to evacuate Dresden. Here is a famous university, which was founded in 1409 by Frederick and William Dukes of Saxony, upon a detachment of the students from Prague, of which there came thither in one day not less than 2000, by reason of a quarrel between the Hussites and Papiists of the latter city. It has twenty-four professors, and four colleges, distinguished by the classes of Misnia, Bavaria; Saxony, and Poland. It is not subject to the Elector; but to the magistracy of the town. It has bred several learned men. In their library is abundance of manuscripts that belonged to the monasteries demolished at the time of the reformation; the most valuable among which is, Tretzer's Greek commentary on Homer's Iliad, in a fair character. From a literary journal published here monthly, and entitled *Eruditorium*, it appears that physic, anatomy, the mathematics, and several other parts of learning, are very much cultivated here: though divinity, especially the controversy with the Socinians, Papiists, Jews, &c. is their chief study. Notwithstanding the rivalship of Halle, it has always supported itself with reputation.

This city is the seat of a high court of judicature, where the Elector himself is obliged to appear, when summoned.

The town itself is not large; but populous, with regular streets and stately houses, generally five or six stories high, but about the market-place eight or nine; being built of free-stone, adorned with large fine windows, but something too much charged with sculpture, and not duly proportioned; and they are at a high rent. The town-house is a large noble structure. St. Nicholas's church is very fine, and the best adorned within of any Lutheran church in Germany. The ground-floors of most of the houses are warehouses, where the merchants store their goods for the fairs, which are held here at New-years-tide, Easter and Michaelmas, to which there is a vast concourse of merchants from the most noted places in Europe, who are exempted from tolls. So many rich curiosities are then brought hither, and there is so great vent for them, that at the fair of 1739, the goods entered at the custom-house were computed to be worth near five millions: and sometimes, particularly in 1709, no less than forty-four Princes and Princesses of sovereign families have been counted there. The German tongue is spoken at Leipzig in the greatest purity. The town is fortified with ramparts and a ditch, but are not of such importance as its strong castle of Pleissenburg: which however the Elector did not think tenable when Charles XII. marched into Saxony in 1706, and ordered its governor to surrender it. Here is commonly a good garrison; and the Roman Catholics have had a chapel in it ever since the Elector embraced their religion for the crown of Poland. Here are several famous libraries and museums: the exchange is an elegant building, and the ceiling of the great hall is very well painted.

Its suburbs are very large; and the city has four magnificent gates of free-stone, at each of which is set up a mile-post; and the like are at the gates of all the towns, and even villages of this electorate; and from hence smaller posts are at every quarter of a mile upon all the great roads, shewing the distances. Two merchants of the name of Boses and Appel planted gardens at the gates of the city, on which vast sums have been expended: to the latter the Elector comes, as being near the place where the fairs are kept. The asparagus of Leipzig is delicious and large, the gardeners here being reckoned the best in Germany. This place is particularly noted for its fat larks, the custom paid here for them being 12,000 crowns per annum, at a grosch, or twopence-halfpenny sterling, for every sixty of those birds.

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birds. This is certain, that the fields hereabouts are covered with larks from Michaelmas to Martinmas. Here and at Dresden are tolerable good ordinaries; but in the places betwixt those cities victuals are badly dressed, and the houses nasty. In the neighbourhood is the wood of Rosendahl, consisting of fourteen walks, with a large meadow in the middle; and each walk has a noble point of view. Leipzig lies about twenty-eight miles N. W. of Meissen, and forty-six in the same direction from Dresden. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 34 min. E.

LEITH, a populous and considerable trading town of Mid-Lothian, in the S. of Scotland. It is governed by its own Bailiff, but subject to the jurisdiction of Edinburgh; which is a mile S. W. of it, and is the port-town of that capital. It lies on the frith of Forth, upon a river called the water of Leith, which falls into the frith on the W. side of the town, forming a good mole or harbour, very much frequented. Here the passage-boats from Kinghorn on the Fife-side usually come from the North every tide, and return again regularly; tho' above seven miles over, and a very rough dangerous ferry. It continues of that breadth for five or six miles W. but grows narrower beyond Cramond; and Queen's-ferry is not above two miles over. During Queen Mary's minority, Leith was fortified and defended by a French garrison, when the nobility, &c. of Scotland, who stood up for their liberties and the reformation, called in the assistance of Queen Elizabeth to drive out the French. In 1544, John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, landed here with 200 ships, wasted Edinburgh, and at his return burnt this town. It soon recovered, and M. de Desse, General for Francis II. King of France, who had married the aforesaid Queen Mary, fortified it regularly, with a design, it was said, to conquer the whole island: upon which the English, at the desire of the Protestant states, sending an army under Lord Grey, soon forced the French to return home. Most part of the town was burnt during the siege; and all the works afterwards demolished. The entrance into the harbour is made good by a long jet, mole or pier on the E. side, and by strong ranges of piles, break-waters or counter-piers, though not so long on the W. side; all which are kept in excellent repair; so that the harbour is free and open, notwithstanding a flat shore and huge swell of the sea. A beacon or mast is set up at low-water mark, for the conveniency of navigation. The river divides the town into two parts, being joined together by a handsome stone-bridge of one arch. On the S. side leading from the pier towards the bridge, is a spacious handsome street and quay, firmly warfed up with stone and fenced with piles; and the shipping lay their broadsides close to its wall or wharf. The buildings opposite to, and parallel with the water, are very lofty and handsome; being generally about six stories high, and large sash-windows. Here are likewise commodious cellars and warehouses for laying up goods; the merchants of Edinburgh having the bulk of all their commodities here, in order to be ready for carriage, either by land or sea: so that Leith is not improperly called the warehouse as well as the port of the city. Here are glass-houses for making all sorts of green-glass, particularly bottles; also a sugar-bakehouse and saw-mills for cutting timber, slitting deals, and the like.

That called North Leith, lies on the other side of the harbour, where some large ships have been built, there being docks both for building and repairing of them. Here are the ruins of the citadel built by Oliver Cromwell, and demolished by Charles II. Of these Brigadier Macintosh of Borlum, took possession, with his Highlanders, in the year 1715, only for one night: for finding that their friends were not in a condition to join them, and the King's troops preparing to attack them, they marched off to the Earl of Winton's seat. This was at the time they had formed a correspondence with certain sentinels of Edinburgh castle, for betraying it into their hands; and for which some were afterwards hanged. On the S. shore of the frith, and two miles above Leith to the W. also to Preston-pans downwards, and other towns, there is good fish-

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ing for oysters and mussels; which not only supply Edinburgh and the adjacent country, but many boat-loads of them are carried to Newcastle upon Tyne, whence they return with glass-bottles, window-glass, and other heavy goods. The custom-house is at South Leith, but the commissioners have their office at Edinburgh. Leith was formerly a great check to the capital when King James IV. was there, who, to keep the citizens in better obedience, often threatened to remove his palace and court of judicature hither. The citizens of Edinburgh often come hither in coaches or a-foot, for a walk on the mole, or other recreations; and at the numerous inns are very good accommodations, and at a reasonable rate. The sea-faring people, and those concerned with them, are at Leith all alert and busy. It is a pleasant short walk from the Nether-bow down-hill to Leith, and on one side of the road are gibbets with malefactors hanging in chains. The hackney coaches carry passengers at certain hours to and from Leith at a very moderate expence. Lat. 55 deg. 58 min. N. long. 2 deg. 59 min. W.

LEITH-HILL, in Surry, about five miles S. from Dring: it juts out about two miles beyond that range of hills, which terminates the North-downs to the S. yielding a very delightful prospect into the neighbouring countries for a considerable way.

LEITOMERITZ, in Latin *Leitomerium*, a rich town of Bohemia, on the Elbe: it is the see of a Bishop, who is suffragan to Prague, and the capital of its circle. It was garrisoned by the French for the late Emperor Charles VII. but taken in 1742 by the forces of the Queen of Hungary. It lies thirty-five miles N. W. of Prague, and forty from Dresden to the S.

LEITRIM, a county of Connaught, one of the four provinces of Ireland. It has Slego and part of Roscommon on the W. and S. W. Donnegal-bay on the N. Longford in Leinster on the S. E. and the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan in Ulster on the N. and N. E. It is forty-four miles in length, and but eighteen in breadth; though being indented both ways, 'tis narrower in the middle, and is said to contain 206,830 acres. It is a wild mountainous country, but full of rank grass, upon which feed great numbers of cattle; 120,000 at one time, according to Camden, grazed in this narrow county. It was principally possessed by the Ororks, till forfeited by their rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is subdivided into five baronies, and sends six members to parliament; namely, two for the county, and two each for James-town and Carrick-Drumruff.

LEITRIM, the principal town of the last-mentioned county of the same name. It stands near the Shannon, which has its source in the county; but the place is decayed.

LELOW, a town of the palatinate of Cracow, in Poland, upon a river of the same name. It is surrounded with an old wall, and has a strong castle on a hill, with a palace and garden, said to be in the Italian stile. In its neighbourhood are silver and lead mines. It lies forty-four miles from Cracow.

LEMAN-LAKE, or **LAKE OF GENEVA**, in Latin *Lacus Lemanus*. It is a large collection of inland waters, sixty-two miles long, and thirteen broad; at the western extremity of which stands the city of Geneva. It is said to be 400 fathom depth in some places of it. This lake resembles the sea, both in the colour of its waters, and the storms frequently raised on it. Here is a kind of tide, or more properly a swelling of its waters in summer; from the melted snow running into it more plentifully from the Alps that encompasses it at noon, than in the morning and evening. It abounds with variety of fine fish; and through it runs the river Rhone, which carries with it in summer a vast volume of water when the snow melts, and with great rapidity; at which time the lakes and rivers of Switzerland are much higher than in winter.

LE MAIRE Streights (see **MAIRE**) a Streight in going to Cape Horn, the most southerly extremity of South America, into the Pacific ocean.

LEMBERG, or **RED RUSSIA**, a palatinate in Poland, the S. E. part of which is called Potutia, or Pouceck. It lies in the S. part of Red Russia, E. of Cracow, and N.

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N. of Hungary. It has nine senators belonging to the diet.

LEMBERG, the capital of the last-mentioned palatinate of its name. It is also called *LEPOL*, and by the Poles *Lwow* or *Luwow*; and in Latin *Leopolis*. It stands among hills, on the river Pelteu, which falls into the Bog. It is the see of an Archbishop, who styles himself both a spiritual and temporal Lord. The Armenians who live here have likewise a Metropolitan, who owns the Pope's authority; and the Greeks have a Bishop, dependent on the Patriarch of Constantinople.

The city is large, well-built, and tolerably fortified, though with timber, having two castles; one within the walls, and one without, upon a rising-ground, which commands the town; both which, with the city, were founded by Duke Leo of Russia, in 1289: besides, the fortified convent of barefooted Monks may be looked upon as a citadel. The churches are mostly fair, and well-built; abounding with costly ornaments of all kinds. Here is an academy, supplied with professors from that of Cracow; and learned men are much encouraged here. The Cossacs and Tartars formerly besieged this place in vain, with a very great army; as did the Cossacs and Mucovites, with upwards of 120,000 men, for two months and a half. In 1672 the Turks besieged it, against whom it held out; but at last were bought off for 80,000 dollars. In 1695 there was a bloody engagement under the walls of this town, betwixt 3000 Poles and 70,000 Tartars, headed by their Sultan; who were defeated, and many of them cut off in their retreat by the Cossacs. In 1704 King Charles XII. of Sweden took this town; used the inhabitants, particularly the Jews, with great cruelty, and obliged the city to pay 300,000 crowns to save it from being plundered; notwithstanding which he ruined the town, and broke to pieces 140 cannon which they could not carry off. The Jesuits are said to have been the principal promoters of this cruelty, as the town favoured King Augustus. In 1716 it was surprised by the confederates against that King, who imposed very hard terms on the Crown-General and Archbishop of the place: but the Saxons retook it soon after, and these evacuated it again. The Armenian Catholics, who have dwelt here time out of mind, enjoy great privileges, on account of the considerable commerce which they carry on with the Persians and other Orientals. Here is kept a very famous winter-fair, to which the Hungarian, Moldavian, and in time of peace the Turkish merchants, resort in great numbers. The inhabitants are a mixture of various nations; but the Protestant religion is not tolerated. The city lies 40 miles S. of Bielez, 80 N. E. of the confines of Hungary, and 135 S. E. of Warsaw. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 23 deg. 51 min. E.

LEMGOW, a town in the county of Lippe, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. This is a rich and neat Hans-town, in a fruitful country on the Pega, once subject to the Bishop of Paderborn, by whom it was made over to the Counts of Lippe, who still form pretensions to it; though now subject to the King of Prussia. The citizens, who are Lutherans, are ingenious and industrious; and they have both a gymnasium and printing-house. The town lies six miles N. from Diemelte, and twenty-four S. of Minden. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

LEMINGTON, or **LIMMINGTON**, a borough and sea-port of Hampshire; though small, it is populous, and built upon a hill opposite to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. It lies in the narrow part of the Streight called the Needles, between the castles of Hurst and Calshot, at the entrance of the bay of Southampton, and on the English channel. It is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on May 12, and October 13, both for horses, cheese, and bacon.

The principal trade here is in salt, of which they make large quantities from the salt-pits here, and of a fine sort; being remarkable for preserving flesh, &c. The southern parts have what salt they use chiefly from thence, both by land and water carriage, as the west-country people had formerly. The sea comes up within

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a mile of the town: and though the river on which it stands is not navigable far up; yet here it forms a very good port, commodious for shipping. The place stands in a very healthy air, with a fine prospect of the Isle of Wight. Here is a quay, and officers of the customs; as also shipwrights, who are principally employed in building merchant-ships and small craft. It gives title of Viscount to the Wallop family, the first of whom was created by his late Majesty King George I. by the title of Baron Wallop and Lord Viscount Limington. Its burgesies had a grant of certain privileges from those of Southampton, as early as King Edward III. It lies fourteen miles from the last-mentioned town, and eighty-five from London.

LEMNOS, now called **STALIMENE**, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is of a quadrangular form, and about twenty-five miles over. In some parts of the W. and S. coasts abounding with corn and wine, springs are produced in plenty; but the eastern parts are barren, having a scarcity both of wood and water.

The principal town of the same name with the island, and anciently called Myrina, stands on the western shore. It is the see of a Greek Metropolitan, lat. 40 deg. 2 min. N. long. 25 deg. 36 min. E. It is a small place, but has a good port. Opposite to it on the eastern shore, are to be seen the ruins of Cocheno, near which is dug that kind of earth, much used in medicine, and proper for stopping of hemorrhages, and against poison, infection, &c. It is called *Terra Lemnica*; and from the Calayers or Monks of the island gathering it, and putting it into bags sealed with the Grand Signior's signet, it has the name of *Terra Sigillata*, or sealed earth; and hence arises the principal wealth of the island. It lies in the N. part of the Egæan sea, forty-six miles S. W. of the entrance into the Dardavella or Hellespont.

LEMSTER, or **LEOMINSTER**, a large, handsome, and populous borough of Herefordshire, on the river Lug, over which are several bridges. It is governed by a Bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. Its church, which is very large, having been in a manner rebuilt, is very beautiful. This is a great thoroughfare to and from London. It had formerly a considerable trade in wool and wheat; but this is much lessened, said to be owing to the towns being obliged, upon a petition to parliament from Hereford and Worcester, complaining of a loss of trade, to alter their weekly markets from Thursday to Friday. Here six annual fairs are kept, February 13, Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses; on July 10, for ditto, wool, and Welch butter; September 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter; and November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and butter. The wool of the neighbouring parts has been reckoned excellent, and formerly called Lemster-ore, as enriching the town before the above-mentioned petition. It has been equally noted for the best wheat, and consequently the finest bread. It lies in a rich valley, through which run three rivers with rapidity, besides others very near, upon which the inhabitants have mills and other machinery in the various branches of their trade; which is still not despicable in wool, hat-making, leather, &c. Here was formerly a priory at the E. end of the church, of which there are some remains; particularly a little chapel, with a pretty rivulet below it, on which stands a fulling-mill. Near it are very large fish-ponds. And not long since was pulled down a fine gate-house near the Almerly-clofe, where the Monks gave away their scraps of victuals to the poor. On the neighbouring hill are the ruins of a palace to this day, called Comfort-castle. At Lemster is an alms-house, founded by the widow of a man who had given away the best part of his effects in his life-time. In a niche over the entrance is the figure of a man holding up a hatchet, with an English couplet; importing, that whoever would do as he did, might as well take this instrument and cut off his own head. This town gives title of Baron to the Earl of Pomfret. It lies 15 miles from Hereford, and 136 from London.

LEMWICK, a town in the N.W. confines of the diocese

cese of Ripen and North Jutland, in Denmark. It stands on the gulph of Limford, from which it probably takes part of its name. It lies ten miles from the German ocean to the E. and eighteen from Ringcoping, to the N.

LENA, a large river in the eastern part of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia. It issues from the N. side of Lake-Baikal: after traversing a vast tract of country, it divides itself into five branches, three of which continue their course to the westward, and the other two to the eastward, and so falls into the Frozen ocean. This river throughout all its course is slow, without any rocks in its channel, receiving several other streams in its way. The Russians seem to have some hopes of finding a passage to Japan and China by this river.

LENCICIA, or **LENCZICZ**, a city of Great Poland, and the capital of a palatinate of the same name. It lies in a morass upon the Bfura, with a wall and ditch round it, being also defended by a castle. In 1290 it was laid in ashes by the Lithuanians, and in 1656 it likewise underwent the same catastrophe from the Poles, when the Swedes were in possession of it; and all the inhabitants, especially the Jews, were put to the sword. It lies seventy-four miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 deg. 49 min. E.

LENDINIRA, or **LENDINARA**, a well-fortified town of Il Polesino di Rovigo, one of the Venetian provinces in the upper division of Italy. It lies on the river Adige, about eight or nine miles from the city of Rovigo. It is reckoned to contain about 4000 inhabitants, tho' its air be very thick and foggy. Some place it about midway between Ferrara and Padua.

LENHAM, a market-town of Kent, at the source of the Len, a rivulet which runs into the Medway at Maidstone. Camden takes it to be Antonius's Duroleum, though others dispute this. On the tomb of Mr. Thompson, in the church here, who was grandchild to that truly religious matron Mrs. Honeywood, wife of Mr. Honeywood, of Charing, we have this remarkable account, That she had at her decease, lawfully descended from her, 367 children; namely, 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth. Her renown liveth with her posterity, her body lieth in this church, and her monument may be seen in Marks-hall in Essex, where she died.

The weekly market of Lenham is on Tuesday: it has two annual fairs, on June 6, for cattle and horses; October 23, for horses, &c. It lies nine miles from Maidstone, and seventeen from the city of Canterbury.

LENNOX, or **LENNOS-SHIRE**, in Latin *Levinia*, from the river Levin, which issuing from Lough-Lomond, falls into the Clyde. It is the same with **DUNBARTON** or **DUNBRITTONSHIRE** in the W. of Scotland, which see.

LENS, in Latin *Lentum* or *Lenticum*, formerly Elene, now a small town of Artois, in French Flanders. It lies on the rivulet Souchets, was once well-fortified, and a considerable place, which had held out several sieges; but has been long since dismantled. In the plains of Lens, the famous Prince of Condé obtained a complete victory over the Spaniards in the year 1648. It lies nine miles S. of Arras, and ten N. W. of Douay. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

LENSBURG, or **LENTZBOURG**, a neat little town of the German country and canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It stands in a vast plain, at the foot of a very high mountain, upon which is the Bailiff's castle, the road to which is so rugged and bad, that they are forced to draw up the wine-carts, &c. to it by means of pulleys. Here is a well cut in the rock, 300 feet deep. Lensburg is the capital of the richest bailliwick in the hands of the Lords of Berne, being of great extent, and containing twenty parishes, besides several villages and castles; of the latter indeed some are ruinous. The streets of this town are large, and the town-house tolerably handsome.

LENSUT, or **LANCUT**, a town in the palatinate of Lemberg and Red Russia, in Poland. It is noted for a strong castle, and several magnificent churches.

LEO, **ST.** a small Episcopal city of Urbino, a duchy of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It lies twenty-four miles N. W. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 13 deg. 34 min. E.

LEOMINSTER. See **LEMSTER**, in Herefordshire.

LEOGANE, a port on Donna Maria bay, in the French part of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles islands, in the gulph of Florida, North America. Here the French built a new town about half a league from the sea, between the towns of Estre and La Petite Riviere; the inhabitants of both which places were obliged to quit them, and live here. This is the residence of the French Governor-General, the Intendant, &c. the seat of the royal judicature, and superior council of the part of the island, extending from Cape Mongon on the S. to the river Artibonite: for the other part of the island, from this river to Bayha, is in the jurisdiction of another superior court, established at Cape François in 1702.

In this neighbourhood is a large river, which may be easily brought through or round the town; the only convenience it has: for it lies in low boggy ground, near enough to the sea to have its bad qualities; yet too far from it for defending any ships in the road, or to have any goods from on board, but what come in carts: so that the French have been forced to erect a kind of fort on the shore. It lies at the bottom of a bay called the Cul de Sac of Leogane: which in its opening between Capes Donna Maria and St. Nicolas, is above 40 leagues, and near 100 in circuit. Leogane gives title to a principality.

LEOGANE, that properly called the plain, is about twelve or thirteen leagues from E. to W. and three or four from N. to S. It begins at the mountains of Graal Guaves, and ends at those of the Cul de Sac. It is a fine smooth plain, watered by several rivers and brooks, with a rich soil, where sugar-canes and cocoa thrive extremely; the latter in particular, since for two leagues to the S. of Leogane, as well as all the passes of the mountains on that side, are forests of those trees. Potatoes, bananas, and figs, thrive better at Leogane than in the French islands to the westward, the soil being deeper, and the climate hotter.

LEON, **LEONDOUL**, **ST. PAUL** or **ST. POL**. **DE LEON**, in Latin *Fanum Sancti Pauli Leonini*, also *Stavioanus Portus & Civitas Ofsimiorum*; a considerable town even in Julius Cæsar's time. It has been ruined long since; and of its ancient diocese have been formed these three, of St. Pol de Leon, St. Brieux, and Trequier. St. Pol lies on the northern coast of Brittany, between Trequier and Brest, about eight leagues from the former, and eleven from the latter; also thirty from Rennes to the W. It is the capital of the district of Leonois, and of the first baronies in the province; which has been long in the family of the Dukes of Rohan, who on that account preside in the assembly of the states alternately with the Duke de la Trimoille, Baron of Vitré.

This city has a secure harbour, and is defended by a fortress. It is an Episcopal see, under the Metropolitan of Tours. The diocese lies at the extremity of Lower Brittany, along the coast from the road of Brest to the river Morlaix. The inhabitants here speak the low British language with greater purity and elegance than any other of the same country. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 50 min. W.

LEON, formerly a kingdom, now a province of Spain. It once included Asturias and Galicia. The kingdom of Leon Proper was anciently the country of the Astures Cismontani, or on this side of the Austrian mountains; whilst the others were called Astures Transmontani, and in Spanish *Tras los montes*; and is the modern province of Asturia. This likewise formerly contained part of the country of the Vetones and Vacci. It is now bounded on the N. by the mountains of Asturias, on the E. by Old Castile, from which it is divided by the mountains of Pernia, and the rivers Carrion and Pisuerga, as far as the Ebro, then by those of Heban and Reganno, as the mountains Bonilla de la Sierra. On the S. the mountains of Bannos, and another ridge, divide it from Estremadura; and on the W. the

rivers of Agueda, Duero, and a chain of mountains, part it from Portugal; as does the same ridge of hills continued, from Galicia. The whole extent of Leon from N. to S. is about 120 miles; that is, from lat. 42 to about 40 deg. N. and from E. to W. about 90 miles; from long. 4 deg. 20 min. to 5 deg. 40 min. W. The river Duero runs nearly across the middle of it, leaving one half on the N. and the other on the S. side.

As this kingdom lies in the same climate and latitude with that of Old Castile, to which it is contiguous, and is, like it, intermingled with ridges of high hills, spacious valleys, and champaign plains, which occasion pretty nearly the same degrees of heat and cold, drought and moisture; its soil and temperature differ very little or nothing from it, and its grounds yield almost the same productions; such as excellent wheat, and other grain, pasturage, cattle, fine wines, oil, honey, fruits, game, fowl, and the like. The natives are here likewise robust, hardy, laborious, brave, temperate, and lovers of learning; and the nobility and gentry courteous, polite, and munificent. The mountains have some minerals, but principally quarries of exquisite marble, alabaster both veined and of statuary, jasper, and sometimes turquoises, garnets, amethysts, &c.

What parts the Romans subdued in this province, did partly belong to Lusitania, and partly to Terracoenfis: that on the S. side of the Duero belonged to the former, and that part on the N. to the latter. The Goths, upon the expulsion of the Romans, were masters of it about 300 years: to these the Moors succeeded, and governed it; only with this difference, that the former had an excellent body of laws, from which they seldom or never departed; whereas the latter enslaved all they subdued, and ruled with despotic sway. As soon as these, however, had lost the city of Leon, they began to lose ground apace, till wholly reduced or expelled by the Christians. Each little kingdom began then to take a better face, and to be governed not only by kings of their own, but also by laws of their own; to the observance of which they obliged their monarchs. Hence arose those many privileges which every one of these kingdoms and provinces formerly enjoyed, and often maintained with their lives. With regard to this of Leon, when the court removed to Castile, it was put under a Governor or Lord-Lieutenant: which title continues still hereditary in the Dukes of Nagera.

In this province, as it stands at present, are eight cities, no archbishoprics, six bishoprics, one university, with some cities, and a great number of towns.

LEON, the metropolis of the last-mentioned province of the same name. It was anciently called Legio, from a Roman legion planted here; which afterwards became a colony, and an eminent city of the Terracoenfis; in time, according to the Spanish termination, came to be called Legion, and by corruption Leon. It lies at the foot of the Asturian mountains, between the river Ezla and Vernezga, in a temperate and healthy air. Ptolemy calls it Legio VII. Germanica; the last should be Gemina. In process of time Leon was enlarged and fortified with a stout wall, and eleven gates. It stands in a pleasant and fruitful country; being elegantly built, though after the antique taste. It contains thirteen parishes, six monasteries, five nunneries, fifteen chapels, and four hospitals. The cathedral, for curious workmanship, is one of the finest in Spain: in it lie buried several saints, thirty-seven Kings, and one Emperor. It is the see of a Bishop, immediately subject to the Pope. The diocese consists of 1020 parishes, and the Bishop's income is annually 13,000 ducats. This was the first considerable city taken from the Moors, who were defeated by Pelajo in 722, and it was afterwards fortified: from which time it became the royal residence of the first Christian Kings of Spain, till the year 1029. It lies 60 miles N. from Zamora, and 160 N. W. from Madrid. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. W.

LEON, a city of Mexico in North America. It is the capital of Nicaragua, at the W. extremity of a lake of the same name; and twenty-four miles E. of the South N°. LXV.

Sea, at the foot of a volcano or burning mountain, which often occasions earthquakes. It contains about 1000 houses, with several monasteries; and is the see of a Bishop. In 1684 the Buccaneers burnt it, for refusing to pay the contribution which they exacted of the inhabitants. Dampier was among these sea-robbers; but he had not the command of the expedition. Lat. 11 deg. 45 min. N. long. 91 deg. 46 min. W.

LEONARD, **ST.** a small town of Limosin, in France. It lies on the river Vienne, eighteen miles E. of Limoges. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 52 min. E.

LEONHART, **ST.** a town of Carinthia, and circle of Auftria, in Germany. It lies forty-six miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 61 min. E.

LEONTARI, or **LEONDARIO**, the modern name of Megalopolis, in the Peloponnesus or Morea, in European Turkey. See **MEGALOPOLIS**.

LEONTINI, or **LENTINO**, anciently **LEONTIUM**, a considerable and well peopled city of the Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy, though very much damaged by an earthquake in 1693. It made a much greater figure in the time of the Romans; and gave its name to the gulph about five miles from it, now called the bay of Catania. It stands on a river of the same name, which runs through it, and is also intersected by a valley, whilst the two opposite have a beautiful ascent; but surrounded with high and craggy rocks on each side. It is only a little way from the lake called by the ancients *Lacus Hercules*; but now *Lago de Lentini*, and about 20 miles N. W. of Syracuse. Lat. 37 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 13 min. E.

LEOPOLDSTADT, the metropolis of the country of Neytra, in Upper Hungary. The Emperor Leopold, from whom it has its name, built it in 1665, two years after the Turks took Newhaufel, which they dismantled. It is a noble and regular fortification of six bastions, as a defence of the country against an invasion: it lies on the river Waag. In 1704 Prince Ragotki besieged it in vain: and in March 1707, it was dexterously relieved by Count Staremberg, just as it was ready to fall into the hands of the malecontents for want of provisions. It lies forty-two miles N. E. of Presburg, and is subject to the house of Auftria. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 deg. 41 min. E.

LEOSTOFF, **LESTOFF**, or **LESTOCK**, a market-town of Suffolk: it is narrow, and seems to hang over the feat; but is indifferently well-built. The church, which lies near a mile on the W. side of the town, is a good structure; but, for the ease of the inhabitants, there is a chapel in the town, in which divine service is sometimes performed. It had formerly another at the S. end of the town, called Good-crofs-chapel, long since destroyed by the sea. It has a noted weekly market, which is kept on Wednesday. This place having been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, enjoys from their charter the privilege of not serving on juries, either at the sessions or assizes. The principal business of the inhabitants is fishing for cod in the North sea, and for herrings, mackrel, and sprats on the coast. The neck below the N. end of the town, is the most eastern point of land in all Great Britain. Leostoff lies six miles from Beckles, and 133 from London.

LEPANTO, anciently **NAUPACTUS**, the principal city on the gulph to which it gives its name, and formerly the Corinthian bay. It is in Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, with a harbour on its N. side. It stands on the uppermost peak of a hill, but joined to a mountain behind it, which commands the town: on its declivity stands a small castle. The harbour has a small tower on each side of the entrance, with some guns. The mouth is narrow, and too shallow for any vessels besides barks and small galleys; the latter of which can come in only at high water. The fruitful valleys on each side of the town, abound with olives, vines, corn, oranges, citrons, and lemons: it also produces tobacco, and its wine is reckoned equal to any in Greece. The trade of this place consists in leather, oil, tobacco, rice, barley, and wheat: furs are also pretty cheap here. The place is well watered by several

streams, which issue from the rocky mountain above it; and in summer it is shaded with several plane trees.

The Venetians so fortified it, that in 1475 it stood out against Mahomet the Great, who besieged it with 30,000 men; but in 1498 Bajazet II. took it. In 1697 it was soon retaken by the Venetians; but, by the treaty of 1699, they were obliged to quit it. Many of the inhabitants are Greek Christians under an Archbishop, who is obliged to live at Arta.

Lepanto lies fourteen miles E. of the strait or entrance of the bay bearing its name, and twenty-six N. of the opposite shore of the Morea. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 23 deg. 15 min. E.

LEPANTO, gulph of, was anciently called *Sinus Corinthiacus* or *Naupacticus*. This bay extends from the narrow strait called the Mouth of Lepanto, and parts it from the gulph of Patras, to the isthmus of Corinth, having Livadia or Achaia on the N. and Morea or Peloponnesus on the S. It forms two large bays towards the N. the most westerly of which is called the bay of Salona or Crissa; and the other the bay of Asprospiti: and it has two bays still more considerable towards the Corinthian isthmus; the one called the bay of Corinth, near the city of that name, at the narrowest part of the isthmus; the other the bay of Livadosta, extending more to the N. E. towards Megara.

Near the cape of Lepanto a memorable sea-engagement happened in October 1571, between the Christians and Turks, in which the Venetian fleet, commanded by Don John of Austria, obtained the victory over that of the Turks, when 130 of their galleys were taken, many burnt or sunk, 30,000 of the Turks killed, and near 20,000 Christian slaves set at liberty, with the loss only of 8000 men on the Christian side.

LERENA, a city of Estremadura, in Spain. See ELLE-RENA.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a city of Portuguese Estremadura. It lies on the Liz, which here unites with the Lena. There is a castle in this place. The number of inhabitants in Leiria is upwards of 3500. It is the see of a Bishop, and here formerly resided the Portuguese monarchs. It lies fourteen miles E. of the ocean, and sixty-four N. of Lisbon. Lat. 39 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. W.

LERIDA, a very ancient city of Catalonia, and on its confines next to Arragon. It was the capital of the ancient Ilerdes, hence called Ilerda, and now Lerida. It was a municipal colony under the Romans. In its neighbourhood was Cæsar's camp, where he received Afranius and Petreius the two Legates sent to him from Pompey, and defeated them afterwards. Its situation is strong, and it has been well fortified. Its walls are ancient, spacious, and of stone, with seven gates; and above all is a castle or citadel, very difficult of access. It lies on the river Sicoris, now Segre, which falls into the Ebro, a little below the town. The neighbouring country is pleasant and fruitful, abounding with all kinds of provisions: and the city is famed for making excellent gloves. The inhabitants are about 3000 families in six parishes; it is the see of a Bishop under the Metropolitan of Terragona, and has a noble university. Here are seven monasteries, two nunneries, and a good hospital. The Bishop's revenue is about 12,000 ducats yearly. Here a council was held in the year 528.

Upon the reduction of Barcelona this city declared for King Charles III. afterwards the Emperor Charles VI. in 1705, who kept it till after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, when the Duke of Orleans, at the head of the Spanish and French forces, recovered it by storm after a long and hard siege, in November 1707; the garrison, which consisted chiefly of British troops, having retired into the castle, and surrendered on honourable terms. It lies 114 miles W. of Barcelona, and about 72 E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41 deg. 43 min. N. long. 3 min. E.

LERIUS, isles of France on the coast of Provence, and in the Mediterranean. The most considerable of them are St. Margaret and St. Honoré or Honorat. In the former is a strong citadel, with a prison for those charged

with high treason, and the most secure in the whole kingdom.

These islands lie two leagues from Antibes, are very fruitful and pleasant, forming a good road with the continent called Gourjean. They were taken by the Spaniards in 1635, but retaken by the French in 1637.

St. Margaret, anciently called Lero, has three ports, and the other had the name of Lerina, with a strong castle for its defence.

LERIO, the present name of *Themisyra*, in Pontus Galaticus, a subdivision of Amasia, in Asiatic Turkey.

LERMA, a small town of Old Castile, in Spain. It lies upon the river Arlanza, and is defended by a castle.

LEROS, in Latin *Leria* or *Oleron*, an island on the western coasts of Asia Minor, in the Levant. It is about eighteen miles in circuit, and inhabited both by Turks and Greeks, furnishing the neighbouring country with aloes; otherwise it is neither fertile nor populous, having in it but one small town, with a few straggling villages and monasteries.

Here are the ruins of a large castle upon a hill, and about twenty large marble pillars quite entire; but at too great a distance from the sea to be fetched away. Lero lies on the N. W. side of Claros, and S. of Patmos. Eastward of Leros are a parcel of small isles, called Mandria.

LERWICK, or LEERWICK, the principal town on the E. side of the island called the Mainland of Shetland, in the N. of Scotland, and stewarty or district of the isles of Orkneys and Shetland. It is said now to have increased by the fishery to about 300 families; and lies on a sloping rock in Braffa-fund. The houses here are all of stone, there being no timber in the neighbourhood, nor in any of those northern islands, unless trees have been very lately planted in them. See SHETLAND.

Lerwick lies 130 miles N. E. of Caithness. Lat. 61 deg. 25 min. N. long. 36 min. W.

LESBOS, afterwards called *Mytilene* from its capital, now *Metelin* and *Metelino*. It is one of the largest islands on the western coast of Asia Minor, being fifty-four miles long, and thirty broad. It lies southward of Tenedos, and opposite to the coast of Lydia. It was once a second granary of corn for Constantinople; it is now but poorly inhabited, though it abounds with deer and other game. In many parts it is fruitful, producing plenty of corn, wine, fruit, figs, oil, &c. besides pasture for cattle, especially horses; which, though of a less size than those seen in any place else, are very strong and swift. The sea affords plenty of fish, especially large quantities of oysters, conveyed hence to Smyrna.

This was a very considerable island in the time of the Romans, Cicero, Vitruvius, &c. speaking much of its magnificence: and indeed there is hardly any thing else to be seen but fragments and remains of it every where; such as broken columns, chapters, bases, freizes, &c. of the finest marble, curiously wrought, and interspersed with inscriptions.

Arion, who charmed the dolphins with his music, was a native of this island; as were also Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and Sappho the celebrated poetess. It was no less famous for its generous wines, which Aristotle, Strabo, and Horace commended much; as also for beautiful women and good musicians, particularly the famed Tersander, the first who put seven strings to the lyre. But in general the inhabitants had but an indifferent character for their morals, and that of the women was not a whit better; though at present they are something more reserved and modest in their dress.

The famous Epicurus, we are told, read public lectures here when thirty-two years of age; and Aristotle, Marcellus, and other great men, spent great part of their time in it. Its capital is Castro, the ancient Mytilene, where a Cadi or Turkish ecclesiastic has the civil administration, and an Aga of the janissaries commands the soldiers.

In this island are upwards of 100 villages, one of which, called Erisio, is supposed to be the ancient Erislus. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 26 deg. 31 min. E.

LESCAR, or LASCAR, in Latin *Lafuris*; it is so called from Elicourre, or Lescourre, which in the language of the country denotes the winding reaches of the brooks that water it.

This is a city of Bearne, in France, built upon a hill, and the see of a Bishop suffragan to Auch. In the cathedral church of St. Mary were the tombs of the Kings of Navarre, but demolished in the fury of the civil wars. Here is also an university. It lies below Pau to the E. and thirty-six miles in the same direction from Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 31 min. N. long. 38 min. W.

LESINA, or LIESINA, an island belonging to the Venetians on the coast of Dalmatia. It lies at the further end of the Golfo di Narenta, about eight miles from the continent, and near the isles of Lissa, Brazza, Curzuola, &c. It is reckoned seventy miles long and sixteen broad. The shore towards the land is low, and has two castles not far from each other, with a mosaic kind of caufeway now fallen into decay. The rest of the country is inhabited by husbandmen, who cultivate the most fertile parts of the country; which, though mountainous, and in some spots rocky, yields plenty of corn, wine, olives, saffron, honey, and all sorts of fruit; so that here abound all necessaries. These live in towns and large villages; some of which have about 100, others 500 families: and many of them also make considerable gains from the vast quantities of fish which they catch round the coasts of this island.

Here are likewise several fine churches, monasteries, &c. and the ruins in some places dug up shew that here must formerly have stood some considerable cities. The coasts are generally so craggy and high, that were it not for the harbours, this island would be almost every where inaccessible.

LESINA, the capital of the last-mentioned island of the same name, is a handsome, well-built, and well-peopled city, also the see of a Bishop. It lies between two hills, upon the declivity of one of which is a sort of suburb, consisting of 700 houses, all of square stone; and on the top of the other is a stout citadel, which commands the whole. In the intermediate space is the city, with many noble buildings, particularly the cathedral and the governor's palace, some fine squares, with fountains and other decorations.

The island is governed by two Venetian noblemen; the one styled Proveditor, and the other Castellano and Camerlingo. The haven is very large and commodious, being well-frequented. It is defended by a moat and other works. Both the city and island have been so often plundered and damaged by the Turks, Genoese, and other nations, that its wealth has been much impaired, till it put itself under the protection of Venice. The island lies in lat. 44 deg. N. long. 18 deg. E.

LESINA, formerly an Episcopal see of the capitanate and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, about three miles from the Adriatic, and a suffragan to Benevento. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1627; so that it is now but a poor and inconsiderable town. It lies on the lake of the same name, about twenty-two miles N. W. of Manfredonia.

LESKARD, a well-built and considerable borough of Cornwall. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. who return two members to parliament. Here reside people of fashion, and it has a very great weekly market on Saturday. Its annual fairs are on Shrove-Monday, Monday se'ennight before Easter, Holy Thursday, August 15, St. Matthew's day, September 21, and December 10, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some few hops.

This is one of the five stannary towns. Here was formerly a good castle, the seat of the Dukes of Cornwall, and was much favoured by the Black Prince: in return for which, a body of stout young fellows from this town and the country round followed his fortunes in the wars; also a chapel much resorted to in Popish

times. Its guild or town-hall is a handsome structure upon stone pillars, and has a turret with a fine clock and four dials, the gift of Mr. Dolben one of their members; here is likewise a good free school well-endowed. Here is an ancient and large church dedicated to St. Martin, and a spacious new-built meeting-house, one of three, the other two being inconsiderable, in all the county; though in Devonshire there are seventy.

In the neighbourhood the parliament-army was defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton.

This town is noted for a very great trade in all leather manufactures; as boots, shoes, gloves, purses, breeches, &c. and some spinning has been lately set up here. The corporation has had several presents of plate from its members, particularly silver cups, &c. On the neighbouring commons have been frequent horse-races. King William gave the famous Lord Somers, the reviver of Milton, &c. the tolls and rents of this borough.

In the hills N. of this town, and between it and Launceston, are many tin-mines, and some of the richest veins of that metal in the county, which, when cast into blocks at the bowling-houses, are sent to London to be wrought. It lies 7 miles from Lestwithiel, the same from Saltash, 18 from Launceston, and 229 from London.

LESSINES, in Flemish *LESSEN*, a city in the county of Mons, and province of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies in a beautiful plain on the river Dender, is fortified, and famous for its linen manufactures. It contains but one parish, with an hospital, a convent of Dominicans, and a nunnery. It confines on Flanders, and is sixteen miles N. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 37 min. E.

LESSINGTON, a place near the city of Gloucester, where are found the astroites or star-stones, from their resemblance to a star: they are of a kind of greyish colour, and when they are put into vinegar they move.

LESSOW, one among the most considerable islands of North Jutland, in Denmark, and on its E. coast. It belongs to the diocese of Aalborg, opposite to which it lies, and about twelve miles from the shore of the mainland. Upon it are only three villages; Hall on the N. part, Vetterrecht on the W. and Buram on the S.

Though this island be surrounded with sand-hills, yet there are two places where vessels may ride with security, on the N. and E. sides.

LESTERRE, a town belonging to the French partition of Hispaniola or St. Domingo, one of the Antilles, in the Atlantic ocean, in North America. It has a parish-church, which, though of timber, and without magnificence, is very neat. To it are fine avenues, lined on each side with straight rows of citron trees, cut and trimmed, and too thick for the weather to penetrate through them. The houses, which are generally of wood, and two stories high, form several regular, spacious and lightsome streets, which are inhabited by rich merchants, besides a good number of artificers, exclusive of the warehouses and those for entertainment.

In short every thing here wears the face of politeness, says my author, suitable to the quarter which is the principal of the French part of the island; it being the residence of the richest and gayest among the people, particularly of the Governor, a royal judge, and the sovereign council, which hears and determines all appeals from other parts of the island.

LESTWITHIEL, in the British times called *Penubel Coed*, i. e. a high place with wood, a well-built borough of Cornwall. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. who return two members to parliament. The common goal, weights, and measures for the whole stannary towns are kept here, as are also the county-courts. It stands on the river Tay, which brought up vessels from Fowey before its channel was choked up with sand. But it holds the bushelage of coals, salt, malt, and corn, in the town of Fowey, as it does the anchorage

rage in the harbour thereof. Its church has a spire-
steeple, the only one in the county, besides that of
Helston; but it bears the marks of the civil wars. Its
principal trade is in the woollen manufacture. Its
weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on
June 29, August 24, and November 2; all for horses,
oxen, sheep, cloth, and some few hops.

On a rising-ground not far from the town, are the
ruins of a castle belonging to the Dukes of Cornwall,
the great hall and exchequer of which were utterly
defaced in the grand rebellion.

In this town there is a remarkable cavalcade on
little Easter-Sunday, when one of the freeholders, to
whose turn the lot falls, bravely apparelled, gallantly
mounted, with a crown on his head, sceptre in his
hand, &c. rides to the church; where the curate
receiving him, conducts him to hear divine ser-
vice; after which he repairs with the same pomp to
a feast provided, where he is served with kneeling
and all other rights belonging to the state of a Prince:
with this the ceremony ends.

This is a custom immemorial; which betokens
however royalties pertaining to the honour of Cornwall.
Lestwithiel lies 4 miles from Bodmin, 25 from Laun-
ceston, and 239 from London.

LETCHLADE, a market-town of Gloucestershire. See
LECHLADE.

LETHE, a river famous among the ancient poets, the
waters of which, according to their mythology, induced
oblivion on the drinking. It lay in the island of Candia,
in Turkey, in Europe, at the further end of the ruined
town of Gortyna, between the N. and the W. where
still runs a brook.

LEATHERINGHAM, a small priory in Suffolk, obtained
at the dissolution by Sir Anthony Wingfield. It was
converted into a mansion-house, now the seat of the
Nauntons. In the abbey is a long gallery adorned with
several valuable pictures; and in Letheringham church
are some elegant and magnificent monuments of the two
families above-mentioned.

LETRIM, a county in the province of Connaught, in
Ireland. It is bounded by Slego and part of Roscom-
mon to the W. and S. W. has Donnegal bay on the
N. Longford in Leinster on the S. E. and the counties
of Fermannagh and Cavan in Ulster on the E. and N.
E. This county is forty-four miles long, and but
eighteen broad: though, by being indented both ways,
it is narrower in the middle. It is reckoned to contain
206,830 acres.

This a wild and mountainous country, but abound-
ing with grass, which feeds vast numbers of cattle:
above 120,000, says Camden, have been grazing in
this narrow county at one time. It was chiefly inha-
bited by the Ooroks, till they forfeited it by their re-
bellion in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is subdivided
into five baronies, and sends six members to the Irish
parliament, namely, two for the county, and two each
for James-town and Carrick-Toumrusk.

LETRIM, reckoned the principal town of the county
of the same name above-mentioned. It stands near
the Shannon, which rises in the county, but is de-
cayed.

LETTENLAND, LETTLAND, or LETTONIA,
the southern division of Livonia. It lies between the
Baltic and Novogorod government, in Russia, and is now
subject to this empire.

LETTERE, by the ancients called *Mons Laetius*, and
Laetareus, an Episcopal see of the Hither Principate, in
the kingdom of Naples and lower division of Italy. Its
Bishop is suffragan to Amalfi. It lies between Nocera
on the E. and Castell à Mare on the W. about three
miles from the nearest coast of the gulph of Naples,
and as many from the confines of the Terra di Lavoro,
being eighteen miles S. of the capital. Lat. 40 deg. 51
min. N. long. 14 deg. 45 min. E.

EVAN, a little river, at the influx of which into the
Tees stands the town of Yarrow in Yorkshire. See
YARUM.

LEVANT, or LAVANT SEA, is the E. part of the
Mediterranean. It has Natolia or Asia Minor on the

N. Syria and Palestine on the E. Egypt and Barca on
the S. and the isle of Candia and the other part of the
Mediterranean sea on the W.

LEUCATE, an old, but formerly fortified town of Lan-
guedoc, in France. It lies between a bay of the Me-
diterranean and a lake: the latter of which is often
called by the same name, and sometimes Salles; six-
teen miles S. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N.
long. 2 deg. 34 min. E.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town of the Bavarian Palatinate,
in Germany. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Am-
berg. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 33
min. E.

LEUE, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands.
See LEUWE.

LEVEN, a good market-town of Fifeshire, at the mouth
of a river of the same name, which issuing from Lough-
Leven, falls into the Forth. This place joins with
Melvil in giving title of Earl to a branch of the Lesley
family. This place has a street well-built: in its
neighbourhood is the fine feat of Kinrofs.

LEVEN-LOUGH, or LOUGH-LEVEN, a lake in
that part of Fife called the shire of Kinrofs, four miles
long, and four broad; in some places it is very deep,
abounding with pikes, trouts, perch, and all sorts of
water-fowl.

In it are two islands; one of which had formerly a
priory of Culdees, but is now in ruins; and in the
other is a castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was im-
prisoned by order of Parliament for the murder of her
husband, though this fact be otherwise accounted for,
and other crimes charged in the act for her impri-
sonment: but she made her escape from thence
into England; though it was of little account,
having at length met her fate there at Potheringay
castle, by order from Queen Elizabeth. From this
lough issues the river of Leven, which runs from thence
to Lesley, the Earl of Rothes' seat, and so on to its
exit into the river Forth.

LEVENS, a village of Westmoreland, where is a water-
fall in the river Lune, near the town of Kendal, which
see.

LEVEROUX, or LEVROUX, in Latin *Lepresium*, or
Lepresium: a town of Lower Berry, in France. It
seems to have been an ancient place, as appears by the
remains of Roman works in it, as the place for the races,
an amphitheatre, &c. Medals and pieces of money
have been often dug up. It stands in a bottom, being
surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches. Here is
a collegiate church, a castle which commands the town,
and an hospital. It lies five leagues from Issoudun, and
forty miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N.
long. 1 deg. 41 min. E.

LEVERPOOLE, LIVERPOOLE, LITHERPOOL,
or LIRPOOL, a very neat, populous, and flourishing
sea-port town in Lancashire, with a harbour on a bay
of St. George's channel, and at the mouth of the river
Mersee, which abounds with salmon, cod-fish, floun-
ders, turbot, plaice, and smelts; and at full sea it is
more than two miles over. Here also is a ferry. An
act of parliament passed in 1738, for enlarging the en-
trance into its harbour, erecting a pier on the N. and
S. sides, &c. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. and
sends two members to parliament. The buildings here
within the last century greatly increased. The num-
ber of burgeses is said to be 1500. The inhabitants
are all merchants; and they carry on an immense trade,
the largest in England, next to London and Bristol;
having great success, and very large stocks, to all the
northern parts of the world, as Hamburg, Norway,
and the Baltic; to the British colonies in America, to
Guiney and Ireland, also France, Spain, Portugal,
and Italy: so that there is no trade but that of Turkey,
Greenland, and the East Indies, in which they are not
concerned. As it imports almost every kind of foreign
goods, it has consequently a large inland trade, and
shares that to Ireland and Wales with Bristol; namely,
it has all the trade of the E. and N. shores from Dublin
to Londonderry; it has a great part of that of North
Wales, all the northern counties of England, besides
what

what goods it sends to Cheshire and Staffordshire by the
new navigation of the rivers Mersee, Weaver, and
Dane, even so near the Trent, that its goods are car-
ried by land to Burton. The merchants of Liverpool
are also concerned with those of Londonderry in the
fishery on the N. coast of Ireland. It is the most con-
venient and most frequented passage to that kingdom:
for the Mersee river, or Liverpool water, as the sailors call
it, opens to them on the right as soon as they have pas-
sed Chester water by sea N. and though it is not, even
with the addition of the Weaver, which falls into the
same mouth, near so large as the Dee, yet the opening
into it, at least as high as Liverpool, is much more
commodious; for here ships of any burthen may come
up with their full lading, and ride just before the town,
if not go into their wet dock. The harbour is defended
on the S. side by a castle, and on the W. by a tower on
the river Mersee, which is a strong and stately struc-
ture: but the town is quite open and unfortified. It
has three handsome churches, one of which is a new-
built one, besides several meeting-houses. All the new
buildings are very genteel, in large, spacious, and
clean streets; the houses being of brick, not quite so
high as in London, though several which are of hewn
stone have been built by the Mores of Blankhall, who
are principal proprietors of the greatest part of the town,
some of the streets being called from the name of that
family. Here is a fine town-house standing on twelve
free-stone pillars and arches; and under it is their ex-
change. The wet-dock, with its iron flood-gates, at the
E. end of the town, is a noble work, performed at a very
great expence: for here ships may be laid up or fitted
out, being capable of containing 80 or 100 sail, which
are sheltered by the town from the W. and N. winds,
and by the hills from the E. winds. The custom-house,
a commodious structure, is close by it. From hence is
a navigation further up the Mersee, and that for ships
of burthen, almost as high as Warrington; and also
upon the S. channel called the river Weaver; but prin-
cipally for rock-salt dug out of the earth both in this
county and Cheshire, and shipped off here in large
quantities, not only for Devonshire, Bristol, and other
parts of Somersetshire, but round to London, Colche-
ster, and several other places in the S. of England,
where it is dissolved in sea-water, then boiled up again
into a stronger and finer salt, being as good as that fort
called salt upon salt, which the Dutch make from St.
Ube's salt, and cure their herrings with it. Here also
are shipped off great quantities of Cheshire cheese.

The freemen of this town are free at Bristol in Eng-
land, and at Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. Here
is a free-school, which is a large and beautiful building,
having been formerly a chapel. At the W. end of it
there was once a statue of St. Nicholas, long since
erased, to which the mariners used to make offerings
when they went to sea. Here are several alms-houses
for sailors widows, and other poor old people; a work-
house for employing the poor, which has vastly reduced
the poor's rates; and a noble charity-school, where fifty
boys and twelve girls are taught, fed, clothed, and
lodged, by voluntary contributions.

At Liverpool the weekly markets are on Wednesday
and Saturday. It lies fourteen miles from Wigan, 17 from
Chester, 38 from Lancaster, and 183 from London.
Lat. 53 deg. 22 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. W.

LEUBEN, a neat pleasant city of the Upper Stiria and
circle of Austria, in Germany: it is the capital of a
barony, and lies on the river Mur. In 1646 one half
of it was destroyed by fire.

Within a mile of it, and on the same river, lies the
rich nunnery of Gofs. It lies twenty-five miles N. E.
of Judenburg.

LEUCAS, or *Leucadia* of the ancients, is the modern *St.
Maura*, an island of the Archipelago, in Greece, and
Turkey in Europe.

The ancient city of Leucas stood on a hill at a mile's
distance from the narrowest part of the streight. There
are still some ruins of it to be seen. The whole chan-
nel, where it is deepest, served it for a harbour.

LEUCK, a village of the Upper Valais, an ally of the
Swiss Cantons, with baths which are celebrated all over
N^o. 65.

this country. It stands on an eminence, with the
Rhône in front on the S. side, a mountain behind it,
and a little river on each side. It has two churches, a
fine town-house, and an old castle belonging to the Bi-
shop of Sion. As it is near the middle of Valais, the
deputies of the country often assemble here with others
from the Bishop.

Here language of the country changes: for in all the
Upper Valais they speak only German, and below it
French; but the common people have a particular gib-
berish, which is a mixed jargon of German, French,
and Italian. Here indeed they speak both French and
German; nevertheless, they learn German, French,
Italian, and Latin, as the neighbouring people use those
languages, at least the three first: and even some of
the common people speak all the four languages with
propriety.

Its famous hot baths are in a valley about two leagues
off, inclosed on all sides by high mountains, through
which there is only a narrow passage to a wood on the
S. side. They are formed by five springs not far asunder,
the largest of which fills eight baths, and flows so plen-
tifully that it would fill eight more. The water is hot
enough to boil eggs. It is mostly clear, but sometimes
it changes colour; it has no smell, and is supposed to
be impregnated with copper and brass: it is purgative,
and beneficial in many disorders, so as to be very much
frequented in the summer season. Another of the
springs is good against leprosy. Not far from these are
several cold springs, the largest of which flows only
from May to September, which is ascribed to the melt-
ing of the snow on the Alps during summer. Oppo-
site to Leuck, on the other side of the Rhône, is a
large warehouse for lodging such merchandise as is sent
this way to or from Italy.

At the end of this village begins Mount Gemmi, the
direct road into the canton of Berne. It is very steep,
and reckoned 10,110 feet high; the ascent to it is by
narrow crooked passages cut out of the rock: and so
difficult and dangerous a way, that no body would
care to pass it, were it not the highest road to the baths.

LEUSE, in Latin *Leusa* or *Lutsa*, a town of Hainault,
in the Austrian Netherlands, on a little brook which
falls into the Dender. It has a collegiate church, dedi-
cated to St. Peter and St. Paul. In September 19, 1691,
the allies under Prince Waldeck moving from this
neighbourhood to go to Cambron, before they passed
the rivulet Catoire, Marshal Luxembourg fell on their
rear, which consisted of seventy-two squadrons. The fight
was very brisk; but after a few hours the French re-
tired. On both sides 8 or 900 men were killed or
wounded in that action; which was called the fight of
Leuse. It lies seven miles from Aeth towards the S.
W. and sixteen N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min.
N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

LEUTKIRK, or LEUTKIRCKEN, an Imperial city
in the Algow, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It
lies on the river Escarch. Though small, 'tis tolerably
well built; and being in the road from Tirol to Italy,
is much frequented. The inhabitants carry on a good
trade in corn, flax, and linen-cloth, of which they
make large quantities; and the townsmen have a pri-
vilege of digging for metal in any of the neighbouring
fields. St. Martin's church, a stately fabric, is posses-
sed by the Roman Catholics: but above half of the magistra-
cy and people being Lutherans, they have a church of
their own. Its river uniting with the Aitracht, runs a
little way beyond it into the Iffer, which fall into the
Danube at Ulm. In summer, the flies in the streets
and houses almost devour one. About a league from
this place begins a very troublesome road full of pebbles
and stones, which continues all the way to Lindaw;
from which it lies about sixteen miles, and thirty-seven
S. of Ulm. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12
min. E.

LEUTMARITZ, a city of Bohemia, in Germany. It
lies on the Elbe, about twenty-seven miles N. of Prague.
Here is the see of a Bishop. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N.
long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

LEUTSCHE, the capital of the county of Zips or Cze-
pus, in Upper Hungary. It lies near the Polish con-
fines

finer, and on the top of a hill, with a fine prospect. This is a handsome, large, and fortified town; having a considerable annual fair, and chiefly inhabited by German Lutherans, who also speak the Hungarian language. They trade with all the neighbouring places; and are remarkable for their civility and plain-dealing. It is the second of those called the royal free towns in Upper Hungary: the malecontents took it in 1681, the Imperialists retook it in 1685, and the malecontents recovered it the following year: it lies twenty miles W. of Elperies, and twenty-four N. of Torna.

LEWARDEN (see **LEEWARDEN**) in Latin *Levardia*, the capital of West-Friesland, in the United Provinces. Lat. 53 deg. 31 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

LEWES, the largest and most populous town of Sussex. It is very ancient; and its priory, after the dissolution of monasteries, fell into the possession of the Earls of Dorset. Here, in 1264, a bloody battle was fought between King Henry III. and his Barons; when the latter entered and plundered it. It is a pleasant town in the midst of a champaign country, on the ridge of the most delightful South-downs, on the little river Ouse, which runs thro' the middle of the town; to which it brings goods in boats and barges from a port about 6 miles off, and carries on a good trade: on its banks are several foundaries and iron-works. It contains six parishes, which have each their church. The streets are handsome, and it has two suburbs; the one called Southover, which is the largest; and the other to the E. side of the river called Cliff, as lying under a chalk-hill. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs May 6, for horned-cattle; Whitfun-Tuesday for ditto and horses; and October 2, for sheep. The principal seats in its neighbourhood are those of the Pelhams, Gages, Shelleys, and others, both of good families and fortunes, whose gardens are contiguous, tho' mostly up and down hill. It has three Lords of the Manor, the Dukes of Norfolk and Dorset, with the Lord Abergavenny; and is a borough governed by constables, who return two members to parliament. Here is a charity-school for twenty boys, who are all clothed, taught, and maintained, at the expence of a private gentleman; by whom they are also furnished with books. Public horse-races are run here almost every summer: but the roads in the neighbouring parts are so deep, that the ladies are sometimes drawn to church in their coaches by six oxen. From a wind-mill near the town is a prospect of the sea for thirty miles W. and of Barnsted-down for forty. Between the town and the sea is good winter-game for a gun; and several gentlemen here keep packs of hounds, but the hills are so steep that it is dangerous to follow them. It lies six miles N. of the English channel, and fifty S. of London.

LEWIS, a handsome and large town, the capital of Sussex county, in Pennsylvania, in North America. It stands on a creek of the same name, and on a beautiful river between the town and the sea, which forms the harbour. Before Lewis is Cape Hinlopen, or Cape William; and twenty miles below that is Cape James, the farthestmost boundary of the province.

LEWIS FORT, or **FORT LEWIS**, an excellent fortrefs of Alsace, in Germany. It lies upon an island in the river Rhine, and consists of a long and regular quadrangle, with four bastions, and the same number of half-moons: it was ceded to France by the treaties of Ryfwic and Baden. It lies almost opposite to Baden, and twenty miles N. E. of Strasbourg. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

LEWIS, the principal port of Granada, one of the Caribbee islands, in America. It stands in the middle of a large bay on the W. side of the island, with a sandy bottom, where 1000 vessels, from 3 to 400 tons, may ride safe from storms; and the harbour will hold 100 ships of 100 tons moored. Near the harbour is a large round basin, parted from it by a bank of sand, by reason of which vessels of burthen are obliged to pass within eighty paces of one of the two little mountains at the mouth of the harbour, and about half a mile apart. Upon one of these is a fort, with a half-moon in front, and other regular works, all of good stone. The fort between the harbour and the basin is of wood, twenty-five feet square, and encompassed with a strong pallisado

of entire trees. At its two angles towards the sea, are two little wooden pavilions, in one of which lives the commander. A large wilderness encompasses the mountain near the harbour, at the foot of which are magazines of brick and timber. The church, which is near the fort, is built of canes laid upon forks. The Dominicans have a settlement four leagues N. of the fort, which is above a league in breadth. A large river runs through the middle of it, abounding with eels, mullets, and cray-fish; as the adjacent country does with partridges, wood-pigeons, ortolans, thrushes, &c.

LEWIS, by the natives called **EALAND**, **LEWISACH**, or **LEWISH**, from the Erse word *Leagh*, i. e. a loch, or lake, as abounding with many inland collections of fresh water and salt bays; but perhaps the etymology of *leagh nish*, or half water, may be nearer the truth. It is one of the western islands of Scotland, and lies about sixty-eight miles W. of the mainland of that kingdom, and twenty-two in the same direction from the Isle of Skye, and the most N. of them all. It is subdivided into Lewis and Harries, a narrow channel running for inland, and joined only by a small neck of land. Harries is the southern part. The whole is near 100 miles from N. to S. and between thirteen and fourteen in breadth. It lies in the shire of Ross. Lewis Proper is only thirty-five miles long, and ten or twelve broad. It belongs to the family of Seaforth, now Mr. Mackenzie, commonly called Lord Fortrose; the ancient inhabitants, who were Macleods, or Leodich, which word may have given the name to the island, having been driven out not many ages ago. It is said to yield annually a revenue of above 1000 l. sterling to Seaforth: and the late Lord, soon after he was pardoned and restored to his estate, raised no small sum from what in that country, and all over the N. of Scotland, they call grassums; i. e. a considerable premium to the Lord or Laird, upon renewing every tenant's lease or tack of land, in proportion to the term of years it is granted. A method, which though founded upon ancient custom, seems to lean very much towards oppression. It is commonly called the Long Island, made formerly a part of the diocese of the isles, and is now included in the presbytery of Long Island. It is healthy, especially in the middle from S. and N. The soil is arable for about sixteen miles on the W. coast, and in some places on the E. But it is generally sandy, excepting the heaths or muirs, which are partly of red and partly of black clay; of which the women here make vessels for boiling their meat, and also for preserving their ale. The produce is barley, oats, rye, flax, and hemp. Their manure is sea-ware, foot, and peat-ashes; and they are so industrious in cultivating the ground, that about 500 are daily employed, during the season, in digging, turning up, and covering the soil with the foil. Their harrows, which have only wooden teeth, are drawn by a man having a strong rope made of horse-hair across his breast. They distil aquavive or usquebaugh, and make other liquors from their corn: the most common way of making bread is by roasting the grain over the fire, or burning it in the straw and chaff, and afterwards grinding it in a hand-mill called a curne: from the latter it is called curny-meal; and from the former method of uftion, it takes the name of graddan. All their coasts and numerous bays abound with cod, ling, herring, and every other kind of fish taken in the western isles. But the fishery is very much interrupted by whales, the young ones of which are eaten by the common people, who reckon their flesh very good food. They yield also plenty of shell-fish, as clams or scallops, oysters, cockles, mussels, limpets, wilks or periwinkles, and spout-fish; of which last they have such multitudes periodically every seventh year, that the inhabitants manure the ground with them. The bays and coasts likewise afford great quantities of small coral; and their fresh-water lakes abound with trouts and eels. They have several springs of odd qualities; as one that never whitens linen, and another that never boils meat, though kept a whole day on the fire. There are many caves on the shore, which shelter vast numbers of land and sea fowl; otters, seals, or selches as they call them, which last they reckon nourishing food. Here are several natural and artificial forts, with heaps

of stones or cairns upon heaths, supposed to be monuments of persons of note, or a general memorial for all who fell in the field of battle there: a very usual mode of antiquity, some vestiges of which the people of Scotland in general still retain, on this and other the like occasions; particularly on the field of battle in Culloden. The inhabitants are of a good proportion and stature; generally of a light brown or ruddy complexion, healthy, strong, and long-lived. The small-pox proves very fatal to the young people; but seldom comes among them. The most common disease here is a cough. They are in general very sagacious and acute, have a mechanical genius, and, when opportunity serves, no despicable turn for the sciences: several of both sexes are skilled in poetry and music, some elegant specimens of the former in Erse or Galic, which the bards successively preserved, and all the young people in this country usually are taught, have been translated into English, and lately published from Edinburgh; having been very well received, and much in the poetical stile. A fort of obelisk, if it may be so called, is to be seen in the parish of Barvas, called the thrushel or threhold stone, and very remarkable, being not only above twenty feet high, but also as much in breadth; with others not equalling it in either respect.

At the village of Claffeness is a druidical temple, as is supposed; which being very curious, the description of it is as follows: The circle consists of twelve obelisks, about seven feet high each, and distant six feet from one another. In the center stands a stone thirteen feet high, exactly resembling the rudder of a ship: directly S. from the circle stand four obelisks, running out in a line: another like this goes due E. and a third to the W. the number and distances of these stones being the same in the wings. But towards the N. is a kind of avenue in two straight ranges of obelisks, of the same size, and at the like distance as those of the circle: yet the ranges themselves are eight feet asunder, consisting of nineteen stones each, the thirty-ninth being in the entrance of the avenue. This temple stands astronomically, as denoting the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and the four principal winds on the wings, subdivided each into four more; by which, and the nineteen stones on each side the avenue, representing the cycle of nineteen years, it appears to have been dedicated to the sun; but subordinately to the seasons and elements, particularly the winds and the sea; as is manifest from the rudder in the middle.

This island abounds with cows, horses, sheep, goats, and hogs: their black cattle are small, but very prolific, and make excellent meat: their horses are likewise smaller than on the continent, but as serviceable for all domestic uses, and live very hard, having little to feed on in the spring but sea-weeds. The natives are dexterous at swimming, vaulting, and arching; they are also stout and expert mariners, and will tug at the oar a whole day with a little subsistence of bread and water, accompanied with their favourite snuff: but the season their coasts is very tempestuous, and subject to sudden squalls, by which the light vessels used by them in going from one island to another, are often overset: melancholy instances of which have often happened. The natives are extremely hospitable; but are said now to be grown poor. Once every summer they visit the neighbouring islands, and make a great purchase of fowl, eggs, down, feathers, and quilts. As soon as they come ashore, they turn round with the sun, uncover their heads, and thank God. They reckon it a piece of very high indecency, if not a heinous crime, to unloose a point at the place where their boat lies.

At the N. E. end of Lewis is a promontory, called Eury-point; so called, it is thought, from its being the furthest part of Europe to the N. W. The principal place on the island, is the town or village of Stornaway, which has an excellent road called Loch-Stornaway, well known to seamen, and where ships lay at anchor: it lies on the E. side, and in the middle of the island. In the neighbourhood was a castle, but destroyed by the English garrison which Oliver Cromwell kept there. A few Dutch families settled here after the restoration; but the King was prevailed on to send them away, though they brought the islanders a great deal

of money for their sea and land fowl; having also taught them something of the art of fishing, whence the people of this village excell all those of the continent and isles in the fisheries. About seven miles to the S. of this place is a good harbour, called Birkin-isles; within the bay of Loch-Columkill, three miles further S. lies Loch-Erifort, with anchorage on the S. and N. and about five to the S. of that is Loch-Seafort, with two rocks at its entrance, which are above water. The best harbour is on the S. side.

The islands of Lewis are divided into two parishes; but before the reformation they contained twenty-four churches and chapels, which were Popish sanctuaries, and held in such veneration by the natives, that they would kneel at the first sight of a church, though at the distance of some miles: but now they are in general Protestants.

Among the lesser isles, the principal are, Grave, in the mouth of Loch-Carlway, being a high rock, half a mile in circuit; the two Berneras; besides four small isles near Loch-Carlway, one of which is called the island of Pygmies, as many little bones like those of the human species are dug there. South of Lewis lies **HARRIES**, which see.

LEWISBURG. See **LOUISBOURG**, in Cape Breton, North America.

LEWISBURG. See **LUDWIGSBURG**, in Suabia, Germany.

LEWISHAM, a village of Kent, on the river Ravensbourne. It is noted for the following particulars. Here Anne of Cleve was met by King Henry VIII. in 1539; the Admiral of France and Archbishop of Paris, by the Lord High Admiral of England, and 500 gentlemen attendants; Cardinal Campejo by the Duke of Norfolk and many prelates and gentlemen: here also the Mayor, &c. of London met King Henry V. when he came from the conquest of France in 1410; the Emperor Sigismund in 1416, and King Edward IV. in 1474. &c. Mr. Abraham Cok, minister of this parish, founded an alms-house and two free-schools in this place, by virtue of an act of parliament in the reign of King Charles II. the one to teach English, and the other Latin, with an allowance not only to the masters, but to such scholars as should be fit for the university; and made the company of leather-fellers, in London, trustees of both. It gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Dartmouth, and lies not far from Greenwich.

LEWIS PORT. See **PORT-LOUIS**.

LEXA, a town of Kexholm, a subdivision of Finland, in Sweden: it lies in the N. part of the province, and on the banks of a lake, 120 miles distant from Kexholm-town to the N.

LEYDEN, in Latin *Lugdunum Batavorum*, a very ancient city of Holland, in the United Provinces. It is one of the most elegant cities in this country, and the largest, except Amsterdam and Rotterdam. It stands in a plain, on the old channel of the Rhine, which runs through it, and loses itself at Catwyck, being near the S. extremity of Haerlem-meer or lake: but the air is bad, from the stagnation of the waters of that river, part of which forms the said meer; and the rest has found for itself new channels, called the Waal and the Lech. It is surrounded with canals, fine meadows, and pleasant gardens: the number of the former is said to be twenty-four, there being thirty islands, round which boats can go; ninety-five bridges, most of which are of stone or brick, the rest of timber. It has 180 streets, great and small; along the greatest part of which, and the canals, are rows of lofty trees, which afford pleasant walks in summer-evenings. It is the capital of the district of Rhineland, containing under its jurisdiction forty-five large boroughs or villages, the inhabitants of which carry their provisions to the markets of Leyden, and hence those abound with all necessaries; and from its neighbourhood to the sea, and the adjacent lakes and canals, it is well supplied with all sorts of fresh and salt water fish, which are extremely cheap.

Here are several fine churches; namely, that of St. Peter and St. Paul, whose lofty tower fell in the year 1412. In this church are the epitaphs of many considerable personages: St. Pancras's church, now called Die Hooglandische-kerk, is very stately; St. Mary's,

now the Walloon or French church, is neat, and in it is a monument for the great Joseph Scaliger, in the place where he used to sit and hear sermons, with a long inscription, though he himself ordered no more than his own and his father's name, with *expecto resurrectionem*; and on the edge of the stone, *namini cadaver huc inferri liceat*; i. e. no body must be buried here: likewise a monument of the famous botanist Clusius, with a Latin inscription and distich, which says, that having here no more herbs to gather, he is gone to look for new ones in the Elysiac fields. The new church, in a circular form, is much admired. The hospitals are St. Catherine's, St. Elizabeth's, and two more for orphans; the one for Dutch, and the other for Walloons or French, where above 900 children are not only maintained, clothed, and taught to read and write, but instructed in some trade. Here are several buildings called *hofjes*, or little houses for old people, who, for a small sum of money, can buy here a lodging and firing, &c. for the remainder of their days.

At Leyden is an annual fair, which begins on Ascension day, and lasts the whole week. The town-house is a pretty fine building; in the magistrates chamber are several excellent paintings, and the famous siege of this city in 1574 finely wrought in tapestry; the picture of the last judgment, by Luke of Leyden, for which the Emperor Rodolph offered as many Hungarian ducats of gold as would cover it. The Rhineland house is also remarkable, where the dyke-graaf meet to take care of the sluices.

At Leyden is a stately building for examining and sealing of cloth, of which they are said to have formerly made 100,000 pieces in a year; but that manufactory has very much declined.

The burg, formerly built for defence, now only for ornament, stands about the middle of the city, in an angle made by the old and new channels of the Rhine. It was built, say some, by the Romans, for a garrison to one of their legions; which opinion is countenanced by the etymon of Lugdunum, from *legio* and *dunum*, as having been the station of such. This is a round fortification of stone, 1800 feet in circuit at the bottom, and near half that at the top. Here is a deep well, from which the inhabitants took a fish alive, it is said, when the city was almost famished during the siege, and shewed it to the besiegers over the wall.

The principal streets are the Rapenburg, Broadstreet, that along the old canal of the Rhine, and the Hooie-gracht, besides many smaller ones.

In 1574 this city was besieged by the Spaniards, who encompassed it with seventy-two forts. The siege lasted above five months with great vigour, which reduced the inhabitants to the greatest extremities, above 10,000 of them having perished during the same; and yet, from considering the barbarous treatment Harlem met with, they resolved to hold out, and that upon a summons from the besiegers, "as long as they had one arm to eat and another to fight;" at the same time rejecting the fair promises of the Spaniards with the known adage of the fowler, when he wants to entrap the bird by his sweetest music. But their necessities pressed so hard upon them, that their friends were obliged to cut the main bank of the Maese and Iffel, which rose but slowly at first, but a north-westerly wind turned the country round Leyden into a sea, by which means 1500 Spaniards were drowned.

The first relief the besieged received was on the 3d of October, the anniversary of which is still observed in their churches as a solemn day of thanksgiving; and after sermon the same siege is represented in a tragedy, the money arising from which is applied to charitable uses.

During this siege they were obliged to make paper-money, which was afterwards faithfully exchanged for silver.

Whilst great numbers were dying with famine, a body of the citizens went to Adrian de Verf, one of the burgomasters, and told him they must surrender; who magnanimously said, "Friends, here is my body, divide it among you; but do not think of surrendering to the cruel and perfidious Spaniard;" which had

such an effect, that they never spoke again of surrendering.

A year after this siege the university was founded by the states of Holland, as a reward for the inhabitants' bravery. It generally consists of 2000 students, and among these some Poles and Hungarians (in one college, formerly two), most of whom board in the town, wear no distinguishing habits, have no exhibitions while scholars, nor expect any fellowships when they have taken degrees. The four faculties are, divinity, law, physic, and philosophy; in which last are comprehended polite literature, history, and the oriental languages. The schools are a large pile of brick-buildings in the Rapenburg, and three stories high, in the uppermost of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-house. The hall is fine and large. The professors wear gowns only in their schools, and when they preside at public disputations. Here is an observatory, with astronomical instruments, a physic-garden very well-stocked with all sorts of plants, many of which have been brought from the Cape and the East Indies. They have also an anatomy hall, very large, and well-stocked with skeletons, mummies, &c. Their library is very famous for its manuscripts, towards which Jos. Scaliger, Mr. Wardner, and Golins, were great benefactors. S' Gravesande and the famous Boerhaave were also professors here.

The university is under the tuition of a principal and sub-principal, generally two Dutch ministers of the city. The college for the Wallons or French is said to have been suppressed, and the revenue distributed in small pensions among poor students of that nation.

Leyden lies eight miles from the Hague, and nine from Delft towards the N. E. four miles E. of the German ocean, and twenty-two S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

LEYNA, or LEYNE, a river rising on the confines of Hesse, in Germany, from which it runs N. through the duchy of Brunswick; and passing by the cities of Göttingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, empties itself into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTA, or LEYTE, one of the Philippine islands in the Indian ocean, in Asia; it is separated from the island of Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. as it is from those of Bohol and Cebu by another channel on the S. W. Lat. 11 deg. 12 min. N. long. 123 deg. 15 min. E.

LEZINA, a small city of the capitanate of Naples. It lies seventy-eight miles N. E. of the capital of the kingdom. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 16 deg. 11 min. E.

LEZOUX, a royal town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It lies between the rivers Allier and Dore, in a pleasant and fruitful country, the air being very healthful, which occasions a great resort to it in time of a plague. Roman monuments are continually dug up in its neighbourhood. Here is a collegiate church; and the country is noted for its excellent melons. It lies four leagues from Clermont to the E. and two from Thiers.

LEHNVILLIN, a market-town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; it lies twelve miles from the town of Montgomery.

LOHN, a river rising in Hesse-Cassel, from which it runs S. W. and passing by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, it falls into the Rhine nearly opposite to Coblenz.

LIATON, a province without the great wall of China. See LEAOTUNG.

LIBA NOVA, the ancient *Stagira*, now a small town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. It stands on the coast of Contessa gulph, fifteen miles from the city of that name towards the S. at the foot of Monte Sardo or Athos, and is but thinly peopled, being remarkable only as the native place of the celebrated Aristotle, hence surnamed the Stagirite.

LIBANUS, the Latin name of Mount Lebanon, a chain lying between Syria and Palestine, in Asia, which extends from Sidon eastward towards Damascus. See LEBANON.

LIBAW, or LIBO, a place in the duchy of Courland and kingdom of Poland. It lies on the coast, having a road

a good road and harbour, on a bay of the Baltic, very commodious for light vessels, but such as are loaded must anchor in the former, where the Duke's ships are built, and the greatest trade of any of his towns carried on in it. The town consists of pretty wooden houses one storey high. It lies thirty miles S. W. of Goldingen, forty-two N. of Memel, and eighty-four E. of Mittau. Lat. 56 deg. 54 min. N. long. 21 deg. 26 min. E.

LIBERTOWN, a pleasant village on the S. side of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, in a spacious plain, watered on its S. side with a charming brook. It lies not far from Goodtrees.

LIBISSA, LEBUSA, or DIACIBIZA, once a famous city of Bithynia, in Asia Minor. It is principally noted for the death of Hannibal, who made an end of himself here, in order to prevent his being betrayed into the hands of the Romans by the treacherous King of Bithynia. It was then but a middling town; but the tomb of that celebrated Carthaginian drew a great concourse of strangers to see it, by which it grew opulent: but it has since dwindled into a village, and stands about half way between Nicomedia and Chalcedon.

LIBNA, LEBONA, or LOBNA, a strong city upon a narrow neck of land, which was part of the tribe of Judah, in Palestine and Asiatic Turkey, and ran northwards between Benjamin and Dan. In the neighbouring plain Sennacherib and his numerous army received a miraculous overthrow.

LIBOURNE, a small, but well-built town of Guyenne, in France. It lies at the confluence of the Lisle and Dordogne, the latter being pretty broad here. It is very well peopled, and drives a considerable trade, the tide carrying up pretty large vessels to it.

The country between this place and Bourdeaux is called the land between two seas, on account of the breadth of the Garonne and Dordogne. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 26 min. W.

LIBYA, the name given by the ancient Greeks to Africa, from one of its provinces, the desert part of which confined upon Egypt to the S. W.

LICERE, or LEGAR, Sr. anciently called *Austria*, a small city, and the capital of Conferans, a district of Gascony, in France. It lies on the river Salat. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies eighteen miles E. of St. Bertrand. Lat. 43 deg. 14 N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. E.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Solms, and landgravate of Hesse, in Germany. It lies twenty miles N. of Frankfurt. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 24 min. E.

LICHFIELD, or LITCHFIELD, a pretty large and neat city of Staffordshire, which joined with Coventry forms one bishopric. The origin of its name is this: About a thousand poor people having been instructed by the care of Offa King of the Mercians, were all martyred in one field here by the Pagans, hence called from the Saxon *Lichen-feldt*, i. e. the field of dead bodies, now *Litchfield*; and on the spot Osway King of Northumberland built a large church; and for the same reason the device or field armorial of the city is an open field, with mangled carcases lying about. The city stands low, and is divided into two parts by a clear rivulet, over which are two causeways, with sluices upon them. That part on the S. side is called the city, and the other the clofe, as being inclosed within a wall, and a good deep dry trench on all sides, except towards the city, where it is defended by a large marsh formed by the above-mentioned brook. The cathedral, one of the finest in England for elegance and regularity, stands in this clofe. It was rebuilt by Bishop Roger de Clinton in 1148. The W. end is richly decorated with the statues of all the Kings of Jerusalem from David to the captivity. It suffered much in the civil wars, having been often taken and retaken, particularly the imagery and carved work on the front were effaced: and it is said, that the rude soldiers frequently fired at the cofs over the W. window, but could not

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demolish it. These also entirely ruined all the ornaments of the inside, with the brass inscriptions, tombs, &c. but it has been well-repaired since the restoration by the care of Bishop Hackett, and the generous contributions of several benefactors. It is adorned with three such elegant and lofty spires as no church in England can boast of. The choir is mostly paved with alabaster and cancell-coal, in imitation of black and white marble. The prebendaries stalls are of excellent workmanship, and re-erected mostly at the charges of the country-gentlemen, each stall bearing the arms of its respective benefactor.

In the clofe is the Bishop's palace and deanry, as are the houses of the Prebendaries in a court on the hill, all very handsome. Here are three other churches, among which that of St. Michael has a church-yard, containing six or seven acres of ground.

Litchfield was once an archiepiscopal see over the Mercians and East Angles; and the bishopric of Chester is said to have been dismembered from it. It is a town and county, with a jurisdiction of ten or twelve miles round, which circuit the sheriff rides September 8 annually. The town is under the government of two bailiffs, &c. who return two members to parliament. Its weekly markets are on Tuesday and Friday; and its annual fairs on Shrove-Monday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; on May 12, for sheep with other cattle; and on Friday before November 8, for geese and cheese.

Here was formerly a castle, long since destroyed. Next to Chester this is the principal city of all the N. W. part of England. The houses are straggling in it, though some of them are very handsome; and as it is a thoroughfare to the N. W. counties, has several very good inns. The ale brewed here is incomparably good, as it is over all the county. The neighbouring parts all about are both pleasant and fruitful. The brook here at about three miles off empties itself into the river Trent. The streets are well-paved, and kept very clean, and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races.

St. Chad or St. Cedda, formerly one of its Bishops, lived an hermitical life by the spring near Stow church, in a little cell; and the Monasticon mentions a shrine given for him, which it says cost 200,000l. Litchfield gives title of Earl to the descendant of Edward Henry Lee, who was created by King Charles II. and is also the birth-place of the ingenious Mr. Samuel Johnson, author of the elaborate English dictionary, *Vanity of Human Wishes*, *Rambler*, *Rasselas*, and other writings both in prose and verse, well known to the learned world.

Litchfield lies 14 miles from Stafford, and 118 from London. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 2 deg. 7 min. W.

LICHSTALL, or LIECHSTAL, a pretty little town in the canton of Basle, in Switzerland. It lies near the river Ergetz, and is rebuilt on the ruins of the old town, burnt down in 1381. It has some Roman antiquities, and is the capital of the little country of Siffaw, partly belonging to the Bishop of Basle. As it lies in the main road from France and Italy to Germany, here is always company; and it enjoys some particular privileges.

LICHTENBERG, or LUCHTENBERG, a town in the marquisate of Cullembach, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies eighteen miles N. of the town of Cullembach. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 11 deg. 48 min. E.

LICHTENFELS, a town in the bishopric of Bamberg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies on the Mayne, about eighteen miles N. E. of the city of Bamberg. Lat. 50 deg. 35 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

LICHTENSTEIG, or LIECHTENSTEIG, the capital of Tockenburg, in the abbacy of St. Gall, in Switzerland. It is a pretty town, almost in the center of the county, on the banks of the river Thour, and the seat of the Abbot's bailiff. The town has its separate council and avoyer. The inhabitants, who are a mixture of Roman Catholics and Protestants, among

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in its jurisdiction. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 42 min. E.

LILLIPUT-CASTLE, a small neat place of retirement, lately erected by Mr. Jerry Pierce, being beautiful in itself, and more so on account of its situation. It lies below the monument erected by Lord Lansdown for Sir Bevil Granville, on the brow of Lansdown-hill, in Somersetshire.

LILLO, a fortress of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands. It lies on the E. side of the Scheld, ten miles N. of Antwerp, and commands the navigation of that river; the Dutch taking toll here. Lillo, the author of the London Apprentice, &c. had his name or origin from this place. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. E.

LIMA, a town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden Proper. It lies thirty-six miles S. of Idra.

LIMA, a province of Peru, in South America. It is bounded by Quito on the N. the country of the Amazons on the E. Los Charcas on the S. and the Pacific ocean on the W. It is about 800 miles in length from N. to S. but not 400 broad in any place. See **PERU**.

LIMA, or as it is called *Los Reyes*, i. e. the city of the Kings. It was founded in 1535, by Don Francisco Pizarro. It is the metropolis of all Peru, and of the province last-mentioned of the same name. It lies in the delightful and spacious valley of Rimac; this being also the name of the river, and the true denomination of the city, from a corruption of which the Indian word Lima has been formed. This Rimac is an Indian idol, supposed to return answers; and hence the name as if it spoke. The city is in the center of the valley, commanding the whole: northward, though at a considerable distance, is the cordillera or chain of the Andes; from these project St. Christopher and Amancaes, the nearest to the city, being each about 134 toises perpendicular height.

The river, which is of the same name, washes the walls of Lima, and when not increased by the torrents, is easily forded: over it is a very elegant and spacious stone-bridge, with a gate at one end of beautiful architecture, which forms the entrance into the city, and leads to the grand square, in the middle of which is a fine fountain, and bronze statue of Fame, through whose trumpet, and the mouths of eight lions round it, the water is thrown out. The E. side of the square is filled by the cathedral and Archbishop's palace, higher than any other building in the city. The capital front to the W. &c. is free-stone, rising into two lofty towers, and in the middle is the grand portal. Round the whole runs a grand gallery and ballustrade, with pyramids at proper distances. In the N. side is the Viceroy's palace, in which are the several courts of justice, with the offices of the revenue, and the state-prison: but having been demolished by the earthquake of October 20, 1687, it now consists only of some of the lower apartments on a terrais, where the Viceroy and his family reside. On the W. side, facing the cathedral, is the council-house and the city-prison. The S. side is full of private houses, with only one storey; but the fronts are of stone, with porticoes, being a great embellishment to the square, each side of which is eighty toises.

The city is triangular, the longest side extending along the river; its length is two-thirds of a league. It is surrounded with a brick wall, but without any regularity. It is flanked with thirty-four bastions, but without platforms or embrasures; being intended to sustain any sudden attack of the Indians. It has seven gates and three posterns.

On the side of the river opposite to the city, is the suburb of St. Lazaro, which has greatly encreased. All the streets here, as well as those in the city, are broad and parallel, some running from N. to S. and others from E. to W. forming squares of houses, each 150 yards in front. The streets are paved, and along them run streams of water, conveyed from the river a little above the city, which are arched over.

The houses, though mostly low, are commodious; and are all of baxareque and quinchá: and that they may the better support themselves against earthquakes, the principal parts are of wood, mortised into the roof;

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and those for walls are lined on both sides with wild canes and osiers, plaistered over with clay, and white-washed; but the fronts are painted in imitation of freestone; afterwards corniches and porticoes are added. The roofs are flat, and covered only so far as to keep out the wind and rays of the sun, for no violent rains are ever known here.

Towards the E. and W. parts within the walls are several fruit and kitchen gardens: and most of the principal houses have gardens for entertainment, being refreshed with water by means of the canals.

The whole city is divided into five parishes, two chapels of ease; and in one of the quarters of the town is a parish of Indians, under the care of the Jesuits. The convents here are very numerous; namely, four of Dominicans, three of Franciscans, three of Augustines, and three of the order of Mercy. The Jesuits have six colleges or houses; but of all these convents, the Calas Grandes are now the most considerable. Besides here is an oratory of St. Philip Neri, a monastery of Benedictines, the Abbot of which is commonly the only member of a convent of Agonizantes, who founded an hospital in 1715. In St. Lazaro is a convent of St. Francis de Paula. There are also in Lima three other charitable foundations, for persons recovering, for sick Indians, and incurables. Here are nine other hospitals, also fourteen nunneries; the five first regulars, and the other nine recollects; and lastly, here are four other conventual houses, where some of the sisters are not recollects: the last of these are for women who desire to be divorced. The most numerous of all these nunneries are the Incarnation, Conception, Santa Clara, and Santa Catherina. The Recollects, for rectitude and austerity of life, are an example to the whole city. Here is also an orphan-house for boys and girls, besides several chapels.

The cathedral, the churches of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustine, the Fathers of Mercy, and that of the Jesuits, are particularly splendid on solemn festivals, the whole being covered with plate, or something equal to it in value. The gold of the sacred utensils is covered with diamonds, pearls and precious stones; and the gold and silver stuffs are always of the richest sort.

The principal convents are very large and airy, the columns, &c. being of wood, finely carved, merely to avoid the dreadful devastation of earthquakes, which will not admit of ponderous materials. The churches have small cupolas of a very pretty appearance. The towers terminate in a statue alluding to the name of the church, being commonly no more than fifty or sixty yards high, with bells, which on a general ringing produce a very agreeable harmony.

The convents have water from the city, but it is from a spring by means of pipes; and these and the nunneries are each obliged to maintain a fountain in the street for the poor.

The Viceroy usually resides at Lima. This government is only triennial, though the sovereign may prolong it. He enjoys all the privileges of royalty, and he is absolute in all affairs; having under him offices and tribunals for executing the several branches of government. He has two bodies of guards; one of both, consisting of 160 private men, with a Captain and Lieutenant, all Spaniards; the second is fifty halberds, likewise Spaniards, and these have only a Captain. Besides there is a company of 100 men, a Captain Lieutenant, and Sub Lieutenant, from the garrison of Callao. He gives public audience every day in three spacious rooms. In the first to Indians and other Casts; in the second, to Spaniards; and in the third, to ladies, who desire to speak with him in private. In all causes relating to justice, the audiencia is the chief court of Lima; next to that the chamber of accounts, and lastly the royal treasury. The corporation of Lima consists of regidores or aldermen, a sheriff, and two royal judges.

Besides other courts, &c. Lima has also a corregidor. The suffragans of the Archbishop are, the Bishops of Panama, Quito, Truxillo, Guamanga, Arequipa, Cuzco, St. Jago, and Conception; the two last being in the kingdom of Chili. Here is a tribunal of Inquisition, and another of the Cruzada; and lastly, at Lima is a mint. Here is an university and colleges, where the happy

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genius of the natives is improved by divine and human learning. The principal of these seminaries is the university of St. Mark, and the colleges of St. Toribio, St. Martin, and St. Philip. In the former are chairs for all the sciences; and some of these professors have gained the applause of the literati of Europe. The university has a large square court, with a handsome vaulted piazza, halls for the several lectures, and a theatre for the public acts.

Lima, says Ulloa, is superior to all other cities in these parts, in the culture of the mind; and, by a natural power of the climate, capable of carrying the sciences to the highest degree of perfection.

Of all the solemnities observed in America, the public entrance of the Viceroy is the most splendid: when nothing is seen but rich coaches and calashes, laces, jewels, and splendid equipages; in which the nobility carry their emulation to an astonishing height.

The inhabitants of Lima are composed of Whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Mestizos, and other Casts. The Spanish families are very numerous, Lima containing 16 or 18,000 Whites: among these are reckoned a third or fourth part of the most distinguished nobility of Peru, and many of these ancient or modern Castilians; among which are no less than forty-five Counts or Marquises. The number of Knights is also very considerable; besides many families living in equal splendor, but without titles: one of these, of the name of Ampuero, traces his descent from the Yncas, his predecessor having married a coya or daughter of the Ynca. Those who affect making the greatest figure have coaches, whilst others content themselves with calashes or chaises; so that no family of any substance is without one. It is drawn by a mule, and guided by a driver. They are very slight; but on account of the gildings, &c. cost 800 or 1000 crowns. Their number is said to amount to 5 or 6000; but that of the coaches, though considerable, is not equal to this. The funds to support these expences are large estates and plantations, civil and military employments, or commerce, which is here accounted no derogation to families of the highest distinction; and by the latter means the greatest fortunes have been raised.

At Lima, as at Quito, &c. some of the eminent families have been long settled there: whilst the prosperity of others is of a later date.

The negroes, mulattoes, and their descendants, form the greater number of the inhabitants; and of these are most part of the mechanics, tho' here the Europeans also follow the same occupations. The third and last class are, the Indians and Mestizos; but these are small in proportion to the second class. They are generally employed in agriculture, making earthen ware, and bringing provisions to market; domestic services being chiefly performed by negroes and mulattoes.

The usual dress of the men differs very little from that worn in Spain; nor is the distinction between the several classes very great. They all greatly affect fine cloaths. In the choice of laces, the women carry their taste to a prodigious excess; and this emulation has spread among all ranks, except the lowest class of negroes: and this lace must be all of the Flanders manufacture. Their dress consists of a pair of shoes, a shift, a dimity-petticoat, an open petticoat, and a jacket, which in summer is of linen, and in winter of stuff: to these some add a mantle, that the former may hang loose. One particular, on which the women here extremely value themselves, is the size of their feet; some not exceeding five inches and an half or six inches in length; and in women of a smaller stature, they are still less. Their shoes are always fastened with diamond buckles, or something very brilliant. But their dress is still more magnificent in their visits, and upon public occasions. So that, in short, a lady covered with the most exquisite lace instead of linen, and glittering from head to foot with jewels, is supposed to be dressed at the expence of no less than 30 or 40,000 crowns. The women of Lima are of a middling stature, handsome, genteel, of very fair complexions, and their hair naturally black, and tied up behind in six braided locks, through which a gold bodkin is inserted, with a cluster of diamonds at each end. On the upper part of the head they wear diamond egrets, &c. and

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have usually an enchanting lustre and dignity in their eyes. These personal charms are heightened by those of the mind, their ideas just, their expressions pure, and their manner inimitably graceful: these are the allurements by which great numbers of Europeans are induced to marry and settle here. They are so excessively fond of perfumes, as always to carry ambergris about them; and the most beautiful flowers they place in their hair. To this passion it is owing that the grand square every morning has the appearance of a spacious garden. A desire of being distinguished by an elegant dress, is universal: their linen is always starched to a great degree, to display the costly patterns of their laces: after this, their next care is cleanliness; of which the common neatness of their houses is a sufficient proof. In short, the reigning passions of the fair at Lima, are show, mirth, and festivity. Courtesy shines in all the actions of the nobility here, and their civility to strangers is without limits.

The temperature of the air in Lima is pretty agreeable, while that of Carthagena is hot to a degree of inconvenience; though the latitude of both cities, one in the northern, and the other in the southern hemisphere, differ but little. The variation of the four seasons is sensible, though all of them are moderate. Spring begins towards the beginning of December: to this succeeds summer, which, though hot, is moderated by the S. winds that always blow gently at this season. At the beginning of July winter begins, and continues till December, autumn intervening between both. About this time the S. winds blow stronger, and bring cold with them, and so keen that the light dresses are laid by, and the earth is covered with a thick fog. So that it is observed at Callao, which is only two leagues and a half from Lima, the winter is much more mild, and the air clearer than here: and in Peru, in general, it is found that the clouds never convert themselves into formal showers; only the vapours, during the fogs, dissolve into a very small dew, called garua, which equally moistens the earth, and fertilises it extremely, even to the waste hills.

One of the inconveniences of Lima, during the summer, is, that of being tormented with fleas and bugs, from which the utmost care is not sufficient to free the inhabitants: the Moschitos are very troublesome, but much less so than the former.

The next and most dreadful circumstance, is that of earthquakes; to which this country is so subject, that the inhabitants are under continual apprehensions of being buried in the ruins of their own houses. Several deplorable instances of this kind have happened in Lima from 1586 down to the 28th of October 1746, which proved the total ruin of its buildings; after which happened a terrible inundation, which suddenly turned Callao and the neighbouring ports on the coast into sea: so that in less than 200 years Lima has been four times destroyed.

Though the summer here is considerably warm, yet it is not productive of venomous creatures.

The distempers most common at Lima, are, malignant, intermittent, and catarrhus fevers, with pleurisy and contusions; these raging continually in the city. The small-pox sweeps away great numbers: convulsions are likewise very common, and no less fatal. The women of Lima are subject to an extremely painful, very contagious, and almost incurable distemper, namely, a cancer in utero: and such is the contagion of it, that it is caught only by sitting in the same chair, or wearing the cloaths of an infected person; but it has not been known to affect the men, the husbands living with their wives till the last stage of the distemper. The excessive use of perfumes is thought greatly to promote it. Slow or hectic fevers also prevail greatly in these countries, and are contagious; but more from want of proper care, than any malignancy of the climate. The venereal disease is equally common as in other parts, and indeed general in all that part of America, and but little minded till arrived at a great height.

The country of Lima produces all kinds of grain, and a prodigious variety of fruits. Here industry and art supply that moisture which the clouds seem to withhold, by conducting the waters of rivers through trenches or small canals to nourish every part: so that by this means

large fields of wheat and barley, meadows, plantations of sugar-canes, olive-trees, vineyards, and gardens, yield uncommon plenty.

The fields in the neighbourhood are chiefly sown with clover, of which there is such a consumption as is not to be paralleled, it being the common fodder for all beasts, particularly mules and horses, of which they have here inconceivable numbers. The olive plantations appear like thick forests, which produce an uncommon plenty of the finest olives for oil or pickle. The country adjacent to the city is covered with gardens, which yield all sorts of herbs and fruit. The grapes at Lima are of various kinds. The vines extend themselves on the ground, and are only pruned and watered. None of the grapes near Lima are used in making wine. The soil is strong and sandy; and yet such is the abundance of springs in this arid country, that water is found every where, by digging only four or five feet below the surface.

Besides orchards, fields, and gardens, nature furnishes spontaneously beautiful prospects for the inhabitants, and plenty of pasture for their cattle: accordingly many families resort to the parts in the neighbourhood of Lima, six or eight leagues off, for the change of air. Besides these retreats, the city has a public walk in the suburb of St. Lazarus, consisting of rows of orange and lemon trees, and another along the river, to which is a daily resort of coaches and calashes.

The only monuments of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Lima are, the guacas or sepulchres of the Indians, and some walls built on both sides of the roads, which are frequently seen all over this country. But three leagues N. E. of the city, in the valley of Guachipa, are still standing the walls of a large town; and these, though built on the surface of the earth, without any foundation, have withstood the violent earthquakes which overthrew Lima, &c.

The bread at Lima is the best in all this part of America, and cheap. Mutton is the most common food, and very palatable, from the nitrous pastures. Their beef is good, but little eaten, except by the Europeans. Here is plenty of poultry, partridges, turtle-doves, &c. Pork is likewise here in great abundance. With lard they dress all dishes of flesh or fish, oil being only used in fallads or the like.

Frozen calves are often sent from the mountains to Lima as a present, being killed there, and left two or three days on the heaths to freeze: after which they will keep any time without the least tendency to putrefaction.

Of fish there is still a greater variety, daily brought from the neighbouring parts, the Indian inhabitants of which making the fishery their whole business. The fish in greatest plenty are anchovies: in the river of Lima are cray-fish. Though shell-fish are very scarce on all this coast, some are found near Callao, with a shell like a mussel, and the fish having the appearance and taste of an oyster.

The wines at Lima, are white, red, and dark red; and of each some are very delicious, being imported from Nasca, Pisco, Lucumba, and Chili: but the latter produces the best, and among them some muscadell. All the brandies used at Lima or exported, come from Pisco, no rum being either made or used. Most of the dried fruits are brought from Chili, and Lima is supplied with all sorts of fruit known in Spain. But amidst this plenty, every thing is very dear, bread alone excepted. Sweet-meats are also here in great plenty, though seldom eaten but as desserts, and then very moderately.

Lima is the common factory for commerce of every kind, both from the other provinces and from Europe: at the head of this traffic is the Tribunal del Consulado. All the wealth of the southern provinces is brought to Lima, where it is embarked on board the fleets, which at the time of the galleons sails from Callao to Panama. On the arrival of these commodities at Lima, the merchants remit to their correspondents such parts as they had a commission to purchase; and put the rest up in warehouses, which they dispose of to traders who come thither, or send them to their factors in the inland provinces; for which they have remittances in money, or bills of exchange. The produce of the sales in the inland parts is sent to Lima in bars of silver and

pignas, i. e. an amalgamo of mercury and silver dust, and is coined at the mint.

The remittances sent to Lima during the interval between the flotillas are laid out in manufactures of the country, large quantities of which come from Quito.

Lima has also its particular trade with the kingdoms both of North and South America. The most considerable commodity received from the former is snuff, brought from the Havannah to Mexico; where being improved, it is forwarded to Lima, and from thence to the other provinces. Such as deal in this, never trouble themselves with any other, except perfumes and porcelain ware. Lima also receives from the ports of New Spain naphtha, tar, iron, and some indigo.

The kingdom of Terra Firma sends to Lima great quantities of leaf-tobacco, and pearls.

At Lima the ladies, and indeed women of all ranks, carry in their mouths a limpion, or cleanser of tobacco, to keep their teeth clean: it is a small roll four inches long, and nine lines in diameter, one end of which they chew, and rub their teeth with it. The lower class keep continually in their mouths a roll of tobacco, affecting to distinguish themselves by the largeness of the limpion: and the custom of smoking among the men, occasions a great demand for leaf-tobacco.

All the timber is brought from Guayaquil, with cacao; but the consumption of the latter here is very small, Paraguay tea being more generally used.

The kingdom of Chili sends to Lima wheat, flower, lard, leather, cordage, wines, dried fruits, and some gold. Besides these, all sorts of goods are laid up at Callao, where every Monday in the year is a fair.

From Paraguay the herb of the same name is sent to Lima, of which there is an amazing consumption, it being sent among the other provinces as far as Quito. In short, Lima is the emporium to which people resort from all parts: however, vast fortunes amidst such advantages are not equal to what might be expected, owing to the enormous expences.

The inhabitants of Lima have a natural aptitude for commerce, being particularly distinguished for all the precautions and fineses in buying and selling.

Besides the shops where stuffs and other goods are sold by retail, there are others for snuff; and in these may be purchased the wrought plate bought in the cities near the mines.

The wholesale traders are not above keeping a shop in their houses, where they sell by retail; which is here reckoned no disgrace: though many families, the fewer number however, support a proper splendor entirely by the revenue of their estates. Lima is in lat. 12 deg. 2 min. 31 sec. S. long. 75 deg. 52 min. W. and from the meridian of Teneriffe 299 deg. 27 min. 7 sec. The variation of the needle is 9 deg. 2 min. 30 sec. easterly.

LIMALE, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low-Countries. It lies on the river Dyle, fifteen miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 43 min. E.

LIMBURG, a province of the Netherlands, and called the county beyond the Maese, as lying on the other side of that river, with regard to Brabant; to which this duchy was formerly annexed: it is called in Latin *Ducatus Limburgensis*, or *Ditio Transsana*. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Juliers, on the S. by a small part of the duchy of Luxemburg, and by the country and bishopric of Liege, which surrounds it also to the W. Its extent is not much above twenty-eight miles from S. to N. and about twenty-six in breadth from E. to W. It is generally subdivided into four parts; namely, the duchy of Limburg Proper, the lordships of Dalem or Dalheim, Roleduc or Roeloduc, in German *Hertzogenrad*; and Fauquemont, in German *Valkenburg*. That called the Duchy Proper, belongs entirely to the house of Austria. But the three lordships are divided between that house and the States General of the United Provinces; for which reason some divide this province into Austrian and Dutch Limburg. This province had formerly its own Counts, and afterwards Dukes; the last of whom, Adolphus Count of Bergen, left it to his kinsman John I. Duke of Brabant: since which time these two duchies have been united, under the same sovereign, though under distinct

names. They had but one common Chancellor, and were both subject to the council of Brabant at Brussels.

The city of Limburg having been surpris'd by the French in 1700, upon the death of the King of Spain, the province became disjoined from Brabant, and continued to ever since.

The province of Limburg has a particular governor. The states consist of the clergy, nobility, and commons: The two abbots of Roleduc and Valdeu are perpetual deputies of the clergy. The inhabitants are very laborious; and, besides their own proper privileges, they enjoy those of the natives of Brabant, where they may hold civil and military employments.

This province is so well-peopled, that the least parish in it is said to contain 1000 parishioners. The soil abounds in wheat, fruit, wood for fuel, but especially in plenty of grass and water. Here are excellent mines of iron, and one of copper.

Its principal rivers are the Maese, which runs but through a small part of it; the Gueule, which falls into the Maese below Maeftricht; the Wese (Vilurgis) falls into the same river at Liege, and the Bervine empties itself into it also between Weert and Maeftricht.

LIMBURG, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name. It stands on a fine and fruitful hill, at the foot of which runs the little river Wese. It was regularly fortified and defended by a castle on a very steep rock, flanked with towers and bastions of free-stone.

In 1675, the French under the Prince of Condé besieged it with an army, whilst the French King himself with another army hindered the Prince of Orange from relieving it: so that after eleven days open trenches, the Prince of Nassau-Siegen the governor was obliged to surrender.

In 1677, the French foreseeing, that, by the peace then at hand, they must restore the city, blew up the castle, destroyed the fortifications, and burnt the whole town, except the church and parsonage-house. And next year this city, with the whole province, was restored by virtue of the treaty at Nimueguen, September 17, 1678; but in September 1703, the allied army under the Duke of Marlborough made themselves masters of this city, which the French had seized in 1700 upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, and took the whole French garrison with the governor prisoners of war: soon after which, the Archduke Charles, afterwards Emperor, took possession of the city and duchy of Limburg, which belong now to his daughter the Queen of Hungary, except such places as the Dutch have, namely, the strong towns of Dahlem, Roleduc, and Fauquemont, &c. The city is now pretty well fortified again, has only two gates, and one large street, with about 100 houses well-built, besides more in the suburb of Dahlem, called the Lower town.

The parochial church of St. George is a fine and large structure, with a steeple of free-stone; but suffered very much in the several sieges it has undergone. A monk of the abbey of Roleduc is rector of this parish and of the neighbouring villages, into which he puts vicars or curates. Here is also a convent of Capuchines, and another of penitent nuns.

In the neighbourhood are several quarries of different sorts of marble, with surprizing mountains, rocks, and precipices all around. The air here is very healthy, and the people are observed to be very long-lived. The river abounds with fine trout and other fish.

Limburg lies twenty miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and about the same distance S. E. from Maeftricht, and E. from Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 6 deg. 14 min. E.

LIMBURG, a town in the electorate of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It stands on the river Lohn, between Idlestain and the county of Weilburg. It suffered much in the wars between the French King and the Emperor Charles VI. and has much declined since the year 1336, when from the city records it appears this place could send 2000 armed men into the field, and had above 8000 communicants in the church of St. Gregory, which is collegiate, and was then governed by canons of noble descent.

LIME-REGIS, or KING'S-LIME, a borough of Dorsetshire. It has a fine harbour in the English channel, with a noble quay and rivulet running through the town. Here are some free-stone houses, covered with blue slate, and but one church. The town lying mostly on the declivity of a hill, makes a good appearance. Its charter, as early as King Edward I. which grants it privileges equal to those of London and Melcombe-Regis, has been confirmed by several succeeding Princes down to King William III. and Queen Mary. The corporation consists of a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on February 2 and September 21, both for cattle. It had formerly a very flourishing trade to France, Spain, the Streights, Newfoundland, and the West Indies; at which time the customs some years are said to have amounted to 16,000*l.* It stands on such a steep rock, that vessels lade and unlade at the Cobb, a place about a quarter of a mile from it, which forms one of the best harbours in Britain, if not in the world.

This is a massy building of two high stone-walls, raised in the sea, broad enough for warehouses, carriages, and a custom-house magazine. These walls break the violence of the waves; so that ships go with safety into the basin, and find shelter there. At spring-tides that part of the town which is at the foot of the rock is overflowed ten or twelve feet in their cellars, to the great damage of the inhabitants there. Some guns are planted at proper places for the defence of the town and the Cobb; which latter is maintained and kept in repair by the corporation. The merchants have of late begun to trade in the pilchard-fishery. The custom-house stands on pillars, under which is kept the corn-market.

The famous navigator and merchant Sir George Summers, who gave his name to the Bermudas islands, was a native of this place, and one of its representatives to parliament in the reign of King James I. and here the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth landed June 11, 1685, in order to dispute the crown with King James II. upon whose defeat many of his party were afterwards executed here, and their quarters hung up in the town. The same Duke's father, King Charles II. after he was routed at Worcester, came to the little village of Charmouth in the neighbourhood, with an intention to pass from Lime over into France; but the fear of a detection made him remove to Salisbury.

Lime lies 23 miles from Dorchester, 28 from Exeter, and 144 from London.

LIMERIC, a county in the province of Munster and kingdom of Ireland. It is bounded on the E. by the county of Tipperary, on the S. by Cork, on the N. by a little of Tipperary and the river Shannon, which separates it from Clare at Thomond, and on the W. by Kerry. It is thirty-seven miles long, and thirty broad: though others make its dimensions different. It is fertile, even without charge of manure, in all sorts of corn and rape-seed; has a large breed of cattle, and is well-inhabited; but has few remarkable towns in it. The county is pretty level, except in its W. part, called Conclagh, from its rockiness; where, among the mountains, Knoch-Fatric, or Patrick's-hill, is the highest; from the top of which there is a pleasant prospect towards the sea and along the river Shannon, which at a great distance falls through a vastly wide mouth into the great Western ocean.

This county is subdivided into the baronies of Clonello, Kenry, Limeric, Ownyheg, Connaugh, Clannwilliam, Smale-comté, Coshmah, and Coshleah. It gives title of Viscount to a branch of the Hamiltons, and sends eight members to the Irish parliament, namely, two for the county, two for the city of Limeric, and the same number each for Kilmallock and Askeyton.

LIMERIC, a city in the county of the same name last-mentioned. It is called *Loumenagh* in Irish, is both embraced and divided by the river Shannon, which is navigable nearly up to it by ships of burthen, though standing almost fifty miles within the cape called Loup's-head.

in proportion to the height of the tower, have exceeded old St. Paul's, which was 520 feet.

The monks were so proud of this structure, that they would have it the Devil looked upon it with an envious eye; whence the proverb, "He looks as the Devil does over Lincoln." Now there are only four very ordinary pinacles, one at each corner. It has two large entrances or gate-houses from the W. The cloisters and the library are fine; the latter being well-furnished with printed books and manuscripts. Two Catherine-wheel windows at the ends of the larger transept are remarkably fine for bullion-work and painted-glass. Here are great numbers of antique brasses and monuments.

South of the church, upon the very brow of the hill, is the Bishop's palace. It stands just S. of the Roman wall, and was improved by Bishop Beck to a magnificence equal to the cathedral; but it was ruined in the time of the civil wars. The revenue of the bishopric is now only 1500 l. per annum, though formerly immensely great. In the diocese are contained the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Bucks, and part of Hertfordshire: and in them 1255 parishes, of which 577 are impropriations; and there are in these bounds six archdeacons, Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Buckingham, Stow, and Huntingdon.

In Lincoln are several Roman funeral monuments still dug up. John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster had a palace here, and lived in royal state. Among the tombs in the cathedral is a brass one, containing the entrails of Queen Eleanor, the beloved wife of King Edward I. and another of Catherine Swainford, the third wife of John of Gaunt, and mother of the Somers family.

Here were formerly fifty-two churches; but by act of parliament in the reign of King Edward VI. reduced to eighteen, which are now only thirteen, and make all but a mean appearance, the cathedral excepted.

This is a city and county of itself, its jurisdiction extending twenty miles round. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament, has twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, &c. It has given title of Earl to the Clinton family ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Here are four charity-schools, in each of which thirty poor children are taught by clergymen widows.

King Edward III. made this city a staple for wool, leather, lead, &c. It was once burnt, and once besieged by King Stephen, but in vain, having been overthrown and taken prisoner by the adherents of the Empress Maud, King Henry II.'s mother. Once Henry III. took it from his Barons. The neighbouring course is noted for horse-races.

On the down of Lincoln, in going towards Boston, that large but rare bird called the Bustard, is sometimes seen. The country hereabouts is very rich and agreeable. The fine tract of Lincoln-heath extends about fifty miles from Sleaford and Ancaster S. to the bank of the Humber N. though hardly more than three or four miles where broadest. On the W. side of this plain, the Trent waters make a pleasant and rich valley, running from Newark to Gainsborough, thence to Burton, and so into the Humber. Lincoln lies fifty-two miles from York, and 128 from London. Lat. 53 deg. 15 min. N. long. 27 min. W.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county, and one of the largest in England; but a great part of it is fenny grounds, and over-run with water. It is divided from Northamptonshire on the S. by the river Welland, as it is from Yorkshire on the W. by the Humber. It has the German ocean on the E. and is bounded on the W. with some parts of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire. It is generally reckoned almost sixty miles from N. to S. and in the middle, where widest, thirty-five: though Templeman makes its length sixty-seven, and breadth forty-three. It contains thirty wapentakes or hundreds, in which are 688 parishes, one city, five parliamentary boroughs, thirty-four other market-towns, and about 245,540 inhabitants; also thirteen parks, and two castles.

Lincolnshire is usually divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the S. E. side, Kesteven on the S.

W. and Lindfay on the N. which last division is the largest, for it includes all that lies N. of Lincoln city and the Fosse-dyke, which King Henry I. cut between the Witham and Trent.

The first is a soft marshy ground, abounding with rivers and fens, consequently its air must be bad; that of the second is more salubrious, as being less affected by the fogs from the fen-country, and its soil more fruitful. The third is healthy, especially on the western side.

In Lincolnshire are several large rivers, particularly the Nen, Welland, Gnash, Witham, Bane, Trent, Dun, and Ankam; which all abound with the common fish; and among other wild fowl here are two sorts, which are exceeding good, namely, knutes and dotterels. The former, it is said, were brought out of Denmark for the use of King Canute; or more probably from his fondness for it, the bird might have taken his name: the latter, a very delusive bird, is taken by candle-light, when it mocks the motions of the fowler, till he comes near enough to throw a net over it.

The inland country produces corn, the fens collect and very rich pastures: so that their breed of cattle exceeds in largeness those of any county in England, except Somersetshire; which transplanting some of the Lincolnshire kine a few years ago, have much improved the size in their still richer grounds. Their horses also are excellent, and large withal. Trunks of trees are sometimes dug up in the fens. Their hunting-hounds and hares are particularly noted for their extreme swiftness.

Here are all the common fruits, and better pippins, it is said, than those of Kent; especially such as grow in the division of Holland, and at and about Kesteven, both which sorts are very wholesome and delicious; but being grafted on their own stock, are much improved, and then called renates.

The churches of this county, entirely in the diocese of Lincoln, are said to be its chief ornament: so that it is commonly observed, no county has better churches and worse houses. The poorer sort of people wash their cloaths with hog's dung, and burn dried cow-dung. Besides two Knights of the shire, and two citizens for Lincoln, it sends eight more; namely, two for each of the towns of Boston, Great Grimsby, Stamford, and Grantham.

LINDAW, an imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, lies on the N. bank of the lake of Constance. It is thought to have its name from the linden or tile-trees planted round it.

Lindaw first rose from a monastery built in 866 for an abbeys and twelve ladies. In time it increased to a city, at first subject to its abbess, and afterwards to the Dukes of Suabia. It has since had several privileges from the Emperors. Part of the town is built on an island in the lake, mostly inhabited by fishermen, watermen, and weavers; to which there is a wooden-bridge of 290 paces: the other part is surrounded with pleasant meadows and sweet springs. The government is equally shared by the gentry and burghers, these, with most of the citizens, being Lutherans; yet they are very amicably with the abbess and her nuns. The site of the town is pleasant and healthy; and it is convenient for trade by means of the lake and the Rhine, that it is called the Venice of Suabia.

On the side of the town next the lake are plenty of vines, from which is made a rough and harsh wine. Here is a castle so strong by nature, that the Swedes could not take it, though bombarded in 1647; nor yet could the Duke of Bavaria, though he used the same means after he had surprised Ulm. The nuns here must be of noble families by three descents: they make no vow, nor wear any distinguishing habits; but must quit the cloyster and marry, and may dispose of their goods to their relations. The abbey-lands lie about the city, and the abbess has a seat in the diet among the Prelates of Suabia. Her pretensions over the town she has never been able to make good; however the abbey is a sanctuary for criminals. Before the reformation pilgrims used to make such presents to the abbess

and the Abbess was so powerful, as to have a mayor of the palace, whose retinue, when coming into the town, she was obliged to restrain to twelve horses.

The island in which part of the town stands, is about four miles and a half round, at the very extremity of Suabia, between Algaw on the E. Switzerland on the W. the Grisons country on the S. and the rest of Suabia on the N. The principal church of Lindaw is St. Stephen. This place is a considerable staple for goods of divers nations, and its market frequented by merchants for eight or nine miles round, as well as others from a great number of towns further off: so that near 1500 load of merchandize enters every week at the gate next the mainland. The traders of Suabia and Bavaria amass great quantities of corn, salt, iron, and copper here, which they sell to the Swifs and Grisons; and every Saturday vast stores of wheat and wine are brought hither by the lake from Slego and Tergow, which are bought up for Algaw, Suabia, and Bavaria. An incredible quantity of butter and cheese is also brought from Bregentz, the mountains of Switzerland, Appenzel, and the Grisons; besides fish and fruit of all sorts, planks, rafters, joists, from the neighbourhood; also merchandize brought from the neighbouring countries, which pass through Nuremberg and Augsburg for Italy. The ruins of an old Roman tower are still to be seen here. The fortifications of this town are good, consisting of bastions, ravelins, and other well-contrived works. The vaulted roof of the church is supported by fourteen pillars, above three feet in diameter, and twenty-two in height, and of a single piece each. The town-house, which is pauntry, and the town itself but a dismal hole, as some travellers give out, has the ten commandments painted in as many different figures on its front; and the streets are crooked, all upon low dark arches. It lies thirty-two miles S. E. from Constance, and eight S. W. of Wangen. Lat. 47 deg. 32 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

LINDENBERG, mountains of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper, where are famous mines of the same name. They lie W. of the town of Lindeszas, a small place upon a little stream, which falls into a river that comes from Nora, and empties itself into the Maeler-lake.

LINDENFELDT, or LINDENFELS, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It lies seventeen miles N. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

LINDKÖPPING (see LIDKÖPPING) a town of West-Gothland, in Sweden. Lat. 58 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 27 min. E.

LINDSEY, one of the three subdivisions of Lincolnshire, (Holland and Kesteven being the other two); and this is the largest, and lies N. of Lincoln. It runs out with a large front into the sea, which washes its shores on the E. and N. It is separated from Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire on the W. by the rivers Trent and Dun; and on the S. it is parted from Kesteven by the Witham and Fosse-dyke, which is seven miles long, cut by King Henry I. between the rivers Witham and Trent, for the convenience of carriage to and from Lincoln, and from the Holland division by Horncastle wapentake. Lindsey is called Lindiffi by the venerable Bede, from the metropolis of the county (Lincoln), namely, Antonius's Lindum; by the Britons called Lincoit; and by Bede Lindecollina, either from its site on a hill, or on account of its being formerly a Roman colony; and that probably as lying in a marshy or fenny country, abounding with lakes. Lindsey gives title of Earl and Marquis to the Bertie family, Dukes of Ancaster and Kesteven.

LINDUM COLONIA, the Roman name of the city of Lincoln. See LINCOLN and LINDSEY.

LINGAY, one of the small western islands of Scotland. It lies about a league off the most easterly Cape of North-Uist, and S. of Borera. From it the neighbouring isles are furnished with peats for fuel. Here is plenty of black cattle, which are excellent meat; the natives salt it in the hides, which they say preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in casks; but ancient immemorial custom, and perhaps a want of the latter conveniency, may more reasonably account for this usage being continued. This isle abounds likewise with

deer, sea and land fowl of all sorts; and many others, hawks, eagles, and swans.

LINGEN, a county of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies between the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg; is fifteen miles long, and ten broad. This is a pleasant fruitful country, and the inhabitants are Calvinists. Upon the death of King William III. of England, to whose predecessor it came by marrying the heiress, it fell to the King of Prussia.

LINGEN, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name. It stands on the river Ems, which here is very broad, and bears large vessels, that from hence get into the sea near Embden. It once had a castle and other fortifications: the former was blown up by the magazine's taking fire; and of its works there only remain its ditch, and a draw-bridge at each gate. The sands round this place keep the air dry and free from fogs. Here King William erected an academy, with professors; and besides, five foundations in a Latin school for poor scholars, doing every thing in his power to promote the Protestant religion in this country, which was at that time entirely Popish. A priest cannot lie here one night without leave from the magistrates, as a punishment for a revolt to which they excited the people about the year 1674; and it was surprized by that King, when only Prince of Orange, in person. At the academy is a good library, together with a printing-house.

LINGEN, one of the Indian isles in Asia. It is about twenty leagues long, and ten broad: the inland is very mountainous, and extremely low towards the shore. It produces pepper and canes, abounding in porcupines, which afford the porco-pedros, or bezoar-stones; some of these are of the magnitude, shape, and colour of a walnut, and valued at 600 pieces of eight. This island lies under the equinoctial line, about twenty leagues N. E. from Jambee, and the same S. E. from Johore; and is a part of the Johore dominions.

LINKS, are large and barren tracts of sand, or downs, which belong respectively to every maritime royal burgh of Scotland, being a kind of large common on the sea-shore, for the inhabitants cattle within their jurisdiction. Of these the most remarkable are the links at Leith, also at St. Andrew's, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Inverness, Cromartie, &c. where likewise the burghers divert themselves at gowff, an exercise in which they drive a ball with clubs. At those at Leith are frequent horse-races, and shooting for a silver arrow, &c.

LINLITHGOW, the capital of the shire of the same name, or of West Lothian, in the South of Scotland. It is vulgarly called Lithquo, and the same which Ptolemy always styles Lindum, as lying upon the side of a lake. It is one in the district of royal burghs with Lanerk, Selkirk, and Peebles, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. Here is a royal palace, in an island towards the middle of the lake, which stands on a hill, with an ascent of several steps in the form of an amphitheatre. The palace is a magnificent structure of hewn stone, begun by former Kings of Scotland, and finished by King James VI. The porch bears the name and arms of James V. On the gate of the outer court are the arms of Scotland, enriched with the orders of the Garter, St. Andrew, St. Michael, and the Golden Fleece; of all which orders he was a companion, being sovereign of the second; the first he had from his uncle King Henry VIII. and the two last from the King of France and the Emperor, then King of Spain. In the inner court, which is larger than that at Hampton-court, there is a very curious fountain adorned with statues and water-works, erected by the same King James V. as upon the fountain is the arms of Scotland and France in one escutcheon. At each of the four corners of this court, is a tower with fine apartments.

Close by the palace is a church, commonly called St. Michael's, of very excellent workmanship, with a lofty steeple; to which the late Earl of Linlithgow added an extremely neat chapel. This church is large, with a handsome seat for the King. There is a small and easy descent from the palace to the town of Linlithgow, where is a large square, in the middle of which is another

curious fountain, exceeding in all respects that in the inner court of the palace, and running at so many different places, that about a dozen may be served with water at once. On the S. side of this square is the Tolbooth, very neatly built of hewn stone, having a lofty steeple, in which are bells and a clock. Here the sheriff and magistrates hold their respective courts: and it is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of nineteen parishes. It has a large street, about half a mile long, from one end of the town to the other, and adorned with fair buildings; on each side are divers wynds or lanes, which lead to several pleasant gardens. The lake itself, which lies N. of the town, is a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, abounding with perch, trouts, and other sorts of fish; and between it and the palace are very fine terrace-walks. This town appears to have great business, with a harbour for all kinds of shipping, near the castle of Blackness; where is a custom-house, with other buildings for the use of merchants. Here is a considerable manufacture of linen, for whitening and bleaching of which the water of that lake is reckoned of so extraordinary a quality, that a vast deal of it is brought hither from other parts of the country. This town has had the two-penny Scotch act on ale since 1722, and it was renewed in 1733. This town gave the title of Earl to the Livingston family, who were hereditary keepers of the palace, and King's Bailiff here: among other titles, they had that of hereditary Constable of Blackness-castle. But the last Earl of Linlithgow and Calender forfeited it in the year 1716. The Earl of Moray, who was regent of Scotland in the minority of his grand nephew King James VI. was murdered here, by a musket-bullet which one James Hamilton, of Bothwell-haugh, shot at him out of a window, as he was riding through the town; to which inhuman act he had been instigated by the Popish faction in Scotland, who were for restoring the then dethroned Queen Mary.

In the palace above-mentioned King James V. called a chapter of his nobles, knights companions, and added a collar of thyme and rue to the order of St. Andrew, enjoining the thistle to be worn on their mantles in the center of the cross; upon which he changed the motto *En defence*, to *Nemo me impune lacessit*; and ordered a throne for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for as many knights of the order, to be erected in St. Michael's church: but on his sudden death after the battle of Solway, and the troubles which ensued, this order lay dormant, till King James VII. revived it in a blue ribbon; Queen Anne restored it to the green: and his late Majesty King George I. published statutes for it. This palace is the least decayed of any in Scotland. In the neighbourhood of this town are several monuments of antiquity; as an ancient altar at KIPPS (which see) and near it several large stones erected in a circle, with remains of old camps, great heaps of stones and antique graves, being near Severus's wall, which began at Abercorn, four miles N. E. from Linlithgow, and running cross the country W. to the firth of Clyde, ended at Kilpatrick near Dunbarton; and in the neighbourhood also are the two Duni pacis. Linlithgow lies eighteen miles W. of Edinburgh, and twelve E. of Stirling.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, a county in the S. of Scotland. It has the firth of Forth on the N. is bounded by part of Stirlingshire on the N. W. part of Clydesdale to the W. and separated from Mid-Lothian on the S. and W. by the waters of Almond and Breich. It is fourteen miles long, and about thirteen in breadth. It abounds in coals, lime-stone, and white salt; besides corn and pasturage. In the reign of King James VI. a mine was discovered in this shire, which yielded a great deal of silver. It is well provided with fish, both from the sea and its rivers, and is in general a pleasant country. The Earl of Hopton, as proprietor of the barony of Abercorn, was hereditary sheriff of Linlithgow, and formerly the Hamiltons of Peyle; but this office, like all others of the same kind in Scotland, have been lodged in the crown by a late British act.

LINTHAL, a large valley lying along the river Lintz, in Glaris, one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland.

land, and at the bottom of a chain of hills called Freyberg. This is a very populous tract on both sides of the river, all of the reformed religion, except a few Catholics, who have a church in it for themselves. At the end of it is Fœrdtiberg, reckoned the highest mountain in all Switzerland.

LINTON, a market-town of Cambridgeshire. At this place a Roman military way falls into the Ikening-street. This was the birth-place of Dr. Richardson, Regius Professor at Cambridge, in the reign of King James, who was one of the translators of the Bible. In the neighbouring manor of Barham a considerable coal-mine has been lately discovered. The weekly market at Linton is on Thursday, and its annual fairs Holy-Thursday and August 30, both for horses. It lies twelve miles from Cambridge, and forty-six from London.

LINTZ, a small but ancient town of Cologne, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, and frontiers of the duchy of Juliers. It lies eighteen miles N. of Coblenz, and nineteen S. of the city of Cologne; to the Elector of which latter name it is subject. The Prince of Hesse-Cassel took it from the French, in order to facilitate his taking of Bonne. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long. 6 deg. 48 min. E.

LINTZ, the capital of Upper Austria, in Germany; in Latin *Aurelianum*, *Lintum*, or *Lyncium*. It stands on the Danube, where the Traun unites its waters with that river, over which is a wooden bridge leading into Bohemia; and it has a very fine castle upon a neighbouring hill, built in the modern style, where sometimes the Emperors reside; has a fine prospect of the Danube and the neighbouring country. Here the Imperial army rendezvoused in 1532, when the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent besieged Vienna, and Leopold retired hither during their last siege of that city in 1683. Most of the suburbs were destroyed by the Swedes during the civil wars; but the town received no great damage. The Emperor Mathias kept his court here a whole year, when all the branches of the house of Austria entered into a league defensive and offensive against all who should oppose them: which confederacy had no other effect than the ruin of a Lutheran church and university; in which, in the space of twenty years, no less than 3000 Counts, Barons, and noblemen had been educated.

In the reign of Ferdinand II. this city was besieged by 40,000 peasants, but relieved by Count Pappenheim. The Elector of Bavaria took it from the Emperor Joseph in 1703; and being surpris'd by the late Emperor Charles VII. in 1741, it was soon retaken by the Queen of Hungary's troops. It lies in a very fine plain and pleasant country; and its suburbs render it a large place. It is an elegant city, with spacious streets, a square piazza adorned with two noble fountains, and other large squares with very fine houses, of which the town-house is the most remarkable. There is another castle of a much lower site, fortified with broad ditches and thick walls. Here are several fine churches, a college of Jesuits, which has a good library, and a convent of Capuchins.

Lintz is much resorted to by the nobility, who have their houses of pleasure in the neighbourhood, and particularly in the suburbs on the other side of the Danube, where in summer they hunt, hawk, and fish. The whole town is built of white free-stone, and its market-place is very large. Here is a manufacture of excellent gun-barrels, a good trade in linen, and two fairs at Easter and Bartholomew-tide, much frequented by strangers. From this place to Munich are many hop-plantations. It lies 38 miles E. of Passau, 60 N. E. of Salzburg, and 108 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

LIONNOIS and **LIONS** (see **LYONNOIS** and **LYONS**) a government of France, and capital of that province. There is also a town of Normandy in the same kingdom, which is called Lyons, and surrounded by a forest, the largest in that province.

LIPES, a jurisdiction of the archbishopric of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, South America. It lies in the same part as that of Tarija, but with a small inclination towards the S. W. It extends thirty-five leagues. Here

Here the air is so cold, that grain and fruit thrive very little; yet it abounds with cattle, particularly those natural to the country, as the vicuna, alpaca or taruga, and the llama. These creatures, however, are common to all the other provinces of Punas; that is, to those where the heaths and mountains are of such a height, as to render the air continually cold. Here are likewise gold-mines; but at present forsaken, though the remains of the old works are still visible, particularly in one of the mountains near Colcha, known by the name of Abetanis, which in the Indian language signifies a gold-mine. That of St. Christopher de Acochalia was formerly one of the most famous in all Peru, for the richness of its silver-mines, the metal being in some parts cut out with a chissel; but now very much declined, which may be in a great measure owing to a want of people for working of them.

LIPPA, a small, but fortified city and castle in Upper Hungary. It lies on the river Maro. Some place it in the banat of Temeswaer, others in Chonad-county. It was often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists, being now almost in ruins, from its demolition by the peace of Carlowitz; but it has been ceded to the Emperor by that of Passarowitz. It lies eighteen miles N. of Temeswaer, and 48 E. of Segedin. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 22 deg. 12 min. E.

LIPPARIAN ISLANDS, by the Latins called *Æliæ* and *Vulcaniæ*, and by the Greeks *Hephestiades*, as in these are some volcano's. They lie off the N. coasts of Sicily, about forty-two miles, in the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan sea, and lower division of Italy. Here the blustering King Æolus is said by the poets to have reigned. Lat. 39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 deg. 30 min. E. They are seven in number, besides some very small ones, which have their name from the largest of them, called Lipari, where King Liparus built a city of the same name, on a high craggy rock, mostly surrounded by the sea; and which stony till the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa levelled it with the ground, and fold above 7000 of its brave inhabitants for slaves. Charles V. afterwards rebuilt and fortified it so, that it has been looked upon since as impregnable. The island is computed to be about eighteen miles in circuit, including its windings, being of a very irregular figure. The climate is healthy, the air serene, and consequently very populous, and the soil rich and fertile. Besides corn, wine, fruit, &c. which grows in great plenty, it sends great quantities of figs and raisins into most parts of Europe. It likewise yields abundance of sulphur, alum, and bitumen; and hath some excellent hot springs, the waters of which are reckoned medicinal. The coasts swarm with vast exuberance and variety of fine fish, in which it drives a very considerable commerce.

These islands are subject to the King of the Two Sicilies. Two of these islands, namely, Hiere and Stromboli, are volcano's, the flames of which are seen at a great distance off at sea.

LIPPARI, a small Epi-copal place under Messina, being strong by nature and its outworks, as has been hinted above. It is very well inhabited, and hath a stout fortress called Pignatura. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 15 deg. 32 min. E.

LIPPE, a county of Westphalia, in Germany. It is a narrow tract between Ravensberg and Schaumberg on the N. and Paderborn on the S. under Counts of its own, who also possess Ritberg, and several other places in the neighbourhood. This family is divided into the branches of Detmold, Biesterfeldt, Buckeburg, and Alverdissefen; some of them Lutherans, and others Calvinists. The two principal branches are Detmold and Buckeburg. The estates of the Count of Lippe-Detmold are considerable; as the county of Lippe, which is upwards of thirty miles long, and twelve broad, on the confines of Hanover; the lordships of Sternberg, Engern, Brache, and Rheda, which last lies S. of Ravensberg, and is about fifteen miles in length, and five in breadth. The estates of the Count of Lippe-Buckeburg are the N. part of Schaumberg, including the bailiwicks of Buckeburg and Stadthagen, with Hagenburg and Steinhude: so that the dominions of this family are much more than they appear to be in the maps.

Nº. LXVII.

LIPPE, or **LIPSTADT**, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the former name, and on the river Lippe, now in the possession of the King of Prussia. Its principal trade is in preparing of timber for building vessels on the Rhine; to which it has an easy conveyance by means of its own river.

In the thirty years wars with Germany it was taken four times; the last was by the Hessians, who, after the treaty of Westphalia, gave it to the Elector of Brandenburg. In 1656 it was almost entirely destroyed by lightning. In 1674 it repulsed the French; but in 1669 it was put into their hands as a security. It suffered much by fire in 1718. The town is large, but poor, and not very populous. On account of its situation in unpassable morasses, as well as of its fortifications, it is reckoned by some one of the strongest places in Westphalia. Before it fell under the jurisdiction of its Counts, it was a free Imperial city, and one of the Hanseatic union. Justice is administered here in the name both of the King of Prussia and the Count de Lippe, who has half the revenue; but every thing relating to the fortifications or garrisons is the King's. It lies twelve miles E. of Paderborn, and thirty-two S. E. of Munster. Lat. 51 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

LIPPESBURG, or **LIPPESPRING**, a town in the bishopric of Paderborn, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany: it has its name from the river Lippe, which rises here in so large a stream, as to drive 3 or 4 mills before it leaves the town. The dean and chapter of Paderborn have a stately castle in the neighbourhood, upon the edge of a large heath called Senne, much infested by robbers. In this town, otherwise inconsiderable, Charlemagne obliged the Saxons to embrace Christianity; and here he held three councils. It is common for the Popish inhabitants in these parts to assemble, each with a lighted taper, at a certain time of the year, and go out with the priest at their head, a bead-faring or wald-fahrung, i. e. repairing to the woods and groves to visit images and sacred relics placed there in little chapels, which are seldom or never opened but for this purpose. The procession consists of a mixed multitude of both sexes and all ages, who are out two or three days; and often lie promiscuously in the woods, or at best in barns.

LIPSTADT (see **LIPPE**) a town of Westphalia, in Germany.

LIQUE, a town of Artois, in French Flanders; where is an old Premonstratensian abbey. It lies not far from Ardres, and ten miles W. of St. Omer's. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 2 deg. 16 min. E.

LIS, a river of the Low Countries, rising near the village of Lisburg, in Artois and French Flanders; from this it runs N. E. into Flanders; and passing by the Aire, St. Venant, Menin, and Courtray, empties itself into the Scheld near Ghent.

LISBON, a city of Estremadura, the capital of Portugal, and the royal residence, on the river Tagus; about ten miles from its mouth, and seventy-eight W. of the confines of Spain. The town, built on seven hills, winds with the river, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, mostly with an easy ascent: it is surrounded with a wall, on the range of which are said to be seventy-seven towers and thirty-six gates; being reckoned to contain 30,000 houses, and 150,000 inhabitants. Some of the streets in the valleys are so steep, as to be inconvenient for coaches; so that litters with mules are generally used. Besides the cathedral are thirty-seven parochial churches, with twenty-three cloisters and convents for monks and nuns (fifty, of which thirty-two for the former, and eighteen for the latter). The W. part of Lisbon is under a Patriarch, by virtue of a Papal bull in 1716, which contains twenty-one parishes; and the E. part is under the Archbishop, whose diocese contains sixteen parishes: particularly the ornaments and plate of the patriarchal cathedral, are said to have cost the crown the treasure of several flotas from the Brasils. In the square, where stands the palace, are their bull-baitings held; at which all persons of distinction, together with the populace, assemble; and here also is the Dominican church, a large structure, near which the officers of the inquisition,

tion perform the dreadful solemnity called *Auto de fé*; when many unhappy persons, of a different persuasion from the Romish church, are cruelly tortured. At these shocking executions, people of rank, both ladies and gentlemen, assemble; who are taught as it were to rejoice at the torturing and murdering of a poor helpless and innocent man.

In the harbour of Lisbon ships ride in eighteen fathom water: but it has two entrances difficult of access, which renders the assistance of a pilot necessary. The northern passage, called *Corredor*, lies between a sand-bank and the rock *Cachopos*, and the tower of *St. Julian*: the southern, called *Carreira de Alcovova*, is between *Cachopos* and the tower of *St. Lorenzo*, being broader and more commodious than the other. The city, viewed from the river on the southern shore, affords a noble prospect, by the gradual ascent of the buildings: nor is the prospect less agreeable from the town; the river, which is three miles over, being full of ships of every nation in Europe; and beyond that, a fine country, interchangeably mixed with towns and villages. No port in Europe, London and Amsterdam excepted, has a more considerable foreign trade: so that the custom-house on the bank of the *Tagus* brings the King of Portugal a prodigious revenue; and here are unloaded all the goods from their American and other settlements in Asia and Africa.

Such was the state of the city of Lisbon, when, on the first of November 1755, it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake and inundation; and has not yet, namely, August 1760, been rebuilt.

An ingenious, but unknown correspondent, and subscriber to our work, who has been a great traveller, has generously favoured us with the following particulars; his motives for which, and the opportunities he had for an exact information, together with the benevolence of his disposition, will best appear from his own words:

"My situation in life being such, as no expence was spared to satisfy my curiosity in travelling, I am sorry I have not my notes with me, else would with pleasure communicate any thing in them, and perhaps some particulars you might not think unworthy of your notice. As I resided at Lisbon above a year for the recovery of my health, which city the dreadful earthquake levelled with the ground, and as that fatal catastrophe is still recent in every one's memory, I was determined to send you the following account of what my memory furnishes me with:

"The late city of Lisbon was divided into East and West Lisbon, and situated upon the N. side of the river *Tagus*, upon seven hills, some of them very steep, and the sides of those hills covered with handsome houses of the nobility and gentry, or churches and convents; from whence the prospects were very beautiful, most of them commanding a view of great part of the city, the river, and the opposite shore; the streets on the tops and sides of the hills mostly spacious, airy, and pleasant, and the buildings handsome, and all of stone; particularly, those of the nobility are elegant, with large gardens: but in the valley the houses are generally very mean, with lattice-windows, and the streets narrow and very dirty: there were but two squares, in one of which was the inquisition, and in the other the palace called *Paco da Ribeira*; the first set up by John III. the other built by Philip II. of Spain, which though only the W. side of an intended square, was spacious, and contained many noble apartments, and the end next the river extremely pleasant, as there were frequently many ships riding at anchor before the windows. The harbour is very large, and able to contain many thousand ships, but is much exposed to the western winds; so that a dreadful storm (the wind in that corner) which happened when I was there, convinced me it was then very unsafe, there being terrible havock made, and but few ships able to ride it out. The form of the city was irregular, between four and five miles in length upon the banks of the river; but not very broad, except in the middle, and there I do not think it much exceeded a mile. On one of the highest hills stood a fine church, and a large convent of the Carmelite friars: on another stood the castle or citadel, commanding the town; and on a third

the cathedral: both the last, I think, built by the Moors. The castle is no ways remarkable but for its size, being very large; as was the cathedral likewise, but extremely heavy and clumsy without, when near, but did not look amiss at a distance; but it was handsome, and richly ornamented within, as indeed most of their churches were: a profusion, with paintings, images, crosses, pikes, &c. costly vestments for the priests, and dresses for the saints; many of them enriched with diamonds and other precious stones; with a vast quantity of silver candlesticks and other ornaments. In the royal chapel the silver alone was valued at a million sterling; and I do not think the value much (if any thing) exaggerated. The riches and curiosities of the palace and treasury were immense in gold dust and ingots, gold and silver plate, diamonds, beautiful tapestry, &c.

"Just without the W. end of the city was a manery of ladies, purely English (Scotch, Irish, or any other nation not admitted) of the order of *St. Bridget*, in great esteem for their charity and exemplary lives: they were in high favour, and often visited by the Queen, who always paid them the greatest regard; and at the other extremity eastward stood the church of *St. Vincent*, behind the high altar of which was a spacious *fabron*, round which, upon large shelves, were deposited some of their Kings and Queens, and many of the royal family, in coffins, or rather large chests, covered with gold and silver stuffs; and some with black velvet, laced and fringed with gold.

"At *Bellem*, about three miles below the city, in the church, on the right-side of the altar, was the body of *Queen Catherine of England*, and wife of *King Charles II.* deposited in the same manner in a coffin of black velvet.

"As to the manners of the Portuguese, particularly those in Lisbon, though the common people are doubtless ignorant and superstitious to the last degree, they are extremely civil to strangers: but I think nothing can be more pleasing than the behaviour of the nobility and gentry; being free from the fawning flattery of the Italians, and observing a due medium between the levity of the French, and the formal pride and gravity of the Spaniard: they are particularly obliging to the English, and not so bigotted as they are forced to appear for fear of the inquisition; and his present Majesty is not near so much so as his father was: but the liberal and distinguished benevolence of the British nation, by a large sum to the distressed citizens, on occasion of the dismal catastrophe of Lisbon, with innumerable other instances of our friendship for them, cemented the affections of the Portuguese to us for ever.

Our correspondent, with extreme modesty, closes his accurate account thus:

"I cannot call what I send you a description, but rather hints, for you to get the best you can relating to the above particulars. If you think them worthy your notice, you are welcome to them; but, that you may not think them dear of the postage, I have ordered my servant to pay it: all that I can say in their praise is, that they are strictly true.

Your unknown servant."

We cannot conclude without making our most hearty acknowledgments to the above ingenious gentleman; and the other particulars communicated by him shall have due honour done to them in their proper place; and at the same time we very earnestly entreat him, and in him all others who have opportunity, to vouchsafe to communicate any particulars of places, &c. which from the nature of this work, it is almost impossible for us to have personal knowledge of; and therefore we are highly obliged for any assistance from the curious and learned.

According to *Father Capassi's* observation, Lisbon lies in lat. 38 deg. 45 min. 25 sec. N. and long. 8 deg. 2 min. 15 sec. W. from the meridian of Paris; or 5 deg. 37 min. 15 sec. from that of London.

LISBURN, or **LISNAGARVY**, a small borough in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It sends two members to the parliament of that kingdom, and lies on the river called *Lagan-water*, which runs into the bay of *Carrickfergus*, and eight miles S. W. of *Belfast*.

LISGOOL,

LISGOOL, a castle in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, on the bank of *Lough-Earn*, and opposite to *Inniskilling*. It was set on fire in 1641 by the rebels, and 152 men, women, and children, burnt to death: so that besides these, it appears from *Sir John Temple's* history of the rebellion, that numbers of Protestants were killed in this county in cold blood.

LISIEUX, in Latin *Lexovium*, and anciently *Neomagus Lexoviorum*, from the *Lexovii*, both a diocese and a fair and large city, in the territory of *Auge*, and government of *Normandy*, in France. It lies partly on a hill, and partly in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of two rivers; the one which runs through the town is called *Orbec*, and the other *Gasse* washes its walls; and when their streams are united, they are called together the *Touques*. This is the see of a Bishop suffragan to *Rouen*, who is styled *Count of Lisieux*: his diocese contains 580 parishes, he has a yearly income of 40,000 livres, and pays a tax of 4000 florins to the court of *Rome*. This see is of an ancient foundation; for *Lotharius* is found among the Bishops who assisted at the first council of *Orleans* in 511, as did also *Theobald* at the third council there in 538: the city is surrounded with deep ditches and strong walls flanked with towers. The cathedral church, dedicated to *St. Peter*, and the Bishop's palace, are the most remarkable. Here are several monasteries, with an abbey, as also four large suburbs.

Several manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs are carried on here, which yield the inhabitants a competent livelihood. It lies twenty-nine miles E. of *Caen*, and forty-one S. W. of *Bouen*, also about five leagues from the coast of the British channel, to the S. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

LISLE, or **LILLE**, in Latin *Insula*, and in Dutch *Ryssel*; having the name of *L'isle*, i. e. an island, from its being formerly surrounded by a lake, which has been long since drained.

This is the capital city of French Flanders, and of all the parts conquered by that nation in the Netherlands. It lies on the river *Deule*. It is beautifully built, and was very strong when the French took it in 1667. But its fortifications have been since considerably increased by *Marshal de Vauban*; and its citadel is the finest in Europe: so that this is reckoned one of the strongest places in the world, as the English and their confederates experienced, when *Prince Eugene* took it in December 1708, after the battle of *Oudenarde*, and a siege of three months, a month intervening between the taking of the city and the citadel; during which time they lost a great number of men before the place. It was again ceded to the French by the treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713. In that interval the *States General* of the United Provinces, who kept a garrison at *Lisle*, sent thither a French minister, who found a considerable number of Protestants. A great number of them retired into *Zealand* and *Leyden*, upon the city coming again under the dominion of France.

The ancient fortifications, repaired and improved by *Vauban*, consisted only of an irregular bastion, composed but of two flanks and one face; but now surrounded with numberless new works, consisting of four large bastions, covered with half moons, horn-works, tenailles or earth, &c. The citadel is the first which *Vauban* built: it is a pentagon, composed of five regular bastions, and before each court ne a tenailon of earth. Within the place is the governor's house, with several sets of caserns. The citadel is surrounded with a deep ditch, encompassed by a covert-way, with its glacis. There are two gates to this fortress, one towards the city, and the other towards the country. Beyond the glacis is an *avant-fosse*, which has a communication with the ditch of the town, also surrounded with the covert-way and glacis, covered by half moons, intrenchments, and redoubts, &c. The esplanade or void space between the city and citadel is planted with four rows of trees, forming very pleasant walks.

The General Governor of French Flanders is also Governor of *Lisle*, who has a Lieutenant of the King,

a major, &c. to supply his place when absent. There is also a Governor, a King's Lieutenant, &c. for the citadel.

The states of the province of *Lisle* meet commonly once a year, the Governor presiding there; the other members are the magistrates of *Lisle*, who have always the first rank, and deputies from the magistrates of *Douay* and *Orchies*. The sum which the King demands generally amounts to 250,000 livres; which is always granted. This arises from the twentieth part of the revenue of their estates, and from duties and taxes. Besides, the city of *Lisle* pays yearly 37,500 livres towards the repairs of the fortifications; and the city of *Douay* raises also 40,000 for the same purpose.

As the clergy and nobility pay no subsidy, they do not assist at the assembly; but three or four days after they are called together, and a sum demanded of them, who grant the King a twentieth part and an half of the income of such estates as they cultivate themselves. The gabelle or duty upon salt is not established in any of these conquered countries.

The magistracy of the city and district of *Lisle* is composed of a mayor (*Reuvert*) twelve aldermen, &c. Here is a considerable manufacture of silk, cambrick, fine linen, serges, and other stuffs; particularly their camlets are much admired. Little more than half a century ago they used to make here above 300,000 pieces of stuff. But the calamities inseparable from war have obliged vast numbers of workmen to retire to *Ghent*, *Brussels*, &c. and several Protestant families have since the peace of *Utrecht* quitted this city.

Here are several fine buildings, particularly an exchange for the merchants, which is square, and surrounded with piazzas.

In *Lisle* there are about fifty churches, one of which is collegiate, and ten parochial, several fine convents, and an hospital, in which it is said the sick are served in plate. Besides, here is a mint erected in 1685, for recoining all the Spanish coin: the new species were called *Bourguignons* or *Burgundians*, as being stamped with the arms of France and Burgundy, of which latter *Lisle* was once a part. It is reckoned, that in less than eight years time they have coined here of those pieces to the value of seven millions of livres, and recoined above twenty-eight millions of all sorts of gold and silver species. The Jesuits have a college in *Lisle*. It lies fourteen miles W. of *Tournay*, twenty-six E. of *Aire*, and twenty-five N. of *Arras*. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

LISLE ADAM, in Latin *Insula Adæ*, or *Adam's Isle*, an important pass on the river *Ouse*, in *Vexin-François*, and government of the *Ile of France*. It lies about two leagues above *Pontoise*. It gave name, we are told, to a noble family, two persons of which were grand masters of *Malta*, or the order of *St. John of Jerusalem*. The last was *Philip*, who in the year 1522 held out the *isle of Rhodes* six months against *Solyman II.* who besieged it with 400 sail and 300,000 Turks; and would probably have defended it longer, but that he was betrayed by a Jewish physician, and by the chancellor of the order, who was a Spaniard. Here is a fine castle belonging to the *Prince of Conti*. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, upon two islands formed by the *Ouse*. In the town is but one parochial church, built by the constable *De Montmorenci* in 1562, and a priory of *Benedictines*.

LISMORE, or **LESSIMORE**, which imports in its Highland name something great; one of the western isles of Scotland, about eight miles long, and near two broad. It lies E. of the *isle of Mull*, and in *Loch-Yolmouth*, a bay which goes pretty far inland up to *Inverlochry*, in *Lochaber*. It was formerly the residence of the Bishop of *Argyle*, hence called *Episcopus Lismoriensis*.

In the N. of Scotland is an ancient Baronet of the same title, whose surname is *Gordon*.

Here was a monastery, to which belonged several other small isles in the neighbourhood, particularly *Soa*, and another called the *Isle of Women*, as the abbot of *Iona* would suffer none of the sex but nuns to live there;

there; so that tradesmen's wives and daughters were forced to live here.

LISMORE, i. e. a great fort, or rather a great inclosure, as if garden, orchard, or park ground, a town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It stands upon the river Broadwater, at its leaving the county of Cork. Here is the principal seat of the present Earl of Cork, late Earl of Burlington, with a noble park, whence the name of the town is probably derived; as is also that isle above-mentioned in the W. of Scotland. Here is also an alms-house and a free-school. It was formerly a Bishop's see, and there is a handsome cathedral still remaining; but the possessions of it having been almost entirely alienated, Pope Innocent VI. annexed it in the year 1364 to the see of Waterford. It was also famous formerly for a public school or academy very much frequented: but at present the town is in a state of decay. It lies about fourteen miles from Dungarvan.

LISSA, a small, fine, and populous town of Polesia, a palatinate of Lower or Great Poland. It is inhabited principally by Protestants, and is the residence of the General Senior or superintendent of the Lutherans in this province.

In 1656 the inhabitants forsook it, for fear of the Polish troops, who plundered and laid it in ashes.

Near this place the Swedes defeated the Saxons in 1702, and again in 1706, when the Saxons had raised contributions from this town and Frawenstadt, as being part of Stanislaus' patrimony. In 1707 it was destroyed by the Russians; so that of 3000 houses, it is said, hardly seven were left, as the inhabitants adhered to Stanislaus: but it was afterwards rebuilt, and much improved. It lies thirty-three miles N. W. of Posen, and fifty-four W. of Kalisz. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

LISSA, a small, but celebrated island of Venetian Dalmatia, in the Adriatic sea. Anciently it carried on a considerable trade; and for a long time the Romans kept their arsenal here. It lies forty miles S. W. of Spalatto, and sixty-eight S. W. of Ragusa. Lat. 42 deg. 54 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, in Germany, about sixteen miles from Breslaw; it is famous for a battle fought near it between the Prussian and Austrian armies, on the 5th of December 1757, when the latter were entirely defeated.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire. See **LITCHFIELD**.

LITHGOW, the vulgar pronunciation of Linlithgow, a town of West Lothian, in Scotland. See **LINLITHGOW**.

LITH-HILL, a very remarkable hill in the parish of Wotton and county of Surrey, which rising almost insensibly for two or three miles S. of that village, has a declivity on the opposite side of about eight miles, almost as far as Horsham. It is by much the highest hill in the county: and from its top may be seen in a clear day all Surrey and Suffex quite down to the sea, part of Kent, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire even beyond Windsor castle, a part of Hampshire, and also of Wiltshire: so that the whole circuit of the view is thought to be near 260 miles; and that the like prospect is not to be had in all England, if in Europe. Near Lith-hill is a seat of Mr. Evelyn's at Wotton.

LITHUANIA, Little, a territory of Memel, in Brandenburg Prussia; it is full of woods, being twenty-six miles long, and between eight and twelve broad. In 1710 it was almost entirely stripped of its inhabitants by a plague, which King William Frederic of Prussia new-peopled with 20,000 Switzers, &c. at the expence of five millions of rix-dollars; and again in 1732 the King of Prussia planted it with 12,500 Saltzburghers at the charge of 350,000, who have cultivated and greatly improved this waste tract of ground.

LITHUANIA, Great, is a large country, formerly independent, but in the year 1501 united to, or entered into alliance with, the kingdom and republic of Poland, of which it is the third general division, and the greatest of all. The Poles call it *Litevski*, and the natives *Litwa*. It is

bounded on the N. by Samojitia, Livonia, and part of Russia, on the S. by Volhinia and Polesia, on the W. by Prussia and Polachia, on the E. by another part of Russia. This duchy is of a circular form, and nearly 249 miles over: though others give it greater dimensions, as 510 from the frontier of Muscovy on the S. E. to that of Courland on the N. W. and 400 from Prussia on the W. to the borders of Muscovy on the E. &c.

It has its own laws and magistrates, though under one sovereign with Poland, who is the titular head of both nations, both being in reality republics: and each sends their representatives to the general diet or assembly of the states, and each has its distinct provincial diet, where laws are enacted for their respective subjects.

Its principal rivers are the Borysthenes or Nieper, and the Vilia, which both rise in Lithuania: the Dniester also crosses it, as does the Niemen, which being formed of several other streams, falls into the gulph of Courland. Its rivers, as well as lakes, abound with fish.

The air is mostly thick and foggy, on account of the great number of woods and lakes in this country, so that it is not near so fruitful as Poland; yet there is plenty of wax, honey, and mead, as well as pitch, tar, and timber, with good store of venison and other game in their woods, particularly snipes; but they have no vines.

In Lithuania is said to be a forest about 100 miles long: and though the country, which is champaign, be in some places fruitful, yet the extreme cold frequently spoils their harvest. Many of the woods here at different times been burnt down, which renders the country better than it was formerly. Their cattle of all kinds are but small: besides those in common with other countries, they have elks, wild horses, wild asses, buffaloes, and uri. They abound with black cattle, sheep, ermines, fables, and all kinds of furs. Their greatest trade of export is to Holland, &c. with pitch, tar, and timber, for which they have in return woolen cloth, salt, and wine.

They have different customs and dialect; with particular privileges from those of Poland, that they never should elect a Great Duke; that they should assemble with the Polish nobility upon an interregnum, and both nations together chuse a Prince.

The people are good-natured, honest, and chaste. The young women here are remarkable in the latter respect, and never marry till twenty-five or thirty years old, nor till they have worked several baskets full of cloaths, which at the time of marriage are to be given away to the husband's guests, nor till they have served their mothers for a certain term. The same rule holds with regard to a son.

The tenth part adjudged in all real actions goes always to the judge's close-box or chest, and immediately paid in court, and put into it. In personal actions he claims half the damages. Murder is only fined, as it is in Poland. The lower sort are no better than slaves to their Lords.

The inhabitants were formerly most stupid idolaters, till Uladislaus Jagello introduced the Christian religion among them, built a cathedral at Vilna, besides erecting divers other churches. Yet the vulgar in many places still retain some remains of idolatry; and because their ancestors worshipped serpents and asps, they still keep an adder in their houses, which they nourish with great care.

At present many Lithuanians are of the Greek church, though more of the Romish; and vast numbers of them are Lutherans. Here also are Calvinists, with many Jews and Tartars. Their nobles are, like those of Poland, not only great eaters and drinkers, but very proud and domineering over the commonalty, who are altogether as cringing, and more miserable, if possible, than the Poles; the tenant being his Lord's slave to such a degree, that if he happens to be condemned to death by his Lord for any crime, he must execute himself, or undergo worse than hanging. The greatest part of his time is also devoted to his service: so that he has only

Mondays to himself; and if his master has occasion for him on that day, he must work for himself on Sunday: the boors here observing no more holidays than those of Russia; who are made to know, that if they would eat, they must work on Sundays. Out of their poor earnings they also generally pay high duties to the state.

The vulgar among the old Lithuanians wore raw hides, linen, and the inside bark of linden-trees; but the nobles or gentry bought their cloaths ready made from other nations. The peasants in many places still wear their ancient habit: but generally those of this country, Samojitia, &c. wear a coarse ash-coloured habit, and for their legs they have buskins of bark.

They generally speak the Slavonic, which is the language used in all their courts of judicature. Those of Prussia and Livonia have the jargon of both. They have a great mixture of Polish, and also of the Latin; which last is as common here as in Poland, and spoken by people of all ranks; but with extreme barbarism, one may easily imagine.

The bread they commonly eat is a coarse black sort made of rye, the smutty wheat unwinnowed, and barley-ears, all ground together. They have flesh, fish, and fowl: and what cattle or poultry they think they shall not be able to keep in winter, they usually kill in autumn, and preserve with salt. Being for the most part good marksmen, they maintain their families by this means in a great measure. In every house in the country they have four or five handmills for grinding their corn.

Their houses are built round; and therefore they call them towers. They are narrow, and open at top, to let out the smoke, and are generally covered with boards, straw, or bark of trees. In these the people and their cattle live together.

Husbandry is followed here as in other countries. For fear of the incursions of the Tartars, the Lithuanians secure all their corn, straw, salt meat, and in short all their provisions, in caves, which they dig in the forests, and cover the entrance with the bark and branches of trees.

The Great Duchy is divided into, I. Lithuania Proper. II. Lithuanian Russia. III. The Livonian Palatinate or part of Livonia. And, IV. Samojitia. Under every one of which is a vast number of other subdivisions or districts, that may be termed duchies, each having formerly had its peculiar Duke; and from hence the whole country is called the Great Duchy.

LITTLE ENGLAND. See **PEMBROKESHIRE**.

LITTLE TARTARY. See **TARTARY**, and all such under their proper words.

LITTLEBOROUGH, the *Agelocum* or *Segelocum* of the Romans. It is a small village of Nottinghamshire, above Gainsborough, in a nook just upon the edge of the water. It seems to have been environed with a ditch, and of a square form. The water ran quite round it; for on the W. where White's bridge is, a watery valley hems it in; so that it was sufficiently strong. The church stands upon the highest ground. The Trent has washed away part of the eastern side of the town. Foundations and pavements are visible in the bank. Here an urn with some of Domitian's coin was found, and several others called swine-pennies, as those animals sometimes root them up, have been taken up in plowing and digging. Mr. Ella, Vicar of Rampton hard by, collected several of them, and among them some valuable ones.

Two altars, handsomely-moulded of coarse grit-stone, were dug up here in 1718, and set as piers in a wall on the side of the steps leading from the river to the inn. Many small coins, like flatted pease, called mites, are also found. And Mr. Hardy has a large urn with a female face on its outside, which has likewise been dug up here.

LITTLELEY, or **NETTLEY-ABBEY**, a famous abbey, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the left-hand, about three miles down the river of Southampton, in Hampshire: the church is so entire, as to have a small part of the roof still standing, with several rooms, as the refectory, &c. which shew what a fine edifice this once was.

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Round the whole are large mounds, part of which kept up the fish-ponds above, the overflowings of which were conveyed down for fresh-water to a fort on the banks of the river, supposed to have been erected as a defence to the abbey. Though the floors of the fort are gone, yet the walls are still entire, and the moat round it remains with water in it. The great church of Rumsley and this seem to have been built on the same model.

This building appears to have been large, and in the form of a cross. In 1704 the roof was entire, but then pulled down, with a great part of the walls.

LIVADIA, the ancient Greece, Hellas, or Achaia, now a province of Turkey, in Europe. It extends from the Ionian sea to the Archipelago, being bounded by Thessaly on the N. the Archipelago or Aegean sea on the E. the Morea or Peloponnesus on the S. from which it is separated by the gulphs of Lepanto and Eugia; the isthmus of Corinth on the S. and by Epirus or Janna on the W.

This may be reckoned the most considerable part of Greece, as containing the once famous cities of Thebes, Athens, Delphi, and Phytia. It is in general mountainous, having among others CETA in Bceotia, famous for the pass of Thermopyle, not above sixty paces wide, and in other parts only broad enough for a single carriage, where the Spartans with a few men under Leonidas, opposed the great army of the Persians: also Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythzeron; the first dedicated to Apollo, and the two last to the Muses; and all of them highly celebrated by the ancient poets. Its capital is the famous city of Athens, now called corruptly by sailors Setine.

This is a pleasant and fruitful country, extending about 130 miles from the S. E. to the N. W. but its greatest breadth is not above 36.

At present it is divided into three parts, namely, Livadia Proper, Stramulipa or Stramuzupa, and the duchy of Athens. See **GREECE**.

LIVADIA, the ancient **LIBADIA**, a town of the province last-mentioned of the same name. It lies on the N. shore of the gulph of Lepanto, about twenty miles from Castri the ancient Delphi. It was famous for the worship of Jupiter Trophonius, public games having been performed here to his honour. The town of Livadia is divided by a rivulet which separates the two parts of the hill on which it is built. This water has its source from a very fine spring without the town. The W. hill being a perpendicular rock, a square room is cut into it, with a bench on each side cut also in the rock; and here was the place where they worshipped Trophonius. Here also is observed a round hole, hardly big enough for a man to get through, which might possibly be the difficult entrance to the grot of that deity, and the recess where his oracle was uttered.

In the town are 650 houses, 50 of which are inhabited by Jews, and there are an equal number of Christians and Turks: the former have three churches here, and there is a castle on the summit of the W. hill. It lies twenty-four miles W. of the isthmus of Corinth. Lat. 37 deg. 41 min. N. long. 23 deg. 26 min. E.

LIVADOSTA, a small town on the gulph of Lepanto and isthmus of Corinth, in the province of Livadia, in European Turkey. It is the see of a Bishop, who is suffragan to the Metropolitan of Athens. It lies between three and four miles to the N. of Corinth.

LIVERPOOL, a flourishing, trading town of Lancashire. See **LEVERPOOL**.

LIVONIA, or, as the natives call it, *Lifland*, a duchy, and anciently a province of Poland, afterwards of Sweden, and last of all conquered by Russia, of which it is now a part. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria and Great Novogorod, on the S. by Lithuania and Courland, and on the W. by the Baltic or Livonian sea. It is about 165 miles long from N. to S. and 118 in breadth, from E. to W. It is subdivided into two parts, namely, that on the N. called Estland or Estonia, and that on the S. Letten or Lettenland: the principal towns of which

T t are

are Narva, Revel, and Riga, having all excellent harbours.

This country abounds in grain, supplying Sweden, Germany, and other countries with it. Besides, being very well situated for trade, and having several commodious harbours, it has occasioned a long contention between the neighbouring Princes; so that it has been sometimes in the possession of one, and sometimes in that of another: hence the inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Russians, &c. But the former calamities of this country were light in comparison of what it suffered about the beginning of the present century, when Russia and Sweden contended for the sovereignty of it: the Czar Peter the Great, doubting whether he could maintain the possession of that part of Livonia he had taken from the Swedes, sent his Calmucks and the other Tartars of his army into this country, where they committed unheard-of barbarities; and at last, after he had made an entire conquest of Livonia, finding that the natives were more inclined to their old masters the Swedes than to the Russians, he forced them to abandon their country, and drove multitudes of them in chains to the borders of the Caspian sea and Siberia; though the Empress Catherine, who was a native of Livonia, prevailed afterwards on the Czar to recall them: but most of them perished before the publication of that edict. The Livonians had also been extremely diminished by the plague and famine, and their duchy miserably wasted, before they were driven from their country, which is inhabited by Russians; and the Empress has been left in the quiet possession of all Livonia ever since: and not only so, but even Ingria has been seized by the Czar, both which provinces are part of the Russian empire, being also ceded to him by the Swedes at the treaty of Nyfadt, in Finland, in 1721.

The inhabitants of Livonia are Lutherans; but whilst this country belonged to Sweden, the Russians and Papists were tolerated. The Bible has been some years ago translated into the Livonian tongue: but they have little more than the name of Christianity, and are entirely ignorant of the principles of it. They have little or no notion of a future life; have still a hankering after their old Paganism and superstition, and even offer sacrifice on the top of some hill or in some forest. When they kill a beast, they cast a piece of it away; and when they brew, they pour some of the beer on the ground, &c. If their children be sick within six weeks after their baptism, they rebaptise them, and ascribe the child's illness to its having an improper name; but this they conceal for fear of the magistrates.

After the peace of Nyfadt, the Czar sent orders to the governor of Riga to grant a church to the reformed Protestants in that city, for the public exercise of their religion, which they could never obtain in the time of the Swedish government, and granted them other privileges, in order to encourage foreigners of the same religion to come and settle there. He also restored to the Livonians the privileges which they had been deprived of in the two preceding reigns, for the defence of which the unfortunate Count Patkul may be said to have died a martyr.

The peasants are slaves, and are not allowed to purchase any lands. When they venture to cut down trees, or sow wheat and sell it under-hand, if caught, they are sure to be lashed with a whip or holly rod, till the blood comes. They are allowed no money; and if it be known that they have any, officers are appointed to take it from them.

The late Kings of Sweden had ordered them to be treated with more humanity, and Charles XI. humbled their nobility. The natives are strong, and of a constitution fit for hardships, but as brutal as the Russians.

LIZARD, anciently *Ocrinum*, or *Dannionorum Promontorium*, a cape of Cornwall, which runs out to the southward, and with the other promontory called the Land's-End, makes the two horns whence this country received its first name of Cornwall.

This Lizard point is still more useful, though not so far W. than the other, which is more properly called the Land's-End, being more frequently first dis-

covered from the sea; and is therefore the general guide and land which ships chuse to make, being then there that they are past Scilly. This is also the usual head-land from which seamen take their departure. It lies twelve miles S. of Helfton, and seventeen of Bizard mouth. According to Dr. Halley's observation, the Lizard lies in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 14 min. W.

LIZIEUX, a city of Normandy, in France. See *LIZIEUX*.

LLANBEDOR, a market-town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales. It lies on the Teivi, over which is a bridge. It lies 22 miles from Cardigan, and 200 from London.

LLANDILLOVAWRE, a town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, on the river Towy, over which is a good stone-bridge. It lies 12 miles from Caermarthenshire, and 172 from London.

LLANIDLAS, a town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, near the head of the Severn. It lies 8 miles from Newton, and 161 from London.

LLANIMDOVEY, a town of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, near the river Towy. It lies 24 miles from Caermarthen, and 190 from London.

LLANROST, a town of Denbighshire, in North Wales. It lies 16 miles from St. Asaph, and 220 from London.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales. It lies 10 miles from Llandaff, and 150 from London.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales. It lies 14 miles from Montgomery, and 100 from London.

LLULLA, one of the jurisdictions in the diocese of Truxillo and Peru, in South America.

LOANDA, the capital of the province of the same name, and of the whole kingdom of Angola, in Africa, with a very good harbour, and near the sea. It is said to contain 3000 houses of stone and mortar, covered with tiles, which belong to Europeans; and a much greater number made of earth and thatched, belonging to the Negroes. Here is a prodigious number of slaves; the Jesuits alone, who are the curates, and take care of the schools, having above 12,000.

This is the usual residence of a Catholic Bishop. The town has no river near it, and what fresh water they have is fetched in canoes from the neighbouring rivers and the isle of Loanda just by. Here are several churches, which are in the nature of forts, besides which they have here a fortress.

The Dutch took the place once; but the Portuguese having retaken it, still keep it. Lat. 7 deg. 12 min. S. long. 14 deg. 23 min. E.

LOANDA, an island opposite to the above-mentioned city of the same name, not above a quarter of a mile from the shore, is a mile broad, and about five in length.

On the strand here are gathered the shells called zembis, which serve the Negroes for current coin, the right for gathering of which the King of Portugal keeps to himself. It also provides the town with fresh water, which is found upon digging three or four hands depth: but it must be drawn up at flood, for it is quite salt at low water. The Portuguese have several settlements, gardens, and palm-trees, thriving admirably here; also four churches, with lime-kilns, which make lime from oyster-shells.

LOANGO, the most northern part of Congo in general. It is bounded by the kingdom of Benin on the N. by that of Makoko on the E. Congo Proper on the S. and the Ethiopic ocean on the W. The several countries in it having been conquered, are in subjection to one King, and he to the Portuguese governor.

The principal countries here are Piri, Loango-Mongo, Cylongo, and Loangiri.

The inhabitants are very black, well-shaped, and mild. Tho' they wear several sorts of weapons; yet they are no warriors, but very expert fishermen.

This kingdom abounds with poultry, and all sorts of cattle, also with elephants, tygers, leopards, civet-cats, &c. so that here are great quantities of elephants teeth and fine furs to be traded for.

LOANGO, or **BANZA-LOWANGIRI**, by the Negroes called *Boarie*, the capital of Loango above-mentioned, and the royal residence. It is a pretty large place, with rows of fine trees, and kept very clean. The King's palace is in the middle of the town, near a square about a league and a half on every side, and surrounded with palisadoes. Within the inclosure are several houses for the King's wives, said to amount to 1500, who are very strictly guarded.

The King's revenue consists in elephants teeth, copper, &c. but his greatest riches is in slaves of both sexes.

The inhabitants are mostly idolaters: but in 1663 F. Bernardine converted the Prince, his Queen, his sons, and some persons of his court, to the Roman Catholic religion, which caused an insurrection of his subjects under one of the King's cousins, between whom and the sovereign's troops happened several battles; in the last of which these latter were cut to pieces, and the King himself killed.

Upon this the new conqueror was acknowledged King: but one of the late King's sons, also a Christian, as zealous as his father, raising an army, routed and killed the new tyrant, with almost his whole troops. But how matters stand at present, with regard to Christianity in this country, we cannot say.

Loango is about a league and a half from the sea. Lat. 2 deg. 41 min. S. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

LOANGO-MONGO, a subdivision of the above-mentioned Loango. It is a large mountainous country, abounding with palm-trees. The inhabitants, we are told, are merchants, and apply themselves to the making of cloth and linen. Since the Kings of Loango subdued their neighbours, they have generally resided in this province.

LOBOS DE LA MER, or the Isle of **LOBOS**, in the province of Los Reyes, in Peru, in South America. Here, says Dampier, is commonly a great sea the whole year through, the currents setting along the shore to the leeward, which render the approach to this island dangerous. The island is not above two leagues in circumference, the harbour lying to the N. E. the passage very narrow, but indifferent safe going in, if any thing acquainted with it; and within is a good port to lie and rest or clean a ship; but yields no fresh water, and is quite barren. Lat. 6 deg. 20 min. S.

Captain Rogers mentions two Lobos de la Mer (in contradistinction to others called Lobos de la Terra, two leagues off the land) which are about sixteen leagues from the main, and six miles in length.

Another small island close by the easternmost to the windward, seems to be Dampier's Lobos. It has some rocks and breakers near the shore all round, and off each side of the entrance to the road, which is bold, and has no visible danger. There is a passage for boats to windward into the road, and no coming in for ships, but to leeward of the islands.

LOBOS, or **LOBAO**, a town of Spanish Estremadura. It lies on the river Guadiana. It lies thirty miles E. of Badajoz. Lat. 38 deg. 52 min. N. long. 6 deg. 49 min. W.

LOCARNO, or **LUCARNO**, a town of the Milanese, in Upper Italy. It lies on the W. side of the Lago Maggiore, belongs to Switzerland, and is fourteen miles W. of Lugano. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min. E.

LOCHABER, or **LOUGHABER**, from the salt lake or bay called Aber-lough, which runs very much inland into this country, and joins a fresh-water lough at its top, called Lough-Lochy, which is only divided from Lochness by a very narrow mountainous tract.

This is a district of Inverness-shire, belonging to the North Highlands of Scotland. It is bounded by the other parts of Inverness on the N. by Badenoch and Athol on the E. by Ardamurchan and Lorn on the S. and S. W. and by the Western or Deucalionian ocean on the W. The only village in it is Glenco, besides that of Maryburgh near the garrison of Fort-William or Innerloch, which village has since been demolished in the year 1745, when the Highlanders invested that fort, also the barracks of Fort-Augustus, which they took and destroyed.

LOCHALSH, a parish of Ross-shire, in the N. of Scotland, twenty miles long and five broad, in the presbytery of Garloch. In it are 600 catechizable persons, few Papists, and three places for public worship. The Society has a school here, containing nineteen boys and six girls.

LOCHBROOM, or **LOCHBRYN**, a parish N. of Lochew, in Ross-shire, and in the N. of Scotland. Its bay runs a pretty way inland, and is remarkable for its noble herring, &c. fishery every year, both cured and dried in the smoke or sun, the latter for home consumption chiefly, and called among the natives *Buin-nigh*.

LOCHCARRON, a parish of Ross-shire, in Scotland, with a bay of the same name. It is twelve miles broad and four long, having in it 700 catechizable persons, and three places for worship. Here the Society has a school, which contains twelve boys and four girls.

LOCHEM, a small city of Arnheim, in Guelderland, one of the seven united provinces. It lies on the river Borkel, gives title of Count, and is a place of some strength. It lies four miles below Borkeloe to the N. W. and fifteen E. of Zutphen. It was taken by the Bishop of Munster in 1665, but afterwards restored. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. E.

LOCHES, a town of Touraine, in France, on the river Indre, over which is a vastly long bridge; and near it a castle on a steep rock, defending the town. It was formerly a considerable fortress, where Lewis Sforza was kept prisoner by King Lewis XII. for ten years, till he died: and in a large tower here are two cafes or moveable repositories, made of oak, and plated over with iron, in one of which Cardinal Balue, Bishop of Angiers, was shut up by the same Prince.

Within the castle is a collegiate church, where is a magnificent tomb for the celebrated Agnes Sorel, the mistress of King Charles VII. the fairest woman of her time, who roused the King out of his lethargy, and encouraged him to stop the progress which the English were making in France. In the city is one parochial church, and six convents. The inhabitants amount to 1800. It is the seat of a bailiwick and royal court. It lies twenty-nine miles S. E. of Tours. Lat. 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. 1 deg. 21 min. E.

LOCH-EPORT, a bay of South-Uist, one of the western isles of Scotland, a little S. of Lochmaddy, where is a good harbour and several isles. Here is abundance of seals or felches, and the spring-tides in July carry in great numbers of mackerel, leaving many of them on the rocks. The natives preserve them for some time in the ashes of sea-ware instead of salt.

LOCHEW, a bay of Ross-shire, in Scotland. It lies N. of Castle Ellandonnan, in Glenelg, and on the western coast. Here are thick woods, where they formerly made iron.

LOCHFYNLAGGAN, an inland lake in the isle of Ha and W. of Scotland. See *ILA*.

LOCHFYN, one of the bays of Argyleshire, in the W. of Scotland, said to be about forty miles long, and four broad at the narrowest place. This bay is famous for the number and goodness of its herrings.

LOCHGENEN, a lake on Genen-hill, in the shire of Peebles or Tweedale, and in the S. of Scotland. It falls into Annandale from a precipice 250 paces high.

LOCHLOCHY, a large lake in Lochaber, in the N. of Scotland; it unites with the Aber-loch, and lies on the E. as Lochyol joins it on the W. At the head of it stands Innerloch.

LOCHLEFFIN-BAY, in the Isle of Mull, and W. of Scotland. It especially abounds with herrings, cod, ling, oysters, cockles, mussels, clams or scallops, &c.

LOCH-LOMOND, a large inland lake of Lenoxshire, in the W. of Scotland. It runs almost through the length of the county, looks from the hills like a sea, and contains about thirty islands in it.

LOCHMABEN, a royal burgh of Dumfries-shire, in the S. of Scotland, on the river Annan. It is almost surrounded with a lake abounding in fish, and a particular species found no where else, which the inhabitants call Vandessii or Gevandessii. Its castle, now in ruins, and the place, belonged to the Bruces. It is the seat

seat of a presbytery, containing fifteen parishes; and is joined in the same district of royal burghs with Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Annan, and Sanquhar, which send one member alternately to the British parliament. It lies four miles from Annan, and sixteen E. of Dumfries.

LOCHMADDY, an excellent harbour on the S. E. side of North and South Uist island, the most western of the Scottish isles. It is famous for a considerable fishery of cod and ling, also immense quantities of herrings, with which 400 sail have been laden in a season. A magazine for fishing was begun here in King Charles I.'s reign, to which his Majesty was a considerable subscriber, but the civil wars put an end to the project. The harbour has its name from three rocks on the S. side of its entrance, abounding with large mussels, called by the natives maddies. It will hold several hundred vessels of burthen.

In the bay are several isles, and one near the S. side called Nonfuch, from its commodious anchorage. The inhabitants angle from the rocks for herrings and other fish.

LOCHMOY, a fresh-water lake in Stradern, and shire of Inverness, at the S. end of which the Laird of Macintosh has a seat, called the house of Moy. It lies not far from the water of Ern, afterwards called Findorn, when lower down, and just before you ascend the height, where is an inn, and the first stage from Inverness to Edinburgh, about fourteen miles from the former.

This lough abounds with excellent trout, and the Laird has a boat either to fish or sail upon it at pleasure. The vicinity of this lough to the house renders the place damp and unhealthy. This is his summer-residence, the castle of Dalkbus on the ridge to the S. E. of Inverness being his seat in winter: all round these places the Laird's estates lie, besides those in Badenoch and Lochaber; all of them producing a handsome income.

LOCHNAVERN, one of the largest inland lakes in Strathavern and shire of Sutherland, in the North of Scotland. This is the source from which the river Naver issues.

LOCHNESS, a remarkable and beautiful inland lake, from which issues the river of Ness, which runs by the town of Inverness. The lough is twenty-four miles long, and in some places two over. Neither the water in the lough nor the river ever freezes; it abounds in sulphur, and is the lightest water in Scotland. The natives reckon it excellent, though the military and strangers find it gives them fluxes. The lough could never be fatigued; for it appears from an early paper in our Philosophical Transactions, that Mr. James Frazer, minister of Kirkhill, had used vast quantities of line; but could not reach to the bottom.

When at the head of the lough, looking straight forward, the view is lost along the water; but on each side of it is a terrible ridge of barren woody mountains. Travellers must go along the banks at the foot of the mountains, for near twelve miles, and thro' a road made with the utmost difficulty, by blowing up huge rocks, that in many places hang over passengers, to whom they seem not a little frightful. One finds many of these passes with water dripping from every part of the fractured rock. These are intermixed with woods of oak, birch, white poplar, and nut or hazle-trees, together with springs of water, and many curious plants peculiar to these parts. You then come to a small house of entertainment, called the General's hut, as Wade usually put up there when he commanded the forces in Scotland, and surveyed the roads, of which he also had the direction.

After quitting the hut, the poor country boys and girls, at sight of any stranger, and in the season of the year, come down the rocks to sell them at a very cheap rate whortle-berries or black-berries, which they gather in every part of these mountains, and in vast quantities. They chiefly live on the fruit themselves, whilst they are picking them: the stain given their mouths and hands at such times by the berries, makes the poor creatures have an odd appearance, together with the

indigence of their dress. This is a very agreeable fruit to the taste, and accounted astringent; the King's soldiers use them for the bloody flux. A little way from this hut, over a dreadful precipice, to the right of this road, an arch has been thrown over, which otherwise would be unpassable: the water-fall is more than twenty yards high, with a dreadful crash, being obstructed by vast rocks on the edge of a mountain; when this it falls into the loch at the foot of it. This is called the Black-rock.

Hereabouts, leaving the lough on the right, the road lies over continued mountains, covered with woods and rocks. From hence Lochness is seen no more till one comes to Fort Augustus: but one passes by smaller lochs, separated from the grand loch by vast mountains. We also meet with several small rivers, having more rocks than water; which, with the woods and adjacent mountains, yield a variety of prospects.

When one reaches the summit of the highest mountain, and is just going to descend, suddenly a valley presents itself to view, as does likewise the Lochness, close to which is Fort Augustus, now in ruins; and within two or three stone's-throw is another large building, called the old barracks, burnt by the Highlanders: and close by is the village of Kiliwhinnon, (which see, and Ness river) in a very large hollow or sort of amphitheatre, chiefly surrounded with hills, through which a river runs into the loch. The water is of a brown colour, as is also that in the loch, and very purgative.

The road from hence to Fort William is thirty miles, quite in a valley, as it is from Inverness to Fort Augustus, and full of lochs all the way from sea to sea, E. and W. The valley here is supposed to be some twenty feet lower than the sea; and there is not above eight miles of the way from Inverness to Fort William but what is either lochs or rivers.

LOCHRYAN, a bay to the N. of the Isthmus of Gallaway, in the S. of Scotland; the other on the S. is called the bay of Glenluce, running betwixt the points of the Mull and Withern.

LOCHOW, or **LOCHAW**, a pretty long inland lake in Argyleshire, and W. of Scotland, S. E. of Lorn, but short of Loughness. To denote its length, however, they have a proverbial saying in that country, "A long cry to Lochaw." By our maps it communicates with Loch-Tay, the source of the river Tay, and has a very large stream a good way above its outlet into the firth of Tay.

LOCHS, a parish in the presbytery of Long Island, in the W. of Scotland, twenty-seven miles long and ten broad. It contains 920 catechizable persons, has two kirks, with other preaching places, three arms of the sea, and a large river. The Society has a school at Keos, containing fourteen boys and seven girls.

LOCHSLIN, a lake in the shire of Sutherland, and N. of Scotland; it is fourteen miles long; from it issues a river that falls into the firth of Dornoch to the N. at the river Ochill does to the S.

LOCHTA, a town of Sweden, having a good harbour on the gulph of Bothnia. It lies eighty-six miles S. of Torne. Lat. 65 deg. 20 min. N. long. 22 deg. 18 min. E.

LOCHTARBAT, a bay on the W. side of the Isle of Jura, one of the western islands of Scotland. In it are many little isles.

Of the same name is another bay in the Harris, a district of the Lewis island, and W. of Scotland. It runs inland four miles W. and has several little isles in it. Herrings is sometimes frequent here, and without the loch is plenty of cod, ling, and large eels.

LOCHTO, a small town of Cajania, a district of Finland, in Sweden. It lies on the coast, near the mouth of the river of the same name, which issues from the ridge of mountains that divide Cajania from Tavastia; and being swelled by the waters of L. Stjerwi-lake, runs N. W. into the Bothnic gulph between the town and rock Kala. It lies eight miles from Old Carleby, the coast being full of rocks all the way.

LOCHYOL, one of the numerous loughs or inland lakes in Lochaber, and N. of Scotland. From it the chief of the Camerons takes his title.

Of the same name is an inland lake in Strathavern, a district of Sutherlandshire, in the N. of Scotland. It is among the largest in this country, and contains an island which is inhabited in summer only, as a shealing or grazing place.

LOCRIDA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. It lies sixty-two miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 48 min. E.

LODDON, a little river between High Wickham and Marlow, in Buckinghamshire; on which are several corn-mills, and some paper-mills. The former dress and grind the wheat, the meal of which is sent to Marlow, and from that put on board of barges for London. The latter make large quantities of ordinary printing-paper.

LODEVE, in Latin *Luteva* or *Glanum*, an old city of Lower Languedoc, in France, at the Sevennes mountains, on the little river Lergue. It is the see of a Bishop under Narbonne, who has a power to determine in all causes except high treason. He takes to himself the title of Count Montburn, an adjacent castle. The bishopric was filed noble, as 800 gentlemen formerly held tenures in fee from its prelates.

The French Protestants surpris'd this place in 1573, but it was retaken in 1583 by Duke Montmorenci. It lies forty miles W. of Montpellier, and about thirty-four N. of Agde. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E.

LODI, the capital of Lodofan, a district of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It was anciently called *Laus Pompeia*, from Pompey's father, who carried a Roman colony thither, now an inconsiderable borough on the Silaro, under the name of Lodi Vecchio, or Lodive; having been entirely demolished by the Milanese, out of mere jealousy, in 1158. But New Lodi was built by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, forty-six years afterwards, endowing it with considerable privileges. It lies on the river Adda, three miles from the old town. But it has suffered several vicissitudes since, with regard to its masters. Here is a strong castle, and its inhabitants are said to amount to 12,000; among which are some rich families. In the neighbourhood are vast quantities of cattle (hay being made here four or five times a year) and is famed for excellent cheeses, some weighing above 500 pounds, and exceeding Parmesan in fine flavour. They are likewise noted here for dried tongues, and a fine sort of earthen-ware, not inferior to delft. Lodi is a Bishop's see under Milan, twenty-six miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

LODRONE, a town in the bishopric of Trent, in Italy, at the N. extremity of the Idra-lake, thirty-one miles S. W. of Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 29 min. E.

LODUN. See **LOUDUN**.

LOE, or **LOOE**, East and West, the latter called Port-pigham, two boroughs of Cornwall, which send two members each to parliament, and governed by a mayor, &c. respectively. They lie opposite to one another, being separated only by a little river, or rather small creek of the English channel, navigable by vessels of 100 tons. They are both good trading places, especially for fish, as pilchards, &c. They are joined by a very beautiful and stately stone-bridge of fifteen arches, on the post-road from Plymouth. East Loe is the more ancient corporation, and some ages ago was the greater and more considerable of the two, with a chapel of ease to St. Martin its mother church, and a small battery of guns: but now West Loe is said to be the richer, having most ships belonging to it; though it has neither church, chapel, or meeting-house in it. Their weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs February 13 and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. West Loe is 2 miles from Plymouth, and 222 from London.

LOEMEL, a town of Brabant, a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Boisleduc. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

LOFFOTEN, an island in the government of Drontheim, in Norway. It lies 330 miles N. of Drontheim, and but 40 from the coast of that province.

LOGRONO, or **LONGRONNO**, a fortified town of Old Castille, in Spain, near the source of the Ebro, and confines of Navarre, in the midst of a very delightful plain, covered with groves, gardens, and orchards. It is almost impregnable, having no eminences to command it; and the ground so full of springs, that there is no undermining it. Here is a strong wall on the land-side, with five gates, some ramparts and a ditch, from which the country can be laid under water, being supplied from the Ebro; over which is a bridge 716 feet long, with 12 large and lofty arches. The inhabitants are said to fill 1500 houses, some of them very grand, in four parishes, one a collegiate, besides five monasteries, two nunneries, and a good hospital; with a school for grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy. It lies 53 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and about 120 N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 41 min. W.

LOHM, a district of the duchy of Slefwick, in Denmark: to it belongs a small town, from a monastery called Lohm-closter, in Latin *Monasterium Lugi*. It stands on the little river Lohm-becke, which forms an indifferent small harbour, ten miles from the German ocean to the E. and four from Tunder to the N.

LOHN (see **LHON**) a river of Hesse Cassel.

LOHR, a town and county of Franconia, in Germany. It lies adjacent to Reineck, and on the banks of the Mayne, near Aschaffenburg, and N. of Wurtzburg, to which archbishopric they belong.

LOJA, **LOXA**, or **LOYA**, a jurisdiction of Quito, and kingdom of Peru, in South America. Its capital is of the same name, resembling Cuenca, but its air is considerably hotter. Its district contains fourteen villages. In Loja city, besides two churches, there are several convents, a nunnery, a college of Jesuits, and an hospital.

In the territory of this jurisdiction is produced that famous specific for intermitting fevers, known by the name of cascarilla de Loja, or quinquina. Of this specific there are different kinds, one of which is more efficacious than the others, as the ingenious M. de Jusieu has found; a full account of which, and the tree that yields it, may be seen in Ulloa's voyage. The jurisdiction of Loja also breeds the cochineal, which is of equal goodness with that of Oaxaca in New Spain. This insect is bred on a plant called Nopal, and in Latin *Opuntia maxima*, &c. in Sloane's catalogue: these, when full grown, are gathered into earthen pots, and after being killed by hot water, fire, or the rays of the sun, they are put in bags: to these different methods used by the Indians, are owing the several gradations of the colour. The cochineal insect in some particulars may be compared with the silk-worm, particularly in depositing their eggs: but this, and other things relating to the cochineal, may be seen at full length in the above-mentioned author; as such details would carry us very far beyond our allotted bounds.

These insects breed wild, and when gathered are called grana sylvestre, being generally known in England by the name of cochineal mesticque.

The inhabitants of Loja, called Lojanos all over this province, do not exceed 10,000, though formerly, when the city was in its greatest prosperity, they were much more numerous; and are very industrious. In this jurisdiction such droves of horned cattle and mules are bred, as supply this province and that of Piura in Valles. The carpets manufactured here are remarkably fine, so as to find a ready sale. It lies 215 miles E. of Payta. Lat. 5 deg. 10 min. S. long. 77 deg. 10 min. W.

LOJA, **LOXA**, or **LOYA**, a town of Granada, in Spain. It lies pleasantly between two lofty hills, and is curiously built, having a double wall with eleven gates, and a strong castle on the highest rock. The river Xenil runs through it, and over it is a bridge of many arches. Near the market-place is a pool, where above 200 pipes are laid for conveying waters. The inhabitants are 1400 families, in three parishes, with the same number of monasteries, a nunnery, four chapels, and a good hospital. On its mountains are large flocks of sheep. It lies thirty miles W. of Granada-city. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. W.

LOIRE, the finest river in all France, which rising in Mount Gerbier le Jour, one of the Sevens, on the confines of Nivernais and Velay; from thence runs N. and N. W. through Lyonnois and Orleanois; and passing by the cities of Nevers and Orleans, it then runs due W. by Tours, Angers, and Nantz, in Brittany; and about forty miles below the latter city, falls into the Bay of Biscay. It is navigable near Rouanne. But at its entrance into Le Forez its waters are shallow; and at Sant de Piney, above Rouen, are several rocks. It receives many rivers in its course, and is also united to the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans. It is computed to traverse about 500 miles.

LOISY, a considerable borough of Burgundy, but ceded with others to Savoy by the treaty of Lyons. It is the capital of a barony.

LOITZ, in Latin *Lutetia*, a town of Upper or Swedish Pomerania, in Germany. It stands on the river Pene, between Grotzkow and Demain. Its four annual fairs are Monday before Lent, the Monday before Whitfuntide, a fortnight after Midsummer, and a fortnight after Michaelmas.

LOMBARDICA, a city on the coast of Caramania, in Asia Minor. It lies in the gulph of Satalia, and the same miserable condition as most of the places under the Turkish dominion.

LOMBARDY, a kingdom anciently including almost the whole northern parts of Italy, as Piedmont, Milan, most of the Venetian territories, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and some other provinces. It was erected by the Longobardi or Lombards, a nation of Germany, who, upon the declension of the Roman empire, invading Italy, and taking the city of Ravenna from Eutychius the last Exarch of it, erected a kingdom in that part of Italy called Gallia Togata. Their first King Alboin began his reign in 568, who, through a succession of twenty-one Princes of his family, kept possession of Lombardy about 200 years. But their last King being at war with the Pope, and besieging Rome; Pepin, King of the Franks, upon Leo III.'s invitation, came to that prelate's assistance, and raised the siege: and in the year 799 his son Charlemagne put an end to the kingdom of the Longobards, and laid the foundation of a new empire; comprehending Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain, having been solemnly declared Roman Emperor at Rome, on December 25, in the year 800.

To these Lombards, however, that excellent body of laws, which are still famed under the appellation of Longobardic laws, and compiled at Pavia in 643, by Rotharis their seventh King, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, eighth of his reign, and seventy-six since the coming of the Lombards into Italy: these, to the number of 386, were corrected, explained, and improved by several of his successors, and new ones added to them, equally excellent and admired; though not so many in number. See ITALY.

LOMBECK, or **LOMBOCK**, one of the Indian islands, in Asia. It lies E. of Bally, is of the same magnitude, and yields the same produce.

LOMBEZ, in Latin *Lambarium*, a small city of Lower Comenge, and government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It lies on the rivulet Save, and is the see of a Bishop under Toulouse, twenty-three miles S. E. of Auch. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 39 min. E.

LOMELLO, the ancient Laumellum, in the territory of the duchy of Milan, called Laumellinese. It lies on the river Gogna, between Vigevano and Valenza. But whatever figure it might have formerly made, it is now now more than a large village.

LOMONS, two remarkable mountains in Fifeshire, Scotland. They rise up like two sugar-loaves, in the middle of a level country, not far from Falkland; from which there is a view of the firth of Forth S. and the firth of Tay N. And one sees them very plainly from the city of Edinburgh.

LOMOND. See **LOCH-LOMOND**.

LONE, or **LUNE**, a river, at the mouth of which stands the county-town of Lancaster, in Lancashire: and therefore the pronunciation of this word by the

natives, as if Lancaster, is more analogous to its true origin from the Lon, than that commonly adopted, namely, Lancaster.

LONDON, a city and county of itself, in Middlesex, the see of a Bishop, and the capital of Great Britain, and of all the British dominions. It is the royal city, and is situated mostly on the N. bank of the river Thames; part of it, namely, the borough of Southwark, a dependency of the city of London, being in Surry, and on the S. banks of the said river. Within the city-walls and its ancient bars and gates, it takes in but a narrow compass: but if in the general acceptation of London we take in all that vast mass of buildings, reaching from Blackwall in the E. to Tothill-street in the W. from London-bridge or river S. to Idington N. and from Peterborough-house on the bank-side of Westminster to Cavendish-square; and even to Marybone; and all the new-buildings by and beyond Grosvenor and Hanover squares to the Brentford-road one way, to the Acton-road another: a prodigy all this, of such buildings as nothing in the world does, or ever did surpass, except it was old Rome in Trajan's time, when the walls of that city were said to be fifty miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000.

The figure of London is very irregular, being stretched out in buildings at the pleasure of every undertaker, for conveniency of trade, or otherwise: whereas Rome was round, with very few irregularities. Its form, however, including the city of Westminster and borough of Southwark, is nearly oblong, being about five miles in length from W. to E. if measured in a direct line from Hyde-park-corner to the end of Limehouse; and upwards of six, if the streets be followed, or from Limehouse to the end of Tothill-street in Westminster, seven miles and a half. London, including the buildings on both sides the water, is in some places three miles broad from S. to N. as from St. George's in Southwark to Shoreditch in Middlesex; or two miles, as from Peterborough-house to Montague-house in Great Russell-street; and in some places not half a mile, as in Wapping, and less in Rotherhithe. Several villages, formerly standing at a great distance, are now joined to the streets by continued buildings; and more making haste to meet in like manner, as at Deptford, Ilford, Mile-End, and Newington-Butts in Surry, that the late act of parliament obtained by the city of London, this last session of 1760, for widening its passages, pulling down its crowded gates, and laying it more open in many places, will probably put a stop to the rapid progress of buildings in the extreme parts of the town: since the city will be then as healthy to live in as any of the outskirts, and equally commodious; and be not so liable to such dreadful conflagrations as have happened within these few years, from too much crowding.

Besides, Westminster is in a fair way to join hands with Chelsea, as St. Giles's is with Marybone, and Great Russell-street by Montague-house with Tottenham-court. The circuit of this large mass, as taken collectively, as consisting of the cities of London and Westminster, and by actual admeasurement in straight lines, may on the Middlesex and Southwark sides amount to upwards of thirty-six miles; exclusive of Greenwich, Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and Kensington.

The number of inhabitants have been variously guessed at: Maitland in 1739 computes, that within the walls and bars of the city are 725,903; but Sir William Petty, at his last computation, supposed it to contain a million; though in this he takes in a greater compass than Maitland. And in the large circuit above-mentioned, says the author of the Tour, it may be reasonably concluded there are about 1,500,000 souls.

This city is under excellent regulations, particularly with regard to beggars, lights, pavements, &c. It is governed by a Lord Mayor, twenty-five aldermen, two sheriffs, the recorder, and common-council; their jurisdiction being confined to the city and its liberties, as also to Southwark. They are conservators of the river Thames, from Stanes-bridge in Surry and Middlesex to the river Medway in Kent; and some say up to Rochester-bridge. The government of the out-parts is by justices and the sheriffs of London, who are likewise

sheriffs of Middlesex. The city rises gradually from the Thames-bank, and stands on a gentle eminence: but the S. E. and S. W. parts of the town, particularly that part on the S. side of the river, stands low, and at spring-tides is subject to inundations; which have sometimes happened at Westminster-hall. The streets are generally level, and the principal ones open and extremely well-built; the houses being generally of brick, and extending a considerable length. These are chiefly inhabited by tradesmen, whose houses and shops make a much better appearance than commonly those do in any other city in Europe. Persons of rank commonly reside in large elegant squares, some few houses in which are of hewn-stone, or plaister in imitation of it; and generally make a grand appearance. Of these are great numbers at the W. end of the town, as also at St. James's palace; which, with other particulars, will more properly come under WESTMINSTER.

What adds most to the affluence and splendor of this great city, is its commodious port, though near forty miles from the main sea; whither many thousand ships of burthen annually resort from all parts of the world: and those of moderate bulk can come up as far as London-bridge, though the very largest are still lower down in the river; while large barges and west-country boats can go through bridge, and a great distance up the Thames, carrying goods of all kinds to and from the metropolis; which will be still more commodious when the middle arches are widened, a work now near being finished.

London is reckoned to have two thirds of the whole trade in England. The strength of this city, having no sort of fortifications, unless we reckon the Tower of London as its citadel, consists in the number of its inhabitants; who are commonly computed to be one seventh of all the people in England, and one eighth of the whole in Great Britain. Here is 1 cathedral, 2 collegiate churches, 3 choirs of music, 146 parishes, 69 chapels for the established church, 2 churches at Deptford, 28 foreign churches, besides Dissenters meeting-houses of all persuasions, nearly equal to the number of established churches (reckoned 128); several Popish chapels, 2 Jewish synagogues, 13 hospitals, besides a very large and magnificent one for all foundlings and exposed children, near Lamb's-conduit-fields, Red-lion-street; 3 colleges, 27 public prisons, 8 public seminaries or free-schools, 131 charity-schools in London and Westminster and ten miles round; 15 markets for flesh, 2 for live cattle, 2 herb-markets, 23 other markets, 15 inns of court or chancery for the study of the law, 4 fairs, 27 squares, besides those within any single building, as the Temple, Somerset-house, &c. 2 public bridges, including the very stately one at Westminster, besides another now in 1760, a-building at Blackfriars, for which several of the piles are already driven; a town-house or Guildhall, a royal exchange, a custom-house, 3 artillery-grounds, 4 pest-houses, 2 Bishop's palaces, namely, London and Ely; and 3 royal palaces, St. James's, Somerset, and the most elegant of all, that part that remains unburnt of Whitehall.

The usual firing in this city, wood being scarce and dear, and that mostly used by the bakers, is pit-coal, brought from Newcastle upon Tyne, and the bishopric of Durham, with some Scotch coals; of all which, at least 600,000 chaldrons, or 21,600,000 bushels, are annually consumed; whence the town appears always at a distance shrouded in smoke.

The town is well supplied with water from the Thames, the New River brought from Ware in Hertfordshire, and the springs at Hampton. London annually consumes above 700,000 sheep and lambs, and 100,000 head of cattle, besides a vast number of hogs, pigs, poultry of all kinds, &c. &c. In the streets ply daily about 800 hackney-coaches, besides a great number of sedan chairs. The penny-post, for carrying of letters, or small paper-parcels within the bills of mortality, or ten miles round London every way, is a great conveniency.

Here is a Royal Society, founded by King Charles II. who hold their meetings under a president at their house in Crane-court, Fleet-street, where is an obser-

vatory, library, and museum: and in 1751 a society of Antiquaries obtained a charter.

The public places for amusement in this city are numerous; as in summer, Ranelagh, Vaux-hall, and Marybone-gardens; also St. James's and Hyde-parks, with a great variety of others of less note: and in winter are plays, operas, balls, concerts, &c.

London consists of 72 companies, each of which has a master and wardens, or assistants, annually chosen. The city is divided into 26 wards, and over each presides an alderman, who has his deputy: and out of the court of aldermen is annually chosen a Lord Mayor, who resides, during his mayoralty, in an elegant and spacious structure, finished in 1751, and called the Mansion-house: but its not having yet a sufficient opening round it, great part of its beauty is lost to the eye.

London sends 4 members to parliament; has an old bridge of hewn stone, consisting of 19 arches, which was 33 years in building, and finished in 1209; the houses upon which are pulled down, in order to widen the way for foot-passengers and carriages; and some of the middle arches enlarged for barges, &c. a temporary bridge for that part in the mean time serving as a passage at present till the work be finished: but Westminster-bridge is a much more elegant piece of architecture.

In the Tower of London, which is a mile in circuit, and a citadel, are kept the records and state-prisoners. It has an arsenal, with arms for 60,000 men: here are also the crown, jewels, a mint, &c. Not far off is the custom-house, a very spacious building; and near the foot of London-bridge is the Monument of the fire of London, September 2, 1666; being a fluted pillar of hewn-stone 274 feet high to the cupola, with stairs in the inside leading up to the balcony. The Royal Exchange in Cornhill is a grand building, with the statutes of all the Kings from Edward I. down to the present time, a very few only excepted; which are arranged in niches round the inner area on high, with cellars below, that bring in 4000 l. per annum. Behind these is the royal bank of England, which is thought to have four millions sterling in specie: but this is a secret which I believe few are let into. The church of St. Stephen Walbrook near the Mansion-house is reckoned a master-piece of architecture. The General post-office in Lombard-street is a large commodious place. Gresham-college in Bishopsgate-street, so called from its founder Sir Thomas Gresham, has seven professors for reading lectures in term-time on the sciences. Bedlam in Moorfields is a spacious mad-house, and handsome building; the two figures at the entrance, in allusion to the unhappy objects confined in this place, and done by Mr. Kyber, a German, and father of the late Colley Cibber, poet-laureat, are very well worth seeing. The town-house, or Guildhall, is a piece of ancient architecture. St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside has a very elegant tower or steeple; as also St. Bride's near Fleet-ditch. The cathedral of St. Paul stands on the highest part of the town, and may be seen at a great distance. It is a very grand structure, built in imitation of St. Peter's church at Rome, by the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. It is 500 feet long, 250 broad in front, 340 high to the cross at top, has 500 steps to go up to the gallery on the outside, 100 feet the diameter of the cupola or dome, in which is a curious whispering gallery, and 145 on the outside, being covered with lead, and the inside very elegantly painted by Sir James Thornhill. The college of physicians in Warwick-lane is a fine structure, but in a crowded situation. Temple-bar, the next gate to the city of Westminster, is the finest in London, and of modern structure; but has nothing striking, unless it be the heads of state-prisoners, which are commonly stuck up upon it. The Temple, now an inn for lawyers, formerly belonged to the Knights of Jerusalem, or Knights Templars. The Temple church is reckoned the best remains of Gothic architecture in London, where may be seen some ancient figures of the Knights Templars in their armour, lying along. With regard to the other curiosities, see WESTMINSTER. London lies about 320 miles S. of Edinburgh, 202 N. W. of Paris, 186 W. of Amsterdam.

sterdam, 520 S. W. of Copenhagen, 613 N. W. of Vienna, 264 S. E. of Dublin, 865 N. E. of Madrid, 841 N. W. of Rome, and 1389 N. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. and under the first meridian of our English maps.

LONDON, *New*, a county of Connecticut, in New England, North America. It is the first from Hartford county, and lies on the coast. The E. parts of it are pleasant and fruitful; but the W. swampy and mountainous.

The town called New London lies on the W. side of a river called the Thames, not far from its mouth: this is a considerable stream, with several small branches, the principal of which are Glas-river, Russel's-delight, and the Indian river.

LONDON Coast, the name given by Davis to the land on the E. side, which is the coast of Groenland, after he came to lat. 72 deg. 12 min. N.

LONDONDERKY, or **COLERAIN**, sometimes called **KRINE**, a county in the province of Ulster, and N. of Ireland. It is bounded by Donnegal on the W. by some part of that county and the Deucalidonian ocean on the N. Antrim on the E. from which it is separated by the river Bann, and by the county of Tyrone to the S. and S. W. It is thirty-six miles long and thirty broad; but unequal both ways, and is reckoned to contain 251,510 acres. This is a pretty level country, and very fruitful; and its boggy and heathy grounds are manured by shells brought from the sea-coast, as that in the county of Donnegal is.

Its chief river is the Bann or Bane: and a very fruitful one it is, according to the import of its name, which signifies fair or white; it being clearer than all others, and the best stock'd with salmon, according to Camden, of any in Europe, and that on account of its clearness; this fish delighting particularly in water of a fair and transparent quality. It rises in the Mourne mountains, in the county of Downe, and seems to be but a small stream till it falls into the lake called Lough-Neagh, or Sidney: where, after having lost itself and its name for about thirty miles, issuing out of the N. part of that lake in a more considerable stream, it recovers its name again at Towma-chaisle; whence, being crowned with wood on both sides, it runs by Glencolkein into the sea. There is a lesser river of the same name (probably that from the Mourne hills to Lough-Neagh); and therefore the latter part is called the Greater Bane, though otherwise not a very large volume of water.

This county, heretofore wild and barbarous, has been greatly improved by the Londoners, to whom King James I. by letters-patent, granted it with the city of Londonderry and town of Colerain, by the title of the Society of the Governor and Assistants at London of the new plantation at Ulster; in consideration of their settling an English colony here, in order to people, cultivate, and civilize this part of the country, then depopulated and ruinous, by reason of the frequent rebellions which had just before happened in the N. of Ireland.

This county had its share of Protestant blood spilt in the massacre of 1641. It is divided into the baronies of Colerain, Loghinsholm, Kenought, Tyrekeri, and Londonderry, and sends eight members to the Irish parliament, namely, two for the shire, and two each for Londonderry, Colerain, and Newton-Limnavady.

LONDONDERRY, **DERRY** or **DORY** by contraction, the capital of the above-mentioned county of the same name. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies on the river Foyle, or Mourne, as our maps call it. It is the center of the trade for this part of the country; and though the river here is not so large as the Bann at Colerain, it is a much better port; for ships of the greatest burthen can go up to it without interruption. It lies at least twenty miles up the river, which having from ten to twelve fathom water, very large vessels come up to the quay, where it is from four to five: so that, upon the whole, it is one of the most commodious harbours in Ireland.

On the N. bank of the river are three or four castles, besides a fort below the town, where, in the famous

siege of it after the revolution, the Irish had laid a boom across the channel of the river to hinder ships from coming to its relief.

This is the most modern of all the cities in the three kingdoms; for it was built in the reign of King James I. being, as it was then called, an adventure of the citizens of London, of which it is a mere colony, and the merchants of London styled on that account the Company of London Adventurers. It is fortified with a strong wall, and, besides the forts already mentioned, has some out-works. It is not very large, but handsomely built, the streets being wide, fair, and well-paved, the houses all of stone, some of which are very good ones, and the church spacious and well-built with a large quay and market-place. King William III. built there a town-house, in consideration of their brave defence.

To this place belong several shipping; its merchants not only drive a great trade in the herring-fishery, but have a considerable share in many other branches of foreign trade, especially that to the West Indies, for which they are most commodiously situated, being open to the Northern and Western seas: for when a ship is once out of the river here, she has but one course to the banks of Newfoundland, or New England, and is to any other port in North America, with little variation; and will arrive sooner by half in these parts than a vessel which sets out at the same time from London.

This city underwent three memorable sieges. 1. In 1641, when the English and Scotch held it out against the rebels. 2. In 1649, when reduced almost to extremity by famine, and besieged by Lord Ardes in the King's name; at which time a reinforcement from England relieved the town. 3. The most gallant defence of all, was that which it made against King James II. from the 7th of December 1688 to the 10th of July 1689, at a time when he was in possession of almost the whole kingdom besides: and this was the more remarkable, as it was then neither well-fortified, nor had any garrison, stores of provisions, or ammunition, and relief so long in coming from England; when at last, two ships with provisions forced their way to the town through the boom and the fire of the enemy's cannon; and in two days after the enemy raised the siege.

Lough-Foyle, which serves it instead of a road, is a bay of the sea fourteen miles long, and seven where broadest. Though not much above a mile at the entrance, and though sands are near it, there is a channel broad enough for ships to pass in fourteen or fifteen fathom water; and it has eight or ten fathom at the mouth. In the lough are also very great sands, but a broad channel betwixt them of four or five fathom deep. The head-land of this lough is counted the most northerly land of Ireland, as are also those of Emmalone, Rufferhull, or Cald-head, all near one another, which lie a little to the W. in lat. 55 deg. 20 min.

Londonderry is inhabited entirely by Protestants, and gives title of Baron and Earl to a branch of the Pitt family, one of which was governor of the Leeward Islands. It lies 8 miles S. of Lough-Foyle, 54 miles W. of Carrick-Fergus, and 115 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 31 min. W.

LONDRES, or **LONDON**, a town of Tucuman and Paraguay, in South America. It lies near a marsh of the same name, caused by a small river which issues from the Andes mountains, and falls into it. It was built by Tarita, Governor of Tucuman, in the year 1555, and in honour of our Queen Mary, who was married to King Philip of Spain. It stands near the confines of Chili, in lat. 29 deg. 12 min. S.

LONGANICA. See **LONGINICO**.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster. It consists of six baronies, namely, Longford Proper, Granard, Ardagh, Moydore, Rathlow, and Shrowle. It is bounded by Letrim and Cavan on the N. Meath on the E. and S. and Roscommon on the W. from which the Shannon parts it.

This is a very small county, but fruitful and pleasant. It sends ten members to parliament, two for the county,

county, and two for each of the towns of Longford, Granard, Lanefborough, and St. Johnstown. Its capital is of the same name.

The county was formerly called Annaly, and inhabited by a numerous tribe of the O'Farrells, of which were two petty Princes; the one in the S. part, called O'Farrel Bay, or yellowish; and the other in the N. called O'Farrel Bane, or white.

LONGFORD, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name, stands on the river Camlin. Here is a castle, with barracks for a troop of horse.

The rebels, who in 1641 committed many inhuman massacres in this town and county, are said to have buried many Protestants alive; and, after promise of safe conduct, murdered the English who held out the castle for some time, but surrendered in promise of quarter. A Popish priest began the massacre by stabbing a minister as he came out of the garrison. It lies five miles from St. Johnstown, and fifty-eight from Dublin.

LONGFORD, the seat of Lord Viscount Falkstone, in a pleasant valley of Wiltshire, the Avon running thro' the garden. The house is triangular, with round towers at each corner, in which are the dining-room, library, and chapel. The rooms, though not large, are very pleasant, and elegantly decorated in the modern taste. The gallery is very fine, containing some admirable pictures; among which, at each end of the gallery, hang two landscapes of Claud Lorrain; the one a rising, and the other a setting sun; two of the best pieces of that master in this kingdom. It lies about three miles from Salisbury.

LONG-ISLAND, the general denomination given to the Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist, St. Kilda, &c. which are some of the western islands of Scotland. It gives name to a presbytery.

LONG-ISLAND, sometimes called *Nassau-Island*, in New York, in North America, from the continent of which it is divided by a narrow channel. It has Staten-Island, and that in which New York lies, on the W. and N. W. the colony of Connecticut on the N. and the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. It is not above twelve miles broad, but 100 in length; stretching along Fairfield county, in New England, near the mouth of Hudson's river. It is furnished every where with convenient harbours, and contains the counties of Suffolk, Richmond, and Queen's county. It lies in lat. 41 deg. N. and between long. 70 and 75 deg. W.

In the middle of this island is a fine level tract called Salisbury plain, where horse-races are held, to which the gentlemen of New England and the neighbouring colonies resort; as those of Old England do to Newmarket.

The principal produce of this island is British and Indian corn, beef, pork, fish, &c. which they send to the sugar-colonies, and from thence receive in return sugar, rum, cotton, and indigo. They have also a whale-fishery, sending the oil and bone to England, in exchange for cloaths and furniture. Their other fisheries here are very considerable.

LONGINICO, or **LONGANICA**, the ancient *Olympia*, now a mean and inconsiderable town of the Morea, in European Turkey, on the river Alphæus. It was formerly a very famous city, near which were celebrated, in the plain of Olympus, the famous Olympic games, first instituted by Pelops, and afterwards restored by Atreus and Hercules, in honour of Jupiter Olympius. They were held every fifth year, and that for the space of five days, with great solemnity; to which there was a numerous resort of people from all parts, and the bravest youths of Greece contended for the prize, the obtaining of which they esteemed the greatest honour in the world; whence the æra of measuring time by olympiads was introduced into Greece; and these began A. M. 3228, and before Christ 776.

In this city there was also a fine temple of Jupiter Olympius, with a statue of this god fifty ells high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world; and in the neighbourhood was a famous grove dedicated also to this deity. It lies fifty-four miles S. of Lepanto. Lat. 37 deg. 41 min. N. long. 21 deg. 52 min. E. N^o. LXVIII.

LONGLEAT, the largest seat in the county of Wilts, and reckoned the most regular building in the kingdom. It has two principal floors, where is a noble hall; the apartments are numerous and sumptuous. In the third story is a large gallery, and a very curious library, the whole length of the house, which is 220 feet. The front is adorned with Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian pillars, with a handsome ballustrade, several cupola's and statues. It belongs to Lord Viscount Weymouth, and formerly to Thomas Thynne, Esq; commonly called Tom of Ten Thousand; who being betrothed to the heiress of Northumberland, was murdered by three foreign assassins in his coach, anno 1682, who had been hired by his rival Count Koningsmark, as is represented on his fine marble monument in Westminster abbey.

At this house King Charles II. was very magnificently entertained in 1663, by Sir James Thynne. The first Peer was Sir Thomas, created by King Charles II. His Lordship entertained here Dr. Kenn, the deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells; and at this house the famous Western Muse, Mrs. Singer, exercised her uncommon talents of poetry and painting. See **FROME**.

LONG MEG and her Daughters, a trophy erected near Salkeld, in Cumberland, consisting of seventy-seven stones. Long Meg is fifteen feet above ground, and the rest but ten.

LONGRONNO. See **LOGRONNO**.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of Ceaux, in Upper Normandy, a province and government of France. It gives title of Duke; but is not otherwise considerable. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. E.

LONGVIC, or **LONGWI**, a small town belonging to a county of the same name, in French Barrois, and government of Metz, in France. It is divided into two parts, called the Upper or New town; and the Lower or Old town. The former stands on a hill, and is regularly fortified. The latter lies in a valley, and is only surrounded with a wall. It lies twelve miles S. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 deg. 32 min. E.

LONGIGO, a handsome borough of the Vicentino, in the Venetian territories, and upper division of Italy. It stands on the Fiume Novo, or New-river, and has a fertile territory round it. It lies about five miles W. of Orgiano, and fourteen S. W. of Vicenza.

LONGOVICUM, so the Romans called Lancaster, who had a station here. See **LANCASTER**.

LONSDALE, **KIRBY-LONSDALE**, or **KIRKBY**, a large market-town of Westmoreland, on the Lone. See **KIRBY-LONSDALE**. It lies 27 miles from Appleby, and 232 from London.

LOO, a town of Guelderland, one of the seven united provinces, ten miles W. of Deventer. Here is a fine modern palace of the Prince of Orange, very much embellished by the late late King William, with beautiful gardens, grotto's, fountains, and cascades. It stands in the most woody and hilly part of the province, abounding with game. Lat. 52 deg. 19 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 min. E.

LOOSDUYNEN, a town of Holland, one of the seven united provinces. It lies about half a mile from the sea, from which hills of sand separate it.

This town is famous for the well-known story of Margaret Countess of Hennenberg, who, as several grave historians relate, was delivered of 365 children: a board or tablet is fixed to the wall of the church here, with a long account of it, &c. The truth of the matter seems to have been some monstrous birth or other, but disfigured by fabulous circumstances. It lies about five leagues from the Hague, the road to which is very agreeable.

LOOTZ, a country of Liege in the Austrian Netherlands, in which stands the city of Tongres.

LOOTZ, or **BORCHLOEN**, the capital of the county of the same name last mentioned, fifteen miles W. of Maastricht. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 21 min. E.

LOPPA, according to the Russian maps, seems to be the capital of Samojedia, in Asiatic Russia. But we meet with no further particulars concerning it.

LORA, the ancient *Axalita*, or *Flavium Axalitanum*, a small town of Andalusia, in Spain. It lies on the Guadalquivir, twenty-nine miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 31 min. N. long. 5 deg. 16 min. W.

Of the name is also a town of Granada, in Spain. It lies seventeen miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 37 deg. 12 min. N. long. 5 deg. 2 min. W.

LORCA, the ancient *Heliocrata*, afterwards *Ilorci*, by corruption *Lorqui*, and now according to the first appellation, in Spain, standing high on the river Guadalquivir, amidst a fruitful country. It is surrounded with good walls, and has a strong castle. The inhabitants, who are mostly what the Spaniards call new Christians or baptized Moors, make about 2000 families in seven parishes, with four monasteries and two nunneries. After the translation of its bishopric to Carthagena, its cathedral became a collegiate church. It lies twenty-nine miles W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 46 min. W.

LOREDO, or **LOREO**, a town of the duchy of Venice (Polesino di Rovigo) in Upper Italy, upon a canal which communicates between the Po and Adige. It stands about five or six miles W. of the Adriatic gulph, and eighteen E. of Rovigo. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 47 min. E.

LORENZO, *San*, a borough of the Campagna di Roma, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It lies on the coast between Capo Aazio and the mouth of the Tyber: the same with the ancient Laurentum of Latium.

LORETTO, a small city in the marquisate of Ancona and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. Its site is most delightful, upon a hill, about 2000 paces W. from the Adriatic sea, with a very charming prospect. It lies 17 miles S. of Ancona, and 157 E. of Rome. It is surrounded with deep ditches and some towers, but is of inconsiderable strength. The city consists but of one street within the gate, and another without it; and is said to contain 7000 inhabitants. It is reckoned the richest town in the world, and famous for the Santa Casa, or holy house, where the Virgin Mary was born, saluted by the angel, and her son brought up till he was twelve years of age. This the Roman Catholics pretend was carried through the air by angels from Gallilee to Tersatto, in Dalmatia, on the E. side of the Adriatic sea, in the year 1291; and in three years and an half afterwards transported over the gulph of Venice into Italy, and after two or three short removes, was at last settled in its present situation at Loretto.

Over this holy house, a magnificent church, the present cathedral, has been built, in the middle of which, under the cupola, it now remains, about half a foot distant from it: four walls of white Parian marble have been erected, in order to surround the Casa Santa, which itself consists of bricks of unequal size, being forty feet long, twenty broad, and twenty high, without any roof or covering. In it is an image of the blessed Virgin, placed in a niche, with the Divine Infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head. The whole statue is covered with diamonds and pearls, and round it is a sort of rainbow of precious stones of divers colours: all the altars, utensils, and ornaments in the place, are immensely rich.

The sacrify or treasury is full of jewels, gold vessels, and ornaments more precious than gold itself, the votive presents of Emperors, Kings, Princes, Queens, Popes, and other persons of both sexes, for these several ages past.

Works in silver are not thought to be of value sufficient to have a place here; so that the whole is reckoned to be worth nine millions of rix-dollars.

To this holy house about 500,000 pilgrims have often resorted in a year, between Easter and Whitsuntide; and during two days in September, namely, at the festival of the Virgin's nativity, no less than 200,000 have visited Loretto.

This prodigious concourse of people was indeed before the reformation; but the usual number now is between 40 and 50,000: and as none of these come

empty-handed, we may easily imagine that its riches are always increasing.

The annual revenue of this holy house in land, besides votive donations, is between 27 and 30,000 crowns, besides presents and

On the area before the church is a curious bronze statue of Pope Sixtus V. who first erected Loretto into a city and bishopric; and round this is the Papal palace, being chiefly designed for the reception of pilgrims of the highest rank.

The wine-cellar of the holy house, which is richly stored with the most exquisite wines, ought not to be omitted. The dispensary or apothecary's office has upwards of 340 large gallipots of Faenza manufacture, painted with boys, bacchanals, &c. by the famous Raphael: and, for four of them on which the four Evangelists are painted by the same master, four golden ones of the same size and weight have been offered in exchange, but refused.

Loretto is reckoned by all good Roman Catholics to be the most sacred place under heaven. The principal business of the inhabitants is making of rosaries, images of the Virgin, Agnus Dei, &c. And these are sold cheap in booths or stands on each side of the main street; but here the importunity of numerous beggars is no small trouble to travellers. Neither the annual nor garrison of Loretto are of any great account; the concourse of devotees, which continually flock to the place, who would willingly hazard their lives in defence of it, is a great addition to its security. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

LORETTO, *our Lady of*, a name given by the Spaniards to a place in the district of St. Denis, in California and New Mexico, in North America, which the Indians called Concho. Here the Spaniards had erected a small fort.

LORN, one of the five subdivisions of Argyleshire, the other four being Kintyre, Knapdale, Argyle Proper, and Cowall.

This is a level country, being the most pleasant and fruitful part of the shire, especially in barley. Here are several lakes. It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyle, to whom it came by marriage with an heiress of a branch of the Stuarts, formerly Lords of it. It is bounded on the E. by Broadalbin, has the western side and the sea on the W. extends as far as Lochaber on the N. and is separated on the S. from Knapdale by Loch-Leve, a vast lake on which stands Berrogomony, a castle, in which the courts of justice were anciently held.

One of the most ancient families in this country is that of the Macdowgals, who were once Lords of it. It is upwards of thirty miles in length from N. to S. and about nine where broadest from E. to W. The principal place here is Dunstaffnage castle, once a royal seat, and where several Kings of Scotland have been buried.

LORRAIN, a duchy, which was once a part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany; but is now with Bar a government of France, by an exchange made with its Duke, now Emperor of Germany, for the great duchy of Tuscany, &c. It is bounded on the E. by Deuxponts, on the S. by the Lower Palatinate and Alsace, from which last and Burgundy it is divided by Vauge mountains; on the N. by Luxembourg and the Netherlands; and on the W. by Champagne and the S. part of Burgundy or Franche-comté. It is nearly of a circular figure, and upwards of 100 miles over. Its E. and S. parts are mountainous, but they yield excellent pasture; and on the N. W. are some uncultivated grounds covered with forests. The rest of the country is very fruitful in corn, wine, and excellent cattle. In its hills are mines of iron, copper, tin, and silver; and the salt springs are here so exuberant, that they yielded the Duke annually 200,000 l. It has inland lakes which abound with fish, particularly Lake-Lindes, which yields a revenue of 16,000 livres. In the Vauge mountains are found several precious stones, as agates, granate, chalcedony, &c.

Its principal rivers are the Maes, Moselle, and Saar, which rise in the S. parts of the country, and run

run N. quite through it, besides the smaller rivers of Voloy, Mortaire, and Meurte. It is divided into three parts, namely, Lorrain Proper, the duchy of Bar, or Bar-le-duc, and French Lorrain, consisting of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. This last part was confirmed to France by the treaty of Munster in 1648: the rest of Lorrain, which the French had possessed themselves of, was restored to the Duke, and confirmed by the treaty of the Pyrennees in 1659; but the French reserved to themselves a liberty of garrisoning some towns, and marching through Lorrain into Alsace whenever they pleased.

In 1670 Lewis XIV. of France seized Lorrain again, and kept it till the treaty of Ryfwick in 1698, when it was restored to the Duke, a few towns excepted: at the same time it was stipulated, that the fortifications of Nancy, the capital of Lorrain, should be demolished. But the French King seizing Lorrain again in the war with the Allies in 1702, was obliged to restore it to the Duke by the treaty of Radstadt in 1714, subsequent to that of Utrecht.

In the last war between France and the Emperor Charles VI. which ended in a peace concluded in 1735, a stipulation in the preliminaries of it was, that King Stanislaus, father of the Queen of France, should have the dominion of the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, the county of Falenstein excepted, with the title of Duke during life; and that, after his decease, it should be for ever united to the crown of France. In consideration of which, on the other hand, Duke Francis Stephen of Lorrain, who married the Emperor's daughter, afterwards known as Queen of Hungary, was to have the Grand Duchy of Tuscany or Florence, after the demise of the then reigning Duke, which happened in 1737: and this his father-in-law the Emperor Charles VI. undertook, in the year 1736, to see performed. All which stipulations were accordingly fulfilled, and they still continue in force accordingly.

Lorrain Proper is subdivided again into three large bailiwicks or districts, namely, that of Nancy, of Vosge or Vauge, and the German bailiwick.

LORRIS, in Latin *Lauriacum*, a town of Gasinois, which is a district in the government of the Isle of France. Here was a singular custom, that if a creditor could not prove his debt by witnesses, he had a right to fight the debtor only with fifty-cuffs; so that if the debtor was beat, he was obliged to pay the debt, and a fine of an hundred pence besides: but if the creditor was beat, he lost his debt, and was also condemned to pay the same fine. This gave rise to a proverb, "He who is beat is fined, according to the custom of Lorris." It lies in a marshy ground, about six leagues from Montargis to the W.

LOSSIE, Ptolemy's *Lona*, a river in Elginshire and Murrayland, in the North of Scotland. It rises a few miles above the town of Elgin, and falls into the sea about six miles below it, at the mouth of which is the port of that town, and where the fish-boats that supply the place land their cargoes. Moll confounds this river with that at Garmach, which is the mouth of the Spey, a pretty way further E.

LOTHIANS, three shires in the South of Scotland; which are divided into East Lothian, or the shire of Haddington; Mid-Lothian, or shire of Edinburgh, in which the capital of the latter name stands; and West-Lothian, or shire of Linlithgow. These are some of the most fruitful and populous districts of that kingdom lying all together, and may be considered as the granary of Scotland, the plenty or scarcity of grain and meal there being a rule in some measure to all the rest. They have the firth of Forth on the N. the German ocean on the E. being bounded on the S. by Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and the Merse or Berwickshire, and on the W. by Stirlingshire. One of these gives title of Marquis to a branch of the Ker family.

LOUDUN, in Latin *Lodunum* or *Juliodunum*, a considerable city, and the capital of Loudunois, in Upper Poictou, in France. It is defended by a castle very advantageously situated.

Here is a society of clergymen, who make it their

business to compose disputes between private persons, without having recourse to the ordinary forms of law.

Besides other monasteries, here is a convent of Ursuline nuns, who made a great noise in the world about the year 1634. They pretended to have been bewitched by Urban Grandier, curate of Loudun, who was condemned to be burnt alive, and executed accordingly. But this was a mere trick of the nuns, and an effect of Cardinal Richlieu's resentment against that father, for speaking his mind too freely concerning the administration of that Prelate. A great deal of pains has been taken here to bring over the reformed to the Romish church. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of Poitiers. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 min. E.

Of the same name is a fine castle in the N. E. confines of Cunningham, and shire of Air, in the West of Scotland; it lies at the head of the Irwin, and here resided formerly a branch of the Crawfords; but it belongs now, and gives title of Earl to, a descendant of the Argyle family, who is a Lieutenant General of his Majesty's armies, and had lately the chief command in North America.

LOVEGROVE, or **LEVEGROVE**, a fair opening to the westward of Whale-cove, in New North Wales, and Arctic countries of North America, whereabouts, it is probable, is a convenient and easy passage into the South sea.

LOVENSTEIN, or **LOUVESTEN**, a famous castle or fortress, and one of the strongest in Holland, one of the seven united provinces. It stands on the point of the island of Bommel, between the Maese and Waal, opposite to Worcum, and eighteen miles E. of Dort. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 52 min. E.

LOVENSTEIN, or **LOEVENSTEIN**, a small county of Franconia, in Germany. It lies S. W. of Hohenloe, and W. of Limpurg, being about ten miles long, and seven broad.

Of the same name is a castle, ten miles S. W. of Hohenloe, and five S. E. of Heilbron.

LOUVENDEGEN, a fortress in Flanders, a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It lies on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, seven miles W. of the former.

Here, in 1705, Baron Sparr forced the French lines, though defended by several forts, and advanced within a league of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 43 min. E.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market-town of Leicestershire, on the Fosse-way, running nearly parallel with the Soar, and among rich meadow-grounds. It lies 12 miles from Leicester town, and 107 from London.

Near it is the Earl of Huntingdon's seat, adorned with wood and water, having a very beautiful park, from which the house is called Donnington-park.

LOUGHBRECKLAND, so called in Irish from a lake near it, abounding with speckled trouts or bull-trouts, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. Here is a good church rebuilt by Bishop Taylor. The turnpike from Dublin to Belfast and Antrim passes through a red bog near this place. The marl found here enriches the farmers grounds, and they carry on a linen manufacture.

Within a mile of the town was the first rendezvous of the English forces encamped under King William and Prince George of Denmark, in the year 1690. It lies two miles from Baun-bridge, and about eight from Newry.

LOUGH-LEVEN and **LOUGH-TAY**. See **LEVEN** and **TAY**, and all others under **LOCH**.

LOUIS, *St.* the same with the island of Senegal, in Guiney, in Africa.

LOUIS, *Fort*, a French settlement near the mouth of the river Coza, in Florida, North America. It lies twenty leagues N. E. of the nearest mouth of the Mississippi. This is the usual residence of the head Governor of Louisiana. From this garrison the French send detachments to secure their several stations among the Indians in the inland parts; having by their intrigues prevailed on these barbarians to murder and drive out the English who traded with them, and since fortified the stations which they unjustly possessed, chiefly to cut

off the communication between the English and the natives, thereby engrossing a profitable trade for above 500 miles extent.

LOUISA, or **DEGERBY**, a well situated town of Sweden, on the angle of the Finnic gulph; where is a commodious harbour. In 1745 it was made a frontier against the Russian territories, in consequence of the last treaty of partition between both crowns.

LOUISBURG, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, in North America. It was taken from the French by the English fleet under Sir Peter Warren, and the American forces commanded by Sir William Pepperel, in the year 1745; but restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It has been since taken again by the English under the command of Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-General Amherst, on July 27, 1758. Its harbour, formerly called *Havre à l'Anglois*, or English harbour, is one of the finest in America. Its entrance is not above 200 fathoms broad, between two small islands. It may be known twelve leagues off at sea by Cape Lorembec, near it, to the N. E. Here is great plenty of cod, the fishing of which may be continued from April to the close of December. The circuit of its ramparts, which were mounted with heavy cannon to the number of 164, is at least two miles and a quarter. The citadel, and all the works of this place, are to be entirely razed; for which purpose engineers have been sent from England. It lies in lat. 45 deg. 47 min. N. long. 52 deg. 47 min. W. from the Lizard, or 58 deg. 35 min. from London.

LOUISIANA, a province of Canador, or New France, in North America. This tract, according to the French maps, is bounded by the river and lake Illinois on the N. by Carolina on the E. and by the gulph of Mexico on the S. They have, however, planted but a very little of it: for the western parts are claimed by the Spaniards, and the eastern belong to the English; Cabot the Portuguese, who was employed by King Henry VII. of England, having just discovered the lands E. and W. of the Mississippi: so that the latter people are impowered by their royal charters to extend their colonies of Carolina, Virginia, and Pensilvania, as far W. as they please; by which means the French will be circumscribed within very narrow limits, if they have any just footing at all that way.

Here is a great variety of nations, consequently of languages and customs, &c. It abounds with rivers, the principal of which are the Mississippi, Mobile, &c. also bays, and some places of note, particularly Fort Lewis above-mentioned, &c.

LOUITZ, a populous town, in the palatinate of Rava, in Great Poland. It has an annual fair, which is famous; and here is a palace belonging to the Archbishop of Gnesna. It lies sixty-seven miles E. of this city. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

LOUREBRANDER, a town of the Hither India, in Asia, with a harbour at the mouth of the river Indus: it lies thirty-eight miles S. of Tatta. Lat. 25 deg. 5 min. N. long. 68 deg. 1 min. E.

LOURDE, a town of Bigorre, in Gascony, and general government of Guyenne, in France. It lies in the valley of Gavedan, on the Gave of Pau: here is a strong castle on the rock, commanding the entrance into the valley towards Gascony. It lies almost fifteen miles S. of Tarbes. Lat. 43 deg. 6 min. N. long. 2 min. E.

LOUTH, a market-town of Lindsey, a subdivision of Lincolnshire; so called from Lud, a rivulet running by Cockerington, which afterwards parts into two streams. Here is a free-school, founded by King Edward VI. and a fair large church, with a handsome steeple; also a charity-school for forty children. It lies 11 miles from Market-Raisin, 26 from Lincoln, and 133 from London.

LOUTH, a county of Linster, a province of Ireland, anciently Luva and Luda; its Irish name is Iriel. It is washed by the Irish sea on the E. has Monaghan and Armagh, with Dundalk-bay, on the N. Cavan on the W. and Meath on the S. from which it is parted by the Boyne. It is the least county in the kingdom, be-

ing but twenty-five miles S. and N. and thirteen where broadest E. and W. being unequal both ways. It is fruitful in corn and grass, and subdivided into four baronies, namely, Dundalk, Louth, Atherdee, and Ferrard; besides the town and liberties of Drogheda, which is a distinct county. It sends two members to the Irish parliament for the county, and the same number for each of the boroughs of Atherdee, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dunleer.

Our maps have an inconsiderable town of the same appellation in Lincolnshire.

LOUTHER, a river of Westmoreland. It gave name to the late Lord Londale, and also to Sir James Lowther, a Baronet of vast estates in the northern counties, particularly in coals and other mines: he succeeded to the fortunes of the above-mentioned Lord and Governor Lowther, also to the late Sir William Lowther.

Near this river is a spring, which is said to ebb and flow several times in a day; and in its neighbourhood is a row of pyramidal stones, eight or nine feet high, pitched directly in a row for a mile together, and placed at equal distances from each other.

Of the same name is a handsome stone-bridge over the Eden, on the left-hand in going to Penrith, and S. side of it.

LOUVAIN, in Flemish *Loeven*, and in Latin *Lovanium*. It is a city of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Dyle, which runs into the Demer between Arschot and Mechlin. This is a very ancient city, and had its name from an old castle here, called *Loven*, in which the Emperor Charles V. and his sisters were brought up; but is now falling to decay. It is a very large city, for within the walls are large meadows, vineyards, gardens, and orchards; from which it appears, that it is not at present overstocked with inhabitants. It lies in a very fruitful soil, and in so mild an air, that wine is made both within and without the walls.

It was formerly the richest city in this country, and drove a very extensive trade, principally in woollen cloths manufactured here; so that woollen-draperies and weavers are very numerous: but the latter revolting from their Prince, most of them were banished, and retiring into England, were very kindly entertained there, which may be looked upon as one of the aeras from which the flourishing state of the woollen manufactures in that country may be dated. By this means the trade of Louvain was ruined, and is at present in a declining condition; consisting principally in the excellent beer brewed here, of which they send a great quantity into the neighbouring cities, particularly Brussels, Mechlin, Antwerp, Tytlemont, and Liege.

Upon this depopulation of Louvain, John IV. Duke of Brabant, in the year 1426, erected an university, which was once very famous. It enjoys very considerable privileges. To it belong about forty colleges, some of which are magnificent; but far short of Oxford or Cambridge.

Among one of its privileges, is that of presenting to all the livings in the Netherlands, by virtue of which the professors and students of Louvain get all the prebendaries and rectories in this country. The public buildings are very sumptuous; among which the town-house is a venerable pile, and fine piece of architecture, being adorned with statues on the outside, and much embellished within.

The churches here are very stately, particularly St. Peter's collegiate church; one of its two steeples, 533 feet high, was looked upon as a master-piece, but blown down in 1606.

Here are also several religious foundations for monks and nuns. In the Jesuits church, which would pass for a beauty even at Rome, is a fine pulpit of oak; on the bottom of it is represented the fall of man by Adam and Eve; and on the top or cover, the redemption of mankind, by the Virgin's treading on the serpent's head. Among the nunneries, that for the English is the finest in the Low Countries, and richly endowed. In 1710 the French entered this city by surprise, but were bravely repulsed by the inhabitants: in reward of this service, the Emperor Charles VI. who was then styled King

of Spain, sent them a golden key, which is still to be seen in the town-house; and since that Louvain has continued in the possession of the house of Austria. The territory of Louvain is very large; being bounded on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by that of Brussels, on the S. by the province of Namur, and on the E. by the bishopric of Liege. It contains eighteen large manors or districts. In the neighbourhood of Louvain are several abbeys and priories. Its walls are between six and seven miles in circuit, but of no great strength; being generally obliged to submit to that army which is master of the field, without any formal siege. The French abandoned it May 24, 1706, the next day after the battle of Ramillies; and the Duke of Marlborough took possession of it May 25. It still manufactures some fine linen: lies fourteen miles S. E. of Mechlin, and fifteen N. E. of Brussels. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

LOUVENSTEIN, a fortress of Holland, one of the seven united provinces. It lies on the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese; eighteen miles E. of Dort. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 52 min. E.

LOUVO, a city of the kingdom of Siam, in the Further India, in Asia. It lies seventy-four miles N. of Siam-city. Lat. 15 deg. 20 min. N. long. 101 deg. 12 min. E.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the King of France, in Paris; but now something decayed, on account of the court not residing here for many years. The whole building forms an exact square, with a court in the middle, sixty-three toises on each side. In the spacious gallery which joins the Louvre to the palace of the Tuilleries, are 180 fine models of French and other fortified places, representing the most minute particular about them; and here is the royal printing-house: and in the apartments of it the several academies in this metropolis hold their meetings.

LOWICK, a very fine church on the side of a hill, near Oundle, in Northamptonshire.

LOWICZ, a small, but neat and populous town in the palatinate of Rava, in the kingdom of Poland. It lies among marshes on the river Rava. Here is a castle surrounded by the river, also a stately church; with the palace of the Archbishop of Gnesna, which consists of several fair piles of building. The church is a beautiful structure, enriched with several noble gifts. Here are many considerable monasteries, abbeys, &c. And some famous fairs are holden in this place, being much frequented by merchants, and the gentry from all parts. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Rava, and S. W. of Plozko.

LOWLANDS, in the native language **LAALANDS**, a division of the kingdom of Scotland, in contradistinction to the *Highlands* or *Hilands*. These are the level or less mountainous parts, where the Picts were originally seated. Between the inhabitants of both which divisions, otherwise called the S. and N. of Scotland, subsists a kind of animosity, which indeed is only local and at home, and that prevailing chiefly among the middling and lower classes; for the Highlanders term the others, by a phrase in their language denoting contempt, the *braeched bodies* or *boobies*: and in return the Lowlanders are not wanting, for they call the Highlanders *Gilly-gapuses*, or huge staring fellows. But to wave all this, as being mere weakness on both sides, the truth of the matter is, that the bulk of the irregulars in the Lowlands have nothing of the warlike ferocity or martial courage of the inhabitants of the higher grounds: whilst, on the other hand, the Lowlanders, by their trade with foreign nations, and greater intercourse with strangers who come among them, become better adapted for pursuing agriculture, and other peaceful arts. Upon the whole, however, it must be acknowledged, that the Scotch in general, whether inhabiting the Highlands or Lowlands, when properly disciplined and intermixed with other corps, form some of the best troops in the world: since, from the natural fierceness and tetchy impatience of their disposition, also the abstemious and simple method of living to which they are inured at home, they become proof against hardships of any kind, either with regard to diet or climate.

The original language in the Highlands is the Erse, No. 68.

which is spoken in very great purity in the western Highlands and islands of Scotland, and which seems to be a dialect, or something analogous to the Irish: the language of the Lowlands is the broad Scotch, which is manifestly a dialect of the English. A Highlander of education speaks both Scotch and Erse; but a Lowlander only the former.

LOXA (see *LOJA*). It is a city of Peru, in South America: it lies 215 miles E. of Payta. Lat. 5 deg. 10 min. S. long. 77 deg. 10 min. W.

LOYA (see *LOJA*). This is a town of Granada, in Spain: it lies fifty miles W. of Granada. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. W.

LOYOLA, a district of Biscay Proper, in Spain, famous as having belonged to St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of Jesuits; from whom it took its name.

LOYTZ (see *LOITZ*). It is a town of Swedish Pomerania, in Germany.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, belonging to Russia. It lies sixty-eight miles E. of Riga. Lat. 56 deg. 52 min. N. long. 27 deg. 41 min. E.

LUBANSKEN SEA, or **LUBENZEE**, a considerable lake in the S. of Livonia, near the confines of Poland, abounding with excellent fish, which are the principal support of the neighbouring inhabitants.

LUBEC, in Latin *Lubeca*, an imperial city of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany; it is the chief of the Hans towns. It stands at the confluence of several rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, upon which it has a harbour. The derivation of its name is from the German word *Lob-eck*, which denotes a point of land; an etymon agreeing with its situation.

Lubec is a sovereign state, governed by its own magistrates. This is a rich and populous place, being large, and well-fortified. It is about two miles long, and upwards of a mile in breadth. The streets are straight and even, the houses are large, being of brick, covered with tiles: several of them have on each side rows of limes, and canals in the middle. The churches are magnificent, having about twenty, besides the cathedral, with lofty steeples or spires.

Lubec employs about 150 sail of its own, having a considerable trade with Riga, Revel, Narva, and Peterburg; and with the last of these more immediately than any other country. They have large magazines of the merchandise of those countries at Lubec, as also warehouses at the aforesaid ports respectively, where manufactures and other goods of England, France, Spain, the East and West Indies, &c. are deposited. Here they can supply the neighbouring country with naval stores, iron, copper, beer, and every thing else furnished by the Baltic trade.

It has several large market-places, and stately public buildings, particularly the senate-house, in which are the archives of the Hans towns. The collegiate church of St. Mary is a noble pile, richly adorned with images, pictures, &c. particularly a Death's dance: it is supported by tall pillars, all of one stone each; and has a very high spire, covered with gilt lead. Their principal home commodity, beside corn, is beer; which is highly valued: much of it is transported, and used medicinally for wounds and bruises.

This is an Episcopal see; the territories of which have been enjoyed by Protestant Princes ever since the year 1561, when Lutheranism was established in this bishopric; and it has devolved as an appenage or inheritance to a younger son of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, styled Duke of Holstein-Eutin, from the usual place of his residence, about five miles from this city; but he has been since raised to the crown of Sweden. The territory of the city is about 60 miles in compass, containing several little towns, and 103 villages. The city-walls are very high, especially on the Holstein-side. It has three large gates, and three others so small that they are not passable by any waggon.

Here are several hospitals, which are well supported; also alms-houses, &c. Ships of burthen can come up no higher than the town of Travemund, which, as its name imports, lies at the mouth of the Trave. Lubec stands fifteen miles S. W. of the Baltic, and thirty-eight of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 42 min. E.

LUBEN, a town of Lusatia and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands on the Spree. Here is a very fine castle, where the Elector of Saxony resided, forty miles S. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 31 min. E.

LUBLIN, a palatinate of Upper Poland. It lies N. E. from that of Sandomir, from which it was taken. It is bounded on the N. by Masovia with Podlachia, on the E. by Lithuania and the palatinate of Ruffia; and taking in the territory of Lucovia, contains near 2000 gentlemen's houses. It has two senators. Its principal rivers are the Weifel or Vistula, and the Vipers.

LUBLIN, a well-built, but not large place. It is a trading city, and the capital of the above-mentioned palatinate of the same name; is surrounded by a wall, which Casimir the Great built, and a ditch; and defended by a castle on a high rock, upon the banks of the little river Byftzna (Uftricza).

This city is much frequented by merchants from Turkey, Armenia, Muscovy, Germany, Italy, France, England, &c. especially at its three great annual fairs; each of which last a month. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Cracow, with a diocese of about 1800 parishes, of which 13 are collegiate churches. St. Michael's, now called St. John's, St. Bridget's monastery, and several others, are grand structures. Here are two supreme courts of justice for Lesser Poland. In its suburbs are great numbers of Jews, who have here the finest synagogue in the kingdom.

In 1240 the Tartars destroyed the town; but after it was rebuilt, the Russians seized it, and kept possession for fifty-seven years; when King Winceflaus recovered it. The place has suffered much by accidental fires. The town and citadel are joined by a bridge; but its best defence arises from the morasses which surround it. The Swedes burnt the place in 1656. An extraordinary diet was held here in 1703, when the throne of Poland was voted vacant. It lies 20 miles from the frontiers of Red Ruffia, and 121 N. E. from Cracow. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 22 deg. 31 min. E.

LUBOW, or **LUBOWIA**, a town and strong fort in the palatinate of Cracow, in the Lesser Poland. It was formerly in the hands of the Hungarians, but is now in possession of the Poles: it lies fourteen miles S. of Sandecz, and forty-six S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49 deg. 51 min. N. long. 20 deg. 46 min. E.

LUC, anciently *Lucus Augusti*, was once a considerable city of Diois, a district of Lower Dauphiny, in France, on the river Dromme, and in the great road leading to the Alps. Some centuries ago, a rock falling into the Dromme below this city, stopped its channel, so as to cause a flood, by which the city was destroyed. From that inundation remain two lakes above Die: and below these they have built another place called Luc, which is only a village or small borough. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

LUC, a town of Provence in France: it lies thirty-six miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43 deg. 33 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

LUCANAS, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Guamanga, in Peru, South America. It begins about twenty-five or thirty leagues S. W. of Guamanga. Its temperature is cold and moderate. The parts of the former breed large droves of all sorts of cattle; and those of the latter temperature are fertile in grain, herbs, and fruit. It also abounds in silver-mines. Great numbers of merchants resort hither with their goods, and others for purchasing provisions; for which they give in exchange ingots and pinna of silver.

LUCAR, **St. DE GUADIANA**, a town of Andalusia, in Spain: it stands high, on the W. side of the river Guadiana; is defended by three towers, and on the other side by two bastions. It has a small tide-harbour near the confines of Portugal, and four miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. W.

LUCAR, **St. LA MAJOR**, a small city of Andalusia, in Spain. It lies on the river Guadiana, eighteen miles W. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 32 min. W.

LUCAR, **St. DE BARRAMEDA**, a well-built town also of Andalusia, in Spain, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It is defended by two batteries. Before the place is an excellent road, where a whole fleet may ride in safety. This is a port belonging to Seville, ships of burden not going higher up the river. This was the most considerable port of Spain, before the galleons unloaded their treasure at Cadiz; but is now in a declining state. It lies twenty-six miles N. of Cadiz, and forty-four S. W. of Seville.

LUCARNO, or *bailiwick of Lugaris*, in the county of Sargans, in Switzerland. It lies W. of Lugano, and on both sides of the upper part of the Lago Maggiore, which for ten or twelve miles belongs to Switzerland. It has three or four fruitful valleys, and fine rivers, which all run into the lake. It is subdivided into four communities, which contain about fifty parishes.

Its capital of the same name, and the largest about the lake, stands between it and the Majia, which runs into it. The situation of this town is agreeable on a plain at the foot of a mountain, where there is a serene, and the mountains on the N. and S. shelter it. Many people of quality dwell in the town, which is much frequented by merchants; and it has great weekly fairs in a spacious place by the side of the lake: there is also a large street, where the merchants set up their booths.

Here are three orders, the nobles, ancient burghers, and plebeians. Their chief governor is sent once in two years, from the twelve Cantons, alternately. On the neighbouring mountains are pleasant vineyards, with large grapes; the soil is extremely fruitful, but the corn-fields are few. They have plenty of goats, hares, cheefe, chestnuts, figs, apples, pomegranates, &c. with store of woods, in which are tall larch and beech trees, that are conveyed by the lake to Pavia, Milan, &c. The people being all Catholics, are under the Bishop of Como in spirituals. See **LOCARNO**.

LUCAYA *Islands*, the same with those called the *Bahama*, in the Atlantic ocean. See **BAHAMA**.

LUCCA, in Latin *Ditio Lucensis*, a small state on the Mediterranean coasts, in the upper division of Italy. It lies between the Genoese on the W. the Modenese on the N. and Tuscany on the E. having the Tuscan sea and the Pisano on the S. Its territories are about twenty-five miles long, and twenty broad, exclusive of some small and scattered districts, which it possesses out of these limits.

The government of this republic is purely aristocratical, and it has subsisted as a republic upwards of 500 years: it is under the protection of several Princes, lately of the Emperor; and it styles itself a chief of the empire. The supreme power is lodged in the hands of 240 nobles, with the chief magistrate at their head, who is styled *Consalonniere* or *Standard-bearer*, and has the executive power: this officer is assisted by 9 counsellors, called *Amziani*, whose dignity lasts but 2 months. His dress is noble, though grave, like the Doge of Venice; and he has a life-guard of about 60 Swiss: he lives all that time in the republic's palace, as do the counsellors, at the public's expence: after six years the *Consalonniere* may be rechosen. The election of all officers is performed by balloting in the senate.

With regard to the ecclesiastical government, it is under a Bishop, independent on any but the Pope: and he wears the insignia of an Archbishop; namely, a pallium and crucifix. The city swarms with ecclesiastical and monks of all orders, except those of the Jesuits.

The public revenue of the republic is computed at 100,000 crowns, or 30,000 l. per annum: and it can easily raise and pay 10,000 men. The whole number of its subjects is reckoned at upwards of 120,000, of which, upon any pressing exigency, between 20,000 and 30,000 are able to bear arms; at which time the beacons of the city-tower, of the light-house near the port, and all other places belonging to the republic, are kindled, and every man put under arms that is capable of bearing them. For this purpose there are proper officers distributed in several places, who have the care of all the arms, beacons, and muster-rolls, being obliged to equip

equip them cap-à-pie. These take cognizance of all inferior matters; but in considerable law-suits they have judges de la rota sent for from some foreign state not under sixty miles distance from theirs. Those of a criminal nature are judged by a Podesta, who is likewise a stranger, who bears during his office a silver wand about a foot long, with the word *libertas* engraved on it, and a panther above it.

Though this country is mountainous, it is fertile in most things except corn, of which they reap only as much as serves them for half a year; the rest they have from abroad. But they have plenty of rice, pulse, beans, lupins, fine chestnuts, &c. which the common people use instead of bread. All corn is engrossed and sold by the state, distributing it to proper bakers, who sell it to the public. They have plenty of fruit of all sorts, but exceed all other countries in their olives and the oil drawn from them: they have also plenty of wine; and likewise carry on a considerable manufacture of silk both raw and worked, together with gold and silver stuffs.

LUCCA, the capital and seat of the last-mentioned republic of the same name. It is delightfully situated on the river Cerchio (Secchia) in a fine plain fourteen miles broad, surrounded with hills, and covered with all sorts of fruit-trees, but especially about the ramparts, that at any considerable distance one can only see the top of the cathedral spire. It is regularly fortified with eleven bastions, all of brick, with a good ditch, covered-way, &c. It is three Italian miles in circuit, has several well-built houses, but the streets mostly irregular, though spacious, paved, and always clean. The number of its inhabitants is thought to amount to upwards of 40,000, among whom are great numbers of mechanics and manufacturers in the linen and silken way; whence it has acquired the name of *Lucca the Industrious*.

The ramparts are very wide, where is a delightful walk for the citizens under the trees planted on them:

Here it was that the famous triumvirate of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, was first hatched. In Lucca are several stately buildings, as the two squares of St. Michael and St. Martin, both in a grand style; the palace of the republic where the *Consalonniere* and his assistants are lodged, and which is rather an ancient than a magnificent structure. In the arsenal is a considerable quantity of arms, all kept in good order; the hall or chamber of justice, the small harbour, and the public library, which is stored with curious ancient manuscripts and valuable books.

The cathedral of St. Martin is a Gothic structure; but its chapel, called *Il Santo Volto*, or Holy Face, is richly furnished. Here is a miraculous crucifix said to have been finished by an angel. It is carved on cedar, the body covered with marble, a fine loof garment, and the crown shining with all sorts of precious stones. The other churches are likewise very beautiful and rich. In the church of St. Fredian is a tomb-stone with an inscription, which says, "Here lies the body of St. Richard King of England:" but who this is, it is a hard matter to determine.

None is allowed here to wear either sword or other arms; and strangers who come into the city must deliver them up at one gate, and take them again at the other.

In the neighbourhood of this city towards the sea-side are the ruins of a temple formerly dedicated to Hercules: and on the road to Modena are the two famed bridges of Sestri and Borgo Novo, both beautiful and large; and the former very ridiculously reported to have been built by the Devil, all arduous works being commonly ascribed by the superstitious vulgar to the agency of that spirit.

Lucca lies 12 miles N. E. of Pisa, 14 E. of the Tuscan shore, and 160 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 52 min. N. long. 11 deg. 27 min. E.

LUCENA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain. Its site is delightful, amidst a soil producing generous wine, fine oil, and choice flesh. It lies on the little river Guclves, and

is inhabited by 5000 families in two parishes: here are four monasteries, two nunneries, and fourteen chapels. It lies about two miles from the sea N. E. from Port Moguer, forty-five S. W. from Seville, and about the same distance N. from Cadiz.

LUCERA DEGLI PAGANI, in Latin *Luceria* or *Nuceria Paganorum*, so called as having been given to the Saracens, who rebuilt it. This is an Episcopal city of the Capitanate, in Naples and Lower Italy, and a suffragan to Benevento. It is the residence of the Governor of the province, and it carries on a considerable traffic in its fine woollen cloth. It lies twenty-four miles S. W. of Manfredonia, and sixty-seven N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

LUCERNE, in Latin *Pagus Lucernensis*, a canton of Switzerland. It is not only the largest and most powerful of the Roman Catholic cantons, but even of all the others, except those of Berne and Zurich. Its extent from N. to S. is forty-eight miles, and from E. to W. thirty-two. It was united with the three confederate cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald, in the year 1332, this being the first which they detached from the house of Austria and the empire; which union the oppressions of the officers of that house greatly promoted.

It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwald, Schwitz, and Zug, and surrounded on all other sides by that of Berne, except at an angle in the N. where it is also bounded by the free provinces. That part of the canton which is on the S. side of Lucerne city is mountainous, and there begin the Alps; but that on the S. side has fields, meadows, and woods, with corn sufficient for itself, and to spare for the petty cantons its neighbours, who generally come for it to Lucerne markets. They also make good profit of their cattle; and in Bleiken, one of their mountains, there is an iron-mine.

The canton is plentifully supplied with fish from the large Lucerne-lake, or the lake of the four cantons, so called from those of Lucerne lying on the N. Uri on the S. Schwitz one the E. and Underwald on the W. Its extent in length is from S. E. to N. W. and formed by the river Rufs, which comes from the canton of Uri, and appears again at Lucerne. It is almost in the shape of a cross, and very narrow towards the middle; it is full eight leagues long, and two broad: the depth is reckoned from 120 to 130 fathom. On its sides are several high and steep rocks, which harbour wild goats and deer.

Here are two or three other little lakes, particularly Sempach and Heidegg, with lobsters in them of a bluish colour, that are larger than common, and when boiled, are of a livid colour.

In this canton are several bailiwicks: only Sempach and Wicken have Governors; the rest being under the direction of Senators sent on purpose from Lucerne.

The people are reckoned hospitable and very courteous to strangers. Their principal revenue consists in the estates of the extinct nobility, though they have a considerable profit from their country being a thoroughfare to Italy; and they can raise 15,000 men.

LUCERNE, the capital of the last-mentioned canton of the same name. It stands on the Lucerne-lake, at the mouth of the river Rufs. It is supposed to have its name from a lantern which used to be formerly set up in the night in an old tower near the bridge (where now the city records are kept), for directing of such as had business on the lake.

This is a handsome, well-built, and elegant town, being fortified; but is not populous in proportion to its extent, by reason of its numerous gardens. The Rufs, by which the town has a communication with the Rhine, runs through it: over this river are four neat bridges; one of which is 300 paces in length, besides another of 500 over an arm of the lake. These are both of timber, covered over head, where people generally take a turn, and are entertained with fine pictures of scripture-history, the history of Switzerland, the dance of the dead, &c.

The site of the town is on a plain shut in by mountains on two sides, and defended by walls and high towers upon those mountains. Its principal buildings are the collegiate church of St. Leger, a sumptuous and lofty fabric, with a fair cloyster, an altar adorned with marble columns, two steeples with fine chimes, and an organ, through the larger pipes of which a man might creep; a stately town-house, where, among other curiosities, is the figure of a giant, whose bones, found in the neighbouring village of Reyden in 1577, and compared with those of an entire skeleton by an anatomist, who is said to have judged that it must have been nineteen feet high.

Here the Jesuits have a magnificent convent, and there are two others belonging to the Cordeliers and Ursulines. Here is an arenal and a large market-place.

The civil government here is aristocratical, much like that of Berne: and the sovereign authority is in the hands of 100 persons, out of which is formed a senate of thirty-six, the half of which govern the state alternately every half year. The principal magistrate is the Avoyer. Here are several other courts for the administration of justice and the police. In ecclesiastical matters it is under the Bishop of Constance and the Pope's Nuncio, who resides here. The particular diet of the Roman Catholic cantons is held at Lucerne. In 1701 it was very much damaged by lightning, which set fire to a large quantity of powder in one of the towers.

Lucerne lies twenty-five miles S. W. of Zurich, and twenty-six E. of Berne. Lat. 46 deg. 52 min. N. long. 8 deg. 22 min. E.

Of the same name is a valley in that of the Vandois, in Piedmont and Upper Italy.

LUCERNA, a town of Piedmont in Upper Italy, and subject to the King of Sardinia. From it all the Protestant inhabitants were driven in the year 1655. It lies twenty miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 31 min. E.

LUCHEL, a town of Valencia, in Spain. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Valencia city. Lat. 39 deg. 14 min. N. long. 27 min. W.

LUCIA, St. one of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic ocean, in America. It lies S. of Martinico, N. of St. Vincent, and N. W. of Barbadoes, from which it may sometimes be seen. It is twenty-three miles long, and twelve broad, some part of which is hilly; but is mostly a rich soil, being watered with small streams, and well-stocked with wood, having several good bays and harbours round it.

This island properly belongs to England, and together with that of St. Vincent, was granted by patent, in the reign of King George I. to the late Duke of Montague; but the French have taken possession of it, and built several works upon it. Lat. 13 deg. 45 min. N. long. 61 deg. W.

LUCIA, St. one of the Cape de Verde islands, in Africa. Lat. 17 deg. 25 min. N. long. 24 deg. 9 min. W.

LUCINGANNO, a town of Tuscany in Italy, twelve miles S. of Siena. Lat. 43 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 37 min. E.

LUCON, a small town of Lower Poictou, in France; but the see of a Bishop, who is Lord of the place, and a suffragan to Bourdeaux. It lies in a morass, consequently is unhealthy. It lies about two leagues from the sea, and eighteen N. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. W.

LUCKO, **LUCK**, or **LUSUC**, a palatinate of Volhinia and Red Russia, in Poland.

Of the same name is its capital. See *Lusuc* and *Volhinia*.

LUCONIA, or **MANILLA**, the principal of the Philippine islands, in Asia. It is upwards of 410 miles long, and in some places 217 broad; but in others not above 97. The country is not so hot as might be expected from its climate, being well-watered by large inland lakes and rivers; also by the periodical rains which overflow the whole level country. In the mountains

here are several volcano's which occasion earthquakes, and give rise to several hot springs. The inhabitants are a mixture of Chinese, Malabars, and Blacks; the last inhabiting the mountains and the inland parts; and these are reckoned to be the aborigines. Besides, there are great numbers of Spaniards, Portuguese, Melanians, &c. upon the island. The blacks have long hair, with good features, not at all resembling the negroes of Africa: and one class of the inhabitants are so little distinguished by their natural complexion, that they paint their faces, whence they are denominated Pintados or Picts.

Luconia lies in such a manner between Asia and America, that it is reckoned the best island in the world for trade, silver being imported from Mexico and Peru in America, diamonds from Golconda in the East Indies, and formerly spices from the Spice-islands; but that these are at present monopolized by the Dutch, from China and Japan. Two large ships sail annually from the Philippine islands to Acapulco in Mexico, whence they return loaded with silver, by which the merchants gain 400 per cent.

No soil in the world is richer, or produces greater plenty of necessaries, as appears from the multitudes of inhabitants subsisting on the mountains, either on the spontaneous productions of the earth, or the game which they catch; and in the sand of their brooks is found plenty of gold dust. The American fruits, particularly the cocoa or chocolate nuts, thrive here as well as in their native climate. This, and in general all the rest of the Philippines, are subject to the crown of Spain, whose Viceroy is as arbitrary here as in any of their settlements, and is one of the most profitable positions in its gift. In ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the Archbishop of Manilla, who has several suffragans under him; and here, as in Old Spain, &c. the infidelity prevails. But the natives, the Chinese, and the Mahometans, are permitted the exercise of their respective religions.

Not far from this island Commodore, now Lord Anson, took the rich Acapulco ship, the treasure of which he happily brought safe to England, and escaped, by the favour of a mist, a French squadron then cruising in the English channel, in the year 1744, and that on board the Centurion, the only ship remaining of the whole squadron that he took out with him from England. Lat. 14 deg. 30 min. N. long. 120 deg. 30 min. E.

LUCRINE Lake, once a large collection of waters in the kingdom of Naples and Lower Italy. It was anciently famous among the Romans for its fine oysters, and a variety of other fish. It was then spacious, and divided from the sea by a canal made on purpose; and its water was salt, having still a subterraneous communication with the Mediterranean, near which it lay. It is very small at present, by reason of its being mostly filled up with a new mountain formed by an earthquake in one night, namely, September 29, 1538. This new mountain is about a mile high, and three miles in circuit, and rose in the very spot where the unhappy town of Tripergola stood; which, with all its fine villa's, gardens, hot baths, &c. was entirely swallowed up like another Sodom or Gomorrha, and represented by historians worse than either. The sea receded above 200 paces from its usual shore, to which it has never since approached nearer. This mountain has also filled up a great part of the lake of Avernus, at a small distance from the Lucrine.

At the summit of the mountain is a chasm of about fifty feet, which formerly emitted fire and smoke; but now nothing is to be seen but some hot water towards the bottom of the opening.

LUDAIAS, a herd of Arabs dwelling in the district of Nun, and province of Teflet, in Africa; principally in the deserts between Teflet and Gualata, having many districts that pay them tribute. They are stout and numerous; but whether able to bring 80,000 fighting men into the field, seems apocryphal, and too much exaggerated.

LUDE, a small city of Anjou, and on the confines of Maine, in France. It lies on the banks of the Loire. Here

Here is a fine castle, whose duchy-peerdom is now extinct. It lies much about ten leagues from Saumur on the N.

LUDE, **LUDGE**, or **LEYS**, a place in the bishoprick of Paderborn belonging to its Prelate, though a part of the county of Pyrmont, and not far from Hamelen; in the King of Great Britain's German dominions. It is noted for its medicinal spring, said to be a remedy for most distempers. It is called the Holy Well, and is much frequented; and commonly goes by the name of Pyrmont water. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Paderborn.

LUDLAM'S HOLE, Mother, a kind of natural grotto under a high cliff on the left, as one goes from Morepark, two miles from Farnham, in Surrey. Through this grotto runs a fine and strong rill of water. The wider part the proprietor has separated from the narrower behind, by a little parapet, through which issues the water; then it trills through marble troughs, one below another, till conveyed out of the grotto, and there murmuring down a considerable declivity over many artificial steps, falls into the river on the right. The grotto is very large, but diminishes and winds away as the spring directed it; the bottom is paved with a sort of Mosaic tile. From it is a fine prospect of the meadows and woods below and opposite to it; and these are bounded again by hills.

LUDLOW, a borough of Shropshire, on a hill near the confluence of the Teme with the Corve, and on the confines of the shires of Worcester and Hereford. Here is a neat and large parochial, formerly collegiate, church, which stands on the highest ground in the town. It has a handsome tower, with a pleasant ring of six bells, also some old monuments, and an inscription on the N. wall of the choir relating to Prince Arthur, King Henry VIII's elder brother.

In the choir is a closet, commonly called the God-house, where the priests kept all the consecrated utensils. In this town the council of the marches was held, till abrogated as a grievance in the first year of King William and Queen Mary. By its lying so near Wales it is a great thoroughfare into that country, and receives considerable advantage from that, and from numbers of the Welch youth of both sexes having their education there. It is governed by two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament.

Its weekly markets are kept on Monday, which is the greatest of all, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs are on Tuesday before Easter, Whitsun-Wednesday for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, woollen and linen cloth, on August 21, September 28, and December 8, for the last-mentioned article, hops, and fat hogs.

Here is an alms-house for thirty poor people, and two charity-schools for fifty boys and thirty girls, who are taught and clothed. The town is divided into four wards, has seven gates in its walls, and is one of the neatest places in England.

The street by which the town is commonly entered is spacious, with handsome houses, and sash-windows, with inhabitants generally polite; and the castle on the top of the hill, to which it leads, has a very commanding prospect of the adjacent country. The offices are falling down, and a great part of it is turned to a bowling-green, though the royal apartments with some ancient furniture are still left. Here is a neat little chapel, with several coats of arms of the Welch gentry. Provisions are extremely cheap, and there is very good company at the annual horse-races. Before the castle a lawn formerly extended about two miles, most of which is now inclosed. The castle-battlements are very high, with towers at convenient distances. That half of it which is within the town-walls is secured with a deep ditch. Over several of the stable-doors are Queen Elizabeth's arms, and those of the Earl of Pembroke, &c.

In an apartment of the outer gate-house the famous Samuel Butler wrote the first part of his Hudibras.

On the river Teme, which runs on the S. side of the town, is a good bridge, with several dams or weirs across it, its stream turning several mills. In the market-place is a conduit, on the top of which is a long N^o. LXIX.

stone-cross, bearing a niche, with the image of St. Lawrence in it, to whom the church is dedicated. On the W. side of the church was a college, now a private house; and without the town on the N. side, there was a rich priory, of which only a small church remains that formerly belonged to it. The country round is exceeding pleasant, fruitful, and populous, especially the Corvedale. It lies 20 miles from Shrewsbury, and 136 from London.

LUDWIGSBURG, a new town, and seat of a palace, built by the persuasion of his mistress, by Eberhard Lewis late Duke of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, in Germany. It is remote from any river, great road or forest. It is ill contrived, the apartments being small as well as irregular: yet no cost has been spared to adorn them with rich furniture, carving, gilding, and painting; but with more profusion than judgment: yet the chapel is a fine one. In the gardens are several terraces, which rising one above another, entirely preclude the prospect of the palace, and it is also encompassed by buttresses which cramp the apartments. The town is likewise irregular; for it stands upon uneven ground, and the houses are mostly of timber, and slightly built. It lies about three miles from Stugard; but the last Duke returned to Stugard.

LUG, a river of Wales, which rising in Radnorshire, runs S. through Herefordshire, and passing by Monmouth, falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a bailiwick without the pale of Switzerland, and one of those called Italian, at the foot of the Alps, and at the entrance of Italy. It lies on a lake of the same name, and contains ninety-nine populous villages. The town, which stands on the N. side of the lake, about eight miles from the frontiers of Milan, from which this and three more bailiwicks were dismembered by the Dukes, is inhabited by several gentry. The land here is well-cultivated, the houses well-built, and all the inhabitants well to pass; inasmuch that the very peasants live better than they do in the Milanese, which last are loaded with taxes; whereas the Swiss impose none on the people of Lugano, which is the reason that it is so populous, it being the worst, the coldest, and most unfruitful of any part in Italy. It belongs in common to all the cantons except Appenzel; a great number of mechanics of all sorts go from these parts during the summer-season, and towards winter come back with their gains.

At Lugano are two churches, with an old castle where the bailiff resides, who is sent alternately by each of the twelve cantons. The town stands on the lake, twenty-two miles N. W. of Como. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 51 min. E.

LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM, the ancient Roman name of Leyden, in Holland.

LUGGERSHALL, or **LURGESHALL**, a borough in the E. part of Wiltshire, near the forest of Coute, and next to Hampshire, in a delightful country. It had formerly a castle belonging to Jeffrey Fitzpiers or Petre, the rich Lord Chief Justice, who for a considerable sum of money was created Earl of Essex by King John. The manor was afterwards in John Lord Mollins, and George Duke of Clarence. It is governed by a bailiff annually chosen at the court-leet of the Lord of the manor, who was the late famous General Webb, whose bold push through the French army with 10,000 men, escorting a convoy to the Confederates, will immortalize his name.

On the neighbouring downs here were formerly horse-races. It sends two members to parliament. Its annual fair is on July 25, for horses, cows, and sheep. It lies twelve miles from Salisbury, and fifty-seven from London.

LUGO, formerly a Roman colony called *Lucus Augusti*, still a fair, though small, city of Galicia, in Spain. It lies not far from the source of the river Minho. It is surrounded with a wall so wide, that two coaches may ride a-breach. It has thirty stately towers with five gates. The inhabitants are reckoned to be 1000 families, and many of them gentry and nobility.

It is the see of a Bishop, containing 1020 parishes, with a revenue of 18,000 ducats. Here are three parishes, two monasteries, the like number of nunneries,

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one seminary, &c. The circumjacent territory produces all sorts of provisions, and among others turneps said to be fifty pounds weight, and yet of an excellent taste.

Here are several springs, some of a moderate warmth, others boiling hot, and it lies fifty-eight miles E. of Compostella. At Lugo a council was held in 564. It lies in lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 47 min. W.

LUGOS, a town in the banat of Temeswaer, and Turkey in Europe. It lies on the river Temes, and about thirty miles from Temeswaer on the E.

LUGOVALLUM, the ancient Roman name of Carlisle.

LULA, a town of West Bothnia, in Sweden Proper. It lies at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the W. side of the Bothnic gulph, forty-five miles S. W. of Torne. Lat. 64 deg. 41 min. N. long. 20 deg. 57 min. E.

LULA-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland, lying on the river Lula. It is bounded by West Bothnia on the E. by Pitea-lapmark on the S. by Norway on the W. and by Tornea-lapmark on the N. It chiefly consists of forests and high mountains.

LULOW, the capital of the territory of Lucovia and palatinate of Lublin, in Upper Poland. The houses here are of timber, and in a plain defended by bogs and pallisades. To it belongs a considerable jurisdiction.

LUMELIA, LUMELLINA, or LAUMELLINESE, the S. W. division of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It lies along the Po, between Casal on the W. Pavia on the E. and Vigevano on the N. The Po divides it into two districts; the capital of the one is Mortara, and the other Valenza; but the whole territory is denominated from the ancient Laumellum or Lomellum.

LUMELLO, the ancient LAUMELLUM, was a city of the Libici or Libni, whose territories made part of the Insubria. It is now a small town of the above-mentioned Lumella, and lies on the river Gogna, between Vigevano and Valenza. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

LUMLEY-CASTLE, a seat pleasantly situated in a park, belonging to the Earl of Scarborough, in the bishopric of Durham, just on the other side of the road in passing between Durham and Chester-le-street. It is a large square building, near the E. bank of the river Were; it has towers at each angle, and a large courtyard in the middle. It contains several spacious antique as well as modern-built rooms. The paintings here are curious and valuable; many of which represent the ancestors of the family for some hundred years past in the habits of the times in which they lived.

King James I. lodged here upon his coming into England to take possession of the crown after the demise of Queen Elizabeth. And upon being shewn a fine picture of the ancient pedigree of the family, his Majesty said, "That indeed he did not know before, that Adam's surname was Lumley." To this noble seat one must be ferried over the river Were, which is here very broad.

This park is besides full of excellent veins of coals, well-known in London as well as in that country; which, with a navigable river just by for transporting them to market on board the ships at Sunderland, makes this an inexhaustible treasure to the family.

LUMLEY'S-INLET, a bay of the North main, and arctic countries of America, lying on the eastern-coast.

LUMSA, or LOMZE, a large city in the duchy of Warfaw, in Poland, on the navigable river of Narew, with fair buildings. It lies twenty miles from Novogorod, and about 100 N. E. from the city of Warfaw.

LUND, or LUNDEN, in Latin *Lunda Gothorum* (*Scannorum*), the capital of Schonen and South Gothland, in Sweden; an inland town, said to have been built before the birth of Christ, and was formerly the residence of the Kings of this country, and a considerable place, having had twenty-two churches, and five, if not more, convents. It is still the see of a Bishop, whose beautiful and very antique cathedral of St. Laurence has a fine spring, from which the whole fountains in the town

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are supplied with water. Here is a beautiful altar, and a chancel built of fine alabaster and black marble. Its spire serves for a land-mark to sailors. It has a clock of very curious contrivance, with a variety of motions, two horsemen striking the hour, &c. Here is an university called Academia Carolina Gothorum, from King Charles XI. in which, among others, the celebrated Samuel Puffendorf was educated. Since 1735 the town has had a handsome ornamental theatre and physic-garden.

The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture; and in the neighbourhood are good tobacco-plantations.

In the neighbourhood Charles XI. obtained a victory over the Danes in 1676, and in 1679 a treaty of peace was concluded here between both crowns.

On the hill called Slipate-hog, not far from the town, the Kings of Denmark were formerly chosen. It lies opposite to Copenhagen, about twenty-eight miles to the E. of it. Lat. 55 deg. 41 min. 6 sec. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

LUNDEN, a large town, and the most northerly of Denmark and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the confines of Sleswick, near the mouth of the Eyder, opposite to Tonningen, from which it lies three miles to the E. and thirty-five miles N. of Gluckstadt. It is subject to the Duke of Holstein, and famous for its beer, which is exported to all the country round. Lat. 54 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 52 min. E.

LUNDY, a small island at the entrance of the Bristol channel, and twelve English miles N. W. from the coast of Devonshire, to which county it belongs, and in the channel between it and Pembrokeshire, in South Wales. It is about five miles long, and two in breadth, being surrounded with inaccessible rocks except at one narrow entrance, where hardly two men can go abreast. It has several springs of fresh-water in the S. part, together with pasturage, samphire, and such plenty of sea-fowl, that in breeding-time great caution must be used for fear of treading on their eggs. The N. part is more barren, and has a great high rock standing like a pyramid, and called by sailors the Constable or Sentry. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 4 min. W.

LUNE, or LON, a river in the road over the hills which the Westmoreland carriers sometimes take: it is not only shorter, but they thereby save the new turnpikes, lying between Kirkbytheven in Westmoreland and Newcastle upon Tyne. "It is, says the Tour, very rapid, and full of cataracts. We travel along-side this river in the valley for a mile or more, then we cross over upon stone-bridges, built upon rocks: then we ascend again another mountain, whence we survey its beautiful serpentine course; and descending into another valley, there we are sure to meet it again." A very romantic description! But having travelled this way in frosty weather, we unhappily had not the satisfaction of verifying it. The bottoms indeed are boggy, the pack-horses having frequently sunk under their loads upon the ice; and the ascents are frequent. But as to bridges or cataracts, we saw none.

LUNEL, a small city of Languedoc, in France, it lies on the confines of the diocese of Nismes, from which it is four leagues distant, and in that of Montpellier, from the city of which latter name it lies eighteen miles E. Not far off is the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge, called the bridge of Lunel. This city was formerly inhabited for the most part by Jews, who had here a famous school, where the celebrated Rabbi Jarchi has read lectures. Lat. 43 deg. 37 min. N. long. 4 deg. 18 min. E.

LUNENBURG-ZELL, or BRUNSWIC-LUNENBURG, a duchy belonging to his Britannic Majesty's dominions, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded by Brandenburg and Mecklenburg on the E. the county of Hoy, with the duchies of Bremen and Verden, on the W. the territories of Lubeck and Hamburg, with the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg on the N. the duchy of Brunswick, the bishopric of Hildesheim, and the duchy of Calenberg, on the S. so that it forms the largest part of his Majesty's German dominions, being about a

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third of the whole, and is not intermixed with any other. Its extent from N. to S. is not above 70 miles, but is 170 from E. to W. yet being mostly a barren and sandy desert, it is so thinly inhabited, that a million of souls is supposed to be the number of its inhabitants at most. Its ancient inhabitants the Cauci Majores, whom some take to be the Cherusci, were very instrumental in the defeat of Varus and the Roman legions. But its present inhabitants being bred in a cold climate, and with a spare diet, are accounted good soldiers. They are reckoned by the other Germans to be the greatest churls in their disposition, and the most rustical people in the whole empire, with regard to language and habit: but in the latter respect they do not appear to be so now. This duchy abounds with woods and forests, in which there is plenty of good fir, oak and elm, that are sold to the Hamburgers and Dutch, together with wild swine, and all sorts of deer and other venison in such exuberance, that the nobility meet annually here for hunting. A great part of it consists of vast heaths and wastes, the largest of which is on the W. side betwixt the towns of Lunenburg and Hamburg, where it is desert for several leagues: yet in the barren parts the inhabitants keep bees, and make considerable profit of their honey and wax. Their lakes, pools, and rivers, abound with good fish, and breed great numbers of pheasants. The rivers in this duchy are the Elbe, the Aller, the Ilmenaw, formerly called Linaw, now the Aw, and the Jetze; on the banks of which are some fruitful lands. This country is called Lunenburg-Zell, as Zell, one of its towns, was the residence of the last Duke, George William, from whom, upon his demise in 1705, the succession of this part of it devolved to the branch of Hanover by the late Elector King George I. of Great Britain marrying the Duke's daughter and sole heiress, who was his first cousin. Such as reckoned Zell a separate duchy, make the river Aller the boundary betwixt Zell on the S. and Lunenburg on the N. and give them the following extent; namely, Lunenburg is 60 miles from N. to S. and 110 from E. to W. Zell is 24 miles from N. to S. and 84 from E. to W.

LUNENBURG, the metropolis of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name: it stands on the river Ilmenaw, which is navigable here, and falls into the Elbe thirteen miles below the town, and has a bridge over it. The town is of an oblong figure, about two miles in circuit; its streets are broad and pretty well built. Here are three principal churches, and an university, formerly a monastery, with a good town-house, opposite to the Duke's palace.

Its principal trade consists in salt, great quantities of which are made from springs that rise within the walls. This is the main support of the inhabitants, a considerable branch of the Elector's revenue, and a constant employment for the poor. This salt is the best in Germany for colour and taste; and therefore much of it is exported. St. Michael's church has a table placed before the great altar of pure Arabian gold, eight feet long, and four wide: upon it were several passages of the Bible, chafed in three rows; and was presented to this church by the Emperor Otho, who took it from the Saracens in Italy. The rim was embellished with precious stones of immense value. But in 1698 a gang of thieves found means to strip it of 200 rubies and emeralds, with a large diamond. It lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lat. 53 deg. 40 min. N. long. 10 deg. 24 min. E.

LUNEVILLE, a small, very old, and once a fortified town of Lorraine; the works of which were demolished before the French restored this country to its Duke. It lies on the little river Vesouze, near the Meurte, in a low and marshy country. It once gave title of Count to a younger branch of Lorraine. Here the Dukes had a noble palace, where they used sometimes to reside, particularly the two last Dukes and King Stanislaus, since the cession of it with Lorraine and Bar to France. In this city is a parochial church, an abbey, and several convents, with an hospital built without the city, in 1707, by a lottery. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Nancy the capital. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. E.

LURE, a town of Franche-Comté, in France; it lies on the river l'Ognon, thirty-three miles N. E. of Befançon.

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Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 31 min. E. Busching makes it a Benedictine abbey, in the bailiwick of Amont, in Franche-Comté, which has been united with the abbey of Murbach in Alsace, whose Abbot was formerly a Prince of the Empire.

LURY, a small town of Lower Berry, in France, surrounded with walls and ditches. The neighbouring country abounds in all sorts of corn, and produces likewise a great deal of hay. The castle here was demolished by the English in 1196. It lies six leagues from Bourges to the W.

LUSATIA, or LAUSNITZ, a marquisate which is divided into the Upper and Lower: the whole was formerly a part of Bohemia; but rebelling against the Emperor in 1620, John George, Elector of Saxony, reduced it; for which service, by the treaty of Prague in 1635, it was settled on the Elector of Saxony and his heirs; except some parts of the Lower Lusatia, which were left to Brandenburg, and formerly called the East Marcke. The said Elector gave Nether Lusatia to his son the Duke of Saxe-Mursberg.

This marquisate is bounded on the W. by Saxony Proper, and by Milnia; on the N. by Brandenburg; on the S. by Bohemia; and on the E. by Silesia. It is about eighty miles long, and sixty broad. Its ancient inhabitants were the Lusici, and supposed to be of Slavonic extraction, their language being a mixture of Wendish and German. It is mostly sandy and boggy: but has been of late improved, so as to yield corn; and they brew excellent beer. They have plenty of wood, venison, and fish; but little trade. Its principal rivers are the Spree and Neisse. They breed no horses; but can raise 20,000 stout foot-soldiers. The natives are of quick parts, but fondly penurious. Lutheranism is the predominant religion; but here are some monasteries. A narrow strip, extending through the Upper and Lower Lusatia, towards Brandenburg and Pomerania, is inhabited by some remains of the ancient Vandals, who wear an odd dress, and have an inarticulate and guttural pronunciation.

LUSH, a market-town in the county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. Here in 1641 the rebels of the pale issued a proclamation for all the neighbouring gentry and inhabitants to rendezvous on pain of death. It lies twelve miles from the city of Dublin.

LUSIGNAN, an old and small town of Poitou, in France. It is situated on the Vonne, and is divided into the city and borough; the former, which stands at the bottom of the hill upon which the latter is built, is not considerable; but the borough has a pretty good trade, having several taverns and public houses. Some of its Lords were formerly Kings of Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Armenia. The castle was taken from the Protestants by the Duke of Montpensier after four months siege in 1574, and dismantled. It lies sixteen miles S. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46 deg. 28 min. N. long. 4 min. E.

LUSITANIA, one of the old divisions or provinces of Spain, and generally the name of Portugal. It reached to the N. from the mouth of the Durus (now Duero), as far as the city of Simancas on the same river. On the W. it ran along the Atlantic ocean from the mouth of the said river down as far as the sacred promontory, or Cape St. Vincent, on the utmost southern verge of this province. On the S. it was washed by the same ocean from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Guadiana. There, on the E. the same river divided it from Beticca, as did a line drawn from Old Calatrava to the bridge of Simancas, separate it from the province of Tarracon: so that Lusitania formerly wanted that tract of land which is now the northern part of Portugal, beyond the Duero; and on the E. took in a part of Eitremadura, Old Castile, and the kingdom of Leon. It is however to be observed, that those limits were not always the same.

LUSSON. See LUÇON.

LUSUC, LUCK, or LUCKO, a city of Volhinia, in Little Poland, and the capital of the palatinate of the same name. It is situated on the Stur, and is the residence of the Bishop of Volhinia, as also of a Russian Bishop. It was formerly destroyed by an accidental fire in the year 1752: it lies 182 miles S. E. of Warfaw. Lat. 51 deg. 18 min. N. long. 24 deg. 56 min. E.

LUTENBERG,

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LUTENBERG (see **LEUCHTENBERG**) it is a landgrate or small district of Bavaria, in Germany, with a castle on a hill.

LUTENBERG, a town of Lower Stiria, and circle of Austria, in Germany, on the river Mur, and confines of Hungary. It is noted for the best wine in these parts; and has baths much frequented on account of their temperate heat. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Rakelsburg, and thirty-six in the same direction from Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

The name also of a town in the county of Altenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, brother to the Princess Dowager of Wales.

LUTENBERG, a lordship in Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the elder branch of the Schwartzburg family.

LUTENBURG, or **LUTKENBORGER**, a town of Wagria, and Holstein, in Germany. It belongs to the Duke of Holstein Gottorp.

LUTON, a pretty market-town of Bedfordshire. It lies pleasantly among hills, and is noted for a good market on Mondays, and a market-place. Here are two annual fairs, on April 25 and October 18, for cattle of all sorts. It lies three miles from Dunstable, eight from St. Alban's, and twenty-nine from London. Here is a good manufacture of straw-hats.

LUTON-HOW, the seat of Sir John Napier, Bart. in Bedfordshire. It lies five miles S. E. of Dunstable.

LUTTER, a town of Hildesheim and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies sixteen miles S. of the city of Hildesheim. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 14 min. E.

LUTTERWORTH, a market-town of Leicestershire. It is famous for having had that great and good divine John Wickliff for its Rector; who may be called the day-star of our reformation; and whose disciples in odium were called Lollards. The parish-church has a lofty spire, having also been lately beautified, and paved with costly stone chequerwise, and the pews new, all the wood-work in the church and chancel being of thick oak plank, except the pulpit, which has been preserved, out of veneration for the memory of so great a divine. Wickliff was also professor of theology at Oxford, where he taught with great success and reputation. He died in peace, among his flock, in the year 1383, and was buried in Lutterworth; but by an act of the council of Constance in 1415, his bones was sacrilegiously raked out of his grave, and burnt in the reign of King Henry IV. It lies twelve miles from Leicester, and eighty-four from London.

LUTZELSTEIN, a town of Alsace, now belonging to France, in the diocese of Strasburg. It lies on a hill, and on the confines of Lorraine, being defended by a strong castle. It gives title of Duke, and is eighteen miles N. of Strasburg. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 7 deg. 31 min. E.

LUTZEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany. Here the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans, in 1632, but lost their King Gustavus Adolphus, who was killed in the field of battle. It lies ten miles W. of Leipzig. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 34 min. E.

LUVU (see **Louvo**) it is a spacious seat of the King of Siam, with fine gardens, in the East Indies, Asia; where he spends nine or ten months in a year, but not shut up there as he is at Siam, for the sake of being the more revered by his subjects.

LUXBURG, or **GLUCKSBURG**, a small town of Sleswick or South Jutland, in Denmark. Here is a fine castle. It is an appenage which has been made to a Prince of the blood-royal, and gives title to the Duke of Holstein-Glucksburg: it lies four miles from Flensburg to the E. near the gulph of Flens, but on the opposite side.

LUXEMBURG, in Latin *Ducatus Luxemburgensis*, a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It is bounded on the N. by the bishopric of Liege, a small part of Limburg, and the territory of Stiblo; on the E. by the country of Eyffel, the Moselle, and electorate of Triers; on the S. by Lorraine; and on the W. it extends to the river Maese, which parts it from Champagne, Hainault, and Namur, and in some places reaches a little beyond it.

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Its greatest extent from S. to N. exclusive of French Luxemburg, is between fifty and sixty miles, and from W. to E. about seventy. It includes a great part of the forest of Ardenne, which under the Romans belonged partly to the territory of Triers, and partly to that of the Tungri, namely, the people of Liege. Part of it is still in the diocese of Triers, and the rest in that of Liege.

The climate is mild and temperate; but the soil is not equally fruitful every where. The plains in its part produce abundance of corn; but that towards the forest of Ardenne being very mountainous, and very full of woods, produces only rye, pease, and beans; but then it abounds with game, as stags, deer, hares, &c. Here are iron-mines, also quarries of stone, and some places they make wine.

Its principal rivers are the Moselle, the Ourte, the Sour, and the Semoy.

The states consist of the clergy, nobility, and deputies from the chief cities, &c. Their concurrence is requisite for the making of laws, and raising of money; and are annually assembled at Brussels.

The French seized on this duchy several times, under various pretences, and it was in their hands for many years; after which it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrennees, in 1659, but were obliged to restore it to the house of Austria at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, retaining only the district and city of Medvedy, Thionville, Damvillers, Ivoy or Carignan, and Orval, &c.

The late famous Marshal Luxemburg married an heiress of one of the branches of the ducal family, whose arms he took; and was himself descended from the Counts of Bouteville.

In this province are 23 cities, and above 1200 towns or villages.

LUXEMBURG, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name. It is divided into the Upper and Lower city. The Upper, which is the old city, is built upon a hill, surrounded with rocks almost every way. The Lower town consists of two suburbs, each of them watered by an arm of the river Elbe or Alzette. Here is a very strong castle, and many regular fortifications.

This city suffered greatly by the wars between France and the Netherlands. In 1542 the French sacked it under Charles Duke of Orleans, second son of Francis I. but retaken the succeeding year by Gonzague, General of the Emperor Charles V. In 1683 it was bombarded by the French, and taken afterwards; they kept it by virtue of the treaty of Ratisbon, but were obliged to restore it to the Spaniards by that of Ryfwic. The French took it again in 1701, and by the treaty of Utrecht given to the united provinces as a barrier; but surrendered to the late Emperor in 1715.

Its government is by a Richter or Judge, and several Echevins, who judge in civil and criminal causes.

The principal church here is St. Nicholas, which is parochial, but not very remarkable. When any public act of devotion is to be performed, it is done either in the church of the Jesuits or Recollects; which are both large and beautiful. Here are three other parishes, one of which belongs to the abbey of Mander, who are Benedictines; besides which, here are three convents of men, and the like number of women. It lies twenty-four miles S. W. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 52 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

LUXFORD-LAKE, a bay below Pool in Dorsetshire. It is said to flow four times in twenty-four hours, but in a calm it looks like a standing water.

LUYCK, the same with **LIEGE**; which see.

LUZARA, a castle, and small place near it, in the duchy of Mantua Proper, in Upper Italy, not far from the junction of the Crostollo with the Po. In its neighbourhood an obstinate and bloody battle was fought between the Germans, commanded by Prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards under the Duke of Vendôme, on the 4th of August 1702; in which several thousand men were killed on both sides: the former got the victory, but the latter claimed it. Here also was fought another battle in 1734. It lies fourteen miles S. W. of the city

L Y E

of Mantua, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 14 min. E.

LYAOUTON, a province of China, without the great wall, which is its western boundary. The country is fruitful and well-cultivated, though mountainous and uneven. It yields also great quantities of the celebrated root Ging-feng.

LYBIA, rather **LIBYA**, the ancient name given to all the coast of Barbary, according to some; but Libya Proper is that part of Africa lying W. of Egypt.

LYCAONIA, a province of Caramania, in Asia Minor or Asiatic Turkey. The ancients making Iauria only a part of Lycaonia, they are therefore usually joined together. They lie on the N. E. of Pisidia; having Cilicia on the S. Greater Phrygia on the W. and Galatia Propria on the E. The country is not of any large extent, but is flat, and naturally fertile. The most remarkable of its cities, all of which are now in a piteous condition, were Iconium the capital, now Cogni, Lystra, Derbe, and Iauria.

LYCHAM, or **LITCHAM**, a market-town of Norfolk. It lies about twenty miles from Norwich.

LYCIA, now *Mentesia*, one of the ancient maritime provinces of Caramania, in Asia Minor. It has the Mediterranean on the S. is bounded on the N. by Phrygia Major and part of Pamphylia, on the W. by Caria, and on the E. by Cilicia. The mountains which branch out of Taurus surround it on three sides, as does the sea on the fourth side. The river Zanthus parted it into two, besides several other lesser streams which ran across it. These rendered it once very rich and fertile; but it is at present quite neglected. Its most remarkable mountain is Chimera, about six miles from the sea, and N. of Telmessus. It is celebrated by Virgil for its volcano; for which reason the Lycians built a city in its neighbourhood, called Hephestia, and dedicated it to Vulcan. From its having lions at top, goats about the middle, and snakes at the bottom, the poets have feigned it to have the head, body, and hind-parts of these creatures. Here were also Mount Olympus and Mount Cragus.

The ancients mention several considerable cities in this country; but the face of things has been quite altered, especially since it hath groaned under the Turkish yoke.

LYD, a market-town of Kent, in Romney-marsh and Lathe of Shepway. It lies on the sea-shore; it is pretty populous, and the principal place in Wey-marsh, in which lies also Dengeness, a cape well-known to sailors, where is nothing but bare beech and pebbles. Its market is on Thursday. It lies three miles from Romney, and seventy-five from London.

LYDIA, or **MÆONIA**. Its ancient limits, as Pliny gives us them, strictly speaking, lie between Æolis on the S. W. Mysia on the N. W. Caria on the S. and Phrygia Major on the E.

This was a rich and fertile country, being watered by these considerable rivers, Caicus, Hermus, Caistrus, and Mæander, running through the whole country from E. to W. To these may be added the famed Pactolus, to which the poets gave golden sand. Some of its mountains, particularly the Timolus or Timolus, is celebrated by Virgil and Galen for its excellent wines, and by others for its saffron, and especially as from it springs the river Pactolus. This mountain extends itself a pretty way into Phrygia Major.

This country was once the kingdom of the very rich Cræsus. With regard to its cities and the country in general, it has undergone the same melancholy fate with most of those that groan under the Turkish tyranny; and since that epocha is in most parts uncultivated, and in some even desert. Its ancient capital was Sardis: the others were Philadelphia, Thyatira, Tralles, Magnesia, Laodicea, Tripolis, Hiero-Cæsarea, Nacrasa, Ægera, and Jovis Fanum, &c.

LYESSE, the same with **LIESSE**. It is a village of Laonois, in the Isle of France, famous for the pilgrimages to its church of St. Mary, about a league from Laon, on the N. E. eighteen miles E. of Landrecy, and twenty-five S. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51 min. E.

L Y N

LYME, a borough of Dorsetshire. See **LIME**.

LYNN, or **LYNN-REGIS**, i. e. King's-Lynn, as coming at the dissolution into the hands of King Henry VIII. but was formerly Lynn-Episcopi, as belonging to the Bishop of Norwich: an ancient town of Norfolk, supposed to be the same as Maiden-Bower, at the mouth of the Ouse, which river, by means of the several streams it receives before its exit into the sea, forms a navigation for trade almost as high as the town of Northampton, and by this means commands the commerce of the shires of Cambridge, Huntingdon, the N. part of Buckinghamshire, all Bedford and Northampton, with the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk; supplying these counties especially with coals and wine, this being the greatest port for those articles of any place on the eastern coast from London to Berwick, and in which they deal more largely than any town except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return Lynn receives all the corn for exportation which those countries produce, and next to Hull it is the greatest port for this commodity.

The merchants of Lynn are reputed to carry on a great correspondence and very considerable foreign trade, especially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, and formerly very much to France; but that channel has within these few years been turned to Spain and Portugal. Its harbour is safe when ships are once in, but the entrance is difficult by reason of flats and shoals: these however are well buoy'd, and there are always good pilots ready for steering strangers in.

The town is pretty large and well-built, containing about 2400 houses, populous, rich, and strong; as appears from the ruins of the works on the land-side, demolished in the civil wars, but not dismantled so much but that they may be easily repaired. Besides nine regular bastions and a ditch, nearly in the form of a semi-circle, which make the place above half a mile in breadth, St. Anne's fort or platform at the N. E. end mounts twelve great guns, commanding all ships that pass the harbour. Here is a spacious and fine market-place, the quadrangle of which is adorned with a very handsome statue of King James II. and an inscription in Latin, which tells us, that "The corporation of Lynn, not unmindful of what they owe to the divine virtues of that most invincible Prince, erected this figure of Royal Majesty as a lasting monument of their fidelity and obedience, anno 1686."

Here is a fine cross, with a dome and gallery round it, supported by sixteen pillars. The market-house is a free-stone building, after the modern taste, seventy feet high, erected upon four steps, neatly adorned with statues and other embellishments.

Four rivulets, over which are fifteen bridges, run through the town; and the tide in the Ouse, which for a mile is about as broad here as the Thames above London-bridge, rises to twenty feet perpendicular. The town is supplied with fresh-water by conduits and pipes from the neighbourhood.

A very laudable custom prevails in this town, that every first Monday of a month, the mayor, aldermen, preachers, &c. meet to hear and determine all controversies amicably, for preventing law-suits.

Here are many remarkable places, as St. Margaret's church, formerly an abbey: it is very large, and has a high lantern covered with lead; and at the W. end is a stone-tower, with a moon-dial, shewing the increase and decrease of that planet; and above the tower is a spire, in which is a ring of bells. The town-house, called Trinity-hall, is an ancient and noble building; not far from it is the house of correction. The exchange in the middle of the town is an elegant structure of free-stone, with two orders of pillars built by Sir John Turner; and within it is the custom-house. St. Nicholas's chapel is very ancient, and at the N. end of the tower, being an appenage to St. Margaret's, it has a bell-tower and octangular spire. All-Saint's church in South Lynn belonged formerly to the Carmelite and White friars, on the ruins of whose monastery it is built, in the form of a cross, within a church-yard walled round. On the N. side of St. Margaret's is the free-school. The

only fabric standing which belonged to the religious, is the Grey-friars steeple, now a noted sea-mark for sailors.

In All-Saints parish is a small hospital for four poor men to live in rent-free; St. Mary Magdalen's hospital, originally intended in King Stephen's reign for a prior, twelve brethren and sisters, had undergone several accidents by war, when in 1649 the corporation rebuilt it. An old ruinous building, once a chapel, was in 1682 made a receptacle for poor children to learn to spin and read.

The corporation boasts of having been presented by King John with a double-gilt silver cup and cover, weighing seventy-three ounces; but as to the sword given them from that Prince's side, it is doubted. The entrance into the common Staith-yard from the Tuesday-market is by two large gate-ways. It is a beautiful square, with a commodious quay and warehouses.

Not far from the town is a ruinous chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, and called the Lady's Mount. At St. Nicholas's chapel is a library, to which Lord Townshend, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Charles Turner, and Robert Britiffe, Esq; were considerable benefactors: also another at St. Margaret's, to whom Dr. Thurlin of Cambridge left his books, &c.

The King's Staith-yard is a very handsome square, with brick buildings, and a statue of King James I. Here the greatest part of imported wines are landed; and from hence they pass in boats into the fen-country, and over the washes into Lincolnshire.

Opposite to Lynn lies the Marsh-land, which consists of about 30,000 acres with ditches. It is now fenced from inundations by a wall, and yields both corn and pasture; so that in Tilney-smeeth are fed about 30,000 sheep.

One of the most considerable places in this tract is Walpole, which gives title of Baron to the Earl of Orford, a descendant of the famous Sir Robert Walpole.

Lynn stands on a bay of the German ocean, thirty-four miles from Norwich, and ninety-eight from London. Lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 32 min. E.

LYNN, a market-town of Essex county, in Massachusetts Proper, a subdivision of New England, in North America. It lies S. of Marble-head, at the bottom of a bay near a river, which, at the breaking up of winter, runs with a rapid torrent into the sea.

LYNN-DEEPS, a channel below the town of Lynn, in Norfolk, as difficult a place as any on the eastern coast of Britain; from it may be seen the tower of Boston church.

LYOL-LAKE, or LOUGH-LYOL, one of the two principal inland lakes of Strathnavern, in the shire of Sutherland and North of Scotland, the other being that of Loughnavern.

LYONNOIS, a province or government of France. It is bounded on the N. by that part of Burgundy called Maçonnois, on the E. by the rivers Saone and Rhone, which part it from Bresse and Dauphiny, on the S. by Vivarais and Velay, and on the W. by the mountains of Auvergne. It is subdivided into three countries, namely, Lyonnois Proper, Beaujolois and Forez. The ancient inhabitants of this province were called Segusiani, who were subject to the Ædui, and were the first nation beyond the Rhone.

This province is pretty fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; particularly excellent chestnuts. Some pretend that here are silver-mines; but they are not worked: the only mines which turn to account are those of coals.

The rivers which water this province, and render it commodious for trade, are the Rhone, Saone, and Loire, besides the lesser streams of Furan, the Lignon, the Rhin, the Azegue, &c.

The trade carried on here is pretty considerable, principally in chestnuts, paper, fine toys, guns, muskets, pistols, and all sorts of iron-work. The whole has one Governor General, one Lieutenant General, with another for Forez.

LYONS, the capital of Lyonnois last-mentioned, its Latin name is *Lugdunum Segusianorum*, or *Celtarum*, being on the confluence of the Rhone and Soane.

This is a place of great antiquity, having been the seat of the Roman government in Gaul, and still contains the ruins of some Roman palaces, &c. Lyons at present is the second city in France, being inferior to none but Paris. It is very populous, containing about 60,000 souls in about 4000 houses. It is the see of an Archbishop, has four collegiate churches, besides the cathedral, thirteen parishes, four abbies, four priories, about fifty convents, two hospitals, six gates, and four suburbs. The Jesuits have two colleges here, the largest of which is a stately structure, and among the finest in the kingdom. Over the front-door is an observatory, one of the boldest pieces of architecture. Their library contains above 40,000 volumes. Among its libraries are two fine ones. The town-house standing in one of them, is large, and of an oblong figure; and on each side of the front is a wing 420 feet long; in the middle is a tower, with a cupola at top, and in the angles are two large pavilions which jut out. The great gate is adorned with two Ionic columns, and leads into a large hall arched over, where are the busts of Philip the Fair, Charles VIII. and Henry IV. Here is an antique plate of brass, on which is Claudius's oration, when he was delivered by him before the senate of Rome in behalf of Lyons. Fort Pierre Ancise in this city serves for a state-prison.

The exchange is less considerable for its spaciousness than for the number of merchants who daily meet there to transact business.

The trade of Lyons extends throughout France, which is greatly promoted on account of its being watered by two considerable rivers. Their commerce is very considerable with Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Low countries, and England. Next to Paris it has the greatest traffic of any place in the kingdom; though Rouen is thought by some to have a more extensive foreign trade.

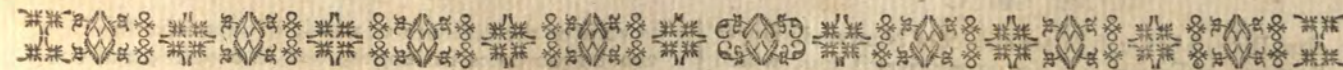
Most of the inhabitants are manufacturers of silks, gold and silver stuffs, &c. Formerly they were reckoned to have 18,000 looms in this city; but in 1693 their number was reduced to 4000, owing to the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by which so many Protestants were forced to quit France.

This is the native place of the famous Peter Walley, founder of the Waldenses.

After the Romans had conquered Gaul, sixty nations of this country contributed to build at Lyons a temple to the honour of the Romans and Augustus; each of these nations gave a statue with inscriptions to adorn the altar erected to that Emperor. Caligula established public games, and that famous academy where the most eminent orators met before the altar of Augustus, in order to contend for the prize of eloquence, to which Juvenal alludes.

Lyons is 46 miles W. of Chamberry, in Savoy, and 231 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45 deg. 52 min. N. long. 4 deg. 47 min. E.

LYSTRA, a town of Lycania, a province of Caramania, in Asia Minor. It was the birth-place of Timothy; and here the Apostles Paul and Barnabas having wrought a miracle, were taken for Jupiter and Mercury. But soon after they had like to have been stoned by those very zealous Lystrians, at the instigation of some Jews.



M.

M A C

MABERIA, one of two lakes, Bournow being the other, through which the Senegal river, or Niger, runs, which latter is the principal boundary between Zahara and Negroland, in Africa. Maberia lies under lat. 12 deg. N. and long. 2 min. E. on the western mouth of which stands the city of Tomby.

MACHANGARA, a river of Peru, in South America, which washes the S. parts of the city of Quito, and is formed from several brooks that flow down the breaches and unite in one stream, over which is built a stone-bridge.

MACÃO, an inland, as exhibited in our maps, but others say rather a peninsula, in the mouth of the bay of Canton or river Ta, in China, in Asia, being a narrow slip of land, only divided from the continent by a high wall. Here a colony of Portuguese have settled, and built a strong town of the same name. They pay a tribute to the Emperor of China, who has a Mandarin here, to whom the Portuguese are obliged to submit, though they are allowed to be governed by their own magistrates and laws.

Three forts defend this town, the territory round which is a mere rock. The place is said to contain 5000 Portuguese, who are mostly of a mongrel breed and poor, being kept under by the Chinese, of which about 15,000 live here. The Portuguese have a Captain General, who is appointed by their King; and they have also a Bishop.

Since the massacre of the Christians in Japan, the Portuguese, being forbid to trade to Nangazacki, have here quite dwindled into a state of poverty.

Several little isles lying to windward shelter vessels from storms, and form a kind of semi-circle round the port of Macao. It lies forty-seven miles S. of the city of Canton. Lat. 22 deg. 13 min. N. long. 113 deg. 51 min. E.

MACAO, a small town of Portuguese Estremadura, containing about 1400 inhabitants.

MACAS, a government of Quito, in Peru, South America. It is bounded on the E. by the government of Maynas, southward by that of Bracamoros and Yaguarlonga, and westward the E. cordillera of the Andes divides it from the jurisdictions of Rio Bamba and Cuenca.

Its principal town is of the same name, and better known by that than its proper ancient appellation of Sevilla del Oro. Its houses, which do not exceed 130, are built of timber, and thatched. Its inhabitants are reckoned at about 1200; but these, as is generally the case all over this district, are Mestizoes with Spaniards. It lies in lat. 30 min. S. and long. 40 min. E. of Quito.

MACASSAR, the same with CELEBES, which see. It is a large island in the Indian ocean, in Asia, lying E. of the Borneo, the channel between both which is called the Straights of Macassar. Lat. 4 deg. 40 min. S. long. 119 deg. 5 min. E.

MACAYA, a town of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It lies near a little river, about three leagues to the N. E. of Cape Verd. This, by its situation, seems to be Dapper's Magar, where he says the King of Cajor sometimes resides.

MACCLESFIELD, or MAXFIELD, a town of Cheshire. It stands on the Bollin, and gives name to the hundred, and a large forest on the edge of Derbyshire.

M A C

It is a large and ancient place, governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges from the forest just-mentioned. Its chapel, standing in the parish of Prestbury, is an elegant edifice, with a very high spire, and a college adjacent with monuments of the Savage family. Here was an oratory belonging to the Earls Rivers, where are two brass plates, upon one of which is a promise of 26,000 years and 26 days for saying five pater-nosters and five aves.

The principal manufacture of this town is mohair-buttons. Here is a free-school of ancient foundation. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Parker family, who is one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and President of the Royal Society; his father Sir Thomas having been first created Earl of Macclesfield by King George I. and Lord Chancellor.

Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fairs on May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, and November 11; all for cattle, wool, and cloth. It lies 8 miles from Knotesford, 37 from Chester, and 151 from London.

MACEDONIA, anciently ÆMATHIA, a province of Greece, of which Philip was sovereign, whose son Alexander the Great subdued not only all Greece and Thrace, but also Asia, Egypt, and Libya; his dominions thus extending from the Danube to the Indus, and from the Black to the Red sea.

The ancient boundaries of Macedonia Proper were, Thrace and Mount Scodrus on the N. which divided it from Upper Mœsia and Illyricum, on the W. the Adriatic sea, on the S. Epirus and Thessaly, and on the E. the Ægean sea with part of Thrace; but when Paulus Æmilius had vanquished Perseus the last King of Macedon, in the year 168 before Christ, it became a Roman province divided into four parts, which the same number of legions kept under. The first part was that of which Amphipolis was the capital; the second, Thessalonica; the third, Pella; and the fourth, Pelagonia. Its principal bays are Sinus Strymoniacus, now Monte Santo; Sinus Singiticus, now the gulf of Contessa; the Sinus Toronaicus, the present gulf of Agomama; and the Sinus Thermaicus, now the gulf of Solonichi.

The present limits of Macedonia are Servia and Bulgaria on the N. Bulgaria and the Archipelago on the E. Achaia, now Livadia, on the S. and Albania on the W. It is rich in divers gold mines, abounds in corn, pasture, cattle, and venison; in some parts producing also wine and oil. The most remarkable mountain here is Athos.

The Turks divide Macedonia into three parts, viz. Iamboli, Macedonia Proper, and Comenolitari; the boundaries of which are variously given.

MACERATA, a city of Ancona, and the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on a hill near the river Chiento. It rose out of the ruins of the ancient Helvia Regina, destroyed by the Goths; is an Episcopal see united with that of Tolentino under Fermo, and has an university or rather academy, called La Rota. It is a large and well-peopled place. The principal gate here is built in the form of a triumphal arch, with three entrances. It lies ten miles from Recanati, and sixteen S. W. from Loretto. Lat 43 deg. 21 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

MACHECOU, St. CROIX DE MACHECOU, MACHECOU, or MACHECOLAT, in the site of the an-

cient Retz, a borough in the district of Nantz, in Upper Brittany, in France. It lies on the river Tenu, which loses it self in the Loire. It is the principal place of a small country called the duchy of Retz, between five and six leagues from Nantz to the S. W. and two from the English channel.

MACHED, or **MASZAT**, in the Persian Catalogue it is called *Thus*, a city of Corasan, a province of Persia. It is very famous for the pilgrimages made hither, which Shah Abas the Great established; for he built a stately mosque here in honour of one of the Imans, whom the people held in great veneration, and covered the dome with plates of gold, annexing at the same time considerable revenues to it; so that the Persians, instead of going to Mecca and Medina, to which they formerly used to carry gold ducats out of the kingdom, now make their pilgrimages to Mached. This city is surrounded with a noble wall, on which are said to stand 300 towers. It lies 45 miles from Nichabour on the N. and 102 from the eastern coast of the Caspian sea on the E. Lat. 37 deg. N. long. 58 deg. 20 min. E.

MACHEREN. Of this name there are two towns in the province of Luxemburg and Austrian Netherlands; namely, *Grave-Macheren* (*Marca Comitum*) in contradistinction from *Konigs-Macheren* (*Regis Marca* or *King's-Macheren*) a less considerable town, about six miles from the other, in the same province.

Grave-Macheren stands on the left bank of the Moselle, between Sirck and Treves. It is a pretty little town, the inhabitants of which have a good trade in Moselle wine, which is plentifully produced on the neighbouring hills. It is the seat of a court of justice, with thirty-three villages in its jurisdiction. It lies thirteen leagues from Luxemburg on the N. E.

MACHIAM, one of the Molucca islands in the Indian ocean, in Asia. This, with the others, produces the best cloves, and is as famous for them as the Banda islands are for nutmegs. The Dutch have usurped the dominion of them; and for that purpose built three forts upon inaccessible rocks, in order to maintain their possession. It lies under the equator, and in long. 125 deg. 10 min. E.

MACHIAM Cape, an headland of Spain, and in the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43 deg. 44 min. N. long. 3 deg. 5 min. W.

MACHINLETH, an old borough and market-town at the western limit of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, having a good stone-bridge over the Dovy, and a harbour for boats. It belongs to the diocese of St. Asaph. Its market is held on Monday.

This seems to be the ancient Maglona, where the regiment of the Solenses were garrisoned under the General of Britain in Honorius's time, to curb the mountaineers.

It lies 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 183 from London. The joint consent of Machinleth, Llanidlos, Llanvillig, Welchpool, and Montgomery, is required in chusing one member to the British parliament.

MACHRES, or **MAHARA**, an open town of Tripoli, in Africa, on the mouth of the bay of Capez, with a good citadel and strong fort to defend the entrance into it.

MACKERAN, or **MACKAN**, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is bounded by Segestan on the N. Tata in India on the E. it has the Indian ocean on the S. and Kerman on the W.

MACKERAN, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name. It lies about 112 miles N. W. of Tata. Lat. 26 deg. 15 min. N. long. 65 deg. 51 min. E.

MACOKO, the same with **ANZICO**, which see. It is a kingdom of Congo, in Africa, bounded northward by Mujaco.

MAÇON, **MAZON**, or **MASION**, in Latin *Matifio*, the capital town of Mazonnois, in Burgundy, in France. It lies on the Soane, which parts it from the country of Bresse, and over which is a bridge of 13 arches, 300 feet long, and said to be but six feet broad. The

town is on the declivity of a hill, of a semicircular form, about 1300 paces in length, 600 in breadth, and 6000 in circuit.

The streets are narrow, with very few public squares, and contains about 6000 souls. It is the see of a Bishop, and a suffragan of Lyons. The cathedral is narrow, but the vault or ceiling is pretty high. Here is a set of bells, the chime of which is reckoned one of the most harmonious in France. Here is also a collegiate church, several convents of both sexes, a college of Jesuits, and two hospitals. Here is a particular Governor, and a Lieutenant from the King; a presidial court for civil affairs, and an election for the finances.

The country of Maçonnois is famous for its excellent wine. Maçon lies thirty-eight miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 59 min. E.

MAKRAN, or **MECRAN**, a small province lying towards the mountains which separate Persia from India on the E. in Asia. It is bounded by Kerefan on the W. Sablestan with part of Segestan on the N. and the Persian or Arabian sea on the S. The *Ilam* (Caurea) river rising in the mountains of Segestan, runs through the middle of it. The inhabitants here are the Balluches or Bullodges, a fierce and warlike nation, who extend themselves to part of the Mogul's dominions.

This province answers to the Gedrosia of the ancients, and is surrounded with deserts and vast sandy plains.

MACRI, a gulph of Asia Minor, at the entrance of which lies the island of Rhodes.

MACRO, or **MACRONISI**, i. e. the long island. It was anciently called *Helena*, also *Macris* or *Cramer*, a craggy and rough island of the Archipelago, in Turkey in Europe. It is barren and uninhabited, being covered with deep sand, with only one pitiful spring; but it was formerly peopled, and yields larger and finer plants than any found in the Archipelago. It lies near the coast of Achaia, and twenty-four miles E. of the city of Athens.

MADAGASCAR, an island of Africa, by the Portuguese who first discovered it, called *St. Lawrence*, by the French *L'isle Dauphine*, by the natives *Madagascar*, and by the Nubian geographers, Persians, and Arabs, *Serandib*. It is the largest island hitherto known, being about 1120 miles in length from N. to S. and between 2 and 300 generally in breadth. It lies between lat. 12 and 26 deg. S. and between long. 43 and 51 deg. E. Its southernmost point, which extends towards the Cape of Good Hope, is the broadest; and the northern point, which inclines towards the Eastern ocean, is much narrower.

This island abounds in corn, fish, fowl, and all sort of animals and vegetables to be met with on the continent of Africa. It yields four sorts of honey; one sort of which, called *facondre*, is rather a kind of sugar, or sweet salt, very good to eat, and an excellent remedy for an asthma, and other pulmonic disorders.

Here are three sorts of made wines, but none from the grape; also several kinds of oil, aromatic drugs, minerals, and precious stones.

In this island is a great variety of hills, dales, woods and champaign country, being well-watered with springs and streams, and has good harbours. But as European nation has hitherto planted colonies in this island, as it produces no merchandize equal to defray the charges of so long a voyage, negroes excepted, which trading vessels purchase here, as on the continent. Some of the inhabitants are white, and others tawny. They dwell on the coast, and are descended from the Arabs, as appears from their language and superstitious rites, being a medley of Mahometanism, Judaism, and Paganism; but they have neither mosques, temples, nor stated worship.

The country is divided among several petty sovereigns, styled Kings and Princes by the seamen who touch here. These make war on one another, as they do on the continent, and sell their prisoners for slaves to the European ships, taking cloaths, utensils, and other necessaries, with beads and toys, in return.

The riches of the inhabitants consists in cattle, and fields of rice and roots. Gold and silver serve only as ornaments; their common diet is cows milk, rice, and roots, but have no bread; and their drink is water or honey-wine. Their most sumptuous dress is only a paan or mantle over their shoulders, and another reaching from their waist to their knees: they wear sandals. The common people have only a piece of linen before and behind, &c.

This island is not populous in proportion to its magnitude, containing not above 1,600,000 souls. They are tall and nimble, having a proud gait; and they are great dissemblers. They are generally lazy. They write in Arabic characters from right to left, and apply themselves to astrology.

MADERAS, African islands lying in the Atlantic ocean, between lat. 32 and 33 deg. N. and long. 16 deg. W. The largest of them is called Madera, or rather *Matera*, i. e. wood or forest. See **AZORES**, which name was given it by Gonzalves Zarco, a Portuguese, who first discovered it in 1419 (1429) as being overgrown with trees. The ancients called it *Cerne Atlanticia*. It is about eighteen miles long, upwards of four broad, and 120 in circuit. The woods having been burnt down, and the island fructified by means of the ashes, the Portuguese planted it with vines, from which incredible quantities of wine called Madera are produced. This keeps the best of any in the hottest weather and climate, in which other sorts turn sour; for which reason hardly any other is used in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Caribbee islands, &c.

The air here is far more moderate than in the Canary islands, and the soil more fertile in corn, sugar, and fruit, besides the exuberance of wine already mentioned; but it is alike stored with the same sort of cattle, birds, plants, and the trees from which dragon's blood is extracted; also mastic and other gums.

Here reigns a perpetual spring; and they make the best sweet-meats in the world. They have several sugar-plantations: and this is the first place in the W. where this manufacture was set on foot, and thence carried into America; but these are mostly converted into vineyards, which yield the Portuguese immense profits.

It is observable of Madera wine, that the heat of the sun improves it much, when exposed to it in the barrel after the bung has been taken out. They are reckoned to make in the whole island about 28,000 pipes of wine; 8000 of which are consumed there, and the rest exported. The principal town of this island is Funchal.

The other islands are very small, yielding but little wine. These were planted soon after the first discovery by the Portuguese, and are subject still to the crown of Portugal.

MADERA, one of the largest rivers that unites its stream with the famous Maranon, in South America. It joins this river next after the Cuchibara. The Portuguese have failed up the Madera in 1741, till they found themselves not far from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, betwixt lat. 17 and 18 deg. S.

From this river downwards, the Maranon is known among the Portuguese by the name of the river of Amazons; and upwards they call it the river of Solimoes.

MADRAS, or **MADRAS PATAN**, the same with Fort St. George, on the Coromandel coast, and Hither India, in Asia.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies on the river Grande. Hither there is usually a great resort of the Roman Catholic pilgrims of America, as of those of the same denomination in Europe to the holy house of Loretto, in Italy. Here numerous miracles are said to have been wrought by the blessed Virgin, in favour of the Spanish fleets and seamen; and hence they are liberal in their donations at her shrine. It lies fifty-four miles E. of Carthage. Lat. 10 deg. 51 min. N. long. 76 deg. 15 min. W.

MADRID, the capital of New Castile, and of all Spain. N^o. 69

It is the royal residence, and lies in the middle of a large sandy plain surrounded with hills, but has neither wall nor ditch round it. The little river Manzanares lies on its W. side, over which King Philip II. built a long and stately stone-bridge, called the bridge of Segovia, which cost him 200,000 ducats. The number of streets here are said to be 400, which are broad and straight, but excessively dirty, the stench of which may be smelt above a mile off. The houses are lofty, but built of brick, and with lattice-windows, mostly of canvas, or some slight oiled cloth. The rich have theirs glazed in casements or sashes: but these are taken down in summer, and a thinner sort put up to let in the fresh air. Here are fourteen stately squares, one of which, called Place Mayor, or the large market-place, would be a fine square were it kept clean; but it is commonly crowded with small stalls and provisions. Here are celebrated the bull-baitings in memory of their victories and successes, for which reason the stately uniform houses in it have balconies and galleries to each storey for the convenience of the spectators, the whole supported by an arched cloister or colonnade. Here also are exhibited other public shows, it being spacious enough to contain 50,000 spectators; at which times, the women especially, adorn themselves in the most magnificent manner, and have sumptuous equipages. The balconies and fronts of their houses are set off with rich tapestry, carpets, pictures, and every thing beautiful, and in the night with a variety of wax-candles and tapers; and then only the fair sex are allowed to appear unveiled. The houses of the nobility have no courts before them, but stand even with the street; yet they are mostly built of stone in an elegant taste, and very richly furnished, especially with plate.

In Madrid are 150,000 inhabitants, 18 parishes, 57 monasteries and nunneries, a great number of chapels, 22 hospitals and charitable foundations. Among these the general hospital for all nations and distempers seldom has less than 500 patients, and sometimes 1000, with 100 persons who attend on them. Its yearly revenue is 30,000 ducats; besides, the sums that come in by charitable gifts, contributions, legacies, and other private ways, are reckoned still greater. Provisions in Madrid are vastly plentiful, very good, and not dear; and the continual residence of the court here occasions a brisk trade. Here are three royal palaces, namely, that on the W. side of the city, which stands high, being spacious and magnificent, and very richly furnished; El buen Retiro, at the end of the Prado, is a majestic palace, adorned with the costliest furniture, and paintings of the greatest masters. Its gardens are a perfect paradise. The third palace is the Casa del Campo. The Prado, which is the public airing-place, is delightfully shaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and watered with twenty-three fountains. The quality here in their coaches or on horseback make a brilliant appearance, particularly the ladies. The great church is sumptuous and magnificent, both within and without, as also the monasteries, town-hall, &c. The houses of the higher rank amount to about 12,000, as do those of the lower sort, or rather more, and the whole circuit of the town is reckoned nine miles.

Madrid is governed by a *Corregidor* or Supreme Judge, something like our Lord Mayor, but chosen by the King; he is not a merchant or tradesman, but a gentleman at least, and well-versed in the law. Under him are forty-one *Regidores* not unlike our aldermen, who compose his council, and act as judges under him.

Madrid lies 101 miles S. W. of Paris, 820 in the same direction from London, and 289 E. of Lisbon.

There is also a royal palace in France of the same name, which is now falling to decay. It lies in the neighbourhood of Paris, and was built by Francis I. in 1529, after the plan of that in Spain, where he had been prisoner after the battle of Pavia.

MADRIGAL, a town of New Castile, in Spain. It lies in a very fruitful country abounding with corn and excellent wine.

MADRIGAL, a town of Popayan, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It is subject to Spain, and

lies 126 miles S. of the city of Popayan. Lat. 30 min. N. long. 75 deg. 36 min. W.

MADRUSO, in Latin *Madrinum*, a fortified town in the bishopric of Trent, and within the circle of Austria, in Germany. It was taken by the French, under the Duke of Vendôme in 1703; but soon after abandoned. It lies between the city of Trent and town of Riva.

MADURA, a province of the Hither India, in Asia. It extends from Cape Collimere to that of Comorin, taking up the S. side or point of the peninsula of India within the Ganges for 225 miles. It confines on Tanjour to the N. E. has the Indian sea, which separates it from the island of Ceylon, on the S. E. and the mountains of Balagat part it from the Malabar on the W. It is commonly called the fishing-coast or pearl-coast, on account of the oyster-fishery here, which produces great quantities of pearl; but are small, and not comparable to those at Baharan, in the gulph of Persia. The pearl-banks lie off at some distance all along the shore betwixt it and Ceylon, being rocks of white coral-stone, above seven fathom under water, to which the oysters are found sticking: and it is said, that not less than 60,000 people are employed, what in diving, manning, or guarding the vessels. The profits of this fishery are equally divided between the Naïque or Prince of the country, and the Dutch East India company.

On this coast they also catch a sort of shell or horn, called *siankos* or *xanxus*, very white, long, round, and thick like a triton-shell: of this they make bracelets or thumb-rings for drawing their bows.

The Prince of this country is tributary, if not subject, to the Great Mogul.

MADURA, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, and the residence of the Prince. It lies at the foot of mountains, in the middle between the E. and W. coast. The natives are mostly blacks: the town lies twelve miles N. of Cape Comorin, the most southern headland of the Hither India.

MADURA, a small island in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies opposite to the most easterly point of Java, producing nothing for exportation but deer-skins, which may be had here very cheap. The Prince of this isle was not long since declared a rebel by the Dutch at Batavia. Its principal town is Arabay; which see.

MAELA, a small town of Aragon, in Spain. It lies in a desolate country on the borders of Catalonia, fifty-six miles S. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 20 min. W.

MAESE, or **MASE**, a river rising in Burgundy, near the villages of Meuse and Montigny le Roi, from which it runs N. through Lorraine and Champagne into the Netherlands. It is navigable at St. Thibaud, and after passing Toul, Verdun, Sedan, and Dinant, and afterwards by Luxemburg and Namur, at which last place receiving the Sambre, it runs N. E. by Liege, Maestricht, Venlo, and Grave in the united provinces; and afterwards uniting with the Wahal below the island of Bommel, takes the name of Meruve; and then running W. to Dort, at last falls into the North or German ocean, a little below the Brill.

MAESLAND, or **MASELAND**, one of the five countries, of which is composed the districts of Bois-le-duc and Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies along the river Maes towards Holland, and contains some villages: none of which are of any note.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, or **MAES-SLUYS**, formerly a small village, but now a considerable town of Delftland, in Holland, one of the seven united provinces. It lies near the mouth of the river Maes, and opposite to the Brill. It has rose to its present flourishing condition by means of the fishery. It lies seven miles S. of Delft. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 3 deg. 39 min. E.

MAESTRICHT, or **MASTRICHT**, in Latin *Obricum Trajectum Superius*, or *Trajectum ad Mosum*; a large city of the Lower Countries, on the Maes, its present name being a corruption of the latter Latin one. The town, which stands on the W. side of the river, is in the bishopric of Liege; but the wycke or suburb, which is on the E. side, lies in Limburg, being joined by a fine bridge. This is a very ancient place: and by the treaty of Munster, both the town and suburb, with the terri-

tory, were yielded to the States General of the united provinces; their High Mightinesses and the Bishops of Liege being co-sovereigns of Maestricht. The Roman Catholic and Protestant religions are publicly professed here; and the magistracy is composed of an equal number of both.

This is one of the keys of Holland on the Maes; and it has been strongly fortified. Its ramparts are three miles in circuit, flanked from place to place with towers and bastions; of the latter are several separate ones in horn-works, crown-works, and a covert-way; in some places double, and in others treble, and all underground. And what renders the approaches still more difficult is, that the country can be laid under water on two sides, by means of the jecker or jail, as the French call it. The whole is garrisoned by the Dutch.

Maestricht is well-peopled, here being reckoned about 3000 houses, and 13,000 inhabitants, besides the garrison. Here are two large open places; namely, the vrythof, a fine square planted with rows of trees; and the great market-place: in the latter stands the town-house, one of the finest in all the Netherlands. The reformed have three churches here, two for the Dutch, and one for the French: the former have ministers, and the latter three. The Lutherans have also a church here. But the Roman Catholics being more numerous, have a greater number of churches in their possession; particularly the collegiate church of St. Servat, and that of St. Mary, besides four parishes, ten convents of men, and eleven of maidens.

This place has undergone five memorable sieges; the two last of which was by Lewis XIV. of France, in 1673, when after thirteen days open trenches he took it. The other was by the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. of England; when after fifty-one days attack, he was obliged to raise the siege, with the loss of 8000 men. He received a wound in the arm during the siege. But by the peace of Nimuegen in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch, and has ever since continued in their possession. It lies fourteen miles N. of Liege, and thirty-eight miles E. of Louvain. Lat. 51 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 38 min. E.

MAESYCK, a town of Looz, a county of Liege, in Germany. It lies on the Maes, has a parochial, which is also a collegiate church, with several religious houses. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Maestricht. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E.

The following article is from the ingenious correspondent who favoured us with an account of Lisbon.

MAFFRA, a place about seven leagues from the city of Lisbon, where is a magnificent structure erected by John V. the father of the reigning King. It contains a very large church, the inside of which is all of marble, and a royal palace and convent together: it commands a most beautiful prospect of the sea, and a very extensive one of the country round. He concludes, but am I cannot give a more particular description of it, as it justly merits one.

MAGADOXO, or **MADOGAXO**, once a considerable kingdom of Ajan, in Africa, but now pretty much reduced. It is bounded by the kingdom of Abissinia on the N. that of Alaba on the W. the territories of Brava on the S. and has the eastern ocean on the E. It extended 130 leagues in length, and between 30 and 40 in breadth. The King is a Mahometan. His subjects are some of them fair, some black, and others tawny. They use poisoned arrows in war. Their country abounds in barley, and other fruit: it breeds great numbers of horses and other cattle.

MAGADOXO, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the eastern ocean. Thither resort great numbers of merchants from Cambaya and Adea, importing silks, drugs, and spices; which they exchange for gold, ivory, and wax. The river here, which runs across the kingdom, rises in the mountains of the Moon, and, like the Nile and Niger, overflows its banks at the summer-solstice: it lies 236 miles S. of Adea. Lat. 2 deg. 12 min. N. long. 41 deg. 12 min. E.

MAGDEBURG, or **MEYDBURG**, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded by the margravate

of Brandenburg and duchy of Mecklenburg on the N. Anhalt and Halberstadt on the S. and W. Upper Saxony, with part of Brandenburg, on the E. and Brunswic on the W. The Elbe runs through it. It is between fifty and sixty miles from E. to W. and thirty from N. to S. That part of it which lies on the W. side of the Elbe is fruitful in corn, but has no wood; and that on the E. side is mostly forest.

It was formerly an archbishopric, whose prelate was primate of all Germany till the reformation; when the Canons embracing Lutheranism, they chose the Elector of Brandenburg's son administrator; and continued so till, by the treaty of Munster in 1648, it was appointed to devolve on the Elector of Brandenburg as a dukedom, which with Halberstadt was given him as an equivalent for the Upper Pomerania, granted to the King of Sweden, who is co-director with the Elector of the circle of Lower Saxony. Its annual revenue is said to be 600,000 rixdollars, or about 100,000 l. sterling.

MAGDEBURG, i. e. Maiden-town, the capital of the duchy last-mentioned, was formerly a hans-town, and the capital of Germany, as it is now of Lower Saxony. It stands on the Elbe. This town was first built about the year 940, by Otho I. and enlarged by Editha, daughter to our Saxon King Edmund. The first tournaments in Germany were appointed here by the Emperor Henry the Fowler; to which none were admitted but such as were of noble extraction by father and mother.

The situation of this city is very fine, having an outlet on all sides to very fertile plains, as well as an inlet of riches by the river Elbe. But no town in Germany has suffered so much as this by wars; particularly in 1631, when Count Tilly took it by storm, after a long siege, he massacred the inhabitants in a most barbarous manner, and burnt the whole town except the cathedral; so that of 40,000 burghers, not above 400 escaped. His soldiers, by his orders, spared neither sex nor age; and in his cups he used brutally to boast of this as the marriage-feast of Magdeburg.

The fortifications here are very strong. The cathedral of St. Maurice is a fair and magnificent structure. Here is Otho's chapel, in which he is represented in bas relief over the altar, and his Empress Editha, with the figures of nineteen calks of gold, which they had expended on the former cathedral. This church has 49 altars, and the high altar in the choir is of one huge stone of divers colours, and curiously wrought: behind it are the tombs of Otho and Editha. Here is a fine large organ, valued at two tun of gold. In the front of the choir is a fine marble statue of St. Maurice: also the statues of the five wise virgins, and those of the five foolish ones, both very well done. The reformer Luther was educated in the university of Magdeburg; and in the ruins of a cloister of the Augustine friars, of which order he was one, is shewn the chamber, bedstead and table that belonged to him.

The Elbe brings up great numbers of merchant-ships from Holland, Hamburg, &c. to its quay, and forms an island before the town, to which and the country it is joined by two bridges. In this island are warehouses of fir-timber for ship-building, which is carried to Hamburg.

The great square before the Elector's palace has fine houses, all uniform. Here is an arsenal full of cannon and small arms. The chapter, except the change of religion, is on the same footing as before the reformation: the revenue of its provost is reckoned at 12,000 crowns per annum. The three religions being tolerated here, the Jesuits have a fine church; so that the town is now populous and extensive. Besides its trade with Hamburg, Saxony, and Bohemia, it has a considerable income from its salt-works. It lies thirty-nine miles S. W. of Brandenburg, and seventy-four W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. E.

MAGDELENA, a large river of South America, which having its source near the equator, runs N. through Terra Firma; and uniting its stream with the Cance, takes the name of the Rio Grande, and falls into the

North sea below the town of Madre de Popa. Two of the principal sources lie at no great distance from Popayan, from which Balacazar found a passage to the North sea; and thus he returned to Spain.

MAGGEE, an island or rather peninsula in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies on the western coast near Carrickfergus, and in it are several villages.

This is thought to be the seat of the monastery of Magio, so much commended by the venerable Bede. Betwixt the island and the main-land is the harbour of Oiderfleet, which used to be reckoned a dangerous road for shipping. This island is five miles long and one and a half broad. It gives name to a branch of the Highlanders in the West of Scotland.

MAGELLAN Straights, a passage into the South sea, lying between lat. 52 and 54 deg. S. and between long. 76 and 84 deg. W. It is upwards of 300 miles in length from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. It is in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league, the land on both sides being mountainous. These straits were discovered and passed by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese, who was in the service of the crown of Spain in 1520, as he undertook to find a west passage to the East Indies, which he accordingly performed. But having been killed in the Molucca islands, his ship returned by the Cape of Good Hope round Africa, and was the first ever known who had gone round the globe. Admiral Drake also passed these Straights, in his voyage round the world. But ships which have failed to the South sea of later years, particularly Commodore, now Lord Anson, have taken their course round Cape Horn, in which passage fewer inconveniences are to be met with than in the other, through the Straights of Magellan or Le Maire.

MAGELLANIA and **TERRA MAGELLANICA**, a vast tract of land, extending from the province of Rio de Plata quite to the utmost verge of South America, that is, from lat. 35 to 54 deg. S. It is so called, as the Straights last-mentioned are from Magellan the Navigator. Its northern part confines on Chili, Tucuyo or Chincinto on the W. and on the provinces of Cuyano and Rio de la Plata on the N. It has the South sea in part on the W. the Northern ocean wholly on the E. and the Straights of Magellan on the S. The accounts we have hitherto had of this country are but little satisfactory. They all agree in the gigantic stature of the inhabitants, whom they call Patagons, and affirm to go naked: a circumstance something strange, considering the coldness of the climate, and the poverty of the country, which they represent as a desert.

MAGGERO, an island of Wardhuys in Norway; on the uttermost point of which to the N. is that called North Cape, anciently *Rituba Promontorium*, and the most northerly point of all Europe. On the Isle of Maggero, as also on those of Suroy and Trommes, both a little more southward, are churches for Christin worship: but on the continent the people are stupid idolaters.

MAGGIORE Lake, or *Lago Maggiore*, i. e. the Greater Lake, anciently *Lacus Verbanus*, a collection of inland waters, lying partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, among the Alps in Upper Italy. It is about fifty-six miles long, and in most places six broad, about eighty ells deep in the middle; has a hard bottom, and a clear water of a greenish cast, abounding with fish. It is quite surrounded with hills, from which there are several fine natural water-falls. From it goes a canal towards Switzerland, which is of great advantage to trade, and near Seiso the river Tessino issues from it; and by the canal of Ticinello or Navilio, made by King Francis I. it has a communication with the city of Milan. In this lake the two most considerable islands are Isola Bella and Isola Madre.

MAGLIANO, or **MANLIANO**, an Episcopal city of Sabina, in the Ecclesiastical State, and middle division of Italy. It stands on the top of a hill, in the neighbourhood of the river Tyber. It is well-peopled, though small, is the usual residence of the Bishop, who is generally one of the eldest Cardinals. It lies four miles from Citta Castellana, and about twenty S. E. of Rome.

MAGNANA, or MILIANA, a province of Africa, on the S. and E. of Algier Proper, and joined on the W. to Beni Araxid. Its principal inhabitants are a rude people, employed in weaving linen-cloths, and making of saddles, after the Morecco fashion. It formerly was part of the kingdom of Tremecen, but the pirate Barbarossa subdued it to Algier.

MAGNANA, or MANLIANA, as it was anciently called: it is the capital of the last-mentioned province, and built by the Romans on a high and craggy hill, having a deep valley at the bottom. It has high and strong walls, and is commanded by a good stout castle. The houses are well-built, and supplied with plenty of water from several springs on the hill. The neighbouring territory is so covered with walnut-trees, that one half of the nuts are left to rot on the ground. Besides the manufactures above-mentioned, they curiously turn a kind of wooden ware, chiefly for drinking, which is in great request. Here are the finest citrons and oranges in all Barbary, which are sent to Tenez, Algiers, and other places.

MAGNAVACCA, a town in the duchy of Ferrara, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It has an harbour on the Adriatic sea; and lies eighteen miles N. of Ravenna. Lat. 44 deg. 55 min. N. long. 12 deg. 56 min. E.

MAGNESIA, a city of Ionia, in Asia, called *Magnesia ad Meandrum*, in contradistinction from that in Macedonia; and *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, in Lydia. It became early an Episcopal see under Ephesus, and was also one of the twelve cities of Asia; but has been ruined long since.

MAGNESIA AD SIPYLUM, in contradistinction to that last-mentioned. This is a city of Lydia, in Asia. It stands at the foot of Mount Sipylus, and was anciently a very large and opulent city; as appears from its ruins. It became famous for the victory which the Romans gained here over Antiochus; but was often destroyed by earthquakes. It was the residence of the Greek Emperors, after the taking of Constantinople, as also of some of the Sultans. It is but an ordinary trading town, and subsists chiefly on its manufacture of cotton-yarn. The inhabitants are mostly Mahometans, next to these the Jews are very numerous; so that the Christians are but the smallest number. The walls are still standing, and on an eminence is an ancient stout castle, with only a few old battered cannon. It was surrounded with a treple wall, flanked with towers, some of which are still standing. It lies fifty miles almost S. of Sardis. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 28 deg. 24 min. E.

MAGNY, a town of Vexin François, in the Isle of France. It lies in the road from Paris to Rouen, twenty-nine miles N. W. of the former. Here is a parochial church, several convents for both sexes, and an hospital for the sick. It is the seat of a court of justice, and an election. The neighbouring country is watered by a small river, and produces very good corn. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 2 deg. 4 min. E.

MAGUELONE, a lake in the S. part of Languedoc, in France. It is not far from the Mediterranean, with which it runs parallel from the city of Agde to Aigues Mortes, being forty miles long, and one broad.

MAGYDIS, or MAGDUS, a city of Pamphilia, a province of Caramania, in Asia Minor. It anciently stood on the coast of the Levant, but now in ruins.

MAHON, or PORT-MAHON, one of the finest harbours in Europe. It lies in the island of Minorca, one of the Balears in the Mediterranean, and on the coast of Spain. See MINORCA. It belonged to Great Britain from the year 1708, when Lord Stanhope took it, till June 29, 1756, when the French under Marshal Richelieu took it from us, after the unfortunate Admiral Byng had declined fighting the enemy's fleet, and a siege of two months, that General, now Lord Blakeney stood out in spite of the utmost difficulties.

MAIDENBRADLEY, a village of Wiltshire, on the confines of Somersetshire, where was anciently a priory for canons. About the time of the reformation this lordship came to the Ludlow family, from which was descended the famous republican and regicide of that name, who had been a Lieutenant-General and Lord-

Deputy of Ireland in 1651. He was a native of this place.

Here is a noble mansion-house of Sir Edward Seymour's; and in the neighbourhood is the fine seat of Lord Weymouth, at Longleat. At Maidenbradley are kept two annual fairs, on April 25 and Sept. 21, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese.

MAIDENCASTLE, a Roman camp so called, about a mile from Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, with five trenches inclosing ten acres.

Another small Roman fort is so called, and of a square form, near Rear-crofts, on the heath called Stainmore, the ancient boundary of Yorkshire and Westmoreland. Here are the remains of ramparts, through which the Roman military way passes, and that belonged to Maiden-castle.

By the same name is also known the castle of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, from the Pictish King, it is said, keeping their daughters in it. Anciently this castle was called *Castrum Alatum*. See EDINBURGH.

MAIDENHEAD, anciently *Maidenbithe*, *Southallington*, or *Sudlington*, a market-town of Berkshire. It is a corporation governed by a high-steward, a mayor, &c. and lies on the Thames, over which is a large timber-bridge, for the repair of which the town has three times annually allowed them out of Windsor forest. By means of it this is a large thoroughfare to Bath, Bristol, &c. and has many good inns, with a weekly market every Wednesday. Its annual fairs are on Whit-Sunday, Wednesday, for horses and cattle; September 29, for the two last-mentioned articles and hiring of servants; and November 30, for horses and cattle.

The town stands partly in the parish of Bray, famous for its conforming vicar in all changes of government, and partly in that of Cookham. The barge-pier is the boundary of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. The minister of the corporation-chapel founded by Mr. Hibbands is chosen by the inhabitants, and not subject to Episcopal visitation.

Here is an alms-house erected by James Smith, Esq. of Hammer-smith, a falter of London: it consists of eight houses for eight poor men and their wives, each house having 5 l. annually, besides twenty shillings more for firing, and a new gown once in two years. He also left to the poor a dole of two shillings in bread every Sunday throughout the year. They carry on a considerable trade in malt, meal, timber, by their barges to London.

Maidenhead-thicket in the neighbourhood is noted for its robberies. The town lies seven miles from Windsor, thirteen from Reading, and twenty-eight from London.

MAIDEN-STONE, in British *Maen y Morymion*, a noted monument of great antiquity in Brecknockshire, in South Wales. It is a rude pillar in the middle of the road near Brecknock town, being six feet high, two broad, and six inches thick. Upon one side are the figures of a man and a woman in an ancient dress.

MAIDSTONE, a mayor-town of Kent, which sends two representatives to parliament. It stands on the river Medway, over which is a handsome bridge, and practicable by hoys of about sixty tons, the tide flowing up quite to the town.

This has been a Roman station, and a considerable place ever since, being pleasantly situated, as well as large and populous. It is the county and assize town: the principal trade is in linen-thread, hops, and cherries. The Archbishop of Canterbury has a palace here, and he is constant parson of its parish, which is his peculiar, and served by his curate.

Here are four charity-schools; one for thirty boys, another for thirty girls, both clothed; a third for thirty boys who have cloaks and bands, and a fourth for twenty boys and girls: all of them are visited once a week, and instructed in the catechism by the minister. Here a little river from Lenham falls into the Medway.

This town and the country abounding in provisions supplies London with several commodities, particularly large Kentish bullocks, timber, wheat, hops, apples, and

and cherries; with a hard paving-stone, and fine white sand for the glass-makers and stationers.

In the neighbourhood are delightful seats of the nobility and gentry. Some Dutch inhabitants here have divine service performed in the old parish-church of St. Faith. Its weekly market, the best in the county, is on Thursday; and its annual fairs on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It lies three miles from Rochester, twenty-four from Canterbury, and thirty-six from London.

This town made a noble stand in 1648 for the King against General Fairfax, with almost 10,000 men, who could not take it till after two assaults by storm. Here is a free-school. In the marshes above Maidstone several canoes of hollow'd trees were dug up in 1720, also a British coin of amber was found in the foundation of an old wall: the convex side was plain, and on the concave was a British horse.

MAILLEZAIS, a small town of Lower Poitou, in France. It stands on an island formed by the rivers Scure and Antize. Here was formerly the see of a Bishop, but removed to Rochelle, which lies twenty-four miles N. of it. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 38 min. W.

MAJELLE MONTE, a considerable mountain of the Hither Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is always covered with snow, of which it often throws down avalanches or vast heaps, that bury every thing that happens in their way; and high winds produce the same effect, when the snow is fresh and newly fallen.

MAINE, a province of France, which with Perche is but one government. Its Latin name is *Provincia Cenomanensis*: bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the E. by Perche, on the S. by Touraine and Vendomois, and towards the W. by Anjou and Brittany. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about thirty leagues, and its breadth from S. to N. twenty. Among other matters, which it often changed, it came to the Kings of England, as Dukes of Normandy: but was united to the French crown under Lewis XI. It was erected into a duchy-peerdom by Lewis XIV. in favour of one of his natural sons, whom he legitimated.

In this province are arable lands, hills planted with vineyards, meadows, forests, ponds, and rivers; the principal among the latter are, the Mayenne, the Huifne, the Sarte, and the Loire. Here are mines of iron, quarries of marble, free-stone, &c. The inhabitants are reputed extremely crafty. The country-people are employed in tilling the ground, and disposing of its produce: and in its cities and towns are several manufactures carried on.

This province and Perche have a Governor, two Lieutenant Generals, two King's Lieutenants: and Maine is divided into Upper and Lower; the former is in the southern part of the province, and the latter in the northern towards Normandy; to which is commonly added the county of Laval, which is properly the western part of Upper Maine. The capital of this province is Mans. Maine is famous for its capons and other poultry, great quantities of which are carried to Paris.

MAINE, a river of Germany. It rises in the E. side of Franconia, whence it runs from E. to W. through this province. Then passing by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aichaffenburg, Hainau, and Franckfort, empties itself into the Rhine near Mentz.

MAINE, a river of France, and in the province of the same name. It rises at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, soon after which it receives the Sarte, and falling into the Loire, is navigable partly of itself, and partly by means of sluices, from Laval down to its mouth.

MAINE, a province of New England, in North America. It is bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. the Massachusetts-bay on the S. and New Hampshire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, the name given to Pomona, as being the largest of the Orkney isles in the N. of Scotland. It is twenty-four miles long, in some parts nine, and in others six miles broad. Its capital, and the only town in it, is Kirkwall. See POMONA.

MAINLAND, also the principal island of Shetland, in No. LXX.

the North of Scotland. It is above sixty miles long, and twenty where broadest; being much indented by bays, and having several head-lands. It is mostly full of mosses, bogs, and mountains, except on the shore: so that it is fitter for pasturage than corn, with which they are chiefly supplied from the Orkneys; but they have barley and oats of their own. Its principal and only town is Lerwick, on the E. side. See SHETLAND.

MAINOTH, a market-town in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It had the privilege of holding a fair as early as King Edward I. Here the Earls of Kildare had a castle, which is now in ruins.

MAINTENON, a town of Beauce and Orleanois, in France, with a castle on the Eure. It lies in a valley between two mountains. Here is a collegiate church called St. Nicholas, and a parochial one of St. Peter; besides which there is a priory. At this place Lewis XIV. caused prodigious works to be begun in 1684, for conveying the water of the Eure to Versailles: but these were discontinued in 1688, upon the war's breaking out. Here is a magnificent aqueduct of a prodigious length, running across the Eure and the meadows.

This manor Lewis XIV. erected into a marquiseate in 1679, for Madam d'Aubigny, the widow of the famous Scarron, who by her genius, wit, and great care, in educating the King's children by M. de Montepain, continued in his favour for thirty-six years as his mistress, though older than him, and probably was at last married to him. It lies two leagues from Chartres to the W.

MAJORCA, or MALLORCA, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the crown of Spain, and opposite to Valencia. It is the principal of those anciently called *Balears* or *Insulae Balearicae*, from their being so famous for the slingers, who inhabited them.

This is about sixty miles long from E. to W. and forty-five broad from N. to S. The figure is nearly an oblong square, whose four angles or capes lie towards the four cardinal points; namely, Palomero on the W. Salinas on the S. Pedra on the E. and St. Vincent or Formentella on the N. Its northern and western parts are mountainous, but fruitful; and those to the E. and S. are level, yielding large quantities of wheat, barley, wine, oil, fruits of all sorts, wild-game, saffron, excellent pasture and cattle; being famed for good cheese, wool, and horses. In 1624 it is said to have produced no less than 16,000 tuns of oil.

The whole island is surrounded with towers, from which an enemy can be seen at some distance off. It has several good harbours: and lies eighty-six miles S. of the coast of Catalonia.

The natives are stout and strong, making the best privateers in the Mediterranean. They all speak Spanish tolerably well: but have a language of their own, a mixture of the old Celtic or Gaulish, like that spoken by the common people in Catalonia, Biscay, Asturias, &c.

MAJORCA, the capital of the last-mentioned island of the same name. It was anciently called Palmi. This is the residence of the Viceroy, Bishop, courts, and inquisition. It lies on the S. W. part of the island, upon a bay between two capes; it is fortified after the modern manner, and large. Here are twenty-two churches, besides the cathedral, with several chapels and oratories, &c.

It contains 6000 houses, some of them large and of stone, with about 10,000 inhabitants. In the square called Born, which is the most spacious in the city, are stately houses, with galleries for seeing the bull-fights and other public spectacles. The annual revenue of the Bishop is 20,000 ducats. Here also is an university. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

MAIRE *Streights*, a passage to Cape Horn, the most southern promontory of America; so called from its first discoverer M. le Maire. It lies between Terra de Fuego and the island of Staten. It is at present but little used, ships going round Staten, as well as Cape Horn, into the South sea.

MAKYNLETH, an old town of Montgomeryshire, and diocese of St. Asaph, in North Wales. It has a good stone.

stone-bridge over the Dovy, with a harbour for boats. Its weekly market is on Monday. It joins with Montgomery, Llanidlos, Lanvillig, and Welchpool, in sending one member to the British parliament. It lies 183 miles from London.

MALA, a town of Carelia, a subdivision of Finland, in Sweden. It stands on a small bay that reaches to Kexholm, and falls into the Ladoga lake. It lies about thirty miles from Wyburg towards the S. E.

MALABAR, a division of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, in the Mogul empire, in Asia. It is bounded by the mountains of Balligate on the E. Decan on the N. and is washed on the W. and S. by the Indian sea. Its inland parts are little known; but the coasts are well-peopled, having many commodious bays and harbours. The natural produce of the country is so rich, that the English, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Danes, &c. have made considerable settlements on the coasts. This province is about 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It belongs to several petty Princes or states; but all of them tributary to the Great Mogul: and from this country pepper is chiefly exported.

The other productions are a variety of drugs, good masts, wax, honey, cotton, cocoa-trees, maize and other grain, with gems. They have black cattle, swine, poultry, &c.

The air here is generally suffocating, and iron rusts ten times more than in Europe. The inhabitants are mostly idolaters, and very superstitious.

Their nobility or nairs are trained up to war from their youth. The Parvas or Poulcas are miserable slaves, very vicious, stupid, and ignorant. Their Brahmans are as wicked a set of men as any perhaps upon earth. The Mahometan Malabars are either merchants or pirates. The latter are bold fellows, and engage in the service of any foreigners. The principal people here besides the European settlers, are Arabians.

MALACCA, or MALAYA, the most southerly part of the further peninsula of India, in Asia. It confines to the N. on Siam, of which empire it is sometimes reckoned a part; it has the bay of Siam and the Indian ocean on the E. and the streights of Malacca separate it from the island of Sumatra on the S. W. It is about 600 miles in length, and generally about 200 in breadth; but in several places not so much.

The inhabitants of Malacca are more subject to the Dutch, who are in possession of all the strong places on the coasts, than to the King of Siam or any other Prince or people whatever, being compelled by the Dutch to traffic with them on what terms they please, and exclusively of all the other European nations.

The coasts are flat and marshy, and the inland full of high hills. The air here is excessively hot: the inland inhabitants called the Monocaboes are a barbarous, savage people.

The Malayan religion is a compound of Mahometanism and Paganism: they are reputed great forcerers.

MALACCA, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, lies in a level country near the coast. Its walls and fortifications are founded on a rock, and carried up a considerable height. The lower part of them is washed by the tide; and on the land-side is a wide canal or ditch, cut from the sea to the river, by which means it is made an island.

This city is very populous, the houses in it are close-built, and several of the streets are handsome and spacious. Its inhabitants are Dutch, Portuguese, Chinese, Moors, Malaysans, and some Armenian merchants: but at present this is a place of no great trade.

In 1640 the Dutch took it from the Portuguese, at which time its commerce flourished, and it was more frequented than any town in India, Goa alone excepted: for here was the rendezvous of their ships from China, Japan, and the spice-islands. But the Dutch have removed the trade to Batavia; and chiefly use this fortress for commanding the Malacca streights, and bridling the natives. The tawny people here and in the adjacent islands are commonly called Malaysans, and are reputed a perfidious, bloody people.

The river here is very broad, and brackish at high water, but fresh at low water, when the shore is muddy that there is no landing. Here they have stores of fowl and fish, fruits, roots, &c. yet but little produce.

In the neighbourhood is a mountain called Malaga, so full of sulphure, that in the year 1646 there was a violent eruption of it.

No passage is so difficult and troublesome as that of the streights of Malacca; for the setting of the tides is very uncertain, and the Malacca coast is so low, and so covered with cocoa and palm-trees, that little or nothing of the city is to be seen but some houses that stretch above half a league along the shore. There, within the citadel, which appears black, are the first objects by which sailors distinguish Malacca. This city lies in lat. 2 deg. 12 min. N. long. 102 deg. 3 min. E.

MALAGA, an ancient city of Granada, in Spain, on the Mediterranean, and at the foot of a steep mountain. This is one of the best roads on all that coast, having a fine moat 530 paces long and twenty broad, with stairs to take water at.

This city is handsomely built and populous, having a considerable trade. It is defended by two castles, one on the top, and the other at the foot of the mountain, and is the see of a Bishop, whose annual revenue is 50,000 ducats. The city has a double wall, with several stately towers, and nine gates. On one side runs the river Guadalmedina, over which is a handsome bridge, as well as over another little river on the other side. The town stands in a fertile plain, surrounded with hills, covered with vines and the greatest variety of fruits. This place is particularly remarkable for its excellent wine, the duties on which, and on their raisins, almonds, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruit exported, is said to amount to 800,000 ducats annually.

Malaga had been in the possession of the Moors 700 years, when King Ferdinand retook it after a bloody siege of three months, anno 1487.

Off Cape Malaga, in August 1704, the English and Dutch under Sir George Rook obtained a signal victory over the French fleet commanded by the Count de Thoulouse. This defeat would have been more complete, had not the English expended most of their ammunition in taking of Gibraltar, and the Dutch sent a part of their Squadron to convey their homeward-bound merchant-men. It lies 75 miles S. W. from Granada and 260 S. of Madrid. Lat. 36 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. W.

MALAGUETA, a country of Guiney, in Africa; beginning from Cape Tagrici, it thence extends about 145 leagues S. E. of Cape Palmas; from which Cape a ridge of mountains running northwards, parts it from Guiney Proper on the E. It has on the N. the kingdom of Melli, with the country of the Mundings, from which it is separated by a ridge of mountains; and on the S. W. it has the Atlantic ocean.

This country is commonly known under the name of the Grain-coast, from the paradise grain or Guinea pepper, called Malagueta in Spanish, which grows there in great plenty. It is divided into the kingdoms of Sherbro, Quoja, and Sanguin; these along the coast, and Manou, which is inland. But these kingdoms are so inconsiderable, and withal so little known, except near the sea-coast, that a description of them would be as impossible as it is needless.

MALAMOCCO, a sea-port in the island of the same name, one of the Lagunes, at the mouth of the Brenta, in the duchy of Venice and Upper Italy. It was formerly the most considerable port belonging to Venice, but at present its harbour is choaked up by the rising of the ground from beneath; the depth of water which was between fifteen and twenty fathoms, being now not above three or four: so that its Episcopal see has been removed to Chiozza, and its great commerce has shifted elsewhere; by which means the city is almost ruined. It lies six miles S. of Venice.

MALATHIA, the ancient Melitene, and the capital of a district of the same name. It is a town of Cappadocia

and province of Aladulia, in Asia Minor. Here resides a Greek Archbishop. It stands on the confluence of the Arsu with the Euphrates, and on the W. side of the latter. Its territory is partly in the Lesser Armenia, and called by the Turks Malathia Vilaieti, as being the capital of it; and was formerly the seat of the Ottoman Princes. Lat. 38 deg. 22 min. N. long. 38 deg. 56 min. E.

MALDO, a large and populous town of Bengal, a province of Indostan, in Asia. It is well-frequented by merchants, and stands on a channel of the Ganges, between 40 and 50 miles E. of Rajahmal, 122 N. of Huegely, and 15 leagues N. E. of Tanda. Both the English and Dutch have factories here. Lat. 24 deg. 36 min. N. long. 87 deg. 52 min. E.

MALDEGHEM, a village of Flanders, in the Netherlands, to which Baron Sparr retired with his little army, after forcing the French lines in 1705. It lies eight miles S. by E. from Sluys, and nine E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a borough of Essex, governed by two bailiffs, &c. who return two representatives to parliament. It stands on an eminence at the confluence of the Chelmer and Blackwater, where they enter the sea. It consists of one street a mile long, besides lanes. Here is a convenient haven on an arm of the sea for vessels of 400 tons; and they drive a considerable trade in coal, iron, deals, and corn. It has two churches, formerly three. Here is a public library for the use of the minister and clergy of the neighbouring hundreds, who commonly reside here; also a grammar-school, and a work-house where sackcloth is woven.

Near this place Boadicea cut in pieces the tenth legion, having killed above 80,000 Romans; but she was afterwards defeated, and 60,000 Britons slain, besides an inhuman treatment shewn herself and her daughters by those polite reformers of the world. Its weekly market is kept on Saturday, and annual fair September 18, for toys.

Malden gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Essex, lies twelve miles from Chelmsford, and thirty-eight from London.

MALDEN-HALL, or rather MILDEN-HALL, which see.

MALDEN-WATER, an inlet or large firth of the sea, in Essex, formed by the junction of the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater, and so called by our fishermen and seamen who use it as a port. It is navigable up to the town of Malden, by which means considerable quantities of corn are carried to London, Essex being a great corn-country, particularly on that side.

MALDIVE, or MALDIVIA, a cluster of small islands in the Indian ocean, reckoned to be no less than 1000, and extending from lat. 2 deg. S. to lat. 7 deg. N. They lie 533 miles S. W. of the continent of the Hither India and the island of Ceylon; but their extent, number, and latitude, are variously given. They are generally flat and low, being surrounded with rocks and sands; and were probably first planted by the Arabians, the inhabitants being of the same complexion, Mahometan sect, and under the same sovereign. The channels between them are narrow, and some fordable; but it is not easy nor safe to wade through them, the bottom being rocky and sharp, and peppered with a sort of sharks: betwixt these islands are only four channels navigable for large ships, but not without danger, unless they have natives for their pilots, who are used to the sea from their infancy. The currents run E. and W. alternately six months; but the time of the change is not certain: and sometimes they shift N. and S. These islands are divided into thirteen clusters, called atollons or provinces, each of which have an entrance through the bar on each side of them: but these entrances are generally narrow. They produce no corn, rice, or herbage; but the natives live mostly on cocoa-nuts, with other fruits, roots, and fish. They have little or nothing to barter with, unless those shells called cowries or blackmoors-teeth, of which they have great plenty; and these serve for small coin in several parts of India.

The inhabitants are ingenious in manufactures, espe-

cially of silk and cotton. Their language is peculiar to themselves, and their religious offices are in Arabic. The sovereign of the Maldives resides in the principal island called MALE, which see.

About 100 ship-loads of cocoa are exported hence in a year. The natives make oil, cordage, and sails, besides vending the above-mentioned cowries. They have no beasts of carriage.

MALE, the principal island of the Maldives, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, where their sovereign resides. It is about a mile and a half in circuit, and in the middle of all the rest to which it gives name, and of which it is the most fruitful. His palace is of stone, only one storey high, and the architecture of it mean, though the furniture is handsome. His revenue consists chiefly of a number of islands appropriated to the crown, and taxes upon their produce: most of the nobility and gentry live in the N. parts of Male island, in order to be near the court.

MALEMBA, a village of Cacongo, a province of Congo, in Africa. It lies four miles from the coast, and S. of the river Cacongo. Here the sea forms a gulph which affords a safe road for shipping, all the rest of the coast from Cacongo to the river Zaire being full of rocks and flats.

MALETROIT, a small town of Lower Britany, in France. It is situated on the river Ouse, and lies forty miles E. of Port Lewis. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 21 min. W.

MALGARA, an inland city of Romania, in European Turkey. It contains 10,000 souls, who are Turks, Armenians, and Greeks, under a Bashaw. It stands at the foot of a mountain. Here are seven mosques covered with lead, and a large place inclosed with six cupola's, which serves for an exchange or bazar of the richest goods. It lies about forty miles from Heraclea, towards the W.

MALINES, the same with MECHLIN, which see.

MALLEANS, a people of the East Indies, who dwell on the tops of the mountains of Malabar, in scattered houses built of canes, and plastered with clay, or wooden huts in the woods, which they remove from tree to tree for fear of the elephants and tygers. They pay tribute to two petty Kings, but are governed by their own laws. Since 1599 they have embraced the Romish religion. They do not correspond much with their neighbours. The Sansons place them sixty miles E. of Coulan, on the mountains of Ballagate, and 123 miles N. of Cape Comorin.

MALLING, a market-town of Kent. It lies six miles from Maidstone, and twenty-nine from London. Here are annual fairs on August 12, October 2, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

MALLO, or MOYALLOW, a small borough-town in the county of Corke, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies on the Blackwater, twenty miles N. of the city of Corke. It sends two members to the Irish parliament; and in it is a barrack for one troop of horse.

MALMEDI, in Latin *Malmundarium*, a small town in the principality of Liege. It stands among high hills on the little river Reecht, and contains about 400 houses, inhabited mostly by leather-dressers and woollen-drapers. In this place there are several springs of mineral water equal to those of the Spa. It is under the jurisdiction of Cologne in spirituals. Its parochial church is St. Gereon, has a convent of Capuchins, and a nunnery of St. Sepulchre. It is principally remarkable for its Benedictine abbey under the same abbot as Stavelo. It lies twelve miles W. of Limburg. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 21 min. E.

MALMOE, by the Dutch called *Ellebogen*, as standing in an angle. This is a populous and pretty trading town of Schonen or Scania, in South Gothland, in Sweden; it has a harbour on the Sound, upon which it lies. It had formerly walls, ditches, and bastions on the land-side, with a castle and fortress on the sea-side. In the 11th century a society was founded here in memory of King Cnute IV. or the saint of that name, and called Cnute's gild, having members of both sexes, among whom have been several Kings, Princes, and persons

of distinction. It is reckoned to contain 1900 inhabitants. It lies twenty-five miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 31 min. N. long. 13 deg. 31 min. E.

MALMSBURY, a contraction of MAILDULPH-BURY, from one Maildulphus, who lived as a hermit here, and built a monastery. His scholar Aldhelm turned it into an abbey, of which he was the first abbot, and he sat in parliament. He was the first who taught his countrymen the Saxons to make Latin verses, and he was also canonized: it is the British *Caer Bladdon*.

This is a neat old borough of Wiltshire, which carries on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. It is governed by an alderman, &c. who returns two members to parliament. A great part of the abbey-church is still standing, and used as the parish-church. The town stands, on a hill, with six bridges on the Avon, by which, and a brook that runs through it, it is almost surrounded.

It gave birth to the historian William Somers, surnamed of Malmsbury, to the noted free-thinker Thomas Hobbes, and one Thomas Stump, who for a good sum of money saved the church from demolition, and gave it to the town: an instance of whose wealth is, that a dinner he had provided for his servants sufficed King Henry VIII. and his hungry courtiers and retinue, after a hunting-match in Bredon-forest.

One Mr. Jenner a goldsmith of London founded an alms-house here for four men, and the like number of women. It has a good weekly market on Saturday. Its annual fairs are on March 17, April 7, and May 26, for cattle and horses. It lies thirty-four miles from Salisbury, and eighty-nine from London.

MALO, St. a small, but populous city of Britany, in France. It stands upon a rocky island in the English channel; but is joined to the main-land by a causeway, at the beginning of which is a strong castle. The harbour is large, and one of the best on that coast, but of difficult entrance, as being surrounded with several rocks, and at tide of ebb left almost dry; so that it will not admit large vessels, and is reputed one of the keys of France.

On the neighbouring rocks are ten different forts. Its inhabitants are principally seafaring people, who in time of war with England fit out several privateers. They made several prizes in the reign of King William III. which brought a bombardment upon the town; but it suffered but little damage by it.

In the year 1758 a select body of above 20,000 British troops under the Duke of Marlborough, and a powerful squadron commanded by Commodore Howe, having landed at Cancalle bay between the 6th and 7th of June, burnt all the shipping in St. Malo harbour, to the number of 100 great and small; after which, finding the town impracticable, which is surrounded with walls, deep ditches, and guarded by a strong garrison, they re-embarked, and returned to Spithead with little or no loss. In time of peace St. Malo drives a considerable trade to England, Holland, and Spain: besides which they fit out a great number of ships from between 100 to 300 tons for the cod-fishery on the coast of Newfoundland.

As soon as the city-gates are shut, they let loose upon the ramparts twelve or fifteen bull-dogs, for which reason St. Malo is commonly said to be guarded by dogs; though they are only intended to prevent the garrison from a surprize. It was formerly only an abbey, till the bishopric of Aleth was translated thither in 1172, and ever since it has been an Episcopal see under Tours. The Bishop is temporal Lord of the city; in his diocese are 160 parishes, and his annual income 36,000 livres.

The cathedral of St. Vincent is one of the most ancient in France: besides, here are several fine monasteries and other public buildings. It lies twelve miles N. of Dinan, and forty N. W. of Rennes. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. W.

MALORIA, or **MELORA**, a small island of Italy, in the Tuscan sea. It lies twelve miles W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. E.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spanish Estremadura: lies fourteen miles S. of Placentia. Thither the Duke of Berwick retired upon the advance of the Confederates, after the taking of Alcantara in April 1706: and near it the Allies forcing the said Duke's entrenchments, obliged him to fly the first of May following. Lat. 39 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. W.

MALPAS, a handsome market-town of Cheshire, upon a hill, not far from the river Dee, and on the confines of Shropshire. Its church is stately, and benefice considerable, to which belong two rectors: it stands on the most eminent part of the town. Here is a grammar-school and hospital, both founded by Sir Randolph Brereton. Its castle is now in ruins.

The town consists of three streets, well paved. The Latin name of the town is *Mala Platea*, or *Ill-Street*, whence the Normans call it *Mal-pas*. In the church are the monuments of the Cho'mondeley family: to whom the town gives the title of Viscount. Its weekly market, which is a good one, is on Monday; and annual fairs on March 25, July 25, and December 8, for cattle, linen and woollen cloths, hard-ware, and pel-lary. It lies 12 miles from Chester, and 157 from London.

MALPLAQUET. See **BLAREGNIES**. This is a village of French Hainault, between Condé and Bavay, fourteen leagues from the former to the S. E. and five from the latter to the N. where the confederates obtained a memorable victory over the French on September 11, 1710; though it was a dear-bought one, the former having lost 18,000 men, and the latter but about 15,000. However, Mons was taken by the confederates the 20th of October following.

MALSTRAND, **MAELSTRAND**, or **MARSTRAND**, the capital of Wickfiden; it is a strong town of Bahus province, in Norway, built on a rock in a peninsula. This is a place of great trade for herrings, and other sea-fish; and is defended by a castle at the mouth of the river Trohetta, which falls into the Cate-gate. It was yielded to the Swedes, with the whole province of Bahus, in 1658. The Danes took it in 1676, but restored it by the treaty of Fontainebleau in 1679. It lies ten miles below the town of Bahus.

MALSTROM, or **MAELSTROM**, a famous gulph or pretended whirlpool between the isles of Sallere and Wero, in the province of Dronheim, in Norway. It lies in lat. 68 deg. N. Seamen call it the navel of the sea; and the romantic description of it is, that, in the time of flood, the sea for two leagues round forms a vortex, which swallows up every thing that comes near it; and during the six hours of ebb, it throws out the water so as to cast back the heaviest bodies. But others more rationally observe, that this is only a rapid current, which by dashing against several islands or rocks, repel the stream now to the S. and then to the N. with a hideous noise.

MALTA, or **MALTHA**, anciently *Iperia*, afterwards *Ogygia*, and by the Greeks *Melita*, from which the Saracens formed its present name. It is an island in the Mediterranean sea; and though much nearer the coast of Sicily, it is reckoned part of Africa. St. Luke mentions it in the 28th chapter of the Acts, and is noted for the hospitable reception which the inhabitants, though Barbarians, gave to St. Paul and the other passengers shipwrecked on their coast. It is nearly of an oval figure, and about twenty miles long, its breadth being twelve, and whole circuit sixty. It is entirely rocky, and produces no more corn than serves its inhabitants for six months. The quantity of wine it yields is not considerable: and what they want of both these articles they import from Sicily. The rock is white and soft, having only about a foot depth of soil; producing plenty of pease, beans, and other pulse, with melons and garden-vegetables. Here is no wood but that of their fruit-trees.

The produce of this island is indigo, figs, cotton, honey, grapes, olives, lemons, oranges, and all sorts of good fruit. Here are excellent pastures, with considerable fisheries, plenty of sea-salt, and a profitable coral-fishery. The number of its inhabitants are said to amount to 60,000, and the annual revenue of the island 76,000 crowns.

The oldest inhabitants of Malta, of which we have any accounts, were the Phœnicians, whom the Phœnicians drove out; and these were obliged to give place to the Greeks. After this it seems to have been in the hands of the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans. But upon the decline of the Roman empire, at first it fell under the dominion of the Goths, afterwards of the Saracens, who were driven out by the Normans under Roger Count of Sicily, in the year 1090: from which time it was subject to the same Princes as Sicily, till the Emperor Charles V. gave it (besides the island of Gozo) in the year 1529, by a perpetual grant confirmed by the Pope, to the fugitive Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; after having lost the island of Rhodes, which from the year 1308 they had very gallantly defended for the space of 213 years, against the whole power of the Turks: thence they were also styled Knights of Rhodes.

In 1566 Solyman the Turkish Emperor attacked them in the island of Malta, but he was obliged to desist, after losing upwards of 20,000 men in the attempt. The order formerly consisted of eight nations or languages, the principal of which were the French, Italian, English, Spanish, and German; but now only of seven, the English having first withdrawn themselves on account of their superstitious rites. The order has also lost considerably by the reformation, and by accidents of war: for besides the English, Danish, Swedish, and Hungarian priories, the three latter having been united with the tongues of Germany, also a good deal in Germany and the Netherlands. In France are three tongues; namely, those of Auvergne, Provence, and France Proper: in Spain are the tongues of Arragon and Castille: the seventh is Italy: so that the number of Knights in these countries may be about 3000 in all. These must all be of ancient noble families, and legitimate.

The heads of each nation, or the grand crosses, are called grand priors, having each their respective convents of Knights, and estates appropriated for their maintainance in every Popish nation where they have still footing; and these are stiled commendaries. The principal of these are the grand prior of Germany, or Teutonic order, who in 1546 was created a Prince of the Empire, by the Emperor Charles above-mentioned; and has a seat and vote among the princely Abbots in the general diet. His residence is at Keiterheim in the Brigaw, a country of Suabia. The several priors chuse a grand master: and in spirituals they are all subject to the Pope, living according to the rule of St. Augustine; and they also depend pretty much on those Princes where their lands or commendaries lie. Besides several other engagements, they are obliged to maintain a continual war with the Turks, Algerines, and other Mahometans, as also with pirates. The Knights take vows of celibacy, chastity, &c. With regard to matrimony, they indeed generally keep their vow; but they introduce at the same time a great number of Greek girls, who serve them as concubines.

MALTA, the capital of the above island of the same name. It is also called *Valetta* or *Citta Nuova*, i. e. the New Town; the Grand Master Valetta having repaired or improved it in 1566. It stands on a hill, that stretches itself out like a neck of land into the sea, and about the middle of the island. It consists of three towns, of which the *Citta Vecchia* or Old Town, otherwise called *Medina*, is one. These are separated by channels that form so many peninsulas of solid rock, which rise to a considerable height above the sea; having secure harbours within them, capable of receiving whole fleets. And as the situation is thus naturally strong, no art is wanting to render the fortifications impregnable. Its strong walls are of large free-stone, partly hewn out of the rocks, and plentifully furnished with cannon. Forwards on the neck of land towards the sea, stands the castle of St. Elmo, which is fortified in the modern stile, and defends the entrance into both harbours: the one lying as you come from the sea into it on the right-hand of the town, is called *Marza Muscietta*, and incloses a little island, upon which is partly a fort, and partly a Lazaretto. The other harbour is on the left-hand.

hand, and called simply *Marfa*, or the great harbour; which is the most capacious, secure, and commodious in all this island, with some bays to it. For the defence of its entrance serves, besides the above-said castle St. Elmo, Fort Ricafoli, which stands on the Punto del Orfa to the left. As the town of Valetta is on the right-hand, so to the left are the towns of Brogo or Vittoriosa and Sanglea.

In Valetta is a very handsome palace, where the Grand Master resides; and before it is a wide square or area, for the exercises of the Knights. Every one of the seven nations have their own public edifice. The cathedral is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Here the Jesuits have a college, and in the town are likewise several convents and cloysters, a large hospital, and a particular building for the Turkish slaves. Anciently the town was twice as large as it is at present. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Palermo. The streets are open and spacious, and the houses built of the white stone hewn out of the rocks, of which the island consists. The number of inhabitants is about 2000; and it has three stately gates, one towards the sea, and the other two towards the land.

Besides the city, the island contains twenty-six parishes, four or five towns standing close to one another, which may be looked upon as one, and between thirty and forty villages; containing in all about 50,000 souls, one half of which are military unmarried men. Lat. 35 deg. 54 min. N. long. 14 deg. 34 min. E.

MALTON, a populous borough in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Whether it or Malmsbury be the *Camulodunum* of the Romans, is questioned, as opinions differ on this head: yet it is probable that a Roman vicinary way passed from it through Hovingham, over the neighbouring Moor to Aldborough.

This town stands on the Derwent, over which river it has a good stone-bridge, in the pleasant valley of Rydale. It is made navigable up to the town, and from hence to the Ouse, by act of parliament in the 1st of Queen Anne. The town is about four furlongs in length, and divided by the river into two parts, namely, Old and New Malton, which contain three handsome parish-churches. It stands in the road from Scarborough to York, is accommodated with large inns, and has two weekly markets on Tuesday and Saturday; the latter being the best in the county for horses, black cattle, and other commodities, especially tools for husbandry. Its annual fairs are, the day before Palm-Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; the day before Whitsunday, for sheep, brags, and pewter; and October 10, for hard and small ware, &c.

The town is not incorporated, but governed by a Bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. The church of the famous monastery or abbey founded here by Eustace Fitz-John, favourite to King Henry I. is still standing, though very ruinous; and before the place was burnt by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, after driving out the Scotch, it was called Old Malton; but ever since the said Eustace rebuilt it, it has been called New Malton. The manor belongs to the Earl of Malton, to whom it gives the title of Baron. It lies six miles from Hovingham, 24 from York, and 199 from London.

Near this town is a well, whose water is said to have the same virtue as that of Scarborough.

MALVA, a midland province of Indostan, or the Hither India, in Asia. It is bounded on the W. by Chitor and the Ranas territory; by Bengal on the E. Gualeor on the N. and Berar and Candish on the S. Its extent is 285 miles from S. W. to N. E. and 225 from N. W. to S. E. It lies under the tropic of Cancer, and is subject to the Great Mogul, furnishing him with 7000 horse, and 14,000 foot: its revenue is 1,237,500 pounds sterling per annum, and is subdivided into several small governments. In it are great numbers of trading-towns; of which the capital, and that of the greatest traffic, is Ratipore or Rantipole.

MALVASIA, or **NAPOLI DE MALVASIA**, the ancient Epidaurus, not far from the modern Monembasia, a city in a little island on the eastern coast of the Morea, in European Turkey, not above a pistol-shot from

the continent, to which it is joined by a fair stone-bridge, the depth under it not being above four feet. It lies near the gulph of Napoli di Romania, in the Archipelago. The town is built at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a fortress; the walls are towards the sea, and in good repair. The harbour of New Malvesia is not so good as that of the Old, in which latter ships still anchor.

Among the ruins here are some remains of the famous temple of Æsculapius. Its excellent wine Malvoisie, called now Malmsey by us, has been celebrated in ancient times. It is the see of a Greek Metropolitan, whose cathedral is dedicated to St. George. It was the last place in the Morea that held out against the Venetians, who took it however in 1689, but lost it in 1715. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Lacedemon, and seventy-five S. W. of Athens. Lat. 36 deg. 40 min. N. long. 23 deg. 40 min. E.

MALVERN HILLS, lofty hills for about seven miles, rising gradually above one another, in Worcestershire, near the confines of Herefordshire. Upon these are two villages, called Great and Little Malvern, two miles asunder, in each of which was formerly a Benedictine abbey, one of these lying in a cavity between the hills: but the first was beautified by King Henry VIII. his Queen, and two sons, &c. At top are the ruins of a ditch, much admired, by which Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, parted his lands from those of the church of Hereford. And here also are two medicinal springs, called the Holy Wells.

MAMALUKES, slaves bought up in Circassia by the Egyptian monarchs, and trained by them in all martial exercises, in order to be their guard. They were the sons of miserable Christians in Georgia, in Asia; but they became so numerous and powerful, that they seized on the kingdom, after murdering the two last Princes of the Saladin race, and set up one Ibek a Turk, whose successors were called Soldans, and held Egypt in subjection for 275 years; that is, from 1250 to 1525, when Selim I. Emperor of the Turks, defeated and dethroned the last of the Mamaluke race.

MAMARUMI, an inconceivable beautiful cascade, in the road from Guayaquil to Caracol, in Quito, South America. The rock from which the water precipitates itself, is nearly perpendicular, and fifty toises high; and on both sides bordered with lofty trees. The sight is charmed with the lustre of the volume of water formed in its fall; after which it continues its course in a bed along a small descent, and is crossed by the road. These cataracts the Indians call Paccha, and the Spaniards Chorrera.

MAMERS, an old town of Maine, in France, on the river Dive. Here was formerly, they say, a temple of Mars, but demolished by St. Longis. It was fortified by the Normans, with entrenchments still called the ditches of Robert the devil. Here is the seat of a royal court of justice and eyre, with a salt-granary. It lies eight leagues from Le Mans to the N.

MAMNA, an inland town of Segelmossa, a province of Africa. It has in it a good number of Jews, with other merchants, being reckoned populous and rich. The excessive heat here is very troublesome, not only breeding scorpions and other venomous creatures, but greatly affecting their eyes.

MAM-TOR, i. e. the *Mother Mountain*, one of the wonders in the peak of Derbyshire. On the S. side of it is a precipice, from which the crumbling soil, mixed with small stones, is continually falling down, and thereby forms at the bottom a heap, which gradually swells to a hill on the N. side of the road from Buxton to Castleton.

MAN, an island lying between Great Britain and Ireland. Cæsar calls it *Mona*, Ptolemy *Monada*, and Pliny *Monabia*. It lies about 12 miles S. of Galloway, in Scotland; 261 N. of Anglesey, in Wales; 40 W. of the coast of Cumberland; and 44 E. of that of Down, in Ireland. So that England, Scotland, and Ireland, may in a clear day be easily seen from it. Man lies between lat. 53 deg. 53 min. and 54 deg. 25 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 30 min. W. being near thirty miles long, and between eight and nine broad.

It has been successively inhabited by the Britons, Scotch, Norwegians; but at last fell into the hands of the English, about the close of the reign of King Edward I. or beginning of his son Edward II. and has ever since continued under their jurisdiction. The grant of it, together with the patronage of the bishopric, was made by King Henry IV. to Sir John Stanley and his heirs; in which family it has continued till by marriage it came from the Earl of Derby to the Duke of Athol in Scotland, who is styled King of Man; but the King of England has the sovereignty, who is King of Man: and thus the distinction is commonly made.

This island is entirely surrounded with rocks, and consequently has a very dangerous coast, and not practicable without a pilot. The soil of its northern part is sandy and heathy; but that in the southern yields good pasture, with arable land, producing all sorts of grain, more than is sufficient for the consumption of the natives; and the air here is reckoned healthful, as some of them live to a great age. They are a medley principally of all the circumjacent parts of the British dominions.

A ridge of mountains runs almost through the whole length of the island, supplying the inhabitants quite round with very good water, and excellent pasturage only fuel in the island. The highest of these mountains is Snafield.

The number of its inhabitants, besides strangers, is reckoned at 20,000. They are an orderly hospitable people. Their language is the Picthish, or a dialect of the Gaelic, spoken in the western isles of Scotland; and the names of places here indicate a Highland original, also with a mixture of other tongues.

Its staple commodities are chiefly wool, hides, and tallow; and they are extremely well situated for foreign trade, but more so for running of goods, especially brandies and wines; for which reason they have been brought under the same laws as England, with regard to customs.

Here is the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Archbishop of York, and styled Bishop of Sodor and Man; the former being a bishopric in the western isles of Jona, or St. Columbus, commonly called Columbkyle, which was united to Man in 1098.

The Bishop is chosen by the Duke of Athol, and confirmed by the King. He has no voice, though a seat in the house of Lords; but he performs every other part of the Episcopal functions, by ordaining priests and deacons, confirmations, &c. Dr. Hilderley is the present Bishop, having lately succeeded Dr. Wilson, who was upwards of forty years prelate here; and whose devotional pieces will render his name famous to posterity, as a worthy and pious man. Some of these he translated into the Mank language, for so the native tongue is called; particularly a catechism, in order to render them the more generally useful to his diocese.

The principal palace on the island is Rulhin, defended by a strong castle. The Bishop's residence is at the village of Ball-auri. The most populous place is Douglas, near which is the best harbour in the island.

On the little Isle of Peel, near the W. side of Man, is a town of the same name, with a fortified castle.

The horses in the mountains of this island are of a remarkable small size, being no bigger than asses, these feet some inches high, but are very mettlesome and hardy; and of much the same kind are those called shelties, in the Orkney islands of Scotland, but found no where else in Great Britain.

On this island are seventeen parish-churches, and four chapels in its four market and principal towns.

Here are great numbers of Runic inscriptions, most of them on funeral monuments. They are generally of long flat rag-stone, with crosses and other devices; most of them being very entire, and in the Norwegian language.

In the Isle of Man is a small breed of swine, called parrs, which run wild in the mountains; these, and the wild-sheep, are counted excellent meat.

Here is one aviary of eagles, and at least two of mottled hawks.

The religion and worship here is exactly the same as the church of England. Their discipline is near the model of the purest primitive times.

The habit and manner of living here imitate those of the main island of Great Britain, only the poorer sort wear a sort of sandal, made of untanned leather, being cross-laced from the toe to the instep, and gathered about the middle.

They improve their land either with lime, sea-wreck, or ware, or by folding their sheep and cattle in close pastures, which are shifted from place to place; and thus manured, they yield plentiful crops. Oat-cakes are the common bread of the country.

The grand staple of Man was formerly herrings, of which near 20,000 barrels have been exported in one year to France, and other parts. The fishing-season is between July and All-hallow-tide.

The clergy meet here in convocation at least once a year, on Thursday in Whitsun-week, and they are dignified with the title of Sir before their Christian names. On Midsummer-day meet also the Governor, &c. in a court called the Tinwald, i. e. a fenced-court, on a hill near the middle of the island, and in the open air. It consists of the Governor, Bishop, Archdeacon, two Vicars General, the Comptroller, the Water-Bailiff, and Attorney-General.

This island, notwithstanding the strictness of its laws, for offences committed on it, is further said to be a refuge for crimes that have been committed, as well as debts incurred out of it. And as to smuggling, or its being a sanctuary for unentered goods, that has been observed already.

Before the south promontory of Man lies a little island called the Calf of Man, where puffins abound at one time of the year; also ducks and drakes, called barnacles by the English, and clakes and foland-geese by the Scotch; though those of Scotland are of a different kind. It is about three miles in circuit, and separated from Man by a channel about two furlongs broad. The puffins breed in the holes of rabbits, which for that time leave them to these strangers. The old ones leave their young all day, and fly to the main sea, and returning late at night, disgorge their prey into the stomachs of their young, which is found to be nothing but digested oil and forrel leaves, by which means they are rendered almost an entire lump of fat. In August they are hunted, and no less than 5000 of these young ones are taken annually, which are pickled with white spice, &c. and sent abroad as presents; but mostly used at home. About the rocks of this island breed an incredible number of all sorts of sea-fowl.

In the Isle of Man are mills both for grinding of corn and fulling of cloth, which are mostly worked in summer, when there is greatest plenty of water, many of the rivulets not having a sufficient quantity for driving a mill for the most part of the year: and this has put the inhabitants upon inventing a cheap sort, so that it is no great loss though it should stand still six months in the year.

The goods smuggled here, for which, notwithstanding what has been said, ways and means are found, are wine and brandy from France, rum from the West Indies, with calicoes and other East India goods from Holland; which are frequently put ashore here into warehouses, and afterwards run in small boats into Ireland, Scotland, and the West of England.

Several gentlemen who owe considerable sums in London, Paris, and Amsterdam, are said to live here at a small expence, unmolested, provided they do not disturb the government of the island: and though the natives are a quiet people, and do not trouble their heads with politics, the French refugees here have a correspondence on the continent, by which means they know whatever passes in London, Paris, or Rome.

MANAAR, or **MANARA**, one of the isles in the Indian ocean. It lies between that of Ceylon and the continent. It is fruitful, and seven miles in circuit. It has seven churches, to each of which belong some considerable villages. It is defended by a castle well-stored, upon the bank of a canal capable of receiving small vessels, which pay custom here to the Dutch. Baldaus,

who planted the Protestant religion in Ceylon, says, that one may wade to it from this island; whence it is not more than a cannon-shot over. The Dutch took it in 1658 from the Portuguese, after one of the briskest actions known in this part of the world between these two nations: it abounds in fish, flesh, and fowl. Here is an amphibious sea-calf, the females of which give suck; their flesh when boiled looks like veal, but tastes like sturgeon. The noble pearl-fishery, for which this island was once famous, is since declined. Lat. 9 deg. 12 min. N. long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

MANAPAAR, a place of Madura, a kingdom of India, in Asia; where is a Dutch factory on a high ground, about a mile from the sea. It lies ten leagues S. of Tutucorin, and eight N. E. of Cape Comorin.

MANCHA, LA, a mountainous tract which forms the S. part of New Castille, in Spain. It lies between the sources of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir, being famous as giving title to Cervantes's Knight, Don Quixote, and the feigned scene of some of his humorous adventures.

MANCHE, LA, i. e. the Sleeve, a name given by the French to the English channel.

MANCHESTER, the site of the ancient *Mancunium*, and that now called Knock-castle was the Roman Caltrum. This is the largest mere village in England, being only a manor in Lancashire, whose highest magistrate is a Constable or Headborough: yet including the suburbs, or that part on the other side of the bridge, it is said to contain 50,000 inhabitants; the increase of which appears from that of the buildings here of late years: so that the place is almost double to what it has been. It lies on the Irwell, which here receives the Erk; over the former is a large bridge, on the other side of it is a suburb called Salthorp or Salford.

In Manchester are four extraordinary foundations; namely, a college, an hospital, a free-school, and a library, all very well supported.

The college was the charity of Thomas West, a cadet of the Delawar family, who was Rector of the parish; but succeeding to his elder brother's honours and estates, through default of male issue, the Pope allowed him to marry, on his founding this college in 1421, as a penance. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Dennis, and St. George, the two patrons of France and England. It is incorporated by the name of the Warden and Fellows of Christ-church. The visitor is the Bishop of Chester; and if he happen to be Warden, then his Majesty is visitor.

The hospital was founded by Humphry Chatham, Esq; for forty poor boys, now increased to sixty. He also founded a spacious library, furnished with a good stock of valuable books, and an annual income of 1161. to buy books for ever, and afford a salary to a librarian. There is also a large school for the hospital boys to learn to read and write. The public school was the foundation of Dr. Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in 1719.

Besides these endowments, there have been several other considerable and annual revenues left for the poor of this place.

Here is a new church, dedicated to St. Anne, which was finished in 1723 by subscription; the choir is alcove fashion, and the pilasters painted for lapis lazuli colour. The old church is very large, with three rows of neat pillars. In this town are looms that work twenty-four laces at a time. For the space of three miles up the river, they have no less than sixty water-mills. The town stands principally on a rock. Here are several manufactures carried on, particularly in cotton and Manchester-stuffs, as they are called: the inhabitants are extremely industrious, the smallest children being all employed in earning their bread. They also traffic in buttons, filletings, checks, and all sorts of small ware; vast quantities of which are exported, particularly to the West Indies.

The bridge is very high, on account of the river, though generally but small, swelling suddenly as it comes from the mountains, to the height of four or five yards, and falling again as hastily. It lies 8 miles S. E. from Bolton, 44 from Lancaster, and 165 from London. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual

nual fairs on Whitfun-Monday, September 20, and November 6. It gives title of Duke to a branch of the Montague family; and is considered as one of the principal towns for manufactures in England.

MANCUNNIUM, the Roman name of Manchester last-mentioned.

MANCORA, a place in the road from Quito to Truxillo, in South America, through which runs a small rivulet of fresh-water; but in summer the little remaining in it is brackish. The banks of this rivulet are so fertile, by reason of its water, as to produce such numbers of large Algarrobs (a kind of leguminous tree, which yields beans that serve for food to all sorts of cattle) as to form a shady forest.

From Mancora the road runs for 114 leagues between barren mountains, at some distance from the coast; with very troublesome ascents and declivities, as far as the breach of Parinnas. This is the second stage, from which the road lies over a sandy plain ten leagues in length, to the town of Amotape, and at some distance from the coast.

MANDERSCHIEIT, a city of Triers, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is the capital of a county of the same name; and lies twenty-four miles N. of the city of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 43 min. E.

MANDINGO. See **MUNDINGOES**.

MANDOA, said to be a very strong walled town upon a rock. It lies in the province of Candish, and southern division of Indostan, in Asia. It is of vast circuit, and was besieged twelve years by Eckbar before he could take it; it lies seventy-five miles N. of Brampore, and eighty of Serog.

MANFREDONIA, called in Latin *Sipontum Novum*, as it arose out of the ruins of the ancient Sipontum, which the Saracens destroyed in the reign of Charlemagne. It is the capital of the Capitanate, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies at the foot of Monte Sant Angelo, with a castle and port before it, on the Adriatic sea. It has its name from the famous Manfred, the natural son of the Emperor Frederick II. who was its founder in 1256.

It was a celebrated town in the time of the Romans, as was also its bay, which was called *Sinus Sipontinus*; but both have been in a very declining condition since 1620, when the Turks took it, and carried off all its bells, cannon, &c. and afterwards set fire to the town, which is small, and but thinly inhabited; its harbour is choked up, and can admit only small vessels. It is the see of an Archbishop, and lies ten miles E. of Venice. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

MANGALIA, a town of Bulgaria, and in the country of the Tartars of Drobugia, in European Turkey. It lies sixty-three miles from the most southerly mouth of the Danube, and has one of the best harbours on the Euxine sea.

MANGALOR, or **MANQUELOR**, a small and ill-built town of the Hither India, in Asia. It is said to be the greatest mart for trade in this country. It has a harbour on the Malabar coast, but a foul road. Three rivers come into it from the N. S. and E. all proceeding from the rains in the mountains of Gatti, and unite about a mile above this place.

The Portuguese have a factory here for rice, &c. with two small forts, one upon each side of the river's mouth. The Dutch have also a factory here: it lies 154 miles N. of Calicut. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min. N. long. 74 deg. 15 min. E.

MANGASCA, a place in Asiatic Siberia, where they dig out of the ground a sort of bone or fossil ivory. But whether it be the teeth of the Behemoth, mentioned in Job, as some authors affirm, seems to be a matter very hard to determine.

MANGROL, a maritime town of Guzurate, in the southern division of Indostan, in Asia. Here was once an English factory. It lies just under the tropic of Cancer. Hence coarse calicoes white and dyed, wheat, pulse, and butter, are exported; and it has a market for pepper, sugar, and the betel-nut. The inhabitants are Benians. The wild deer, antilopes, and peacocks, are so

familiar, that they come into the very houses. It lies not far from Jigat.

ANGUZEER, a sea-port of Canary in the East Indies, in Asia. It lies three miles from Decully, a large fort built on an island close to the shore. About three leagues more to the S. is a small river, which divides this country from Malabar.

ANHEIM, a city of the palatinate in Germany. It stands on the E. side of the Rhine, about a quarter of a league from its confluence with the Neckar. The French took it in 1688, at which time they dismantled and burnt most of it; and in 1692 they surprised and plundered the town, and committed unheard-of cruelties. It has since been made one of the prettiest towns in the empire, and its fortifications completed upon the Elector removing hither from Heidelberg. But its situation in a marshy ground between the two rivers, has always been reckoned unhealthy. It has three fine gates, of which that of the Neckar is the most magnificent, having basso-relievos very beautifully executed. This gate opens into a long spacious street, running parallel with all the rest; at the end of which is the Elector's palace, a very large substantial building, but the architecture is faulty. The apartments are beautiful with noble floors and ceilings; and from them is a fine prospect of all the country round, as far as the mountains of Alsace.

This fruitful country is watered by the Rhine, which passes behind the palace of Manheim, and wades its fortifications. People of both sexes here are very sociable, and civil to strangers. The three religions have churches here, and the Jews have a large synagogue; who are very numerous at this place, and drive a considerable trade with their brethren of Mentz, Franckfort, and Amsterdam.

In the castle of Eckelberg here, Balthasar Coffa, known by the name of Pope John XXIII. was kept prisoner, at the instance of the Emperor Sigismund and the council of Constance.

The passage from thence to Heidelberg is nearly all the way by the side of the Neckar, from which city it lies eighteen miles N. W. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 32 min. E.

MANICOLA, a large country in the land of the Holy Ghost, and southern countries of America: but the accounts of it hitherto published seem not to be very authentic, at least it has not been visited by any European voyager.

MANILLA, the same with **LUCONIA**, which see. This is the largest, richest, and most northern of all the Philippine islands in Asia.

MANILLA, the capital of the island of the same name just-mentioned. It is the seat of the Spanish Viceroy. It lies on a point of land formed by a river, which issues from the lake of Bahia, and falls into the sea a little lower at the town of Cavite; where is a capacious harbour, but of difficult entrance, by reason of rocks and shoals.

This city is about two miles in circuit, surrounded with a good wall and ditch; being fortified with bastions and out-works, besides the fort on the point of land between the sea and the river, and commanding the entrance into it.

The principal structures are, a large cathedral, several churches and religious houses, chapels, hospitals, and a Jesuits college. In the church of Misericordia, dedicated to St. Elizabeth, the orphan daughters of Spaniards and Melizoes, or of half Spaniard and half Indian breed, are admitted, and have between 3 and 400 pieces of eight as a portion; and if they chuse to be nuns, a suitable annual allowance. The inside of their churches and chapels are exceeding rich: that of St. Augustine's has fifteen altars, finely gilt, some of them with antependiums of beaten silver; but the structures are mostly of wood, on account of the earthquakes frequent here. Near the Jesuits college is that of St. Joseph, where Latin, philosophy, and divinity are taught; all degrees being given here.

The streets are wide and handsome, with galleries, which run all along the front of the houses, with a noble market-place in the middle of the city; but the regularity

of this place has been spoiled by earthquakes, which have overturned several fine houses and palaces. For this reason all above the first-floor is of slight wood. In 1627 Mount Carvallos was levelled, and in 1645 a third part of the city was overturned, and 3000 souls perished; and another no less dreadful happened the ensuing year.

The inhabitants are a medley of Indians, Chinese, Spaniards, &c. to the number of 6000. Within the walls are computed to be about 3000, and the like number in the Chinese suburb; among whom are all sorts of workmen, whilst the Spaniards and Indians seldom apply themselves to any business.

The post of Viceroy is one of the most profitable belonging to the Spanish monarchy: he lives in great state. He keeps a garrison of 800 soldiers in the city, besides 3 or 4000 more in other parts. But when recalled, he undergoes a severe trial, sixty days being allowed for complaints to be exhibited against him; and the judges are commonly so severe in their verdict, that if he is not able to spend 100,000 pieces of eight in bribes, he seldom escapes imprisonment or other punishment.

The Archbishop has 6000 pieces of eight annually from the crown: a titular Bishop resides here, who assists upon a vacancy.

This island is allowed to send two ships every year to New Spain; which are built very large, and laden with the spices and rich goods of India, for Acapulco, whence they bring back the valuable commodities of America and Europe.

Above 40,000 Chinese were here on the first arrival of the Spaniards, who banished them all but 3000, on account of their usefulness to the government. They are allowed neither light nor fire in their houses after dark.

The Spaniards, who are about 4000 in number, besides soldiers and priests, live within the fortifications: and most of their wives are Indians. There are not less than sixteen suburbs here, and about 10 or 15,000 slaves, consisting of Negroes, Malaysans, and other Asiatics. Some of the Indians are now so civilized, as not only to be counted good Christians, but rich merchants. The Spaniards, or at least the Portuguese for them, build very good ships, with which they trade to China, Siam, Sumatra, &c. besides the junks built for the Chinese traders; who employ great numbers of vessels of all sorts.

Here they admit of trade with India and China, but with no European nation. From Cadiz in Old Spain to La Vera Cruz is about 4000 miles, and from Acapulco to Manilla is 8000, the stated route of the trade hither. Manilla lies in lat. 14 deg. 50 min. N. long. 120 deg. 15 min. E.

MANINGTREE, or **MAINTREE**, a market-town of Essex, with a timber-bridge over the Stour or Maning-tree-water, at the mouth of which the place stands. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and its annual fair on July 15, for toys. It is in the same hundred with Harwich, and has a chapel of ease at Mitley: it lies twenty-six miles from Chelmsford, and fifty-nine from London.

MANOE, an island in the German sea, on the coast of Sleswick, in Denmark: a great part of it has been swallowed up by the sea. It is said to have been known to the ancients under the name of Mana or Manda. It lies N. of Rom.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of Upper Provence, in France, about a league from the river Durance. It lies in a very fertile and pleasant valley. In it are several fine fountains, two parochial churches, five convents of men and women, with a castle fortified in the antique stile. Here is a commendery of the order of Malta, to whom the place is said to belong, the prior of which calls himself a grand cross of St. John of Jerusalem; and the ruins of their convent are still to be seen here. It lies twenty-seven miles N. E. of Aix. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

MANRESA, **MINORISA**, anciently **RUBRICATA**, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, near the confluence of the Cardonero and Lobregat. It lies in a spacious and

fertile plain, being walled and fortified with an old castle; and contains 1000 families in one parish, five monasteries, and a nunnery: it lies thirty miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 1 deg. 41 min. E.

MANS, LE, in Latin *Vindinum*, or *Civitas Cenomanorum*, the capital of Maine, in France. It stands on a hill, at the confluence of the rivers Sarthe and Huisne. It is reckoned one of the oldest cities in Gaul, and was very flourishing in the time of Charlemagne. But it suffered so greatly in the wars of the English and Normans, and by conflagrations, that it has lost much of its former splendor. William the Conqueror built a castle here, but it was demolished in 1617.

It is the see of a Bishop, who files himself the first suffragan to Tours, and pretends to a right of performing the function of the Metropolitan in his absence. His diocese contains 696 parishes, 10 chapters, and 21 abbeys; and his annual income amounts to 17,000 livres. In the city and suburbs are 16 or 17 parishes, and between 14 and 15,000 inhabitants, in 3200 houses. Here is a college of the fathers of the oratory, a cathedral, two collegiate churches, four abbeys; also several convents of monks and nuns, reckoned about eight. Mans gave birth to the celebrated divine and mathematician, Father Merfenne. It is the seat of a prebendial court, and lies fifty miles N. E. of Angers. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 min. E.

MANSFELDT, one of the four Hircynian counties, (Stolberg, Hohenstein, and Regenstein being the other three) in the landgratate of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded by Stolberg and the upper county of Schwartzburg on the W. the principality of Anhalt on the N. the duchy of Saxe-Merzburg and Saxe-hall on the S. and by part of Anhalt and Saxe-hall, with the river Sala, on the E. It is about thirty miles from E. to W. and eighteen from N. to S. It abounds with several minerals, particularly the Scheiffenstein, peculiar to this and the neighbouring provinces: this is a blackish glittering sort of slate, which, when bruised and melted, yields much copper and silver.

The Imperial Counts of Mansfeldt shine in the annals of Germany and the Netherlands, there having been several great men of this family. This country was originally given them, it is said, by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, for services performed in the holy land. The two principal branches were those of Bornslet and Eisleben; the former Roman Catholic; but latter which became extinct in 1710, was a Protestant.

MANSFELDT, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name, lies forty-six miles N. W. of Leipfick. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. 53 min. E.

MANSFIELD, or **MAUNSFIELD-WOODHOUSE**, a large, well-built and populous market-town in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. Hither formerly our Kings used to retire, in order to hunt in the forest: and it appears that one Henry Fauconberg held the manor of Cuckney by fergeanty, to shue the King's horse when he came to Mansfield. It is also well known by the old ballad of Sir John Cockle, the Miller of Mansfield; which has been turned into a farce, and frequently acted on our stage with applause.

This town drives a considerable trade in malt, and its weekly market on Thursday is well-stocked with corn, cattle, &c. And one may board and lodge handsomely in this town, so plentiful and cheap are provisions, for a mere trifle, by the week or year, particularly lodging. Here is a charity-school for thirty-six boys. In September 14, 1304, this town, with part of the church, and its timber-steeples, was burnt.

Some peculiar customs of the manor here are, That tenants be all free of blood, and may lawfully marry themselves at their own pleasure, as well men as women: that heirs are of full age as soon as born: that lands be divisible between sons; and failing of these, among daughters, &c. Here Sir Robert Plumpton held an estate (lately Sir John Digby's) called Wolf-huntland, by the service of winding a horn, and driving or frightening away the wolves in the forest.

Mansfield gives title of Baron and Viscount to the Right Hon. William Murray, Lord Chief Justice of England, a son of Viscount Stormont's, in Scotland. It lies 10 miles from Nottingham, and 136 from London.

MANSFIELD, an island so called, in the mouth of Hudson's-bay, North America.

MANSOURA, a large and well-built city of Lower Egypt, in Africa, on the eastern bank of the branch of the Nile, called Pathmetic. The houses are not built close to the river, but have a fine strand for walking between them and it.

Here are several stately mosques, and other public structures. It is thought to be Ptolemy's Tanis and Moses's Zoar. It hath been since the scene of some bloody defeats given the Crusadores, particularly that in which St. Lewis was taken prisoner. Its modern name, according to Pocock, is Dequa Halic.

MANTA, a bay of Guayaquil, in Peru, South America; so called from the great number of fish of the same name taken in it, and about which the inhabitants are employed in salting and carrying into the inland provinces. The Indians throw into the water a log of wood five or six yards long, and near a foot in diameter; a net lies across one end of it, while an Indian stands erect on the other, and by means of an oar puts out to sea, to the distance of above half a league, where he shoots his net: another Indian, who follows on a like log, takes hold of the rope fastened to one end of the net; and when the whole is extended, they both make towards land. But what is astonishing is the agility of the Indians in maintaining an equilibrium on almost round logs, where, by the continual agitations of the sea, they must be always shifting position; and what still heightens the difficulty, they must mind both oar and net in drawing towards the land. They are excellent swimmers, so that if they happen (which is very seldom the case) to slip off, they are soon on the log again, at least they are in no danger of being shipwrecked.

MANTAILLE, a town of Lower Dauphiny, in France, famous for one Bofon, who here suffered himself to be proclaimed King of Burgundy, in the year 979.

MANTE, its Latin name is *Medunta*, the capital of Mantois, a district of the Isle of France. It lies on the river Seine, over which is a fine stone-bridge, said to be of thirty-nine arches.

This is a pretty place, where are several fine churches and convents, both for men and women. Here is also the seat of an election, a bailiwick, a presidial-court, and a salt-granary. Here are likewise fine fountains erected by order of King Henry IV. who, after raising the siege of Rouen, continued here for some time, during which he assisted at the conferences that were held between the Protestants and Cardinal Perron.

Just before the town, in the river, is the charming isle of Champion. It lies about thirty miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. E.

MANTUA, in Latin *Ducatus Mantuanus*, a duchy of Upper Italy. It is bounded on the E. by that of Ferrara and the Padouan, on the N. by the Bresciano and Veronese, on the W. by the Milanese and the Cremonese, and on the S. by Modena and Mirandola. The house of Gonzaga have possessed it with the greatest part of Montferrat ever since 1327 or 1328, at which time Lewis Gonzaga, a brave nobleman, with the assistance of his people, killed Passarino Bonacorsi the tyrant of Mantua, and expelling all his adherents, took the government upon himself.

In 1431 the Emperor Sigismund raised it into a marquise; after which Charles V. erected it in 1530 into a duchy. Upon the demise of Charles II. King of Spain, in the year 1700, and after various struggles with Charles of Austria, afterwards Emperor, Philip Duke of Anjou succeeding to that vacant throne, the Duke of Mantua was prevailed on, in consideration of 60,000 pistoles, and a monthly subsidy of thirty-six dollars for the maintenance of a French garrison of 4000 men, besides other advantageous stipulations, to deliver up his capital into the hands of the French: but this treaty proved that Duke's ruin; for he was put under the ban of the empire; and in 1703 the Emperor

gave that part of Montferrat which the Duke of Mantua held, as a fief to the Duke of Savoy, and in 1707 the Imperialists made themselves masters of the whole duchy of Mantua, and Duke Charles IV. dying in 1708, the house of Austria still keep possession of it under the General Governor of Milan.

Its greatest extent is from E. to W. and reckoned near sixty miles; but its breadth from N. to S. is irregular, being from ten to thirty.

This is a very rich and delightful country, lying on each side of the Po, which flows through the middle, and fertilizes it by the canals that are cut from it, as well as by several rivers that fall into it; so that it produces plenty of corn of all sorts, excellent fruits, garden-vegetables, silk, a great deal of flax, with pretty good wines, though not so much admired as some others in Italy. It also yields excellent pasturage for great numbers of cattle which are bred here. Its herds are of a good kind.

Mantua is subdivided into the following duchies: 1. Mantua Proper. 2. Guastalla. 3. Sabionetta. 4. The principalities of Castiglione. 5. Salferino. 6. Bozzolo. And, 7. The county of Novellara.

MANTUA, the capital of the proper duchy of the same name above-mentioned, and of the whole Mantuan territories. It stands on a spot of firm land, within a marsh, partly of running, and partly of stagnated water from the river Mincio, which marsh is twenty-four miles in circuit, and two in breadth. This situation indeed makes it a very strong place, with the addition of the other fortifications which it hath about it; but then the air is so unhealthy, that few people stay in it during the summer-heats, but such as cannot conveniently leave it. The two principal bridges leading to the city are defended, the first by two citadels, and the other by bulwarks at each end. The river divides the town into two parts; but these are joined by six bridges. Here is a good citadel, which is a regular tetragon, and reckoned strong, but fortified more by nature than art. The city is five miles in circuit, its streets are mostly spacious, straight, and long; having well-built stone-houses, fine palaces, and beautiful churches. Here are reckoned in general four collegiate and twenty-one parochial churches, fourteen other churches and hospitals, eleven oratories, and forty convents, besides those in the suburbs; of which latter denomination Mantua has three on the further side of the lake. Formerly the number of its inhabitants, not including the garrison, was computed at 50,000, but at present it does not exceed 16,000. In a particular quarter of the city are between 4 and 5000 Jews. The walls are fortified in some places with bastions, and in others they are plain. It is the see of a Bishop immediately subject to the Pope.

The cathedral, which is the work of the famous architect Julio Romano, is a stately edifice, and enriched with a vast number of statues, paintings of the most celebrated masters, and other costly ornaments. The church of St. Andrew gave origin to an order of knighthood styled the Knights of the Redemption; and here is preserved great part of the pretended blood of Christ, and shewn annually. At the entrance into this church is a bell six feet in diameter, round which are eight overtures, in the form of windows. The ancient ducal palace is not regular, yet a spacious and commodious edifice, which was very curiously furnished; but this, with its famous gallery and cabinet of curiosities, &c. were entirely plundered by the Imperialists under Colalto, when they took the city by storm in 1630. The Duke had seven or eight pleasure-houses in and about the city, all which were magnificent; but their splendor has long since been lost.

The theatre, town-house, Jewish synagogue, and shambles, especially the palace of justice, are worth taking notice of, also the mill of the twelve Apostles, with several manufacture-houses; but the excellent silks called Mantuas, and other fabrics made here, together with the trade of this city, which formerly flourished, are now in a declining condition.

Here the famous poet Tasso was born, and is buried in the church of St. Giles, under a handsome monument;

as was also the immortal Virgil at the village of Andes, now Pietola, about two miles off, near which is the Virgiliana, or ducal out-work, where the last-mentioned poet is said to have studied in a grotto.

In this city was a statue erected in honour of that Prince of poets; but Charles de Malatesta took it away, for which he has been severely lampooned by Guarini of Verona.

Mantua lies forty miles N. E. of Parma, seventy-five W. of Milan, and eighty-four S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 31 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

MANTUA, *Carpetana*, a Roman colony, not far from the site of the present Madrid, in Spain, and about two or three miles from the ancient Mantua, now Villa Mantua.

MAON, or **MAHON**, a port and town in the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, upon a fine bay at the extremity of the island, with a very commodious harbour. See **MINORCA**.

MAQUELLA, or **MAHALLA**, the capital of the province of Delta, called Garbia, in Lower Egypt, in Africa. It is a handsome and well-peopled town, but not fortified. It is the best-built and largest in all Egypt next to Grand Cairo. Several linen and cotton manufactures are carried on here, besides the making of large quantities of sal ammoniac, and hatching of vast numbers of eggs in ovens. The bazars and other public edifices are fine and commodious, and the canal which runs through it supplies every house with water. Over it is a handsome bridge built of brick, which leads to a very fertile territory.

In this province was the Zohan, where Moses wrought so many wonders before Pharaoh and his magicians, and is divided from the other part of the Delta by the Pathmetic branch of the Nile.

MAR, the S. part of Aberdeenshire, in the North of Scotland. It includes Strathdee, Strathdon, the braes of Mar and Cromar, &c. and formerly the whole county was called the shire of Mar, this being the most considerable parcel thereof. It gave title of Earl to a branch of the Erskine family, the last of whom unfortunately headed the rebellion of 1715, having a little before been Secretary of State for Scotland; but dismissed upon the accession of the late King to the crown of Great Britain.

MARACAIBO, or **MARACAYA**, a small but rich town of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, in South America. It lies on the W. banks of a lake of the same name, about six leagues from its mouth. It is extremely well-built, and has a great number of stately houses very regular, with balconies, from which there is a prospect of the lake that looks like a sea. Here are about 4000 inhabitants, and 800 able to bear arms, with a large parochial church, an hospital, and four convents. Vessels from twenty-five to fifty tons are continually coming thither, bringing the manufactures and merchandises from the other places near the lake, which the Spanish vessels come hither to buy. The Spaniards build several ships here, this place being very convenient for that purpose. It lies about 73 miles from Coro to the S. W. and 338 E. of Rio de la Hacha. Lat. 10 deg. 51 min. N. long. 70 deg. 15 min. W.

MARACAIBO, a lake of South America, on which stands the town of the same name last-mentioned. It is near 208 miles long, and half that in breadth. After running from S. to N. it empties itself into the North sea, the entrance into which is well defended by strong forts; but Sir Henry Morgan passed by them, plundered several Spanish towns on the coast, and defeated a squadron which had been sent to intercept him.

MARALINN, or **MAGHARALINN**, i. e. in Irish, says Moll, *The Field of Water*; but it is rather the field for lint or linen-bleaching. This is a small but very well-watered village in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, where is a church with a steeple.

In this place the Bishop of Dromore has a seat or Episcopal-house, and small demesne. At one end of the town is a long bridge over the river Lagan.

Part of the land of this town, and the grounds leading to the county of Antrim, abounds with a stinty

white lime-stone, and mixture of chalk; so that the springs which burst from the rising-grounds are extremely soft and well-tasted, being particularly noted for whitening of linen. Marl-pits begin to be opened in this neighbourhood, and most of the other parts in this county. Here are linen-weavers and bleaching-fields or yards, scarcely a farmer but carries on some branch of the linen-business. It lies four miles from Dromore, and sixty from Dublin.

MARANA, or **MAROGNA**, a city of Romania, in European Turkey. It lies on the Archipelago, forty-seven miles N. W. of the Dardanelles or Hellespont. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 26 deg. 35 min. E.

MARANHAO, or **MARAGNANO**, a captainrie of Brazil, in South America. It is contiguous to that of Para on the W. Sierra on the E. the ocean on the N. and the Tapuyos, a barbarous nation of Indians, on the S. These are very numerous, extending a great way from E. to W. to the S. of this and other captainries; so that the depth of their territory from S. to N. is but inconsiderable, not daring to penetrate too far into those of the hostile nations; but the extent of this captainrie from E. to W. is reckoned about eighty leagues.

The coasts of Maranhao Proper, according to our more modern maps, begin at the cape of Cuma, W. of the island of San Lodovigo de Maranhao, and extend eastwards to the river or barrier of Vermelhas, namely, about five leagues. Along these coasts are several islands, the most considerable of which is San Lodovigo.

Besides the three famed rivers of Maracu, Topocoru, and Mony, which unite their streams in the bay of that island, there are four more which run the same northern course through this province, namely, Paragues, Paramiri, Camuffimiri, and the Barceiras Vermelhas, which divides this captainrie from Siara.

The island of Maranhao lies on the mouth of the three rivers above-mentioned, on the N. side of the province of its name, and is of an oblong figure, about forty-five leagues in circuit, very fertile, and well-inhabited.

The French, who seized on it in 1612, built a town there, which they called St. Louis de Maragnon; but the Portuguese have since got it out of their hands.

This is a small, but very strong city, and hath a stout castle built on a rock towards the sea, which commands a good convenient harbour beneath. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of St. Salvador de la Baya. The island is very difficult of access, on account of the rapid current of the three rivers which form it; and mariners are obliged to wait for some proper winds and seasons to come up to it.

Besides the above-mentioned town, they have two others less considerable, namely, St. Andrew on the most northern, and St. Jago on the most southern point. Its natives have about twenty-seven villages or hamlets, called Oc or Tave, each consisting only of four large huts, so placed as to form a square in the middle; but they are from 300 to 500 paces in length, and about 25 or 30 feet in depth; and all built of large pieces of timber, covered with leaves from top to bottom: so that each of these huts may contain 2 or 300 inhabitants.

The island is pleasantly variegated with low hills and dales, watered with small springs and rivers: on some of the latter the natives row up and down in their canoes. It is but two degrees S. of the equator, their days and nights, with the seasons, &c. being almost the same throughout the year. The air is serene, seldom troubled with storms, or with excessive drought or wet, except at the time of the periodical rains, which last from February to June.

The inhabitants go naked, but paint their faces and bodies of divers colours, and their thighs of a fine black. They are strong and healthy; the bow and arrow are their only weapons, but they are very fierce and cruel.

The continent opposite to the island is distant about three or four leagues from it; and inhabited by the Tapouyapare

Tapouaytapare and Toupinamboes, wild and fierce nations, and divided into fifteen or twenty villages.

Contiguous to these are the territories of Cuma and Gyeta, inhabited by much the same people, in a soil said to be richer than that of the island where the Portuguese are mostly settled. These two nations are at continual war with the Tupouyers, and have destroyed most of their plantations, and are consequently more in favour and friendship with the Portuguese, who assisted them in it.

The three rivers above-mentioned spring almost under the southern tropic; which, if true, they must run a course northward of above twenty degrees, or 12,000 miles, exclusive of their windings, before they come to the sea, where they form a mouth of four leagues in breadth, under lat. 2 deg. S.

MARANO, a town of Friuli, in the Venetian territories and Upper Italy. It has a castle which gives name to the Laguna di Marano, and is situated at the bottom of the Adriatic sea, thirty-six miles N. E. of the city of Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 27 min. E.

MARANON, or MARAGNON, the same with the river of AMAZONS, which see. It is in Peru, in South America, and for extent, breadth, depth, rapidity, cataracts, &c. together with the vast number of large streams that unite with it, may be justly reckoned the Prince of all rivers, and the most considerable in the world.

MARANS, a large town of Aunis, in France. It lies in the diocese of Rochelle, on the confines of Poitou, near the river Sevre. It lies in a salt morass.

This is a very rich place, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn. Once a week they have a market, and furnish the whole province with wheat and meat. It is about a league from the sea, and much about fourteen miles N. E. of the town of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 49 min. W.

MARASCH, or MUNIT, a beglebergate including Aladulia, one of the divisions of Asia Minor.

MARASCH, or MARS, anciently MESENA and METITA, the capital of Cappadocia, a province of Aladulia, one of the great divisions of Asia Minor, also the capital of the whole beglebergate. It stands on the banks of a small river which falls into the Euphrates, in the S. E. boundaries of the beglebergate. It is a large, well-built city, carries on a good traffic, is the residence of the Begleberg or Governor, who has four fangiacs under him. It stands about twenty miles W. of Malathia, and 180 almost S. of Trebezond. Lat. 38 deg. 7 min. N. long. 38 deg. 35 min. E.

MARATHON, still called MARATHONA, or MARASON, a town of Achaia, now Livadia, in European Turkey. It stands at the entrance of the straits of Negropont, in the Archipelago. It is now but an indifferent village, though formerly a considerable town, and celebrated for the great victory which the Athenian subject Miltiades gained over the Persians, in which the accounts of former times tell us, that 11,000 of the former beat 600,000 of the latter, and killed no less than a sixth part of them.

MARAVA, a large kingdom of India, in Asia, and tributary to that of Madura; yet its sovereign has several Princes under him, whom he dispossesses at pleasure, and troops enough to make head against the King of Madura, should he challenge the tribute by force of arms.

One quarter of this country is emphatically called the Robbers-country, where 5 or 600 of them come out of their forests in a night, and plunder where they can, without paying any tribute to their Prince, whose utmost endeavours to check them have proved hitherto ineffectual.

MARBELLA, a small walled city of Granada, on the sea-coasts of Spain. It contains 480 families, one parish, and two monasteries. It stands eighteen miles E. of Ronda, and thirty S. W. of Malaga.

MARBLEHEAD, a town of Essex-county, the most northern district of the Massachusetts, in New England, in North America. It has a small harbour and rocky

shore. Here the Society for propagating the gospel have a missionary.

MARCH, the same with MERSE, which see. It formerly gave title of Earl to the Dunbars, now to a branch of the Douglasses, Dukes of Queensberry.

MARCHBURG. See MARCHPURG.

MARCHE, or MARCHE-EN-FAMENE, from a district of the latter name; it is a small city of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies on the little river Marfette, and confines of Namur and bishopric of Liege. It is the seat of a provostship, with nineteen villages under its jurisdiction. The parochial church of St. Remcalus is a very fine building. Here is a convent of Carmelite monks, another of nuns of the same order, and a college of Jesuits, where they teach polite literature.

They keep here two annual free fairs, on Wednesday after Easter, and September 11.

In this city Don John of Austria called together the heads of the malecontents, in order to suppress the disturbances of the Low Countries, when an agreement was drawn up on February 12, 1577, which was styled the Perpetual edict. But William Prince of Orange, and many others, protested against it.

Marche lies seven miles from Rochefort to the N. E. and twenty-three from Liege to the S. W.

MARCHE, LA, a province of France, so called as lying on the confines or marches of Poitou and Berry. It is bounded on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Limosin, on the W. by Poitou, and on the N. by Berry. It is subdivided into Upper and Lower Marche. The extent of it from E. to W. is about twenty-two leagues, and from N. to S. eight or ten. It is watered by the rivers Vienne, Cher, Creuse, and Gartempe. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle and tapestries manufactured at Aubusson, Felletin, and other places. Here is a Governor General and Lieutenant.

The climate here is pretty temperate, and the country produces wine; and it is pretty fruitful in corn, especially in the Upper Marche.

The manners of the inhabitants are different from those of Limosin; the former are humane, and the latter kill one another, and often without knowing why.

MARCHE, LA, a small town in the duchy of Bar. It stands in a territory of the same name, and is now subject to France. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Langres. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 51 min. E.

MARCHENA, a city of Andalusia, in Spain. It is delightfully situated in a fertile territory, is strongly walled, and fortified with a stout old castle. The inhabitants are said to be about 3000 families in one parish, with four monasteries, two nunneries, and an hospital. It lies twenty-seven miles S. E. of Seville.

MARCHENOIR, or MARCHESNOIR, as if from the Latin *Mariscus Niger*, or *Marais Noir*, i. e. Black-Marsh, a small city of Dunois, a little province of Orleans, in France, under the jurisdiction of Chateaudun, and not far from the Loire. Here is a commendery of the order of St. Lazarus; and in the neighbourhood is the church of St. Leonard, as also the forest of Marchenoir, containing 4230 acres of woodland, all lofty trees.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on the river Sambre, about five miles W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

Busching has a town of the same name in the district of Orchies, in French Flanders. It stands in a morass, upon the river Scarpe, and here is a celebrated abbey; but neither of them are in our maps, unless Merche be the former.

MARCHMONT, or MARCHIDUN, is the name sometimes given to the town of Roxburg, in the shire of the latter name and South of Scotland. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hume family, as also to the Marchmont herald.

MARCHPURG, or MARCHBURG, a town of Lower Stiria, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It stands on the river, and is a well-built place. It is noted for several

feveral Roman monuments, and had formerly Counts of its own, but became subject to the house of Austria. It lies thirty miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

MARDIN-BOWER, a large round area of about nine acres on the descent of the Chiltern hills, not far from Dunstable, in Bedfordshire. It is surrounded with a deep ditch and rampart.

MARDYKE, a village of French Flanders, lying between Gravelines on the E. and Dunkirk on the W. being four miles from the latter. It was formerly considerable only for its fort, which was built on the shore, at the distance of three miles from the village; but now in ruins.

After the peace of Utrecht a famous canal was built here in the latter end of Lewis XIV.'s reign by Le Blanc, which, with the village of Mardyke, the French began to fortify after the demolition of Dunkirk; but by remonstrances made from the British court, and by the treaty of the Hague concluded between England, Holland, and France, in 1717, the sluice was entirely ruined. Mardyke was often besieged and taken, being at last dismantled. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 2 deg. 26 min. E.

MARDYKERS, or TOPASSES, a mixed breed of Dutch, Portuguese, and other nations, incorporated with the Dutch in Batavia, and island of Java, in the East Indies.

MARENNES, in Latin *Marina*, a small city of Saintonge, in France; it lies between the river Sendre and the harbour of Brouage. The green oysters in the neighbourhood are very much esteemed. Here is but one parish; but it is the richest and most populous in the whole province, having twelve great villages in it. This is also the seat of the admiralty of Brouage, and here they make great quantities of salt, which is carried up the Charante as far as Angouleme, and thence sent by land to Auvergne, Limosin, Perigord, and La Marche: yet the duty paid at Tonny-Charante swallows up the greatest part of the profits; and the Lords who have seats on the Charante being obliged to furnish oxen and men for drawing the boats when the water is low, pay themselves in salt.

MAREWORTH-CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, on this side of Maidstone, in Kent. It is a fine piece of architecture, designed by Colin Campbell, in imitation of a house built in Italy by Palladio. It is a square extending eighty-eight feet, and has four porticoes of the Ionic order. In the middle rises above the roof a semi-circular dome, which has two shells; the one forms the stucco ceiling of the saloon, being thirty-six feet in diameter. The outward shell is carpentry covered with lead. Between these two shells is a strong brick arch, that brings twenty-four funnels to the lantern, which is finished with copper; but by this contrivance the chimneys often smoke.

MARGARETTA Island, or *Santa Margarita de las Caracas*, one of the largest of the Leeward islands, in the North sea. It lies near the coast of New Andalusia or Paria, in Terra Firma, in South America, from which it is separated by a freight sixty-eight miles over. It is about fifty leagues in length, and twenty-four in breadth. As it is always verdant, it affords a very agreeable prospect.

Formerly the native Indians were very numerous here, though there is hardly any wood or fresh-water, which they are obliged to fetch from the continent. The island is fruitful, abounding in maize, fruits, pastures.

This island is under a particular Governor. The principal town lies about the middle of it. The pearl-fishery on its coast, formerly famous, is now in a declining condition. The natives here had their freedom from the King of Spain, as they received the Spaniards without any resistance.

In the year 1620 the Dutch took this island, demolished the castle of Monpadre, which the Spaniards had built on the E. cape, and plundered the town: since which time the Spaniards have retired to the continent; and the island is inhabited only by the native Indians and some few Mulattoes, who are frequently exposed to the No. 71.

plunder of privateers, and sometimes carried off by them. Lat. 11 deg. 46 min. N. long. 64 deg. 12 min. W.

MARGATE, a small town in the Isle of Thanet and county of Kent, inhabited principally by mariners and fishermen, who are also husbandmen; for vast quantities of corn, the produce of the island, is shipped for London. It stands in a bay a little W. of the North Foreland, which is commodious for shipping.

Here King William frequently landed in his return from Holland, as do passengers daily, when the wind does not fit right for the Thames.

A salt-water bath erected here some years ago, has done great cures in nervous and paralytic disorders. It is five miles from Ramsgate, twelve from Canterbury, and fourteen from Deal.

MARGED-OVERTON, a place in the hundred of Alstow, in Rutlandshire; the latter part of its name is from its situation on a hill, and the former from the British word *Marga*, i. e. lime-stone, with which the inhabitants manure their grounds. It is the *Margidunum* of Antoninus, as appears from the great quantity of Roman coins found here, and the exact correspondence of the distances from other stations.

MARGENTHEIM, or MARIENDAHL, in Latin *Margetum*, or *Maria Donius*, a small city of Aichstadt bishopric, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It stands on the river Golack or Tauber. It is the capital of the little territory belonging to the Great Master of the Teutonic order, and his usual residence. The Swedes, under General Horn, took it in 1681; but soon after it was retaken by the French and the Duke of Saxe-Weymar; but since returned to its ancient proprietor the Great Master, who is a Prince of the Empire. It lies twenty-five miles S. W. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

MARGUI, or MERGEE, a place of Upper Siam, in the East Indies, Asia. It stands in an island near Tennasserim. The Jesuits say it is the best port in the Indies; its commodities are verzina, a sort of wine called nypa, benjamin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, from the neighbouring coast. The country produces rice, timber, tin, elephants teeth, and aquila wood.

Here a good number of English merchants were formerly settled, and drove a great trade; but were obliged to quit it in 1687, by the old East India company. This place and Tennasserim is the road where ships from Guzurate arrive in June and July, and merchants transport their goods from thence over-land to Siam; from which it lies 140 miles S. W.

MARHAM, a town on the coast of Norfolk, in which a very considerable trade in corn is carried on with Holland, in which commodity that part of the country abounds; besides the trade with Holland back again, which is thought to be more pernicious and unfair, than of advantage to the country, if returned by smuggling; which indeed the laws have very much cramped, but are far from entirely suppressing.

MARIAGER, a town of Aarhus-diocese and North Jutland, in Denmark. It lies on the S. side of a bay of the Categate; sixteen miles from Aarhus city to the N. MARIANA, anciently a famous city and colony of the Romans, founded by Marius. It lies in the division of Corfica, in Upper Italy, Di qua gli Monti. It hath now nothing left of its ancient grandeur, but some ruins on the eastern coast of magnificent structures, and a colossal. The river *Aeolus* divided into two parts; that to the S. called *Casinea*, and the N. *Mariana*.

It is still the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Genoa; and the cathedral is standing, though in a poor condition. One of its prelates, called Donatus, assisted at the Lateran council. They have resided in the capital ever since 1575. This city formerly gave name to the whole eastern coast of the island. What remains of it stands in lat. 42 deg. 44 min. N. long. 9 deg. 48 min. E.

MARIANO, or MARANO, a town of the Milanese, in Upper Italy. It stands eighteen miles N. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. E. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

MARIENBOOM, a rich monastery in the duchy of Cleves, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands

stands between Calcar and Santen. On the wall next the road is a Latin inscription, expressing their gratitude to Frederick-William, Elector of Brandenburg, for accepting their great collection of manuscripts, in 1650, instead of turning them out, and secularizing their revenues.

MARIENBERG, a pretty large town of Borzeland, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It stands on the river Aluta.

MARIENBERG, a town of Misnia, in Upper Saxony, Germany. It lies near the Bohemian frontiers; a small town for miners, in a fruitful territory for all necessaries but wine. The streets are neat, and houses well-built: the churches and town-house are pretty handsome.

MARIENBURG, in Latin *Marienburgum*, as having been built in 1542 by Mary Queen of Hungary, and sister to the Emperor Charles V. between two little rivers, called the White and the Black waters, in French Hainault, in the Netherlands. Henry II. of France took it in 1554, and finished the building of it and the fortifications; but by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis in 1559, it was restored to Spain. About 100 years after it was yielded again to the French by the peace of the Pyrennees; but Lewis XIV. dismantled it. However, in 1681, he caused it to be surrounded with a single wall. Most of the houses have been destroyed, and the inhabitants live in caserns with the soldiers: they are very poor, work at forges, cutting wood, making charcoal, &c. which they send into the neighbouring provinces in exchange for the necessaries of life; their own soil producing only spelt, which is a sort of barley the French call *epautre*. It lies eight miles S. of Philipville, and twelve W. of Charlemont. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 4 deg. 32 min. E.

MARIENBURG, a town in the bishopric of Hildesheim, in Germany. It has a fort, and is noted for a hill full of marble beams, a stone of which when broken, smells like burnt horn: and in the middle of it is found a black fort of earth.

MARIENBURG, a town of Letten, and province of Livonia, in Sweden. It lies twenty-five miles from Nienhares to the S. W.

MARIENBURG, an inland town of West Gothland, in Sweden, near which the river Tida runs into the Wenner-lake. It lies thirty-eight miles S. of Carolsfadt. Lat. 58 deg. 39 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

MARIENBURG, a palatinate of Polish Prussia. It lies on the E. side of the Vistula or Weiffel, and N. of Thorn. It is bounded on the N. partly by the Baltic and the Frischaff, and on the W. by the palatinate of Pomerellia. It is a champaign level country like Holland, and said to be as fruitful and populous as any part of it, Amsterdam alone excepted. The peasants have also as good houses and cloaths nearly as the gentry of Courland. This palatinate has only two senators; namely, the Palatine and Castellain of Marienburg.

MARIENBURG, *Margeneburg* as the inhabitants call it, and the Poles *Malbork*. It is proverbially called the Fair, and stands on the Nogat, a branch of the Weiffel, over which is a large wooden bridge; the supporting of which is very expensive. It has a strong castle, which was reckoned impregnable, being fortified on one side with a treble ditch, and defended on the other by several strong walls, flanked with towers; but it was burnt in 1644. It has been often taken, particularly by the Swedes, in 1626, 1655, and 1703.

Here is a magnificent church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, from which it takes its name; but the town is meanly built, the houses being mostly of timber, and the inhabitants poor. The neighbouring soil is fruitful and well cultivated; as also the island of the same name formed by the river; but the dykes to keep it from inundations are very expensive. The best mead in all Prussia is made here. It lies twenty-three miles S. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 12 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

MARIENDAHL, the same with Marienburg, in Aichsfadt, in Franconia, Germany; which see.

MARIENSTADT, a town of West Gothland, in Sweden. It stands on the eastern bank of the Wenner-lake, and was built by Mary-Anne, consort to King

Charles IX. This is no considerable place. It lies thirty miles from Lidkoping to the N. E.

MARIES, Sr. the principal of the Scilly islands, in Cornwall; also the largest and most fruitful among them. It has a good harbour, and a castle to defend it.

MARIEUGE, MARENAGE, or MARVEJOLS, a well-built and populous town of Gevaudan and Languedoc, in France. It is watered by the little river Colange, which falls into the Lot. King Henry III. took it in 1586, when the Duke of Joyeuse levelled the place to the ground, after plundering it. The town has been since regularly built, is now pretty populous, and drives a good trade. Here are six annual fairs, to which resort great numbers of merchants and others. From the river a canal has been cut for the use of the dyers, and for turning several mills: it lies eighteen miles N. W. of Mende. Lat. 44 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. E.

MARIGALLANTE, one of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies not far from Guadaloupe, and bounds with hills and tobacco; also several springs of fresh water. The island is covered with trees, among which is the cinnamon-tree, that is always verdant. The plantations are on the S. side of the island. The French began to send colonies into it anno 1647. But it was afterwards twice plundered by the Dutch; and in 1691 General Codrington, with a squadron from our Leeward islands, under Commodore Wright, took the town and fort, and made the Governor prisoner; after which they ruined all the plantations, and embarked for the attack of Guadaloupe. In 1759 it was again taken, soon after Guadaloupe, by General Barrington. Lat. 16 deg. 32 min. N. long. 60 deg. 51 min. W.

MARIGNAN, or MARAGNANO, a city of Brazil, in South America, and the metropolis of the captainric of the same name. It has a harbour at the mouth of the river St. Mary, on the Atlantic ocean, and is subject to Portugal; and lies 493 miles N. W. of Cape St. Roque. Lat. 2 deg. 27 min. S. long. 44 deg. 36 min. W. See *MARANHAO*.

MARIGNANO, a small city of the Milanese Proper, in the duchy of Milan, and upper division of Italy. It lies on the Lambro, about seventeen miles S. of Milan, and subject to the house of Austria. In the neighbourhood Francis I. King of France, obtained a signal victory over the Swifs, in which action he is said to have killed 24,000, and taken Lewis Sforza Duke of Milan prisoner, in the year 1515. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 47 min. E.

MARINGUE, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France. It lies near the river Allier; and the harbour of Viale being but a quarter of a league distant, occasions its having a pretty good trade, the merchants of the neighbouring country keeping their warehouses here. It belongs to the Duke of Bouillon. It is almost five leagues from Clermont.

MARINO, Sr. a city of Urbino, in Italy. It is the capital of a territory of the same name, and stands on a very high craggy mountain, to which there is only one way of approaching. It was originally built by a mason, but who afterwards became a hermit, and was in high reputation for his sanctity.

This is a little state or republic, which is inclosed by Romagna and Urbino, and is under the protection of the Pope. It is said to have lasted near fourteen centuries. The foresaid mountain, with some eminences lying at its foot, constitutes the whole extent of its dominions. It was independent of the Pope, till some dissatisfied citizens agreed to put themselves under his Holiness's dominion: but the Pope has lately restored the republic to its ancient liberty.

It contains between 5 and 6000 souls. Their government consists of a council of forty, who are partly nobles and partly plebeians: but in matters of the last importance, an arengo or grand council is holden, to which each family of the republic sends a representative; and if any member fails to appear, he is fined about a penny English. The principal officers of the state are two Capitaneos, who have much the same power as the Consuls of Rome formerly had; but these hold their dignity

dignity only six months, and cannot be chosen again till some years after. Under the Capitaneos is a Commissary, who judges in all civil and criminal cases; and must be a foreigner, a Doctor of Law, and of approved integrity. The physician of the state, who is also a stranger, must be a Doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty. He is obliged to visit the sick, and inspect all drugs. The fourth and last of any figure is the school-master, who must be a good scholar, and a man of character. He is keeper of the records. Among the many statutes contained in the famous codex of this state, there is one which Mr. Addison takes notice of, that allows to every ambassador sent to a foreign court the sum of a shilling a day.

The town of St. Marino is pretty well fortified by art as well as nature. But its greatest security is the poverty of the state, and the valour and union of its inhabitants. They have little commerce with their neighbours, except in some excellent wines, and a few cattle, especially hogs, which they breed for sale. The mountain abounds with fine fruit-trees, and the lowland with corn sufficient for their own consumption. They keep their wines in cellars, or caverns of the rock, which besides the agreeable coolness, gives them an exquisite taste. St. Marino lies twenty-four miles N. of Urbino, and sixty E. of Florence. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 13 deg. 44 min. E.

MARINO, a town of the Campagna di Roma, and middle division of Italy. It has a strong castle, and lies ten miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 39 min. N. long. 13 deg. 21 min. E.

MARK, a county of Westphalia, in Germany, and the largest in that circle, being forty miles both ways. It lies between the rivers Lippe and Roer, being divided into fifteen bailiwicks, and subject to the King of Prussia; to whom it was assigned upon the compromise between him and the Duke of Nuremberg. It lies W. from the duchy of Westphalia Proper, N. from that of Berg, and S. E. from Cleve. It is thought to have its name from its being the ancient boundary between Germany and Gallia Belgica.

MARKBURG, or MARKSBURG. This is the same with Marchburg, in Stiria, and circle of Austria. See *MARCHBURG*.

MARKET-DEEPIING, an antique market-town of Lincolnshire, upon the river Welland. Its situation in a marshy soil renders this place sloppy.

MARKETJEW, a market-town in Cornwall, though of no great resort for trade. It lies indeed on the coast of Mounts-bay, but has neither harbour nor safe road for shipping.

Here are two annual fairs; namely, three weeks before Easter-eve, and September 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It lies twelve miles E. of Land's-end, and nineteen W. of Falmouth.

MARKLAND, a district of Austria Proper, in Germany. It formerly gave title of Count, but upon extinction of that family which enjoyed the dignity, it fell to a branch of the house of Austria. Its capital is Freyfad.

MARKSAL, or MARSUL, a place in Saxe-Eysenach, and Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, Germany; here is a fine seat or castle, the usual residence of the Duke of Saxe-Eysenach, and about five leagues from the town of the latter name.

MARKSTEIN, one of the villages of Limburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, which with others, and their dependencies, were by the treaty of partition regulated and signed at the Hague in the year 1661, left to the King of Spain, and by subsequent agreements belong to the Queen of Hungary; the rest being yielded to the States-General.

MARLBOROUGH, so called from the chalky soil called Marle, anciently the Roman *Cunetia*, and Antoninus's *Canutium*. It is a borough by prescription in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament.

The town is pretty well built, consisting principally of one broad straight street, with piazzas on one side. It has two parish-churches, and several commodious inns, being the grand thoroughfare from London to Bath and Bristol. Here was an ancient castle, there being now

only some small remains of its walls and ditch; in which, in the 52d of King Henry III. anno 1267, a parliament was holden, where those laws called the statutes of Marlborough were enacted. To the S. are some vestiges of a priory, particularly the gate-house; on the N. was a chapel, now turned to a dwelling-house.

The seat of the late Duke of Somerset here was the site of the Roman *Castrum*, where foundations and Roman coins are frequently discovered. The mount at the W. end of the town, which was the keep or mainguard of the castle, has been converted into a fine spiral walk, on the top of which is an octagon summer-house, from which there is a delightful prospect of the town and neighbouring country: it has lately been turned to an inn, and the furniture let with it; so that this is one of the most magnificent houses of entertainment in Europe. The principal trades-people in this place, which has frequently suffered from fire, are shop-keepers, there being but few manufacturers. Just by is the source of the river Kennet, made navigable by act of parliament, to Reading, near which it falls into the Thames. It is famous for trouts and cray-fish.

In 1689 King William created John Lord Churchill Earl of Marlborough (who had been before Baron of Aymouth, in Scotland, by patent from King Charles II. and of Sandbridge in Hartfordshire, from King James II.) that ever-successful General, who was afterwards created Duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, whose reign he had rendered so glorious, by a course of ten years uninterrupted conquests; also Prince of Mindelheim, in Germany, for his saving the empire at the battle of Hochstet; and the title being settled by act of parliament on his female issue, it is now in the Spencer family, who were before Earls of Sunderland.

The town has two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; with two annual fairs on July 10 and November 22, for horses, cows, and sheep. It lies twenty miles from Salisbury, and about seventy-five from London.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, a settlement of the English East India company in Sumatra, one of the Indian islands in Asia, between two and three miles to the S. of York-fort, and five E. of the town of Bencoolen. The trade here is for pepper. Lat. 4 deg. 21 min. S. long. 101 deg. 12 min. E. See *BENCOLEN*.

MARLE, a small city of Upper Picardy, in France. It gives title of Count, and lies on the river Serre. Here is a particular Governor, and the seat of a bailiwick and salt-granary. It lies four or five leagues from Laon to the N.

MARLOW, *Great*, a borough of Buckinghamshire, though not incorporated; it takes its name from the marl in the neighbouring soil, and sends two members to parliament.

The town is pretty large, and has a bridge over the Thames, not far from the place where the Wickham joins it; with a handsome church and town-house. Here is a charity-school for twenty boys, who are taught, cloathed, &c. at the expence of one of the Borlace family. The principal manufacture here is bone-lace. By the Thames a considerable navigation is carried on, which brings goods from the neighbouring towns, especially great quantities of malt and meal from High-Wycomb; also beech, with which wood this county abounds.

In the neighbourhood are several corn and paper-mills, particularly on the little river Loddon; also the temple-mills or brais-mills, for making Bisham-abbey battery work; namely, kettles, pans, &c. besides a mill for making of thimbles, and another for expressing oil from rape and lint seed. In this neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fair on October 9, for cheefe, hops, and cattle. It lies about three miles from Wycomb, eighteen from Aylesbury, and thirty-one from London.

MARLEY, a village in the Isle of France, with a royal castle, which stands in a park contiguous to that of Versailles, and in a delightful valley, having a fine prospect of St. Germain and the neighbouring country. This valley having been marshy, they have been oblig-

ed to fill it up, in order to make a large garden, in which is a river, which falling from a high place, forms very beautiful sheets of water; with several basins adorned with shell-work and groupes of white marble, representing rivers and nymphs, &c. The palace is very spacious, with several offices, pavillions, &c. together with a grand avenue leading to it from St. Germain.

The engine of Marly for raising the water, stands on the river Seine. It consists of fourteen wheels, turned by horses, which work 225 pumps: these convey the water into a tower, thence it runs into an aqueduct, and lastly it is conveyed through large iron-pipes into reservoirs; and these supply the water-works of Marly and Versailles. All this has cost immense sums, the water being the whole way conveyed over two or three hills. Marly lies about one mile from Versailles, and twelve N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 77 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

MARMANDE, a pretty large town of Perigord and Guyenne Proper, in France. It lies on the Garonne. Here they carry on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and brandy, and lies forty-two miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 min. E.

MARMAROS, or MOROMARUS, a county of Upper Hungary, E. of that of Bercy, and N. of Ugogh, towards Moldavia. It is about thirty-six miles long, and twelve broad.

Of the same name is a strong town on the river Iza, and frontiers of Transylvania. It is noted for salt-mines in the neighbourhood, the lumps of which is as hard as marble; and for springs which transmute iron into copper, or at least impart strongly some particles of the latter into the pores of the former.

MARMORA SEA, or MAR DI MARMORA, the ancient Propontis. It lies between the Hellespont or Bardenelles, or the Bosphorus Thracius or sea of Constantinople. It has a communication with the Euxine or Black sea to the N. E. and the Archipelago or Egæon sea to the S. W. It is about 123 miles long, and 48 in its greatest breadth. Through it all ships pass in their way to Constantinople. In it is the island of Præconesus, famous for its marble quarries; whence not only the island itself being about thirty miles in circuit, in which is a town also of the same name, but likewise the whole Propontis, is called Marmora. Besides these there are three smaller islands of the same denomination. The largest island of the four lies sixty-five miles S. W. of Constantinople.

MARMORA, a town of Fez Proper, in Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic ocean, near the mouth of the river Gueron or Burregreg. The English took possession of it in 1604, but were soon forced to quit it to the Spaniards, who added some fortifications to it: but they were driven out by the Moors, who have holden it ever since. Its territory is very woody, abounded particularly with oaks, rich pastures for oxen, horses, goats, deer, &c. But some of these woods swarm with lions and other wild beasts.

MARNE, a river of France. It rises at Langres, in the S. E. part of Champagne; whence running N. W. through that province to Chalons, and then W. it passes by Meaux. It is navigable near Vitry and at Charenton, a little above Paris, where it falls into the Seine.

MARO, or MARRO, a small town in the principality and valley of Oneglia, in the Genoese territories, and upper division of Italy. It gives title of Marquis.

MAROSCH, or MERISCH, in Latin *Marusius* or *Merisus*, a large river, which rising in the Carpathian mountains, or northern hills of the Sicilians, runs S. W. quite through the middle of Transylvania; and afterwards turning W. runs into Hungary, after receiving the little rivers Aranyos and Kochel, it falls into the Theiss at Zegedin.

MAROSTICA, a considerable town of the Vicentino, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. The river Bassa runs through the middle of it, and the Silano about a mile from it. About two miles off is a lake, whose waters rise and fall with those of the Venetian Lagunes. The air here is fine and healthy, and the adjacent territories very fertile; producing, a-

mong other fruits, the finest cherries in all Italy. Marostica lies about nine miles E. of Bassano.

MARPURG, in Latin *Marpurgum* and *Amesio*, anciently *Castrum Mattiacorum*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It stands in a pleasant country, on the river Lohne. This was once a free Imperial city, afterwards subject to its own Lords: and is now the principal town of the Upper Hesse, and seat of the supreme court of judicature; to which appeals are brought from Hesse and Darmstadt. It has a strong castle on a hill, and is otherwise well fortified. The great church is a stately building, with several noble monuments in it. The university of Marburg, founded in 1526, is one of the most considerable in Germany: its professors are Calvinists.

The town is large, and well-built, with wide streets. It has a spacious square, adorned with a town-house, of curious architecture. The castle is separated from the town by the river: and in another part is a spacious building, the house of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights. The Landgrave's palace stands on a rising ground, from which there is a prospect over large plains and valleys, well watered with rivulets, besides hills and vineyards, of which there is also a fine view from its free-stone bridge over the river. It lies fifty-four miles N. of Franckfort, and belongs to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lat. 50 deg. 52 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min. E.

MARQUISATE of the Holy Empire, the Latins call it *Marchionatus Saeri Imperii*. It was formerly a large country in the Netherlands, including Antwerp, Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles, with their territories. The Emperor Otho erected it into a marquisate in the year 973; but about ninety years afterwards it was united with Brabant. Some call it only the marquisate of Antwerp, as containing only that city with its territory. It is however considered as a distinct province, and one of the seventeen; for which reason we make an article of it, though Moll includes it and the lordship of Mechlin in Brabant.

This marquisate is bounded on the W. by Flanders; on the N. by Dutch Brabant; on the E. it extends as far as the duchy of Liege; and on the S. it has the lordship of Mechlin. It contains, besides Antwerp the capital, the districts of Liere, Herentals, Arschot, Geel, Turnhout, Hoogstraeten, Rhyen and Stanhoven; besides the liberties of Mol, Arendenck, &c. the barony of Breda and marquisate of Bergen-op-zoom belonged formerly to it, but now to the States-General.

MARR, a name sometimes given to the shire of Aberdeen, in the North of Scotland; as the former country forms a great part of the latter. See MAR and ABERDEENSHIRE.

MARSA, the Arabic name for a port. It stands in the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, and in the site of the ancient one of the famous Carthage. This place was almost destroyed during the wars of Barbary, but hath since risen to such a degree of beauty and populousness, that it is computed to have near 800 houses, besides a college and stately mosque, with a handsome palace, and several houses of pleasure; to which the Bathaws resort in order to divert themselves.

MARSAL, a town of Lorraine, on the banks of the brook Seilles. It is strong, both from its situation amidst marshes, and the fortifications round it. Here are several salt springs. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 6 deg. 41 min. E.

MARSALA, a small town of Val di Mazara, one of the districts of the isle of Sicily, in Lower Italy, on the W. extremity, and near the promontory of the same name, also called Capo Lilybeo, and more commonly Capo Boco. This place was built out of the ruins of the ancient Lilybaeum. It is very well fortified, and had also a good haven, which the Emperor Charles V. caused to be stopped up with large stones, lest the Turks should make themselves masters of it. It lies about eight miles N. of Mazara, and thirty-eight S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37 deg. 48 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

MARSALQUIVER, a town of Algiers, on the Barbary coast in Africa, with an harbour in a bay opposite to the town of Oran, and taken with the latter by the Spaniards in the

the year 1732. Lat. 36 deg. 28 min. N. long. 10 min. W.

MARSBURY-FIELD, a spot about Twyfordton, and not far from Bath, in Somersetshire, with very little earth upon the rock, which was very full of fossil shells of a white and blue colour, which they still retain.

MARSEILLES, in Latin *Massilia*, the second city of Provence, in France. It is a rich and populous place, and said to have been founded 500 years before Christ, by a colony of merchants from Phocis in Ionia. They flourished in Caesar's time, when they had a republican government, with a famous academy, much resorted to: but as they followed Pompey's party, Caesar subdued them. The manners of the Massilians became proverbial, in order to express all kind of luxury and dissoluteness: yet they had formerly acquired great reputation, on account of their learning and courteous behaviour. They now chiefly excel in their knowledge of maritime affairs, and carry on a very considerable trade, having a secure and capacious harbour of an oblong figure on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, where the royal galleys are stationed; but it will not admit large men of war.

The town stands on a small eminence at the foot of a high rocky mountain, and is divided into the Old and New towns, between which is a beautiful walk, planted with rows of trees. This is the usual rendezvous for the Levant ships. The port, which is defended on one side by a fortress and the abbey of St. Victor, is flanked on the other with a wall above 1300 paces in length, its mouth being shut up with a chain on three stone-pillars, leaving an open space for one large vessel to pass. The place is said to contain 100,000 souls.

This is the see of a Bishop, who is suffragan to Arles, has an academy of the fine arts, and an observatory. Its spacious arsenal is plentifully furnished with all sorts of naval stores for the royal galleys; and its armoury, which is reckoned the finest in the kingdom, contains arms for 40,000 men.

This city still enjoys considerable privileges; and since Lewis XIV. has enlarged it, its citadels, new streets, squares, stately edifices, magnificent churches, monasteries, colleges, seminaries, hospitals, courts of judicature, &c. are well deserving of a stranger's curiosity. It contains but four parishes, three of which have collegiate churches, and about thirty-two in the whole diocese. Besides a brisk foreign trade, Marseilles has good manufactories of silk, with gold and silver stuffs.

In the years 1720 and 1722, the plague made dreadful havoc here, at which time its Prelate was very indefatigable in the execution of all the pastoral offices among the distressed inhabitants, visiting and relieving them with extreme tenderness, to the utmost of his power. It lies 27 miles N. W. of Toulon, 21 from Aix on the S. and 356 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 5 deg. 27 min. E.

MARSHFIELD, a considerable clothing-town in Wiltshire. It carries on a good trade in malt, and is famous for good cakes. It principally consists of one street, the buildings of which are old, and about a mile in length. It is under the government of a bailiff. Here is a good church, with several monuments in the aisles and chancel; also a well-endowed alms-house, with a chapel to it. The weekly market here is on Tuesday; and its annual fairs on May 24 and October 24, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese. It lies 36 miles from Salisbury, and 103 from London.

MARSHLAND, a river-island, being a tract of ground within the marshes of Yorkshire, and encompassed by the Dun, the Aire, the Ouse, and another small river which parts it from the isle of Axholm on the edge of Lincolnshire.

MARSHLAND is also the western division of Norfolk. MARSIAS, a river of Phrygia Major, in Asiatic Turkey, so called, according to poetic mythology, from the Musician who contended with Apollo for the mastery in his art.

MARSICO NUOVO, in contradistinction from Marsico Vetere, in the Basilicate, a small Episcopal city, whose Prelate is suffragan to Salerno, in the hitherto principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies delight-

fully on a small eminence at the foot of the Apennine mountains, and on the confines of the Basilicate. It lies thirty-six miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min. N. long. 16 deg. 42 min. E.

MARSIGLIA, a plain in Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on which, and near the village of Orbasson, a battle was fought between the French and the Duke of Savoy in the year 1693. It lies between Pignerol and Turin, about eleven miles from the latter, and ten from the former.

MARSTON-MUIR, a waste in Yorkshire, not a great way from York-city, where Prince Rupert a third time, by excess of valour and want of conduct, lost the King's army, and had a victory wrested out of his hands, after he had all the advantages he could desire.

MARSTRAND, a very old staple-town of Bohuslen, a district of Gothland, in Sweden. Here is an excellent harbour, to which there is an entrance on the S. and N. side; it is defended by the impregnable citadel of Carlstein.

This place has been so reduced, what by war and what by fire, that in the year 1745 there remained no more in it than twenty poor burghers.

MARTA, or MARTEN, a kingdom or province of the Malabar coast on this side the Ganges, in Asia. It lies S. of Porca. This country is mountainous on the E. but populous, abounding also with pepper, peas, beans, rice, and salt-fish: it is as large as Calcutolan. The King keeps 1200 negroes in constant pay.

MARTA, the capital of the same name with the kingdom last-mentioned. Here the Dutch have a large factory with good gardens. The Christians who dwell here have been allowed a church ever since the year 1581. It lies three miles S. of Cochin lower down on the same river.

MARTA, a small town in the duchy of Castro, a territory of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It stands at the influx of a river of the same name into the Bolsenna lake; forty-one miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 51 min. E.

MARTABAN, a province subject to Siam in the East Indies, in Asia. It abounds with corn, medicinal herbs, oil of Jessamy, roses, oranges, lemons, figs, &c. mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper. Here are also rubies, lacque, benzoin, and a sort of porcelain varnished black, highly esteemed for keeping of liquors. It is bounded by Pegu on the N. Siam on the S. and E. having the Indian ocean and bay of Bengal on the W. It is said to extend 300 miles from S. to N. and 115 where broadest, from E. to W.

About the year 1597 this country was laid waste by the Siamese.

MARTABAN, the capital of the above province of the same name, a well-built and populous town, with one of the best harbours in the country, and free entrance into it at all seasons, to which ships trade from Malacca with pepper, China-ware, camphire, &c. and make returns in rice, which is likewise exported to Cochin. It lies on the E. side of the bay of Bengal. Here is also a small trade in fish. It lies ten miles S. of Pegu. Lat. 17 deg. 19 min. N. long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

MARTEL, a small town of Upper Quercy, in Guienne, a province of France. It lies on the river Dordogne, twenty miles E. of Sarlat. Lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 29 min. E.

MARTHA'S or MARTIN'S VINEYARD, so called from an attempt made here to plant vines, which did not succeed. It is an island lying next to Rhode-island, in New England, in North America. It lies opposite to the south bay of Barnstable county, called Monumentum-bay.

Here are more Christian Indians than in any part of the colony so near Boston; and here they have towns, churches, and ministers of their own, as well as in the adjacent island of Nantuket, the inhabitants of both which islands principally follow the fisheries, and in them they have great success. It lies seventy-six miles S. of Boston. Lat. 4 deg. 12 min. N. long. 70 deg. 20 min. W.

MARTHA, Sr. a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It has the North sea on the N. Rio de la Hacha on the E. New Granada on the S. and the territory of Carthagena on the W. It is 300 miles long and 200 broad, is a mountainous country, and reckoned the highest land in the world.

MARTHA, Sr. a city in the province of the same name above-mentioned. It has an harbour on the North sea, at the mouth of the Guayra, 125 miles N. E. of Carthagena. Lat. 11 deg. 55 min. N. long. 74 deg. 56 min. W.

MARTIGNES, a small town of Provence, in France, upon an island, at the mouth of a salt lake near the sea, and built out of the ruins of the old city of Genes. It was formerly very strong, and taken in 1591 by Duke Charles Emanuel of Savoy, after a long siege. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

MARTIN, *Cape*, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean sea. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 38 deg. 44 min. N. long. 25 min. E.

MARTINDERO, the most considerable Benedictine abbey in all Hungary. It stands on a hill called Mons Sacer Pannoniae. The convent is in the form of a castle; and round it is a spacious heath, on which were formerly several villages and churches. The Turks took it in 1594; but was recovered by the Imperialists in 1597.

MARTINAC, as the Germans call it, or **MARTIGNY** with the French, the ancient *Oetodurum*, and according to Caesar a town of Gallia Narbonensis. It stands on the little river Dranse or Grans, which a little below falls into the Rhone in the county of Valais, one of the Swiss allies, of which it was the capital formerly. Here are the ruins of a strong and very fine castle belonging to the Bishop of Sion; and here it is said the Theban legion, denominated *fulminatrix* or thundering, were first decimated, and afterwards cut to pieces under the Emperor Dioclesian, for not assisting at the Pagan sacrifices. This is a large open town, defended by a stout castle on a rock, at the head of two passes through the Alps, namely, the Sempronian and Pennine. It is now but an inconsiderable place, having been ruined by the wars. It lies eight miles W. of Sion, and twenty E. from the lake of Geneva.

MARTINENGO, a large and well-peopled town of the Bergamese, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It lies about twelve miles S. E. from Bergamo, and W. from lake Iseo.

MARTINICO, or **MARTINIQUE**, one of the Caribbee or Windward islands, and the principal of them, belonging to the French, in America. It is a well-governed colony, populous, and thriving beyond any, Barbadoes alone excepted. It is about sixty miles long, and at a medium about half that in breadth. It lies forty leagues to the N. W. of Barbadoes. Here are pretty high hills, especially in the inland parts: from these pour down on every side a number of beneficial rivulets, which add much to the fertility of this island. It has fine roads, bays, creeks, and harbours, which are numerous, safe, and commodious; extremely well fortified, and manned with troops from France: so that we have always failed in our attempts upon it, particularly in the year 1693.

In time of war the privateers from Martinico are very pernicious to our small craft in those seas, of which they have taken in the present war of 1760 great numbers, and secured in their ports.

This island can muster 10,000 militia, and between 40 and 50,000 negroes. This is the richest of all the French island-colonies in America. The Governor General and Superintendent of all their islands resides here, and it is the seat of their sovereign council.

The soil is sufficiently fruitful, and abounds in the same productions with our islands in that part of the world. Sugar is the principal commodity, and great quantities of it are made here; they export annually to the amount of no less than 60 or 70,000 hogheads, between 5 and 600 weight each; indigo, cocoa, cotton, pimento, or allspice, ginger, and aloes, are raised

here; and coffee in great abundance, with plantains and other fruits common to the torrid zone.

The French King's domain in this island, &c. is very considerable by capitation-tax; which is an hundred weight of coarse sugar per annum for those who make it, or six livres for those who are not employed in the manufacture; and, besides many other duties, the third of all fines and forfeitures. The principal place here is the town of St. Peter. Martinico lies in lat. 14 deg. 33 min. N. long. 60 deg. 54 min. W.

MARTIN'S, Sr. a small fortress on the Isle of Rhé, upon the coast of France, about twelve miles W. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 23 min. W.

Of the same name is a small place in Lincolnshire, not far from Stamford.

MARTIN'S, Sr. one of the Caribbee islands, in America, possessed both by the English and Dutch. It lies in lat. 18 deg. 6 min. N. long. 62 deg. 30 min. W.

MARTIRANO, a small city of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It lies fourteen miles S. of Cosenza, is the see of a Bishop, and gives title of Count. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

MARTON MERE, a lake or pool in Lancashire, which has been formerly very large, but much of it is now drained.

MARTORELL, a little town of Catalonia, in Spain. It lies at the conflux of the Noya and Llobregat, fourteen miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 1 deg. 53 min. E.

MARTOS, a small town of Cordoua, a subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain, with a fortress which stands on a rock, and is a commendery of the order of Calatrava.

MARVEJOLS, a town in the diocese of Nismes and province of Languedoc, in France. See **MARVIEUGE**.

MARVILLE, a small town belonging to a district of the same name, in the bishopric of Metz, now subject to France. It lies on the river Otin, and is surrounded only with an old wall and some towers.

MARWATER, a collection of standing water in the way from Bridlington to Hornsey, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is pretty deep and always fresh, being about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad; abounding with excellent pikes, perch, and eels. How it had its origin is uncertain; only the people hereabouts say, that old trees have been found floating upon it, and decayed nuts on the shore.

MARWOOD, a small market-town in the bishopric of Durham, upon the river Tees. It is noted for the stocking-manufacture, and a park extending from it to Barnard-castle or Barny-castle, which latter lies above it, and on the same river: it is 255 miles from London.

MARYBONE, or **ST. MARY LA BONNE**, from a religious foundation formerly here, which was dedicated to the virgin Mary. It is a noted healthy church-village, and, like most of those about London, has the appearance of a town. It lies a little to the W. of Tottenham-court; and towards it there has lately been a large increase of new buildings from Cavendish-square, and very near joining the fields to the town. Here is the mother-church, to which belongs the elegant and spacious structure called Oxford-chapel, superior for grandeur to many churches, and adorned with stately pillars.

The church of Marybone (others say Marybourne, from a brook in its neighbourhood) rose first from the decay of that of Tybourne, the last being often robbed of its books, images, vestments, and even bells: it was erected in the 15th century. It is now a neat structure of modern erection, but by much too small for accommodating its inhabitants. As the whole parish belongs to the Duke of Portland, which with other considerable estates came to him by his marriage with the only daughter of the late Earl of Oxford, the offices in the church and parish, from the highest to the lowest, are in his gift.

The

The living is a very good one, and all the places about it extremely lucrative.

Queen Mary I. of England had a palace here, together with a park, the remains of which have been long occupied as a boarding-school, where young gentlemen are fitted for Westminster high-school; and it has been long in a flourishing condition, principally under gentlemen of learning who had been obliged to quit France for their religion.

So great is the plenty of good water in Marybone, that by means of metal pipes under-ground of a very large bore, it was conveyed hence to St. Paul's and other parts of London. The number of conduits are said to be nine, with two large cisterns near Tybourne bridge; but the New-river has greatly superseded the use of these.

Marybone gardens is one of the many places of public entertainment round this metropolis in the summer-season, where the walks and groves are pleasant and rural enough.

The fine new road from Islington towards the western parts of the town passes near this place, and is very much resorted to, and one of the greatest conveniences at this end of London.

Marybone may be looked upon, in some measure, as a French colony; for the Protestants, though they were divested of most of their fortunes, and even bread, when expelled by the Grand Tyrant of France, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, have through their industry and ingenuity in several curious arts, so wisely managed matters, that they now find Marybone to be an easy and agreeable retreat, in genteel habitations, &c. of their own.

The houses in this parish are reckoned to be 500; but that computation appears to be too low. Here is a charity-school supported by voluntary subscription, to which the late Lady Oxford was a great benefactress, and a work-house for the poor, both structures very commodious, spacious, and even genteel; particularly the latter, having wings, and a handsome area. Here was formerly a French meeting-house; but a minister only preaches here now in the height of summer.

Marybone, though so near London, is not in the bills of mortality, which generally comprehend ten miles round it every way. A genteel monument, which cost about 500l. has been lately erected in Marybone burying-ground for a gentleman's family of Ireland, of the name of Fitzpatrick.

MARYBURGH, commonly **MARYBROUGH**, in the neighbourhood of the garrison of Fort-William (both denominated from King William III. and Queen Mary) a village in the parish of Kilmilly and country of Lochaber, a district of Inverness-shire, in the North of Scotland. See **KILMILLY**.

In the year 1744 it was demolished by the Deputy Governor of Fort-William, namely, Mr. Campbell, to prevent its becoming a shelter or lodgment for the assailants of that fort, who attempted it, but without success. It has since been rebuilt.

Of the same name, or *Queenstown*, and from the same original as the former in Scotland, is a market-town of Queen's county and province of Leinster, in Ireland, with barracks for a troop of horse.

In Camden's time, here was a garrison commanded by a seneschal or steward. It lies ten miles from Port-Arlington, and seventy-two from Dublin.

MARYLAND, one of the British colonies in North America. It was always reckoned part of Virginia, till the year 1631, when King Charles I. made a grant of it to Lord Baltimore, and called it Maryland after his beloved Queen, daughter to King Henry IV. of France. It is held of the crown in common socage, as of his Majesty's honour of Windsor, paying yearly for ever two Indian arrows at the castle of Windsor. The proprietary's power is as sovereign as that of any in America.

The first colony was sent hither in 1633, and consisted of about 200 persons, the principal among them gentlemen of good families, and Roman Catholics, as the Lord Baltimore was then. The colony soon be-

came populous and flourishing: upon which its government was framed much after the model of that of England. The Governor has his council, both which are nominated by the crown; and the counties send representatives to the assembly of the province, the former constituting the house of Lords, and the latter the lower house.

The Lord Proprietary, though divested of the power of nominating the Governor and Council in the reign of King William III. enjoys the profits of the province, arising from certain revenues granted him by several assemblies; as a duty upon each hoghead of tobacco exported, and other incomes, which, with the sale of lands uncultivated and unpurchased, amounts to a considerable sum every year: besides, the Lord Baltimore has a very great plantation of his own at Mettapanay.

The inhabitants are governed by the same laws as in England, only that they have some acts of assembly relating to particular cases.

The church of England is pretty well established among them, churches built, and annual stipends allowed the ministers of about 20,000 pounds of tobacco, or 100 l. Sterling. The clergy here are the most decent and the best in all North America.

The climate, soil, produce, animals, &c. in this province, are in a great measure the same as those in Virginia: and neither of them have any considerable town, and for the same reason, namely, the number of navigable creeks and rivers in both provinces.

Maryland is divided by the N. end of Chesapeake-bay into two parts, namely, the eastern and western shores. It lies between lat. 38 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 47 and 74 deg. W. It is bounded by Pennsylvania on the N. by another part of the same province, Delaware bay, and the Atlantic ocean, on the E. by Virginia on the S. and by the Apalachian mountains on the W. In short, the river Potowmack parts Maryland from Virginia on the W. and Potomack on the E. It is about 140 miles long, and the same in breadth. The lands next the sea are low, but they rise gradually till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains. They were almost covered with wood, till cleared by the planters; but interspersed with savannahs and meadows, the whole country being watered with several small streams and springs.

They principally cultivate tobacco, which is called Oronoko, and stronger than the sweet-scented sort of James and York rivers in Virginia, though much in demand from the eastern and northern parts of Europe, of which they export about 40,000 hogheads annually. The planters live in farms all about the country, and have the convenience of ships coming up to their very doors, by means of the Chesapeake bay and navigable rivers: so that here are few merchants and shop-keepers properly so called.

Annapolis is the seat of government, and the principal custom-house collection. This is a small, but beautifully situated town, upon the river Patuxent.

The number of white inhabitants in Maryland are about 40,000, and the negroes upwards of 60,000.

The province of Maryland is divided into eleven counties; six on the western, and five on the eastern side of Chesapeake-bay. Those on the western side are St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George, Calvert, Anne-Arundel, and Baltimore counties. On the eastern side of the bay are Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Kent, and Cecil counties.

The whole country is almost a large plain, the hills being easy of ascent: abundance of rivers and lesser streams contribute not a little to the fertility of the soil.

The number of ships trading hither from England and other parts of the British dominions, was computed to be an 100 about 30 years ago; but this, from the great increase of its inhabitants since, must be more considerable.

There is little or no woollen-manufacture followed by any of the inhabitants, except what is done in Somerset-county. Their common drink is cyder, which is very good; and, when duly ordered, it is not inferior to the

the best white wine. They have wine from Madeira and Fial, rum from Barbadoes, beer, malt, French and other wines from England. There is plenty of good grapes growing wild in the woods, but no improvement is made of them.

Most of the Indians live on the eastern shore, where they have two or three little towns. Some of them come over in winter to the other side, in order to hunt for deer, taking delight in nothing else, and hardly ever embrace the Christian way of living or worship. They have diminished considerably, by reason of the perpetual discords and wars among themselves: and the female sex have also swept away a great number of them. Though they are very timorous in fight; yet when taken prisoners and condemned, they will die like heroes, bearing the most exquisite tortures that can be invented.

MARYLAND-POINT, one of the new-built hamlets of Stratford, in Essex, on the side of Epping-forest, and neighbourhood of London. It is continually increasing in houses and inhabitants.

MARY MAGDALEN'S HOSPITAL, ST. a famous foundation in Rippon, in Yorkshire. See RIPPON.

MARZA, LA, an indifferent landing-place in the Val di Noto, a division of the island of Sicily, in Lower Italy. In its neighbourhood is a remarkable salt-pit or pond called Salina della Marza, the waters in which being dried up in summer, leave a great deal of salt behind: and this being gathered into heaps, is sold to great advantage.

MASANDERAN, a province of Persia, usually included in Ghilan, the ancient Hircania, on the S. coast of the Caspian sea.

MASCAT, a famed city in the kingdom of Jemen or Oman, in Arabia Felix and Asia Minor. It is a considerable sea-port, and situated on the S. side of the gulph of Ormus, just under the tropic of Cancer, and on the utmost eastern verge of the whole kingdom, between the ruins of Zohar on the S. E. and the city of Oman on the N. W. It stands on an opening between two high rocky mountains, on a smooth spot, not above forty paces broad at the entrance; but which widens gradually, and is about 500 paces wide, and 600 long. There is a third high rock, like the other two, jutting out into the sea, which renders the entrance into the haven very difficult. At the same time the other two joining at the further end of that little plain, and rising still higher, form a narrow and rough pass into the inland: for which reason the Portuguese made choice of it for a trading station, after the loss of Ormus. They fortified it with a stout and regular castle, adding some other works about the harbour; and made it the fourth government under the Viceroy of Goa. But they were driven out by the neighbouring Arabian Princes, who still possess it; but it has gone to decay ever since.

At present the town consists of about 300 mean and little houses of cane or lath, covered with mud and palm-leaves, only the lower part is built of small pebbles and strong mortar, in order to prevent their being carried away by the impetuous floods from the mountains. The houses stand close, and the street running through it is very narrow towards the inland, but wider towards the sea, where stands the citadel on a rock reckoned impregnable; and the parish-church, which is a handsome building, with a convent of Augustine friars, belonging to it, only large enough to maintain twelve monks. The Portuguese have since built some good houses at this end; and the Indians or Banians have their pavilions here.

The inhabitants are a medley of Moors, or native Arabians, some Indian Pagans, a small number of very poor Jews and Portuguese, together with a little garrison. The Portuguese trade with Ormus, and other places on the Arabian and Persian coasts, and the Jews sell provisions. The Al-Arabs, who live in tents, and range about, looking upon themselves as the true breed, and the others in cities as mongrels, come from the inland down to Musket with poultry, dates and horses; which they exchange for rice, drabs, and other things they want. Market lying under the northern tropic, as has been said, and in long. 58 deg. 35 min. is supposed to have

been the place where ships anciently set out from Arabia to China.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands in Asia. It lies near the middle of all the rest, in lat. 13 deg. 5 min. N. long. 120 deg. 51 min. E.

MASCON, or MAZON, a city of Mazonnais, a district of Burgundy, in France. It lies on the Saone, is the see of a Bishop, and lies thirty-eight miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 59 min. E.

MASE, MASELAND, MASETRICH, and MASEYCK. See under MAES, MAESLAND, &c.

MASHAM, a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, has a cloth manufacture on the river Eure, with a corn and fulling mill, also a warren in Elling-fing-moor. Its weekly market is kept on Tuesday, and annual fair on September 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlary. It lies 6 miles from Midlam, 28 from York, and 207 from London.

MASIER, or MESIERS, a small, but fortified town of Champagne, in France. It is situated upon an island, which is formed by the Meuse, over which river are two bridges. It was besieged by the troops of the Emperor Charles V. in 1521, and lies forty miles N. E. of Rheims. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

MASK-LOUGH, or LOUGH-MASK, a lake eleven miles long, and five where broadest, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies W. of Broadhaven bay, abounds with fish, and has two islands in it, on which stood castles belonging to the family of Bourk.

In the neighbourhood lived those people called Galloglasses, descended from the Scots of the western isles, who fought in armour with two-edged battle-axes.

MASQUE POCONA, or MISQUE POCONA, a jurisdiction of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It reaches above thirty leagues; and though its capital city of the same name, which is the residence of the Bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, be but thinly inhabited, there are in other parts of it several populous towns. The temperature is hot; but not in a degree too great for vineyards. The valley in which the city stands is above eight leagues in circuit, producing all sorts of grain and fruit. Its woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which constitute a principal branch of its trade.

MASQUES and CHILQUES, a jurisdiction S. E. of Cusco, in Peru, in South America, about seven or eight leagues distant from it. It extends above thirty leagues in length. The temperature of the air is proportioned to the situation of its several parts; some of which are very fertile in grain, and others feed vast numbers of black cattle and sheep. But, besides these, its commerce is greatly augmented by the woollen manufactures of the Indians.

MASSA, a duchy of Florence, in the middle division of Italy, which with Carara belongs to the Duke of Cibo.

MASSA, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name, a small Episcopal city on the Frigido. Here is a ducal palace, where its Duke resides; and is often called Massa Carara, in contradistinction from another in the Siense, &c. hereafter mentioned. It is a handsome, well-built place, not far from Carara, about three miles from the Tuscan sea, thirty N. W. of Lucca, and sixty-seven N. E. of Genoa. Lat. 43 deg. 49 min. N. long. 10 deg. 51 min. E.

MASSA, anciently *Massa Veterensis*, in the Siense and duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It is the residence of a Bishop, and stands on a hill; but on account of its unhealthy air, is neither large nor well-peopled. Its inhabitants are called Maffetani. In its neighbourhood is found the colour called mountain-green. It lies thirty-seven miles S. W. of Sienna. Lat. 43 deg. 7 min. N. long. 11 deg. 48 min. E.

MASSA LUBRENSE, a small city of the Terra di Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies on the side of a gulph of the same name. This is also the see of a Bishop. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Naples.

Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 54 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

MASSA, or MAZZI, a town of the Veronese, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It lies on the N. side of the Po, forty miles E. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 50 min. E.

MASSACHUSET, or MASSACHUSET'S BAY, one of the four subdivisions, and the principal, of New England, in North America. The other three are Connecticut, Rhode-island, and New Hampshire. The name of Massachusetts this province receives from the Indians, who inhabited these parts when the English first came hither. It is bounded on the N. by New Hampshire, on the E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and on the W. by Connecticut and New York. It is about 112 miles long, and 38 broad; producing Indian corn in abundance, but little other grain.

Here they have plenty of mutton, beef, pork, fish, and fowl. The country also yields flax and hemp, and the inhabitants are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, and leather. They build a great number of ships, having timber and materials proper for that purpose. Here are likewise copper and iron mines, and some of the latter they manufacture: but their fabrics of all sorts, as well as that of hats, are discouraged by the mother-country. They trade with the sugar-islands, furnishing them with salt provisions, for which they take sugar and molasses in return. They have set up stills for making of rum, and among them are some sugar-bakers.

Massachusetts contains 200,000 souls, including a small number of blacks and Indians, the rest are whites. The four governments or subdivisions above-mentioned are confederated for their common defence. And this we are now upon, is the most considerable for riches and number of people, though not for extent of country, among all those belonging to the British dominions, both by sea and land.

This province, like the others, had originally a power of chusing their own governor, council, and assembly, and of making such laws as they thought proper, without sending them home for the approbation of the crown: but being accused of abusing this freedom, a quo warranto was brought against them about the close of King Charles II.'s reign. Some time after the Revolution they received a new charter, by which the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the chief places of the law and revenue, are in the gift of the crown; as is likewise the militia. And though the council is chosen by the representatives of the people, yet the Governor has a negative, which gives him an influence sufficient for preserving the prerogative entire. Appeals for sums above 300 l. are admitted to the King and council; and all laws passed here must be remitted to England; where, if they do not receive a negative from the crown in three years, they are to be considered as valid, and likewise till the time that the King's resolution is known. But one point has been long disputed in this colony, namely, the grant of a certain salary to their Governor. Many attempts have been made to induce them to this measure, but to no purpose; for they think a dependence on the people the most effectual method of restraining a Governor from any unpopular acts.

This colony is subdivided into those of New Plymouth, Massachusetts Proper, and the territory called Maine. It has a sufficient number of mariners for manning a large fleet, and can raise about 20,000 land-men in case of any exigence.

With regard to religion, the bulk of the people are of the independent persuasion; but lately several of them have come over to the church of England.

MASSADA, an impregnable fort of Judæa, and in the tribe of Judah. It stood on a high and craggy rock, called by the Romans *Collis Achillea*, a few miles S. of Engaddi. The siege of it by the Romans is one of the most remarkable events in ancient history.

Herod the Great added new works and fortifications, and ordered several capacious cisterns for receiving the rain-water to be made, built a palace in it for himself, and stored it with provisions of all sorts. Its walls were No. LXXII.

seven furlongs in circuit, having corn and other things growing in plenty both within and without them. MASSEDAN, a bay so called, to which Sir Thomas Candish came in his voyage, where is the port of Aquacara, near the cape of California, in the South or Great Pacific sea.

MASSERAN, a town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies fifty miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51 min. E.

MASSERANO, a small principality in Piedmont, in the upper division of Italy. Though hemm'd in on every side by Piedmont, and between the Vercelesse and Biellese, it is not subject to it, but to Princes of its own, who hold it from the Pope. The present Princes are Ferrari de Fiesco, properly Acciaoli, Lords of the Biellese, to whom it came by marrying the heirs of Masserano.

MASSERANO, a strong town in the last-mentioned principality of the same name, and the residence of its Prince. It stands on a hill near the confines of Milan, about six miles from Biell. Lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

MASSINGANO, or MASSIGAN, a fortress of Angola, in Africa, built by the Portuguese, which gives name to a province. It stands at the junction of two rivers, having Luçala on the N. and Coanza on the S. This was formerly a large village, with the houses built of stone. It lies four leagues above the Island of Motchima.

MASSOVIA, or MASURA, a province of Poland. In this Duchy of Maffovia, the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion alone is tolerated; so that it is a capital crime for any Lutheran or reformed minister to appear there. It comprehends two palatinates, namely, Czerk and Ploczk.

MASULIPATAN, a small city of Golconda, and the hither peninsula of the Ganges, in Asia. It belongs to the Mogul, and stands on the North side of the river Nagundi, which parts Golconda and Bijnagar; with a harbour on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, 212 miles N. of Fort St. George.

Formerly the Danes, Portuguese, English, and Dutch, had all factories here, and the customs were reckoned to amount to about 14,000 pagods per annum. But the Dutch only have a factory here now, from which the most beautiful calicoes or chints are exported; also indigo, diamonds, and other gems.

The town is built on an island, only encompassed with a mud-wall; but towards the land is a deep stinking morass, sometimes overflowed by the sea, with a wooden bridge over it half a league long, by breaking down a part of which the town is secured from invaders. Near the bar the waves are so rapid, that they fall with the noise of a cataract. Within half a league of it is a good anchorage for vessels of burthen, and in the dry season the smallest vessels must wait for the tide. Lat. 16 deg. 21 min. N. long. 81 deg. 12 min. E.

MATAGORDA, a fortress so called, which stands on a neck of land opposite to the Puntal, and defends the entrance into the harbour and bay of Cadiz, in Andalusia, a province of Spain. Near it on the E. side is a small island, upon which is built a citadel or sconce: and higher up on the main-land is Puerto Real on the bay, in which is kept a magazine of stores.

MATAMAN, a kingdom of Caferria, in the S. W. part of Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Benguela, on the S. by Caferria, on the E. by Monomotapa, and on the W. it has the Ethiopic ocean. It extends from Cape Negro, in lat. 16 deg. 30 min. S. to the mouth of the river Bravaghol, a little beyond the tropic of Capricorn, in lat. 24 deg. S. so that its greatest length from N. to S. is about 450 English miles, and greatest breadth from W. to E. is not above 260. This is a waste and dreary country, with which Europeans have very little intercourse or commerce.

MATAPAN-CAPE, the most southerly head-land of Europe. Lat. 36 deg. N. long. 22 deg. E.

MATARO, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean sea, where, in the year 1708, King Charles

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Charles III. afterwards Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, consummated his marriage with the Princess of Brunwick Wolfenbuttel. It lies about twelve miles E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 2 deg. 31 min. E.

MATERA, a small city of the province d'Otranto and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the see of an Archbishop, removed thither from Acerenza, under which are five suffragan Bishops. It lies on the river Canapro, which falls into the Brandon, thirty-two miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 17 deg. 21 min. E.

MATERAN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the S. coast of the island of Java, the sovereign of which being at a great distance from Batavia, has not yet been subdued by the Dutch, having little commerce with any other people. Lat. 7 deg. 51 min. S. long. 110 deg. 15 min. E.

MATGARA, a district in the province of Segelmessa, in Africa. It lies along the river Ziz, and S. of Queneg; being much of the same rocky, barren, and mountainous nature, and the inhabitants equally poor, yet brave and bold. They dwell altogether in villages, the principal of which is Halila, and the residence of the Lord of the district, who is of Arabic extraction, and has an income of 30,000 ducats per annum arising from the duties on goods imported and exported; particularly cattle, which they breed, and sell abroad in large quantities.

MATTHEW, St. a small island in the Atlantic ocean. It lies twenty-one miles S. of Cape Palmas on the coast of Guiney, in Africa; and it had been planted with a colony of Portuguese, but since deserted. It lies in lat. 2 deg. 31 min. S. long. 9 deg. 12 min. W.

MATLOCK, a village near Wirksworth, and upon the very edge of the Derwent, in Derbyshire, where are several warm springs: one of these is secured by a stone-wall on every side. It has a house built over it, and room to walk round the bath, with steps to go gradually down into it. The water is just milk-warm.

To this bath leads a stony mountainous road, and but indifferent accommodation when you are there. For some miles before you come to Matlock, you pass over barren moors, in perpetual danger of slipping into coal-pits and lead mines: or you ride for miles together on the edge of a steep hill, on slippery rock or loose stones, with a very deep valley underneath. Instead of trees and hedges, their poor arable lands are fenced in with walls of loose stones. The sides of the mountains are generally covered with rocks, streams of water dribbling down every where, and sometimes bolder water-falls diversify the scene.

At the smelting-mills the lead-ore is run into a mould, and hence called pigs. Running water keeps the bellows in perpetual motion; and here one may be let down 200 yards deep into the mines.

Opposite to this warm and sanative bath, and on the E. side of the Derwent, are the huge rocks, seemingly piled on one another, called the Torr. A few inhabitants in little cottages live at the bottom under so ruinous a shelter. At the top, to which there is no coming, unless one clambers up to it by hands and knees, there is a hermit's cell hewn in the rock, with a most dreary prospect before it. On one end is a crucifix and little niche, probably for the anchorite's saint.

Opposite to it, about half a mile distant, is such another cliff; but Mr. Ash, a gentleman who lives below, has hewn out of the rock an easy ascent by steps, and there are abundance of alcoves, grotto's, and summer-houses, pinacles, dials, ballustrades, urns, &c. and by means of earth, which has been carried up to the top, there are fine grass-walks, with greens planted along them on this hanging terrace, from which there is a fine prospect over a great number of craggy mountains.

At Matlock are kept two annual fairs, namely, on May 9, and October 24, for horned cattle and sheep.

MATSUMA, an island in Japan, in Asia, lying between the double freights of Sangaar and Kamtschatka,

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which divide the island of Nippon from the land of Jetzo. See NIPHON.

MATTA DE BRASIL, a very populous town in the captainrie of Pernambuco, in the Brasils, in South America. It lies about nine leagues from Olinda, towards the inland. In its territory the Portuguese cut quantities of Brasil-wood, conveyed thence to St. Laurence, and from that again to the sea-side.

MATTHIAS, the most western of two islands lying N. of Cape Solomawer, in the southern countries of America; so called, as Dampier discovered it on that saint's day. It is about nine or ten leagues long, being mountainous and woody, with several savannahs, and some spots of land which seemed to be cleared.

The other island is about seven or eight leagues to the eastward of it, being pretty low and plain, and covered with wood. The trees in it were very green, and appeared to be large and tall, and as thick as they could stand together. This the Captain called Squally-island. See SQUALLY.

MAUBEUGE, a fortress of French Hainault, in the Netherlands. It stands on the river Sambre, Lewis XIV. fortified it very strongly, upon its being ceded to him by the peace of Nimueguen. It lies twelve miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51 min. E.

MAUDLIN'S-WELL, a mineral spring so called, in the county adjacent to Ormskirk, in Lancashire. It is handsomely walled-in and covered, the waters of which have performed notable cures. It is impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, oker, and a marine salt incorporated with a bitter purging one. It used to throw up marine shells in large quantities, though far from the sea or any salt-water, till they found out a way to keep these down together with the sand, by laying mill-stones over the spring.

MAUDLIN-MEADOW, a little to the N. of Tetbury. It has its name as belonging to Magdalen college, in Oxford. Here is the source of a spring, which running from thence along a hedge-trough, and some tops of the wood that grows in the hedge, rotting and falling into this rill, are by it petrified. These resemble the pipes used by peruke-makers for curling of hair, of a whitish stony substance. Upon breaking them there is generally a stick of wood found in the middle; some of which have but a thin lapideous crust about them, and in some others the whole was a soft kind of stone throughout. Hence the sand brought down with the water, by a continual accession, incrusts those sticks; and probably all the transmutations to be met with in natural history are produced in the like manner.

MAULEON, or MAULLON DE SOULE, its Latin name is *Malleo* or *Maulus Leo*, a town of Soules and Gascony, in France. It lies on the Gave of Suzon, with a castle belonging to it; and eighteen miles S. E. of Bayonne. This is the native place of the celebrated Henry Spon, Bishop of Parma, who abridged and continued Cardinal Baronius's annals, where he left off. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 1 deg. 51 min. W.

There is also a town of the same name, in Lower Poitou, in France.

MAULS-MITRE, a place on the confines of the shire of Renfrew, in the S. of Scotland, to which from Errick-street there are several traces of a Roman causeway for several miles together: and there is likewise a tradition that another Roman street passed from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk.

MAULSBURG, a small town near Montrose, in the shire of Angus, and N. of Scotland. It takes its name from the family of Maul, Earls of Panmure, whose seat and estate lie in the neighbourhood.

MAURA, St. an island in the Mediterranean sea, lying between that of Cephalonia and the continent of Epirus, in European Turkey. It belongs to the republic of Venice. Lat. 38 deg. 42 min. N. long. 21 deg. 12 min. E.

MAURIAC, a small city of Upper Auvergne, in France. It lies on the river Dordogne, and confines of Limosin. Here they carry on a pretty good trade, and keep several fairs; in which all sorts of cattle are sold, especially horses.

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horses, which are reckoned the best in France. They have also in Mauriac a college of Jesuits, the third of all those that society had in this kingdom, and founded by William du Prat, Bishop of Clermont. This city belongs to the prior of a monastery of Benedictines, and is also the seat of an election. It lies about seven leagues from Aurillac to the N. W.

MAURICE, or MORITUS, an island of the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies 400 miles E. of Madagascar, formerly belonging to the Dutch, but now to the French. Lat. 20 deg. 15 min. S. long. 56 deg. 10 min. E.

MAURIENNE, in Latin *Maurianna*; it is a valley of Savoy, and a county, lying between the Alps and the river Isere. It has Tarantase on the N. and Dauphiny to the S. This is a fertile and pleasant valley, about about fifty miles long from E. to W. and scarcely twelve in breadth where broadest. It begins at the town of Chamoux, a little below the confluence of the Isere and Arc, and ends at the foot of Mount Cenis. The lower grounds produce plenty of corn, some wine, good pasturage, excellent turnips of a large size, with many other fruits and herbage, particularly saffron; as do the hills great quantities of wood and timber.

Here are about 100 parishes, most of which consist of two or three villages; and these are commonly about two or three miles up hill, their churches and chapels yielding a pleasant prospect to any who travel through it. This valley is part of the estates of the Dukes of Savoy.

MAURIENNE, St. *John de*, the most considerable town and capital of the valley of the same name last-mentioned. It lies on the river Arc, thirty-two miles S. E. of Chambery. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coasts of Barbary, in Africa. It extended from the city of Tangier to that of Algiers. The W. part, where Tangier stands, is called Mauritania Tingetana, and that further E. Mauritania Cesariensis.

MAUSOLEUM, a famous tomb erected by Queen Artemisia for her husband King Mausolus, in the city of Halicarnassus, in Doris, a province of Asia Minor, and justly reckoned one of the nine wonders of the world: hence all superb monuments are commonly denominated Mausoleums.

MAWS, St. otherwise called St. MARY's, a borough of Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament; and is annexed to the castle, which is a fortification placed at the entrance of Falmouth-haven for its defence, and opposite to Pendennis, another strong fort, though without any communication or view of each other.

St. Maws has a good platform of guns, its principal strength being by sea, that point athwart the channel, and are on a level with the water. Here is a Governor. The town lies two miles from its parish-church of St. Just, in Roseland, and consists of but one street, fronting the sea, where is neither chapel, meeting-house, fair, or market. The principal subsistence of the inhabitants is from the fishery. It lies near Falmouth, on the English channel, and has a harbour 24 miles N. of the Lizard, 54 from Launceston, and 260 from London.

MAXIMINIANOPOLI, so called from the Emperor Maximinian, who built it about the beginning of the fourth century. It was formerly an Episcopal see of the province of Rhodope, and Romania, in European Turkey, whose Bishop was independent. It is now only a village; and lies thirty miles from Nicopoli to the S. E. and sixty-two from Adrianople to the S. W.

MAY, *Island*, or *Ile of MAY*, lies at the entrance of the fifth of Forth, in Fife, Scotland; on the N. side next the shore of Pittenweem, to the priory of which it formerly belonged, and opposite to the Isle of Baf on the S. shore. It was dedicated to St. Adrian, said to have been martyred there by the Danes; whose shrine, in Popish times, was resorted to by barren women.

Here, in 1708, the French fleet, with the Pretender on board, lay, when a British squadron under Sir George Byng approaching, the four o'clock-gun gave them the alarm; upon which they weighed, got under sail, and made off, our fleet pursuing in vain.

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This island is a mile long from N. to S. a quarter of a mile broad, and about seven miles from the Fife-coast. It is known to sailors by a light-house, the persons attending on which are its only inhabitants. In it is a fresh-water spring, and small lake. In the summer-time here is pasturage for about 100 sheep, and 20 head of black cattle; but it produces no corn. To the W. the rocks under it is inaccessible, and to the E. are four landing-places; one of which is a safe harbour when the wind is at W. It abounds with fish of all sorts, and fowl: among the latter are particularly skarts, dunsters, gulls, scouts, and kittawaaks; the last of the size of a pigeon.

MAYBOLE, the principal town of Carrick, a subdivision of the town of Aire, in the W. of Scotland. It lies on the coast, with a pretty good market, no harbour, and low houses; yet it has a grammar-school, another school, and a post-house.

MAYENNE LA JUHEE, or LA JUHEL, in Latin *Meduanna Juchelli*, a town of Maine, in France, on the river Mayenne. It had formerly considerable fortifications, and a castle on a rock. It was besieged in 1424, by the English under the Earl of Salisbury, and after sustaining three months siege, and three assaults, it capitulated. It gives title of Marquis, and belongs to the Duke of Mazarine, having been before in possession of the Dukes of Guise: it lies thirty-six miles N. W. of Mans. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 39 min. W.

MAYENS-ISLAND, in the northern countries of America. It lies S. W. of Spitzbergen, in a S. W. and N. E. direction. Its extremity is in lat. 71 deg. 23 min. N. now forsaken, as the whale-fishery is removed further N. Its E. coast is inaccessible, by reason of ice. In its northern part is a very high mountain, called Beerenbergen or Bear-mountain, from the numbers of those animals seen there.

MAYNAS, a government belonging to Quito, in South America. It lies contiguous to those of Quixos and Jaen de Bracamoros, towards the E. In its territories are sources of those rivers, which, after rapidly traversing a vast extent, form the Maxanon or river of Amazons. Its S. and N. limits are little known: eastward it joins to the possessions of the Portuguese, from which it is separated by the famous line of demarcation.

MAYO, county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. It has the sea upon the W. and N. is bounded on the S. and S. E. by Gallway; by Roscommon on the E. and by Slego on the N. E. It is mountainous and rough on the sides next the sea; but in other parts has pasturage, and is well stocked with cattle, deer, hawks, and honey; having several large lakes and rivers. The sea indents it much, is fifty-eight miles long, and forty-four broad, comprehending nine baronies; in which there is but one borough, namely, Castlebar, that sends two members to parliament; as the shire does two Knights. It gives title of Viscount to the Bourk family. Here numbers of Protestants were massacred in 1641.

MAYO, once the principal town of the county of the same name last-mentioned; its see has been annexed to Tuam, as the jurisdiction has been to Killala. This town, now much decayed, stands at the mouth of the river Moy or Mayo, on the confines of Slego; 3 miles from Killala, and 115 from Dublin.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean, 400 miles W. of Cape Verd, in Africa; where ships frequently touch in their voyages to the West Indies, and take in salt here.

MAZ D'AZIL, a small city of Lower Foix, in France. It was anciently inhabited by the Reformed, who had fortified and maintained it till the year 1629.

MAZAGAN, or MAZAGRAN, a strong town of Morocco, in Africa, with a large harbour, and well of sweet water. It has about 1500 houses in it, belonging to Portugal: it lies 112 miles N. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 33 deg. 12 min. N. long. 10 deg. 1 min. W.

MAZALQUIVER, i. e. a large port, some miles W. of Oran. It lies in Morocco, in Africa, with a fortress on a rock. The walls are stout, and the haven large and

- and commodious, and much resorted to. The Portuguese took it in 1505, and have kept it ever since.
- MAZANDRAN**, a town of Tabaristan, in Persia; which d'Herbelot says is very ancient; but he does not tell us where it lies, nor is it in any map. Mr. Moll says, it lies more to the coast than his imaginary town of Gilan, and 100 miles N. E. from it.
- MAZARA**, *Val di*, the S. W. division of the island of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is bounded by Val di Demoni on the E. from which it is divided by the Great River or Fiume Grande; by Val di Noto on the E. and S. E. from which it is parted by that of Salfo; and on every side else is surrounded by the sea. It is very mountainous, but fertile and well-watered.
- MAZARA**, the capital of the province of the same name last-mentioned. It stands on the E. of Cape Ferro, near the mouth of the Mazaro. The territory round is very spacious and fruitful; but the city has lost much of its pristine grandeur. It is the see of a Bishop, and has a harbour: lies forty-four miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 36 min. E.
- MAZARINO**, a small city of Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily and Lower Italy. It lies near the river Terra Nuova, and the little county belonging to the Mazarini family, from which was descended the famous Cardinal of that name, who was Prime Minister of France, N. of Buteras, and S. W. of Piazza.
- MAZERES**, one of the four principal towns of Lower Foix, in France, the ancient residence of the Counts of Foix. It was fortified by the Reformed in the sixteenth century, who maintained it till 1629; when they were obliged to submit to Lewis XIII. and its fortifications were razed.
- MEACO**, a city of Nippon or Japan, in Asia. It is the residence of the Dairo, who keeps a magnificent court here. It lies near the middle of the S. coast. Three rivers unite their streams in the heart of the town, where is a stately bridge. The streets are said to amount to 1850, mostly narrow, but strait, and extremely populous; the number of houses upwards of 100,000. Before it was burnt by the Cubo of Jeddo's troops, it was 20 miles long, and between nine and ten in breadth, had 5 universities, with 35,000 scholars each, &c. &c. It is still the grand store-house of all the manufactures of the empire for gold and silver stuffs, silks wrought and unwrought, fine steel blades, &c. The public edifices, as palaces, colleges, monasteries, temples, &c. are numberless, and extremely sumptuous. Of the latter here is the most magnificent in the whole empire, with a vast gigantic idol of gilt copper. The private houses are mostly low, built of wood or clay, covered with laths, whence arises its liability to fire; for preventing which they have always troughs full of water a-top of them. It lies 312 miles W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36 deg. 1 min. N. long. 136 15 min. E.
- MEADIA**, or **MIHALYD**, a town in the banat of Temeswaer, in Servia, European Turkey. It lies on the N. side of the Danube, twenty miles E. of Belgrade. Here is a fortress, citadel or sconce, near which a battle was fought between the Imperialists and Turks in the year 1738. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.
- MEARTA**, a town reckoned in Hindostan, one of the midland provinces of Indostan, in Asia; though the maps place it on the same river as Asmer, and sixty miles to the W. of it. It is large, and has a market every day, with a great trade in indigo, calicoes, and woollen cloth.
- MEATH**, *East*, a province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is bounded by Cavan and Louth on the N. and N. E. Kildare to the S. E. Meath on the W. with the county of Dublin and the ocean on the E. It lies in the N. W. circuit of Ireland, thirty-two miles N. and S. and twenty-five E. and W. It contains eleven baronies and six boroughs, which send twelve members to the Irish parliament, besides two Knights for the shire. This is a level, fruitful, and populous country, feeding many herds of cattle, and abounding in corn. It gives title of Earl to the family of Brabazon. Besides, in this country are several other noble families.

- MEATH**, *West*, so called in respect of its western situation, with regard to the former. It runs W. to the Shannon, which river it parts from Roscommon; and lies between King's county to the S. and Longford to the N. to neither of which it is inferior in fertility, number of inhabitants, or any other advantage. It is well watered by rivers and lakes, but intermixed with bogs; and it gives title of Earl to the family of Nugent. Its dimensions are variously given, and is much indented. It includes eleven baronies, has four boroughs, which send eight members to parliament, and two Knights of the shire.
- MEAUX**, in Latin *Meldæ*, the ancient Jutinum: it is the capital of Brie, in Champagne, a government of France, on the river Marne. This is the see of a Bishop, formerly suffragan to Sens, but now to Paris; of which the famous Arnold was once prelate. The river divides this city into two parts; the one called the town, and the other the market; and it is surrounded with three suburbs. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Stephen, and the diocese contains 210 parishes: here is the collegiate church of St. Sartin, with several parochial churches, besides the abbey of St. Faron, belonging to the Benedictines of St. Namur; three other abbeys, and a great number of monasteries.
- This city suffered much in 1385, when King John of France was prisoner to King Edward III. of England; the citizens attempting to take it from the Dauphin, who possessed himself of it, the garrison cut them to pieces, and plundered and fired the place. King Henry V. took it after three months siege.
- This was the first city in France that declared for the reformation, under King Francis I. for which many Protestants suffered martyrdom. In the civil war the Protestants got possession of this place, but the Duke of Rouen took it by surprise for Charles IX. It is the seat of a bailiwick and other courts. Its trade consists chiefly in corn, wool, and cheese. A noble feat called Germigni, belonging to the Bishop, is about half a league out of the town. Meaux lies twenty-seven miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.
- MECCA**, a principality or province of Arabia Felix, in Asia, along the coast of the Red sea. Its northern boundary is Arabia Petraea, and Teham limits it on the S. Its extent to the E. is uncertain. Its dimensions from N. to S. are computed at 500 miles; that is, from lat. 20 and 30 deg. to 26 deg. N. and under long. 40 and 41 deg. E. It is crossed a little above the middle by the tropic of Cancer, and governed by a Prince called Cherif of Mecca and Medina, who derives from the Caliphs, Mahomet's descendants.
- MECCA**, the capital of the last-mentioned territory of the same name, and of all Arabia Felix. It was the birth-place of the grand impostor Mahomet. It is a large, well-built city, in a valley surrounded with mountains. In the middle of it stands the Kuaba or house of God, which the Arabs suppose to have been built by Abraham. Thither Mahomet obliged his votaries to perform a pilgrimage once in their lives. The temple is but fifteen feet long, twelve broad, and thirty high; but round it is a large court and piazza, where the pilgrims pay their devotions, seldom entering the temple, as being too small.
- The inhabitants of Mecca are computed at 6000 families, most of them being very rich; and the concourse of pilgrims at the four grand festivals commonly amounts to 200,000.
- The territory of Mecca is barren, and even without water but what they catch from the clouds, or is brought at a distance from it. The houses are mostly well-built, and of brick, with terraces a-top. It has no fortifications; but a Christian is not allowed to come nearer than five miles, under pain of being burnt alive. The most remarkable edifice in it is a magnificent mosque, having a stately cupola covered with gold, and two very high towers. This city lies thirty miles E. of Sedin, a port-town on the Red sea, and 200 miles S. E. of Medina. Lat. 21 deg. 27 min. N. long. 43 deg. 41 min. E.
- MECHLIN**, or **MALIVES**, a lordship in the Austrian Netherlands.

- Netherlands. It is surrounded by Brabant, being only ten miles in length, and half that in breadth. Its territory includes nine villages besides its capital.
- MECHLIN**, or **MALINES**, a large city on the Dyle and Demer. It is well-built, consisting of many islands or artificial canals, over which are several bridges. It is a fortified place, but of no considerable strength; and the see of an Archbishop, who is primate of the Low Countries. It is divided into six parishes, each of which has a fine church. The cathedral is a large and noble structure: the steeple is the highest in the country. Its clock on the four sides of the tower is 144 feet in circumference, and each figure above a yard long. It has also a fine chime of bells. The parochial church of our Lady is collegiate: the parish-church of our Lady of Hanwyck is a priory of regulars of St. Austin, and of the congregation of St. Genevieve. All the churches have very fine pictures. Among a vast number of convents for both sexes, there is a beguinage here, containing generally about 700 young women, who maintain themselves by working, and make no vows. St. Rombaut, an Irishman, and Bishop of Dublin, is the patron of this city; whose relics are kept in a silver shrine.
- Here is holden a grand council or parliament, which was settled in 1473, by Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy. The magistracy consists of a schout or high-bailiff, two burgomasters, twelve echevins, &c.
- At Mechlin they carry on a considerable trade in corn, blankets, and thread; but the principal manufacture is that of those fine laces so famous in Europe, and known by the name of Mechlins.
- In the arsenal are cast great guns, mortars, &c. Here Philip II. King of Spain, built an hospital for wounded or superannuated soldiers. In the year 1547 a tower having been set on fire by lightning, communicated to 2000 quintals of powder; by which accident the whole city was almost destroyed.
- The concurrence of this little lordship is necessary to the enacting of laws, and raising of money, though belonging to Austria: and they have old strong beer in this city, with which they serve the other provinces in the Netherlands: it lies twelve miles N. W. of Louvain, fourteen N. E. of Brussels, and sixteen S. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 31 min. E.
- MECHOACAN**, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded by Panuco on the N. Mexico Proper on the E. it has the Pacific ocean on the S. and its boundary on the W. is Guadalajara or New Galicia. This province yields silver and copper mines, also cocoa or the chocolate nuts; and being well watered with rivers and lesser streams, it produces both corn and pasture in abundance: so that it is one of the most pleasant and fruitful provinces of all Mexico. Here is a numerous breed of good horses, with plenty of honey and wax. Besides great and small cattle, here are vast herds of wild swine, &c. The natives make curious cabinets and much silk; but they excel most in making of pictures or images, by means of feathers, which the ablest painter cannot surpass with his colours. This province, formerly a kingdom, is now a bishopric, in which are near 200 towns of the natives all converted, here being near 100 schools, besides churches, hospitals, and monasteries. The trade here the Spaniards carry on by land, there being hardly any ports that belong to it.
- MECHOACAN**, a large and beautiful city in the last-mentioned province of the same name. It stands on a great river near the W. side of a lake, abounding with fish. It is the see of a Bishop, has a fine cathedral, and is full of handsome houses, which belong to rich Spaniards, owners of the silver mines; and lies 120 miles W. from Mexico.
- MECKLENBURG**, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It has the Baltic sea on the N. is bounded by Pomerania on the E. part of Brandenburg and Lunenburg on the S. and Holstein, with Saxe-Lawenburg, on the W. It is about 100 miles long from E. to W. and sixty broad from N. to S.
- This country is fruitful, and well watered with rivers and inland lakes; but these render the air unhealthy in summer, and extremely cold in winter: yet they so a-

- bound with fish, that at the marriage of one of its Dukes 5000 fresh breams were served up at his table, which were taken out of the Swerin-lake. It is conveniently situated on the Baltic for a foreign trade, some of the hans-towns lying in this duchy, as Rostock, Wismar, Swerin, &c.
- Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, from whose Kings or leaders its present Dukes derive their origin. The Vandal branch of Stargard uniting in that of Mecklenburg about the year 1429, they were afterwards divided into Gustrow, Swerin, and Strelitz. Upon the extinction of the Gustrow branch, the other two determined their pretensions by a treaty of partition in 1701, at Hamburg.
- This country is subject to its own Duke, Mecklenburg-Swerin, who assuming an arbitrary power of taxing his subjects, and oppressing the nobility, they appealed to the Aulic council, which determined, that, according to the constitution of that duchy, the nobility and gentry could not be taxed above a certain sum: and they further decreed, that the Duke should restore what he had unjustly levelled; for refusing of which he was expelled his dominions by the Emperor in 1728, and the administration of the government given to his brother, by a decree of the same council, for a time. The Duke was restored to his dominions about ten years afterwards, on whose demise his son Frederick succeeded him.
- The Duke of Swerin's annual revenue from his domain, and the subsidies from his states, amount to about 40,000 l. and that of the Duke of Strelitz 15,000 l. besides his domain, which is considerable. The country can maintain a large body of troops. The titles of both Dukes are the same, namely, Dukes of Mecklenburg, &c.
- MECON**, a large river, which rises in the northern parts of the Further India, in Asia. It runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia; after which it falls into the Indian ocean in lat. 10 deg. N. opposite to the island of Pulo Condor.
- MEDELIN**, the ancient *Colonia Metalmenfis*, a famous place formerly in the province of Lusitania. It is now but a small town of Spanish Estremadura, on the river Guadiana, over which it has a stately bridge, and a strong castle, commanding the adjacent plain.
- This town contains about 800 houses, in four parishes; it has one monastery, two nunneries, four chapels, an hospital, and a house for orphan girls: lies twenty-two miles E. of Merida. Lat. 38 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. W.
- MEDELPADIA**, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden. It is a mountainous woody tract, in which are fruitful valleys, and fine pastures, it confines on Jemtland to the N. the gulph of Bothnia to the E. and Helsingland to the S. and W.
- MEDEN**, a pretty town of Pegu, and empire of Ava, beyond the Ganges, in Asia; where they have abundance of boats, in which they keep their markets on the water, and shade their goods from the sun with large umbrellas. But we find no such place in our maps.
- MEDENBLICK**, a small town of Holland, one of the seven united provinces, on the Zuyder-see. It has a capacious harbour. The dykes here are stronger than any in the country, the water beating very furiously on this shore; to stop its fury the inhabitants lay falls upon the dykes, which preserves them.
- The principal trade of this place is in timber, fetched from Norway and the Baltic. They were the first, who in 1593 sailed to Guiney, and returned richly loaded. The neighbourhood abounds in pastures, where vast numbers of cattle breed: it lies fourteen miles N. of Hoorn. Lat. 52 deg. 48 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.
- MEDEWI**, the most famous medicinal spring in all Sweden. It lies in East Gothland, and in a pleasant site, three miles from Wadstena.
- MEDIA**, the N. E. part of Modern Persia, in which were comprehended Aderbeitzan, some part of Ghilan and Eyrac-Agem. Its capital was Ecbatana, the modern Tauris.
- MEDINA DEL CAMPO**, in Latin *Methymna Campestris*,