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*J. Le Bre delin*  
Engraved for the Geographical Dictionary. Printed only for J. Coote at the King's Arms  
in Pater-noster Row. *Wagnay sculp.*

*J. Coote*

A N E W

# Geographical Dictionary.

CONTAINING

A FULL and ACCURATE ACCOUNT

Of the several PARTS of

## T H E K N O W N W O R L D ,

As it is Divided into

CONTINENTS, ISLANDS, OCEANS, SEAS,  
RIVERS, LAKES, &c.

T H E

Situation, Extent, and Boundaries, of all the Empires,  
Kingdoms, States, Provinces, &c.

I N

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.

T H E I R

CONSTITUTIONS,  
REVENUES,  
FORCES,  
CLIMATE,  
SOIL, PRODUCE,  
MANUFACTURES,

TRADE,  
COMMERCE,  
CITIES,  
CHIEF TOWNS,  
UNIVERSITIES,  
CURIOUS STRUCTURES,

RUINS,  
ANTIQUITIES,  
MOUNTAINS,  
MINES, ANIMALS,  
VEGETABLES,  
MINERALS.

TOGETHER WITH

The Religion, Learning, Policy, Manners, and Customs, of the Inhabitants.

To which is prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATION,

EXPLAINING

The Figure and Motion of the Earth, the Use of the Globes, and Doctrine of the Sphere,  
in order to render the Science of GEOGRAPHY easy and intelligible to the meanest Capacity.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A New and Accurate Set of MAPS of all the Parts of the Known World, making a compleat ATLAS; the  
DRESSES of the Inhabitants; and a great Variety of PLANS and PERSPECTIVE VIEWS of the principal Cities,  
Towns, Harbours, Structures, Ruins, and other Places of Antiquity.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. COOTE, at the King's Arms in Pater-noster Row.

MDCCLIX.



NEW A  
Geographical Dictionary



INTRODUCTION.

CONTAINING,

The Scientific Parts of Geography; the natural and artificial Divisions of the Earth; the Use of the Globes; the Doctrine of the Winds, Tides, and Sphere; the Motions, Figure, and Magnitude of the Earth; and the Construction of Maps and Charts.

**G**EOGRAPHY is the art by which we describe the figure, magnitude, and position of the several parts of the surface of the earth. The word is Greek, and derived from *γῆ*, the earth, and *γραφω*, to describe.

fouthern, containing the fourth pole. This circle is delineated on several of the figures of the plate annexed.

The earth is generally called the terraqueous globe, from its being of a spherical or globular form, and composed of earth and water. Several observations demonstrate that the earth is spherical, particularly its shadow in eclipses of the moon; for this shadow is always bounded by a circular line, which could not happen unless the body that cast it was of a spherical form. The manner of our seeing objects at a distance is also a confirmation of this truth; for we see the tops of objects when their bases are intercepted by the horizon: this is very plain when we stand on the sea-shore, and view a ship at her first appearing in the horizon, when only the tops of her sails are visible; for as she approaches, she seems to rise gradually out of the sea, every part becoming visible by degrees. But what puts the whole beyond dispute, is, that several navigators have sailed entirely round the globe. The mountains indeed render the surface of the earth uneven, but are as far from destroying the roundness of the earth, as a few particles of dust can destroy that of a common globe; for the former bear no more proportion to the bulk or magnitude of the earth, than the latter do to that of the globe; consequently a globe is a proper representation of the earth, and accordingly geographers delineate on it the surface of the earth and sea, and call it a terrestrial globe.

The meridians are imaginary circles on the earth, passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right-angles. These meridians are infinite, every point on the surface of the earth having its proper meridian.

On the surface of this globe are two points, called the poles of the earth. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and called the north and south poles. An imaginary line connecting them together runs through the center of the earth, and is called the axis, because the earth performs its diurnal rotations round it. The several figures on the plate annexed will fully explain what are meant by the poles and axis.

Latitude is the distance of a place from the equator, reckoned in degrees, and parts of a degree, on the meridian of the place. As latitude begins at the equator where it is nothing, so it ends at the poles, where it is greatest, or ninety degrees. And all places that are situated between the north pole and the equator, are said to be in north latitude; and those between the fourth pole and the equator, in south latitude.

Geographers, in order to describe the positions of places on the surface of the earth, have found it necessary to imagine certain circles drawn thereon, to which they have given the names of equator, meridian, horizon, parallels of latitude, &c.

Parallels of latitude are circles drawn parallel to the equator. Every place on the earth has its parallel of latitude, and consequently they are, like the meridians, infinite.

The equator, or equinoctial, is a great circle on the earth, equally distant from either pole, dividing the terraqueous globe into two equal parts; one called the northern, containing the north pole, and the other the

Difference of latitude is an arch of the meridian, or the least distance between the parallels of the latitude of two places, shewing how far one of them is to the northward or southward of the other. This difference can never exceed 180 degrees.

Longitude of any place is expressed by an arch of the equator, shewing the east or west distance of the meridian of the place from some fixed meridian, where longitude is reckoned to begin.

Difference of longitude is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the meridians of two places, shewing how far one of them is to the eastward or westward of the other. And as longitude begins at the meridian of some place, and is reckoned from thence both eastward and westward, till they meet in the same meridian on the opposite point; so the difference of longitude can never exceed 180 degrees.

The horizon is that apparent circle that limits or bounds the view of the spectator on the sea or an extended plain, the eye of the spectator being always supposed the center of his horizon. When the sun or stars appear above the eastern part of the horizon, they are said to rise; and when they descend below the western part, they are said to set. This circle is drawn in most of the figures in the first plate annexed; and in the globes it is represented by the upper part of the wooden frame. The horizon is either right, parallel, or oblique; as we shall explain hereafter, when we come to treat of the several positions of the sphere.



## Of the natural Division of the Earth.

THE terraqueous globe, consisting of land and water, is by geographers divided into continents, isthmuses, peninsulas, islands, mountains, oceans, seas, &c.

A continent is a large tract of land, including many kingdoms and various countries, not separated from one another by the sea. They commonly reckon four continents, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; tho' there are in reality but two, those of Europe, Asia, and Africa, forming but one; and America the other.

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land, joining a peninsula to the continent; as that of Corinth, between the Morea and Greece; and that of Panama, between the kingdoms of Peru and Mexico.

A peninsula is a part of land almost surrounded by water, and joined to the continent by an isthmus. Thus the Morea is a peninsula, and joined to Greece by the isthmus of Corinth.

An island is a part of the globe entirely surrounded with water, as Madagascar, Sicily, Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

A mountain is a high rising ground or eminence, which over-looks the adjacent country. Some of them are so highly elevated, that when they are viewed at a proper distance, they appear like large clouds in the atmosphere; such are the Andes, the Alps, the Pic of Teneriff, Mount Atlas, and the Hypoborean mountains.

A promontory is a cape, or head-land, shooting itself into the sea; such as the Cape of Good Hope in Africa; Cape Horn in America; Cape St. Vincent in Portugal; the North and South Forelands in England, &c.

The ocean is properly that general collection of salt-water, which washes the several parts of the land and continent; according to which it receives its denomination. Thus, in regard to the four principal quarters of the world, it is called either the Eastern, or Oriental ocean; the Western, or Occidental ocean; the Southern, or Meridional ocean; the Northern, or Septentrional ocean. It has also other names from its being the boundary, or washing the shores of several countries; thus, from washing the foot of Mount Atlas, it is called the Atlantic ocean; and more to the southward, where it washes the several shores of Guiney on the coast of Ethiopia, it is called the Ethiopic ocean; where it washes the coast of India, it is called the Indian ocean: on the western side of America it is called the South sea, or Pacific ocean.

A sea is only a branch or small part of the ocean, interrupted by divers islands, and nearly invironed by land; such as the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Euxine, the Caspian, and the Red sea.

A gulph is nearly the same with regard to the sea, as a peninsula is with respect to the land. It is every way inclosed, except one narrow passage, whereby it has a communication with the sea; as the gulph of Venice, of Persia, &c.

A strait is a narrow passage between two shores, forming a communication between one part of the sea, or ocean with another; as the strait of Gibraltar, which joins the Mediterranean sea to the Atlantic ocean; the straits of Magellan, which connects the Western with the Pacific ocean, &c.

A creek is a narrow part, or arm of the sea, running a considerable way into the land. These are almost infinite in every coast.

A bay is a much larger inlet, and more safe and capacious for ships to anchor in; as Torbay in England, the bay of All-Saints in Brasil, the bay of Cadiz in Spain, &c.

A lake is a large collection of water entirely surrounded by land, without any communication with the sea, except by rivers or streams flowing from it; such as the lakes Superior, Erie, and Ontario, in North America; the lakes of Geneva and Constance in Europe, &c.

A river is a stream of water perpetually flowing from one or more fountains or sources, till it falls into the sea or some considerable lake. The principal of these are the Amazons, the Rio de la Plata, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Ganges, the Nile, the Volga, the Danube, the Thames, &c.

By these, and such like divisions, the four principal quarters of the world are subdivided into various empires, kingdoms, provinces, governments, districts, &c.

## Of the Division of the Earth into Zones.

BESIDES the foregoing division of the globe into continents, &c. it is also divided by the tropics and parallel circles into five parts called zones; of which there are two temperate, one torrid, and two frigid: the inhabitants of which, according to the various directions of their meridional shadows, receive different names. See the second plate.

The torrid zone lies between the two tropics, or the sun's northern and southern boundaries; so that the sun's beams are nearly perpendicular during the whole year; and for this reason the ancients were persuaded, that this division of the globe was so very intemperate, as not to be inhabited; but experience has since shewn that they were mistaken. The inhabitants of this zone are called *Ambisici*, because the sun being at different times of the year both to the northward and southward of their zenith, casts their shadow both ways at noon; that is, when the sun is to the south of their zenith, their shadows at noon point to the north; and when to the north, they point to the south: but twice a year the sun is directly in their zenith, when they have no shadow at all at noon, and are then called *Asii*, without shadows.

The temperate zones lie between the tropics and polar circles, where the sun-beams are more oblique, in a degree between the extremes of heat and cold. The inhabitants of these zones are called *Heterosici*, because their shadows are always opposite to one another; the meridian shadows of those that inhabit the northern temperate zone being always projected towards the north, and those of the southern temperate zone towards the south.

The two frigid zones lie between their respective polar circles and the poles, and were supposed by the ancients to be uninhabited; but this, like the former, is a mistake. The inhabitants of both these zones are called *Persici*; because at one particular time of the year, the sun never sets for some days together, according as they are further from, or nearer to the pole, and consequently their shadows move round about them.

The inhabitants of the earth are also represented under three different situations, with regard to their respective positions to each other, namely, *Antipodes*, *Periaci*, and *Anteci*.

Those who live diametrically opposite to each other, are called *Antipodes*; having every thing, with regard to the sphere, directly contrary to one another. They are 180 degrees different in longitude, and have the same degree of latitude, but of different denominations, one north, and the other south: therefore, when it is spring with the one, it is autumn with the other; when summer with the one, it is winter with the other; and when noon with the one, it is midnight with the other.

Those who live in the two opposite points of the same parallel, are called *Periaci*. They have the same diurnal arch, but differ just half a natural day; so that when it is noon with the one, it is midnight with the other; but their seasons are the same.

Those who live under the same meridian, but under two parallels equally distant from the equator, one in the north, and the other in the southern hemisphere, are called *Anteci*. They have nothing common but their noons, which happen at the same time; but their seasons are opposite, it being winter with the one, when it is summer with the other.

## Of the Division of the Earth into Climates.

THE surface of the earth is divided into various tracts called climates, by a certain number of imaginary circles. They are supposed to be drawn at such a distance, that the longest day in each (successively increasing) exceeds that of the former by half an hour: of these sorts of parallels there are forty-eight, or more properly twenty-four on each side of the equator: to which, if we add six more, of a different nature, arising from the increase of one entire month, lying between the polar circles

circles and the poles, the sum will amount to sixty; thirty on the north side of the equator, and thirty on the south.

## Of the different Positions of the Sphere.

THE sphere, with regard to its various positions, is either *parallel*, *direct*, or *oblique*.

A parallel sphere is that position of the globe, where the visible pole becomes the vertical point; that is, the zenith or point in the heavens directly over-head is the pole itself, and the horizon the same with the equinoctial. This position of the sphere is peculiar to the parts of the earth under each pole; whose inhabitants, if indeed there are any, perceive the sun, moon, and stars, to circulate parallel to the horizon, and have six months of day, and six months of night. Indeed, a spectator placed directly under the pole, will not perceive any motion at all in the heavenly bodies; for, being placed directly on one of the extremities of the earth's axis, he would have no real motion, and consequently could produce no apparent motion. He would only see the sun rising gradually above the horizon during his first three months of summer, and sinking again in the same tract towards it, during the other three; and the same of the stars during the winter. The parallel sphere is represented in two figures, with explanations on the first plate of this Introduction.

A right or direct sphere is that position of the globe where the equinoctial passes through the zenith, and the two poles become the north and south points of the horizon. The inhabitants are those who live under the equinoctial. Their days and nights are equal throughout the year, and the sun rises and falls nearly perpendicular; and the interval of time between break of day and sun-rising, is always equal, and something above an hour. This sphere is also represented in two figures, with proper explanations, on the first plate.

An oblique sphere is that which hath one of its poles above, and the other below the horizon, and the equinoctial and parallels cut it obliquely. This position of the sphere is common to all the inhabitants of the earth, except those who live directly under the equinoctial and poles: but the obliquity is greater or less, and the difference between the longest and shortest days more or less, in proportion to the latitude of the place; both the obliquity and difference increasing with the latitude. This position being common to far the greater part of the inhabitants of the earth, we have given three figures of it on the first plate, in order to represent the sphere with different degrees of obliquity.

## Of the Use of the Globes.

WE have already observed, that an artificial globe bears an exact resemblance to the figure of our earth, and consequently, that it is the most proper instrument for delineating on its surface the external appearance of our earth; so that a terrestrial globe represents, in miniature, the surface of our terraqueous globe.

And, because the celestial bodies appear to us as if they were placed in the same concave sphere, astronomers have also made use of the external surface of the globe, to place the stars in their proper positions and distances from each other: so that as the terrestrial globe is an artificial representation of our terraqueous globe, the celestial globe is an artificial and lively representation of the starry heavens, containing the various images and figures invented by the ancient, and continued by modern astronomers, and called by them both asterisms, or constellations.

The horizon of an artificial globe is the broad wooden frame, and coincides with the horizon already defined. In this frame the globe is fixed, by means of two notches, one in the north, and the other in the south part of it, for the brazen meridian to stand in. This circle is of great use in determining the times of the rising and setting of the sun or stars, and their continuance above the horizon; in shewing us the reason of the increase and decrease of the length of the day and night, in all places of the earth, by inspection.

The brazen meridian is that large circle of brass sur-

rounding the globe, and in which it turns on two wires representing the poles of the world. This circle divides the globe into two equal parts, called the eastern and western hemispheres. This brazen circle, by sliding in the two notches of the horizon, may be placed in any position, and either pole elevated or depressed at pleasure, so as to represent the true position of the globe in any latitude; and, at the same time, made to represent the meridian of any place.

The quadrant of altitude is a narrow slip of brass exactly answering to the fourth part of one-meridian, and divided into ninety degrees. It has a notch, nut, and screw, at one end, to fasten it to the zenith in the meridian; and being thus fixed, and turning on a small pivot, it supplies the place of an infinite number of vertical circles, and is very useful in determining the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies on the celestial globe, and in measuring the distances between places on the terrestrial.

The hour-circle is a flat ring of brass, so contrived that it may be taken off and fixed about either pole of the globe; and when it is fastened to the brazen meridian, the pole becomes its center, and there being fixed to the end of the axis an index, which turning round with the globe itself, points out the hour on the small ring.

Having described the several parts of the artificial globes, the following problems will shew their uses.

## PROB. I. To find the latitude of any place.

Bring the given place to the brazen meridian, and observe what degree it lies immediately under, which is the latitude required.

## PROB. II. To rectify the globe to any given place.

Raise the pole above the horizon, till the arch of the meridian is equal to the latitude of the place; screw the quadrant of altitude in the zenith; and set the hour-hand to twelve at noon. Then is the globe rectified for the solution of various problems.

## PROB. III. To find the longitude of any given place.

Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and observe the degree of the equator directly under the graduated side of it, which is the longitude required.

## PROB. IV. To find the situation of any place on the globe from having the latitude and longitude of it given.

Bring the given longitude to the graduated side of the meridian, and under the given degree of latitude is the place required.

## PROB. V. The hour of the day or night at one place being given, to find what hour it is at any other given place.

Bring the first place to the meridian, and set the hour-index to the given hour; turn about the globe till the other place comes to the meridian, and the index will shew the hour required.

## PROB. VI. To find the distance between any two places on the globe in English miles.

Bring one place to the meridian, and over it fix the quadrant of altitude; lay it over the other place, and count the number of degrees contained between them; multiply these degrees by sixty-nine (the number of miles in one degree) and the product is the number of English miles required.

## PROB. VII. To find the bearing of one place from another.

Bring one of the given places to the brazen meridian, and lay the quadrant of altitude over the other; and it will shew, on the horizon, the point of the compass the latter bears from the former.

## PROB. VIII. The day of the month being given, to find the sun's place in the ecliptic.

Find



Find the day of the month in the calendar on the horizon, and directly against is the sign the sun is that day in, and the degree of that sign.

PROB. IX. The latitude of the place, and the day of the month being given, to find the time of the sun's rising and setting, and the length of the day and night.

Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, and rectify the globe to the given latitude; bring the sun's place to the meridian, and set the index of the hour-circle to twelve at noon; turn the globe till the sun's place arrive at the eastern side of the horizon, and the index will shew the time of sun-rising; and the globe being turned about till the sun's place reaches the western side of the horizon, the index will shew the time of the sun's setting: at the same time the number of hours passed over by the index in bringing the sun's place from the eastern to the western side of the horizon, will be the length of the day, and subtracted from twenty-four hours, will leave the length of the night.

PROB. X. The latitude of the place, and day of the month being given, to find the time of rising and setting of any star.

Rectify the globe to the given latitude; find the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring it to the meridian, and place the hour-index to twelve at noon: then bring the given star to the eastern part of the horizon, and the index will show the hour and minute of its rising; in like manner, if the globe be turned till the star comes to the western part, it will shew the time of its setting.

PROB. XI. To distinguish one star from another in the heavens, and know them by their names on the globe.

Place the meridian of the globe due north and south, and rectify the globe to the time and latitude required: then will the surface of the celestial globe be exactly similar to the face of the heavens at that time; and each part of the globe will correspond with its respective constellation in the heavens; so that if the globe was transparent, and the observer's eye placed in the center, every artificial star painted upon it, would appear concentric with the real one in the heavens; so that from this similar appearance the different constellations, &c. may be easily known.

#### Of Winds.

THE air is a fine invisible fluid, surrounding the globe of the earth, and extending to some miles above its surface.

The atmosphere is that collection of air, and the bodies contained in it, that circumscribe the earth.

The air has been found by a multitude of experiments to be both heavy and elastic. By the former it is capable of supporting other bodies, as watery vapours, fumes, and exhalations from different bodies, in the same manner as wood is supported by water: and by the latter, namely, its elasticity, a small quantity of it is capable of being expanded so as to fill a very large space; or of being compressed, or confined in a much smaller compass.

A multitude of experiments hath also demonstrated that air is compressed or condensed by cold, and expanded or rarified by heat. Whence it follows, that if an alteration be made by heat or cold in any part of the atmosphere, its neighbouring parts will be put into motion, by the endeavour the air always makes to restore itself to its former state: for experiments shew, that either condensed or rarified air, will return to its natural state, as soon as the cause, whatever it be, of that condensation or rarefaction is removed.

Wind is a stream or current of air which may be felt; and usually blows from one point of the horizon to its opposite; as from north to south, from east to west, from south-east to north-west, and the like.

Winds are either constant or variable, general or particular.

Constant winds are such as continue blowing the same way, at least for several hours or days; but variable winds are such as frequently shift within an hour or a day.

A general wind is that which blows the same way over a large tract of the earth, during the greatest part of the whole year.

A particular wind is that which blows in any place, sometimes one way, and sometimes another indifferently. If the wind blows gently, it is called a breeze; if it blows harder, a gale, or a stiff gale; and when very hard a storm. Experiments have shewn, that the swiftness of the wind in a great storm is about sixty miles an hour; and in a common brisk gale, about fifteen.

The great Dr. Halley, from accurate observations made in several voyages, found,

1. That between the limits of sixty degrees, namely, from thirty of north latitude to thirty of south, there is a constant east-wind throughout the year, blowing on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, called the trade-wind. For as the sun in moving from east to west, heats the air more immediately under him, and thereby expands it, the air to the eastward is constantly rushing towards the west, to restore the equilibrium, or natural state of the atmosphere; and this occasions a perpetual east wind within those limits.

2. That the trade-winds near their northern limits, blow between the north and east; and near their southern limits, between the south and east. For as the atmosphere is expanded by the heat of the sun, near the equator; the air therefore from the northward and southward will both tend towards the equator, to restore the equilibrium. Now these motions from the north and south, joined with the foregoing easterly motion, will produce those observed near the said limits between the north and east, and between the south and west.

3. That these general motions of the wind are disturbed on the continents, and near the coast: for the nature of the soil may either cause the air to be heated or cooled; and hence will arise motions that may be contrary to the foregoing general ones.

4. That in some parts of the Indian ocean there are periodical winds, called monsoons; that is, such as blow half the year one way, and the other half the contrary way: for air that is cool and dense, will force the warm and rarified air in a continual stream upwards, where it must spread itself to maintain the equilibrium; so that the upper course or current of the air will be contrary to the under current; for the upper air must move from those parts where the greatest heat is, and so by a kind of circulation, the north-east wind below will be attended with a south-west wind above, and a south-east wind below with a north-west wind above: and this is confirmed by the experience of seamen, who, as soon as they get out of the trade-winds, immediately find a wind blowing from an opposite quarter.

5. That in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Africa, at about 100 leagues from the shore, between the latitudes of 28 deg. and 10 deg. N. seamen constantly meet with a fresh gale of wind blowing from the north-east.

6. That those bound to the Caribbee islands across the Atlantic ocean, find, as they approach the American side, that the north-east wind becomes easterly, or seldom blows more than a point from the east, either to the northward or southward. These trade-winds on the American side are extended to 30, 31, or even 32 degrees north latitude; which is about four degrees farther than what they extend on the African side: also to the southward of the Equator, the trade-wind extends three or four degrees farther towards the coast of Brasil on the American side, than they do near the Cape of Good-Hope on the African side.

7. That between the latitudes of four degrees north, and four degrees south, the wind always blows between the south and east: on the African side they are nearest to the south, and on the American side nearest the east. In these seas Dr. Halley observed, that when the wind was to the eastward, the weather was gloomy, dark, and rainy, with hard gales of wind; but when the wind veered to the southward, the weather generally became serene, with gentle breezes nearly approaching to a calm. These winds are somewhat changed by the seasons of the year; for when the sun is far northward, the Brasil south-east wind changes to the south, and the north-east wind to the east; and when the sun is far south, the south-east wind

gets to the east, and north-east on this side the equator veer more to the north.

8. That along the coast of Guiney, from Sierra Leone to the island of St. Thomas under the equinoctial, which is above 500 leagues, the southerly and south-west winds blow perpetually: for the south-east trade wind having crossed the equator, and approaching the Guiney coast within 80 or 100 leagues, inclines towards the shore, and becomes south, then south-east, and by degrees, as it comes near the land, it veers about to the south, south-south-west, and close in with the land it is south-west, and sometimes west-south-west. This tract is troubled with frequent calms, violent sudden gusts of winds called tornados, blowing from all points of the horizon. The reason of the wind setting in west on the coast of Guiney, is, in all probability, owing to the nature of the coast, which being greatly heated by the sun, rarifies the air exceedingly, and consequently the cool air from off the sea will keep rushing in to restore the equilibrium.

9. That between the fourth and tenth degrees of north latitude, and between the longitudes of Cape Verd and the easternmost of the Cape Verd islands, there is a tract of sea which seems to be condemned to perpetual calms, attended with terrible thunder and lightning, and such amazing rains, that part of this sea has acquired the name of the *Rains*. Ships in sailing these six degrees, have been sometimes detained whole months. The cause of this seems to be, that the westerly winds setting in on this coast, and meeting the general easterly winds in this tract, balance each other, and so cause the calms; and the vapours carried thither by each wind meeting and condensing, occasion the almost continual rains.

10. That between the southern latitudes of ten and thirty degrees in the Indian ocean, the general trade-wind about the south-east-by-south, is found to blow all the year long in the same manner as in similar latitudes in the Ethiopic ocean; and during the six months between May and December, these winds reach to within two degrees of the equator; but during the other six months, from the beginning of December to the beginning of June, a north-west wind blows in the tract lying between the third and tenth degrees of south latitude, in the meridian of the north end of Madagascar, and between the second and twelfth degree of south latitude, near the longitude of Sumatra and Java.

11. That in the tract between Sumatra and the African coast, and from three degrees of south latitude quite northward to the Asiatic coast, including the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal, the monsoons blow from September to April at north-east, and from March to October at south-west. The shifting of these monsoons is not all at once; and in some places the change is attended with calms, in some with variable winds, and in others with tempests; and such is their violence, that they render the navigation of these parts very unsafe at that time of the year. These tempests the seamen call the breaking up of the monsoons.

We have already observed, that the atmosphere surrounding the earth is an elastic fluid; and its lower parts being pressed by the weight of all the air above them, are squeezed the closer together, and consequently the densest of all at the earth's surface, and gradually rarer the higher they ascend. The weight of air sustained by every square inch at the earth's surface, is found by experiments on the air-pump, and also by the quantity of mercury the air balances in a barometer, to be fifteen pounds; therefore every square foot must sustain 2016 pounds; consequently every middle-sized man, whose surface may be about 14 square feet, is pressed by 28,224 pound weight of air all round; for fluids press equally up and down and on all sides: but because this enormous weight is equal on all sides, and counter-balanced by the spring of the internal air in our blood vessels, it is not felt. We often feel ourselves languid and dull, and impute the cause to the air's being heavy and foggy about us; but this is a mistake, the cause arises from its being too light, as is evident from the mercury's sinking in the barometer, at which time it is generally found the air has not sufficient gravity to bear up the vapours which compose the clouds; for when it is otherwise, the clouds mount high, the air is more elastic and weighty about us, by which means it balances the internal spring of the air within us, braces up our blood-vessels and nerves, and renders us brisk and lively.

The atmosphere is also the cause why the heavens ap-

pear bright in the day-time; for, without an atmosphere, that part of the heavens only would shine in which the sun was placed: and if an observer could live without air, and should turn his back towards the sun, the whole heavens would appear as dark as in the night, and the stars would be seen as clear as in the nocturnal sky. In this case we should have no twilight, but a momentary transition from the brightest sun-shine to the blackest darkness, immediately after sunset; and from the blackest darkness to the brightest sun-shine at sun-rising: but by means of the atmosphere we enjoy the sun's light, reflected from the aerial particles, before he rises and after he sets; for when the earth by its rotation, hath concealed the sun from our sight, the atmosphere being still higher than we, has his light imparted to it; which gradually decreases till he has got eighteen degrees below the horizon, and then all that part of the atmosphere above us is dark. From the length of the twilight Dr. Keil calculated the height of the atmosphere, so far as it is dense enough to reflect the light, and found it to be about forty-four miles; but it is seldom dense enough at two miles height to support the clouds.

#### Of the Tides.

BY the tides is meant that motion of the waters in the sea and rivers, by which they are found regularly to rise and fall. The general cause of the tides, or flux and reflux of the sea, was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, and may be deduced from the following considerations.

Daily experience shews, that all bodies thrown upwards from the earth, fall down to its surface in perpendicular lines; and as lines perpendicular to the surface of a sphere, tend towards the center, therefore the lines along which all heavy bodies fall are directed towards the center of the earth: and as those bodies apparently fall by their own weight or gravity, the law by which they fall is called the law of gravitation.

A piece of glass, amber, or sealing-wax, being rubbed against the palm of the hand or a woollen-cloth till warm, will draw small bits of feathers or other light substances towards it, when held sufficiently near those substances; also a magnet or load-stone, being held near the filings of iron or steel, will draw them to itself; and a piece of hammered iron or steel, that has been touched by a magnet, will acquire a like property of drawing iron or steel to itself. And this property in some bodies, of drawing others to themselves, is called attraction.

Now, as bodies fall towards the earth by their gravity, it is not improper to say it attracts those bodies; and therefore, in respect to the earth, the words attraction and gravitation may be used for one another, as they imply no more than the power or law by which bodies tend towards its center.

The incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, by a sagacity peculiar to himself, discovered, from many observations, that this law of gravitation or attraction was universally diffused throughout the world; and that the regular motions observed among the heavenly bodies were governed by this principal; so that the earth and the moon attracted each other, and were both attracted by the sun: and also that the force of attraction, exerted by these bodies on each other, was less and less as the distance increased, in proportion to the squares of those distances; that is, the power of attraction at double the distance was four times less, at triple the distance nine times less, and so on.

Now, as the earth is attracted by the sun and moon, all the parts of the earth will not gravitate towards its center in the same manner as if those parts were not affected by such attractions. And it is very evident, that was the earth entirely free from such actions of the sun and moon, the ocean being equally attracted towards its center on all sides by the force of gravity, would continue in a perfect stagnation, without ever ebbing or flowing; but since the case is otherwise, the ocean must needs rise higher in these parts, where the sun and moon diminish their gravity, or where the sun and moon have the greatest attraction; and as the force of gravity must be diminished most in those places of the earth to which the moon is nearest, or in the Zenith, that is, where she is vertical, her attraction there is consequently most powerful; therefore the waters in such places will rise higher than others, and it will be there full sea.

The parts of the earth directly under the moon, and also those



those that are diametrically opposite, will have high-water at the same time; for either half of the earth would equally gravitate towards the other half, were they free from all external attraction: but by the action of the moon the gravitation of one half of the earth towards its center is diminished, and the other increased. Now in that hemisphere of the earth next the moon, the parts in the Zenith being most attracted, and thereby their gravitation towards the earth's center diminished; therefore the waters in those parts must be higher than in any other part of this hemisphere: and in the hemisphere farthest from the moon, the parts in the Nadir being less attracted by the moon than in the parts nearer to her, gravitate less towards the earth's center; and consequently the waters in these parts also must be higher than they are in any other parts of this hemisphere.

Those parts of the earth where the moon appears in the horizon, or ninety degrees distant from the Zenith and Nadir, will have low-water: for as the waters in the Zenith and Nadir rise at the same time, the waters in their neighbourhood will press towards those places to maintain the equilibrium; and to supply the places of these, others will move the same way, and so on to the places ninety degrees distant from the Zenith and Nadir; consequently in those places, where the moon appears in the horizon, the waters will have more liberty to descend towards the center; and therefore in those places they will be the lowest.

Hence it plainly follows, that the ocean, if it entirely covered the surface of the earth, would be of a spheroidal or oval figure, whose transverse or longest diameter would pass through the place where the moon is vertical, and the conjugate or shortest diameter where she is in the horizon; and as the moon apparently shifts her position from east to west in going round the earth every day, the longer diameter of the spheroid following the motion, will occasion the two floods and ebbs observable in about every twenty-five hours, which is the length of a lunar day; that is, the interval of time between the moon's leaving the meridian of any place, and her return to it again: so that the time of high-water any day is almost an hour later than it was the preceding day.

The time of high-water is not precisely the time of the moon's coming to the meridian, but about three hours after; for the moon acts with some force after she has passed the meridian, and thereby increases the libratory or waving motion she has put the water into while she was in the meridian; in the same manner as a small force applied to a ball already raised to some height, will raise it still higher.

The tides are higher than ordinary twice every month; that is, about the times of the new and full moon, and are called spring-tides; for at these times, the actions of both the sun and moon concur, or draw in the same right line; and consequently the sea must be more elevated: at the conjunction, or when the sun and moon are on the same side of earth, they both conspire to raise the waters in the Zenith, and consequently in the Nadir: and when the sun and moon are in opposition, that is, when the earth is between them, while one makes high-water in the Zenith and Nadir, the other does the same.

The tides are less than ordinary twice every month; namely, about the first and last quarters of the moon; and are called neap-tides; because in the quarters of the moon the sun raises the water where the moon depresses it, and depresses where the moon raises the water; so that the tides are made only by the difference of their actions. It must however be observed, that the spring-tides do not happen directly on the new and full moons, but a day or two after, when the attractions of the sun and moon have acted together for a considerable time. In like manner the neap-tides happen a day or two after the quarters, when the moon's attraction has been lessened by that of the sun for several days together.

The spring-tides are greater about the time of the equinox, that is, about the middle of March and September, than at any other times of the year; and the neap-tides are then also less, because the transverse diameter of the spheroid, or the two opposite high-waters, will at that time be in the earth's equator, and consequently describe a great circle of the earth; by whose diurnal rotation those

high-waters will move swifter, describing a great circle in the same time they used to describe a lesser circle parallel to the equator; and consequently the waters being thrown more forcibly against the shores, they must rise higher.

All things hitherto explained would happen exactly, if the whole surface of the earth was covered with sea; but since that is not the case, and there are a multitude of islands, besides continents, lying in the way of the tide, which interrupts its course; therefore in many places near the shores there arise a great variety of other appearances, besides those already mentioned, which require particular solutions, wherein the situation of the shore, straits, and other objects, must necessarily be considered: for instance, as the sea has no visible passage between Europe and Africa, let them be considered as one continent, extending from seventy-two degrees north to thirty-four degrees south, the middle between those two will be near Cape Blanco, in the latitude of nineteen degrees north; but it is impossible the flood-tide should set to the westward on the west coast of Africa, like the general tide following the course of the moon, because the continent for above fifty degrees north and south bounds that sea on the east; and therefore, if any regular tide, as proceeding from the motion of the sea from east to west, should reach this place, it must either come from the north of Europe southward, or from the south of Africa northward, to the said latitudes on the west coast of Africa.

This opinion is confirmed by common experience, that the flood-tide sets to the southward along the coast of Norway, from the North Cape to the Naze, or entrance of the Baltic sea, and so proceeds to the southward along the east coast of Great Britain; and in its passage supplies all these ports with the tide one after another, the coast of Scotland having the tide first, because it proceeds from the northward to the southward; and thus, on the days of the full or change, it is high-water at Aberdeen at forty-five minutes at twelve at night; but at Timmouth-bar not till three in the morning. From hence rolling to the southward, it makes high-water at the Spurn a little after five, but not till six at Hull, by reason of the time required for its passing up the river; for thence passing over the Well-bank into Yarmouth Roads, it makes high-water there a little after eight, but in the pier not till nine, and it requires an hour more to make high-water at Yarmouth-town: in the mean time setting away to the southward, it makes high-water at Harwich at half an hour after ten, at the Nore at twelve, at Gravesend at half an hour after one, and at London at three, all the same day; and though this at first sight seems to contradict the hypothesis of the natural motion of the tide being from east to west, yet as no tide can flow west from the main continent of Norway or Holland, or out of the Baltic, which is surrounded by the main continent except at its entrance, it is evident that the tide we have been now tracing by its several stages from Scotland to London, is supplied by the tide, whose original motion is from east to west; and as water always endeavours to maintain a level, it will in its passage flow towards any other point of the compass to fill up vacancies where it finds them, without contradicting, but rather confirming the first hypothesis.

While the tide or high-water is thus gliding along the eastern coast of England, it also sets to the southward along the western coasts of Scotland and Ireland, a branch of it falls into St. George's-channel, the flood running up north-east, as may be naturally inferred from its being high-water at Waterford above three hours before it is high-water at Dublin, and near three quarters ebb at Dublin before it is high-water at the life of Man.

But it will be sufficient for our purpose to trace the tides on our own coast; and therefore we shall return to the British channel, where we find the tides set to the southward from the coast of Ireland, and in its passage a branch of it falls into the British channel between the Lizard and Ushant. Its progress to the southward may be easily proved by its being high-water on the full and change at Cape Clear at four, at Ushant at six, and at the Lizard at seven. The Lizard and Ushant may be considered as the chops of the British channel, between which the flood sets to the eastward along the coast of England and France, till it comes to the Galloper, or Goodwin-sands, where it meets the tide above-mentioned setting to the southward, along

the coast of England to the Thames; where those two tides meeting, greatly contribute to the sending a strong tide up the Thames to London. And hence we may account for a very singular phenomenon that sometimes happens in the river, and has been considered as a prodigy, we mean a double flux and reflux: for when the natural course of the tide is interrupted by a sudden change of the wind, driving one back and the other in, the consequence must be a double flux and reflux, and accordingly it has been twice high-water within three or four hours.

But it will perhaps be objected, that this course of the flood-tide to the eastward up the Channel, is quite contrary to the hypothesis of the general motion of the tides being from east to west, and consequently of its being high-water where the moon is vertical, or any where else in the meridian.

But this objection will be easily removed, if we consider, that the particular direction of any branch of the tide doth not in the least contradict the general direction of the whole; a river whose course is west, may supply canals that wind to the north, south, or even to the east, and yet the river keep its natural course; and if the river ebb and flow, the canals supplied by it will do the same, but not keep exact time with the river, because it would be flood, and the river advanced to some height, before the flood reached the further part of the canals, and the more remote the longer time it would require; and it may be added, that if it was high-water in the river just when the moon was on the meridian, she would be considerably past it, before it could be high-water in the farthest part of these canals or ditches, and the tide would set according to the course of the canals that received it. Now, as St. George's and the British channels are no more in proportion to the vast ocean, than such canals are to a large navigable river, it plainly follows, that among those obstructions and confinements, the flood may set upon any other point of the compass as well as west, and may make high-water at any other time, as well as when the moon is upon the meridian, and yet no way contradict the general theory of the tide above asserted.

#### Of the different Systems of the World.

THE motion of the heavenly bodies have, from the infancy of time, engaged the attention of mankind, and various hypotheses have been proposed to account for them, some of which were formed and forgotten in the same age; and the rest, except the Copernican, or true solar system, preserved only as monuments of ancient inventions, the Copernican being now embraced by every one that deserves the name of an astronomer. We have given on the third plate figures of four different systems; namely, the Copernican, the Ptolemaic, the Brahean, and Composite systems; with proper explanations, which will be abundantly sufficient for our purpose, except that relating to the first, which we shall here more fully explain; the three others being absurd in themselves, and incapable of accounting for the motions of the heavenly bodies.

The Copernican system places the sun in the center, and supposes that the planets and comets revolve about it at different periods of time, and at different distances from it, in the following order.

Mercury, at the distance of about 32,000,000 of miles, revolves about the sun in the space of 87 days, 23 hours, and 16 minutes.

Venus, at the distance of 59,000,000 of miles, in 224 days, 16 hours, and 49 minutes.

The Earth, at the distance of about 82,000,000 of miles, in 365 days, 6 hours, and 9 minutes, or a Sydereal year.

Mars, at the distance of 123,000,000 of miles, in 686 days, 23 hours, and 27 minutes.

Jupiter, at the distance of 424,000,000 of miles, in 4332 days, 12 hours, and 20 minutes, or almost 12 years.

Saturn, at the distance of 777,000,000 of miles, in 10,759 days, 6 hours, and 36 minutes, or nearly 30 years.

The comets in various, and vastly eccentric orbits, revolve about the sun in different situations and periods of time, but too numerous to be inserted here; nor is their theory yet sufficiently known to calculate exactly their periodical times.

These are all the heavenly bodies yet known to circulate about the sun, as the center of their motions; but among the planets there are three which have secondary planets, satellites, or moons, revolving constantly about them, as the centers of their motions; namely, the Earth, Jupiter, and Saturn.

The Earth has only one satellite or moon, which revolves about it in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, at the mean distance of about 240,000 miles.

Jupiter is observed with a telescope to have four satellites or moons constantly moving about him. The first in 1 day, 18 hours, 27 minutes, at the distance of 5.6 semidiameters from his center, as measured with a micrometer. The second in 3 days, 13 hours, 13 minutes, at the distance of 9 semidiameters. The third in 7 days, 3 hours, 42 minutes, at the distance of 14.5 semidiameters. The fourth in 16 days, 16 hours, 32 minutes, at the distance of 25.5 semidiameters.

Saturn has five moons continually moving round him. The first, or that nearest the body of the planet, revolves about him in 1 day, 21 hours, 18 minutes. The second in 2 days, 17 hours, 41 minutes, at the distance of almost two and a half semidiameters. The third in 4 days, 12 hours, 25 minutes, at the distance of three and two-thirds semidiameters. The fourth in 15 days, 22 hours, 41 minutes, at the distance of 8 semidiameters. The fifth in 70 days, 22 hours, 4 minutes, at the distance of 23.3 semidiameters.

But besides these satellites, he is surrounded by a thin broad ring, as an artificial globe is by its horizon. This ring appears double when seen through a good telescope. It is inclined thirty degrees to the ecliptic, and is about 21,000 miles in breadth, which is equal to its distance from Saturn on all sides. There is reason to believe that the ring turns round its own axis; because when it is almost edgeways to us, it appears somewhat thicker on one side of the planet than on the other; and the thickest edge has been seen on different sides at different times.

The comets are solid opaque bodies, with long transparent tails, issuing from that side which is opposite to the sun. They move about the sun in very eccentric ellipses, and are of a much greater density than the earth; for some of them are heated in every period to such a degree, as would vitrify or dissipate any substance known to us. Sir Isaac Newton computed the heat of the comet which appeared in the year 1680, when nearest the sun, to be 2000 times hotter than red-hot iron, and that being thus heated, it must retain its heat till it again approaches the sun, even though its period should be 20,000 years, and it is computed to be only 575. It is believed that there are at least twenty-one comets belonging to our system, moving in all sorts of directions; and all those which have been observed have moved through the ethereal regions and the orbits of the planets, without suffering the least sensible resistance in their motions; which sufficiently proves that the planets do not move in solid orbits. Of all the comets, periods of three only are known with any degree of certainty; and of these that which appeared in 1680 is by far the most remarkable. This comet at its greatest distance is about 11 thousand 200 millions of miles from the sun, and at its least within a third part of the sun's semidiameter from his surface. In that part of its orbit which is nearest to the sun, it flies with the amazing velocity of 880,000 miles in an hour; and the sun as seen from it, appears 100 degrees in breadth, consequently 40,000 times as large as he appears to us. The astonishing distance that this comet runs out into empty space, suggests to our minds an idea of the vast distance between the sun and the nearest fixed stars, within whose attraction no comet must approach, that returns periodically round the sun.

The extreme heat, the dense atmosphere, the gross vapours, the chaotic state of the comets, seem, at first sight, to declare them absolutely uninhabitable, altogether unfit for the purposes of animal life, and a most miserable habitation for rational beings; and hence some are of opinion, that they are so many hells for tormenting the wicked with perpetual vicissitudes of heat and cold. But when we consider, on the other hand, the infinite power and goodness of the Deity, the latter inclining, and the former enabling him, to make creatures suited to all states and circumstances; that matter exists only for the sake of intelligence;



telligence; and that wherever we find it, we find it pregnant with life, or necessarily subservient thereto; the numberless species, the astonishing diversity of animals in earth, air, water, and even in other animals; every blade of grass, every tender leaf, every natural fluid, swarming with life; and every one of these enjoying such gratifications as the nature and state of each requires. When we reflect moreover, that, some centuries ago, till experience undeceived us, a great part of the earth was judged uninhabitable: when we consider, I say, these particulars, and a thousand others that might be mentioned, we shall have reason to think, that such numerous and large masses of durable matter, as the comets undoubtedly are, however unlike they may be to our earth, are not destitute of beings capable of contemplating with wonder, and acknowledging with gratitude, the wisdom, symmetry, and beauty of the creation; which is more plainly to be observed in their extensive tour through the unbounded fields of space, than in our more confined circuit.

*Of the Motion and Figure of the Earth.*

WE have already observed, that the earth revolves round the sun between the planets Mars and Venus; and that it also revolves about its own axis in twenty-four hours. The latter produces the vicissitudes of day and night, and the former the change of the seasons. The revolution round its axis is from west to east, which causes all the heavenly bodies to move apparently the contrary way, namely, from east to west. This is very easily conceived; but its annual motion round the sun is attended with more difficulty, and therefore we shall endeavour to explain it.

It is easy to conceive, that the sun will always enlighten one half of the earth, and that when the sun is in the equinoctial, the circle which terminates the enlightened and darkened hemispheres, called the circle of illumination, will pass through the poles of the earth, dividing the parallels of latitude into two equal parts: but as the earth does not move in the plane of the equinoctial, but in that of the ecliptic, the axis of the earth will be inclined to that of the ecliptic in an angle of 23 deg. 29 min. and therefore the circle of illumination will at all other times divide the parallels of latitude into two unequal parts.

Now, since any parallel is the path or tract which any place therein describes in one revolution of the earth or 24 hours, therefore that part of the parallel which lies in the enlightened hemisphere, will represent the diurnal arch, or length of the day; and that part in the dark hemisphere will be the nocturnal path, or length of the night, in that parallel of latitude.

Hence, as the earth always moves with its axis parallel to itself, and always inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, the northern parts will one time of the year be more turned towards the sun, and consequently more enlightened than the southern; and the other part of the year the southern parts will enjoy the same advantage. Hence various alterations of heat and cold, and length of days and nights, will ensue in the course of the revolution of the earth about the sun, which will constitute all the variety of seasons.

We will begin the earth's motion on the 21st of March, when the earth is in Libra, and consequently the sun appears to be in Aries, and is the vernal equinox. In this position of the sun all parts of the earth are equally enlightened from pole to pole, and all the parallels of latitude divided into two equal parts by the circle of illumination; consequently the days and nights will be equal, and the sun's heat at a mean between the greatest and least; particulars that constitute the agreeable season we call spring.

As the earth passes from west to east through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, to the beginning of Capricorn, the sun will appear to move through the opposite signs of the ecliptic, namely, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, to the beginning of Cancer; during which time, by the inclination of the earth's axis, the northern parts will be gradually turned towards the sun, and the southern parts from it; the enlightened parts of the arches of the parallels of latitude in northern parts will also increase, and those of

the southern decrease; consequently the length of the days will increase in the former, and decrease in the latter. And when the sun reaches Cancer, it will be the middle of that season we call summer in north latitude; but in of that latitude it will be the winter-season.

The north frigid zone is, during the time of the sun's being in Cancer, wholly enlightened, and the pole turned as far as possible towards the sun; but as the earth moves on, the north pole returns, the diurnal arches grow gradually less, and the nocturnal greater; consequently the sun's rays fall more and more obliquely, and his heat proportionally diminishes till the earth comes to Aries, when the sun will appear in Libra; and thus produce an equality of light and heat, and of day and night, to all parts of the world. This will be the middle of the season called autumn, and the day of the autumnal equinox, which happens about the 22d of September.

But as the earth moves on through Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, the sun appears to move through the opposite signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius; the north pole is immersed in the dark hemisphere, and the south pole becomes enlightened; the north frigid zone is more and more obscured, and the south more and more enlightened; all the northern latitudes turn continually from the sun, by which means his rays fall on them more obliquely, and pass through a larger body of the atmosphere; the nocturnal arches gradually increase, and the diurnal decrease: all which contribute to form the dismal scene we call winter; the midst of which is when the earth enters Cancer, and the sun appears in Capricorn, which happens about the 21st of December.

Lastly, as the sun continues moving on from thence through Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, the sun appears to pass through Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces; and all things change their appearance. The northern climes begin to return, and receive more directly the enlivening beams of the sun, whose meridian height every day increases; the days lengthen, the tedious nights contract their arches, and every thing contributes to advance the delightful season of the spring.

Thus have we followed the earth round her annual orbit; and shewn how the various seasons, and lengths of the days and nights are formed by means of the inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic. Had the earth's axis been perpendicular to the ecliptic, there could have been no diversity of seasons, nor any difference in the length of the days and nights. No alteration of heat and cold, so agreeable now both to the torrid and frozen zones; but the same uniform eternal round of unvariable suns had been our lot, so foreign to the disposition of all mankind, who are charmed with variety, and disgusted with the same perpetual appearance, and undiversified prospect. The obliquity of the ecliptic is therefore not to be looked upon as a matter of chance or indifference, but an instance of wisdom and design in the adorable Author of nature, who does nothing in vain.

Thus we see that the sun appears to change his place daily, so as to make a tour round the starry heavens in a year, yet he is fixed in the center of the system, and only moves in appearance; for whether it be, in reality, the sun or earth that moves, the phenomena will be the same; no objection therefore can be drawn against the earth's motion, from the apparent motion of the sun.

And it is well-known to every person who has sailed on smooth water, or been carried by a current in a calm, that however fast the vessel goes, he is not sensible of her progressive motion. Now, as the motion of the earth is beyond comparison more smooth and uniform than that of a ship, or any machine made and moved by human art, it is not to be imagined that we can feel its motions. It is therefore no argument against the earth's motion that we do not feel it.

If we could translate ourselves from planet to planet, we should still find that the stars would appear of the same magnitudes, and at the same distances from each other, as they do now to us; because the dimensions of the remotest planet's orbit bears no sensible proportion to the distance of the fixed stars. But then the heavens would seem to revolve about very different axes, and consequently these quiescent points which are our poles in the heavens, would seem to revolve about other points; which, tho' apparently

apparently in motion to us on earth, would be at rest seen from any other planet. Thus the axis of Venus, which lies almost at right-angles to the axis of the earth, would have its motionless poles in two opposite points of the heavens lying almost in our equinoctial, where to us the motion appears quickest, because it is performed in the greatest circle. And the very poles, which are at rest to us, have the quickest motion of all as seen from Venus. To the inhabitants of Mars and Jupiter the heavens appear to move round with very different velocities on the same axes, which are about 23 degrees and a half from ours. Were we transported to Jupiter, we should be amazed with the rapid motion of the heavens; the sun and stars appearing to move round in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. Could we go from thence to Venus, we should be as much surpris'd at the slowness of the heavenly motions; the sun going but once round in 584 hours, and the stars in 540. As it is impossible these various circumvolutions, in such different times, and on such different axes, can be real, so it is unreasonable to suppose the heavens to revolve about the earth more than it does about any other planet. When we reflect on the vast distance of the fixed stars, to which 162,000,000 of miles is but a point, we are fill'd with an amazement at the immensity of the distance; but if we attempt to form an idea of the astonishing rapidity with which the stars must move, if they move round the earth in twenty-four hours, the thought so far surpasses our imagination, that we can no more conceive it than we do eternity, or an infinite number. If the sun moved round the earth in a day, he must travel above 3000 miles in a minute; but as the stars are at least 10,000 times farther than the sun from us, they must move 10,000 times quicker. And all this to serve no other purpose than what can be as fully, and much more simply obtained, by the earth's turning round eastward as on its axis every twenty-four hours, causing thereby an apparent diurnal motion of the sun westward, and bringing about the alternate returns of day and night.

As for the expressions in scripture, which seem to contradict the earth's motion, one general answer will be sufficient, namely, that it is abundantly evident to every impartial person, that as the scriptures were never intended to teach men astronomy and philosophy, so the expressions relating to these sciences are not always to be taken in the strictest sense, being adapted to the common apprehensions of mankind. Men of sense, in all ages, when not treating on the sciences, always use the same method; and it would be in vain to follow any other in addressing the bulk of mankind. Moses calls the moon a great light, as well as the sun; but the moon is known to be an opaque body; and the smallest astronomers have observed in the heavens, that the light she casts upon the earth is not her own, but the light of the sun reflected. Many other instances might be given, if necessary; but as every person, who makes any pretension to learning, agrees in admitting the motion of the earth, any thing farther would be superfluous.

The most natural, and, at the same time, the most certain method of determining the magnitude of the earth, is to measure the length of a degree of latitude on the meridian of any place; because, as every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 degrees, if we find the length of one of these divisions, and multiply it by 360, we shall have the circumference of the earth, in some known measure, supposing the earth to be a sphere.

Thus, if we find the latitude of any place, or take the altitude of any known star with a good quadrant, and then proceed directly northward or southward, till we find by the same instrument that the difference of latitude is one degree, or the same star is rais'd or depress'd one degree; it is evident that we must have pass'd over just one degree of the earth's surface, which might therefore be known by actual mensuration, were it possible to find such a part of the earth's surface exactly even, spherical, and under the same meridian.

But this can hardly be expected, except in some very low and level country, which being overflown in the winter, and the water converted into ice, the frozen surface might be sufficiently accurate. Accordingly Snellius at-

tempted this in Holland, by measuring the distance between a tower at Leyden and another at Souterwode three times over, and then a straight line in the meridian on the ice; whence, by a trigonometrical process, he measured the length of a degree, but some error in the calculation rendered his intentions abortive. This induced the ingenious M. Muschenbroek to attempt the same thing anew in the year 1700, by forming triangles on the fundamental base of Snellius, and happily succeeded. According to his mensuration the length of a degree of the meridian in Holland is 69 English miles, and 711 yards; which nearly agrees with the mensuration of our countryman Mr. Richard Norwood, who found, by measuring the distance between London and York in the year 1635, that the length of a degree is sixty-nine English miles and a half.

But though the earth be of a spherical form, yet it is not a true sphere, but flatt'd at the poles, and the diameter at the equator longer than the axis. This is a natural consequence of its revolution round its axis. For all globes that have a circular rotation will be oblate spheroids; that is, their surfaces will be higher, or farther from the center in the regions of the equator, than in those of the poles; because, as the former move with a much greater velocity than the latter, they will recede farther from the center of motion, and consequently enlarge their diameter. That our earth is really of a spheroidal figure, is demonstrable from the unequal vibrations of pendulums; for it has been found, that pendulums swinging seconds must be  $2\frac{169}{1000}$  lines shorter at the equator than at the poles; a line is the twelfth part of an inch. This discovery, which was made by M. Richer in the year 1672, engaged the attention of the greatest mathematicians of Europe; and the illustrious Sir Isaac Newton, by a most subtle theory, found, that the two diameters of the earth were in proportion to each other as 229 to 230. And, from accurate mensurations since made in Lapland and Peru, it is demonstrated, that this proportion is very near the truth.

Before we conclude this account of the magnitude and figure of the earth, we shall just observe, that, from a careful mensuration on the best maps, the seas, and unknown parts of the earth contain 160,522,026 square miles; the inhabited part 38,990,569; Europe 4,456,065; Asia 10,768,823; Africa 9,654,807; and America 14,110,874: so that the whole number of square miles on the surface of our globe is 199,512,595.

The learned Dr. Long, in the first volume of his Astronomy, page 168, mentions an ingenious and easy method of finding nearly what proportion the land bears to the sea, namely, by taking the papers of a large terrestrial globe, and after carefully separating the land from the sea with a pair of scissors, to weigh them accurately in a pair of scales. This supposes that the globes are truly delineated, and that the paper is every where of an equal thickness. The Doctor adds, that he actually made the experiment on the papers of Mr. Senex's seventeen inch globe; and found that the sea-paper weighed 349 grains, and the land only 124; whence it appears, that almost three-fourths of the surface of our earth, between the polar circles and the equator, are covered with water; and that little more than one-fourth is dry land. The Doctor omitted weighing all within the polar circles, because a sufficient number of observations have not been made in these uncomfortable parts to distinguish, with the necessary accuracy, the proportion between the land and sea.

*Of the Construction of Maps and Charts.*

AS it is impossible to represent every part of a spherical surface upon a plane, in its due proportion, without distortion or contraction; so every map, on which the superficies of the earth are delineated, will be distorted in some parts, and contracted in others; and though every part, when truly measured, will be found to agree very accurately with the globe; yet the appearance of the whole will be different, the same parts of the earth exhibit a different figure, as different methods of projection



are made use of. The two principal methods used in delineating maps are, the Orthographic, and the Stereographic; the former supposes the eye placed at an infinite distance, and the latter in the pole or center of the plane of projection. In order therefore to make an orthographic projection, the following observations must be carefully attended to.

Conceive the eye placed at an infinite distance from the globe; and at the same time, a plane to pass through the center of the globe, and to stand at right-angles to the line connecting the centers of the globe and eye; if from the eye thus posited, an infinite right line be imagined to be drawn, through any point of the circumference of any circle described upon the surface of the globe, and the same right line be carried about the circumference of the given circle, till it return to the place from whence it began to move; or, which is the same thing, if from any point in the circumference of any circle described upon the surface of the globe, a right line be imagined to fall perpendicularly on the given plane, and that this line be carried round the circumference of the given circle, constantly perpendicularly to the plane, and parallel to itself, it will describe on the cutting plane an orthographic representation of that circle; and after the same manner, if rays infinitely long be imagined to flow from the eye to the circumference of every circle described upon the globe, and these rays be carried about the circumference of each respective circle till they return to the place from whence they began to move, they will trace out on the given plane, what is called an orthographic projection of the sphere.

This parallelism and perpendicularity of the generating and describing ray, is the essential and primary property of orthographic projection: and though, according to the Euclidian idea of parallel lines, they can never be conceived to meet if infinitely produced; yet if we consider the infinitely small inclination of the infinitely small portions of the incident rays, intercepted between the surface of the sphere and the plane, the inclination itself vanishes, and the parallel and perpendicular property actually exists.

We shall not dwell any longer on the nature of orthographic projection, as maps are very rarely, if ever, drawn in that manner, its principal use being in astronomical computations, to which it is excellently adapted.

The Stereographic projection is that on which our maps are generally made, and depends upon this principle: That if the plane of any meridian be supposed the plane of projection, then an eye placed in one pole of that meridian will project all the circles in the opposite hemisphere into circular arches on the said plane; and the diameter dividing it into upper and lower hemispheres, is called the line of measures. The map of the world annexed, is projected in this manner, and the eye is supposed to be fixed in the poles, and the equator becomes the line of measures. And hence we see the reason why the meridians and parallels of latitudes lie nearer to each other in the middle parts of the map, than at the extremities: consequently the parts of the earth are distorted, and exhibit a different appearance from what they do on the globe. And hence we see the reason why no scale is added to maps of the world, namely, because the miles near the circumference are much longer than those near the center. The construction is performed in this manner. With the chord of 60 degrees describe the primitive circle, whose pole will be the center of the map,

and divide it into 360 equal parts, called degrees. Thro' this center draw the right line o o, which will represent the equator. On each side from the center, set off on the equator, as many divisions as are necessary from the semi-tangents, to as many divisions as are necessary from the semi-tangents, and through these points and the two poles let circles be described, which will represent the meridians. Then be set off on the axis or right-line 90, 90, passing through the poles, from the center as before, the same number of divisions as before on the equinoctial; and through these points and divisions on the primitive circle, let circles be drawn, which will represent the parallels of latitude. In the same manner, the tropics or polar circles are drawn, the former at 23 deg. 29 min. distant from the equator, and the latter at 66 deg. 31 min. Let both the meridians and parallels of latitude be properly numbered as in the map annexed; and then from a table of the latitude and longitude of places, extract those you intend to insert on your map, and make dots where the meridians and parallels belonging to the latitudes and longitudes of those places intersect each other, which will be their true places on the map.

Besides these different projections, there is another, commonly used in the construction of sea-charts, called Mercator's projection. We have given a map of the known parts of the world constructed in this manner, which depends on the method of applying the globe of the earth to a plane, which was first accomplished by our countryman Mr. Edward Wright, by the following ingenious conception.

Suppose a rectangular plane was rolled about a globe, till the edges of the plane met, and formed a kind of concave cylinder, inclosing the globe, and touching its equator. Conceive the surface of this globe to swell, like a bladder while it is blowing up, from the equator towards the poles, proportionally in latitude as it does in longitude, until every part of its surface meets that of the concave cylinder, and impresses thereon the lines that are drawn on the globular surface. Then will the cylinder or rectangular plane, on being unrolled, represent a sea-chart, whose parts bear the same proportion to one another, as the correspondent parts do on the globe. But both the meridians and parallels of latitude will be straight lines. Every parallel of latitude will become equal to the equator, and the meridians lengthened as the parallels increase; consequently the distances between the parallels of latitude will be wider and wider as they approach the poles; and these will increase in proportion to the secants of their respective parallels.

Hence it appears, that the secants by the addition of the distances of the parallels form the equator are obtained. And these several distances, which are called meridional parts, being disposed in a table corresponding to the degrees and minutes in a quadrant, from a table of meridional parts; and these set off from the equator, and on the meridian both ways towards the north and south, will give the points through which the parallels of latitude must pass. A view of the map annexed will explain this construction, in which the meridians are at equal distances from each other; but the distances between the parallels of latitude unequal. The great use of this projection is in navigation; because on it the rhumb-line, or the tract a ship describes on the surface of the ocean in sailing on a single course, is represented by straight line, which is not the case in any other projection, where the several degrees of latitude and longitude are represented in a true proportion to each other.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER for placing the Maps and Cuts in this DICTIONARY.

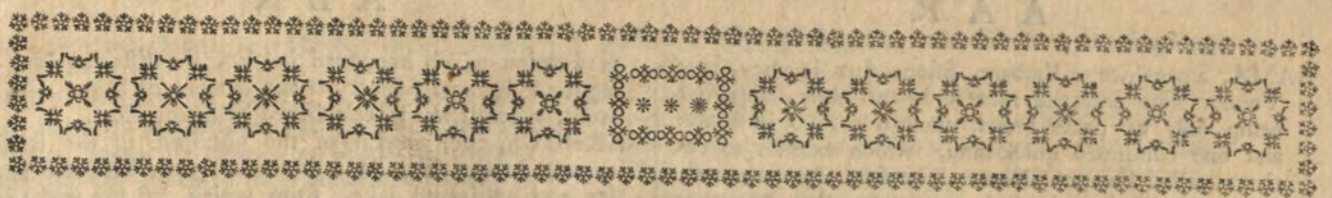
In the FIRST VOLUME.

Table listing contents of the first volume, including Frontispiece, Introduction, and various geographical maps and illustrations like 'Map of the world', 'Map of Africa', 'Map of the Netherlands', etc.

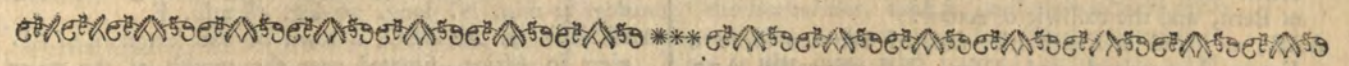


- ✓ A view of the Prince of Orange's house in the wood
- ✓ Map of part of N. America, containing the course of the Ohio, &c.
- ✓ Habit of a Gentleman of the Highlands of Scotland
- ✓ Habit of a Lady of the Highlands of Scotland
- ✓ Plan of La Hogue
- ✓ Habit of a Countess of Holland, &c.
- ✓ Map of Hungary, &c.
- ✓ Habit of a Gentleman of Hungary
- ✓ Habit of a Lady of Hungary
- ✓ Map of the East Indies
- ✓ Habit of an Indian Chief
- ✓ Habit of a Dervise of India
- ✓ Habit of an Ambassador from the Great Mogul
- ✓ Map of Ireland
- ✓ Map of Italy
- ✓ A general view of the city of Lisbon
- ✓ Ruins of Lisbon after the earthquake
- ✓ Plan of the city and castle of St. Malo
- ✓ Plan of the city and harbour of Marseilles
- ✓ Map of the marquisate of Moravia
- ✓ Habit of a Lady of Naxia
- ✓ Map of the Netherlands
- ✓ The temple of the sun in Nineveh
- ✓ Full dress of a Gentleman of Nuremberg
- ✓ Full dress of a Lady of Nuremberg
- ✓ Habit of a country-man near Nuremberg
- ✓ Habit of a country-woman near Nuremberg
- ✓ A general view of the ruins of Palmira
- ✓ A west view of the ruins of the great temple of Palmira
- ✓ East-entrance of the Temple of the Sun at Palmira
- ✓ View of the city of Paris
- ✓ Habit of a Lady of Quality in Poland
- ✓ Map of the kingdom of Prussia
- ✓ The pyramids of Egypt
- ✓ Map of the circle of the Lower Rhine
- ✓ Map of the circle of the Upper Rhine
- ✓ The colossus of Rhodes
- ✓ Plan of the town and harbour of Rochelle
- ✓ Ruins of ancient Rome
- ✓ A perspective view of St. Peter's church at Rome
- ✓ A perspective view of St. Martin's church at Rome
- ✓ View of Trajan's pillar, &c. at Rome
- ✓ Map of the northern part of Lower Saxony
- ✓ Map of the southern part of Lower Saxony
- ✓ Habit of a Sclavonian
- ✓ Habit of another Sclavonian
- ✓ Map of Scotland
- ✓ Habit of an Ambassador of Siam
- ✓ Map of Naples and Sicily
- ✓ Map of the duchy of Silesia
- ✓ Map of Spain and Portugal
- ✓ Habit of the Infanta of Spain in 1598
- ✓ Habit of a Gentleman of Spain
- ✓ Habit of a Spanish Lady of Quality
- ✓ Map of Sweden and Norway
- ✓ Habit of a Lady of Quality of Syria
- ✓ Habit of a Tartarian Prince
- ✓ Habit of a Tartarian Princess
- ✓ Map of Turkey in Europe
- ✓ Habit of the Iman of the Great Mosque
- ✓ Habit of a Turkish standard-bearer
- ✓ Habit of a Turkish commander
- ✓ Habit of the Aga of the Janifaries
- ✓ Another Aga of the Janifaries
- ✓ View of the grand canal at Venice
- ✓ A prospect of the bridge Rialto at Venice
- ✓ Morning-habit of a Lady of Venice
- ✓ View of the palace of Versailles
- ✓ Map of the Seven United Provinces
- ✓ Habit of a Princess of Wallachia
- ✓ Habit of a young Lady of Wallachia
- ✓ Map of the circle of Westphalia

- Facing
- HAGUE.
- HOHIO.
- HIGHLANDS.
- HIGHLANDS.
- HOGUE.
- HOLLAND.
- HUNGARY.
- HUNGARY.
- HUNGARY.
- INDIA.
- INDIA.
- INDIA.
- INDOSTAN.
- IRELAND.
- ITALY.
- LISBON.
- LISBON.
- MALO.
- MARSEILLES.
- MORAVIA.
- NAXIA.
- NETHERLANDS.
- NINEVEH.
- NUREMBERG.
- NUREMBERG.
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- NUREMBERG.
- PALMIRA.
- PALMIRA.
- PALMIRA.
- PALMIRA.
- PARIS.
- POLAND.
- PRUSSIA.
- PYRAMIDS.
- RHINE.
- RHINE.
- RHODES.
- ROCHELLE.
- ROME.
- ROME.
- ROME.
- ROME.
- SAXONY.
- SAXONY.
- SCLAVONIA.
- SCLAVONIA.
- SCOTLAND.
- SIAM.
- SICILY.
- SILESIA.
- SPAIN.
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- SWEDEN.
- SYRIA.
- TARTARY.
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- TURKEY.
- VENICE.
- VENICE.
- VENICE.
- VERSAILLES.
- UNITED PROVINCES.
- WALLACHIA.
- WALLACHIA.
- WESTPHALIA.



# A N E W Geographical Dictionary.



## A A I

## A A L



**A**, a large river in the duchy of Courland, rising in Samojitia, and running into the bay of Riga.

**AA**, a river of France, rising in Upper Boulugnois, from whence it runs to the north, and waters the town of Renty in Artois, flows through St. Omer's, and, after receiving several rivulets, divides into three branches, one of which falls into the canal of Calais; the middle retains its name, separates Flanders from Picardy, and falls into the English Channel a little below Graveline; the western, called La Colme, falls, by several mouths, into the canals of Bourbourg, Mardyke, Furnes, and Dunkirk.

**AA**, a river of Germany, rising near the village of Twickell, on the west side of Munster, which it waters, and afterwards falls into the Ems opposite Greven.

**AACH**, a small town of the county of Nellenburg in Suabia, situated on an eminence near a river of the same name. It is subject to the house of Austria, and lies between the Danube and the north extremity of the lake of Constance, about nineteen miles N. W. of Constance. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. lon. 9 deg. E.

**AACH**, a river in the county of Nellenburg in Suabia, rising near the town of the same name, and falls into the lake of Zell.

**AACH**. See **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**.

**AAGGI-DOGII**, a mountain of Amasia in Turkey, on the frontiers of Persia, over which the caravans pass in their journey from Constantinople to Ispahan.

**AAG-HOLM**, a small island on the coast of Norway, on the south-side of the mouth of Lende-vand, and opposite to another small island called Aanfire. Lat. 58. deg. 6 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

**AAHUS**, a country in the bishopric of Munster and circle of Westphalia, bounded on the north by the district of Twente; on the east, by those of Horftman and Dulmen; on the south, by Lippe; and on the west, by the district of Bockalt, the county of Zutphen, and the county of Borekelah.

**AAHUS**, a small town of Germany, and capital of a country of the same name, situated near the source of the river Aa, and is defended by a good castle. Lat. 48 deg. 13 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. E.

**AAIN-CHARIN**, a village of Judah, three miles east of the desert of St. John, and seven from Jerusalem. This is said to be the place where Zacharias lived, and

accordingly is visited by the pilgrims. About three furlongs distant is the convent of St. John, which was wholly rebuilt in 1692, and has been since greatly embellished. It is a large square building, very uniform and neat: but its principal beauty is the church, which consists of three angles, and in the center a handsome cupola, under which is a Mosaic pavement, equal at least to the finest works of the ancients in that kind. At the upper end of the north-angle, you descend by seven marble steps to a very splendid altar, said to be built on the very spot on which the Baptist was born. Lat. 31 deg. 48 min. N. long. 32 deg. 38 min. E.

**AAKIAR**, a district of North Jutland in Denmark, containing sixteen parishes.

**AAKIRKE**, an inland place in the island of Bornholm, belonging to the province of Seeland in Denmark. It is the seat of the civil court and synod, and has the privileges of a town. Lat. 55 deg. 12 min. N. long. 15 deg. 50 min. E.

**AALBERG**, or **AALBURG**, a bishopric of Denmark, containing the north part of Jutland, and is divided from the other bishoprics of this kingdom by Lymfurbay.

**AALBORG**, the capital of the diocese of the same name in Jutland. It lies low, on the south-shore of Lymfurbay, and on the confines of the bishopric of Wiburg. It is an old, large, and populous city, and, next to Copenhagen, the richest and best in Denmark. Here is an exchange for merchants, and the harbour deep and secure; but the entrance into it is something dangerous near Hals. It carries on a considerable trade, particularly in herrings and corn. The guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves, of this place are well known. In 1534 it was taken by the famous Captain Clement, and in 1643 and 1658 by the Swedes. Lat. 57 deg. 18 min. N. long. 29 deg. 16 min. E.

**AALBORGHUUS**, a subdivision of the diocese of Aalborg in North Jutland, which contains the following districts; namely, Horn, with fourteen churches; Kiar with thirteen; and Hevethoe, with seven.

**AALBURG**. See **AALBERG**.

**AALAST**, or **AELST**. See **ALOST**.

**AALLEN**. See **AULEN**.

**AALHEIDE**, a large heath in the diocese of Ripen in Denmark, lying between Skive and Kolding in North Jutland. It is seven miles in length, but almost entirely barren and uncultivated.







## A B E

**ABBOTSHAM**, a parish near Biddeford in Devonshire. It is a vicarage, and in the gift of his Majesty.

**ABBOTSLEY**, a vicarage in Huntingdonshire, in the gift of Baliol College, Oxford.

**ABBOTSLEY**, a rectory in Worcesterhire, in the gift of Mr. Bromley.

**ABBOTSTOCK**, a rectory in Devonshire, in the gift of New College, Oxford.

**ABBY-BOYLE**, or simply *Boyle*, is a pretty market-town and corporation, in the county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught in Ireland; stands close by the Lake Key, near the borders of Slego county; and is remarkable for an old abbey founded in 1152. It lies seven miles from Carrick, and twenty-three N. of Roscommon. Lat. 53 deg. 56 min. N. long. 8 deg. 32 min. W.

**ABCASSIA**, a subdivision of Georgia in Asiatic Turkey, being the most northern part of that province. Sanson bounds it on the S. by the Euxine sea; on the W. by Circassia; and on the N. and E. by Mount Caucasus. Sir John Chardin calls the inhabitants *Abcas*; and tells us, that as few or no strangers travel through this country, nothing can be known of it, but from the report of those slaves which are sold from thence. M. Paulo, the Venetian hermit, describes Abcassia as a very large country, divided into seven kingdoms. The inhabitants are said to be less savage than the Circassians, though they commonly live like them, altogether on theft and robbery, especially of men and women, whom they barter with the merchants that frequent their coasts, for other commodities they want; and this is almost the only traffic they drive, excepting a few skins of deer, tygers, &c. some thread, wax, honey, and boxwood. The merchants who trade with them, must be careful not to come near them in their long-boats, without a sufficient number of men well armed, and not to admit more than an equal number of the Abcasses into their boats. This caution well observed, there is no danger of trading with them, and you need only shew them the commodities which are brought, and take what is agreed between both to be an equivalent. The Abcasses were once Christians, but at present they scarcely know any thing of natural religion. They live in mean low huts, and go almost naked. Each man looks upon his neighbour as his enemy; and, if he can catch him by any stratagem, sells him for a slave to the first Turk, Persian, or Tartar, that appears in the country. This way of living is the reason why nobody dares to set foot into their country, nor have any dealings with them, but in the artful and cautious manner just mentioned. So that it is no wonder we are so much in the dark about this large tract of land.

**ABCOUDE**, a village of the United Provinces, in the territories of Utrecht, on the road leading from that city to Amsterdam, only nine miles distant from the latter, and between the rivers Amstel and Vecht. Lat. 52 deg. 22 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E.

**ABDERA**. See **POLYSTILO**.

**ABDOUA**, one of the principal towns of Pleskow in the Western Muscovy.

**ABENAQUISE**, the name of an Indian nation inhabiting the back parts of Nova Scotia. See **AMERICA**.

**ABENRAAE**, a district of the duchy of Sleswick in Denmark, pretty full of mountains. In the forests is plenty of wild game; and they have also great quantities of fish in this country. It takes its name from the principal town.

**ABENRAAE**, or **APENRADE**, the best and most plentiful place in the above country, and within these 300 years has increased upwards of one half. It daily becomes more and more noted, and better built. It lies on a broad open bay of the East sea; its soil is deep, and surrounded on three sides with mountains. Here is a secure and excellent harbour, but not of such a depth of water that ships can come up close to the bridge. The inhabitants are mostly in easy circumstances; and this advantage they draw from navigation, having of late years built several large ships. The town has entirely recovered from the damages done it by frequent fires, particularly those of the years 1148, 1247, 1576, 1616, 1629, and 1707. Without the

## A B E

town, towards the E. stands the castle of Amthaus Brunlund, an inconsiderable structure, built by Queen Margaret in 1411, the enlarging of which was prevented by her death that happened the year following. Here the Amtman judge, or governor of the district, resides. Lat. 54 deg. 52 min. N. long. 10 deg. 7 min. E.

**ABENSPURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, belonging to the Duke of that name. It is the birth-place of the learned historian Johannes Aventinus, is situated on the river Abense near the Danube, about fifteen miles to the S. W. of Ratibon. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 11 deg. 52 min. E.

**ABERATH**, a parish of Cardiganhire in South Wales. The living is a rectory, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

**ABERWOON**, a small place of Glamorganshire in South Wales, six miles from Swansea.

**ABERBROTHOCK**, commonly pronounced *Arbroth*, a royal burgh in the shire of Forfar or Angus, in Scotland. It is one district, which, with Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, and Inverbervy, sends a member to parliament in its turn. It is likewise a market-town, and the seat of a presbytery, consisting of eleven parishes; has a harbour commodiously situated on the German ocean for carrying on trade, and lying near the promontory called *Ked-head*, which may be seen at a great distance. The name of this town is derived from *Ab*, which in the old Scots signifies a bank or place, *er* upon, and *brothock*, the name of the water which runs near it. Here was formerly one of the largest and richest monasteries in Scotland, and of which some stately remains are still to be seen. It was founded about the year 1170, by William I. King of Scots, who lies buried here under a superb monument of his own erecting, in honour of his intimate friend and acquaintance Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. And at the said King's request, King John of England, in behalf of this monastery, granted to the inhabitants of Arbroth, the same privileges throughout England, London excepted, as were enjoyed by the English themselves; for which the patent is still preserved among the town-records. In 1606 the abbacy here was erected by parliament into a lordship, and given to James Marquis of Hamilton, to be held of the King in free barony, to make him some compensation for the loss of the duchy of Chateaufort in France, while he fought in defence of the liberty of his native country. The harbour being so much decayed as to render it dangerous, even for small vessels to sail into it, and the streets, causeways, town-house, and gaol, being also in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants procured an act of the British parliament, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one-sixth of a penny Sterling, upon every Scots pint of ale or beer sold within the town and its jurisdiction, for forming a new harbour, and the other purposes above-mentioned. Here is a famous mineral water, much resorted to for several diseases; and of which the monks formerly made no inconsiderable profit. Lat. 56 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 29 min. W.

**ABERCONWAY**. See **CONWAY** in Wales.

**ABERCORN**, a town of Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, in Scotland, four miles N. E. of Lithgow, and near the Edinburgh firth. Here the Roman wall, said to have been built by Severus, which ran W. across the country to the firth of Clyde, began, and ended at Kilpatrick, near Dunbarton. Abercorn had a castle on a hill, formerly the seat of the Douglasses, as it is now of the Earl of Hopeton, supposed to be the Kebercurnig of Bede, in whose time a famous monastery stood here. It gives title of Baron and Earl to a branch of the Duke of Hamilton's family. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 6 min. W.

**ABERDARON**, a small bay in Barsey island in Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, where there is good anchoring; but the entrance is difficult for large ships, in case of hard weather.

**ABERDARON**, a parish of Cardiganhire, in South Wales; whose living, which is a rectory, is in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge. The vicarage is in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor.

ABER-

## A B E

**ABERDEEN**, the name of two places in the county of Aberdeen or Mar, the former seated on the river Don, and the latter on the Dee, and called the Old and New towns. Old Aberdeen, or Aberdon, was the seat of the Bishop, having a large and stately cathedral, commonly called St. Machar's. It is moreover adorned on the south-side with King's College (so called from King James IV. who assumed the patronage of it), wherein is a principal and sub-principal, with three regents, or professors of philosophy, of which the sub-principal is one. Here are also professors of divinity, civil law, physic, humanity, and the oriental languages, that is, for each faculty one. In the church before-mentioned, is a most stately monument, erected to the memory of Bishop Elphinston, who built most of it, A. D. 1500; and hard by the church is a library, well furnished with good books. This college is not inferior to any in Scotland; one side is covered with slate, the rest with lead; and owes much of its present splendor to Mr. Fraser, commonly known by the name of *Catalogue*. The church, with its turret or steeple, is of hewn stone; the top of it is vaulted with a double cross arch, about which is a King's crown, having five coronets, supported by as many stone-pillars, and a round globe of stone, with two gilded crosses closing the crown. In 1631 it was overturned by a storm, but rebuilt soon after in a more stately manner. King Charles I. gave it an endowment for eight burghs, out of the revenues of the vacant bishoprics; from whence this college, and that in the New town, which makes up one university, was called the Caroline university, or the university of King Charles. His son Charles II. also, by advice of parliament, in 1672, gave the benefices of vacant churches in several dioceses to this college for seven years. The bull for erecting this university was granted by Pope Alexander IV. to King James IV. and William Elphinston, the above-mentioned Bishop of Aberdeen, procured it as ample privileges as any in Christendom, particularly like those of Paris and Bononia. The Bishop built most of the college, and furnished the great steeple with ten bells, &c. Over the Don is a lofty stone-bridge of one arch. About a mile from hence, is New Aberdeen, situate at the mouth of the Dee, as the other is at the mouth of the Don, and therefore by some called *Aberdeen*, and by others *Bon Accord*, from its motto. New Aberdeen is the capital of the sheriffdom of that name; the seat of the sheriff for the trial of causes, and of the country-courts, which are kept in the tolbooth near the great steeple at the cross; it has a prison and work-house. That it had a mint also formerly, appears by several coins preserved in the cabinet of the curious, with this inscription, *Urbs Aberdonae*. The streets are paved with flint, or a hard stone much like it. At the west end of it is a little round hill, from the bottom of which there issues a spring, called the Aberdonian spaw, because it comes very near the quality of the spaw water in the bishopric of Liege. The curious are referred, for a particular account of it, to a treatise written by Dr. William Barclay. This spaw, and good part of the green near it, is walled round, and has commodious apartments, with a cascade, for the convenience of bathing both sexes apart. Over the Dee, about a mile from the city, is a famous bridge of seven arches, built of free-stone, by Bishop Gawen Dunbar. Besides other public buildings, here is a church handsomely built of free-stone, in the high-street; and near the port or wharf is a custom-house. The market-place is very beautiful and spacious, and the adjoining streets very handsome; most of the houses being built of stone, and the inhabitants as gay, genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any city of Scotland. The private buildings are commonly four stories high, or more, with handsome fashioned windows, and gardens and orchards behind them; so that the city, at a distance, looks like a wood. The town is built upon three hills, but the greatest part of it on the highest, to which is an easy ascent from the plain. Aberdeen is one of the most considerable places in the north of Scotland, either for extent, trade, or beauty of the buildings, both in public and private. Of the first sort, the chief is its col-

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lege, originally a Franciscan monastery, built by George Keith, Earl Marshal, A. D. 1593, and from him called the Marshal College; but since his time, the city of Aberdeen hath adorned and beautified it with several additional buildings. And should the present exiled Earl be restored, this seat of the muses might again rear its head, and flourish under his auspices. Here is a principal, three professors of philosophy, one of humanity, one of divinity, one of mathematics, and one of physic. Add to this, the school founded by Dr. Dunn, which has a head master, and three others, handsomely endowed; another school for teaching music; St. Nicholas church (formerly divided into three churches), built of free-stone, with a lofty steeple, and covered with lead; an almshouse, and three hospitals. Nor must we forget the library, founded at the charge of the city, supplied with excellent books from the benefactions of several learned persons, particularly the late Bishop Burnet, and furnished with mathematical instruments. In this college, Messrs. Thomas Blackwell, father and son, were successively principals, and both writers of some eminence, especially the latter, having wrote *The Life of Homer*, *The Court of Augustus*, *Mythology*, &c. and was an excellent humanist. Here the famous Mr. Colin Maclaurin was professor of mathematics, till he was called to the university of Edinburgh, where he died. The present professor of mathematics, Mr. Stewart, is also well known for his commentary on Sir Isaac Newton's treatise of curves. Both rivers, Don and Dee, are famous for salmon, of which vast quantities are taken. Here they make excellent linen, and worsted stockings; of which last manufacture some are so fine, as to be sold from twenty to thirty shillings a pair. These are sent in great quantities into England, Holland, France, &c.

New Aberdeen is a royal burgh, and one of the districts, with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroth, and Inverbervy, which send a member to parliament alternately. This city gives title of Earl to an ancient branch of the family of Gordon. In this town, as well as at Peterhead, are churches, or, as they are called in Scotland, meeting-houses, where the liturgy of the church of England is read. They have also several fine chapels with organs. The Old town must be very ancient, since the New is supposed upwards of 1200 years old. Both taken together form one city, which for trade, wealth, extent, grandeur and learning, is reckoned the third city of Scotland, being only inferior to Edinburgh and Glasgow. In the bay is very good anchoring from seven to nine fathom water; but it is a tide-haven, with a very difficult entrance; tho' the river Dee is large, the channel being narrow, and the bar often shifting; so that no ship of any consequence ventures in without a pilot. As this city suffered greatly by the disturbances in Scotland at the revolution, the debts which it thereby incurred were so heavy, that, in order to pay them off, a duty of two pennies Scots, or the sixth of a penny Sterling, was laid by the Scottish parliament in 1695 on every Scots pint of ale and beer sold within the town, and its precincts: and the same act has been continued by the British parliament, not only for paying off the said debt, but for building a new pier on the N. side of the harbour, for repairing the old pier on the S. side, and rebuilding the town-house, &c. A fire happening here in 1721, by which the registers of all wills, judicial deeds, and other authentic evidences, were consumed, two acts of parliament passed in the late reign for supplying them. As the country has a provincial synod, comprehending eight presbyteries, Aberdeen is the name of one, and contains twenty-one parishes. It lies eighty-four miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and about seventy S. E. of Inverness. Lat. 57 deg. 14 min. N. long. 1 deg. 49 min. W.

**ABERDEENSHIRE**, a county in the middle division of Scotland. It comprehends the several districts of Birshe, Glentanner, Glenmuichk, Strathdee, Strathdon, the braes or hills of Mar and Cromar, the greatest part of Buchan, Formartin, Garrioch, and Strathboggy. It is bounded by part of Angus and Mearns, or rather by the Dee, and the Grandbain or Grampion hills, on the







is broadest; for in other parts it is confined within much narrower bounds, especially near the Red sea, where it contracts almost to a point, as may be seen by the map. It extends from 26 to 45 deg. of E. long. and its length from N. to S. is somewhat above thirteen degrees, namely, from 6 deg. 30 min. to almost 20 deg. of N. lat. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Nubia, or Sennar; on the E. it had formerly the Red sea, and the coasts of Abex, or Habesh, which was subject to it, but dismembered from it, and makes a separate province under the dominion of the Turks; and further to the southward, by the kingdoms of Doncali, and Dawaro, &c. On the S. it is bounded by those of Alaba, and Jendero; on the W. by the river Maleg, which falls into the Nile; and by this last quite to the boundary of Nubia. As Abissinia reaches so many degrees between the tropic and equator, it may be reasonably supposed to have a variety of climates, though all of them very hot. The extreme heat is however only felt in the champion country, valleys, and low-lands, the ridges of mountains, most of which are of a prodigious height, enjoying a delightful coolness. These countries are therefore very healthy and delightful; but this difference of heat and cold is attended with the most terrible thunder and lightning. Most of their mountains exceed even Olympus, Athos, and Atlas in height; their prodigious steep, and to appearance, inaccessible rocks, are yet inhabited, and surrounded underneath with deep and extensive valleys. The flat lands, which lie dry in winter, are commonly overflowed in summer, and thereby fertilized to a great degree. The rains here do not fall in drops, but pour down with such vehemence, that their streams sweep away trees, houses, and even rocks; whilst all the rivers overflow their banks, and lay the country under water; leaving the land and roads covered with a thick slime or mud, so as to be hardly passable during the three winter months.

Some of their winds are no less dreadful than their thunder and rain, particularly one, which is rather a hurricane, and called in their language fengo, or serpent. It sometimes not only overturns houses, trees, and even rocks, but snaps the masts of ships in the harbours. It would be endless to enumerate their mountains, with which the whole country is covered: The highest is Lamalmon, in the kingdom of Tigra, though those of Amhara and Samen, &c. are little inferior. Some of those mountains have large plains on their tops, covered with trees and other verdure, and afford excellent cool springs: and some of them are well cultivated, though the access to them is extremely difficult and dangerous, the way being cut in the rock, very craggy, and incumbered with huge pieces of stone, which must be climbed up with ladders, and the cattle drawn up by ropes. Many of these mountains have mines of gold, if the natives knew how to dig for it, as plainly appears from the dust, or grains of that metal found here and there; some as large as a pea, especially in the kingdoms of Dameta, and Narea. But no mines of silver are known in the country, perhaps because they were never properly sought after.

Instead of money, the inhabitants use a kind of fossile salt, to purchase from strangers such commodities as are not produced in their country.

They have very considerable rivers; the most famous of which is the Nile, whose source is in this kingdom; and many others that fall into it, likewise rise here. The Niger, Mr. Ludolph assures us, is no more than the left channel of the Nile. The others of note are, 2. The Tacazee, supposed to be the Aftaboras of Ptolemy; which rising in the kingdom of Angola, after several considerable windings in different directions, falls into the Nile. 3. The Mareb, which coming down the coasts of Abex, runs through Tigra, and falls into the Tacazee. 4. The Maleg, which rises in Damuk, and after a long course, loses itself in the White river. 5. The Howash, which running through several kingdoms, loses itself in the sandy desert, in the kingdom of Adcl. 6. The Zebee, which springs in the kingdom of Nerea, and after a long

course falls into the Indian ocean. 7. The Bahr el Abiad, or White river, which rises in Bifamo, and receiving the Maleg, surrounds the kingdom of Chan-gaia on the W. and falls into the Nile sixty leagues below Sennar. These are the principal rivers of Abissinia; those of less note we shall not mention in this place.

Here are but few considerable lakes, except that of Dambea, called by the natives Bahr Tzana, or sea of Tzana, from the chief island in it. This lake lies in the kingdom of Dambea, in 13 deg. lat. and about 100 miles distant from the head of the Nile, which falls into it on the W. and flows out on the S. E. side, without mixing with it. The lake is computed to be about thirty leagues long, and twelve broad. Its water is clear, sweet, and wholesome, and abounds in fish, particularly sea-horses, by killing of which some of the inhabitants acquire a livelihood. It contains about twenty-one islands, some pretty large and very fertile: and in about seven or eight of them are old monasteries, which appear to have been very elegant edifices. And they have fine orange and citron trees, which are scarcely to be met with in any other part of the empire. In one of these islands called Dek, is a place where state-prisoners are commonly confined. The lake is navigable, and sailed on in flat-bottom'd boats, made of jonks or bamboes, which grow along the banks.

Some lands in Abissinia yield two or three harvests in one year, of very good wheat, barley, and millet. They have no rye; instead of which they use a small grain called tef, of much the same taste and flavour. It is smaller than our poppy-seed, and a little oblong, making very good bread. But, at the same time, the people in general live not only very poorly, but even nastily. And the same may also be said of their way of adorning their heads and anointing their hair. Their cattle fare much better than they do themselves; for though they have no oats among them, they feed their horses, camels, dromedaries, &c. with barley: And though in many low-lands they have plenty of grass, on which they breed great quantities of cattle, yet they never make any hay; which however would be no ill husbandry, considering what flights of locusts they are sometimes infested with, which cover the surface of the earth, and soon devour every blade of grass. These insects are large, and often eaten by the inhabitants.

Besides the animals already mentioned, Abissinia produces great variety of others, and all, especially the cattle, of a prodigious size. The oxen exceed those of all other countries in bigness; and they have great numbers of those large sheep, common in Syria and Egypt, which drag their huge tails on a little sledge fastened about their necks. The horses are well shaped and exceeding fleet; but never used except in battles and races. Their mules are large, thick, sure-footed, and taught to pace; and are very serviceable for riding or carriage on stony grounds, and mountainous or rocky roads. The camels are fitter for the hot sandy grounds, as they can better bear heat and want of water; but they cannot travel in stony ways. Elephants are here of a prodigious size, and those that are wild go in large droves, making dreadful havoc in the fields and woods. There is also another creature taller than the elephant, though nothing near so corpulent, the legs of which are so long, that a man may stand under its belly without stooping. The neck is long in proportion, for reaching the ground to graze: but which, when they walk, they carry upright. This creature, which the natives call Giratacachem, or slender-tail, is supposed by Ludolph to be the strathio-camelus, camelo-pardus, or panther-camel, mentioned by the ancients; the Italians call it giraffa. But the most curious animal of all, is that the Abissinians call zecora, and those of Congo zebra: It is of the shape and bigness of a mule, but more sleek and slender, and curiously marked with black, grey, white, and yellow streaks across the back, from the neck to the tail. This creature is in great request, and often brought as a singular present to the Abissinian monarchs. It would extend this article to an immoderate

rate length, were we to describe the lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, wolves, foxes, monkeys, wild cats, civet cats, hares, rabbits, squirrels, and a variety of other animals, both of land and water, as well as those of the amphibious kinds; together with birds, serpents, infinite swarms of bees, insects, &c. also several medicinal woods, gums, drugs, plants, &c. with which this large empire abounds. The principal however will be described under those kingdoms where they are more particularly found.

Among the plants, the vine, which arrives here at great perfection, is remarkable, though the grapes are only dried for food. The plant which they call the Indian fig-tree is remarkable; the Arabs call it maux, and the fruit is excellent, and grows in great plenty; infomuch that one single stock shall bear upwards of forty figs, all of the size of a middling cucumber. The description of this plant, and the reasons for Ludolph's taking it to be the mandrakes mentioned in Scripture, the reader may see in his book. The last is the tree called esette, not unlike the Indian fig-tree; but which hath this singular quality, that when cut down, the root shoots up a prodigious number of young sprouts, which being dried and preserved, are boiled up with flour of wheat or millet, and is in some measure the principal food of the common people.

The Abissinians are generally tall and well shaped, stout and strong, and commonly very temperate in their eating, their food being no temptation to gluttony. But they are not quite so moderate in their drinking, especially at their feasts; it being usual among them, after a full meal, to indulge themselves in excess of this kind, according to a proverb which they are very fond of; namely, To plant first, and then water. And it must be owned that their liquors are much more tempting than their meat, having very excellent hydromel, on account of their plenty of honey; some other liquors made of various fruits; and a third sort made of barley without hops. And yet these excesses have no bad consequences. On the contrary, they live very peaceably, and seldom quarrel among themselves; or if they do, the contest seldom goes further than the exchange of a few blows. But in matters of more consequence, they commonly decide the controversy by umpires chosen from among themselves. They are not all equally black, some of them being more inclined to the tawny and redish brown; neither are their noses flat, or lips protuberant, as the natives of Guinea, &c. but are regularly featured, and have a brisk lively eye. The olive is reckoned among them the finest complexion, and next to that the jet-black; but the redish, especially the yellowish brown, is esteemed the most disagreeable. The serenity of their sky makes them brisk and healthy; and their labour, and temperance in eating, prolong their lives to a good old age: and most of them are so nimble, as to climb up the tallest trees, or steepest rocks, with surprising agility and ease. The women greatly exceed those of Europe and Asia, in strength and nimbleness. They breed fast and easily, and are delivered without any help; and can take care of the child and themselves, without the assistance of any nurse. But this singular quality is common to all women in those hot climates, except where confinement and a sedentary life renders them otherwise.

Both the men and women are reckoned ingenious and witty: But those of the kingdom of Enarea or Nerea are said to exceed all the rest in sense, courage, generosity, affability, and other social virtues. They are inquisitive, and always desirous to learn. Those of Tigra and their neighbouring kingdoms, on the contrary, are represented for the most part as haughty, inconstant, revengeful, cruel and perfidious. Ever since the destruction of the city of Axuma, formerly the seat of the Negus or Emperor, they have had no city of any note, that monarch and his court shifting their tents from place to place: so that they have no inns, caravanseras, nor even public houses of any kind. The rich travellers, merchants, &c. are obliged to carry their tents, equipage and provisions with them, and the poorer sort to beg all the way. This may suffice for a

general account of the manners, customs, &c. of this vast empire. We shall next proceed to speak of some of its most valuable natural productions.

Among the great numbers of salt-pits, which not only supply this vast country with that necessary commodity, but which they likewise exchange with other nations for those they want, on the confines of Dancala and Tigra, two neighbouring kingdoms, is a large plain of four days journey; one side of which is incrufted all over with a pure white salt, and in such quantity, that some hundreds of camels, mules, asses, &c. are constantly employed in fetching it. In the kingdom of Gojama is a natural hollow rock, opposite to which stands another, so situated, that a word only whispered on the top is said to be heard at a vast distance; and the joint voices of several persons speaking at once, sounds as loud as a shout from a numerous army. The torpifish caught in some of their rivers and lakes is said to be of so cold a nature, that a person barely touching it is seized with a great shivering; infomuch that the natives use it for allaying the vehement heat of those burning fevers they are often troubled with. We shall conclude this account with two of their most famous mountains. Amba Greshen, improperly called by some Amhara, is very high, rocky, and inaccessible every way, but by two narrow paths cut into the rock, which are steep, craggy, and difficult; and in some places intersected with prodigious rocks: yet on the top is a small plain watered with fine springs, and producing every thing necessary for life and delight. The top is about half a league wide, and the bottom about a day's journey in compass: it is at first easy of ascent, then steep and rugged, infomuch that the Abissinian oxen, which clamber like wild goats, must be craned up and let down again with ropes. The other mountain is called Tabac Mario, and stands where the Quea falls into the Nile: it has also a plain a-top, watered with two springs, and inclosed with a ridge of mountains, with twelve passages through it like so many gates. Here are seven churches, the principal of which is called the Invocation of St. John, where are the tombs of five Abissinian Emperors.

Among the artificial curiosities of this country, we are told of ten handsome churches, all cut out of the solid rock; concerning which the reader may consult Book ii. ch. 5. of Ludolph's History, and Alvarez, who both saw and gave us the ichnography of them: and adds, that they were built by the famous Emperor Lalibala. And it must be observed, that the rocks out of which these churches were so curiously hewn is so soft, that the workmen's tools might easily make their way through them.

The ancient language of Abissinia, and which they also write, is that called Leschana Geez, or the tongue of the kingdom of Geez: a specimen of it may be seen in Ludolph. With regard to most of the letters of the alphabet, it seems to be a corrupt mixture of Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic; and the same may be said of the language itself, especially that of Amhara, which is the purest, and that spoken at court: though, in so vast a number of kingdoms and people, it may be supposed to have a great variety of dialects. And in some provinces they speak a peculiar language, not unlike the Ethiopic, nor understood by any but themselves.

The government here is altogether monarchical and despotic, under an Emperor who is stiled King of Kings, and boasts himself to be lineally descended from Solomon by Makeda, or, as Josephus calls her, Nizaule, Queen of the South, mentioned in 2 Kings x. In consequence of which he is said to assume several other vain and pompous titles, too tedious to mention. He also arrogates no less a power over his subjects, whom he treats as mere slaves, whilst they pay him such a respect as comes little short of adoration, the best of them being obliged to fall prostrate before him and kiss the ground, and whenever they hear his name mentioned to bow down their bodies, and with their finger touch the ground. The succession he can alter as he pleases; and at his death nominate to the throne which son he pleases. The Abissinian arms are: a lion holding up a cross, with this motto in Ethiopic: "The



"The lion of the tribe of Judah hath obtained the victory."

The common standing army which he keeps for guarding the remainder of his empire (great part of it being dismembered, especially towards the south, where the Gales lying between it and the line, have conquered and laid waste several kingdoms and provinces) is computed at no more than 35,000 foot, and 5,000 horse. But we are told, that he can occasionally raise a million of men, as fast as his orders can reach the provinces under his obedience; for, upon the receipt of them, they are obliged to appear in arms under their respective generals or governors, and be ready to march to what part soever they are sent, none being exempted from bearing arms at such times, but religious persons, mechanics, and husbandmen. The chief security of his empire, however, consists in the high and inaccessible mountains and passes, which a small number of men can guard; for we find that here are no fortresses or walled towns, and only large unwieldy villages, very close to each other. The Emperor is always attended with a numerous retinue, and his camp takes up a large tract of ground, as his court is very numerous, and attended by a considerable guard, besides common soldiers, and a vast many fustlers. This spacious camp is so regulated, that it looks like a vast city; in the center, or on some convenient eminence, of which is the imperial pavillion, and round it those of his Queen, family, Lords and Ladies of the court, &c. These tents are very magnificent both within and without, and every quarter of the city distinguished with the utmost regularity: and all of them have particular tents to serve instead of churches or chapels for divine service, among which that belonging to the court is the largest and most splendid.

The religion of the Abissinians is a mixture of Christianity, Judaism, Mahometism and Paganism; but the first of these is the most predominant, and the established one, as it were, of the country; which, as they pretend, was introduced by the eunuch of Candace, Queen of this vast country, as Judaism had formerly been by Queen Makeda, who received it from King Solomon. But whether the eunuch mentioned in the Acts converted only some small part of the nation, or whether it afterwards apostatized in some part from Christianity, it is certain, that in the fourth century St. Athanasius, then patriarch of Alexandria, sent thither Frumentius, whom he consecrated Bishop of it, and who soon after converted the greatest part of the nation; from which time, even to this day, we find vast numbers of monks and religious all over this empire. But they were afterwards so tainted with the errors of Eutyches and Dioscorus, that they almost became of the same religion with the Copti of Egypt; and have ever since owned themselves subject to the metropolitan of Alexandria; though they do not admit of any order superior to that of a presbyter, except only their abduna or suffragan, to the patriarch: in consequence of which they highly condemn the Popes of Rome, for claiming such an universal jurisdiction as they do.

Besides the Eutychiean heresy brought hither by their patriarch Dioscorus, which is the most heterodox they have, as confounding the two natures of Christ, they have adopted several others, some of which seem to be wholly Jewish, and others proceed from downright ignorance. They not only circumcise the males, but also the females, and have several modes of baptism, but none of them right: they keep the Sabbath or seventh day, as well as the Sunday or first; and abstain from swine's flesh, blood, and things strangled; and observe other ceremonies, which favour too much of the Jewish leaven. In other things they hold the Holy Scriptures to be the only rule of faith, and the canon of it to consist of eighty-five books, of which forty-six belong to the Old, and the rest to the New Testament. They are but imperfectly versed in the Apostles Creed, and instead of it use the Nicene, or rather Constantinopolitan. They acknowledge their Emperor supreme in all matters ecclesiastical and civil. They reject transubstantiation, purgatory, divine service in an unknown tongue, auricular confession, the use of images

in their church, celibacy of priests, extreme unction, &c. The divine service chiefly consists in reading the Scriptures, some sorts of homilies, and especially in administering the Holy Eucharist in both kinds. They repair to it betimes, but never enter the church without pulling off their shoes, nor sit down except on the ground. They carefully observe the hours of prayer, and perform their duty with great devotion. In short, the generality among them express a deep sense of religion, and are much inclined to giving of alms, visiting the sick, and other branches of that kind of charity; a more particular account of all which may be seen in Ludolph. We shall only add, that as they have little or no wine, they are forced to make use of an artificial sort for the communion, by pounding some raisins and water together, and squeezing out the juice.

A little above seventy years ago, the Romish missionaries got such footing in this country, that they were very near establishing their religion in it, having so far ingratiated themselves with the Emperor, as to obtain a proclamation in their favour, allowing, if not enjoining, the Abissinians to embrace the doctrine of the church of Rome. But the people proved so tenacious of their old religion, as to raise a dreadful insurrection, which was not quelled till after the effusion of a sea of blood. So that the missionaries finding their first attempt thus strenuously opposed, they forbore making a second; and the people were more than ever confirmed in their old rites. The Emperor himself, who had shewn himself so zealous a proselyte of the church of Rome, was obliged to return to his former belief, and give free liberty to all his subjects to do the like; and, in order to regain the almost lost affections of his people, ordered all the Romish missionaries to quit his dominions: among these was a Portuguese Jesuit, called Alphonso Mendez, who had been consecrated patriarch of Constantinople at Lisbon, confirmed by the Pope, and as such honourably received at the Abissinian court; where he had resided some years, in the peaceable discharge of his patriarchal office.

The laws of the land allow of polygamy, though the canons of the church forbid it: so that such as indulge themselves in it, are only excluded from the holy communion, without any other penalty: and yet these marriages must be performed before a priest, and his benediction is reckoned necessary, let a man marry ever so many wives. With regard to the other ceremonies of their weddings, they have nothing extraordinary except what Alvarez relates, and, Ludolph says, extends no farther than some of the ruder provinces; namely, the nuptial bed being brought out before the door of the house by three priests, who walk round it and sing hallelujahs, &c. Their burials are more remarkable, making the most deplorable mournings for their dead, lying flat with their faces to the ground, beating and bruising their foreheads against it. Those of their Emperors and great men are performed with remarkable funeral pomp, accompanied with impresses, mottoes, cavalcades, and doleful music, which is in a manner drowned with the lamentations and loud cries of their attendants. But they use neither torches nor any other lights, either in the procession or the church.

Trades and manufactures are wholly wanting here, the Jews supplying them with such as are most necessary, namely, weaving of stuffs for dress, and forging heads for their lances, &c. They have a natural aversion to all smiths, as dealing in fire, and living in a kind of hell: and yet their princes are not insensible of the advantage which all sorts of traders would bring to their dominions; as appears from the letter which David, one of their monarchs, sent to John III. of Portugal, wherein he desired him to send over some mechanics; but they dare not force their subjects to what these would deem an insupportable slavery. By the churches and other ruined places, they seem to have encouraged architecture formerly; but the workmen were sent for from other countries; and Peter Pais, a Portuguese architect, built the imperial palace; to view which the people flocked from all parts of Ethiopia. However, the occupations which they have among them, are always conveyed down from the father to the children.

Before:

Before dismissing this general account of Abissinia, we shall say something concerning the title absurdly given to its monarch, of Prester-John, and which seems to have had its rise on the following occasion. The kingdom of Tenduc in Proper Tartary, was governed by an ancient race of Christian Princes, who bore the title of Prester or Presbyter John, as corruptly called by the Europeans, though principally owing to an epithet, which Ung-Chiang, one of the first of their monarchs, either took from Prestigian, or was complimented with by his subjects, that word properly signifying apostolical or orthodox; but corrupted into Prester-John, on a supposition that he was a Priest as well as a King. The fame of this monarch became so great in the time of John II. King of Portugal, when the first discovery of India was made, that he sent Peter Covillan by land to make enquiry after him in India. But as he could learn nothing of such a Prince there, being informed that there was a potent Christian Emperor in Africa, he passed through that country in his way home, and was so kindly treated by the then reigning monarch, that he took it for granted this was the kingdom so much sought after, though he could find nothing like the title of Prester-John.

ABIUL, a village or small town in the Ouvidoria de Montemar do Velho, and province of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10 min. W.

ABKETTLEBY, a rectory in Leicestershire, in the gift of Mr. John Perkins.

ABLOE, a small place of Tartary, in the Turkish empire in Europe, lying between the river Nieper and the Black sea. Lat. 46 deg. 50 min. N. long. 33 deg. 15 min. E.

ABO, a district in Finland Proper. See FINLAND.

ABO, the capital town of Finland Proper, subject to Sweden. It stands on the angle formed by the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aurojocki, which runs through the town, 240 miles N. E. of Stockholm. This is the best town in all the province; but the inhabitants suppose it to have been built as early as the year 1155. It is surrounded with mountains, has the privilege of a staple, and a commodious harbour. The Episcopal see, whose Bishop is subject to the Archbishop of Upsal, was founded about the year 1226. In 1628 King Gustavus Adolphus erected a college, which in 1640 Queen Christina turned into an university, granting it many privileges. The great or Episcopal church, built in 1300, is a handsome structure. This is the only royal jurisdiction in the province, the governor of which resides here. The town has two burgo-masters, and carries on a good trade in linen, corn, provisions, deals, &c. It was almost entirely reduced to ashes in 1678; and taken by the Russians in 1713, who kept possession of it till 1720, during which interval they committed several excesses; but it was restored to Sweden by the peace of Nyftadt. It has frequently suffered by fire. Near the harbour stands a rock surrounded by the sea, and, when ships pass it, the compass, they say, does no longer point to the N. whence it is suspected that it contains mines of load-stone. In 1743 a peace was concluded here between Sweden and Russia. It holds the eighth seat in the general diet. Lat. 60 deg. 28 min. N. long. 21 deg. 28 min. E.

ABO-SLOT, or ABO-HUS, one of the oldest fortresses in Finland, situated on a peninsula near the mouth of the Aura. Since its first erection it has been destroyed several times by the enemy and by fire. Here King Erick XIV. was kept prisoner in the sixteenth century. Lat. 60 deg. 30 min. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E.

ABOIM DE NOBREGA, a small district in the province of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal.

ABORAM, a small island on the coast of Fez in Morocco, opposite to Melilla and the cape called Three Points, and about five or six leagues from it. It has nothing worth notice, except some villages, or rather hamlets, with a tower to keep off the pirates. It hardly affords sufficient maintenance for its inhabitants, who mostly live by the fishery about it. Lat. 4 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 39 min. W. N<sup>o</sup> II.

ABRAHAMSDORF, ABRAHAMFALVA, or ABRAHAMOWITZE, a populous little town, situated in a very fruitful soil for corn, in a district of Hungary, called the seat of the ten lancemen. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 19 deg. 50 min. E.

ABRANTES, a town of Estremadura in Portugal, supposed, by its distance from Lisbon, to be the Tubucci of Antoninus, situated in the road from that capital to Emerita. It stands near the banks of the Tagus, on an eminence, which is entirely surrounded with gardens and olive-trees; the prospect very delightful: above it is an old castle strongly situated. The country between this and Lisbon is extremely pleasant, and its peaches are noted for their goodness. The number of the inhabitants are about 3500, and the place is divided into four parishes. It has a casa de misericordia, or house of mercy, an hospital, and four convents. Being of importance for the security of Estremadura, King Peter II. determined to fortify it. Alphonso V. raised it to a county, and in 1718 John V. to a marquise. Lat. 39 deg. 19 min. N. long. 7 deg. 18 min. W.

ABREIRO, a small place in the province of Traz los Montes in Portugal, consisting of between two and three hundred inhabitants. Its district comprehends only one parish, which belongs to the house of Villa-Real. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

ABRISKER, a vicarage of Brecknockshire in Wales, and in the gift of William Flower, Esq;

ABRON, a small river of Nivernois in France.

ABRUG-BANYA. See GROSS-SCHLATTEN.

ABRUZZO, a province in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, divided by the river Pescara into the Hither and Farther Abruzzo. The Hither is bounded on the W. and N. W. by the Farther Abruzzo; on the N. E. by the Adriatic gulph; on the S. and S. E. by the territory of Molise; and on the S. W. by that of Lavoro. It has not only the Appenines running through it, but other mountains, especially Monte Magella and Cavello; the former is always covered with snow, and often throws down those avalanches or heaps of snow, which by their fall swallow up passengers, and whatever happens in their way: at other times such clouds of snow are raised, when the wind is high, as quite stifle or bury those who unhappily meet with them. It is watered by several rivers, which render it fruitful, especially in saffron. Here are many large woods, containing great numbers of wolves, bears, and other wild beasts: so that travellers are always obliged to go in troops and well armed. The Farther Abruzzo is bounded on the N. W. by the Marca d'Ancona; on the S. W. by Sabina and the Campagna da Roma; on the S. E. by the Hither Abruzzo; and on the N. E. by the Adriatic gulph. It is cold and mountainous, yet fertile, healthy, pleasant, and well inhabited, the people being industrious, especially in woollen manufactures.

ABSTEINEN, a district and village on the further side of the Memel, in Ragnit bailiwick, and circle of Tapiau and Insterburg, in Prussia, lying in a mountainous and very pleasant country. Such is the fertility of this strip of land in corn and cattle, that it is usually called the storehouse of Lithuania.

ABSTHORPE, a curacy of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

ABSTORNE, a prebendary of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of one of the prebends of York.

ABURFORD. See ABERFORD.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of the Lesser Asia, standing on the south entrance of the Hellespont, now the south castle of the Dardanelles. Here the freight dividing Europe from Asia is two miles over. Lat. 40 deg. 16 min. N. long. 27 deg. 26 min. E.

ABYDOS, formerly the second city of Thebais in Upper Egypt, but at present in a very mean condition.

ABYNHALL, a rectory of Gloucestershire, in the gift of Mr. Vaughan.

ABYSSINIA. See ABYSSINIA and ETHIOPIA.

ACADIA, or ACADIE. See NOVA SCOTIA.

ACAPULCO, a town of Mexico in North America, in the S. E. corner of the province; situated on a fine bay



bay of the South sea; it is not only the principal port on this sea, but the chief mart on the coast. The town has high mountains on the E. side, and is very unhealthy from the end of November till the end of May; during which time here is no rain: and it is so hot in January, when the fair begins, that the merchants are obliged to do all the business they can in the morning. When the fair is over, every body leaves the place, but a few blacks and mulattoes.

The castellan, or chief justice, here has 20,000 pieces of eight per annum, and the comptroller and other officers little less: the curate also, though his allowance be no more than 180 pieces of eight, makes his place often worth 14,000, by the burial-fees of strangers, for which he sometimes demands not less than 1000 pieces of eight. An hospital is maintained here, by deductions from the pay of the soldiers, and the alms of the merchants.

Four mountains appear from hence, above the harbour, the lowest of which is next the sea, and the highest farther within the land: S. E. of that lies a volcano. On these mountains are deer, rabbits, and abundance of several sorts of fowl.

The port of Acapulco is allowed by all proper judges to be an excellent harbour, far superior to any in the South sea. It is not only safe and commodious, but withal so very large, that several hundred sail of ships may anchor in it, without running any hazard of injuring one another. A small, low island crosses the mouth of the harbour, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, stretching east and west. It leaves a large, wide, and deep channel at each extremity, where ships may safely go in, and come out, taking the advantage of the winds. They must enter with the sea, and go out with the land-wind; but these winds seldom or never fail to succeed each other alternately in their proper season of the day or night. The westernmost channel is the narrowest; but so deep, that there is no anchoring: and the Manila ships, as well as those from Lima, enter through this channel. The harbour runs in north about three miles; then, growing very narrow, turns short to the W. and runs about a mile further, where it terminates. The town stands on the N. W. side: at the mouth of this narrow passage, close by the sea, and at the end of the town, there is a platform with a great many guns. Opposite to the town, on the E. side, stands a strong castle, said to have forty guns of a very large bore. Ships commonly ride near the bottom of the harbour, under the command both of the castle and the platform.

Most of our writers, who have mentioned this place and its trade, have run into an error as to its commerce with Peru, which they confine to the annual ship from Lima. This has no foundation in truth; for at all other seasons of the year, except that wherein the Acapulco ship arrives, which is about Christmas, the trade is open, and ships of Peru come thither frequently, sell their commodities, and carry back those of Mexico. But as the great importance of this place springs from the annual ships of Lima and Manila, these are said to be the only vessels that trade here.

As the Philippine islands, which the Spaniards conquered, are much richer, and of far greater importance to that crown, than we commonly imagine, so undoubtedly they are stronger and better provided in those parts than we have any accounts of, as may be infallibly concluded from the vast riches which their governors, and even their under officers, acquire there: yet the only commerce they have with the rest of the world, is this by the port of Acapulco.

Our accomplished Admiral, Sir John Narborough, reported, that there were seven or eight ships concerned in this trade: but nothing is more certain, than that he was misinformed; for, till within these thirty years, there never was any more than one annual ship which passed between Manila and Acapulco. Now, indeed, there are two; one, the galleon or trading ship, and the other a kind of convoy. The convoy is a frigate of between twenty and thirty guns, the galleon a prodigious unwieldy vessel, of 1000, and sometimes 1200 tons burthen. This is the effect of that strict regula-

tion, whereby the inhabitants are obliged to send only one ship annually. She is laden with all the rich products of the east, such as ambergrease, civet, bezoar, very large oriental pearls, vast quantities of piece-goods, and the value of about 100,000 l. sterling in gold dust. This voyage to Acapulco is extremely dangerous, as it is by far the longest from land to land that can be made. They touch indeed at Guam, one of the Ladrões, and, except a day or two's stay there, pass 3000 leagues without seeing any thing but sea and sky.

Nothing certainly, but the vast wealth that is acquired, could tempt men to run such a hazard. But our wonder will cease when we consider, that the captain of the galleon makes 40,000 pieces of eight, the pilot 20,000, each of his two mates 9000, and every common seaman 1000, if he manages prudently. They generally sail from Manila towards the latter end of the month of June, and arrive at Acapulco within ten days before, or ten days after Christmas.

About the same time the annual ship arrives from Lima, laden with the richest commodities of Peru, and at least 2,000,000 of pieces of eight: these are to be laid out in the purchase of Indian commodities at the fair of Acapulco, which lasts sometimes thirty days, at which such as come from the East Indies furnish themselves with all sorts of European goods, brought hither over land from the port of Vera Cruz. It is easily conceived what a strange alteration happens at Acapulco on the commencement of this fair, which, from a dirty, dreary village, or at least a very inconsiderable town, becomes a populous city, crowded with the richest commodities of both the Indies. When the fair is over, the goods belonging to the Mexican merchants are transported over land by mules; those which are sent into Peru are shipped on board the annual galleon and other vessels; and the Manila ship, as soon as it is possible, prepares for her return to the Philippine islands. It was this ship that Commodore, now Lord Anson, took, in his celebrated expedition to the South sea. By the way we must remark, that formerly the Lima ship was of very inconsiderable force; but of late, since our privateers have found the way into the South seas, they never employ any vessel carrying less than forty guns; and she also is allowed a tender, sometimes two.

The galleon, in her return from Acapulco to Manila, makes a much safer and speedier voyage than in coming; for, falling down from 17 deg. to 19 deg. of latitude, she runs away before the wind, and performs a course of about 2000 leagues in ten, twelve, or thirteen weeks at the most. Her return is expected with impatience, by reason of the great want the inhabitants of those parts have of the goods she brings. Besides, she brings the money for the pay of all the garrisons, which are said to cost the King of Spain 250,000 pieces of eight per annum. But then they take no notice of the immense quantities of spices and other rich commodities brought from thence, or even of the large quantity of gold mentioned above, which will much more than balance that account. See the article MANILA. Acapulco lies in lat. 17 deg. 26 min. N. long. 102 deg. 29 min. W.

ACERENZA, anciently *Acherontia*, a small town of the Basilicate in the kingdom of Naples, situated on the river Brandano, at the foot of the Appenines. It gives the title of Duke to the house of Caraccioli, and was formerly the see of an archbishopric; but afterwards removed to Matera in Terra d'Otranto. It lies ninety miles E. from Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

ACERNO, or ACERNUM, in the hither principate of Naples, anciently a town of the Picentini, now a small episcopal see under that of Salerno. It is situated at the foot of the Appenines, and thirty miles E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 52 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E.

ACERRA, anciently *Acerrae*, a small city in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, situated on the river Patria. It is the see of a bishop, and gives the title of Count to the house of Cardenas. It is subject to the Archbishop of Naples, and only eight miles distant from that city. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

ACHA,

ACHA, or ACA, one of the four districts of the province of Tessel or Farther Sus in Africa, the most inland of all, except Zahara. It consists of three walled towns near one another, inhabited by the Zeneti and Hideli Arabs; many of whom, by contracting an alliance with the Bereberes, learnt their way of building, and living in towns and houses. These cities, as well as the villages about them, were once rich and powerful, till almost destroyed by intestine wars; and had lain waste a long time, till a Marabout, named Vizaaden, found means to reconcile those different nations, and rebuild and repeople the desolate places; for which he was created lord of them, and the honour made hereditary in his family, under the authority of the sheriffs. The inhabitants, especially of the villages, are still very poor, and have little but their dates to exchange for corn, which is here so scarce, that few, except those of the higher rank, can purchase it.

ACHAIA, now *Livadia*, a province of European Turkey, the most considerable part of Greece, as containing the famous cities of Thebes, Athens, Delphi, Pythia, &c. also the Mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and other places eminent in ancient history. It is bounded on the E. by the Morea, on the W. by Albania, on the N. by the Archipelago, and on the S. by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia. It is a pleasant, fruitful country, extending about 130 miles from S. E. to N. W. but its greatest breadth is not much above thirty-six.

ACHELOVU, so called from the river Achelous, a Bishop's see of Epirus in European Turkey, subject to the Archbishop of Arta. Lat. 40 deg. 26 min. N. long. 20 deg. 52 min. E.

ACHEM, a country of the East Indies, bounded on the N. by the territories of Boutan, on the S. by the kingdom of Ava, on the E. by China, and on the W. by Bengal.

ACHEM, or ACHIN, the capital of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies. It is a large, populous city, situated on the N. W. point of the island, in a plain, by a pleasant river, about a league and a half from the sea. The harbour, which is good, and capable of receiving any number of the largest ships, is commanded by a spacious royal fortress on the left side of the river, encompassed by a ditch well fortified, according to the Indian manner, and mounted with cannon. Nieuhoff says, it has seven gates, and that there are other redoubts in the adjacent marshes. The houses are ascended to by steps or ladders, being built on posts two feet above the ground; because, in the rainy season, the city is so overflowed, that they go from house to house in boats. Their floors, partitions, and sides, are of split bamboos, the middle of cocoa branches, and they are covered with reeds, cocoa, or palm-leaf. They are palliaded every one by themselves, except in two or three of the chief streets, where they have their exchange, and the street, or camp, as it is called, where the Chinese live. The houses are said to be, in the whole, seven or eight thousand, by Dampier.

The Europeans live as near to one another as they can, in a long street near the river; and though their houses do not join, yet their yards are only parted by a few bamboos. They consist of English, Dutch, Danes, and Portuguese, who, with the Gazurats and Chinese, are the chief traders. They all keep cur-dogs and fire-arms, for fear of thieves; and they have ovens, or blind-houses, to secure their best effects from fire, which, among such reedy buildings, often makes dreadful havock. Some of them are as large as the common shops in London, and are the only brick or stone buildings in the city, except the mosques. The entrance is very narrow, and about three or four feet high; and there is a large stone, always ready fitted, to stop it upon occasion, besides the common door, that secures it against the natives, who are always armed with swords, daggers, targets, &c. and are very jealous of Europeans.

Here are very fierce tempests of wind and thunder in the dry season, which our sailors so often meet with on the coast, that they call them *sumatras*; and the streets being unpaved, 'tis then very troublesome to

walk in them. The most common distempers here are fevers, fluxes, and agues, frequently occasioned by intemperance, or sleeping in the air, which is very cold in the night, because of the great dews. Mr. Lockyer gives us the following account of its trade:

It is a very considerable port for the great quantities of goods sent yearly to it from all parts of India, for which returns are chiefly made in gold-dust; for though they have camphire and sapan wood, the whole country does not produce the value of a ship's cargo in a year. As for the camphire, it is only found among the Sundry islands on its coast, and is often a proper commodity for China, where they say it serves as a leaven to ripen and prepare the common sort that our apothecaries are supplied with, which is not above a fortieth part of the value of Achin or Borneo camphire. The commodities imported are opium, salt-petre, rice, &c. i. e. buffalo's butter turned to oil; all sorts of cotton and silk manufactures from Bengal, tobacco, onions, callico and muslin, especially brown and blue long-cloths, and fallampores; with several sorts of chints for cloaths; and sometimes gun-powder from Madras.

The Moors employ two large ships every year to fetch the product of Cambaya from Surat, whose merchants buy up elephants teeth here. The Chinese also glut the markets with these commodities; and the Malays here trade with large procs to Pegu, Quedah, Johone, and all their own coast; from whence they are plentifully supplied with necessaries they otherwise must want, as ivory, bees-wax, mortivan, and small jars; as also with pepper, which grows indeed in this island, but not in this part of it.

On the arrival of a ship at the mouth of a river, which is about four miles below the town, the shawbender, who is a sort of comptroller of the customs, and common arbitrator of the differences among the merchants, must be applied to for liberty to trade. When the guards give notice to the shawbender, or his deputy, who swear those that land, to observe the articles made betwixt the natives and companies to which the ships belong, and to be faithful to the King and country during their stay; those who take this oath, lift up a short dagger, in a gold case, three times to their heads; and this is called receiving the chap for trade. Captain Hamilton says, this chap is a piece of silver, about eight ounces weight, in form of a cross.

This place is noted for being the first town our English ships come to in this part of the world: and our East India Company had a factory here formerly, but recalled it, because it did not answer; yet any Englishman, who passes for a member of the company, has still great privileges here, and only makes the usual presents of fine cotton, cloth, callico, or silk, and some pieces of taffata, to the King and courtiers, &c. whereas other foreigners pay from 5 to 8 per cent. For the particular way of trading here, and for their weights and coins, as well as for the privileges of the English, we refer to our author, and to Captain Hamilton. The former says, they have procs of fourteen or fifteen tons, which are chiefly employed in profitable voyages to the coast of Pegu, Malacca, &c. but their flying procs, which are only for fishing, coasting, and visiting the neighbouring islands, are so narrow, that two men cannot stand a-breast in the widest part of them. They are made like a canoe, and, with a small sail, will run about twelve miles an hour. Besides other fish in abundance, sharks are often sold in the market; and our author thinks, that the biggest in the sea are on the W. coast of the island. He describes the cat-fish with great heads and mouths, long whiskers, prickle backs, and about the size of a mackerel. In its market also are to be had, besides fowls, which are dear, mutton, and the flesh of goats and buffaloes; which last is the coarsest of all meat; and be they ever so plump before the slaughter, it looks worse than the quarters of a starved horse. Cocks are the largest here that are to be seen any where, and the true game-breed is so much valued, that the cocks will often venture their whole estates on a battle: but Mr. Lockyer remarks a law observed by the sportsmen, that if the victor cock does not strike or peck the dead one, after



it is disfigured as much as possible with its own blood, the company adjudges the battle not won, and therefore stakes must be drawn. He says the Europeans here often go out in the night to shoot wild hogs; and that hog-deer, about the size of rabbits, are also common in their markets, which the country people catch in burrows in the woods, especially about Bencoolen. They are hog-headed, and hooped like deer, and their hocks are often tipped with silver for tobacco-stoppers. In this animal is found the bitter bezoar, called *pedra de porco fiacca*, worth ten times its weight in gold. The curious may see a particular account of the other bezoars, in the account of India by Mr. Lockyer. Here are good serviceable, but little, horses, which are often carried to Madras, but never fetch much. Our author adds, that the Dutch seldom visit this port, because they are not allowed to trade but on extravagant terms; that even the English trade, as it is, is precarious, and liable to be disputed upon every change of government; and that the goods proper for this port from England, are sword-blades, and all the sorts which turn to account in Madras. Tobacco is much used here, but they have little or none of their own raising; so that they are supplied with it from other parts at a dear rate, and, for want of pipes, they smoke as they do on the Coromandel coast, in a bunco, that is, the leaf of a tree, rolled up with a little tobacco in it; which they light at one end, and draw the smoke through the other, till it burns quite up to their lips. These rolls are curiously made, and sold in the markets, twenty or thirty in a bundle.

Captain Hamilton says, this city affords nothing of its own product fit for exportation, except gold-dust, of which it has plenty, and the finest of any in these parts, it being two per cent. better than the Andraghry or Pahang gold, and equal in touch to our Guinea. They find it in gullies or rivulets, as it washes from the mountains, of which there is a high pyramidal one called Gold Mount, said to furnish them with 1000 lb. weight yearly.

The King of Achem's palace, which is but an ordinary building in the middle of the town, is said to be about half a league in compass, and is surrounded by a broad deep moat, as well as great banks of earth cast up and planted with canes that grow to a vast height and thickness, so that they cover the palace, and render it almost inaccessible. There are four gates to it, a stone-wall on each side of it, about ten feet high, supporting a terrace, where some guns are planted; and a little stream runs through it, which is lined with stone, and has steps at the bottom of it for the sake of bathing. Achem lies 450 miles N. W. of the city of Malacca. Lat. 5 min. 40 deg. N. long. 94 deg. 10 min. E.

ACHERON, a river of Albania, the ancient Epirus in European Turkey, of which the poets make frequent mention, and is now called Delichi.

ACHERON, a stinking fen or lake, in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples in Italy, a small distance from the cave of the Cumæan Sybil, between that and Miseno, of which the ancients, especially the poets, give such a dreadful description; and Virgil calls it *Tenebrosa palus*, the dark lake. It is now called Lago della Coluccia, and is only used for steeping and macerating hemp and flax, whereby the water is rendered black and stinking; but this brings annually into the annunciat hospital at Naples, eight or nine thousand crowns. For the increase of its fishery, a canal has been made from the sea into it, by which means its waters have been rendered fitter for fish to live in; and these are generally eels or barbels. Most of the fishermen live on a little island in the middle of the lake.

ACHILL, two islands in Broadhaven-bay, in the country of Mayo, and province of Connaught in Ireland. They lie about seven miles from the shore, with a sound betwixt them, and afford shelter against all winds; but are not frequented unless when ships are forced in by a tempest.

ACHILLEUM. See *CROCE*, Cape.

ACHILLEUS, one of the two harbours of Cabo Matapan, anciently the promontory of Tanara, in the Morea and European Turkey; the other is called Piamatheus.

ACHIN. See *ACHEM*.  
ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninsula of the Crim of Tartary, and the residence of the Sultan Galga, or eldest son of the Chan. It stands on the largest river in this country. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 33 deg. 50 min. E.

ACHONRY, ACHENRY, or ACONRY, once a city and bishopric, but since united to Killala, and now only a small village, in the county of Slego, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 35 min. E.

ACHRIDA. See *OCHRIDA*.

ACHYR, a strong city of Poland, defended by a castle. It lies on the river Vorklo, in the Volhinia Inferior, on the borders of Russia, to which empire it is subject. Lat. 50 deg. 29 min. N. long. 57 deg. 40 min. E.

ACIERNO. See *ACERNO*.

ACITANI, an ancient people of Spain, who worshipped Mars by an image, whose head was surrounded by rays.

ACKERSUNDT, a small island on the S. of Norway, near Frederickstad. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.

ACKLAM, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for being the place where the body of the Emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to ashes. It lies twelve miles from York, and its vicarage is in the gift of the Chancellor of York.

ACKLAMAR, a large lake in Turcomania, called *Mantiana* by Strabo, and by others *Vaftan* or *Adaunas*.

ACLEY, or ACHLECH, a place in the diocese of Durham, where a council of Bishops was held Sept. 26, 788, and several regulations made concerning church-discipline. It lies eleven miles S. of Durham.

ACMODES, or *ÆMODEÆ*. See *SHETLAND*. These are mentioned by Pliny; and are undoubtedly the isles of Shetland in Scotland, in the Deucalionian sea, though taken by some for the Hebrides, or Western islands of that kingdom. The largest of the *Acmodes* is Mainland.

ACMONIA, a city of Dacia, situated on the Danube, near Trajan's bridge. It was built by the Emperor Severus, and lies twelve leagues E. of Temeswar. Also a Bishop's see in Phrygia Major, in Asia, under the Archbishop of Laodicea, and on the confines of Eumonia. Lat. 39 deg. 20 min. N. long. 59 deg. 50 min. E.

ACOLASTRE, one of the smaller rivers in Nivernois, a government of France.

ACOLIN, a river of Nivernois, a government of France.

ACOLIN, another small river in Nivernois, a government of France.

ACOMA, a town of Mexico, in North America, situated on a high mountain, and defended by a fortified castle; is subject to the Spaniards, and commonly called *St. Stephen d'Acoma*. Lat. 22 deg. 10 min. N. long. 104 deg. 15 min. W.

ACOMACK, the most northerly county of Virginia, and also the largest in that colony, containing 200,923 acres of land, but not so populous as those on the other side of the bay, and has only one parish. It is a peninsula, and bounded on the N. by Maryland, on the S. and E. by the Atlantic ocean, and on the W. by the bay of Chesapeake. The river *Cliffoneffex*, and several others, rise in this country.

ACONA, a small town and castle in Lower Saxony, two miles from Dessau. Lat. 51 deg. 48 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

ACONBURY, a curacy in Herefordshire, in the gift of the Governors of Guy's hospital.

ACONE, a port and town of Bithynia on the Euxine sea, near Heraclea Pontica. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 28 deg. 15 min. E.

ACONIS, a mountain of Bithynia, in Asia, near Heraclea, where the poisonous herb aconite grows in great plenty, and from whence it has its name.

ACORES, a small place of Beira, in Portugal, consisting of 160 inhabitants. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. W.

ACOUÉZ, a savage nation of Indians, inhabiting some parts of Canada.

ACOUS, a small, but the principal place in the valley of *Aspe*, belonging to the bailiwick of Oleron, and principality

of Bearn in France. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 50 m. E.

ACQS, a little town in the county of Foix, and government of the same Name, in France, situated at the foot of the highest Pyrennees. It has its name from the warm waters near it, which are greatly frequented and esteemed. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. E.

ACQS, a viscounty of Landes or Lannes, belonging to Gascony in France.

ACQS, or DAX, *Aquæ Tarbelliæ*, or *Augustæ*, a city of France on the river Adour, in the district of Auribat. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a judicature, a bailiwick, and an election. Its Bishop is under the Archbishop of Auch or Aix; has a Diocese comprehending 243 parishes, with a revenue of 14,000 livres, and pays a tax of 500 florins to the court of Rome. Here are six convents, a college and an hospital. The fortifications of the town are inconsiderable, and its castle of little strength. Both in the city and its neighbourhood are warm baths. Lat. 43 deg. 47 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. E.

AQUA, a small place in the Great duchy of Tuscany in Italy, so called from its warm baths. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

ACQUA PENDENTE, so called from its abounding with water, a little town near the river Pelia, in the territory of Orvieto, belonging to the Ecclesiastical state in Italy. It stands on a high rock, forty-six miles N. of Rome, and is the see of a Bishop. In the town and neighbourhood are sixteen churches and convents. Lat. 44 deg. 39 min. N. long. 12 deg. 17 min. E.

ACQUA TACCIO, formerly *Almo*, a small river near Rome, crossing the old Via Appia, falling into the Tiber, or Trivoli, a little below the Mons Testaceus.

ACQUA VIVA, a small place in the territory of Bari, a province of Naples in Italy. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

ACQUE. See *ACQS*.

ACQUI, a fortified town on the river Bormio, near the place where it falls into the Ero, and contiguous to the Apennines of Montferat in Italy. It has its name from the medicinal warm baths here, much resorted to for cold distempers of all kinds. The ancients called it *Aquæ Statellæ*. It is supposed to have been built by a people inhabiting the Alps, which Livy calls *Ligures Statelletas*. It is the see of a Bishop under the Archbishop of Milan. Though the waters here are boiling hot, yet it is said that a kind of grass swims on the surface of a fine green colour. *Acqui* has lost much of its ancient splendor and riches from its intestine discords. It lies forty miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 8 deg. 40 min. E.

ACRA, or ACRE, is the last and most southern city on the Phœnician coast in Asiatic Turkey, situated in the tribe of Asser, at the N. W. entrance of a bay, generally computed to be about three leagues over, and two leagues deep, though it does not seem to be so much. It stands on a very large and fertile plain, bounded on the N. at about twelve miles distance, by the mountains, anciently called *Antilibanon*; and to the E. by the fine and fruitful hills of Galilee, about ten miles from this city, which seem to have separated the tribes of Zebulon and Nephthali, from the tribe of Asser, but was never entirely possessed by the Israelites. The ancient name of the city was *Ake*, or, as it is called in Scripture, *Accho*. It was one of the places out of which Asser could not drive the ancient inhabitants, and seems always to have retained this name among the natives of the country, for the present Arabs call it *Akka*. The Greeks gave it the name of *Ptolemais*, from one of the Ptolemies, kings of Ægypt; and when it was in the possession of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, it was called *St. John d'Acre*. As this port must always have been of great importance in time of war, the town has consequently undergone great changes. It was taken in 636 by the Saracens. In 1104, the Christians became masters of it under Baldwin the First King of Jerusalem, by the assistance of the Genoese galleys. In 1187, Saladin, Sultan of Ægypt, got possession of it; and in 1191, Philip King of France, and Richard No. 2.

King of England, retook it: but in 1291, the Saracens assaulted and destroyed the city, that is the fortifications, which they afterwards repaired. It was taken from them by the Turks in 1517, and is still under their jurisdiction. This place may be considered as divided into three parts: that is, the old city, the new city, and the quarter where the knights and other religious orders had their convents. The present town seems to stand on the spot of the old city, being walled at the S. W. corner, and washed by the sea on the S. and W. sides. It has a small bay to the E. which seems to have been the ancient port, but is now almost filled up. There are great remains of this old port, within which small ships anchor in the summer, and take in their loading. There was doubtless a strong wall on the N. side of the old town, to defend it on the side of the land, of which there is now no remains. The present town is near a mile in circumference, and has no walls; for the Arabs will not permit them to build any, as they would, by that means, lose the power they now maintain over the city, and might be shut out of it at pleasure. To the N. and N. E. of this city, and of the port, was the quarter of the knights, and the religious orders, extending about three quarters of a mile from E. to W. and might be half a quarter of a mile broad. At the W. end of it, there are ruins of a large building, and where, according to tradition, the palace of the Grand Master of the knights of St. John, who retired to this place, after they lost Jerusalem, was erected. This structure was repaired and inhabited by the great Feckerdine, Prince of the Druses. At the end of this building are the remains of what seem to have been a very grand saloon, and a smaller room of the same architecture at the end of that. To the S. there was a noble and well-built chapel, the walls of which are almost entire. Towards the E. end of the town was the house of the knights, and a strong well built church adjoining to it, said to be dedicated to St. John. What remains of it is a low massive building; and it is probable, that there was a grand church over it: in the vault of this building, is a relief of the head of St. John in a charger. Between this and the palace of the Grand Master, there was a very large and magnificent nunnery; some of the lofty walls of the convent are standing, and the church is almost entire. When the city was taken by the Mahometans, it is said, that the abbess and nuns, like those of Scotland, cut off their noses to secure their chastity, and were inhumanly murdered by the soldiers. In this city also our King Edward I. when Prince, receiving a wound with a poisoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, by sucking out the poison. North of this quarter is a fosse, and beyond it, what I call the new quarter of the city; but it did not extend so far to the E. To the N. and E. of this, and to the E. of the quarter of the knights, are remains of a beautiful modern fortification, carried on to the S. though it was not so strong in that part. As it was a modern fortification, it must consequently have been built by the Saracens or Arabs, to defend themselves against the invasion of the Turks. There is a double rampart and fosse, lined with stone: the inner rampart was defended with semicircular bastions. At the E. end, within these fortifications, is a well, called the fountain of Mary; and there is great reason to think that the river Belus was brought through the fosse, because it is mentioned in the account of the siege, that a certain body of men attacked the city from the bridge, over the Belus to the Bishop's palace; and, if it was so, the city by this means became an island. Indeed some vestiges of the old channel still remain, together with the ruins of a small bridge near the town, and of a larger, further on. The Belus must have been a great convenience in supplying the town with water, in case it ran through the fosse; so that there is no doubt but that the enemy would turn the river, as they probably did, to the very place where it now falls into the sea.

There are no remains of antiquity in the old city, except some vestiges of the magnificent and lofty cathedral church of St. Andrew, which had a portico round it, and appears to have been a fine Gothic building.



building. The Bishop's palace was probably near it. At a little distance to the N. W. are the remains of a very strong building, called the Iron Castle, from which there seems to have been three walls by the sea-side, and several other buildings; as appears from many parts of the rock, which seem to have been cut out in order to lay foundations.

The Greeks have a Bishop here, and a very good old church and convent. The Latin fathers of the Holy Sepulchre have apartments, and a chapel in a kane, which serves as a convent; and all the Europeans live in the kane, except the English Consul. The Maronites and Armenians have each of them a church. The trade here, for the most part, consists in an export of corn for Europe, and of cotton for Egypt, and other places, especially on this coast. The merchants frequently carry on their trade, by advancing money to the Arabs before-hand, and taking the produce of their land at very reasonable rates, which gives the European merchants a great interest in the country. Acra is now only a small village, lying to the S. of Tyre. Lat. 33 deg. 35 min. N. long. 36 deg. 20 min. E.

ACRA, a town on the coast of Guinea in Africa, where there is a British fort and factory. Lat. 5 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 min. W.

ACROCERAUNIA. See CHIMERE Montidia.

ACROPOLIS, a fortress belonging to Athens, in European Turkey, built on a steep rock, with only one ascent to it. At the bottom of it stood the rich and beautiful temples of Minerva and Victory without wings. ACROTIERI, a small town in the island of Sauron, lying in the sea of Candia in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36 deg. 25 min. N. long. 26 deg. 1 min. E.

ACSAR, or AMZARBA, a city of Cilicia in Asia, on the river Pyramis; formerly an Archbishop's see, under the Patriarch of Antioch, now ruined by the Turks. It lies eight miles E. of Flaviada, and was the birth-place of Dioscorides, the famous physician. Lat. 38 deg. 50 min. N. long. 64 deg. 20 min. E.

ACSTED, or ACSTEDA, a town in the duchy of Bremen in Germany, twenty-four miles to the N. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 45 min. N. long. 8 deg. 30 min. E.

ACTIUM, the ancient name of Cape Figalo, in Epyrus, a province of European Turkey, famous for the naval battle between Marc Antony and Augustus; in which the former, flying basely after Cleopatra, was totally defeated. Augustus built the city of Nicopolis in memory of this victory, and instituted the Actium games. It was formerly a considerable city, and adorned with a beautiful temple of Apollo; but is now an ordinary sea-port town and promontory.

ACTON, *East and West*, two villages of Middlesex, about six miles from London, and derive their names from the oaks which formerly grew there in abundance. The first is noted for its medicinal wells. The parish-church is in the other village, a mile to the W. in the road to Oxford; but this place is only noted for some gentlemen's seats. Betwixt the two Actons is Friar's-place, which, from several tokens, is supposed to have been a monastery; and at a farm-house there is an orchard, called, in old writings, the Devil's orchard. The living is a rectory, and in the gift of the Bishop of London.

ACTON BURNEL, a place in Shropshire, where the Burnels family, as ancient as William the Conqueror, and afterwards the Lovels, had a castle. In the reign of Edward I. an assembly of parliament was held here, the Lords sitting in the castle, and the Commons in a barn belonging then to the Abbot of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury, which is still standing. In this session was renewed the famous act called *Statute-Merchans*. One of the Burnels obtained a charter from King Henry III. for a market, and two annual fairs here; but all, excepting one fair, have been dissolved.

ACUMOLO, a small place in the Farther Abruzzo, a province of Naples in Italy. Lat. 39 deg. 30 min. N. long. 17 deg. 20 min. E.

ACZUD, a little town in Moldavia, in European Turkey, on the river Miflovo, below the town of Bramlow. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 29 deg. 10 min. E.

ADAK, a lake of salt water on the western coast of the Caspian sea.

ADAMS HEJDE, a place in the circle of Rastenburg, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, which Wandlaken sold, in 1737, to King Frederick-William for 42,000 dollars. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

ADANA, or ADENA, a city of Cilicia in Asiatic Turkey, situated about thirty-five miles E. of Tarsus. The country about it is rich and fertile; and the ground produces such fruits all the year round, as in other climates grow only at certain seasons, particularly melons, cucumbers, pomegranates, pulse, and herbs of all sorts. The winters here are very mild and serene; but the summers are so hot, that the inhabitants are obliged to shelter themselves among the mountains called Cayassa, where they continue six months, amidst shady trees, grottos, sweet springs, &c. spending their time very delightfully. On the S. side of Adana, and at the foot of its walls, runs a large river called a Choquen, on whose banks stands a castle built on a rock; and though little, yet it is very strong, having a garrison of soldiers who live in it with their wives and children, making forty or fifty families. In it is a dreadful round prison, about sixty feet in circumference, and forty in depth. Going out of the town, on the same side with the castle, you cross a stately bridge of fifteen arches, in the way to the aqueducts; at the bottom of which are several wheels for drawing water from the Choquen, and which is conveyed, by different conduits, into all parts of the town. Few cities in this part of the world have a greater number of beautiful fountains than this, which the learned Huetius supposes to have been called Adana, from Eden, on account of its fine situation and fruitful soil, it being resorted to from all the towns of Cilicia, especially those situated in the mountains, for its wines, corn, and other fruits. Adana is about eighteen miles from the Mediterranean. Lat. 37 deg. 16 min. N. long. 35 deg. 42 min. E.

ADARE, a little town in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster in Ireland, on the river Mage, a little above its influx into the Shannon. It was formerly fortified.

ADASA, a city of Judæa, near Beth-horon, where Judas Maccabæus overthrew and killed Nicanor. Lat. 31 deg. 40 min. N. long. 44 deg. 40 min. E.

ADBASTON, a prebendary in the deanry of Coventry and Litchfield, in the gift of his Majesty.

ADBASTON, a curacy of Staffordshire, in the gift of the Dean of Coventry and Litchfield.

ADBOLTON, a rectory of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the Duke of Kingston.

ADDA, a stream issuing from the Lago di Coma, in the duchy of Milan, which, after running from N. W. to S. E. at last takes the name of a river, being then called the Adda, and falls into the Po near Cremona.

ADDA, or ABDUA, a river rising in mount Braulio, and falling into the county of Bormio, a lordship belonging to the subjects of the Grisons at the foot of the Alps; whence it passes into the Valtelline, and thence into the lake of Como, doing a great deal of service to the country in its course, though it sometimes overflows its banks.

ADDA, or GIERA D'ADDA, a little country in the duchy of Milan, between the rivers Adda and Serio; in which territory is the town of Agnadel, famous for the great victory which Lewis XII. gained there over the Venetians in 1509.

ADDINGHAM, a rectory in Yorkshire, in the gift of the University of Cambridge.

ADDINGHAM, a vicarage of Cumberland, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

ADDESTOCK, or ADDESTOCK, a rectory of Buckinghamshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

ADDLETHORPE, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of his Majesty.

ADEA, a province of Annian, on the E. coast of Africa.

ADEA, a province of Upper Ethiopia, confining on the Red sea. It was once subject to the Kings of Abissinia, but now principally to the Turks and Portuguese.

It is a fruitful country, abounding in woods, and those well stocked with cattle and fruit. The inhabitants are olive-coloured, and originally Arabians. Magadona is their most noted town, pleasantly seated, and much frequented by the Portuguese, who barter Indian commodities for honey, wax, and Abissinian slaves; which last is their principal merchandize.

ADEBETH, an island, otherwise called *Gezirath*, formerly *Lachos*, and *The Golden Island*, in the Lower Egypt in Africa. It is situated in the Nile, about a league above Foua. Dapper says, it is full of villages and stately palaces, which yet can hardly be seen from the river, by reason of thick lofty trees covering them all round.

ADEL, or the kingdom of *Zeila*, from its capital city, a part of Ajan, or Annian, in Africa. It is bounded on the S. by Magadoxo; on the E. by part of the Eastern ocean and the desert coast; on the N. by the freights of Babel-mandel; and on the W. by the Galles, with the kingdoms of Dancari and Balli. The King and all his subjects are Mahometans. The people along the coast, as far as Barbora, are fair or brown; but grow blacker as you advance towards the N. W. They wear cotton garments from the waist downwards, and have the rest of their bodies bare: but persons of quality wear callico gowns, which cover the whole body. They love war, and fight with intrepid courage: but not knowing how to make their weapons, they purchase them of the Turks, in exchange for slaves, and spoil, which they get from the enemy.

ADEL, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, situated 300 miles S. of Moco. Lat. 8 deg. 5 min. N. long. 44 deg. 20 min. E.

ADEN, or, as the Arabs call it, *ABYAN*, or *IBIAN*, is a considerable trading port in the kingdom of Mocha, though formerly the capital of a kingdom of its own name, 120 miles S. E. of Mocha, near the coast upon the freights of Babel-mandel, and the cape of its name. It is a large and populous city, and said to contain about 6000 houses; or, as others, perhaps with more probability, affirm, 6000 inhabitants, especially since its vast trade hath been in a great measure removed to Mocha; for till then it was a place of vast resort, with a large and commodious haven, well fortified and frequented, being conveniently situated in the center between the Persian gulph and the Red sea, and esteemed one of the finest and wealthiest cities of Arabia Fœlix.

It is almost encompassed with high mountains on the land-side, and upon them are five or six regular forts, with curtains, bastions, and other works in great number, to guard the passes on the land-side. Some geographers have told us, that it was seated on each side of a river which ran through it, and supplied it with water; whereas a modern traveller, who was there at the beginning of this century, says, that it is supplied with that useful element by means of an aqueduct, which conveys it from the adjacent mountains into a beautiful canal, about a quarter of a league from the town, and from which the inhabitants are plentifully furnished with it. This aqueduct was not in being in the time of Abulfeda, who tells us, that there was a gate, called the Water-bearer's gate, because those porters used to bring water to the city through it; which plainly shews, no river ran through it at that time.

The city is surrounded with walls, now greatly decayed, especially towards the sea-side, except where they have supplied the defect with some platforms, at proper distances, with five or six batteries of cannon, some of which are sixty pounders. These are supposed to be part of the artillery which Soliman II. who took this place, and conquered most of the adjacent country, was forced to abandon, when the Arabians stripped him of his conquests. There is no other way of coming to this city, from the land, but by a narrow way made on the sea-side, in form of a peninsula; at the head of which there is a fort, and corps de guard from space to space; and about a gun-shot lower, a second fort with forty guns, several batteries, and a constant garrison; so that there is no possibility of making a descent on that side. Besides these works,

there is, on the same road, between the last fort and the town, a third fort, guarded by another garrison, and defended by twelve pieces of cannon. And with regard to the sea-side, which is the only way of coming to the city, it is a bay, nine leagues in breadth, and, as it were, divided into two roads; the largest of which is at a good distance from the town; the least lies near it, and is called the port. The last is about a league wide, reckoning from the citadel which commands it, with fifty pieces of cannon, to the peninsula above-mentioned, where the three forts just described stand. Ships ride here in eighteen, twenty, and twenty-two fathoms water.

As for the city itself, it is very large, and hath still many fine houses two stories high, with terraces on the top; but a great many others are now in ruins: but from its present appearance, the town, with its advantageous situation, seems to have been one of the finest, most considerable, and important cities, as well as the chief bulwark, of Arabia Fœlix. The adjacent country is very delightful, though small and narrow, by reason of the hills that surround it; yet both yield a fine prospect, and a very pleasant verdure. The Nubian geographer says, it was once the center of commerce between the East and West; and modern authors take it for the Madoce of Ptolemy, or rather as the famed Arabian Emporium, celebrated by the same author. Sir Henry Middleton says, that the stone-walls surrounding it were, when he visited the place, in a good condition: and adds, that the town lies exposed to the sea-ward, being quite dry at low water; but that nature and art have both concurred to defend it, there being two vast rocks, so craggy and steep, as not to be ascended but by one narrow path; and that forts and batteries are erected on them, well furnished with artillery and ammunition. The city, he observes, is supplied with provisions from the opposite coasts of Africa; for which purpose they keep a constant correspondence with the town of Barbora.

The Turks took the city of Aden by treachery, in the year 1538, and with their natural brutality hung up the King of it, as they had done that of Zibet, whose country they conquered at the same time, and made it the seat of a Begleberg. But the Arabians revolted, and are now under the protection of the King of Mocha; or, as others will have it, both are subject to the King of Gemen. Lat. 12 deg. 20 min. N. long. 46 deg. 30 min. E.

ADENBURG. See ALTENBURG.

ADERBORN, a town of Pomerania in Germany, a little below Stetin on the Oder, subject to Sweden.

ADERBURG, a small city of Brandenburg on the Oder, nine leagues from Stetin.

ADERNO, in Latin *Adranum*, a small place in the Val di Demino, a province of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna, and watered by a river of its own name. Here was a temple dedicated to Adranus, god of the Sicilians, kept by above 1000 dogs, of which Ælian tells almost 1000 fables. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 30 min. E.

ADIAZZO. See AJACCIO.

ADIGE, or ETSCH, anciently called *Albesis*, a river of Lombardy, rising in the Tirolese or Rætian Alps, in the valley of Malserheid near Slurentz. It passes by Trent and Verona, S. of the former, and E. of the latter; and, after receiving the Eyslach a league from Bolzana, discharges itself into the Adriatic sea. It is the only considerable stream in Lombardy which does not fall into the Po.

ADIRBEITZAN, a province of Persia in Asia, part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Chirvan; on the S. by the provinces of Eyracagem and Curdistan, or the ancient Assyria; on the E. by the province of Gilan and the Caspian sea, and on the W. by Turcomania.

ADISHAM, a rectory of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ADLINGFLEET, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of his Majesty.

ADLSBERG, a famous cavern in the duchy of Carniola, belonging to Austria, twenty-seven miles from Fiume. About half way up the acivity is the entrance







ing greatly in process of time, quitted their country, and went to inhabit the foot of Suliman-Coub, a chain of mountains which separates the province of Kandahar from the Mogul's empire. This nation was formerly divided into two principal tribes; one of which lived on the mountains, under the general name of Afghan; and the other extended on the plains to the southward, and was distinguished by the name of Balouche. In the reign of Ismael Samani, that is, towards the end of the ninth century, a numerous colony of Afghans having quitted Kandahar, a third tribe was formed in Haffaria, the eastern part of Herat. The latter took the name of Abdolles, and soon after embraced the Mahometan religion. In the beginning of the eleventh century, the tribe of Clige, a subdivision of that of Afghans, who inhabited Suliman-Coub, and the most numerous and powerful of the three, was almost entirely destroyed by the celebrated Mahommed, founder of the dynasty of the Gaznavids. This prince had established the seat of his empire at Ghoznavi, a city on the confines of Kandahar, in order to be the nearer to the Indies, which he intended to conquer. But having been obliged, in one of his successful campaigns, to return suddenly to his capital with a small body of troops, he ordered the rest to follow by slow marches. His army was returning in separate detachments, loaded with the spoils of those nations they had subdued, when the Cligis waited for them in the defiles of the mountains, through which they knew his troops must pass, and successively defeated several different bodies of Mahommed's army. No sooner did the Prince receive the news of the defeat of his detachments, than he assembled the best of his troops; and, notwithstanding the rigour of the season, entered the country of Kandahar with such expedition, that, attacking the Cligis briskly on every side, he made so terrible a slaughter, that the whole was nearly extirpated. However, it was not till the reign of Tamerlane, that they appeared as numerous and formidable as they had been before this memorable defeat. The Abdolles having quitted Kandahar 200 years before, were not involved in the same calamity. But contests arising between the Mogul and Shah of Persia, about Kandahar, the possession of it was at last secured to the latter: but the cruelty and avarice of the Persian governors alienating the people's minds, the Afghans were, in the beginning of this century, ripe for a revolt.

AFRA, a strong castle on the frontiers of Zara in Africa, built by Cherif Mahomet, King of Sus. It is always furnished with a strong garrison, both of horse and foot, to suppress the incursions of the Arabs out of the desert into Numidia, at the entrance into which it stands, in a soil fruitful in dates, and abounding with goats; but producing little either of barley or wheat. Lat. 28 deg. 20 min. N. long. 23 deg. 10 min. E.

AFRICA, one of the four general divisions of the terraqueous globe, and the third in rank. It is much inferior to America for extent, wealth, or healthiness; and, consequently, still more so to the other two, except only, that it is much larger than Europe. The far greater part of Africa continues unknown to us; and the ancients knew less of it than we, considering it as desert and uninhabitable. And though we have since become better acquainted with it; yet our knowledge extends little farther than the regions lying along the coasts, especially those of the Mediterranean: which being the most fruitful in corn and other products, and more easy of access, have been more constantly visited both by Europeans and Asiatics. With regard to the inland parts, as they were long believed to be inaccessible and uninhabited, by reason of their intolerable heat, lying mostly under the Torrid zone; so they have, on that account, and the savageness of the inhabitants, been little visited by any strangers. Even the southern parts, which lie under a more temperate climate, and are much easier of access, are found to be inhabited by a people so fierce and brutal in their nature, so uncouth and forbidding in their manners and language, and so shy of all intercourse with foreign nations, that it is no wonder we are much in the dark with regard to them, as with respect to those of the inland parts.

This vast tract of ground had the name of Africa from one of its ancient provinces, now stiled Africa Propria, and extending itself along the Mediterranean, from the ancient Mauritania on the W. to Cyrenaica on the E. in which is now the kingdom of Tunis, and where was once the celebrated seat of the Carthaginians. The ancient Greeks call it Libya, from another of its provinces, whose desert part bordered upon Egypt.

Africa, in its largest sense, lies S. of Europe, and W. of Asia; and is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, which parts it from Europe; and on the E. by the Red sea, which separates it from Asia, to which it only joins by that small neck of land between those two seas, commonly known by the name of the Isthmus of Suez. On the S. and W. it is surrounded by the Southern and Atlantic oceans: so that it may be properly stiled a vast peninsula. It extends itself not only on each side of the Equinoctial, but of the two Tropicks also, its southern extremity reaching to the 35th degree of S. latitude, and the northern almost to the 37th of N. latitude: so that its utmost extent from N. to S. is about 4320 geographical miles. The ancients however were far from knowing its utmost extent southwards, as may be seen from Ptolemy, who calls all the supposed tract of land from Cape Prasis, now Mosambique, to the Antarctic pole, the Terra incognita. And so, indeed, it was a long while after him; since the southern part, from the 16th degree to the Cape of Good Hope, was not discovered till something about two centuries ago by the Portuguese. Neither were its boundaries on the Asiatic side agreed on by ancient geographers. But the generality of them, since Strabo, have agreed to make the Red sea the true boundary between Asia and Africa, and the Isthmus of Suez the utmost limit of Africa on that side.

Not to mention the several ancient divisions of this third part of the then known world, we shall only give that of Ptolemy, who was much better acquainted with it than any of the ancients; though it plainly appears he was ignorant of one half of the country. He divides it into twelve regions, or provinces; 1. Mauritania Tingitana, now Fez and Morocco; 2. Mauritania Cæsariensis, containing the kingdoms of Algiers and Tremezen; 3. Numidia, or Biledulgerid; 4. Africa Propria, or the kingdom of Tunis; 5. Cyrenaica, or part of the kingdom of Barca; 6. Marmarica, another part of the same kingdom; 7. Libya Propria, a third branch of that kingdom; 8. Libya Interior, or Beled Geneva; 9. Ægyptus Superior, or Upper Egypt; 10. Ægyptus Inferior, or Lower Egypt; 11. Æthiopia Superior, or Upper Ethiopia; and, 12. Inferior, or Lower Ethiopia. To supply the defect of these, we may add the following regions, which are equally considerable; namely, 1. Agyzimba, including the present kingdoms of Monomotapa, Monœmugi, and Gates; 2. Bizacena, part of the kingdom of Tunis; 3. Gentulia and Garamantia, which are the present Biledulgerid and Zara; 4. Regio Nigritarum, which is the present Guinea and Negroland; 5. Trogloditica, or the Coasts of the Capes; and some others of less note.

Neither have the African and Arabic geographers been better acquainted with this country than the Greeks and Romans; as plainly appears from the general descriptions they have given of it; especially Mocaudi and Becker, two of the best. But we shall proceed no farther than the ancient geography of Africa; since such as are curious may consult the accurate Cellarius and De L'Isle's excellent map of it, and more particularly the Universal History.

Africa being separated from the rest of the globe, on all sides, by the sea, except the Isthmus of Suez, by which it is contiguous to Asia, and which is not above forty leagues, or 120 miles, over; this continent forms a kind of pyramid, whose base extends itself along the Mediterranean, from the mouth of the Nile to the streights of Gibraltar; and the principal sides are washed by the ocean, the eastern and western parts of which unite themselves at the Cape of Good Hope, its southern extremity. The Equinoctial line cutting it almost in the middle, neat two thirds of it are under

the

the Torrid zone; consequently its climate must be excessively hot; and much more so, from its many and vast sandy deserts, which reflect the heat of the vertical sun to such a degree, as to make it quite insupportable in some parts, and at some particular seasons. Notwithstanding this disadvantageous situation, most parts of it are inhabited; though nothing near so well as those of Europe and Asia.

What has hitherto been said, principally relates to the inland countries: for with regard to the coasts, which are better watered and cooled by the sea-breezes than the other, we find them much better inhabited and cultivated, as well as more healthy and fruitful; especially those of Egypt and Barbary, where, in some places, the corn-fields yield an hundred for one, and the stocks of the vines are equal to large trees. Africa produces a variety of excellent fruits, plants, and drugs, both for food and physic; but it hath likewise some of a poisonous nature, particularly that called addad, a drachm of whose distilled water is said to kill a man in a few hours. The cattle here are of a large size, very fat, and their flesh remarkably delicious. It abounds with civet-cats, ostriches, singing-birds, parrots, popin-jays, cakatoes, &c. and the horses, especially those of Barbary, are much esteemed for their beauty and fleetness. Several countries in Africa are infested with variety of wild and voracious beasts, such as lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, hyenas, rhinoceros, and zebras, or wild asses; besides a number of venomous insects which breed in their desert sands, and crocodiles in their rivers. It produces also great numbers of those we call domestic animals, though they run wild there, such as elephants, camels, dromedaries, horses, buffalos, deer, hogs, &c. besides a great many other creatures peculiar to this country, and which we know nothing of.

The principal rivers of Africa are, the Nile, which, dividing Egypt into two parts, falls into the Mediterranean; the Marbea, Gondet, Barodus, Taflet, Niger or Nigris, the Senegal or Senego, the Cambea, Grondæ, Bravahul, the river of the Elephants, and several others, which empty themselves into the Western ocean; those of St. Christopher, of the Holy Ghost, San Jago, Zeebe, Magadoxa, and some of inferior note, which flow into the Eastern ocean: not to mention several inland streams. Its principal lakes are those of Zaire or Zambre, Zafflan, Damba, and some others.

Africa hath also a great number of mountains, very long and high; the most remarkable of which are, 1. That called by the ancients Atlas, who considered it as the S. boundary of the world; and had its name from a King of Mauritania, a great lover of astronomy, and who used to observe the stars from its summit: on which account the poets feigned him to support the sky with his shoulders. The Atlas is a prodigious chain of mountains, extending itself from the Western ocean, called from it the Atlantic, to Egypt, which is computed above 1000 leagues, and separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and branches out into several ridges; the most noted of which are the Great and Little Atlas. 2. The mountains of the Moon, by the Spaniards called Montes Claros: they are still higher than those of Atlas, and have also several considerable branches; one of which, called Pico Franco, extends itself a considerable way towards the Cape of Good Hope; and another, called the mountains of Crystal, extends itself eastward of the kingdom of Congo. Those that surround the lakes of Zaire and Zafflan are called the mountains of the Sun, or of Salt-petre: so that none but those between Abissinia and Monomotapa retain the name of the mountains of the Moon. These are reckoned the highest in all Africa, and are always covered with ice and snow. 3. Those of Sierra Leona, or the mountains of the Lions, divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend themselves as far as Ethiopia. The ancients stiled these the mountains of God, on account of their being so subject to thunder and lightning. And, 4. The Pic of Teneriff is reckoned still higher than any of the rest: but as it stands in an island of the same name, and one of the Canaries, we shall defer the farther description of it, till

we come to speak of those islands in their proper place. Some of the mountains above-mentioned have mines of gold, silver, and other metals and minerals.

Africa has vast tracts of barren sands: so that there is great scarcity of water, some provinces being quite destitute of that necessary element; and in some parts, the wind blows the sand in such prodigious quantities, as to bury whole caravans, and suffocate the unfortunate travellers.

The people of Africa are divided into Whites and Blacks; though the former are rather of a tawny and swarthy complexion. They are generally tall, stout, and strong; but not such good soldiers as the Europeans and Asiatics. They are a kind of mixture of native Africans and Arabs, being naturally fierce, cruel, and many of them absolutely savage; and the best among them unpolite and ignorant: owing principally to want of education, and to the worse maxims of their several governments; since in former ages Africa produced some of the greatest generals, soldiers, politicians, scholars, and divines, as the Asdrubals, Hanos and Hanibals, St. Cyprian, Augustine, Tertullian, Terence, and many others: not to mention the celebrated Queen of Sheba, and other eminent personages, especially among the Egyptians, whose country was once esteemed the seat and fountain of learning. They have, however, long since appeared in a quite opposite light; and, a small part excepted, the whole country have been called a nest of barbarians. Some of them live in cities; but a much greater part of them in huts, and tents, wandering about from place to place like the wild Arabs: only, that the African Arabs are observed to be the hardiest, the most inured to labour, and the most formidable to their neighbours. In general, the Africans fight on horse-back with arrows and lances, but are so very ill disciplined, that though their armies are often very numerous, they have been easily routed by half the number of Europeans. Those on the Mediterranean coasts are indeed by far the best soldiers, as being more used to the trade of war: but the generality of the rest have neither courage nor conduct, ignorant both of the use of fire-arms and martial discipline; and few, if any, shew any taste for arts and sciences. In other respects, they appear of quite different characters; as indeed the case must be, in such a vast tract of ground, such a variety of climates, and diversity of governments.

With respect to religion, many of them have embraced that of Mahomet, especially along the coasts from the Red sea and the Atlantic ocean; though they are of a different sect from those in Turkey and Persia. We are indeed told, that the Queen of Sheba introduced Judaism in her own dominions, and that it continued there a great number of ages. But however that be, Africa afterwards received the light of the Gospel; and we find that the orthodox suffered very severe persecutions in it from the Manichees, Donatists, Pelagians, Arians, and other heretics, especially under the reigns of Dioclesian and Julian the Apostate. At present, besides the Mahometans, Pagans, and Jews, in Africa, we meet with two sorts of Christians, namely, Greeks, as the Abissinians and Ethiopians; and Roman Catholics, the subjects of the Kings of Spain and Portugal.

This vast continent is variously divided by modern geographers, as may be seen by the tables and maps of Sanfon, De L'Isle, Leo, Moll, and others, in which many things should be rectified: and therefore we shall offer a more exact, and, at the same time, a more easy division of it.

I. The country of the Whites, comprehending Egypt, Nubia, Ethiopia, and Abissinia on the inland side; and Barbary along the coasts, together with Taflet, Biledulgerid, and Saara or the Desert, on the inland.

II. The land of the Blacks, comprehending Nigritia, or Negroland, and Upper Guinea.

III. Ethiopia Exterior, comprehending the kingdoms of Congo, or Lower Guinea, with Caperia and the Hottentots or wandering Capes, Monomotapa, Monœmugi, Zanguebar, Madoxa, Ayan or Ajan,



Ajan, Adel, &c. to the freight of Babel-mandel :  
And,

IV. The islands round the continent; the principal of which are, Maltha and Gozo, in the Mediterranean; the Canaries, Cape Verd, Ascension, and St. Helena, on the Western ocean; and Madagafcar or St. Laurence, Komoro, and Socotora, on the Eastern ocean.

I. Egypt is commonly divided into Upper, Lower, and Middle, with respect to the course of the Nile, which runs directly through it: and those three parts were called by the ancients, Delta, Heptanomos, and Thebais.

2. Nubia is divided into Nubia on the Nile, the Inland, and the desert of Zea.

3. Ethiopia Abissinia contained formerly thirty kingdoms, according to Mr. Ludolph; but which are now reduced to the nine following, namely, Amhara, Bagemder or Bagamedri, Cambata, Damota, Dembe, Enarea, Gojam, Samen, and Shewa; and part of some others, but of small extent and consequence: To which he adds the five following provinces, Emfras, Mazaga, Tzagade, Vagara, and Valkajita.

4. Barbary comprehends the kingdoms of Tripoli, Barca, Tunis, Algier, Fez, Morocco, and Sanhaga.

5. Biledulgerid is commonly reckoned to comprehend on the W. the countries of Tefset, Dahra, Tafilet, Segelmesse, and Tegararim; and on the E. those of Zeb, Biledulgerid properly so called, and the desert of Barca.

6. Saara, or the Desert, comprehends the deserts of Sanaga or Zan-haga, Zuenziga, Ghir, Gogden, Targa, Lempta or Suma, Berdoa, Kaugha or Gagoa, and Bornou.

II. Nigritia, or Negroland, comprehends the following countries N. of the Niger, Gualata, Genohoa, Tombut, Agades, Cano, Cassena, and Gangara; between the two branches of the Niger, Jalos, Fulis, Cassanges, Bijagos, and Biafares; S. of the Niger, Zanfara, Regzeg, Guber, Gago, Mandingos, Soafos, and Melli.

2. Guinea is divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper contains Guinea Proper Malagueta, and Benin.

III. Congo, or Lower Guinea, is divided into Congo Proper, Angola, Loango, Anzicans, or Anziko, Cacongo, Gabon, Gacombo, Pongo, Biafara, and Madra.

2. Caperia includes the coasts of Malemba, Mataman of the Capes, Chicanga, Sedanda, Zofala, and Quiteva; with those of the wandering Capes, namely, Cochquas, Souquas, and the Cape of Good Hope.

3. Monomopata is divided into Monomopata Proper, and Butua.

4. Zanguebar is divided into Zanguebar Proper, Ajan, and the coasts of Adel.

5. Monocmugi comprehends Chicoua, Manica, Moca, Juhabaze, Saccombe, and Galas.

These are the most considerable kingdoms and countries in Africa. Some others are in the Inland, which could not be so conveniently included in any of them; besides some smaller islands round the African coasts, not mentioned in this general list.

AFRICA, or MEHEDIA, a sea-port town of Tunis, lying on the Barbary coast, in the third general division of the terraqueous globe, bearing its name. The former it has from its ancient and famed capital, supposed by some to be Ptolemy's Aphrodisium; and the second from Mehedi, Caliph of Kairwan, who caused the city to be fortified, and from him called Mehedia. It is seated on a neck of land, washed on both sides by the sea, and defended by good walls, towers, ditches, &c. on the land-side, and by banks of sand towards the sea. It has a spacious port, the entrance of which is extremely narrow; and the gate on the land-side very strong, and on its outside is an arched way seventy feet long, and so very dark as to strike strangers with terror. This city had other curious and remarkable fortifications belonging to it, whilst under the Roman dominion; but these were afterwards totally destroyed by the successors of Mahomet, together with those of Carthage; a description of which may be seen in Mar-

mol. The fortifications mentioned above, are those which Caliph Mehedi caused to be erected in the strongest manner, who also transplanted hither a new colony, and made it his own residence. Since his death, this city has often changed its masters, and been the occasion of many bloody wars; so that the Emperor Charles V. having at length made himself master of it, and foreseeing the difficulty and expence of keeping it, and at the same time fearing lest it should again fall into the hands of the Infidels, caused all the fortifications to be blown up at once, which was performed with great exactness and success, notwithstanding their surprising strength. For an account of all which, see the above quoted author, and La Martiniere. This town is seventy miles S. of Tunis. Lat. 8 deg. 20 min. N. long. 36 deg. 2 min. E.

AFUERA, one of the islands of Juan Fernandes, on the South sea coast, in the kingdom of Chili. Its long. is 30 deg. 20 min. W. from the meridian of Callao, and about 400 leagues to the N. of Cape Horn. This coast swarms with sea-lions, or wolves. See FERNANDO.

AFWESTAD, a place of Nasgards-lehn, which is a district of Dalecarlia in Sweden, where is a large copper forge belonging to the crown. It is seated on the Dal-Elbe, and resembles a town, having its own church and community. Here the copper-plates are flatted, and it has a mint for small silver coin. Lat. 61 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. W.

AFWIOWARA, a village of Kautokeino, in Tornea-Lapmark in Lapland, situated between high mountains, consisting of twenty-two houses or huts of Laplanders, who pay tribute to Norway. It has a prerogative and judiciary court, with a market-place.

AGA, or AGAG, a kingdom of Abissinia, with a town of the same name. This country lies near the lake of Zaire, between the Nile and the provinces of Ambian and Nova.

AGADES, AGDES, EGDES, (kingdom of) in Africa, lies E. of Sguidi and Targa, with Sanago on the S. and Bordoia and Bournow on the E. It lies near the river Ghir, and produces a great quantity of grass, for the numerous herds that feed upon it, especially on the S. side. It is divided into two districts; namely, the northern, which is called Desert; or belonging to the Desert of Zahara, lying S. of Targa; and the southern or fertile, towards the frontiers of Agades to the N. Here are found great quantities of manna, which the inhabitants gather in calabashes, and export for sale. The Negroes dissolve it in the water they dress their meat in, and esteem it very cooling and wholesome; and they think it is owing to this, that the people are more healthy here than in Tombut, though the air be not so good. De L'Isle takes notice of great quantities of good Senna gathered in this country; and, besides its capital of the same name, he mentions two others, namely, Degkir and Secmara.

AGADES, the capital of the above kingdom, called by the Arabs *Andegast*, and is situated, according to La Croix, between high mountains, and near the source of a large river, which runs through the whole country, discharges itself into the Lake de Garda, and thence into the Sanaga. The town is surrounded with walls, and the houses built in the Moresque fashion; in the heart of it is the royal palace, built in the same taste. The inhabitants are mostly merchants and strangers settled there; the rest are either traders, or soldiers belonging to the Prince, who is said to be tributary to the King of Tombut, and dependent on a tribe called Zuinziga, in Lybia, who have power to depose him, if dissatisfied with his government. Lat. 18 deg. 58 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30 min. E.

AGAN, or PAGAN, one of the Ladrões, or islands of Thieves, where the famous Magellan was assassinated going in search of the Molucca Islands through the South sea. It is situated between the islands of Chomocoo and Guagan.

AGANARA, or AGANAGARA, a town of India on this side the Ganges. Castaldus and Molefius mention it after Ptolemy, and tell us it stands on the sea-shore.

AGANIPPE,

AGANIPPE, a famous fountain of Mount Helicon in Beotia, a part of Turkey in Europe, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, of which were two more equally celebrated, namely, Hippocrene and Pegafus, in the same mountain.

AGATA (St.) a city of the Farther Principate, in the kingdom of Naples; it is a small place, but the see of a Bishop. It is thinly peopled, and stands on a rock near the confines of the Terra de Lavoro, in the mid-way between Benevento to the E. and Capua to the W. that is, fourteen miles from each. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min. E.

AGATA (St.) a small place in the Farther Calabria, a province of the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 38 deg. 30 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.

AGATTON, a town of Africa, near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guiney; it lies eighty miles S. of Benin. Lat. 8 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 6 min. E.

AGDE, or AGATHA, a small well-inhabited city, lying on the river Eraut, which empties itself into the gulph of Lyons, half a league from thence: at this place is a little harbour for small coasting vessels; and, for its defence, a small fort hath been built at the mouth of the river. Most of the inhabitants are either trading or sea-faring people. The Bishop is under the archbishop of Narbonne, is Lord of the town, and styles himself Count of Agde; but his diocese comprehends no more than eighteen parishes. His revenue however is 30,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 1500 florins to the court of Rome. In the neighbourhood of the town is a convent of Capuchins, where, in a separate chapel, is an image of the Virgin Mary, very zealously worshipped. Agde lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of Narbonne. This is one of the richest countries in the kingdom; the wool here is exceeding good. The soil produces wine, corn, oil, silk, and kali, an herb which they sow, and of its ashes make glass and soap. Lat. 43 deg. 35 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

AGDENAS, a small district in the diocese of Drontheim in Norway, bordering on Drontheim-bay. It is a good corn-country.

AGDESIDE, a district in the diocese of Christiansand in Norway, consisting of the four bailiwicks of Nidenas, Raabygedelaudet, Lister, and Mandal.

AGEN, the capital of Agenois, a subdivision of Guienne in France, situated on the Garonne, near the place where it receives the Gers, being pretty large, and well inhabited. It is the see of a Bishop, and the seat of a provincial court and election. Its Bishop styles himself Count of Agen, though he is not Lord of it; he is a suffragan to the archbishop of Bourdeaux, has a diocese of 373 parishes, and 191 chapels of ease, with a revenue of 35,000 livres, and pays a tax of 2440 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, and a collegiate church, here are two parish-churches, several convents, a Jesuits college, and a seminary. This city is situated in a very agreeable country, fifteen miles N. E. of Condom. Here Julius Scaliger once resided, and this city was the birth-place of his son Joseph Scaliger, that prodigy of learning. It has indeed the finest situation for trade, but it makes no use of that advantage. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 30 min. E.

AGENOIS, the most fruitful part of all Guienne. It formerly gave the title of Count. The ancient inhabitants of this fine country were the Nitiobriges. It has Condomois on the S. Quercy on the E. Perigord on the N. and Bazadois on the W.

AGER, a small place of Catalonia in Spain, of little consequence, but gives the title of Viscount. Lat. 41 deg. 50 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. E.

AGFORD, one of the hamlets belonging to Fromesford in Somersetshire, and a sequestered village. It lies betwixt that town and the neighbouring parish of Whatley, and is famous for having been the residence of the late ingenious Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe. Icheffer, indeed, boasts of being the place of her birth; but this was her beloved retreat in the prime of her days, and here she composed most of those pieces, both in prose and verse, which all tend to the advancement of that No. 3.

virtue, whereof she was herself so bright an example. She was distinguished by the appellations of Philomela, and the Pindaric lady. Her merit gained her the entire respect of the ladies of quality in the neighbourhood; and she was favoured with the singular esteem of several learned men, as the Earl of Orrery, Dr. Kenn, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir Richard Blackmore, Dr. Isaac Watts, Mr. Prior, &c. Her husband, Mr. Thomas Rowe, was a man of letters, had a good taste for poetry, and took great delight in it.

AGGA, or AGONNA, a little kingdom on the Gold Coast of Guiney, in Africa, where a custom prevails for a woman to govern. It is a pleasant fertile country; and the inhabitants live peaceably under their government, seldom or never going to war. Here the English had a small fort and settlement, of the same name. It lies in lat. 6 deg. N. under the meridian of London.

AGGERHUUS, or CHRISTIANIA, the largest diocese in the southern parts of Norway, and the principal and most considerable in the whole kingdom, being from S. to N. about 300 miles, and from E. to W. in the S. part about 120, terminated northward in a point. It consists of the united dioceses of Opflo and Hammer. To it belong the districts of Aggerhuus, Fredericstadi, Schmaalchne, Bratsberg, Ringering, Hallingdahlen, Eger, and Bakherud; two feudal counties, four provincial jurisdictions, fifteen bailiwicks, and fourteen probteys or priories. Aggerhuus is the S. E. part of Norway, and situated between the provinces of Berghen on the W. from which it is separated by vast mountains; Dalecarlia and Bahus belonging to Sweden on the E. the mouth of the Baltic or Categate on the S. and the province of Drontheim on the N. The land is mostly mountainous and woody; but the valleys are tolerably fruitful, being watered by many lakes and rivulets. Here are several sea-ports, particularly Fleckeren, where the fishing-trade is pretty flourishing.

AGGERHUUS, a considerable mountain-fortress of Aggerherred, one of the districts of Aggerhuus diocese in Norway, is situated on the W. side of the same bay, under which lies the town of Christiania. The date of its foundation is not known. In 1310, it was in vain besieged by Duke Erich of Sweden; and in 1567, the Swedish army, which closely besieged it for eighteen weeks, was shamefully defeated; in 1717, the like fruitless attempt was also made upon it by the Swedes under Charles XII. Before the fortifications, stands a cluster of houses, called Hovedtangen. It lies thirty miles N. W. of Fredericshall, and is subject to the King of Denmark. Lat. 59 deg. 25 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

AGGEROE, a fortress belonging to Fredericstadi, in the diocese of Christiania in Norway. It stands on an island, and near the sea, with a particular commandant, who is under the governor of Fredericstadi.

AGGERS-HERRED, one of the districts in the diocese of Aggerhuus in Norway, containing three judicial places, as Ascher, Ost or West-Barum, and Ager; also the following places, Christiania, Opflo, Aggerhuus, Aggers, and Barum.

AGHRIM, a village and castle of Gallway, in the province of Connaught in Ireland; where, in 1691, General Ginkle obtained a victory over the Irish and French; at which time St. Ruth, the French General, with about 7000 men, were killed, and about 650 taken prisoners.

AGINCOURT, or AZINCOURT, a village of Ponthieu, a district of Picardy in France, situated near the river Bresle. It is memorable in history, for a glorious victory, which the English, commanded by King Henry V. gained here over the French, on the 25th of October 1415. The English lost but 1600 men, and the French 6000. Among the slain were the Count of Nevers, and Anthony Duke of Brabant, who were brothers to the Duke of Burgundy, the Duke of Alençon, the Constable d'Aubert, who commanded the French, the Duke of Bar, the Marshal of Boucicaut, Admiral Dampierre, the Archbishop of Sens, the Viscount of Laonnois, and many others of the French nobility. Among the prisoners taken, were



were the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the Counts of Vendôme and Richemont, with 1400 gentlemen. Agincourt lies seven miles N. of Hedin. Lat. 50 deg. 39 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

AGIRO, or AGYRA, a town in Sicily, called at present *San Philippo d'Agirone*. It is noted for being the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks, or jurisdictions, into which the island of Corfu, in the Ionian sea, and belonging to European Turkey, is divided. It is the western part of this island: on it are twenty villages, which contain upwards of 8000 inhabitants. The castle of St. Angelo, situated on the S. promontory of Palacrum, and under which lies a handsome convent, called *Palacio Castrizza*, is the only remarkable place in this district.

AGMET, or AGMAT, formerly the capital of Morocco Proper in Africa, situated on the declivity of a hill belonging to Mount Atlas. It was once very populous, surrounded with high strong walls, and defended by a stout fortress. It stands on a river bearing its name, and in a delightful territory, abounding with gardens, orchards, vines, &c. but hath been so often destroyed, particularly by the Beni-merini, that it hath never recovered itself since. The castle is inhabited by the Morabites, who lead a kind of eremitical life, and principally subsist by the charity of those poor people who now live in the town, and are mostly gardeners, potters, or husbandmen. Near this place is a very large and deep lake, which receives all the water coming down from the adjacent mountain.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGNABAT, or AGNETHIN, a town in the county of Aildand, in that part of Transilvania which is inhabited by the Saxons. It is situated on the river Harbach, ten miles N. E. of Hermanstadt. Lat. 46 deg. 40 min. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E.

AGNADEL, or AGNADELLO, a small place of the Milanese, in Italy, situated on a canal between the rivers Adda and Serio. It is noted for a great victory which Lewis XII. of France gained over the Venetians, May 5, 1500; but much more since, by a battle fought between Prince Eugene and the Duke de Vendôme, in 1705. This battle commonly goes by the name of that of Cassano; but the hottest part of the action was at this place. It lies between five and six miles S. E. of Cassano. Lat. 44 deg. 58 min. N. long. 29 deg. 43 min. E.

AGNAN (St.) *Panum Sancti Agnani*, a small town of Berry in France, situated on the river Cher, near the borders of Tourain and Blaisois, twenty leagues W. of Bourges. It was anciently no more than an hermitage; but afterwards grew up to a pretty large place. In 1663 it was erected into a duchy; and in 1665 into an earldom. Here is a castle, and collegiate church, with two convents.

AGNANO (lake of) near the city of Naples in Italy, is situated in a valley between hills, and is supposed to have been anciently one of Lucullus's reservoirs. It is almost circular, and three miles round. Its waters are pretty muddy, and partly covered with a green slime. Upon it are great numbers of small wild ducks, and other water-fowl. In many places the water is seen to bubble up, but without the least heat. About twenty paces from its banks is the Grotto Del Cane. In the lake is store of tench and eels; and the Jesuits of Naples, who are the proprietors thereof, draw from it annually 15 or 1600 crowns, arising from the fishery, and the macerating of hemp and flax, in order to beat these for use.

AGNEREINS, a small place of Ville-neuve, a chateaux in the government of Burgundy in France. It was formerly the seat of the chateaux. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 5 min. E.

AGNES (St.) one of the Scilly islands, lying westward of the land's-end in Cornwall. See SCILLY.

AGNETHLIN. See AGNABAT.

AGNON, or AGNO, the *Clanivus* of the ancients, a river of Campania in Italy. It rises in the neighbouring mountains, and runs to Acera and Linturnum, where it stagnates into a lake.

AGNONE, a small place of the Hither Abruzzo, a

province in the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

AGON, an island belonging to the N. part of Helsingland in Sweden, to which sea-faring people resort, it having a good harbour.

AGONALIS (Circus) a square in Rome, so called from the games and combats instituted in honour of Janus Agonales by king Numa, and where they used to be celebrated; now called *Piazza Navona*. It is the most magnificent and largest square in Rome, surrounded with stately buildings, and two churches, particularly that of St Agnes, which is of admirable architecture.

AGONNA. See AGGA.

AGRA, or *Indostan Proper*, so called from its being the principal kingdom of the Mogul empire in Asia, bounded by Bando on the W. by Dely on the N. by Sambal on the E. and by Gualear and part of Narvar on the S. According to Sanfon, it is 270 miles where longest from E. to W. and 150 from N. to S. It is a plain country; and, though not so fruitful in wheat and other corn as Dely, it abounds with oranges, lemons, &c. besides rice, indigo, and cotton: and its manufactures of white cloth, stuffs made of silk, silver and gold lace, &c. render it one of the richest countries in the Indies. Its quota of forces to the Mogul army is 15,000 horse and 30,000 foot; and its revenue is computed at near three millions Sterling.

AGRA, the capital of the above province, in the kingdom of Indostan Proper in Asia. It was founded in 1566, by Eckbar, who called it Eckbarabat, and made it the seat of his empire, which soon drew numbers of merchants and other people to it. Agra is seated on the great river Semana, or Jemma, which runs through the kingdom, and in the midst of a barren sandy plain, from which the sun reflects excessive heat on the town in the summer. The houses are so built as to have a prospect of the river. No part of the town is fortified, except the palace; but it is moated round; and in the place is always a great army, especially if the Mogul be there. The Mahometan inhabitants are said to be most numerous: and it is a place of great traffic, being resorted to by merchants from China, Persia, all parts of India, and by the English and Dutch. Our nation once had a factory here; but the great distance from Surat, and the hazards and difficulties which they underwent in passing through the countries of many Rajas and Raibouts, made them withdraw it; though they continue to trade here. The Dutch, who have still a factory in this city, deal principally in scarlet, looking-glasses, silver, gold, and white lace, hard wares, cloth of Jelapour, and spices. Here are above sixty very large caravanseras nobly built, and with most commodious apartments for the merchants. The baths are about 800, and the mosques 700; some of which last are sanctuaries. Here are about thirty palaces of the Omrahs and other great men, which are built of brick or stone, in a line from that of the Mogul; and, with many other less palaces and fine structures in the same line, form a charming prospect.

The Mogul's palace is a citadel, in the figure of a crescent, on the banks of the river; and the walls are mounted with cannon. It is built of red stone, like speckled marble, which in the sun look very beautiful a great way off. It is encompassed with ditches, and a terras garden cut through with canals of running-water, intermixed with green plots and pleasure-houses, that form a very lovely prospect. It is divided from the city by a large square, where the Rajas keep guard by turns, at the two outer-gates facing the principal streets; without which is a ditch, and bridges over it, with a large canal of running-water, inclosed by stone-walls, so broad on both sides, that there is a way for elephants and passengers, whether foot or horse, with several guard-houses, other habitations and shops, at proper distances. Here also are the apartments for the inferior officers of the Mogul's court, and long galleries for the Emperor's manufactories of stuffs of gold, silver, silk, tapestry, &c. and for goldsmiths and enamellers that work for the palace. At the end of the canal is a large round place of arms, where the troops are daily mustered.

The

The whole palace is encompassed with tents for the inferior officers and soldiers; and these you must pass before you enter the first court of the palace, which is a large square, supported by arches, forming a shade at all times of the day: and, on an eminence here, is a concert of musical instruments at certain hours.

This palace, in which also are held the courts of judicature, &c. Father Tofi says, is four miles in compass: but the accounts of it seem in a great measure fictitious, and therefore we have omitted them here.

The habits of Agra differ but little from those of the Persians: a particular account of which may be seen under that article.

On the other side of the river, N. E. from the city, are two very magnificent sepulchres at Secandra, which were built by the Great Mogul, Jehan Guir, for his father Eckbar, and his own beloved Queen. See SECANDRA. Agra stands in lat. 26 deg. 29 min. N. long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia in Spain, but the chief place of a jurisdiction. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

AGREABLE, an island formed by the river Lisse, in the kingdom of Fez in Africa.

AGREDA, a town of Old Castile in Spain, is seated at the foot of Mount Cayo, in the neighbourhood of which anciently stood Gracchuris. It is very populous, consisting of no less than 1000 families; has six parishes, three monasteries, and two hospitals. Lat. 41 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

AGREVE (St.) a little town of Upper Vivaraïs, a subdivision of Languedoc in France, situated at the foot of the mountains. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

AGRIA, called EGER by the Germans, and ERLAW by the inhabitants, is situated between Buda and Cacschaw, in the county of Heves, and middle of Hungary, on a little river of the same name. It is the see of a Bishop under the Archbishop of Gran, and is surrounded with old walls and bulwarks. Near it, on the other side of the river, is a strong castle, situated on a mountain. It had formerly good buildings; but by reason of the frequent sieges and conquests, which it has undergone, is now in a mean condition: from which it may perhaps recover itself gradually, as a Bishop resides here, who has a rich revenue; and here also is a college, and academy of Jesuits. In the neighbourhood is produced excellent red wine; and not far from the town is a warm bath. It was first built by King Stephen the Saint. When Suliman II. Emperor of the Turks, besieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men, it was so gallantly defended, that after the Turks had battered it forty days with fifty pieces of cannon, and made several assaults, in which they lost 8000 men, they were at last obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians, and sixty of the chief nobility, with their families, who bound themselves by an oath, to hold out till the last extremity. The courage of the women during the assaults was surprising. But in 1596, Mahomet III. took it, and, contrary to the capitulation, put the garrison to the sword. The Imperialists retook it in 1687, after they had blocked it up for three years, and thereby reduced all the neighbouring country to their obedience. In 1704 it was mastered by the malecontents under Prince Ragotski; but in 1706 it fell into the hands of the Imperialists, who pillaged the town, and committed many outrages; but they could not master the castle. It was retaken by the Hungarians, who kept it till 1710, when it surrendered to the Imperialists. Agra lies 35 miles N. E. from Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 20 deg. 10 min. E.

AGRIMONT, or AGROMONT, a town of the Basilicate, a province of Naples, in Italy, was formerly a considerable place, with a Bishop's see; which since has been united to that of Marfico.

AGUA DE PAO, a town of S. Miguel, one of the Azore islands in the Atlantic ocean. It had the privilege of a town given it by King Emanuel of Portugal in 1515; it contains 330 houses, and has one parish. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 23 deg. 40 min. W.

AGUA DE PEIXES, a mean place in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, belonging to the Duke of Cadaval; it is under its own Ouvidor, or particular judge. Lat. 39 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

AGUA REVES, a small place in Tralofmontes, a province of Portugal, containing 360 souls. Lat. 41 deg. 50 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

AGUAS BELLAS, a small place in Portuguese Estremadura, containing between 5 and 600 inhabitants. Lat. 39 deg. 40 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. W.

AGUEDA, or AGADA, a town of Estremadura in Portugal, situated on the ruins of the old Aememum, which was a considerable place, and is mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny.

AGUEPERSE. See AIGUEPERSE.

AGUER, a city of Africa at the foot of Mount Atlas, on a promontory which was anciently called Vifugrum. It was taken by the Portuguese in the year 1536. Not long after, Cheriff Mahomet sent his son with 50,000 men to besiege it, and he himself soon followed with a numerous reinforcement, and took it, though with the loss of 18,000 men; and, to be revenged, he put all he found in the city to the sword; and governor Monroi, and those who retired to the towers, were made prisoners. The said governor's daughter Donna Mencia, with whom Mahomet fell passionately in love, after much sollicitation, consented to marry him: but she proving with child, his other wives poisoned her; yet, out of regard for her memory, Mahomet gave her father his liberty. Lat. 29 deg. 40 min. N. lon. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

AGUIAR, a town of Beira in Portugal, contains 500 inhabitants, and has a district of eight parishes.

AGUIAR, a mean place belonging to Alentejo in Portugal, containing 450 souls. It belongs to Count Barao. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 7 deg. 40 min. W.

AGUIAR DE SOUSA, a concelho or particular jurisdiction in Entredouro e Minho, a province of Portugal, comprehending forty-seven parishes.

AGUIAS, an inconsiderable place in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, containing between 5 and 600 inhabitants. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. W.

AGUILAR DEL CAMPO, in Latin *Agilaria*, a small town of Old Castile in Spain, with an old strong castle. It gives the title of Marquis, and belongs to the house of Manriquez. It lies twenty-four miles W. of Estella. Lat. 42 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. W.

AGURANDE, or AIGURANDE, a small town of Lower Berry in France, with a castellany. It is surrounded with strong walls and deep ditches, and the river Creuse runs very near it. This town belongs to the lordship of Chateaux-Roux, except one freet, which is held by the county of La Marche. It is four leagues distant from La Chatre, to the S. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

AHSAH, a city in the kingdom of Oman, in Asiatic Turkey. It is tributary to the Turks, and is a Beglebergate. Lat. 28 deg. 30 min. N. long. 42 deg. 30 min. E.

AHUN, a small town of Upper Marche in France, situated on the river Creuse. It contains about 180 families, and is the seat of a royal court of justice. Near it is an abbey of the Benedictine order, called *Le Monastere d'Ahun*, that is, the monastery of Ahun. It lies two leagues and a half from Gueret, to the E. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. E.

AHUS, AHUYS, in Latin *Abusia*, a town of Schonen in Sweden, situated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Hellean, two miles S. of Christianstadt. It has a large, safe, and much frequented harbour: but the town is now ruinous, though formerly it was a considerable place. Lat. 56 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. E.

AJACCIO, AJAZZO, or ADIAZZO, a small town in the island of Corsica, and in that part of it which lies beyond the mountains, situated on a bay that takes its name from it. Here is a Genoese garrison; and it is the see of a Bishop, who is under the Archbishop of Pisa. Near it is Uncivia, a strong tower, where the



the Greeks residing in those parts bravely defended themselves against the Corsicans in 1732. It lies 160 miles S. of Genoa. Lat. 41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. E.

**AIAL**, a town in the northern part of the province of Berdoa in Africa.

**AJAN**, a country and coast of Africa, bounded by the river Quilmanci on the S. by the mountains from which that river springs on the W. by Abissinia and the freight of Babel-mandel on the N. and by the Eastern or Indian ocean on the E. In going from S. to N. along the coast, we find the republic of Brava, the kingdom of Magadoxa, that of Adel, and some others more westward within land. The coast abounds with all the necessaries of life, and has plenty of very good horses.

Most of the inhabitants are fair, with long black hair. But farther from the sea, are Negroes, who, intermarrying with the Beduins, a kind of Arabs, have children that are mulattos. The Kings of Ajan are frequently at war with the Emperor of the Abissinians: and all the prisoners they take, they sell to the merchants of Cambaya, those of Aden, and to other Arabs, who come to trade in their harbours; and give them in exchange coloured cloaths, glass-beads, raisins, and dates; for which they also take back, besides slaves, gold and ivory. They are all good Mussulmen, except the Beduins, who are of the sect of the Emsaides.

The whole sea-coast, a few minutes N. of the Equinoctial line, where the country of Zaquebar ends, up to the freight of Babel-mandel, is called in general the coast of Ajan; a considerable part of which is stiled the Desert coast. But the kingdoms no longer border on the country of the Abissinians, a nation called the Gallies, or Galli, lying between them.

**AJALON**, a city of the tribe of Dan in Canaan, belonging to the Levites. It was taken by the Philistines, and, being recovered, was fortified by Rehoboam. It stood between Jerusalem and Gath, to the W. of the former.

**AJAS**, a city of Arabia Felix in Asia, two days journey from Aden, seated between two hills; in the midst of which is a fine valley, where the inhabitants keep their markets and fairs.

**AICHSTADT**, or **EICHSTADT**, a bishoprick lying in the S. part of Franconia, between the marquisate of Anspach, and the burgraviate of Nurenberg on the N. the country of Oetingen, and duchy of Newberg on the S. the duchy of Wirtemberg on the W. and the palatinate of Bavaria on the E. and S. It extends about thirty-nine miles from E. to W. and is in some parts fifteen or sixteen, though in others not above seven or eight from N. to S. It is a fruitful country, subject to its own Bishop, who is Lord of it, and chancellor and first suffragan to the Archbishop of Mentz. He is a Prince of the empire, and has a yearly revenue of between 9 and 10,000 l. It was founded by Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, at the same time with Wurtzburg, and has been richly endowed since by several Emperors and Princes. Its chapter consists of sixteen capitular canons, and fifteen domiciled, who must all be gentlemen. The bishop has his hereditary officers, who are all Counts. He is Lord of several good fiefs possessed by Princes and Counts, of whom the Prince of Saxe-Gotha is one; and his spiritual jurisdiction extends over the Upper Palatinate, and the duchy of Newburgh. He has precedency of the Bishop of Spire; and his police consists of a council of state, a consistory, an aulic council, and a chamber of finances.

**AICHSTADT**, or **EICHSTADT**, a pretty good town of Franconia in Germany, and the capital of the bishopric of the same name, situated upon the river Altmul, twelve miles N. of Newburg, five from Donawert, and eight or nine N. of the Danube. It is supposed to take its name from eich, i. e. an oak, because of its situation, in a place where formerly stood a forest of those trees. It has a curious cathedral, to which one of its Bishops presented a fine pyx for the host, which is of pure gold, in the form of a sun, weighs forty marks, is adorned with several diamonds, rubies,

pearls, and other precious stones, the whole being valued at 60,000 guilders. In 1704 this town was taken by a French detachment. It is seated in a valley; but the Bishop mostly resides at the fortrefs of Willeboldsburg, commonly called Walpersberg, which is about two miles off on a hill. The principal things remarkable here are, the church of the Holy Ghost, contiguous to its stone-bridge over the Altmul, with an hospital almost close to it, built by one of its Bishops. There is also an hospital built on the bank of the Altmul, by another of its Bishops, whom Pope Pius II. stiled the Golden Pillar of the church; St. Sebastian's church, and a priory called Bruders-haus, where the only pensioners are old men, who have nothing to do but to serve God; the cathedral dedicated to the Virgin; the parish-church of St. Walburg, and a nunnery of Benedictines; a church and convent of Dominicanians; a church and college of Jesuits; a seminary capable of maintaining thirty students; a hospital for foundlings and orphans: an alms-house and a convent of capuchins, where is a round church built after the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, worth notice. The inhabitants are shop-keepers, artificers, husbandmen, or such as have offices about the Bishop, or subsist by their attachment to the clergy, who are very numerous here. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. E.

**AIELLO**, a small place of the Hither Calabria in Naples, with the title of a principality. Lat. 39 deg. 5 min. N. long. 17 deg. 20 min. E.

**AIELLO**, a little place of the Farther Abruzzo in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of duchy, which has fallen by marriage to the hereditary Prince of Modena. Lat. 41 deg. 40 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

**AIGLE**, or **L'AIGLE**, a little town and marquisate on the Rille, near its source, in the territory of Ouche, and government of Normandy, in France. It lies between Sees and Evreux, is the seat of a viscounty, has a presidial court, and salt-magazine; three suburbs, three parish-churches, and two convents.

**AIGLE**, a government or district of Berne in Switzerland, but may pass for a German country, with regard to its police and laws, and as being an ancient conquest of the Bernese: but, as all the inhabitants are French, it may be ranked among those of that country in Switzerland. Formerly it belonged to the house of Savoy; but in 1479, the Duchess Regent being an ally to the Duke of Burgundy, made war against the Swiss; upon which the Bernese took all the Pais de Vaux from her, together with this government. And though after the war they restored the Pais de Vaux, yet they kept the government of Aigle, because the inhabitants desired it; for which reason it is not generally included in the Pais de Vaux. It consists of mountains and valleys.

**AIGLE**, the chief town of the government bearing its name, in the canton of Berne in Switzerland. It is a pretty considerable place in the widest part of the valley, and in a country abounding with vines, fields, and meadows. The governor's castle stands on an eminence above the town, with a fine tower of marble that may be seen a good way off. Among the hills in this neighbourhood is found plenty of marble and parget-stone.

**AIGLE**, a river of Orleannois in France, which rises near Mee in Beaufle, and falls into the Loire.

**AIGNAN** (St.) See **AGNAN**.

**AIGREMONT**, a barony belonging to the duchy of Langres in Bassigny and the Lower Champagne in France.

**AIGUEBELLE**, a little town of Savoy Proper in Italy, situated on the river Aigu.

**AIGUEPERSE**, or **AGUEPERSE**, in Latin *Aquae Sparsae*, or *Calidae*, the capital of the duchy of Montpensier, a part of Upper Auvergne in France, situated on the river Luzon, in a delightful plain, though only a small place, consisting properly but of one long street; yet it is a royal jurisdiction, consisting of one abbey and two chapters. Not far from this town is a boiling spring, which bubbles up with a strong ebullition both

of water and air, yet is cold, and without any remarkable taste. The ruins of the ancient castle of Montpensier, demolished in 1634, are also in the neighbourhood of this town. It is three leagues distant from Riom, and thirteen miles N. of Clermont. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

**AIGUESCAUDES**, a place in the valley of Ossau and district of Oleron, in the principality of Bearne in France, remarkable for a warm spring, the waters of which are oily, saponaceous, and spirituous, smelling like rotten eggs. It is used with benefit, not only for wounds and swellings, but also for inward disorders.

**AGUESMORTES**, is a small town belonging to the diocese of Nismes, and government of Languedoc, in France. It is a strong place on account of its situation in a morass, two leagues distant from the Rhone, and five from Montpellier. It formerly stood near the sea, and had a harbour; but at present it is two French leagues from it, and the harbour is choked up. It is the seat of an admiralty, has a viguery or bailiwick, a royal court of justice, and a board of five large farms. In the neighbourhood of this place are several lakes; on which account the air is so unhealthy, that the town is almost a desert. Lat. 43 deg. 39 min. N. long. 4 deg. 3 min. E.

**AIGUILLON**, or **EGUILLON**, a small town of Agenois, a territory of Guienne Proper, in France, situated on the Garonne, at the junction of the Lot with it. Here is a castle; and it is a duchy and peerdom. At this place they drive a considerable trade in hemp, tobacco, corn, wine, and brandy. In 1346 it held out a siege against John Duke of Normandy. It lies twelve leagues N. W. of Agen. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 min. E.

**AILSA**, **ALISA**, or **ISLESAY**; a steep uninhabited rock, and one of the western islands in the firth of Clyde in Scotland, resembling the Bass in the firth of Forth, or Edinburgh-firth, is noted for Solan geese, besides abundance of sea-fowl, and multitudes of rabbits. Hither, once a year, repair a great number of vessels, to fish for cod. On it is a spring of fresh water, a chapel, and tower three stories high. The rock rises in form of a sugar-loaf; but on its top is a plain large enough to draw up 1000 men, and belongs to the Earl of Cassils, who has a revenue of 100 marks Scots, or about 5 l. 10 s. Sterling, from the produce of hogs, fowl, fish, and down. It is accessible only on one side, where steps, or a kind of stairs, are cut out of the rock; at the bottom of which the fishermen live in tents, and have good anchorage for their vessels very near them.

**AILESBUY**. See **ALBSBUY**.

**AILESHAM**, a vicarage of Norfolk, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

**AILESTON**, a vicarage of Leicestershire, in the gift of the Duke of Rutland.

**AILMERTON**, a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of William Wyndham, Esq;

**AILZE**, **ALZA**, or **ALISA**, a rocky island in the W. of Scotland, twenty-four miles from Arran, with only one entrance to it, being inhabited at certain seasons only, when buffes and other vessels flock thither to fish for cod and whiting. It abounds with rabbits, and sea-fowl, especially solan geese. It has an excellent safe harbour, or rather road, where, by reason of the stillness of the waters, from being invironed with rocks, are vast quantities of fish.

**AIMARGUES**, in Latin *Armasanicae*, a little town belonging to the diocese of Nismes and Lower Languedoc in France, situated on the river Vistre, amidst morasses. It gives the title of Baron.

**AIME**, or **AXIMA**, a small place belonging to the county of Tarentaise, a territory of the duchy of Savoy Proper in Italy. It is situated on the river Isere.

**AIN**, a small town in the province of Berdoa in Africa.

**AINAON**, or **AHINAON**, an island on the S. side of China; the capital of which has also the same name.

**AINSA**, a little town, but the principal place, in the principality of Sobrarbe, belonging to Arragon in Spain, situated in a plain on the river Ara.

N<sup>o</sup> 3.

**AIN SEMES**, a small town on the N. of Memphis, and opposite to Grand Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile, under Mount Moccatta, famous for the garden of balm, or balsam; formerly growing there.

**AINSTABLES**, a vicarage of Cumberland, in the gift of Mr. John How.

**AINZURBA**, a small town near the coast of Caesarea, in the province of Cilicia, in Asiatic Turkey.

**AIONAMA**, a mean place of Macedonia, in European Turkey, remarkable on account of the bay which takes its name from it. It is twenty-five miles S. of Sanichi, or Thessalonica.

**AIRE**, Shire of, a district in the S. part of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the shire of Renfrew; on the S. by Galloway; on the E. by Clydesdale; and on the W. by the firth of Clyde. It generally produces large quantities of grass and corn; is very populous, and the inhabitants extremely industrious. Aire comprehends the three great balliwicks, or baileries, of Scotland, so called, as being governed by bailiffs; namely, Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham; [which see]. But by the late act of parliament, for vesting the hereditary jurisdictions of Scotland in the crown, these, among the rest, have been purchased for a valuable consideration, and then annulled. According to Templeman, the square miles of Kyle and Carrick are 795, and those of Cunningham 229. In Aire is one considerable lough, or lake, called Dun, which is six miles long, and two broad, with an isle in it, upon which stands an old house, called Castle-Dun. Upon the water Dun, or Down; issuing from this lake, is a bridge of one arch, ninety feet long, which is much wider than the Rialto at Venice, or the middle arch of the great bridge at York. The shire of Aire was formerly part of the diocese belonging to the Archbishop of Glasgow.

**AIRE**, the principal town of Kyle, one of the three divisions of the shire of Aire, in Scotland, and also the capital of the whole county, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a sandy plain, having a good harbour, near the firth of Clyde, and is well situated for trade. Aire is a district, and a royal burgh, with those of Irwin, Rothfay, Inverara, and Cambeltown, which send alternately one member to the British parliament. It is an ancient town, and eminent for its privileges, having been built by patent from King Robert Bruce. Its jurisdiction extends sixty-four miles from the mouth of the Clyde to the borders of Galloway, which is the length of the shire; and its greatest breadth is thirty-six miles. Streams from the river drive several mills in the middle of the New-town, which is joined to the Old by a bridge of four arches. The Old-town was once called St. John's-town upon Aire, in contradistinction to that upon Tay. It is situated amidst pleasant fertile fields, with delightful greens, that afford a good prospect winter and summer. It is reckoned the principal market-town in the W. of Scotland, next to Glasgow; has a beautiful stately church, and is at present the seat of a presbytery, to which belong twenty-eight parishes, and with Glasgow constitutes a provincial synod. About a mile from the town, near the shore, is a Lazar-house, commonly called the King's Chapel, which the above-mentioned Robert Bruce appropriated for maintaining lepers. This town, like a fine structure in ruins, plainly shews, that formerly it was handsomer and larger than it is at present; but its trade has so declined, that the townsmen say, from having been the fifth town in Scotland, it is now the worst. This place is noted for the treacherous murder of many noblemen and gentlemen by the English in Sir William Wallace's time; when, upon their being called together during a truce, after King Edward I. had over-run the country, under pretence of holding a court of justice, they were most perfidiously hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large barns, where the court was held. But Sir William arrived with a body of men that same night, and, surprising the English in the midst of their jollity, set the barns on fire, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and burnt all that were in them; an act of cruelty which, as a retaliation, compensated the other of

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trenchery in those dire and barbarous ages. Aire is sixty-five miles S. W. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55 deg. 32 min. N. long. 4 deg. 42 min. W.

AIRE, a small town, like a village, in the little territory of Turfan, part of Gascony, in France. It is built on the declivity of a hill, on the river Adour, is the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Auch or Aix, and has a diocese of 241 parishes, an income of 30,000 livres, and an assessment of 1200 florins paid the court of Rome. In this city the Kings of the Visigoths used to keep their courts, and on the bank of the river are still to be seen the ruins of Alarick's palace; since which time Aire has often suffered greatly from the Saracens, Normans, and other nations. It suffered very considerably in the religious disturbances of France. With regard to its civil government, it is under the courts of judicature at Bazas, from which appeals lie to the parliament of Bourdeaux. Aire is thirty-five miles E. of Dax. Lat. 43 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 min. E.

AIRE, a district of Artois, belonging to the French Netherlands; its capital is also of the same name, in Latin *Aria*, or *Eria*. It is a considerably fortified town, situated on the Lys, dividing it into two unequal parts; and it lies near the borders of Flanders, having, besides its walls, bastions, half-moons, horn-works, redoubts, counterescarpes, ditches, and a morass surrounding it on three sides. On that side which is accessible, at the distance of a cannon-shot from the city and the Lys, stands Fort St. Francis, to which one goes from the city by a very regular canal. This last-mentioned fort, tho' small, is a pentagon, consisting of five bastions well-lined, and encompassed by a ditch, a covert way, and a glacis in the fosse. Here is a collegiate church, a Jesuits college, several convents, and two hospitals, among which is one for soldiers. Notwithstanding the strength of this city, it was taken by the French in 1641; but soon afterwards retaken by the Spaniards. The French took it again in 1676, and it was confirmed to them by the peace of Nimuegen. On the 10th of November 1710, it surrendered by capitulation to the allies, after a vigorous siege, and the trenches had been open six weeks: and, even when it surrendered, the besiegers had not been able to demolish its flanks. But it was given up to the French by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. It lies twenty-five miles W. from Lille. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 32 min. E.

AIRE, a river in the government of Dauphiny in France, which runs into the Isere. See ISERE.

AISAY LE DUC, a small place and castellany of La Montagne, a territory of Burgundy in France.

AISNE, or AINE, one of the great rivers in the government of Champagne and Brie in France, which rises above Menchout, on the confines of Champagne and Lorraine, and unites with the Oise half a league above Compeigne. Near Chatteau Porcien it begins to be navigable; and near Bourbonne and Attencourt, two leagues from Vassy, are several famous mineral springs.

AITIAT. See EITIAT.

AITONA, or HITONA, a small town of Catalonia in Spain. It is the capital of a marquifate. Lat. 41 deg. 50 min. N. long. 1 deg. 49 min. E.

AIX, the metropolis of Provence in France. This city is situated in a plain at the foot of the hill St. Eutropius, near the rivulet of Are, six leagues from Marseilles to the N. fifteen from the confines of Dauphiny, about twenty-four from Montpellier, twelve from Arles, and twenty-five from Nice. It is a very ancient city, founded by Sextus Calvinus, the Roman general, who having crossed the Alps A. U. 630, and passed the winter in a place where there were hot springs, built a fort here, in which he put a garrison, to cover the country of the Massilians (Marseilles) against the inroads of the Gauls. He called it *Aquæ Sextiæ*, from his own name, and because of the springs he had found there. This city was at first one of those called *Oppida Latina*, Latin Towns, till the time of Pliny. It became afterwards a Roman colony, and was such in Ptolemy's time: it belonged to the Provincia Viennensis, and was under the metropolitan of Vienne. Under the reign of Honorius, after the last division of the provinces of Gaul, and the

establishment of the second Narbonensis, Aix became the civil metropolis of it; but not in ecclesiastical affairs, it being still under the Bishop of Arles. In the year 966, the Bishop of Aix was acknowledged as metropolitan of the second Narbonensis, yet still under the primacy of Arles; but in process of time the Archbishops of Aix are become entirely independent, and the primacy of Arles is now nothing more than an empty title. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Saviour, and the Archbishop is by his dignity president of the assembly of the states, and first attorney or procurator of Provence. This city was destroyed by the Saracens, but afterwards rebuilt. It was very much enlarged under the reign of Lewis XIV. and tho' it be none of the largest in France, yet it is one of the finest, the streets being broad, straight, but not very clean. Most of the houses are of free-stone, lofty, and very well built. It is adorned with a great many fountains, and several fine squares. That called *Le Cours d'Orbitelle* is extremely grand, and the usual walk of the citizens. It is about a mile long, planted with four rows of trees; on each side are noble houses, uniformly built, all of free-stone, and adorned with sculptures and balconies. In the middle are four basons, and four agreeable fountains, which spout out water night and day; they are all of different figures, and beautified by particular ornaments. There is here a parliament, which judges in the last resort all the causes of the province; a court of aids and finances, of a general lieutenancy, city magistracy, chief governor of Provence; supreme prévôt of the marshalsea of the county, a royal judge, &c. a court or chamber of accounts, a generality, an office of treasurers of France, and a court of the mint, a consulate, a royal jurisdiction, and provostship. Here are two colleges. The university of Aix was founded by Pope Alexander V. in 1409, and revived by Henry IV. in 1603; an academy of the fine arts, instituted in 1668, and a public library in the town-house: besides several fine buildings, especially near the great walk, which it would be too long to describe; as the cathedral church, the palace of the ancient Counts, where the parliament now meets; the town-house, several churches, colleges, convents. The other considerable places in this diocese are, St. Maximin, Brignole, and Barjola. Under the Archbishop of Aix are the Bishops of Apt, Riez, Frejus, Gap, and Sisteron. His diocese comprehends eighty parishes, with a revenue of 32,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2400 florins to the court of Rome. In the cathedral are buried four Counts of Provence, and in the church-treasury is a consecrated gold rose, which Pope Innocent IV. made a present of to Count Raimond Berenger. The nobility and gentry of Provence are here in great numbers, especially in winter: upon which account this city, with regard to company, is considered as the principal in France, except Paris. In 1704, the warm mineral springs, which were anciently so famous, were again discovered; but the virtue of the water is not now so great as it was formerly. In the neighbourhood of Aix is produced excellent wine; but the principal trade here is in oil, which is of an uncommon clearness. They have also here some stuff-manufactures. Lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 32 min. E.

AIX, *Aquæ Gratianæ*, Sabaudicæ, and Augusta Allobrogum, a city in Savoy Proper, not far from Bourget lake, three leagues from Rumili and eight N. of Chambery. It is celebrated for its hot baths, the use of which is free to every one, only giving a piece of money to the rubbers, who are particularly appointed. The lower bath issues from very strong springs, and has a sulphureous taste; but the upper is insipid. The water is clear, and of a green colour; but no fish or any other creature will live in these warm springs. Here also is to be seen an old triumphal arch, which was erected by the Romans, but is now mostly in ruins. Lat. 45 deg. 54 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, or AKEN, the antient *Aquis Granum*, an imperial city and sovereign state of Juliers, in the circle of Westphalia in Germany. It had its present name from an old chapel in the middle of the town, now in ruins; and its Latin name from Serenius Granus, lieutenant-general of Gallia Belgica, anno 53.

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The octagon church, in which Charlemagne was buried, is somewhat in the Greek style of the middle ages; a choir, and other additions, having been made to it of the Gothic workmanship. The body of Charlemagne was deposited in a vault directly under the middle of the dome, placed in his imperial robes, in a chair, which may still be seen; it is of pieces of white marble joined together, and was covered with gold. They say the royal mantle he sat in, is that in which the Emperors are now crowned. The crown is still kept at Nuremberg; he had in his hands the gospel, which they now shew in the sacristy; his figure, as he was thus placed in his tomb, is represented in alt-relief, on the side of this gospel in silver gilt: the crown divides into two parts at the top, as the Imperial crown is represented. They say the leaves of this book are of papyrus; but they seemed to me to be very fine vellum; it is the Latin gospel, wrote in a square letter. They shew the cutlafs that was hung on his side, on the scabbard of which are ornaments of silver gilt; they have likewise what they call his horn, which is made of an elephant's tooth, and was likewise about him. The body of the Emperor is now under the high altar. The gold that was on the chair, was made use of to adorn the pulpit and high altar: the former is in a semicircular form, and covered with gold, inlaid with steel; the ornaments of it are beautiful, and there are about it several precious stones, cameos, and intaglios; and particularly a large oval fardonix, which is five or six inches long, and three broad, and near two in thickness. The part over the altar is covered with massive gold, adorned with reliefs in twenty-four compartments of sacred history, but not of the best workmanship: besides a great many more curiosities and relics too tedious to mention here.

There are some mines between Aix-la-Chapelle and Limburg, particularly of lapis calaminaris; and they say that there is a lead-mine near Aix-la-Chapelle, of a red ore. The castle is situated on a hill, from which there is one of the most extensive prospects over Flanders; and it is said that they can see sixty cities or towns, and have a view of the ocean, and in a clear day can see England. Atilla the Hun having plundered and destroyed this city, it lay in ruins till Charlemagne's time, who hunting in the neighbouring woods, his horse happened to strike his hoof into one of the springs, upon which he ordered the baths to be searched for; and built and endowed the collegiate church of St. Mary. He also built a palace here, together with all that part of the city which is inclosed by the old wall, and made it the seat of his empire on this side the Alps. In 882 the Normans burnt both the town and palace; but the church, consisting mostly of marble, was preserved. After the town was rebuilt, it suffered greatly by fires, as in 1146, 1172, 1224, 1236, and particularly in 1656, when 20 churches and chapels, and 5000 houses, were burnt, but soon after rebuilt. In 1668 that famous treaty between France and Spain was concluded here.

Aix was noted for several councils in the time of Charlemagne and Lewis the Pious. It suffered greatly during the civil wars in Germany, when most of its citizens were Protestants; but the Marquis de Spinola taking the town in 1614, re-established Popery: so that the Protestants have not since been allowed any place of worship here; but go to church about two miles off, in that part of Limburg which is subject to the Dutch. The Emperors, for five hundred years after Charlemagne, were crowned here; as is expressly ordained by the golden bull of Charles IV. But ever since Maximilian I. after thirty-seven Emperors had been crowned here successively, that ceremony has been performed at Frankfort; to which place, at such a time, the magistrates of Aix send Charlemagne's sword, shoulder-belt, and the gospel in golden letters, to the Elector, who gives security for restoring them when the coronation is over. Aix recovered its losses in the above-mentioned fires through the bounty of several Emperors, and the great concourse of people to its baths. The town or senate-house, which was built in 1553, and repaired by the citizens, is a noble structure of free-stone, and one of the finest in Germany. It is

adorned with the statues of all the Emperors since Charlemagne, and with curious history-paintings; particularly those by Amiffage, which are highly valued. Among these are that of the Resurrection, and that of Charlemagne's giving the city their charter. The uppermost story of it is one hall, 162 feet by 60, where the Emperors used to entertain the Electors and other Princes who assisted at the coronation. In the marketplace, opposite to the town-house, is a large stately fountain with four springs, which run into a copper cistern thirty feet in diameter, and weighing 12,000 pounds. From this the water is conveyed by six pipes into a stone cistern below, and from thence through the city. On the top of the fountain is a large brass statue of Charlemagne in armour, richly gilt. As the city is seated in a valley, surrounded with mountains and woods, here are twenty other public fountains of fine clear water, besides many private ones. Here are ten hot mineral springs, and some cold ones, without St. James's gate; besides several in the adjacent fields; and the streams which run through the town keep it very clean, and drive several mills. Here are thirty parochial or collegiate churches, besides the cathedral, a large old-fashioned Gothic pile, which was consecrated by Pope Leo III. in presence of the Emperor Charlemagne, and 365 Bishops. The steeple at the west end is adorned with several pyramids; and on the top is a large globe and cross. From this tower, which is much higher than the body of the church, runs a gallery, supported by a long arch, to a cupola near the middle of the fabric. The inside is beautified with a vast number of pillars, both of marble and brass, gilt statues, brass doors, and partitions, and a great deal of Mosaic work. Over the place where Charlemagne was first interred, hangs a large crown of silver and brass gilt, adorned with sixteen small towers, surrounded with forty-eight statues each a foot high, and thirty-two lesser statues, all of silver; among which are commonly placed forty-eight candlesticks, and at certain grand festivals no less than 450 tapers. This crown was the gift of the Emperor Frederick I. who removing Charlemagne's body, interred it in a silver coffin under the altar of the choir, and covered it with the white marble stone it had before, with the bust of Proserpine upon it, supposed to have been taken from the tomb of Julius Cæsar. Here also is the monument of the Emperor Otho I. in black marble. At the east end of the cathedral our Saviour is represented sitting in majesty, with a long robe, on a throne, round which are the four animals in Ezekiel's vision: over his head is a circle of golden stars, and underneath it a symbol of the cross which appeared to Constantine when he defeated Maxentius. Here also is a representation of the twenty-four elders mentioned in the Revelations. The windows are curiously gilt, and the pavement is of chequered marble. There is an immense treasure in this church, which it would be endless to mention. The Emperor as Duke of Brabant, and the Elector Palatine as Duke of Juliers, are protectors of this city; and the latter names the consul or mayor, who is for life, or *quamdiu se bene gesserit*; and he is assisted by two burgomasters or joint consuls, fourteen echevins or aldermen, who are also for life, and act as judges; and 120 common-council that are elected, as are likewise the burgomasters, by fifteen trading companies of the burghers; and they continue in the office two years.

Within the inner walls of the old town are three baths, namely, the Emperor's, the Little Bath, and St. Quirinus's. Charlemagne was so much delighted in the first, that he often invited his sons and his nobles to bathe and swim there with him: for it was the custom anciently to bathe there an hundred perhaps together; but it is now divided into five bathing-rooms. The little bath joins to it; and the springs of both rise so hot, that they let them cool ten or twelve hours before they use them. They are nitro-salfo-sulphureous; and sometimes cakes of brimstone and saltpetre of a considerable thickness are taken out of them: they are at first unpleasent to the taste, and smell like a rotten egg. Near these baths is a fountain of warm water, much resorted to in summer-mornings, and drank for chonical diseases,







through the province of Georgia, falls into the Atlantic ocean below Frederica.

**ALATRI**, in Latin, *Alatrium*, an Episcopal city of the Campania di Roma in Italy, situated on an eminence at the foot of some high hills, four miles N. of Veroli, and forty-eight E. of Rome, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples. It was known to most ancient geographers under the name of Aletrium or Alatrium, and its inhabitants by that of Alatrini and Aletrinate. It is an ancient see, and subject only to the Pope. Lat. 41 deg. 44 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.

**ALATYR**, a provincial or country town in the circle of the same name, belonging to the government of Casan, in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It is seated on the river Sura.

**ALAVA**. See **ALABA**.

**ALAUTA**, a river, which running N. E. in Transylvania, turns S. and forms part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey; and continuing farther in the same course, through Walachia, empties itself into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

**ALAXTON**, a rectory of Leicestershire, in the gift of the Burlington family.

**ALBA**, surnamed *Pompeia*, and celebrated by Ptolemy and other ancients as one of the principal cities of Old Liguria; but having passed through the hands of so many masters, has quite lost its ancient splendor. It is situated in the duchy of Monderrat in Upper Italy; and is now only a small fortified town, pleasantly situated on the river Tanaro. By the treaty of Chierasco, in 1631, it was ceded by the Duke of Mantua to the Duke of Savoy, who has kept possession of it ever since. Here is an Episcopal see, under the Archbishop of Milan. It lies twenty-two miles E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

**ALBA LONGA**, a city built by Aeneas the son of Æneas, in Italy, which he made the capital of his little kingdom: and afterwards became the seat of the Latin Kings. By the victory of the three Horatii, over the three Curatii, it lost its freedom; whereupon the town was ordered to be razed, and its inhabitants removed to Rome.

**ALBA JULIA**, a county of Transylvania, W. of Hermannstadt, and inhabited by Hungarians. Its capital also bears the same name. See **WEISSENBURG**.

**ALBAREGIA** or **REGALIS**, a county of lower Hungary, lying S. from that of Gran, and W. from that of Pelyez; it is thirty-four miles long, and about twenty eight broad. Its capital bears the same name. See **STUHL WEISSENBURG**.

**ALBA**, a rectory of Pembrokehire, in the gift of William Lloyd, Esq;

**ALBAN** (St.) a village of Lower Forez, in the government of Lyonnais, a province of France; is situated a league and a half from Roan; and near it are three mineral springs.

**ALBANBURY**, See **CAMBODUNUM**, in the W. riding of Yorkshire.

**ALBANA**, a town of Albania in Asia. It is situated on the Caspian sea, and is considerable for its trade.

**ALBANIA**, **ARNAUT LAROS**, or **ARNAUT**, as the Turks call it, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Greek Illyricum and Epirus: the former was annexed to Macedonia under King Philip; the latter, namely, Epirus, denotes firm and dry land. It is situated between Macedonia on the E. and the gulph of Venice on the W. having on the N. E. and N. a chain of mountains, called Monte Negro, or the Black Mountains, dividing it partly from Macedonia, and partly from Servia and Dalmatia. On the S. it is bounded by Epirus, which is sometimes called Lower Albania, as this we are treating of is stiled Upper Albania. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 190 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 96. The soil in general is fruitful, but more towards the N. than the S. producing flax, cotton, and excellent wine; as also wax, and honey; and salt is dug out of the mountains. The inhabitants make tapestry, which, with their other commodities, they export and vend abroad. The Albanians, generally speaking, are tall and strong,

and make valiant soldiers; on which account they are very much esteemed by the Turks. They are subject to the Grand Signior; and they have often signalized themselves in the wars of Hungary. But they are more courageous on horse-back than on foot; and their horses are extremely swift. Though learning is not at all cultivated among them, yet they are very expert in making aqueducts; and though they make use of no mathematical instruments, yet they take the altitudes of mountains, and the distances of places, as accurately as any land-meter. Their method of curing ruptures is also famous; but withal very gross and rustic. Albania, with Epirus, was the country of the famous Prince George Castriot, commonly called Scanderbeg, whose valour against the Turks is celebrated in history; for, with a small army, he opposed for many years the whole power of the Turks, and gained twenty-two battles over them. At his death he left his country to the Venetians; but they not being able to maintain the inland part, it was soon reduced by Mahomet II. whose successors have held the whole country ever since. The inhabitants of part of this country are Roman-Catholics, and the rest follow the doctrine of the Greek church. From Epirus were brought the first apricocks into Italy, and thence called mala epirotica. The Turks have divided Albania into several fangiacs, or small governments. Its principal rivers are, 1. Bojana; 2. Drino Negro, that is, the Black Drin, or Caradrina, which, near Alessio, falls into a bay of the Adriatic; 3. Argenta; 4. Siomini, the ancient Panyasus; 5. Chrevasta, anciently Aplus; 6. La Pollonia, the Laous, Æas or Aous of the ancients; 7. Delichi, the famous Acheron of the old poets; and, 8. Moraca, &c. The inland lakes of this country are, 1. Lago di Scutari, where are some few islands, and into it fall several rivers, especially the Moraca, which very much abounds with fish; 2. Lago di Plave, which, by means of the river Zem, is joined to lake Scutari; 3. Lago di Hotti, which is also joined with Scutari; 4. Lago Sfaccia, &c.

**ALBANIA**, so called from the colour of its inhabitants, a region of Asia, situated on the Caspian sea to the E. confining on Iberia to the W. and Atropatia to the S. The greatest part of it is bounded westward by Zuria and Chimithe, and northward by Litrachan. Its principal cities are Albana and Ofica.

**ALBANO**, in Latin *Albanum*, a well-built little town of the Campagna in Italy, formerly the celebrated Alba Longa, which was a city before Rome was built, namely, 487 years. It is one of those six bishoprics which are conferred on the six oldest Cardinals. The modern Albano does not stand entirely on the same spot as the ancient, but a little more towards the N. near the Castello Gondolfo, and on the site of the Villa Pompeii, as appears by the ruins of an amphitheatre built there by Diocletian. This place is famous for its antiquities, and is much resorted to by the citizens of Rome in spring and autumn for the benefit of the fresh air, it lying twelve miles S. E. of that city. It was formerly destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa; but has been since rebuilt, and belonged to the Dukes of Savelli: but they were obliged to part with it, and the Pope purchased it in 1697; since which time it has been subject to the see of Rome. This place is famous for its excellent wine, which Horace highly commends; and it still retains the character of being the best in all Italy. It has also beautiful prospects; and the Lago di Albano in its neighbourhood is entirely surrounded with mountains. Lat. 41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

**ALBANOPOLI**, an inland town of Albania, a province of European Turkey, situated on the river Drin, near the frontiers of Macedonia, and on the declivity of a hill; forty-two miles from Alessio to the E. and fifty from Durazzo towards the S. E. It was anciently a strong town, and the capital of the province, which took its name from it; but now it is without walls, and almost desert. Lat. 42 deg. 6 min. N. long. 20 deg. 42 min. E.

**ALBAN'S** (St.) a town in the hundred of Cashio, which arose out of the ancient Verulam, so called from a river of the same name running by it. It is a borough-

town

town in Hertfordshire, twenty-one miles from London. It owes its name to St. Albanus, the first martyr of Great Britain, who suffered in the persecution under Diocletian, June 17, 293. He was canonized by the Romish church, and buried in a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, where a monastery was erected and dedicated to him, by king Offa, the Saxon King of the Mercians. A synod was held here 429 against the heresy begun by Pelagius the monk; and two Bishops, sent for from France, preached against it in a chapel here, now converted into a barn. King Edward I. erected here a stately cross, in memory of Queen Eleanor; and King Edward VI. gave this borough a charter, incorporating it with a mayor and ten burgesses, a steward and chamberlain, and appointing the mayor and burgesses to hold a court of record before the steward every Wednesday, and to have an assize of bread, wine, ale, &c. and that the mayor and steward should be the only acting justices of peace here.

The town is divided into four wards, in each of which is a constable, and two church-wardens. Here is held a gaol-delivery four times a year, viz. on the first Thursdays after the quarter-sessions at Hertford; and it has three churches, namely, St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, and St. Michael's, besides that called St. Alban's. When St. Andrew's, the ancient parish-church, was demolished, the corporation purchased of King Edward VI. the cathedral, that belonged to the monks, for 400 l. and having made it their parish-church, they called it St. Alban's. Many curious coins and medals to be seen in this church, were dug out of the ruins of old Verulam. Here are the funeral monuments, as of King Offa, its founder, whose statue is placed on a throne; of St. Alban the martyr; and of Humphry, called the Good Duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin being opened not many years ago, his corpse appeared entire, having been preserved in a sort of pickle: and thence it is now proverbially said, that when a person has no dinner to go to, he may dine with Duke Humphry, by dipping his finger in this funeral brine. In St. Michael's is a monument for the famous Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Viscount Verulam, whose statue in alabaster is seated in an elbow-chair. In niches on the S. side of St. Alban's church are those of seventeen Kings; and in St. Peter's, among others, is the monument of Peter Pemberton, Esq; who built six alms-houses. The government of this town, by later charters than that of Edward VI. is vested in a mayor, high-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, and twenty-four assistants. Its fairs are on March 25, June 17, and Sept. 29, for horses, cows, and sheep. Its weekly market on Wednesday is principally for fat cattle and sheep, and one of the greatest in England for wheat. This borough is a peculiar liberty, both for ecclesiastical and civil government, the jurisdiction of which reaches to the fifteen adjacent parishes. In the town are two charity-schools, the one for boys, and the other for girls.

Near this place were fought two bloody battles between the houses of York and Lancaster: the first on May 23, 1455, when the Yorkists obtained the victory; the second on Shrove-Tuesday, in the 39th year of Henry VI. when the martial Queen Margaret overcame the Yorkists. Near the town are the ruins of a certain fortification, commonly called Oyster-hills; but supposed to have been a camp of Ostorius, the Roman Proprietor. The neighbourhood of St. Alban's is well furnished with gentlemens seats and lordships. At Holloway-house the late Duchess Dowager of Marlborough caused a fine marble statue of Queen Anne to be erected; on the pedestal of which is her majesty's character, both in public and private life, with this remarkable conclusion: *All this I know to be true*, SARAH MARLBOROUGH, 1738.

St. Alban's sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of Duke to the Beauclerc family. At Gorhambury, in this neighbourhood, is a statue of Henry VIII.

**ALBANY**, or **Albin**, in Latin *Albania* (See **BRADALBIN**) a district of Perthshire in Scotland. It gave the title of Duke to the sons of the royal family. The first

on whom it was conferred was Lord Darnly, first cousin and husband to Mary Queen of Scots; and the last that enjoyed it was his present majesty's uncle, Prince Ernest, Duke of York and Albany.

**ALBANY**, New, called *Orange-fort* by the Dutch, who drove a profitable trade here with the Indians from Quebec, a town belonging to the province of New-York in North-America. It is situated on Hudson's river, 150 miles N. of the city of New York, and only five miles below the place where the E. branch of the river leaves the southern, and runs up almost to the lake of the Iroquois, about 200 miles within land. After the reduction of this place by the English, it was called New Albany, the Duke of York's Scots title; and a strong stone-fort was built here, instead of the old one. This town, containing between 2 and 300 families, is mostly inhabited by Dutch; but a minister of the Church of England resides here. At this place the Governor of the northern provinces meets the Sachems or Kings, of the Five Nations or Iroquois, in order to renew their alliances, to settle matters of traffic, and to concert measures against their common enemy; and it is reckoned the barrier of New York, against both the French and the Hurons. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 44 deg. 29 min. W.

**ALBANY**, a river of New Wales, or the W. Main, in North America, where the Hudson's-bay company have a fort and settlement. It lies S. W. of the said bay. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 83 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALBARRACIN**, or **ALBARRAZIN**, a city of Arragon, in Spain, so called from Abenracin, a Moorish nobleman, who was Lord of it, and hence corrupted as at present. It was the ancient Lobetum and Turia, from the river Turo, near which it stands, on the side of a craggy hill, by the river Guadalquivir; and is now distinguished by the title of *Santa Maria Albarracinenfis*. It continued a considerable time in the Christian family of the Afagras of Navarre, who called themselves vassals of St. Mary; but was at length taken by Peter IV. King of Arragon. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Saragosa, and has a yearly revenue of 6000 ducats. The number of its inhabitants is about five thousand, divided into three parishes, besides a monastery, and a nunnery. It is surrounded with high steeped mountains near the S. W. frontiers towards Castile, and with a strong wall and castle. King James (or James) II. of Arragon raised it to the dignity of a city anno 1300. It is about fifteen miles distant from Tervel, and seventy S. of Saragosa. Lat. 40 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

**ALBAZETE**, a little town of La Sierra, a subdivision of New Castile in Spain.

**ALBE**, or **AUBE**, a lordship now belonging to the duchy of Lorraine and Bar, formerly an ancient fief dependent on the bishopric of Metz: but which the Dukes of Lorraine entirely assumed to themselves, together with its territorial jurisdiction, or paramount-superiority, in the year 1561.

**ALBE**, or **SAL-ALBE**, in Latin *Sarac Albe*, or *Alba ad Saravum*, the principal place of the last-mentioned lordship, lying on the river Saar, and ten miles below Feneffrange.

**ALBE**. See **ALBA**.

**ALBEMARLE**, or **AUMARLE**, in Latin *Albamarla*, a little town in the territory of Ceaux, belonging to Upper Normandy in France. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, near a meadow watered by the river Bresle; is the principal place of a duchy and peerdom, now belonging to the Duke of Maine, one of Lewis XIV.'s legitimated sons, and from which he takes his titles of Duke and Peer. It is the seat of a particular district, a viscounty, and forest-court. In it are two parishes, besides an abby, and two convents. From Albemarle the Kepple family in England takes the title of Earl; the first of whom was of Dutch extraction, and a particular favourite of the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. It also gave the title of Duke to the famous General Monk, who restored the royal family. The ferges made in this town are very much esteemed: and they also make

here



here a coarse sort of woollen stuffs, called frocks, for the use of the common people. It lies twenty miles S. of Abbeville. Lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

**ALBEMARLE**, the most northerly county of North Carolina in America, confining on Virginia. In this part of the country lies the island of Roanoke, where Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow landed, whom Sir Walter Raleigh had sent to Virginia. It is watered by Albemarle river: is full of creeks on both sides of it, which, for breadth, deserve the name of rivers; but they do not run far into the country. At Sandy-point it divides itself into two branches, Noratoke, and Notaway; and on the N. point live an Indian nation, called the Mataramogs. Next to Albemarle river southward, is Pantegoe river, and between them is Cape Hattaras. Albemarle county was more planted than any of the rest, at the first settlement of Carolina, and consisted of near 300 families; but the plantations upon Ashley river grew in time so much upon it, that most of the planters here removed thither.

**ALBEN**, in Latin *Albanum*, a mountain of Carniola, where are mines of quick-silver.

**ALBENGA**, by the ancients called *Albium Ingaunum*, *Albigaunum* and *Albingaunum*, a small city in the Riviera di Ponente, or western division of the Genoese territories, on the main-land in Italy. It lies on the coast, and appears, by some ancient towers and other ruins, to have been formerly a very considerable place. Its site is on a spacious fertile plain, surrounded at some little distance with high mountains. The territory about it is covered with fine olive plantations, and other trees; and the ground is well cultivated: here also grows abundance of hemp. But with all these advantages, it is unhealthy, even to a proverb. Here is the see of a bishop, founded by Pope Alexander in 1179, when the city which had been burnt by the Pisanes about two years before, was rebuilt. The bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Genoa; but the city has fallen very much from its ancient splendor. Opposite to it is a little island, or rather unformed rough rock, near a mile in circuit, called also Albenga, but by the inhabitants *Istota d'Albenga*, or the Small Island of Albenga; but its true name is *Gallinara*.

**ALBENQUE**, a small town of Lower Quercy, a subdivision of Guienne in France.

**ALBERARIN**. See *ALBARRECIN*.

**ALBERGARIA**, a mean place in the province of ALENTEJO in Portugal. It belongs to the Dukes of Cadaval, and has an ouvidor, or audience-judge, of its own.

**ALBERGARIA DE PENELA**, a district in the Correato of Viana, and province of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal. It contains eleven parishes.

**ALBERT, ANERE, or ENERE**, a small town in the Lower Stadtholdership of Santerre, a territory of Picardy in France.

**ALBI**, anciently *Alba Fucentes*, a small place in the Ulterior Abruzzo, a province of the kingdom of Naples in Italy.

**ALBI, or ALBY**, in Latin *Albica*, the capital of Albigeois, or diocese of Alby, in the government of Languedoc in France, built on the river Tarn. It is situated in a very fruitful country, forty miles N. E. of Toulouse. It was formerly only a Bishop's see, subject to the Metropolitan of Bourges; but Pope Innocent XI. erected it into an archbishopric in the Year 1678. It is the seat of a collection, viguery, royal jurisdiction, marshalsea, and forest-district. The prelate of this city is also its Temporal lord, though the King has the higher and lower jurisdiction, as also the supreme demesne or dominion: his suffragans are the Bishops of Rhodes, Castrez, Cahors, Valres, and Mende; his diocese or province contains 327 parishes, and his annual income amounts to 95,000 livres, paying to the court of Rome a tax of 2000 florins. The cathedral is one of the richest and most beautiful in the kingdom, and the Archbishop's palace is a fine structure. The little town of Chateaueux is a suburb to it. The public walk called *La Lice*, which is out of the city, and lies higher than it, is a most charming

place. The doctrine of the Albigenes was condemned in a council held here in the year 1176. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. 52 min. E.

**ALBI, or ALBY**, a diocese of Upper Languedoc, constituting the northern part of the province of Albigeois, from which the Albigenes take their name. See *ALBIGENES*. This country is extremely fruitful in corn, wine, fruits, and saffron: It is also populous, yet poor at the same time; which may be attributed not only to the misfortune in 1693, but likewise to the heavy taxes laid upon the people.

**ALBIGENES**, in French *Albigois*, so called because of their first appearance and increase in the city of Albi, and the small country of Albigeois in Languedoc; from whence they spread themselves in a little time all over Lyonnais, Languedoc, Toulouse, Aquitain, and Agenois. This peaceable people opposed the papacy and errors of the church of Rome as early as the eleventh century; for which they were excommunicated by the Pope, and a very cruel persecution was raised against them by a holy war. Peter, King of Arragon, and the counts of Toulouse, Foix, Cominges, &c. undertook their protection: so that this religious dispute became very bloody. Simon Count Montfort having defeated the confederates, and a peace being concluded between Raymond Count of Toulouse and Louis the Pious, the Albigenes sunk, and were most of them reconciled to the church of Rome. The remainder of those who would not submit, retired to the Alps and Piemont, where, after Calvin and Zuinglius appeared, they sent for some of their ministers, and began to form a church upon the model of Geneva. These proceedings of the Albigenes provoked the parliament of Provence, that Baron Oppede, obtaining an order of council, fell upon them, and destroyed 4000 of them with fire and sword. The Albigenes hold many things in common with the Waldenses, or Vaudois (see *VAUD, or VAUDOIS*); yet they had something peculiar: and it appears that many worthless and base people have joined the Albigenes, and corrupted their sound doctrine in several particulars. The Albigenes are accused of being Manicheans; but this is not charged upon the Vaudois, who are said to deny the lawfulness of magistry, purgatory, and the efficacy of praying for the dead.

**ALBIGEOIS, L'Isle de**, a town of Albi, a diocese of Upper Languedoc in France, situated on the river Tarn.

**ALBIN**. See *ALBANY* and *BRAIDALBIN*.

**ALBION**, the ancient name of the island of Great Britain, from the Latin *Albium*, white, on account of the chalky cliffs on its sea-coasts. See *BRITAIN*.

**ALBISOLA**, a small place in the western part of the Genoese territories, on the main-land in Italy; where there is a porcelain manufactory, and several feats, or pleasure-houses, belonging to the nobility of that republic. In 1745 the English fleet threw some bombs into this town. Lat. 44 deg. 15 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. E.

**ALBOLODUY**, a little town belonging to the kingdom of Granada in Spain. Lat. 37 deg. 15 min. N. long. 1 deg. 59 min. E.

**ALBON**, a small place of Viennois, a territory of the Lower Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France. It had formerly the title of a county; and among the Counts that possessed the present Delphinat, was one who had been christened Dauphin. Of this illustrious family are several branches still remaining in France, namely the Marquises of Forgeaux, Fronfac, &c.

**ALBONA**, in Latin *Alvum*, a little town of Istria, a province belonging to the republic of Venice. It is situated at the foot of the Monte di Vena, and on the confines of the Austrian territories in the same country.

**AULBOURG**. See *AALBORG*.

**ALBRET**, a duchy and subdivision of Gascony, one of the provinces of France; in Latin *Albretum*, *Lepretum*, or *Leporetum*, which, and *Labrit*, denote a hare, as great numbers of this animal are to be met with in the woods here; and the natives still call a hare *bré*.

In 1556 Henry II. of France erected it into a duchy, including the town of the same name, and other places in Bazadois. And from the noble family of Albret were descended two Kings of Navarre; the last of which was Henry IV. King of France, whose mother, Jane d'Albret, was married to Antony of Bourbon. Of this family was Charles d'Albret, who opposed the English in Gascony A. D. 1402, but in 1415 was killed in the battle of Agincourt, where he commanded the van of the French army. Lewis XIV. gave this duchy to the Duke of Bouillon, as an indemnification for the principalities of Sedan and Raucourt, which that monarch had seized.

**ALBRET, or LEBRET**, a small town in the duchy last mentioned. It is situated thirty-five miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 50 min. W.

**ALBUFEIRA**, a small town in the district of Lagos, a jurisdiction belonging to the kingdom of Algarve in Portugal. It contains 1900 inhabitants, and includes a district of two parishes. Its ancient castle is one of those which are borne in the royal arms. Its judge is under the Comarca.

**ALBUFERA**, a lake in the island of Majorca or Mallorca, one of the Balears in the Mediterranean. The name *Albufera* signifies a small sea. It is 12,000 paces in circuit, and with it the sea forms a bay called *Grac-mayor*, the waters of which intermingle with those of *Albufera*.

**ALBUQUERQUE**, corrupted from the Latin *Alba Quercus*, a walled town of Spanish Estremadura, not far from the frontiers of Portugal. It is situated on an eminence, and defended by a very strong castle, which stands on a high hill. Here they have a good trade in wool and woollen cloth. The town was built about the middle of the 13th century, and contains about 2000 houses. It has the title of a duchy, which fell to the Counts of Ledesma, a branch of the house of Cueva, in the year 1464. In 1705 it was taken by the Portuguese, who kept possession of it till the peace of Utrecht in 1713. It lies twenty-two miles N. of Badajoz. Lat. 39 deg. N. long. 7 deg. W.

**ALBURG**. See *AALBOURG*.

**ALBURNINHA, or ALVORNINHA**, a small town of Leiria, a jurisdiction belonging to Portuguese Estremadura. It contains about 1500 inhabitants.

**ALBURY**, a rectory of Surry, in the gift of the Earl of Aylesford.

**ALBURY**, a rectory of Hertfordshire, in the gift of the Duke of Leeds.

**ALBURY**, a vicarage of Hertfordshire, in the gift of the treasurer of St. Paul's, London.

**ALBURY**, a rectory of Oxfordshire, in the gift of the Earl of Abingdon.

**ALBURY**, a vicarage of Shropshire, in the gift of his Majesty.

**ALBY**. See *ALBI*.

**ALCACAR**, a name given by the inhabitants to a spacious royal palace, which is situated on one side of the city of Toledo in New Castile, a province in Spain, and stands on the top of a steep rock; from which is a prospect over the city, the river Tagus running at its foot, through the neighbouring fields.

**ALCACERE, or ALCAZAR, do Sal**, a walled town in the audience of Setuval, a district of Estremadura in Portugal. It is situated on the river Sandao; has its name from the large quantities of salt which this territory produces; and for the same reason it was called *Salagia* by the Romans, who built it. The country round it is quite barren, affording little else than rushes, which are carried to Lisbon, and there worked into fine mats. It has an old castle on a rock, about 400 inhabitants, two parishes, two monasteries, a nunnery, hospital, and house of Mercy; and lies thirty miles S. E. of St. Ubes. Lat. 38 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALCACOVA**, a citadel fortified in the modern stile, which defends the town of Santarem in Portuguese Estremadura. See *SANTAREM*.

**ALCALA DE GUADAIARA**, a small town of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia in Spain, containing 1400 families. It is situated six miles S. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 16 min. W.

**ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES**, a very old town of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia in Spain, situated on a mountain. Lat. 37 deg. N. lon. 6 deg. W.

**ALCALA DE HENARES**, so called by the Moors, as situated on the banks of the river Henarez, and in a delightful and spacious plain. It is a town of Alcaria, a subdivision of New Castile in Spain, and anciently called *Complutum*, having been a considerable Roman colony. The streets are handsome and pretty straight, with well-built houses, a collegiate church, and a celebrated university, which Cardinal Francis Ximenes re-established here in 1494; and to whom also is owing the foundation, that its professors, when they come to a certain age, become canons or prebendaries of the church, but must be doctors of divinity before they can be inducted. The university is a handsome structure, within the walls of which stands a church where Ximenes is buried. The town belongs to the Archbishop of Toledo. It has a stately bridge over the river. In this town, under the patronage and direction, as well as at the charges, of the above-mentioned learned prelate, was printed the first Polyglot Bible, known by the name of *Complutensian*. In the neighbourhood of Alcala are several delightful places, which add not a little to the agreeableness of this celebrated university, and the great concourse of learned men and students to it. Alcala de Henares lies eleven miles S. W. of Guadalaxara. Lat. 40 deg. 39 min. N. 4 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALCALA REAL**, a city of Cordova, one of the subdivisions of Andalusia, a province of Spain, by the Moors called *Alcala de Benzaidé*. But Alphonso XII. recovering it from them in the year 1341, gave it the name of *Alcala Regalis*, or *Alcala Real*, i. e. the Royal Alcala. It is situated on the confines of Granada, and in a mountainous country, which yet yields several fine fruits and excellent wine. It is surrounded with a good wall, decorated with many stately towers. Here are 2000 families, two parish-churches, one of them collegiate, four monasteries, two nunneries, and an hospital. It lies fifteen miles N. of the city of Granada. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. W.

**ALCAMO**, a small town of Val di Mazara, one of the three territories or valleys into which the island of Sicily in Lower Italy is subdivided. It has the title of a barony.

**ALCANEDÉ**, a town in the district of Santarem in Portuguese Estremadura. It belongs to the Knights of the order of Aviz. Lat. 39 deg. N. long. 6 deg. W.

**ALCANIZ**, a pretty town of Arragon in Spain. It is situated on the river Guadalope, and belongs to the Knights of Calatrava, with a fortress for its defence. Here also is a collegiate church. Lat. 41 deg. N. long. 2 min. E.

**ALCANTARA, or VALENZA DE ALCANTARA**, a fortified town of Spanish Estremadura, situated on the Tagus, in a fruitful country, near the frontiers of Portugal. It takes its name (which signifies a stone-bridge) from an ancient stately one of that kind, built on this river in the reign of the Emperor Trajan, and at the expence of several Lusitanians, being 200 feet high, 670 long, and 28 broad; and near the junction of the river Alcantara with the Tagus, falling into the latter with surprising rapidity. Whence appears the prodigious strength of this famous bridge, having stood so many centuries firm and undamaged. This town anciently belonged to the Vettones, but was enlarged and beautified by Julius Cæsar, or Augustus, and called *Norba Cæsarea*, and by Pliny *Colonia Norbensis*. The Moors intended to have built Alcantara round the aforesaid bridge. In 1212 King Alphonso IX. took it from the Castilians, and gave it to the Knights of Calatrava, who afterwards had their name from Alcantara. It lies forty-five miles N. of Badajoz. Lat. 39 deg. 18 min. N. long. 7 deg. 12 min. W.

**ALCANTARA, or ALCANTARILLA**, a small town of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia in Spain. It is situated on an eminence, where the Romans built a famous bridge over a morass, and which is very worthy of notice, with a tower at each end; so that the bridge



can be shut up on occasion. Lat. 37 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. W.  
**ALCARAZ**, or **ALCAREZ**, a city of La Sierra, a territory of New Castile, in Spain. It has a good wall, and a fortress, on a high mountain, for its defence; is situated in a very fruitful country, and near the banks of the river Guadermena, which rises about twelve miles from it, and runs through charming pastures, on which great numbers of fine horses are bred. The inhabitants are about 600 families, in five parishes, with five monasteries, and two nunneries. It lies 100 miles N. W. of Carthage. Lat. 38 deg. 15 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALCATIL**, according to the Jesuits, is a very large and populous city of Indostan, or the empire of the Great Mogul. It is situated in the peninsula within the Ganges, and W. of Ayenkolam. It is but ill-built, and dirty, like most of the cities in this country. The Bramins here daily worshipped the devil, by the name of Poolear; and the Jesuits found here a sect called the Liganists, from a monstrous and abominable figure called Ligan, which some of the idolaters wore about their necks, as a token of their devotion to Priapus. Here they also saw, hanging on the boughs of trees, the necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments, of a woman that had been just burnt upon the funeral-pile with her deceased husband; a diabolical practice which the Moors of this country have long endeavoured to abolish. Lat. 9 deg. 10 min. N. long. 79 deg. 15 min. E.

**ALCAZAR**. See **ALCACERE**.

**ALCAZAR ZEGUER**, or the Little Palace, a small city of Africa, in the province of Asgar; so called in contra-distinction to Alcazar Quivir, in the same province. This last, which signifies a great palace, is situated near the Licus, that river sometimes laying it quite under water by its inundations. The palace of Alcazar Quivir is said to have been built by Jacob Almanzar, fourth king of the Almohedes, who often resorted thither for the diversion of hunting; and, as a recompence to a poor fisherman, who saved his life in a tempestuous night, when he had lost his way among the morasses, in pursuit of his game, the Prince made him keeper of it, with a handsome salary, calling it by his name, Abdulquerim. It was afterwards fortified, and is now grown to a town, well-peopled with merchants and tradesmen, and adorned with fine mosques, and other structures. In has become rich since the Portuguese have abandoned Arzila, and contains about 1500 houses, with cisterns for saving rain-water; for that of the river and the wells is too brackish to drink. It keeps a market once a week, to which the Arabs of that neighbourhood bring quantities of cattle, corn, dates, butter, &c. In this province were formerly several other considerable cities and towns, which have since been either destroyed by the wars, or gone to decay, by reason of the inhabitants being forced to abandon them. Lat. 35 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 59 min. W.

**ALCAUDETTE**, a small town of Cordova, one of the three subdivisions of Andalusia, a province of Spain. It is situated in the mountains, gives the title of Count, and has a castle for its defence. It contains 1800 families, and lies eighteen miles from Jaen.

**ALCAZZAVA**, one of the castles defending Malaga, in Spain. See **MALAGA**.

**ALCESTER**. See **AULCESTER**.

**ALCHURCH**, a rectory of Worcestershire, in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester.

**ALCINO**, Mont, anciently *Mons Alcinoi*, a small town in the territory of Siene, and Grand Duchy of Tuscany, in Italy. It is situated on a mountain, a great part of which it seems at a distance to cover; and its steeples also may be observed a considerable way off. It is the residence of a Bishop, who is immediately subject to the Pope. In the neighbourhood of this place grows the most exquisite wine in Italy, called Muscatello di Mont-Alcino: but the inhabitants are not allowed to sell a single pipe of it, till the Great Duke has first ordered what number he judges proper for his own use. At the time that the Florentines, assisted by the forces of the Emperor Charles V. besieged the city of

Vienna, the principal families of the latter withdrew to Mont-Alcino, fortified it, and maintained themselves, under the protection of the king of France, against all the efforts of the enemy, and could not be dislodged from thence. It lies between two and three miles from Torrineri, to the left in coming from that place. Lat. 42 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

**ALCMAER**, in Latin *Alemaria*, a very ancient city of North Holland, in the United Provinces. It is about seven miles E. from the North Sea, against which it is sheltered by the sand-hills. Between 6 and 700 years ago, it suffered much from the incursions of the Frisians; so that Count William was forced to build a castle for its defence, and afterwards fortify and endow it with large privileges. It is one of the best-built towns in this part of the country, and is surrounded with pleasant gardens and rich pastures. From the milk of their numerous herds of cows they make great quantities of cheese and butter, by which means the town is enriched. It is called the Gate of the Water-land, a name given to North Holland, and has several times been burnt, particularly in 1328, but was afterwards rebuilt with greater splendor. This town bravely repulsed the Spaniards in the first war with the Netherlanders, being then very strong, from its situation among marshes; which, since that time, have been drained. It was the first town from which the Spaniards were obliged to retire, after they had taken Harlem. It has given birth to several learned men. In 1637 was a public auction in this city of 120 tulips, which, all together, sold for 90,000 guilders; a single one of them, named the Viceroy, sold for 4203 guilders: and not only the name and price, but the weight of these flowers, are particularly set down in the city-registers. So that the passion of giving exorbitant prices for flowers and flower-roots, by which many were ruined, was come to such a height in Holland, that the States were obliged to put a stop to it, by severe penalties. It lies twenty miles N. of Amsterdam. L. 52 deg. 35 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

**ALCMINA**, a marquisate of the Val di Mazara, one of the three subdivisions of the island of Sicily, in Italy.

**ALCOA**, a river of Portuguese Estremadura, between which and Baca Alcobaca is situated.

**ALCOBACA**, a small town of Leiria, in Portuguese Estremadura, situated between the little river Alcoa and Baca. It contains 950 inhabitants: and here is a famous Cistercian convent, the most considerable and the richest abbey in all Portugal. To its jurisdiction belongs one parish. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 49 min. W.

**ALCOCHETTE**, a town of Setuval audience, in Portuguese Estremadura, situated on the Tagus.

**ALCOENTRE**, a town of Santarem district, in Portuguese Estremadura, one of the donatory places, as it is called, belonging to the Count of Vimieiro.

**ALCOLASTRE**, a river of Nivernois, one of the governments of France.

**ALCONBURY**, a vicarage of Huntingdonshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

**ALCONCHOL**, a castle on the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura. It is situated on the little river Alcaraque, which falls into the Guadiana, twenty miles S. of Badajoz. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. W.

**ALCORAZ**, a town of New Castile in Spain, near the mountains of Orospeza, and from it called Sierra de Alcoraz; memorable for the great overthrow which was given the Moors here in 1094.

**ALCOSSIR**, a sea-port town on the Red Sea, where the Europeans, by the way of Cairo, take shipping for Abissinia.

**ALCOVENDAS**, a small town of New Castile in Spain, situated in a barren country.

**ALCOUTIM**, a small town of Beja audience, in the province of Alentejo, in Spain. It is situated on the Guadiana; is indeed in Algarve province, but lies on the frontiers of Alentejo, and belongs to its jurisdiction. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and comprehends a district of six parishes. It has a castle for its

its defence. King Emanuel of Portugal gave it the title of a county or earldom; but at present it belongs to the Infantas. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. W.

**ALCOY**, a small, but neat town of Valencia, in Spain. It is situated on a river bearing the same name with it. In its neighbourhood was discovered an iron-mine in the year 1504.

**ALCUDIA**, a city and good port of Majorca, one of the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. It consists of about 1000 houses, and is situated between the two large harbours of Port-major and Port-minor. Lat. 40 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 35 min. E.

**ALCYONE**, a town of Thessaly, in European Turkey, situated on the Sinus Maliacus: also a lake in the Morea.

**ALDAN**, one of the many rivers which falls, to the right hand, into the Lena, in Asiatic Russia.

**ALDBOROUGH**, a populous and well-situated town of Suffolk, in a valley on the sea-shore. It has two streets, each near a mile long; but one whole street has of late been swallowed up by the encroachments of the sea, which washes it on the E. side. It abounds with seafaring people. The river All, or Ald, runs not far from its S. end, affording a good quay. Abundance of sprats, soles, and lobsters, are caught in the neighbouring seas. The town trades to Newcastle for coals; and from hence corn is exported. Aldborough is pretty well situated for strength, with a battery of several pieces of cannon. The church, which stands on a hill a little W. of the town, is a good edifice. It is a town-corporate, governed by two bailiffs, ten capital burghesses, and twenty-four inferior officers; and sends two members to parliament. Its fairs are March 1, and May 3, for toys. It lies about three miles from Orford, and eighty-eight miles N. E. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 1 deg. 38 min. E.

**ALDBOROUGH**, a borough-town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the side of which stood an ancient city and Roman colony, called Isurium Brigantium; of which, though not so much as the ruins are now to be seen, yet the coins, urns, pavements, &c. frequently dug up there, are a proof of such a place once existing. It is situated on the Eure, and sends two members to parliament. The present Borough-bridge, or Brigg, seems to have risen out of Aldborough. It is situated fifteen miles N. W. of York city, and 156 N. of London.

**ALDBOURNE**, a vicarage in Wilts, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**ALDBURG**, a vicarage in Yorkshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of York.

**ALDEA GALEGA**, a town in the audience of Setuval, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal, situated on the Tagus.

**ALDEA GALLEGA De Merciana**, in the audience of Alenquer, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal, is a small place opposite to Lisbon, consisting of 760 inhabitants, and has one parish belonging to its jurisdiction.

**ALDENBURG**, in Germany and Hungary. See **ALTENBURG**.

**ALDENHAM**, a vicarage of Hertfordshire, in the gift of the Duke of Newcastle.

**ALDERHOLM**. See **GEFLE**.

**ALDERNEY**, an island subject to Great Britain, situated about a league and a half from Cape la Hogue in Normandy, and thirty leagues from the nearest part of England. It is in circumference about eight miles, lies high, and on the S. side has a harbour for small vessels, called Crabby. On it is a church, with a town containing about 200 houses, in which live to the number of 1000 inhabitants. The soil is good for corn or pasture. Their manure is the sea-weed called vrac, or wreck. The freight which divides this isle from France, called by the French Le Ras de Blanchart, and by us The Race of Alderney, is reckoned dangerous in stormy weather, when the wind happens to encounter the strong currents in this channel: but in calm weather it is very safe; and there is depth of water sufficient for the largest ships to ride here with ease.

So that in 1692-3 part of the French fleet escaped this way, after the blow which they had met with at La Hogue.

Alderney is a dependence of Guernsey. To the westward is a range of rocks for three leagues together, which, having several eddies, are dreadful to mariners; who call them the Caskets, from that principal rock which advances at the head of all the rest, with a spring of excellent fresh water, and looks into the channel; from the middle of which may be seen, in a clear day, not only the Casket but the head of Portland. Here the sons of Henry I. were cast away, in their passage to Normandy. On the E. side of the above-mentioned harbour is an old fort, with a dwelling-house near it, built at the charge of the Chamberlains, one of whose ancestors, having recovered the island from the French, had the fee-farm rent of it granted him by Queen Elizabeth, and was governor of Guernsey and its dependencies. The land under the fort is overwhelmed with sand driven on it by the N. W. wind. Here is a bailiff, and other officers of justice; from whom lies an appeal to the courts of Guernsey. The inhabitants are poor, occasioned by a custom like that prevailing in some parts of Kent, which is called gavel-kind, whereby lands are equally divided into parcels among the last proprietor's children. Lat. 49 deg. 54 min. N. long. 2 deg. 17 min. W.

**ALDOBANDINA**, Villa of, or **BELVEDERE**, a fine seat of Fascati in Italy, built by Cardinal P. Aldobandini, and the architect Jacomo de la Porta. It now belongs to the house of Pamphili.

**ALEFCHIMO**, one of the four subdivisions, or bailiwicks, of the island of Corfu, in the Mediterranean, towards the E. It contains twenty-eight villages, and near 10000 men. The village of Potami resembles a middling town. Towards the S. W. are still to be seen some remains of the ancient city of Gradichi.

**ALEGRANSE**, a little island near the Canaries, in the Atlantic ocean, with a convenient harbour, defended by a strong castle.

**ALEGRE**, in Latin *Alegra*, a town of Lower Auvergne in France, is situated at the foot of a high hill, on which stands a large and strong castle, which commands the town. It gives the title of Marquis. On the top of the hill is a large lake, said to be fathomless, and at its foot is a rivulet, which rises from several ponds, and runs into the river Borne.

**ALEGRETE**, a small place of the correçao of Portalegre, in the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains about 900 inhabitants.

**ALEI**, a large river of Asiatic Russia, which falls to the left into the Ob, or Obi.

**ALEKSIN**, or **ALEXSIN**, a small place in the government of Moscow.

**ALEMANNI**, a people of Germany, contiguous to Gallia Belgica and Rhætia.

**ALENCON**, or **ALENZON**, in Latin *Alemconium*, *Alenco*, or *Alencio*, a fair and large town of Les Marches, in the government of Normandy, in France. It is situated on the Sarthe; and successively it became a marquisate; an earldom, an earldom and peerage, and a dukedom and peerage. It is the seat of a royal jurisdiction, provincial court, viscounty, generality, election, salt-house, forest-district, &c. has two parish-churches, a Jesuits college, five convents, and two hospitals. Not far from the principal church, dedicated to St. Mary, where are the tombs of the Dukes of Alençon, is a stately bridge, at the junction of the Sarthe with the Briante, which forms a small island in the town whereon stands the convent of St. Claire. This place has been often taken, and suffered much during the civil wars of France. Its trade chiefly consists in vellum and linen-cloths manufactured here, which are highly esteemed. Formerly they also used to make here large quantities of French points, or laces. It lies in a fruitful plain, between the forests of Ecoins and Perfeigne, twenty-six miles N. of Mons, and is the capital of the duchy bearing its name. Its lies in lat. 48 deg. 32. min. N. and under the meridian of London.

**ALENDIN**. See **ELMEDIN**.

**ALENQUER**, an ouvidoria, or audience of Portuguese Estremadura. It comprehends several territories belonging



longing to the Queen, in which are eight towns. Its capital is

**ALENQUER**, a town situated on a rising ground, near which runs a small river that falls into the Tagus. It is said to have been built by the Alani and from them called Alanker Kana, that is, a temple of the Alans. It contains 2100 inhabitants, has five parish-churches, one casa da misericordia, or house of mercy, one hospital, and three convents. It is the principal place of the ouvidoria or district belonging to the Queen: It is also the residence of an ouvidor, who is at the same time a provedor, and a juiz da fora. It has long had the title of a Marquisate; and to its districts belong thirteen parishes.

**ALENTAKIEN**, a subdivision of the province of Epthonia, or general government of Reval, in European Russia.

**ALENTEJO**, the fifth province, and one of the largest in Portugal. It is bounded to the N. by Estremadura and Beira, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Algarve, and westward by the sea. Some reckon its extent from N. to S. to be forty miles, and from S. to W. thirty; but others make each of these thirty-four. It has its name from its situation, as in regard of Estremadura, and the other provinces lying farther to the N. and first conquered; it is situated on the other side of the Tagus (alem do rio Tejo). It is watered both by this and the Guadiana. In this province are indeed some mountains, though it is mostly level, and but thinly inhabited. Its greatest riches consist in wheat and barley, with which in general the whole province abounds. In many places they have also wine, oil, fruits, wild game, pastures, and plenty of fish. Several places likewise yield precious stones, and fine vessels; as the white marble of Estremoz and Vianna, the green stone of Borba and Villa-Vicosa, the white and red fort of Setuval and Arrabida, with the vases of Montemor and Estremoz, very much valued in Spain. The exuberant plenty of this province, especially with regard to the necessaries for the support of an army, is the reason that it is the usual theatre of war, which, among others, it experienced in the two last wars that were concluded by the treaties of peace in 1668 and 1715: and on the same account the Kings of Portugal have reason for keeping up good fortresses in this province; the whole of which contains four cities, eighty-eight towns, and in general 356 parishes; and to these belong 268,082 souls. It is divided into eight jurisdictions, namely, the three correçoes of Evora, Elva, and Portalegre; and the five ouvidurias of Beja, do campo de Ourique, de Villa Viçosa, de Crato, and de Aviz.

The far greater part of the inhabitants in this province are farmers; and the land is so rich, and well watered by several rivers that fall into the Tagus, or Guadiana, both which last run quite across this province, that they are industrious, and have few poor people among them. What money they get by farming, they generally lay out a considerable part of in the education of their sons, whom they send to the universities; and they improve themselves so well, as in time to fill all the courts in this kingdom, and, of farmers, even to become ministers of state. They mostly become such proficient in the study of the law, as to raise themselves sometimes to the highest places, and acquire immense estates; and at length come to settle in their own native place, and live in such splendor, that this is a constant incentive to the rest for trying their fortune in the same way.

This territory not only yields sufficient maintenance for its own inhabitants, but likewise supplies some of the adjacent provinces, which are more barren, or less cultivated: and this exportation is very much facilitated by those rivers which intersect the country; among which, besides the two great ones above-mentioned, are the Enxarama, which empties itself into the Zatus or Zadao, as this last doth into the sea at Setuval. The Odivor and Teva run, after a long winding course, into the Tagus. This province lies between lat. 37 deg. 30 min. and 39 deg. 30 min. W. and between long. 7 and 9 deg. W.

**ALEPPO**, or, as the natives call it, *Haleb*, the present metropolis of Syria, though greatly inferior to the cities of Constantinople and Cairo in extent, number of inhabitants, riches, and perhaps several other circumstances, yet, in respect to buildings, yields to none in the Turkish empire.

This city and suburbs stand on eight small hills or eminences, none of them considerable, except that in the middle of the place, on which the castle is erected. This mount is of a conic form, and seems, in a great measure, to be artificial, and raised with the earth thrown up out of a broad deep ditch that surrounds it. The suburbs, called *Sheib il Arab*, to the N. N. E. are next in height to this, and those to the W. S. W. are much lower than the parts adjacent, or any other parts of the city.

An old wall, not a little decayed, and a broad ditch, now in most places turned into gardens, surround the city; the circumference of which is about three miles and a half; but, including the suburbs, which are chiefly to the N. E. the whole may be about seven miles.

The houses are composed of apartments on each side of a square court, all of stone, and consist of a ground floor, which is generally arched, and an upper story, which is flat on the top, and either terraced with hard plaster, or paved with stone. Their ceilings are of wood neatly painted, sometimes gilded; as are also the window-shutters, the pannels of some of their rooms, and the cupboard-doors, of which they have a great number: these taken together have a very agreeable effect. Over the doors and windows within the houses of the Turks, are inscribed passages out of the Koran, or verses, either of their own composition, or taken from some of their most celebrated poets. The Christians generally borrow theirs from Scripture.

To all their houses their court-yard is neatly paved, and for the most part has a basin with a jet d'eau in the middle, on one or both sides of which a small spot is left unpaved for a sort of garden, which often does not exceed a yard or two square; the verdure, however, which is here produced, together with the addition of a few flowers in pots, and the fountains playing, would be a very agreeable sight to the passengers, if there were openings to the street, through which these might be discovered; but they are entirely shut up with double doors, so contrived, as that when open, one cannot look into the court-yard; and there are no windows to the street, except a very few in their upper rooms; so that nothing is to be seen but dead walls, which make their streets appear very disagreeable to Europeans.

Most of the better sort of houses have an arched alcove within this court, open to the N. and opposite to the fountain: the pavement of this alcove is raised about a foot and a half above that of the yard, to serve for a divan. Between this and the fountain, the pavement is generally laid out in mosaic work, with various coloured marble; as is also the floor of a large hall, with a cupola roof, which commonly has a fountain in the middle, and is almost the only tolerably cool room in their houses during the summer.

The people of fashion have in the outer court but one or two rooms below stairs for themselves; the rest are for servants and stabling. The pavement of this is but rough, as their horses stand there all the summer except a few hours in the middle of the day. Above stairs is a colonnade, if not round the whole court, at least fronting the W. off from which are their rooms and *kiosks*. These latter are a sort of wooden divans that project a little way from the other part of the building, and hang over the street; they are raised about one foot and a half higher than the floor of the room, to which they are quite open; and, by having windows in front and on each side, there is a great draught of air, which makes them cool in summer, the advantage chiefly intended by them. Beyond this court is another, containing the women's apartments, built much in the same manner as the other houses. Some few of them have a tolerable garden; in which, as well as in the outer yard, there is generally a tall cypress tree.

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The mosques in Aleppo are numerous, and some few of them magnificent; before each is a square area, in the middle of which is a fountain, for the appointed ablutions before prayers; and behind some of the larger mosques there is a little garden.

Besides these open spaces, there are many large khans, or (as most travellers call them) caravanseras, consisting of a capacious square, on all sides of which are built, on the ground-floor, a number of rooms, used occasionally for stables, ware-houses, or chambers. Above stairs a colonnade occupies the four sides, to which opens a number of small rooms, wherein the merchants, as well strangers as natives, transact most of their business.

The streets are generally narrow, but however are well-paved, and kept remarkably clean.

The market-places, called there bazars, are properly long, covered, narrow streets, on each side of which are a number of small shops, just sufficient to hold the tradesman (and perhaps one or two more) with all the commodities he deals in about him, the buyer being obliged to stand without. Each separate branch of business has a particular bazar allotted them; and these, as well as the streets, are locked up an hour and a half after sun-set, and many of them earlier, which is a great security against house-breakers. It deserves to be remembered, how odd soever it may appear, that though their doors are mostly cased with iron, yet their locks are made with wood.

In the suburbs, to the eastward, are the slaughter-houses, in a very airy place, with a large open field before them. The tanners have a khan, where they work, in the S. W. part of the town, near the river.

To the southward, just without the walls in the suburbs, they burn lime; and a little way further is a small village, where they make ropes and cat-gut; which last manufacture is at some seasons extremely offensive.

In Mesherka, which is part of the suburbs, on the opposite side of the river to the westward, is a glass-house, where they make a coarse kind of white glass; but they work only a few months in the winter, the greatest part of this manufacture being brought from a village called Armenais, about thirty-five miles to the westward, from whence also they bring the sand used in their glass-house at Aleppo.

The city is supplied with very good water from some springs near the banks of the river at Heylan, about five miles to the N. N. E. which is conveyed from thence by an aqueduct, and distributed to the different parts of the town by earthen pipes. There is a tradition, that this aqueduct was the work of the Empress Helena, and that from her the springs took their present name. This water is sufficient for the necessary purposes of drinking, cookery, &c. Besides this, almost every house has a well; but the water of these being brackish, is only employed for washing their court-yards, and filling the reservoirs for their fountains.

The fuel used in their houses is wood and charcoal; for heating their bagnios, they burn the dung of animals, leaves of plants, parings of fruit, and such like, which they employ people to gather and dry for that purpose.

The markets are well supplied with provisions, of which we shall have occasion to give a more particular account.

For at least four or five miles round Aleppo, the ground is very stony and uneven, having a number of small eminences, most of which are as high as any part of the city. From the W. S. W. to the N. W. by W. this sort of country continues for at least twenty miles, with a number of small fertile plains interspersed. To the northward and southward, after about six or seven miles, the country is level, and not stony. To the eastward a vast plain commences, which, though it is called the Desert, yet for a great many miles beyond Aleppo affords a fine fertile soil.

In clear weather the top of Mount Cassius, bearing W. by S. and part of the mountains called Amanus, are to be seen from several places in the city; but

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as the nearest of these, viz. that part of Amanus which stretches to the eastward, and approaches to Killis, is at least thirty miles distant from Aleppo, they can be supposed to have but very little influence upon the air of the place, any more than a small conical rocky hill, called Sheih Barakat, at about twenty miles to the W. by N. and a narrow chain of low rocky hills, usually named the Black Mountains, to the S. S. E. at about ten miles distance.

The river Coic (if a stream scarce six or eight yards wide deserves that name) passes along the western part of the city, within a few yards of the walls, and barely serves to water a narrow slip of gardens upon its banks, reaching from about five miles N. to about three miles S. of the town. Besides these gardens there are a few more, near a village called Bab Allah, about two miles to the N. E. which are supplied by the aqueduct.

The rising-grounds above the gardens, to which the water cannot be conveyed, are in some places laid out in vineyards, interspersed with olive, fig, and pistachio-trees, as are also many spots to the eastward, where there are no gardens.

Inconsiderable as this stream and these gardens may appear, yet they contain almost the only water and trees that are to be met with for twenty or thirty miles round; for the villages are all destitute of trees, and most of them only supplied with water by what rain they can save in cisterns.

The latitude of Aleppo, as fixed by a French mathematician, who was there in the year 1753, is 36 deg. 12 min. N. which, though some minutes different from the observation of others, yet is probably the most exact, as he was not only a man of eminence in his profession, but was also furnished with the best instruments; an advantage which perhaps the other observers had not. The longitude is said to be 37 deg. 40 min. E. from London. Its distance from the sea, in a direct line, is about sixty miles; and its height from thence is considerable, but not yet accurately ascertained.

Having thus finished what was thought necessary concerning the situation of Aleppo, with respect to the parts adjacent, let us now take a general view of the face of the adjacent country.

The coast in general is bordered by very high mountains, except near Seleucia, and there, from Mount Piera to Mount Cassius, which is from ten to fifteen miles, is quite level, leaving a passage for the river Orontes to empty itself into the Mediterranean. Those mountains are covered with trees, shrubs, and a number of plants; so that, different from the plains, they retain their verdure all the summer. As they abound with springs, these collect into little rivulets, and, in a few places on that side next the sea, rivers, which plentifully irrigate the plains that are between them and the sea. Behind them, on the land-side, are generally extensive plains, which receive great benefit from the streams that descend from the mountains, near to which they are well clothed with myrtle, oleander, and other shrubs. The opposite boundaries of those plains are for the most part low, barren, rocky hills, and behind them other large plains; which though they have no water but the rain which falls in the winter, yet are exceeding fertile; and this is not improbably occasioned by the quantity of soil which must necessarily be washed down into them from the surrounding little rocky hills, by the violent rains of the winter. This intermixture of rocky eminences and plains reaches within land about sixty or seventy miles, after which the country is generally level, from what has been told all the way to Bassorah, and is properly Arabia Deserta.

In all Syria there is but one river (the Orontes), that, having its rise on the land-side of the high mountains, finds its way to the sea; the rest, which indeed are but few, being soon absorbed by the thirsty plains through which they run, more especially as they receive but very few supplies in their passage: and even the Orontes, though it be swelled by a number of little brooks from the high mountains behind which it runs, and derives a farther supply from

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the lake of Antioch, yet seems as considerable a great many miles above Antioch, as where it empties itself into the Mediterranean.

The seasons in this country, generally speaking, are exceeding regular, particularly at Aleppo, where the air is usually very healthy, and so pure and free from damps, that all the inhabitants, of what rank soever, sup and sleep in their court-yards, or upon the house-tops, exposed to the open air, from the end of May to the middle of September, without suffering any inconveniency from it. This account will be sufficient for our purpose; but it may be necessary to mention in general the changes of the seasons as they appear to our senses.

The natives reckon the severity of the winter to last but forty days, which they call *Maarbanie*, beginning on the 12th of December, and ending the 20th of January; and in fact this computation comes near the truth. The air, during this time, is excessively piercing, particularly to strangers, even though they are but just come from a cold climate.

As February advances, the fields which were partly green before, now, by the springing up of the later grain, become entirely covered with an agreeable verdure: and though the trees continue in their leafless wintery state till the end of this month, or the beginning of March; yet the almond, when latest, being in blossom before the middle of February, and quickly succeeded by the apricock, peach, &c. gives the gardens an agreeable appearance. The spring now becomes extremely pleasant, and has no defect but its short duration: for as March brings it on with rapidity, so April advances with like haste towards summer; and the gay livery that the fields wore in those two months, and indeed most of the winter, fades before the middle of May; and, before the end of this month, the whole country puts on so parched and barren an aspect, that one would scarce think it was capable of producing any thing but the very few robust plants, which still have vigour enough to resist the extreme heats. From this time not so much as one refreshing shower falls, and scarce a friendly cloud appears, to shelter the inhabitants from the excessive heat of the sun, till about the middle of September, when generally a little rain, falling either in Aleppo or the neighbourhood, refreshes the air greatly.

From these first rains till the second, an interval of at least between twenty and thirty days, the weather is temperate, serene, and extremely delightful; and if the rains have been at all plentiful, though but of a few hours duration, the country soon assumes a new face. After the second rains the weather becomes variable, and winter approaches by degrees, not with so swift a pace as the summer; for the greater part of the trees retain their leaves till the middle of November. The most delicate never make fires till about the end of this month, and some few pass the whole winter without them.

It is seldom that Aleppo is troubled with very hard gales of wind. The coldest winds in the winter are those that blow from between the N. W. and the E. and the nearer they approach to the last-mentioned point, the colder they are during the winter, and part of the spring. But from the beginning of May to the end of September, the winds blowing from the very same points, bring with them a degree and kind of heat, which one would imagine came out of an oven, and which, when it blows hard, will affect metals within the houses, such as locks of room-doors, nearly as much as if they had been exposed to the rays of the sun; yet it is remarkable, that water kept in jars is much cooler at this time than when a cold westerly wind blows. In this season, the only remedy is to shut all the doors and windows; for though these winds do not kill, as the *sumyel* (which are much of the same nature) do, on the Desert, yet they are extremely troublesome, causing a languor, and difficulty in respiration, to most people. Many summers pass without any of these winds; for though the easterly and northerly winds reign most in the winter, yet Providence has wisely ordered it, that the westerly winds are the most frequent in the summer; without which, considering

the intense heat of the sun's rays, and the reflexion, from a bare rocky tract of ground, and from the white stone-walls of the houses, the country would scarcely be habitable.

Where the town is situated, it is, like most of the other rising grounds, rocky, and the soil just round it a white, light earth, very stony, and not fertile; but in most other parts of the country, the soil is a redish, or sometimes blackish, light mold, and produces the fruits of the earth in great abundance.

A considerable part of the country lies uncultivated, from the tyranny of their government, the insecurity of property, and the consequent indolence of the inhabitants; but very little is allowed to lie fallow with a view to culture, nor do they use much manure.

They begin to plough about the latter end of September, and sow their earliest wheat about the middle of October. The frosts are never severe enough to prevent their ploughing all the winter; so they continue to sow all sorts of grain to the end of January, and barley sometimes after the middle of February, and no harrow is used; but the ground is ploughed a second time, after it is sown, in order to cover the grain. In some places, where the soil is a little sandy, they plough but once, and that is after sowing. The plough is so light, that a man of a moderate strength may easily carry it with one hand: a little cow, or at most two, and sometimes only an ass, is sufficient to draw it in ploughing; and one man both drives and holds it with so much ease, that he generally smokes his pipe at the same time.

Besides Turkey wheat, barley, and cotton, they sow in the fields cicers, lentils, beans, chickling, small vetch, sesamum, ricinus, hemp, a green kidney-bean called by the natives *masb*, and much eat; musk melon, water-melon, a small sort of cucumber called *ajour*, fennel-flower, *scenugreek*, *baffard-saffron*, and Turkey millet.

About Aleppo they sow no oats, their horses being all fed with barley; but only near Antioch, and on the coast of Syria.

Near the city tobacco is planted in the gardens only; but in the villages, about ten or fifteen miles off, a large quantity is planted in the fields; and all the hills from *Shogre* to *Latachia* produce such plenty of this vegetable, that it makes no considerable branch of trade, particularly with Egypt.

The harvest commences with the barley about the beginning of May; and that, as well as the wheat, is generally all reaped by the 20th of the same month. The more wet the spring, the later is the harvest, and the more plentiful the crop. As soon as it is cut down, or rather plucked up (for this is their more usual method) it is carried to some neighbouring spot of hard, even ground, and there dislodged from its husk by a machine like a sledge, which runs upon three rollers, drawn by horses, cows, or asses. In these rollers are fixed low iron wheels, notched like the teeth of a saw, and pretty sharp, at once cutting the straw and separating the grain.

Their granaries are even at this day subterraneous grottos, the entrance to which is by a small hole or opening like a well, often in the high-way; and as they are commonly left open when empty, they make it not a little dangerous riding near the villages in the night.

The cotton is not gathered till October; and such spots as are sown with it yield a pleasant verdure, when every thing else seems to be burnt up. In the neighbourhood of Aleppo there is no great quantity.

The olives produced about the city are very little more than sufficient for pickling for the use of the inhabitants. But at *Edlib*, about thirty miles to the S. W. and the other villages near it, they have large plantations, affording yearly abundance of oil, with which, and the ashes brought by the Arabs from the Desert, a very considerable quantity of soap is annually made, some at Aleppo, but the greatest part at *Edlib*.

When proper care is taken, the oil is very good; but as the people of the country are not nice in their taste, they are less disposed to be attentive about it.

The vineyards round the city produce several sorts of tolerable

tolerable good grapes, sufficient for the supply of the markets. The Turks make no wine; but the Christians and Jews are allowed to make sufficient for their own use, upon payment of a certain tax; and the grapes for this purpose, as well as raisins, are all brought from some distance. Their white-wines are palatable, but thin and poor, and seldom keep found above a year. The red-wine is deep-coloured, strong, and heady, without any flavour, and much sooner produces sleep or stupidity than mirth and elevation of spirits.

From the raisins, usually mixed with a few aniseeds, they draw an ardent spirit, which they call *arrack*, and of this the Christians and Jews drink pretty liberally.

The inspissated juice of the grape, called here *debbes*, is brought to the city in skins, and sold in the public markets. It has much the appearance of coarse honey, is of a sweet taste, and in great use among the people of all sorts.

Though use seems the chief thing consulted in the laying out of their gardens (except in a few, where they have small summer-houses) and they have not either fine walks, or any sort of ornament, yet, after what has been said of the country, it will be easily imagined how agreeable their verdure and shade must be in the hot weather, and consequently how much they must be resorted to at that season. But this is not the only refreshment they afford the inhabitants; for the markets are from them plentifully supplied with several sorts of fruits, pot-herbs, roots, and saladings; though, as they are obliged to use a great deal of water, (which they raise with the Persian wheel) it must be owned that their fruits in general have very little flavour; nor do they often stay till they are ripe before they gather them.

About half a league to the S. of Aleppo, is a convent of *Dervises*, pleasantly situated on a rising ground. There is in it a fine mosque, covered with a dome; and many tall cypress trees, growing about the convent, make it appear more pleasant at a distance than it really is, there being a great want of verdure in the country round about it. These *Dervises* are not of the dancing sort; but there is another community of them at Aleppo, who exercise their devotion that way.

On the S. E. side of the town are several magnificent sepulchres of the Mamaluke times; they are indeed mosques, which the great persons, whilst they were alive, built to deposit their bodies in. The buildings generally consist of a portico, built on three sides of a court, with pillars, in a very costly and magnificent manner, with a grand gate-way in front. Opposite to this is the mosque, which is generally covered with a dome; and the mirab, or niche, that directs them which way to pray, is very often made of the finest marble, something in the manner of Mosaic work. In one of the burial-places, to the E. of the walls of the city, they say the body of *Campion Gaur* is deposited, who was succeeded, as Sultan of Egypt, by *Touman Bey*, the last prince of the Mamaluke succession: he was defeated and killed near this place, in a battle with *Sultan Selim*. About a league also E. of Aleppo, a remarkable battle was fought between *Tamerlane* and the Sultan of Egypt: in which the former, according to his usual success, vanquished his enemy.

The Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, and Maronites, have each a church in Aleppo, which are all in the same quarter of the town. The Armenians and Greeks have a Bishop in this city: the latter, excepting about 100 families, are of the Roman Greek church.

The Jewish synagogue seems to have been an old church, and some part of the walls of it are remains of an ancient building, that was adorned with very good Corinthian pilasters, and probably was built when Christianity was first established there by temporal power. There is a mosque with Corinthian pillars in it, of the Gothic taste, which, they say was a church. Adjoining to it are remains of a portico or cloister, in a better stile; it is near the great mosque, which, as they relate, was the cathedral church, and is built round a very large court; so that probably the other was some building belonging to it.

About eighteen miles S. E. from Aleppo is a large plain, generally called the Valley of Salt, which is bounded with low rocky hills, so as to form a kind of natural basin, which keeps in the rains descending from them, together with the water derived from a few springs in the neighbourhood, and cause the whole to be entirely covered with water in the winter. The extent and evenness of the surface, however, prevents this water from collecting to any great depth; so that it is soon evaporated, and leaves cakes of salt in some places, not less than half an inch thick; but it is more or less, in proportion to the quantity of rain that falls in the winter: and with this crust the whole inclosed plain is covered. The soil of this plain is a stiff clay, and strongly impregnated with salt; but I could not discover that the springs above-mentioned had any taste communicated by this mineral.

In the month of August numbers of people are employed in gathering this salt; which is of a good quality, and in quantity proves sufficient to supply all this part of the country.

The inhabitants of Aleppo, though of different religions, yet seem to be much the same people. I wish I could say that those who profess Christianity were better than their neighbours. The number of souls in the city and suburbs is computed at about 235,000, of whom 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Christians, and 5,000 Jews. Of the Christians, the greater number are Greeks, next to them the Armenians, then the Syrians, and lastly, the Maronites: each of whom have a church in the suburbs called *Judida*; in which quarter, and parts adjacent, most of them reside. The language generally spoken is vulgar Arabic. The Turks of condition use the Turkish; most of the Armenians can speak Armenian; some of the Syrians understand Syriac, and many of the Jews, Hebrew: but scarce one of the Greeks understands a word of Greek, either ancient or modern.

The people in general are of a middle stature, rather lean than fat, indifferently well-made; but not either vigorous or active. Those of the city are of a fair complexion; but the peasants, and such as are obliged to be much abroad in the sun, are swarthy. Their hair is commonly black, or of a dark chestnut-colour; and it is very rare to see any other than black eyes amongst them. Both sexes are tolerably handsome when young; but the beard soon disfigures the men; and the women, as they come early to maturity, fade also as soon, and in general look old by the time they reach thirty. The greater part of the women are married from the age of fourteen to eighteen, and often sooner. The tender passion of love can have very little share in promoting matrimony among them; for the young folks never see one another till the ceremony is performed. A slender waist, far from being admired, is, on the contrary, rather looked on as a deformity in the ladies of this country: so that they do all they can to make themselves plump and lusty.

The men are girt very tight round the middle with a sash. The women's girdles are not only very slight and narrow, but loosely put on; which, with the warmth of the climate, and frequent use of the bagnio, is probably one principal reason why their labours are much easier than those in Britain; the most delicate being seldom confined above ten or twelve days; and those of the villages are rarely hindered from going about their usual employments the next day. Women of all conditions suckle their own children, and seldom wean them, till either the mother is again with child, or they arrive at the age of three, and sometimes four years.

The people of distinction in Aleppo may justly be esteemed courteous and polite, if allowance is made for that superiority which the Mahomedan religion teaches those who profess it to assume over all who are of another faith. And as this prejudice is observed to increase among the people in proportion to their vicinity to Mecca, the natives of Aleppo have still a much greater proportion than those of Constantinople, Smyrna, and other parts at a greater distance: though even here it has greatly declined within these few years; infomuch



insomuch that several Bahaws have conferred many public honours and civilities on the Europeans, that formerly would have caused great popular discontent.

As to the common people, an affected gravity, with some share of dissimulation, is too much their characteristic; and though few in the world are more given to harsh language and quarrelling, yet none are less guilty of fighting. One can seldom pass a few yards in the street, without being witness to some noisy broil; yet in many years you may perhaps never see one blow struck, except the person that gives it is very well assured that it will not be returned. But though they are so prone to anger upon the most trifling occasions, yet no people in the universe can be more calm when it is their interest so to be. This is but too generally a true representation: but it would be very ungrateful, as well as unjust, not to acknowledge that there are many amongst them of all sects who deserve a much better character; and whom I know, from repeated experience, to be persons of the utmost honour and integrity.

Their usual bread is of wheat-flour, not well fermented, which is made into thin flat cakes ill-baked, and for the most part eat soon after it comes out of the oven. The better sort have small loaves of a finer flour, well-fermented, and well-baked. Besides these, here is a variety of rusks and biscuits, most of which are strewed on the top either with the seeds of sesamum or fennel-flower. The Europeans have very good bread, baked in the French manner.

Coffee made very strong, and without either sugar or milk, is a refreshment in very high esteem with every body; and a dish of it, preceded by a little sweet-meat (commonly conserve of red-roses, acidulated with lemon-juice) and a pipe of tobacco, is the usual entertainment at a visit. If they have a mind to use less ceremony, the sweet-meat is omitted: and if they would shew an extraordinary degree of respect, they add sherbet (a sort of syrup, chiefly that of lemons mixed with water) a sprinkling of rose or other sweet-scented water; and the perfume with aloes-wood, which is brought last, and serves as a sign that it is time for the stranger to take his leave. This is looked upon as an entertainment sufficient for the greatest men in the country, only that such have a piece of embroidered or flowered silk thrown over their knee, when they drink the coffee and sherbet: and if it be a visit of ceremony from a Bahaw, or other persons in power, a fine horse, sometimes with furniture, or some such valuable present, is made him at his departure. People of inferior rank, or even others, if they have any favour to ask, commonly bring a small present (a flower is frequently thought sufficient) when they visit.

Tobacco is smoked to excess by all the men, and many of the women. Even the labourers or handicraftsmen have constantly a pipe in their mouths, if they can afford it. Those pipes are made of the twigs of a rose-bush, cherry-tree, &c. bored for that purpose. Those used by the better sort are five or six feet long, and adorned with silver: the bole is of clay, and often changed; but the pipes themselves, or the stalks, last for years. Many, who are in easy circumstances, have lately adopted the Persian method of smoking the nargeery, which is an instrument so constructed, that the smoke of the tobacco passes through the water before it comes into the mouth. The method of drawing it is different from that of a pipe; and a good part of the smoke seems to descend some way into the breast. The Persian tobacco is what they use in this instrument, which has an agreeable flavour; attended with this further advantage, that, when smoked this way, neither the taste nor smell of it remains after washing the mouth.

The vulgar, in imitation of their superiors, have at the coffee-houses an ordinary instrument of the same construction. In this they use the common tobacco, wetted a little with dibbes and water, or an infusion of raisins, adding at times sheera, in order to make it intoxicating. This sheera appears to be the same with what in India they call *bing*; and is no other than the leaves of the female-hemp, first powdered, then put into wet pepper, and covered with hot ashes, till it

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forms a sort of paste, which they press into a thin cake, and then cutting into small lozenges, dry it. About half a drachm of this put into the nargeery above-mentioned, and smoked with the tobacco, will make a person drunk, or rather mad; and a few grains mixed with any thing sweet (particularly figs, as they say, though perhaps what it is swallowed in is of little consequence) will, if taken inwardly, have the same effect. They assert that acids will immediately put a stop to its effects. And this intoxicating quality of the hemp is mentioned by Galen. From this they will draw in such vast quantities of smoke, that when they throw it out again at their mouth and nostrils, one is surprised where they found room to contain it.

Opium is not in such high esteem with the inhabitants of Aleppo as at Constantinople, and some other places; nor could I ever find the taking it to be so general a practice in Turkey as is commonly apprehended, it being principally used by debauchees. They who take it to excess are, in Turkish, called *teriack*, and the *Theriac. Andromach.* is, in the same language, denominated *teriack*, which perhaps may countenance a conjecture, that this was the original form they used it in. At present it is not only taken in that form; but they have various other electuaries or confections, in which it is mixed with aromatics. Some few use it pure; and the greatest quantities I ever knew taken was three drachms in twenty-four hours. The immediate effects which it is observed to have on such as are addicted to it is, that their spirits are exhilarated, and, from a dosing depressed state, which they fall into after passing the usual time of taking it, they become quite alert. The consequences of a long use of it are, that they soon look old and befotted, like those who in Europe have ruined their constitutions by hard drinking. And it may be considered as matter of fact, that they seldom live to a good old age; though they are rarely carried off by dropsies, or such other diseases as are the usual consequences of hard drinking amongst us: but rather, having first lost their memory, and most of their intellectual faculties, they decline, in all appearance, the very same way as those who sink under the weight of years.

In Aleppo are numbers of public bagnios, which are frequented by people of all sects and conditions, except those of a very high rank, who have mostly baths in their own houses. The first entrance into the public bagnio is a large lofty room, in the middle of which is a fountain, with a basin that serves for washing the linen hanging on lines at a considerable height all over the room. In this first apartment are broad benches, where they dress and undress; and the air here is not at all influenced by the heat of the bath, except just at the door, by which you pass into a small room, that is pretty warm, and from thence into a larger, very hot. About the sides of these two rooms are placed round stone-basins, of about two feet and an half in diameter, with two cocks, the one of hot, and the other of cold water: so that you may temper it according to your own pleasure; and here also are copper bowls to lave it upon your body. In the corners of the inner room are small retiring chambers; in one of which is frequently to be seen a cistern of warm water, about four feet deep, and large enough for bathing the whole body. Cupolas surmount all these rooms; and the inner ones receive their light from small openings in the domes, which are covered with glass. The outer room receives its light, not only from the lantern of its dome, but also from windows. Some few bagnios are solely for the men, and others are appropriated for the women: yet the generality of them admits both sexes, though at different times; that is, the men in the forenoon, and the women in the afternoon.

When a man goes into the hot room, the first thing he does is to apply the dewa to the pubis and arm-pits. This is a medicine for taking off the hair on these parts, and is composed of 720 drachms of quick-lime, and 90 drachms of orpiment powdered; and they moisten a little at the time of using. It is suffered to remain on till the hair is quite loose, and then it must be immediately washed clean away with great care. After this one of the servants belonging to

the bagnio begins with chafing or kneading violently first the top of the shoulders, and then by degrees the whole body. When he comes to the hand, he pulls the joints of the fingers, so as to make each crack separately: then laying the person on his back, with his arms across his breast, he raises him forcibly by the back of the neck, so as to make the vertebrae crack. He then chafes the back a little more, and, throwing a quantity of warm water over the whole body, rubs him hard with a bag made of a sort of coarse camelot, which is drawn over the servant's hand, for some time: he is next rubbed over with a soap-lather: and the whole being washed clean off, he puts one towel round his middle, another round his head, and perhaps a third over his shoulders; in which manner he goes out to the great room, where he generally smokes a pipe, drinks coffee, and perhaps eats some fruit, before he dresses.

The women having the additional trouble of combing and washing, as well as unplaiting and plaiting their hair, besides very frequently that of a number of children to wash, remain generally in the hot room for a considerable time; but refresh themselves at intervals, by going out into the other rooms, where they smoke, converse, and drink coffee, with one or other of the various parties that are commonly there. Every company of two or three are attended by an old woman, whose business it is to rub and wash them; but do not chafe and crack their joints, as is done to the men; and their bag for rubbing is much finer: they also use the dewa.

Each company, generally speaking, has its collation, which they eat in the middle-room before dressing. And as the bagnio is the principal place where they have an opportunity of showing their fine cloaths, seeing a number of company, or enjoying the freedom of conversation, though with their own sex only, it is not to be wondered that they are very fond of it, though their entertainment may not be so elegant as Europeans might expect.

The first time a woman of the country, whether Christian, Turk, or Jew, goes to the bagnio after child-bearing, she must have what is called the shood, which is performed as follows. She is set down in one of the washing-places of the inner-room, and the midwife rubs her over with a composition of ginger, pepper, nutmegs, and other spices made into a sort of electuary with honey. In this manner she sits for some time, the other women in the mean while singing and warbling with their voices in a particular tone, which is their usual way of rejoicing in this country: after this the lady is washed clean, and the ceremony finished. This they imagine strengthens them, and prevents a great many disorders which would otherwise ensue after delivery: and they use it also after recovery from any very severe fit of sickness.

The people here have no notion of the benefit of exercise, either for the preservation of health, or the curing of diseases; and it is with reluctance that they use much, either for business or pleasure. To walk or ride to the gardens once or twice a week at the proper seasons, is as much as most of them do for the last-mentioned purpose: and the other is different, according to the nature of their employment.

The people of condition and their dependents should however be excepted in some instances; these being commonly very active on horseback, and in throwing the jared, at which they use very violent exercise. This jared is a kind of javelin, or small stick, about two feet and a half long, which they learn to throw very dexterously on horseback, so as to go pointed like a dart; a mock-fight with this weapon is a common entertainment: and they surprisingly manage their horses, so as to avoid running one against another, when numbers are galloping seemingly in the greatest disorder. This exercise, however, is seldom used, and hardly compensates for the time they spend in that indolent indulgence of lolling on their divans, which is the way the generality of them pass by much the greatest part of their time.

As they have no coaches, persons of condition ride on horseback in the city, with a number of servants walking before them, according to their rank. The

ladies, even of the greatest distinction, are obliged to walk on foot, both in the city, and when they go to any garden, if it is but at a moderate distance. In longer journeys the women of rank are carried by mules, in a litter, close covered up; and those of inferior condition are, upon such occasions, commonly stowed one on each side of a mule, in a sort of covered cradles.

Most of the natives go to bed in good time, and rise early in the morning: they sleep in their drawers, and at least one or two waistcoats; and some of them, in winter, in their furs. Their bed consists of a matras laid on the floor, and over this a sheet; in winter a carpet, or some such woollen covering, the other sheet being sewed to the quilt. A divan-cushion often serves for a bolster and pillow: though some have both, such as we have. When the time for repose draws nigh, they sit down on their matras, and smoke their pipe, till they find themselves sleepy; then they lay themselves down, and leave their women, or servants, to cover them when asleep: and many of the people of fashion are lulled to rest by soft music, or stories told out of the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, or some such book, which their women are taught to repeat for this purpose. If they happen to wake in the night, they sit up, fill their pipe, have a dish of coffee made, and sometimes, especially in the long winter-nights, eat some of their sweet pastry, and so sit till they drop asleep again.

In summer their beds are made in their court-yard, or on the house-top. In the winter they chuse for their bed-chamber the smallest and lowest roomed room on the ground-floor. Here is always a lamp burning, and frequently one or two pans of charcoal; which sometimes proves of bad consequence even to them, and would certainly suffocate such as have not been accustomed to this bad practice.

The coffee-houses are only frequented by the vulgar. The masters of these houses have often, for the entertainment of their customers, a concert of music, a story-teller, and in time of Ramedan particularly, an obscene, low kind of puppet-show, and sometimes tumblers and jugglers. And these, properly speaking, are all their public diversions.

Their amusements within doors are, playing at chess, in which they are very expert, and a sort of back-gammon, both borrowed from the Persians: also draughts, mankala, tabuduk, and the play of the ring, as it is called; a diversion with which the great men often amuse themselves in the winter-evenings. It consists merely in guessing what coffee-cup, out of a number that are placed on a salver, the ring is hid under. They have several engaged in this play on each side; and the parties that win have the privilege of blacking the faces of their antagonists, putting fools caps on their heads, and making them stand before them, while they sing extempore songs in their own praise, and in derision of the losers: but it is only their servants, or ordinary people, that they treat in this manner; and some of these, especially if they have any turn to buffoonery, are always of the party on purpose. Though some Christians have learned of the Europeans to play for money; yet these games are only used by the Turks for amusement, and principally to pass the long winter-evenings. Sometimes indeed they will go so far as to play for an entertainment.

Dancing is not reckoned, as in Europe, an accomplishment for people of fashion; and is scarce practised even among the vulgar, but by such as make a trade of it. Their dexterity does not consist in agility, but principally in the motion of their arms and body, and putting themselves in different attitudes; many of which, particularly those of the women, are none of the most decent.

At their festivals they have also wrestlers, as a part of their entertainment. These have still a resemblance to the *athletes* of the ancients, in anointing their naked bodies, having nothing on but a pair of breeches; and they strut and vaunt so much at their entry, as seems to promise great matters; but they make only a very sorry figure in their performances.

Among their amusements we should not omit to mention



mention buffoons, who are the constant attendants at all merry-makings: and without these their mirth and conversation would soon languish or be at an end.

The music of the country is of two sorts; one for the field, the other for the chamber. The first makes part of the retinue of the Bashaws and other great military officers; and it is also used in their garrisons. It consists of the zumr, a sort of hautboy, shorter but shriller than ours; napheer or trumpets; snooze or cymbals; tabble or large drums, the upper head of which is beat upon with a heavy drum-stick, the lower with a small switch. A Vizir-Bashaw has nine of these large drums, while a Bashaw of two tails has only eight. Besides these they have small drums called nakara, which are beat after the manner of our kettle-drums. This music at a distance has a tolerable good effect.

Their chamber-music consists of a santeer or dulcimer; a tambour or guitar; a naii or derives flute, which is blown in a very particular manner; a kamanjeh or Arab-fiddle; a couple of small drums, and the diff, which serves principally for beating time to the voice, which is the worst of all their music: for they bellow so hideously, that it spoils what without it would in some measure be harmonious. This diff is a hoop, sometimes with bits of brass fixed in it to make a jingling, over which a piece of parchment is distended. It is beat upon with the fingers, and is the true tympanum of the ancients, as appears from its figure in several relievos representing the orgies of Bacchus, and rites of Cybele. And it is worth observing, that, according to Juvenal. sat. iii. l. 62. the Romans had this instrument first from Syria. They also have a kind of flute, like the ancient syrinx; but it is not much used among them, few being able to play upon it. Besides the above-mentioned instruments, they have likewise a sort of bag-pipe, which numbers of idle fellows play upon round the skirts, and make it a pretence for asking a present of such as pass by.

Though they understand the different measures in music, and have names for them, yet they have no method of writing down the notes. They learn to play entirely by the ear: yet it is observable, that when several persons play together, they keep time very exactly. They have neither bass, nor the other different parts of music, all playing the same.

Whatever figure the inhabitants of this country made formerly in literature, they are at present very ignorant. Many Bashaws, and even farmers of the customs, and considerable merchants, cannot either read or write. It must be observed however, that their youth have of late years been better taught than formerly; though even at this time their education seldom extends further than just to read a little of the Koran, and write a common letter, except such as are bred to the law or divinity, which are closely allied in this country. The professors of both usually pretend likewise to some skill in physic. During the time Dr. Russel lived there, only one inhabitant of Aleppo understood enough of astronomy to be able to calculate the time of an eclipse, for which he was looked upon as a very extraordinary person. Here are numbers who imagine that they understand judicial astrology, in which the natives have great faith. But it would be too tedious to mention their various superstitions in this and many other respects.

In the city are a great number of colleges, but very little science is taught in them, having been generally built by such as raised great estates by oppression and other bad means, and intended by the founders, partly as an atonement for their wickedness, and partly to secure an estate in the family, the descendants being commonly appointed curators of these endowments, who seldom fail to apply to their own private use what seems to have been intended for public benefit; and thus the schools soon go to decay. Many of these have a sort of library belonging to them, and a few private men among the learned have some books; but these are very rarely good for much; and are kept more through vanity, than for any use they either make of them themselves, or suffer to be made of them by others.

Though the Turks are Predestinarians, they are however taught to believe, that though God has afflicted mankind with diseases, yet he has sent them also the remedies; and they are therefore to use the proper means for their recovery: so that practitioners of physic are here well esteemed, and very numerous. These are principally Christians, and a few Jews; for the Turks seldom make this their profession. Not one of the natives of any sect however is allowed to practise without a licence from the Hakeem-Bashee: but a few sequins are sufficient to procure this for the most ignorant; and such are most of them egregiously, for they have no colleges in which any branch of physic is taught. And as the present constitution of their government renders the dissection of human bodies impracticable, and that of brutes is a thing of which they never think, they have consequently a very imperfect idea of the situation of the parts, or their functions in the animal oeconomy.

They are totally ignorant of the use of chemistry in medicine; but now and then one amongst them just acquires a smattering enough of alchymy to beggar his family by it.

Many of them are brought up under masters who live by the profession of physic: but these are seldom capable of teaching them much; and in order to conceal their own ignorance the more effectually, they commonly pretend to a number of secrets not to be disclosed. So that such among them as know any thing, must obtain it by their own reading and observation. But to the latter they are seldom much indebted, as they look upon whatever they find in any book as an established fact, and not to be contradicted by them, however opposite it may appear to their own experience.

The books which they have amongst them are some of the Arabian writers, particularly Ebenesina, whose authority is indisputable with them. They have likewise some translations of Hippocrates, Galen, Dioscorides, and a few other ancient Greek writers. But their copies are miserably incorrect. Hence it may be easily seen, that the state of physic among the natives here, as well as every other science, is at a very low ebb, and far from being in a way of improvement.

But ignorant as they are with regard to physic, they are great masters in temporizing, and know how to suit a plausible theory to the patient's way of thinking: in doing of which they scruple not to quote the authority of Hippocrates, Galen, and Ebenesina, in support of opinions the most ridiculous and absurd.

It is from the pulse alone that they pretend and are expected to discover all diseases, and even pregnancy: from their confidence in which last particular they are daily the death of numbers of infants, by persuading the women that their complaints are from obstructions, and giving them medicines accordingly, while many others, under real diseases, are amused with the hopes of pregnancy, till they are past recovery.

Their practice is very trifling in most cases, and commonly adapted rather to suit the opinion of the sick and those about them, than the cure of the disease. While they apprehend the sick to be in no danger, they attend close, and give quantities of medicines: but as soon as they think they are in danger, they do not go near them, unless sent for; and then give no medicines, but advise the relations to use some trifling things: for which indeed they have some reason, for commonly the last medicine taken is held to be the cause of the patient's death.

What has been hitherto said with regard to practitioners in physic, relates solely to the natives; for the Europeans, of which here are numbers, practise in their own way, and are greatly respected by the inhabitants. Though partly to save their money, and partly from a notion that these give violent medicines, they seldom apply to them, till they have tried their own doctors to no purpose.

Though their bards be the last which are mentioned, yet they are far from being the least worthy of notice;

for at times a poetical genius shews itself among them, and produces some things which they greatly esteem.

A particular description of their dress would carry us too far; but the plates to be published in this work will give a tolerable idea of it. And we shall only further observe on this head, that notwithstanding their peculiar attachment to ancient customs, they have of late become not a little extravagant in this article. And though their fashions do not alter so quick as in Europe, yet they do alter, and that not seldom. Such singularities, however, with regard to dress and ornament, as seem more immediately to concern their wealth, it may be proper to mention.

Some of the old men dye their beards, and the old women their hair, and both these of a red colour, by means of henna, which gives them a very whimsical appearance: and many of the men dye their beards black, in order to conceal their age.

Few of the women paint, except among the Jews, and such as are common prostitutes; but they generally black their eye-brows, or rather make artificial ones, with a certain composition which they call hattat. This practice however is daily declining.

Upon a principle of strengthening the sight, as well as ornament, it has become a general practice among the women to black the inside of their eye-lids, by applying a powder called ismed. This they do by a cylindrical piece of silver, steel, or ivory, about two inches long, made very smooth, and about the size of a common probe. They wet it with water, that the powder may stick the better to it, and applying the middle part horizontally to the eye, they shut the eye-lids upon it: and so drawing it through between them, it blacks the inside, leaving a narrow black rim all round the edge. This is sometimes practised by the men, but is looked upon as foppish in them.

Another singular method used by the women for adorning themselves, is by dyeing their feet and hands with henna, which is brought in great quantities from Egypt, principally for that purpose, as the practice is general amongst all sects and conditions. The common way is only to dye the tips of the fingers and toes, and some few spots upon the hands and feet, and leave them of a dirty yellow colour, the natural tincture from the henna, which to an European looks very disagreeable. But the more polite manner is to have the greatest part of the hands and feet stained in form of roses and various other figures, for which purpose the dye is made of a very dark green. This however, after some days, begins to change, and at last looks as nasty as the other.

The women in some of the villages, and all the Arabs and Chinganas (which last are much the same with our gypsies, and resemble Arabs, but are not esteemed orthodox Moslems) wear a large silver or gold ring, through the external cartilage of the right nostril: some of these are at least an inch and an half in diameter. It is usual also for these people, by way of ornament, to mark their under-lip, and sometimes their breasts and arms, with a blue colour; which, is done by pricking the part all over with a needle, and then rubbing it with a certain powder, which leaves a distinct and indelible mark, like that which one so often sees among the sailors and common people in England.

With regard to the several methods of living in this country, we shall begin with the Turks, who are the most numerous. Such of them as can afford and dare shew it, live well, and are far from being the abject people that many imagine them to be. As soon as they get up in the morning, they breakfast on fried eggs, cheese, honey, leban, &c. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon in winter, and rather earlier in the summer, they dine. Their table is round, and, as well as their dishes, is made of copper tinn'd; but for Bashaws or persons of high distinction they are of silver. It is placed upon a stool about a foot or fourteen inches high; a piece of red cloth, cut round, is spread upon the divan under the table, to prevent it from being soiled; and a long piece of silk-stuff is laid round, to cover the knees of such as sit at table, which has no

covering. Pickles, fallads, small basons of leban, bread and spoons, are properly disposed round the edges. The middle is for the dishes, which among the great are brought in one by one; and after each has eat a little they are changed. Their fingers serve for knives and forks: but for liquids they are obliged to have spoons made of wood, horn, or tortoise-shell, for silver or gold is not permitted them for that purpose by their religion. The first dish is generally a sort of broth or soup called shorba, and the last pilaw. The intermediate dishes, which generally are numerous, consist of mutton cut into small pieces, and roasted or stewed with herbs and cicers, stewed pigeons, fowls, or other birds, which are commonly stuffed with rice and spices. A whole lamb stuffed with rice, almonds, raisins, pistaches, &c. and stewed, is a favourite dish with them: not to mention other particulars. Their pastry would be good but for the badness of their butter. A large pilaw, with a dish of sweet starch, which they sometimes eat with it, comes last, excepting the khulhaf, which is a very thin syrup with currans, raisins, dried apricots, pistaches, slices of pears, apples, or the like, swimming in it; and of this each person takes a large spoonful, and finishes the repast. Water is their liquor at table, and after dinner they drink coffee. Nearly all their dishes are either greasy with fat or butter, pretty high seasoned with salt and spices, many of them made sour with verjuice, pomegranate, or lemon-juice; and onions and garlic often complete the seasoning.

They sup about five o'clock in the winter and six in the summer, in much the same manner as they dine. And in winter, as they often visit one another and sit up late, they have a collation of kennafy, which is a mixture of flour and water, made thin enough to run through the holes of a vessel held over a hot copper plate, which, soon drying, have the appearance of threads, then mixed with butter and honey, and baked in the oven: or they have other sweet dishes for this collation.

In summer their breakfast commonly consists of fruits; and besides dinner and supper, they often within the compass of the day eat water-melons, cucumbers, and other fruits according to the season.

They are not so regular in their times of eating as the Europeans: and though it should happen that they are but just risen from table, they cannot withstand the invitation of another company, but sit down and eat again.

The common people have no such variety. Bread, dibles, leban, butter, rice, and a very little mutton, make the principal part of their food in winter; as rice, bread, cheese, and fruits, do in the summer. Their principal meal is in the evening, when they return home from their respective occupations.

Through the whole month of Ramadan, they fast from day-dawn till sun-set, and do not either eat or smoke: but as soon as the sun is down, they eat a hearty meal, and such as can afford to sleep in the day keep eating and drinking the greatest part of the night, living more luxuriously than at other times, and generally spending as much money in that one as any other two months in the year. But the poor labourers, or such whose business calls them abroad, suffer a great deal during this fast, more especially when it falls out in summer.

Though wine and spirits are only drunk by the irreligious and licentious among the Turks, yet the number of these is greater than what from appearance one would apprehend; for as these liquors are prohibited by their religion, they chiefly drink in secret at their gardens, or privately in the night: and if they once begin, they generally drink to great excess, whenever they can come at liquor.

By their religion they are obliged to wash before their prayers, which are five times in the twenty-four hours; and also every time they ease nature. As they eat principally with their fingers, they are likewise under necessity of washing after every meal, and the more cleanly do it before meals also. Besides, every time they cohabit with their women, they must go



to the bagnio before they can say their prayers: and thus they are all day long dabbling in water.

Though by law, or rather from an implied toleration, they are allowed four wives, and as many concubines, or more properly female-slaves, as they can or care to maintain; yet, as they are obliged to pay money for their wives, few of any rank have more than two: the poorer sort have seldom more than one, and hardly ever a concubine. Those of middling circumstances rarely exceed three or four: though some of greater opulence have been known to have kept forty, exclusive of those employed in the menial offices of the family. It may appear surprising how such a number should agree tolerably well together: in fact, the master of the family bath frequently enough to do to keep the peace among them. But if we consider that they are accustomed, from their infancy, to a servile obedience; that the husband can at pleasure divorce his wife, without assigning any cause, and sell such of his slaves as he has had no children by, it will not appear so extraordinary, that they live together in a tolerable degree of harmony. On the other hand, the wife also has a check upon him: for if he divorces his wife, it is attended with expence; as he must not only lose all the money she at first cost him, but there is generally a sum equal to that stipulated by the contract, to be paid in case he at any time should divorce her.

In this country marriages are commonly brought about by the ladies; and the mothers, in order to find out a proper wife for their sons, take all opportunities of introducing themselves into company where they expect to have a sight of a young woman who may be disengaged: and when they have met with one they think will be agreeable, they propose to the mother a match between her and the young man. This puts the family upon enquiry into his character and circumstances; and, if matters are likely to be adjusted, the father formally demands her of his parents; the price is settled which he is to pay for her, and a licence is procured from the Kadé, for such a person to marry such a woman. Each of the young folks then appoint a proxy, who meet with the Imaum, and several of the male-relations: and, after witnesses have been examined, to prove that these are the proxies regularly appointed, he asks the one, if he is willing to buy the bride for such a sum of money? and the other, if he is satisfied with the sum? To which having received answers in the affirmative, he joins their hands; and the money being paid, the bargain is concluded with a prayer out of the Koran.

The bridegroom is at liberty after this to take his bride home whenever he thinks proper; and, the day being fixed, he sends a message to her family, acquainting them with it. The money which he paid for her is laid out in furniture for one chamber, and cloaths and jewels, or gold ornaments, for the bride, whose father makes some addition, according to his circumstances; and these are sent with great pomp to the bridegroom's house, three days before the wedding. He at the same time invites all his friends and acquaintance; and, if he be a man in power, a great many others; for all who are invited send presents, whether they think proper to go or not. Rejoicings are made, and open house is kept, for several days preceding the wedding. The women on the day appointed go from the bridegroom's to the bride's house, and bring her home to his, being accompanied by her mother, and other female-relations; where each sex make merry in separate apartments till night. The men then dress the bridegroom, and they give notice to the women; upon which he is introduced into the court-yard of the women's apartment, and there met by his own female-relations, who dance and sing before him to the stairs-foot of the bride's apartment; and she is brought half-way down stairs to receive him, being veiled with a piece of red gawze; and often, if she's young, her forehead and cheeks especially are covered with leaf-gold, cut into various forms. When he has conducted her up stairs, they are left to themselves. The tokens of virginity are exposed by all sects in this country, but more indecently by the Turks than any other.

They have a few black-slaves, commonly brought from

Æthiopia by the way of Grand Cairo: but the greater part of their slaves are white, being mostly furnished from Georgia, or such as are taken in war. And the beauty of a male-slave enhances the price as much as it does that of a female; occasioned by the frequency of a crime among them, which is not to be named. Their slaves are generally treated very well; and provided they behave as they ought to do, they very often marry their master's daughters, and inherit their whole fortunes.

The Turks of Aleppo, being very jealous, keep their women at home as much as they can; so that it is but seldom they are allowed to visit each other. Necessity however obliges the husband to suffer them to go often to the bagnio; and Mondays and Thursdays are a sort of licensed days for them to visit the tombs of their deceased relations: which furnishing them with an opportunity of walking abroad in the gardens or fields, they have so contrived that almost every Thursday in the spring bears the name of some particular *Sheih*, that is, Saint, or holy man, whose tomb they must visit on that day. By this means the greatest part of the Turkish women of the city get abroad to breathe the fresh air at such seasons, unless confined, as is not uncommon, to their houses, by order of the Bashaw, and so deprived even of that little freedom which custom had procured them from their husbands. When the women go abroad, they wear white veils, so managed, that nothing appears but their eyes, and a small part of their nose. They are usually in large companies; and have always either an old woman, or a young lad, as their guard.

The haram, or women's apartment, among the people of fashion, is guarded by a black eunuch, or young boy. And though necessity obliges many of the inferior people to trust their wives out of doors, yet some are locked up till the husband's return; so that the utmost care in that way is taken among them to prevent a breach of the marriage-vow. But where are no ties of love or virtue, it may be easily conceived that others prove ineffectual. And how far affection has place among them, may be guessed from what has been already mentioned with regard to choice: or at least, when to this is added, that it is a kind of reproach among them to be thought fond of their women, or to shew them any respect; the best of them being only treated as upper-servants, and often abused and driven about by the very eunuchs or boys which are bought or hired to look after them.

When a Turk dies, the women immediately fall a shrieking, a practice which is followed by all the natives; and they continue so to do till the body is buried: which however is dispatched as soon as possible, for they never keep it longer than is absolutely necessary for acquainting the relations who live in town. The first thing done is to wash the corpse upon a large table, which every hara or parish has for this purpose. They next stop all the natural passages with cotton, in order to prevent any moisture from oozing out, as this would render the body unclean: then wrapping it up in a clean cotton cloth, they lay it in a kind of coffin, much in the form of ours, only that the lid rises with a ledge in the middle; and at the head is a wooden battoon, about a foot long, that stands up, on which the proper head-dress of the deceased is placed, if a man; but if a woman, it is not her head-dress, but an old-fashioned one, flat at top like a trencher, and over it is thrown a handkerchief. The middle part of the pall is composed of a small piece of the old covering of the holy house at Mecca, the rest of it being of no particular colour or stuff. Over the pall are laid some of the deceased's best cloaths.

When the corpse is carried out, a number of *Sheih*s with their tattered banners walk first; next come the male-friends and after them the corpse, carried with the head foremost, upon men's shoulders. The bearers are relieved very often; for every passenger thinks it meritorious to lend some little help on such solemn occasions. The nearest male-relations immediately follow; and the women close the procession with hideous shrieks, while the men all the way are singing prayers

out of the Koran. Thus they proceed to a mosque, where the bier is set down in the court-yard, and a certain service said by the Imaum: after which it is carried on in the same order as before, to the burying-place; of which there is only one that is public within the city, the others being all abroad in the fields.

The graves lie E. and W. and are lined with stone. The corpse is taken out of the bier, and put in a posture between sitting and lying on the right-side, with the head to the westward; so that the face may be to the S. that is, towards Mecca, a small portion of earth being put behind the body to keep it steady: the grave is covered with long stones, which go across, and prevent the earth they put over from falling in upon the corpse. The Imaum throws on the first handful of earth, saying, at the same time, a prayer for the soul of the deceased, which may be rendered thus in English: "O man, from the earth thou wert at first created, and to the earth thou dost now return, this grave being the first step in thy progress to the mansions of the other world: if in thy actions thou hast been benevolent, thou art absolved by God; but if on the contrary, thou hast not been so, the mercy of God is greater than all things. But remember what thou didst believe in this world, that God is thy Lord, Mohammed thy prophet, and in all the prophets and apostles, and pardon is extensive." The Curds have a service different from this; which, though not so much regarding the people of Aleppo, deserves mention for its singularity; "If thou hast taken, thou shalt give; if thou hast done, thou shalt find; if thou believest not, thou shalt see presently." And then the Imaum exhorts such as hear him, to be mindful of their end. After him every one present throws also a handful of earth, saying, "God be merciful unto the deceased person." This done, the grave is filled up. At each end of their graves is set up a stone, upon which are commonly written some prayers, and the name of the person who is there interred. Some have the upper part of the head-stone cut into the form of a turban for a man, or an old-fashioned sort of head-dress, if a woman: and as they never open the old graves in less than seven years, or seldom so soon, the cemeteries occupy a very considerable space round the city.

The nearest relations go to pray at the grave on the 3d, 7th, and 40th days, as also that day twelvemonth, after the person's decease; and on every one of those days a quantity of victuals is dressed and given to the poor. The women go to the tomb every Monday or Thursday, and carry some flowers or green leaves to dress it with. They make a great shew of grief, often expostulating heavily with the dead person, "Why he would leave them, when they had done every thing in their power to make life agreeable to him?" This however by the men is looked upon as a kind of impiety; and, if overheard, they are chid severely for it. And it must be owned, that the men generally set them a good example in this respect, by a patient acquiescence in the loss of their nearest relations, and indeed shew a firm and steady fortitude under every other kind of misfortune.

The men wear no mourning; but the women put on their grave-stone coloured cloaths, and their head-dress is of a dark brick-dust colour. They also lay aside their jewels, and other pieces of female-finery, for the space of twelve months, if they mourn for their husband, and six months, if for their father. These periods, however, they do not observe very strictly. But before the widow marries again, she must mourn forty days for her deceased husband, without going out of the house, or speaking to any person more than what is absolutely necessary; and this prohibition extends even to her nearest relations. This term of forty days does not commence from the time of the demise, or the burial; but on the contrary, is rarely observed till several months after.

With regard to their religion, we shall only say, that they are very exact observers of their times of prayer, and other exterior forms; but practise very little the other duties enjoined by it, if you except giving alms

to the poor, of which they have great numbers at Aleppo, and hospitality to strangers; which last they practise in a very eminent degree. In general they are not quite so bad as they are commonly represented.

Their military governors, as Vizir-Bashaws, &c. are not now composed of slaves or sons of Christians, as they formerly used to be; but are either favourites of the Grand Signior, or such as purchase their places at the highest rate; for the best bidder generally carries it. And as they pay large sums to the Port, and the legal income of their government is not sufficient for a quarter of their expences, they are suffered to fleece the people: and though they alledge some false pretences for it, and often have the cause formally tried before the Kadé; yet the veil is so thin, that it evidently appears. *Sic volo sic jubeo* is the only plea for seizing a man's whole fortune, and sometimes depriving him of life also. They are however far from being so cruel as they were formerly.

With regard to their civil magistrates, or Kadés, money goes a great way with them in their determinations of law-suits; and witnesses may be always had for a trifle, to prove any thing that is desired. There is one good thing, however, which ought not to be forgot: and that is, their quick decision of the causes that come before them. It ought also to be mentioned in their praise, that they will commonly accept of less money to determine a suit in favour of the person who has right on his side, than of him who is in the wrong. The expence of a suit, which is 10 per cent. on the sum demanded, is paid to the judge by the person who carries his cause; which is one great encouragement for bad men to make false demands on such as they are at enmity with, as it costs them nothing; and the innocent man must pay, and that too in proportion to the weight of the injury intended him. Some Kadés, however, when the thing is very apparent, accept of a smaller sum than they are entitled to: but the false accuser is never punished.

The common punishment for slight offences, is beating the soles of the feet with small sticks: and sometimes, when they would punish more severely, they beat also the back and the buttocks, which last is the method by which they chastise the Janizaries and the women.

For capital crimes, if the offender be a Janizary, he is strangled; not in the way which is generally imagined, but by putting a cord twice round his neck, and with a piece of stick, twisting it in the nature of a tourniquet. Other criminals are hanged, beheaded, or impaled, according to the Bashaw's caprice. After all their executions, the body remains exposed for at least three suns.

It is a mistaken notion, that such as have been at Mecca may commit crimes with impunity, since, according to their law, they cannot be put to death: but their being hadgys does not entitle them to any privilege of that nature. And even on the road to and from Mecca, such of the pilgrims as commit crimes are punished as they are in other places; there being not only a Bashaw, but a Kadé, in the caravan, on purpose to try them: and numbers are executed every year on their journey, as well in returning, as on the road thither.

The Emeers, or relations of Mohammed, distinguished by a green sash round their heads, instead of the white ones worn by the other Moslems, have indeed a privilege of being tried and punished by the *Nakeeb*, who is an *Effendy* appointed on purpose to preside over them. The Bashaws, however, when they please, break this custom. They have a much greater benefit, by their being exempted from paying any part of the expences of the city: which, since the great decrease of trade from the disturbances in Persia, and the ruin of many of the villages by their own bad government, falls very heavy upon the people; for they are daily less able to pay, and the demands of the governors rather increase. The Christians, by the contentions between such as have become Roman Catholics, and others that remain of the old churches, furnish the governors with numerous pretences of extorting large sums of money from them: so that it is not



extraordinary that their ruin should be very far advanced.

The Christians, except in lent, or their fast-days, eat much in the same manner as the Turks; only they do not introduce either the shorba or pilaw so frequently at their tables. They eat more burgle, which is wheat boiled, and bruised by a mill, so as to take the husks off; then dried, and kept for use. The usual way of dressing it is like rice, into a pilaw, or made into balls with meat and spices, and either fried or broiled. These balls are called cubby. But they eat less rice; and they frequently use oil where the Turks use butter. The Turkish hushaf is supplied by wine or spirits; of which many of them drink pretty liberally.

On their fast-days, the number of which is very considerable (the Greeks, Syrians, and Maronites keeping theirs upon the same occasions, but differing as to the number of days) their principal subsistence is a few pot-herbs, roots, and pulse, dressed with oil, which is seldom good. Fish is not always to be had, nor allowed by most part of them in their great lent before Easter; besides which, they keep the fast of the Apostles, that of the Holy Virgin, and lent before Christmas. Pickled green olives, or black (ripe) ones salted, make a considerable part of their food at such times.

In keeping their fasts they are generally very exact, or rather rigorous. However, if a physician declares that their lives are in danger, the Greeks, Syrians, and Maronites will often break their fast. But the Armenians, whose lents differ considerably from the others, are for the most part so very strict, that not even the preservation of life is sufficient to prevail with them to interrupt it so much as for one day. Most of the Armenians in the great lent before Easter do not so much as eat oil. Besides these lents, all the native Christians keep fasting on Wednesdays and Fridays, one or two excepted, all the year through.

The Christian women are as closely veiled, though in a different manner, as the Turkish women are, when they go abroad: which the better sort seldom do, but to church, the bagnio, their physicians, or now and then to visit a relation. Some few of them permit their wives, perhaps twice or thrice a year, to go to the gardens: and others, though the gardens are not a mile from their house, never saw one in their lives.

Most of them are contracted, while children, by their parents. There being nothing very particular in the ceremonies of the different sects, the description of a Maronite wedding will serve as a specimen of all the rest.

After the bride has been demanded, the relations of the bridegroom are invited to an entertainment at the house of the bride's father, in order to consult with her relations (for the young folks themselves have no vote in such affairs, nor are ever seen) concerning the proper day for celebrating the wedding: and it is generally agreed on for that day fortnight. On the appointed day in the afternoon, they again go to the bride's house, and having supped there, return to that of the bridegroom, who hitherto has not appeared, though some little enquiry has been made after him; for he is by custom, obliged to hide himself; or at least he is not to be found without a seemingly strict search. When he is brought out, dressed in his worst cloaths, great noise and rejoicings are made upon finding of him; and he and the bride's man being led several times round the court-yard in a noisy procession, are carried into a room, where their wedding cloaths are laid out in form. A priest says a long prayer over them; and, being dressed, they are led back into the court-yard with the same ceremony as before.

At midnight, or a few hours later, the relations, accompanied by all that have been invited to the wedding, both men and women, return once more to the house where the bride is, in procession, each carrying a candle, and music playing before them. When they come to the door, it is shut upon them; and when they knock and demand the bride, they are refused admittance. Upon this ensues a mock-fight; but the

bridegroom's party always prevails. The women then go to the bride's chamber, lead her out veiled quite over, and in the like procession carry her to the bridegroom's: but no more than one or two of her sisters, or nearest female-relations, must accompany her. She is there set down at the upper end of the room among the women, continues veiled with a red gawse; and must sit like a statue, neither moving nor speaking on any account, except rising to every person that comes into the room; which is notified to her by one of the women who sits by her constantly, for she must not open her eyes. The rest of the night is spent by each sex in their separate apartments with noisy mirth, eating fruits and sweet-meats; there being no want of wine and arrack. Some few retire to rest.

The next day, about nine in the morning, the Bishop or priest comes to perform the ceremony. Before he enters the women's apartment, they are veiled. The bride stands covered entirely, and supported by two women, the bride's maid standing by to keep the veil well-adjusted. The bridegroom is dressed in a gaudy robe, and, going in with the Bishop, is placed on the bride's left hand, with his bride's man by him. After a short service, the Bishop puts a crown, first on the bridegroom's head; after which the bride, the bride's man and maid, are crowned in the same manner. He next joins the hands of the bride and bridegroom: and, after some longer service, puts a ring on the bridegroom's finger, and he delivers another to the bride's maid, to be put upon that of the bride. Near the conclusion of the service, he ties round the bridegroom's neck a piece of tape or ribbon; to take off which, a priest comes in the afternoon. The ceremony being finished, the bridegroom and all the men retire again to their proper apartments, where they drink coffee, and sit very gravely while the Bishop remains, which is not long; for dinner being served up immediately for him, and a few select people of the company, he soon dines and takes his leave. And he is scarce gone a few yards from the house, before their noisy mirth begins. Great quantities of victuals are dressed, and several tables covered, both for dinner and supper: and on such occasions is usually a profusion of tobacco, coffee, wine, and arrack.

About eleven or twelve at night, the bridegroom is led in procession to the bride's chamber, where he presents her with a glass of wine, in which she drinks to him, and he returns the compliment. After this he is carried back with the same ceremony.

The music, during the whole time, continues playing; buffoons and other diversions are going forward, and the house is usually full of company till next day in the afternoon, when they take their leave, all but a few intimate friends, who sup with the bridegroom; and about midnight leave him heartily fatigued, to retire to the bride's chamber.

All those who have been invited to the wedding send presents; and for several days after the marriage has been consummated, quantities of flowers are sent to the bride, by all the women of their acquaintance.

On that day se'ennight the wedding is celebrated, the bride's relations are allowed to come and visit her, and an entertainment is provided for them.

In this country it is not reputed decent for a bride to speak to any person for at least a month (the Armenians extend it to a year) excepting a few words to her husband; and generally a very strict charge is given them by the old women about this, and particularly not to talk to him too soon.

Few women are allowed to sit at table with their husbands, but wait upon them as servants; and in general they are not much better treated than those of the Turks before described. Though they have no guards upon their apartments, yet the people of fashion are never suffered to appear unveiled before men, except they are their servants, near relations, priests, or physicians. The Maronites are the least strict in this point; and some of them will appear before particular strangers, and are even admitted to sit at table with their husbands. Their confinement, however, does not proceed from jealousy in respect to their conduct,

so

so much as from the fear of bad consequences, should a Turk see and take a liking to any of them.

The Christians are carried to the grave on an open bier; and besides several appointed days, when the relations go to the sepulchre, and have mass said, and send victuals to the church and poor, many of the women go every day for the first year, and every great holiday afterwards.

The Jews have their synagogue within the city in Bahsta, near Garden-gate; and they live all in that quarter. Many of their houses are upon the city-wall; and the ditch being there turned into gardens, makes their situation agreeable, but not so healthy. The houses of other Jews have court-yards before them, most of which are several feet below the level of the street; and this with the natural nastiness of the people, contributes towards rendering their dwellings very offensive.

As most of their time, during their festivals, is employed in the exercise of their religion, they cannot dress victuals on the greatest part of them; and as it is not lawful for them to eat or drink, but of such things as have been ordered and managed in a different manner from what they find among the Christians or Turks, they have no great opportunities of committing excesses. So that hence they may justly be pronounced the most abstemious people in Aleppo.

It having been agreed, for the benefit of the poor of this religion, that meat shall be sold amongst them at an under-price, and the deficiency made good out of the public stock, the managers take care that their markets shall be very ill supplied; so that at times they are for several days without a bit of mutton. This is the reason they eat more poultry than most other people, and the poorer sort principally herbs, roots, and pulse, dressed with oil expressed from the sesamum.

Six days in the year they fast from about two hours before sun-set, till the next evening after the sun is down. All of them attempt once in their lives to fast from Saturday night at sun-set, till the Friday following at the same hour. Some hold out two, some three, others four days; and a few complete it: but several among them perish in the attempt.

Except the particular ceremonies which their religion obliges them to observe, it would be only repeating a great deal of what has been already said, to give an account of their weddings. Amongst these the most remarkable is, that the bride's eye-lids are fastened together with gum; and the bridegroom opens them at an appointed time.

Their dead are carried to the grave on a covered bier. They have certain days in which they go to the sepulchres: and the women, like those of other sects, often go thither to howl and cry over their dead relations.

The Europeans, or Franks as they are commonly called (from the Italian word *franco*, free, in allusion to the privileges which they enjoy) who reside in Aleppo, are principally English and French. Of the former nation, in the year 1753, were ten merchants, besides the consul, chaplain, chancellor or chancellor, physician, and cheaux; which last is an officer of ceremony, in the nature of one among the Turks of the same name, who walks before the consul with a staff tipp'd with silver. He is employed also as a messenger, and takes care of all letters. The French have a consul and other officers, as just mentioned; and their druggomen, or interpreters, are of their own nation. The number of those who are in the quality of merchants and clerks, are near double that of the English. Besides which, they have many of a lower class, who are married to natives of the country, or others of a mixed race. The number of which was become so considerable in the Levant, and likely to become so troublesome, that the French king not many years ago issued an edict, ordering all such as were married to return home, and prohibiting any others from marrying without his licence, which has greatly diminished their numbers. Under the French protection are also the Roman Catholic convents, of which this city has

no less than three; namely, one of the Terra Santa, which is pretty large, whose church the French, and many of the natives, who are of the Romish faith, frequent, when not prohibited by the Bashaw; one of Capuchins, and one of Carmelites, each of which has only two or three friars. Besides these, here is a Jesuits college, which has seldom more than two or three. The Dutch have a consul residing here, but no other person of that country: and here are also a few Venetian merchants, and some Italian Jews.

The greater part of the Europeans live in khans in the principal quarter of the city. The ground-floor serves for their warehouses; the upper story is fitted up for their dwellings, by building between the pillars of the colonade, which forms a long corridore, on which a number of rooms open; so that they very much resemble cloisters; and as they are unmarried, and their communication with the people of the country is almost solely on account of trade, their manner of living also not a little resembles the monastic. It was formerly customary for all, or most of them, to wear the Turkish habit, retaining only the hat and wig by way of distinction. But of late years the far greater part have continued in their proper dress.

The Italian Jews, who are mostly married, and such of the French above-mentioned as have families, must be excepted, as they have houses after the manner of the natives, and conform more to their customs than the other Europeans.

With regard to provisions, it has been already mentioned what the place affords, and those are dressed after the European manner. The evening being the principal time for entertaining their friends, they eat more animal food for supper than is customary in Britain. With regard to drink, they are exceeding moderate: their common draught at table is a dry white wine, and Provence red wine. In summer, the English generally before dinner and supper drink a draught of weak punch; which is found to be so very refreshing, that now the greater part of the other Europeans, several among the Christians, and besides these some Turks, also follow their example.

All the English, and some of the others, keep horses, and ride out for an hour or two of an afternoon, three or four times a week. On Saturdays, and often on Wednesdays likewise, they dine abroad under a tent in the spring and autumn, and during the good weather in the winter. In the month of April, and part of May, they generally live at the gardens near Babbalah; and in the heat of summer, instead of using the tent, they dine at the gardens. Such as love hunting or hawking, usually go abroad twice a week after the second rains, till the weather becomes too warm in spring: and here is game for such as love shooting at the same seasons, as also plenty of quails in spring and autumn.

From the above account it would seem that the English in particular use a good deal of exercise. But it ought to be considered, that if we except a little walk in an evening on the house-top, what has been mentioned is the whole they take, the greatest part of their time besides being spent in the counting-house, or in reading: so that they are rather sedentary than active.

Though from what has been said of the people of this country in general, their character may not appear the most amiable; yet the Europeans have no reason to complain of their behaviour. Their capitulations with the Port prevents their being any way subject to the oppressions of the government: and the Bashaws and people of distinction usually treating the consuls with civility and respect, others of course follow their example. So that they live among them in great security in the city; and can travel abroad unmolested by Arabs or Curds, where the natives dare not venture, though defended by a much greater force. This is partly owing to a small annual present sent to the Prince of the Arabs, and the civil treatment which the Curds sometimes meet with at Scanderoon; and partly to their travelling with no more money than what is absolutely necessary for their expences: so that they



they would get but little by them. And besides, an insult of this nature would be made a pretence by the Turkish government for chastising them severely: whereas, if they rob a native, they generally find a good booty, both in money and horse-furniture: and, unless he happens to be a person in power, he dares not to complain, as he would run the risk of being fleeced of as much more, by the very person who should procure him redress. Aleppo lies 60 miles E. of the Levant sea, and 100 W. of the river Euphrates. Lat 36 deg. 12 min. N. long. 37 deg. 40 min. E. With regard to the trade of Aleppo, see LEVANT.

ALEPPO, Old, is computed to be about twelve miles to the S. of the present Aleppo, and near two leagues to the E. of the high road. This place seems to have been Chalcis, the ancient capital of the district of Chalcidene, and not the ancient Beroea, which, without doubt, stood where Aleppo now is. Chalcis is placed in the Itinerary twenty miles from Arra, and eight from Beroea, though it is not so much: but the former agrees very well with the distance between the places. In the tables indeed it is twenty-nine from Berya, which may be a mistake for nineteen. The road in the tables from Antioch to Berya, joins at Chalcis with the road of the Itinerary from Emefa to Beroea; and now the common road from Hems is not far from it, and the road of the Arabs is close by it. The reason why the road has been changed, is probably because it might not be so safe on account of robbers. Ptolemy places Chalcis twenty minutes S. of Beroea; all which distances are too great, it being but sixteen miles from this place to Aleppo, round by Kan Touman. The true Arabian name of this town was *Kennaferin*: and it is so called at this time. The Arab writers also call the northern part of Syria by this name, according to their division of the country; and the gate of Aleppo that goes out this way has the same name: and it is probable, that the Arabs, finding Chalcis a flourishing city, and a capital of a division of Syria among the ancients, might make it the capital of the northern part of Syria, and call that district by the same name which the natives originally gave to the city: the Greeks probably giving it another name, used only by themselves. It was no inconsiderable city in the time of the ancients, being the strong hold in an extensive country called Marfyas. The remains of it are about a mile S. of the river of Aleppo, which is called the Caia, and runs at the foot of the hills which are between this place and that city. The course of this river seems formerly to have been on a lower ground nearer the old city, and to have been carried higher, in order to water some lands. As this place was called *Chalcis ad Belam*, it is not unlikely that Belus was the name of this river, unless it might be the name of the mountains near it, which are now called Sheih Aite. There are some remains of the foundations of the city-walls, which are about ten feet thick: they are not above a mile in circumference, and were built with square towers at equal distances.

At the S. E. side of the city is a rising ground, on which there are foundations of an ancient castle, which was about half a mile in circumference, and they say that there are three wells in it: all now is a confused heap of ruins, except on the N. E. side without the town, where, on an advanced ground, are foundations of an oblong-square building, which might be a temple. There is a high hill to the W. of the city, on which the fortress probably stood, which was the great defence of all this country. On the top of it there are three or four very fine large cisterns, like arched vaults, cut down in the rock, with a hole in the top to draw up the water, and steps down to them on one side. There is likewise a mosque on a mount, which is the highest part of the hill; and at the E. end of the mosque are the foundations of a semi-circular building. At the foot of this hill, to the N. there is cut, over the door of a grotto, a spread-eagle, in relief, which might be a work of the Romans, probably during the government of the Flavian family, who might be benefactors to the city, as the name of it was changed in compliment to some of them, pro-

bably Trajan; for there is a medal of this city, with Trajan's head on it. Lat. 36 deg. 8 min. N. long. 37 deg. 30 min. E.

AYLESBURY, or AYLESBURY, the largest and best borough-town in Buckinghamshire, forty-four miles from London. In William the Conqueror's time it was a royal manor; and his favourites held it of him by tenure, that they should find litter and straw for the King's bed-chamber, to provide him three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer, besides herbs for his chamber. The town, standing on a hill, consists of several large streets, which lie round the market-place in a kind of quadrangle, where there is a town-house for the summer-assizes, the sessions, and other public meetings of the county. Under it is the gaol, with other public buildings, erected by Sir John Baldwin, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas. It was incorporated by Queen Mary in 1553, consisting of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses. The country round Aylesbury is low and dirty. The fairs are on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, on the 14th of June, and 25th of September for cattle. Its chief officer is now a Constable: and it has given the title of Earl to the noble family of Bruces since 1664, when King Charles II. conferred it on Robert Bruce, Earl of Elgin in Scotland, of the race of the Kings of that country, to which their motto *Fuimus* is presumed to allude. This was a strong town at the beginning of the Saxon times. Many of the poor here are employed in making lace for edgings; but much inferior to those from Flanders. Here provisions are plentiful and cheap. All round this town is a large tract of the richest land in England, extending for many miles, almost from Tame, on the edge of Oxfordshire, to Leighton in Bedfordshire, which, from this town, is called the Vale of Alesbury: it is famous for fattening cattle and sheep. Here a ram for breeding is frequently sold for ten pounds. Alesbury sends two members to parliament, and is situated near the Thames, by means of which the products of this country are conveyed in barges to London. It lies sixteen miles S. E. of Buckingham, and forty-four miles N. W. of London.

ALESHAM, a market-town in Norfolk, 9 miles N. of Norwich, and 119 N. of London. It is populous, but consists chiefly of knitters of stockings. Its market is on Saturday; and its fairs on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and small chapmen or pedlars. A court is kept here for the duchy of Lancaster; and of this manor, that of Sextons is held by the rod, at the will of the Lord, and granted by copy of court-roll.

ALESSANDRIA, surnamed *Della Paglia*, from their burning straw here instead of wood, a town of the territory of Alessandrino, formerly belonging to the duchy of Milan in Italy, but now to the Duke of Savoy. It is a fortified town, with a very good citadel, situated on the river Tanaro, in a marshy country. The houses here are indeed built of stone; but they are neither large nor handsome. This town was built by Pope Alexander III. in 1160, and took its name from him. It is said to contain 12,000 inhabitants, and lies forty-five miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 44 deg. 49 min. N. long. 8 deg. 65 min. E.

ALESSANDRINO, a jurisdiction which formerly belonged to the duchy of Milan; but in 1703 was separated for ever from it, and a cession made of it by the Emperor Leopold to the Duke of Savoy in 1703, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; yet with a reservation of the dominium directum of the empire over it.

ALESSANI, a district in that part of Corsica which lies on this side the mountains, or in its N. E. part. It can raise 450 men who are able to bear arms.

ALESSANO, or ALESSINO, a small town, but the residence of a Bishop, in the Terra d'Otranto, a province in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It is situated on the S. E. part of it, near the sea, twelve miles S. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 19 deg. 27 min. E.

ALESSIO, or ALESIO, in Latin *Lissus*, or *Lissum*, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, in the kingdom of Hungary,

gary, with the see of a Bishop. It is situated on a mountain.

ALESSIO, *Lissus*, a town of Albania, in European Turkey, not far from the Drin's mouth, where it forms a gulph now called the Gulph of Drino, anciently the *Illyric Bay*. It is defended by a castle, where the valiant Scanderberg died in 1467, and was buried: for whom the Turks have such a veneration, that they carry away pieces of his tomb for relics, and esteem these as an effectual charm for animating their courage in battle. It lies fifty miles S. W. of Ragusa. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 16 min. E.

ALET, a diocese of Lower Languedoc, in France, and a part of the county of Razes, which derives its name from the town of Redda, long since destroyed.

ALET, ALECTA, or ELECTA, a small town of the above diocese, situated at the foot of the Pyrennees, near the river Aude. It is the principal place of a collection, and owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey, which was afterwards turned to a bishopric. Its Bishop is Lord of the place, but subject to the Archbishop of Narbonne; he has a diocese of 80 parishes, an income of 18,000 livres, and pays a taxation to the court of Rome of 1500 florins. From the foot of one of the mountains surrounding this town, issues a spring of hot waters, which cures several distempers. From these mountains the Romans dug gold; and that their bowels still contain this metal, is certain, since the little rivulets which spring from thence carry down with their waters gold-sand. It lies ten miles S. of Carcassone. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 5 min. E.

ALEXANDER Newski's convent. See NEWSKI.

ALEXANDRETTA. See SCANDEROON.

ALEXANDRIA, a city of Lower Egypt in Africa, so called from Alexander the Great, who, after his return from consulting the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, built a city on the site of Racotis, in the year 300 before Christ. It was anciently called Noe; by the Hebrews, No-Ammon; and by the Romans, besides its present name, Pharos, Sebaste, Augusta, Julia, Claudia, and Domitia. The natives call it Racotis, but the Turks Scanderia, as among them, Alexander is pronounced Scander. It was once a very famous, opulent, and elegant city, situated at the mouth of the Canopean, or most westerly branch of the Nile, where it forms a spacious haven in form of a crescent; and which though not very safe, is much frequented. It was once equal to the best cities in the world, not only for its walls built by Alexander, which are said to be still standing, and for several magnificent edifices, the remains of which are to be seen: but for its flourishing commerce, opulence, learning, religion, &c. though at present it is reduced to a heap of rubbish. The place is divided into the Old and New city. The outer walls round the former are the chief remains which have escaped the scythe of Time. They are beautifully built of hewn stone, and seem to be ancient, about twelve miles in compass, the workmanship good, and defended by semicircular towers, 20 feet in diameter, and about 130 feet distant from each other. Each has a stair-case leading to the battlements, where is a walk round on the top of the walls, built on arches. These as they now stand, seem to have inclosed the whole city, except the royal palace, to the N. E. and probably the inclosure of the palace extended to the W. from the S. E. corner to the present walls near the gate of Rosetto, and that the foundations of the walls to the canals were only a defence to the suburbs. The inner ones, which seem to be of the middle age, are much stronger and higher than the outer, and flanked with large and stately towers, particularly two standing N. W. on the strand, towards the New city. One of these, formerly the old custom-house, is now the residence of an Aga. The other is put to no use; but has three floors, and cisterns under it. This city hath four gates, facing the cardinal points; the northern gate of it leads to the sea. The houses are flat at top, and built upon vaults underneath, which serve for reservoirs or cisterns, supported by two or three stories of arches on columns, and are annually filled by the overflowing of the Nile, which serves

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them all the year. In the city are three hills raised from the rubbish of the Old town, where medals, coins, and other rarities are often found. Some curious antiquities are still to be seen, particularly, 1. A double row of fine granite pillars, of four feet diameter, several of which are standing, and supposed to constitute the street mentioned by Strabo, which reached from the Necropolis part of the city to the gate of Canopus, and said to have been 100 feet wide; and doubtless in it were many magnificent buildings. 2. On a small height, about a quarter of a mile to the S. of the walls, stands Pompey's celebrated pillar of red granite. It consists of three stones; the whole together, including the pedestal and foundation, is 114 feet high; the capital is of the Corinthian order. It is still pretty entire, and rests on a foundation built of several stones in the nature of two plinths, and of two tier of stone. This foundation is four feet nine inches high; and the pedestal, and part of the base, which is of one stone, are twelve feet and a half high, and the capital about eight or nine feet. 3. To the W. beyond the canal of Canopus, are seen some catacombs where the suburbs are supposed to have begun, consisting of several apartments cut in the rock, on each side of an open gallery; and on both sides of these apartments, are three stories of niches, large enough for the bodies to be deposited in. 4. The King's palace, with its suburbs, which covered one-fourth part of the city, and included the museum or academy, the royal sepulchres, and Alexander's tomb. 5. The most considerable structure now remaining, is the palace of the celebrated Queen Cleopatra, on the eastern shore, and hath some stately galleries still standing, together with a tower all of white marble; supported by a strong building in form of a vault or solid roof; in which are to be seen, at equal distances, several niches adorned with marble columns, bearing up the roof above; and not far from the royal palace, is the canal dug by the ancient Egyptians, for conveying the waters of the Nile into the city.

Opposite to Alexandria lies the isle of Pharos, on which stood the celebrated light-house bearing the same name, built for lighting ships into the harbour. See PHAROS.

Alexandria has two ports; namely, the Old and the New. The former is that into which only Turkish ships are allowed to come; and the latter is that called by Strabo the great port, and which receives the vessels that sail thither from Europe. The present Alexandria stands on the spot of ground between these, and is supposed to be Strabo's Septemstadium; whereas the Old Alexandria lay further N. E. Neither the Old nor New city have any gardens but towards the side of the Nile, all the other soil being hot and sandy.

As the honour of being capital of the kingdom was translated from Memphis to this place; so it was not afterwards a part of any province, but, with a certain territory about it, was a distinct government. When this city was taken by the Saracens, according to the Arabian historians, there were in it 4000 palaces, as many baths, 400 squares or public places, and 40,000 Jews that paid tribute. There being a bay about three leagues wide, the isle Pharos extending from E. to W. near the eastern promontory called Lochias, formed the ports of Alexandria; the port Eunostus being to the W. and what they called the Great port to the E. The latter is now called the New port, and the other the Old port. The island was joined towards the W. end to the continent, by means of a causeway and two bridges nine hundred paces long; which must have been about the quay of the Old port. The sea has gained on the W. end of the island, which was on every side encompassed with water, and so in a manner a separate island, and seems to be the spot where the castle is built, at the entrance of the New port: the pillars which may be seen in a calm at sea, within the entrance, and those at the bottom, may be the remains of that superb building.

The sea has gained much on the isle of Pharos every way except to the S. The western part of the old island is now called the Cape of Figs, be-

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cause famous for producing very early and excellent fruit of that kind. The sea having lost to the N. and also to the W. on the side of the ancient causeway to the island, is the reason why the eastern port at present is the lesser. There are two entrances to both ports, one near each cape of the continent. That to the eastern port is only for small boats; whereas in the western port, it is the safer entrance for the largest ships: and in the other port, the entrance by the castle is very narrow and dangerous, by reason of the rocks there.

It is said that Alexandria was washed on two sides by the water, to the N. by the sea, and to the S. by the lake Marcotis; and that the other two sides were each a kind of isthmus, or neck of land between the water, about seven stadia in length: on which account each of these sides, especially that to the W. was called Heptastadium, from whence the causeway to the island is said to have extended: a confirmation that the Heptastadium began at the angle which it made near the W. gate, at the S. E. corner of the Old port.

The old walls of the city seem to have been built on the height, which extends from Cape Lochias towards the E. the remains of a grand gate-way being to be seen in the road to Rosetto, at this high ground; and the foundations of the walls may from thence be traced to the canal.

When Alexandria was no longer the residence of Kings, their palace in time fell to ruin, and the materials were removed to that part of the city which was inhabited, and probably also to build the inner walls; though near the sea are still large remains; and on the shore are seen several pieces of porphyry, and other fine marbles, where the ancient palace stood. But with regard to the buildings on the sea near the obelisks, and the fine round tower at the N. W. corner, which has two stories, and a beautiful arch in the middle, supported by a pillar, they seem to have been all built when the inner walls were raised. In the round tower is a well now ruined.

Under these palaces was the private inclosed port of the King's, which might be opposite to the great round tower near the sea, where ships now sometimes come to anchor, and where the Turks, till within these fifty years, obliged all foreign ships to ride, not suffering them to anchor under the castle, as they do at present. In this part also was the isle Antirrhodes, where was a palace, and a small harbour or bay. This island seems to have been entirely destroyed by the sea, and probably was opposite to the obelisks, where are great ruins fill to be seen in the sea, and where they often take up very fine pillars. Over these places a theatre is mentioned, and afterwards the part of the city which had its name from Neptune, because there was a temple erected to him. This seems to have been about the corner of the bay. In this district also Antony built his Timonium, to which he retired in disgust after his misfortunes. Next to it the Cæsarium is mentioned, where Cæsar's temple is supposed to have stood, in which, according to Pliny, some obelisks were erected. Further on was the emporium or market-place: then followed the docks for the shipping, above which was the ancient city Racotis, with a fort of suburb round it called Bucolis, as being chiefly inhabited by herdsmen.

Within the western port, anciently called Eunostus, and now the Old port, was the port Cibotus, from which there was a navigable canal to the lake; and there is now a canal or fosse along by the walls from the canal of Canopus to the sea, by which the water runs into the sea from the great canal at the overflowing of the Nile.

The Old city is entirely ruined, and the materials carried away to build the New: so that excepting a very few houses at the Rosetto and Bagno gates, there are only some few mosques, and three convents, within the old walls. One of the mosques is called the mosque of a thousand and one pillars; it is situated to the W. near the gate of Necropolis. In it are four rows of pillars to the S. and W. and one row on the other sides. Here they say was a church dedicated to

St. Mark, and that the patriarch resided at it; being near the gate without which, it is said, the Evangelist suffered martyrdom. The other great mosque is that of St. Athanasius, where no doubt there was a church of that name.

At the church of the Copti convent they shew the patriarchal chair; and they pretend also to have the head of St. Mark, and some even say that his body is there; and at the Greek convent they shew some things which they say relate to the martyrdom of St. Catherine in this city. The Latins also have their convent in the Old city, belonging to that of Jerusalem: and there are always some poor Arabs encamped about or within the walls; so that it is dangerous being abroad after sun-set.

At the S. W. corner is a large castle, with a few soldiers in it. No Europeans are admitted there. In the gates, especially that of Rosetto, are many fine pieces of granite; and all over the city are fragments of beautiful marble: the melancholy remains of the grandeur of the ancient city.

The New city is built on the strand to the N. without the walls, on the ground that seems to have been left by the sea, and makes a very mean appearance. In several houses built round courts, and in porticos, are placed a great variety of pillars, mostly granite, which were the ornaments of the ancient city. The Old city was without doubt in a flourishing condition when the trade of the East Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians; but that commerce taking another channel, and the trade of coffee and other commodities beginning in some measure to flourish about sixty or seventy years ago, the present city then began to rise out of the ruins of the Old.

Of the two obelisks, one is broke, and part of it lies on the ground. It has been found, upon digging, that the bottom of the obelisks were rounded, and let into a plinth, as the Egyptians used to place their pillars. These obelisks might stand before the temple of Neptune. The height of that which is standing is sixty-three feet, the piece of the obelisk which is broke eighteen feet long, and seven feet square at the bottom.

Higher up in the city, opposite to the isle Antirrhodes, which is probably in a line from it, was the theatre, which seems to have been at the hill towards Rosetto-gate, called the Coum Dimas.

Near a mile beyond the catacombs, is a fosse between thirty and forty paces broad, which seems to have been cut from the lake Marcotis to the sea. As the city is said to have extended a little beyond the canal that came into the port Cibotus, this cannot be that canal; because it is not only beyond the city, but also further to the W. than Necropolis.

The great lake Marcotis, which was formerly navigable, is now generally dry, and has only water in it for some time after great rains. It is probable the canals which anciently conveyed the water to it from the Nile, have been obstructed and filled up in such a long course of time. Before those canals were made, or, if at any time after they were choked up, it might have been a plain, as it is at present.

The canal of Canopus, which brings the water to Alexandria, would likewise be stopp'd up, if they were not sometimes at great expence in cleaning it. There is an opinion that this whole canal was lined with brick; and it is certain, about Alexandria, that in some parts the sides are cas'd with stone, though it might be only so there as a quay for the convenience of unloading the boats. This canal runs about half a mile S. of the walls of the Old City, and then turning to the N. near Pompey's pillar, it runs in that course under the walls of the city, the basin of the old Lake coming almost up to the canal; and about three miles from the town it turns to the W. from a northern direction.

The racing place, called the Hippodromus, without Canopus's gate, was probably in the plain towards the canal, beyond the high ground where that gate is supposed to have stood.

The entrance of the New port is defended by two castles, of a bad Turkish structure; and which have

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nothing remarkable but their situation, especially as they have succeeded edifices very much renowned in history. That which they call the Great Pharillon, has in the middle a little tower, the summit of which terminates in a lantern, which they light every night; but which does not give much light, because the lamps are ill supplied. The castle stands on the island of Pharos, which it occupies so entirely, that if there are still some remains of that wonder of the world, which Ptolemy caused to be erected there, they continue concealed. It is the same with regard to the other castle, known under the name of the Little Pharillon.

Each of these two islands is joined to the Terra Firma by a mole; that extending to the isle of Pharos is extremely long, and made partly of bricks, and partly of free-stone. It is vaulted through its whole length, and its arches are in the Gothic taste; the water passes underneath.

The mole, which forms a passage to the Little Pharillon, has only two zig-zags, which in case of need may serve for its defence. The Pharillons and their moles, one at the right, the other at the left of the port, conduct insensibly to the shore. At the entrance of the port are rocks, some of which are under, and others above the surface of the water.

The borders of the canal which furnishes Alexandria with fresh water all the year, are covered with different sorts of trees, and peopled by divers flying camps of Bedouins or wandering Arabs. They are there in order to feed their flocks, by which they maintain themselves; but in other respects they live in great poverty. These Arabs resemble swallows; as long as they enjoy in any place fine weather and abundance, they continue there, but as soon as a scarcity of provisions happens, they change their habitation, and seek more fertile places. This canal or calish, besides the use above-mentioned, was constructed in order to facilitate commerce, and carry goods from Cairo to Alexandria, without exposing them to be lost by passing the Bogos, or mouths of the Nile.

The Old port, otherwise called the Port of Africa, has on one side the Great Pharillon, which defends it, and is also the principal defence of the New port. Opposite to the Great Pharillon, and on the neck of land which forms the Old port, is another little castle for the security of the same port on that side: and in front a part of the New town joins to the Old.

The sepulchral grottos of Alexandria begin from the place where the ruins of the Old city terminate, and extend to a great distance along the border of the sea. They are all hewn in the rock; sometimes one over another, and sometimes one parallel to another. These have all been opened. In general they have only a sufficient breadth to contain two dead bodies, one lying by another. Besides these there are little places on the shore, which the inhabitants of Alexandria made use of for agreeable retreats, where they diverted themselves with enjoying the cool air; and from whence, without being seen, but when they chose it, they saw every thing that passed in the port. Some rocks that jut out furnished a charming situation; and natural grottos which those rocks had made, gave the opportunity of forming there, with the chissel, real places of pleasure.

At thirty or forty paces from the border of the sea, and opposite to the point of the peninsula which forms the port, is a subterraneous monument, to which they commonly give the name of a temple. The only entrance is by a little opening upon the descent of the eminence, which makes the boundary of the port on that side. They enter it by a lighted flambeaux, and are obliged to walk stooping in a very low passage, which at the end of twenty paces introduces them into a hall, pretty large and square. The top is a smooth ceiling, and the four sides and the bottom are full of sand, and the ordure of bats and other animals. After passing another alley, is a chamber of a round figure, the top of which is cut in the form of an arch; it has four gates, one opposite to another, each of which is adorned with an architrave, a cornish, and

pediment, with a crescent at top. One of these gates serves for an entrance, the others form each a kind of niche, much lower than the chamber, and which contains only a chest formed out of the rock, sufficiently large to contain a dead body. This, though given out for a temple, must have been the tomb of some great personage, though it has neither inscription nor sculpture upon it.

In ascending the same rock, one meets with great fosses, cut perpendicularly from the surface downwards, and nearly forty feet deep, fifty in length, and twenty in breadth. Their sides are very even; but the bottom is so filled with sand, that one can scarce discover the upper part of a canal, which must, one would think, have led to some subterraneous place.

The people of Alexandria have a very bad character, especially the military men, and among these particularly the Janizaries; for they very well answer the character which Cæsar gives of the soldiery of Alexandria in his time. They raise tumults, plunder, and are often guilty of assassinations; and it is very difficult to get any justice from them.

Alexandria is no longer any thing more than a mere place of embarking. All merchandises that enter into Egypt by this port pay there a duty, according to the tax which the Grand Signior has imposed upon his subjects, or rather according to the tariffs he has settled with the powers of Europe whose subjects traffic at Alexandria, where, for the sake of good order, they maintain consuls. The merchants whose sovereigns are not in alliance with the Porte, pay at the same rate as his own subjects. The Bashaw of Cairo, every two years, lets out as a farm the custom-house here, for the profit of the Grand Signior. He adjudges it to the best bidder, provided he gives sufficient security: and this commonly falls to the lot of the Jews, of whom there may be at Alexandria a dozen of merchants in good circumstances; but the most considerable amongst them are all foreigners, and natives of Constantinople, Lisbon, or Leghorn. They have neither particular privileges, nor any declared protection, but have the artifice to procure it by their intrigues; for they always attach themselves to the strongest, that is to say, to the chiefs of the government who reside at Cairo. Its costs them something indeed; but they turn this protection to such advantage, that they commonly get the preference on all occasions where any profit is to be acquired.

The Turks keep garrisons in the two Pharillons, and they have one likewise in the city itself. This consists of a small number of Janizaries and Assassins. The governor who commands them is an Aga, and resides in one of the ancient bulwarks. Here is likewise a Cadi, who judges in civil causes. The other Turks, who dwell at Alexandria, are mostly artisans or shop-keepers. Amongst them is only a very small number of merchants, who are commonly in good circumstances, though they do not appear to be so.

The Christian, Copti, Greeks, and Armenians, who are natives of this country, are to be met with in great numbers at Alexandria; but make no figure. They maintain themselves pretty nearly on the same footing as the Turks; with this difference, that they are generally despised. However, among the Greeks and Armenians are some foreigners that are merchants, and grow rich. The Copti patriarch in this city fills the see of St. Mark; though he commonly resides at Cairo. He calls himself successor of that apostle, and evangelist, and in that quality pretends to be on a par with the Pope; though he lives, like the rest of his nation, in slavery.

All Europeans pass here under the name of Franks. The principal merchants here are the French and the English: the former flatter themselves with having more respect; but the latter perhaps have a better trade. The French maintain a consul, dependant on the consul of Grand Cairo, who has a chancellor and an interpreter for his assistants. He commonly confines himself to the government of his own household; the chancellor has the charge of correspondence, and determines differences between



between merchants and captains of ships of that nation; and the interpreter takes on him the affairs which concern the interest of the French relatively to the Turks.

The privileges of the French, according to the treaties agreed on between the two courts, are very considerable; but their strength is too small at Alexandria to be able to maintain these advantages. They have not above twelve merchants there; of whom one alone, an Italian by nation, traffics on his own account: the others are only factors to the merchants of Cairo, to whom they have the care of sending the merchandises landed here. The French protect the Italian, and some Greeks, who pass for their own people.

The English at Alexandria have no more than two merchants, of whom one is the consul, and dependent on that of Cairo. They keep themselves quiet, and conduct their affairs without making much noise.

The trade of the French is very considerable at Alexandria. They receive every year several ships, which they freight with commodities brought from Cairo. The vessels they make use of for this intercourse are feluccas, barks, and tartans. There go thither very few others; because every vessel that fails without a bowsprit, pays less for the maintenance of the ports, &c. They call them caravaniers, on account that, like the caravans, they go from place to place, in order to take in a lading. The trade of the French merchants in this city is the greatest they have in all the eastern parts; for there is no place in Turkey where so many French ships come as into this haven. From the beginning of the year 1736, to the month of June, came hither no less than seventeen, and in June thirteen. But this is not to be compared with the number of vessels that frequented this haven formerly; for there have been at Alexandria in one year ninety-four French ships.

The reason why the French are obliged to raise the price of their commodities is from no other cause than the idle expences to which that nation is exposed; for besides that all ships pay a pretty high duty of consulship, they are moreover obliged to pay a certain tax, which is imposed either upon vessels or goods; and this tax is destined to supply the charges which the common safety requires, and to indemnify the several persons who have suffered any oppressions from the Turks.

The English know not any contributions of that kind. They have the duty of consulship to pay, and that is all. There arrives every year a good number of English vessels at Alexandria; but they are not always laden on the account of that nation. The Jews, and even the Turks, often freight them, and on board these vessels carry on a profitable trade.

The Venetians and Dutch had formerly settlements and consuls at Alexandria; but great bankruptcies, even of their consuls themselves, have entirely ruined that commerce. The Turks refuse to admit any longer consuls from those two nations, till they have indemnified the losses which were sustained on account of the preceding consuls: so that the few vessels the Venetians or the Dutch send to Alexandria are, as well as their cargoes, at the mercy of the farmer of the customs, who is reputed their consul. They make an agreement with him for the custom-house duties. The Venetians however appear commonly under French colours, and enjoy this protection as far as that can give it them with regard to commerce.

The Swedes, though in alliance with the Porte, go but very seldom to Alexandria.

The Turkish vessels which frequent this port, are some sultanas that go there annually, in order to receive, in merchandises, the carrat, or tax of the Grand Signior. The Bashaw of Cairo is appointed to collect and transmit it under the inspection of a bey of Cairo, who accompanies it quite to Constantinople. One sees every day in the port of Alexandria the Turkish vessels called faicks and vergues.

In this city it was that Ptolemy erected his famous library, which in his time contained 400,000 volumes, most of them of great value, and very scarce: and by

several additions made to it by his successors, when this repository of literature was burnt in the civil wars of Rome (Cæsar having been obliged to set fire to the enemy's fleet, by which means the flames spread from the dock to the books) it amounted to 700,000.

The greatest occasion of the decay of this city, next to the tyranny of the government, was the discovery of the new way to the East Indies by the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope; for till then it was one of the principal marts, where the goods brought from that part of the world were fetched and conveyed into Europe. Alexandria, like the rest of Egypt, is subject to the Grand Signior, but whose authority seems limited here, for he is often obliged to comply with the humours of the petty princes in this country with regard to the administration. It is situated fourteen miles W. of the most westerly branch of the Nile, and 120 N. W. from Grand Cairo. Lat. 30 deg. 39 min. N. long. 31 deg. 15 min. E.

ALEXANDRIA, in Italy. See ALESSANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Susiana in Persia, the birth-place of Dionysius, a geographer, mentioned by Pliny; but its situation is not known.

ALFACQS, some islands so called, in the province of Catalonia, in Spain, near the mouth of the Ebro.

ALFANDEGA da Fé, a mean place belonging to the district of Torre de Moncorvo, and province of Trallos Montes, in Portugal, with only one parish; but its district consists of fifteen.

ALFARIG, a place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, near which are large woods of fir, and some of them fifteen or twenty miles long.

ALFAYTES, a town subject to the district of Pinhel, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 500 inhabitants, and has a district of two parishes. Lat. 40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 32 min. W.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town subject to the district of Leiria, in the province of Estremadura, in Portugal. It is situated on the sea, and contains 700 inhabitants. Lat. 39 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. W.

ALFELD, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, in Germany, subject to that prelate. It is situated ten miles S. of the city of Hildesheim. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of the Hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It is now but a small place, though it gives the title of Marquis, and was formerly famous in the war of the Samnites. Lat. 41 deg. 50 min. N. long. 13 deg. 40 min. E.

ALFORD, or AFORD, a small town of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland. It is situated on the S. side of the Don, at its junction with the Leochel. Here is the seat of a presbytery, which comprehends sixteen parishes. In this part of the country, at the source of the river Dovern, or Divern, is a valley called Calbrach, situated between the steep mountains of Buck, or Buyhck, which abounds with pasture; where the people live in tents, or sheallings (a customary way in the mountainous parts of the Highlands) during summer, but generally remove to the towns in winter. It lies twenty-two miles W. from Aberdeen, and seventy-nine N. from Edinburgh.

ALFRETON, or ALFERTON, a market-town in the hundred of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, noted for good ale, and also for being the burial-place of Alfred the Great. It lies six miles from Chesterfield, and 135 from London. Near it begin those vast extensive moors in this country, which are so dangerous by reason of their bogs and rocks. It has a fair on July 20, for horses and horned cattle.

ALFWOM, a royal domain of Elisborg territory, in the province of West-Gothland, in Sweden.

ALGAGIOLA, a small town in the district of Balagna, on this side the mountains, in Corsica. It has walls, and is fortified by a few bastions. In 1731 it was almost entirely destroyed by the malecontents of that island, but has since that time been repaired. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 45 min. E.

ALGARRIA, the third subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. It constitutes the northern part of that province; and in it is situated Madrid, the capital of all Spain.

ALGARVE,

ALGARVE, or ALGARBE, in Latin *Algarbium*, a province of Portugal, and formerly erected into a kingdom by the Moors. It is bounded to the N. by the province of Alentejo, from which it is divided by the mountains Caldeirao and Monachique; to the E. by Andalusia; to the S. and W. by the sea. Its extent from E. to W. is between twenty-seven and twenty-eight miles, but from N. to S. only between five and six. Some old authors call it *Cuneus*, that is, the Wedge, as being wedged in by the ocean and the Guadiana. Its ancient inhabitants were the Turdetani, Bastuli, and Turduli; and afterwards the Romans had here some considerable colonies. Its present name it had from the Moors, since before their arrival in this country it was not known in Spain. Geographers are not agreed, whether it signifies a level and fruitful country, or a country lying towards the west. In Algarve are three famous promontories, namely, Cabo de S. Vincente, Cabo de Carveiro, and Cabo de S. Maria, or the Capes of St. Vincent, Carveiro, and St. Mary. Anciently Algarve comprehended a larger tract of land than it does at present; for it extended beyond the whole coast of Cape St. Vincent, as far as the town of Almeria, in the kingdom of Granada, and even to that tract of Africa which is opposite to it. At present it includes only the above-mentioned district; and though, in the title of the king of Spain, he be styled also king of Algarve, Algezira, &c. yet the addition of the town of Algezira restrains the meaning of the word Algarve; and has respect to the ancient geography of Spain, after shaking off the Moorish yoke; or to that strip of land on the sea-coast, from the county of Niebla as far as Almeria; as also to that tract in Africa lying opposite to it, where are situated the towns of Ceuta and Tangiers, including even the kingdom of Fez; and consequently does not relate to Algarve in Portugal.

The fertility of this country, mostly mountainous, consists, exclusive of oil, wine, and wheat, of which articles they have great plenty in some parts, principally in an uncommon quantity of figs, raisins, almonds, and other fruits; though not of so exquisite a flavour as those of Spain. In this kingdom are reckoned four cities, twelve towns, and sixty villages, some of which are very populous. The number of all the parishes amounts to sixty-seven; and these are supposed to contain 60,688 souls.

This kingdom of Algarve belongs of right to the crown of Portugal, though the kings of Castile and Leon have disputed it, as might be made appear from several authentic documents and treaties; but such a recital would here prove too tedious.

The word Algarve having such an extensive meaning, as has been above-mentioned, the kings of Portugal have stiled themselves kings of Algarve, both on this and the other side of the sea, in Africa: tho' they only possessed a part of the Hither Algarve; yet afterwards they made themselves masters of the towns of Ceuta, Tangiers, and many other parts of Algarve, on the further side of the sea, in Africa.

This kingdom is subdivided into three jurisdictions, namely, the comarca of Faro, the districts of Lagos and Tavira; the two last consisting of lands that belong to the crown, and the first of such lands as the Queens of Portugal are donatories or dowagers of.

As palm-trees abound in Algarve, the poor people employ themselves in working up the leaves of them into a variety of forms: yet, upon the whole, this province, notwithstanding its maritime situation, commodious harbours, and inland fertility, seems to have been treated by the kings of Portugal rather as a conquered province, than a part of their own native kingdom.

ALGERI, ALGHER, or ALGIERI, a town of Cape Lugatori, one of the two subdivisions of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy, and on its N. part. It is situated on a bay, in which is a coral-fishery. It is also the residence of a Bishop, who is suffragan to the Archbishop of Sassari, and lies sixteen miles S. of that city. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 8 deg. 40 min. E.

N° 6.

ALGIZIRAS, or ALGEZIRE, an old town of the kingdom of Seville, one of the three subdivisions of Andalusia, in Spain. It has a harbour, mostly ruinous, and situated on an angle of the sea, or narrow gulph. At present it consists of scattered houses, which stand between the rubbish of decayed buildings; so that in general the place is in a poor, mean condition. Algezira in Arabic signifies an island, and from its harbour being formed by two islands, the town has been called Algeziras, in the plural number. In its neighbourhood anciently stood the city of Kalpe. Here the Moors made their first landing in Spain, and maintained this place near 700 years. Between the mountain and promontory of Algeziras, and the mountain at the foot of which Gibraltar is situated, is a bay. See GIBRALTAR. It lies almost sixteen miles W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 35 deg. 57 min. N. long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.

ALGEZUR, or ALJESUR, a small place in the district of Logos, and kingdom of Algarve, in Portugal. It contains 800 inhabitants, and has a district of one parish. Its old castle is one of those which are borne in the royal arms of Portugal.

ALGHER. See ALGERI.

ALGIATE, a small place in the Milanese, a duchy of Upper Italy. Lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

ALGIBARROTA, or ALJUBARROTA, a small town, subject to the district of Leiria, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 1600 inhabitants, who are divided into two parishes. Not far from this place King John I. defeated the Castilians in the year 1385. Lat. 39 deg. 30 min. N. long. 8 deg. 40 min. E.

ALGIERS, or ARGIER, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by Tunis, from which it is divided by the river Suf-gemar; on the W. by the kingdom of Fez, from which it is separated by the rivers Malvia and Zha or Zis; on the N. it is washed by the Mediterranean; and on the S. defended by the Deserts of Numidia. It extends from one and a half deg. W. to almost nine and a half E. long. and from 31 to 37 deg. N. latitude; being from N. to S. where broadest, about 450 miles, though in other places not above 180. Some of our atlas's stretch its length to 570 miles, and its breadth to 250.

This country is by most geographers supposed to be the *Mauritania Cæsariensis* of the Romans; and this is apparent from the city of Cæsarea, which was built in it by King Juba, in honour of Cæsar Augustus. After its conquest by the Arabs it was called for a long time the kingdom of Tremecen, containing then the provinces of Tremecen, Algier, Bugia, Constantina, &c. but since they have all become subject to that of Algier. Most of these provinces are inhabited by the Moors, who were driven hither out of Spain. Besides those, here are a great mixture of Turks and Janizaries, who come hither from the Levant to seek their fortune; native Moors, tributary to the Turks, and called Cabey-leseu; Azuages, who come down from the mountains of Couque and Labez; a great many Jews and Moriscos expelled from Spain, and Tagacins from Arragon and Catalonia; not to mention great numbers of Christian slaves taken at sea. Besides all these, here are the Larbusses, or Arabs, who live mostly in the open country; some along the rivers; others in the deserts, where they wander in such droves as to value the Viceroy's of Algiers no more than they formerly did the kings of Tremecen. They do indeed pay tribute to the Turkish Bashaw who commands; but if he or the Algerines go about to make war against them, they immediately retire to Biledulgerid, where they cannot be pursued, and infest them with frequent incursions.

The climate is so temperate, that both in summer and winter the trees are clothed with constant verdure. In February they begin to bud, in April their fruit is in full growth, and in May they are generally ripe. The grapes are fit to pull in June, and the figs, peaches, nectarines, olives, nuts, &c. in the month of August. The soil is very various, some barren and



hot, others fertile; especially the mountainous parts W. of Tenez, Bugia, and Algier Proper; others, as the northern part towards the sea, abound in excellent pasture-grounds. In most parts are many deserts, which harbour lions, ostriches, porcupines, buffaloes, wild boars, stags, monkeys, cameleons, and many other animals; besides a great variety of all sorts of game. The towns even along the sea-coasts are but few, and those thinly peopled, the metropolis excepted. Those in the inland country are still fewer, and inhabited by a stout and savage people, who trade to Biledulgerid and the countries of the negroes.

The names of its principal rivers are the following: 1. The Zha or Ziz; 2. Hued-habra, which falls into the Ziz; 3. Tefne; 4. Mina; 5. The Zilif; 6. Cefel; 7. Hued-el-quebir, called by the Christians Zingamor; 8. Suf-gemar, which in its course receives several smaller rivers into its stream; 9. Yadoch or Ladoch; and lastly, 10. Guadi-borbar or Guadil-barbar. The exact sources and courses of all which seem hitherto not to have been truly traced.

The government of Algiers is at present purely republican; but under the protection of the Grand Signior, though formerly subject to that Prince, who sent a Dey or Bashaw among them. But these officers oppressing the people with heavy taxes and their arbitrary government, the Janizaries and the militia in time became so powerful, that they deposed them, and set up others into their room; at which the Ottoman Porte was forced to wink, lest the people should attempt an open revolt, and so totally shake off the Turkish yoke. Since which time their power hath been curtailed in such a manner, that they can do nothing without the consent of the divan, which consists principally of the soldiers, and hath engrossed the whole power in their own hands: so that the Dey has no more than the bare title, and is only to take care that the republic do nothing in prejudice to the Porte. The divan commonly consists of 800 members, but upon extraordinary occasions generally of 1500. In their meetings, when the Aga who presides hath proposed a question, the Dey is allowed only to deliver his opinion, and to give his single vote with the rest. The secretary who registers all the acts of the council, is the next officer to the Aga: besides which there are several others.

The Algerines are very great pirates, and reckoned the most dangerous of all the Africans. They are extremely greedy of gain, and cruel to such as fall into their hands, especially Christians: and they make not the least scruple of violating the most sacred treaties to serve their interest.

The kingdom of Algier is divided by Marmol into four provinces, namely, Tremecen or Tefsin, Tenez, Algier, and Bugia or Buggia. But the Turks now divide it into the following eighteen, which run from E. to W. 1. Bona; 2. Constantina; 3. Gigeri; 4. Bugia; 5. Algier; 6. Sargel; 7. Mostagan; 8. Oran; 9. Haregol; 10. Humanbar; 11. Tefla; 12. Tenez; 13. Lubez kingdom; 14. Couco kingdom; 15. Miliana; 16. Beni Araxid; 17. Anguid; and, 18. Tremecen.

ALGIERS Proper, a province of Africa, so denominated from its capital, the metropolis of this whole kingdom. It is one of the four parts of the ancient kingdom of Tremecen or Tremizan, otherwise Telenfine. It is bounded on the E. by Bugia; on the W. by Tenez; by Mount Atlas on the S. and by the Mediterranean from the mouth of the Chinelaf to the northern confines of Bugia. On the N. the plains of it are mostly inhabited by Arabs, siled Aben Terixa, and the mountainous parts by the Berebers, and by the Azuagues, who mostly live by feeding their numerous herds from place to place; yet have some sort of tradesmen among them, especially weavers. These are an ancient, stout, and warlike people, and formerly were very considerable and powerful; but are now extremely poor, and scattered here and there through most part of Barbary: but their chief residence is in the provinces of Tremecen and Fez, and in the mountains between Tunis and Biledulgerid. These last, by driving a trade with the Tunese and Algerines, are the richest of all,

inasmuch that they have been formerly strong enough to make war against those nations, and even against the Turks, and that with good success.

The African historians, particularly Ibn-al-rakie, affirm them to be some of those Phœnicians who fled from Joshua and the Israelites, according to an inscription in the Punic tongue engraved on a stone-fountain, in words to the following purpose: "We are fled hither from the presence of that great robber Joshua 'the son of Nun.'" They are a kind of Christians that neither shave their beards nor cut their hair; and, by way of distinction, affect to wear a blue cross painted or burnt in their cheek or hand.

The territory of Algiers is fertile in fruits, and the plain of Moligia produces corn, barley, and oats, two or three times a year, besides other grain: the melons in this country are of an exquisite taste, some of which ripen in summer, and others in winter. Their vines are very large and thick, and the bunches of grapes commonly a foot and half long. They have some woods and deserts which swarm with wild beasts, such as those before-mentioned; besides serpents and other venomous creatures. Among the former, Gramaye tells us of two which are of a peculiar sort; the one called gapard, which can be easily tamed, and is made use of for hunting like a dog. Its head is like that of a cat, the hind legs longer than the fore, and the tail finely mottled: but it is so apt to run itself beyond its strength, that they are obliged now and then to carry it on their horses, till it recovers itself. The other is between a dog and a fox; and its breath fasting is said to cure numbness in the limbs.

ALGIERS, the capital of the formidable kingdom of the same name. It is the constant residence of the court, the post of the main body of the Turkish soldiery, and the station of the gallees, which make it the centre of the government, and the whole military force of the state.

The most probable opinion is, that this city was originally built by Juba II. father of Ptolemy, who gave it the name of Jol, or Julius Cæsarea, as a public and perpetual acknowledgement of the favour conferred on him by the Emperor Cæsar Augustus. And it is very well known to antiquarians, that the reverse of several medals of the Emperors Claudius and Antoninus, is a city with the name of Julia Cæsarea.

Towards the close of the seventh century, the Mahometan Arabians, making incursions into Africa to propagate their religion, over-run all the Mauritania Cæsariensis. They seemed especially to exert their hatred against every thing which bore the name of Roman, destroying all their noble works, and changing the name of places; among which this city was by them called Algezair (i. e. in Arabic, belonging to an island) because there was an island before the city, to which it is now joined by a mole, and forms one side of the harbour. The Berebers, who are descended from an Arabian Prince called Moztgana, had separately subdued this place, for which reason it is still called among the Arabians, Gezaira Al-Bani-Moztgana.

This city is situated betwixt the provinces of Tenez and Bugia, is washed by the Mediterranean sea towards the N. and is about a league in compass, forming a grand amphitheatre from the declivity of the hill on which it stands to the sea-shore.

From the terraces of the several houses there is an uninterrupted prospect of the sea; and, being always kept white, give the city, at a distance, the appearance of a whiter's grounds covered with linen.

The streets are so narrow, that two persons cannot conveniently walk a-breast; the middle is so much lower than the sides, they form a kind of breast-work, between which is the passage, which added to their extreme narrowness, makes it very disagreeable walking; besides meeting with camels, horses, mules, and asses, which you must give way to at first notice, or patiently bear the consequences of your inadvertency. But it is still worse to meet a Turkish soldier; for a Christian of any rank must stand close against the wall till he has passed by, otherwise he would not fail to assert his superiority by some cruel outrage.

There

There is but one street of a convenient breadth. This street reaches from the east to the west end of the city. It is wider in some parts than in others, especially where corn and other provisions are daily exposed to sale, and the chief tradesmen keep their shops.

The narrowness of the streets is thought to be a shelter from the heat of the sun; but it is evident that this disposition proceeds partly from the earthquakes to which it is subject, since the fronts of almost all the houses are supported by rafters from one to the other across the street. In the year 1717, it felt several very violent shocks for nine months successively, which occasioned a most dismal calamity; for all the inhabitants, except the divan and officers of state, who kept with the Dey in his palace, left the city. All the ways were covered with tents crowded with poor inhabitants, many of whom perished through mere want. Within half a league of the city, not only the villas were overthrown, but the earth itself was rent and torn up.

The foundations and lower parts of the walls of the city are of free-stone, but the upper parts are of brick. Towards the land, their greatest height is about thirty feet, and forty towards the sea. On the walls are several old square towers; and at the south-west end of the city is an old fort, separated from it by a wall, with a fosse twenty feet broad, and seven feet deep. It is called Alecafbar, has a strong garrison, and was the only fortress when the city was in the possession of the Arabians.

The city is destitute of any constant supply of fresh water; and though every house is provided with a cistern, a scarcity of rain often reduces them to great straits. Formerly the inhabitants were obliged to fetch it from the country; but in 1611 one of the Moors, who had been driven out of Spain, having discovered a spring upon an eminence near the Emperor's fort, about three quarters of a mile from the city, proposed to the Dey the advantage of bringing that water into the city. The Moor was rewarded, and the project executed by building an aqueduct, which distributed the water through several pipes to above an hundred conduits, both in town and country. All these pipes terminate in a reservoir at the end of the mole, which is the watering-place for the shipping. Every conduit has a ladle chained to it for common use. The water which runs from these conduits, or which is spilled in drinking, is collected again, and runs through a great number of sewers, carrying the filth of the town into a large ditch, through which it runs into the harbour. This, especially at low-water in the hot season, occasions an insufferable stench.

Those who go to the conduits to drink or fill their pitchers, must not stand upon their rank, but patiently wait their turn, except a Turk, who is sure to take the precedence of all others; nor must a Jew offer to serve himself where there is a Moor, or so much as a slave present. The city-gates, which are five in number, are always open from day-break to sun-set. The Mole-gate is towards the E. and at its entrance are five bells, brought from Oran in 1708, as a trophy of that important conquest; for such it may justly be said to be, both for the security of the country, and the several advantages of its commerce. In 1717 the Dey had sold these bells to a Leghorn Jew, who had accordingly put them on board a vessel bound for Italy. But the Dey being informed that there was silver in the bells, which the Jew had the art of extracting from the coarser metal, and being no alchemist, he credited the information, telling the Jew, that he did not wonder at his willingness to buy them, and dispatch in getting them on board, since there was a large mixture of silver in the composition. The Jew remonstrated to him, that the value of bells consisted chiefly in their formation; that they were never melted down unless cracked, or otherwise unserviceable; and that, in such a case, it was not possible to extract the little silver which was imagined to be mixed with the other metal in order to improve the found. But the Dey was inflexible, suspecting some fallacy in these reasons, as they came from a Jew. He was therefore obliged to return the bells,

and take his money again. It was afterwards resolved, that they should be perpetually kept at the entrance of the Mole-gate, as a monument of victory over the Spaniards.

The Babazira-gate is a little to the S. of the Mole, and opens into the harbour. It is commonly called the Fish-gate, because it is the rendezvous of the fishing-boats. Within it is a dock for the building of ships.

The New gate, or Babaxdit, towards the S. S. W. leads to the Emperor's fort.

The gate of Babafon is due S. The ramparts near it are places for public executions. Some criminals are hanged, and highwaymen are thrown from the top of the ramparts, upon hooks fastened into the walls at equal distances.

The gate of Babalouet is situated on the N. Without this gate are the burying-places of the Christians and Jews, and also the place of their executions. The Christians are variously punished, but burning is appointed for the Jews.

Near the city, on the land-side, are four castles, of which the most considerable is that of the Emperor, so called from its being begun by the Emperor Charles V. but completed by Assan Pacha in 1545. It stands on the S. S. W. in an advantageous situation, commanding the sea, town, and the adjacent country.

The New castle, commonly called the Star, is an heptagon, situated on an eminence to the S. W. It was built by Assan; because the Spanish army had posted itself here, and erected a battery.

The two others are called Babazon and Babalouet, because situated opposite, and near the gates of the same name; but neither of them are of any consideration.

S. E. of the entrance into the harbour, upon the point of Cape Matifux, about two leagues distance, is a fort mounted with twenty guns, called Fort Matifux, being the remains of a city of the same name. It was put in a state of defence, with a strong battery, because when the French gallees came to bombard the city in 1685, they anchored in a little bay under this cape.

Along the shore on the W. side of the city, are two other small forts. At about half a league from the city is the English fort, with twelve pieces of cannon, so called because some English ships being becalmed, anchored close by the shore. This made the Algerines apprehend that it was too convenient a place for a descent to be left unguarded.

The other fort, which is at the same distance from the English, is built on a neck of land called Fish-point, because the fishing boats come to an anchor in a small bay near this place. It has but four guns, and was built because a galley, by a stress of weather in the night, ran into the bay, and put to sea again in the face of all the Algerines.

All these castles together would prove but an insignificant defence against a body of good troops, with a proper train of artillery, being commanded by higher grounds.

The best fortifications are at the entrance into the harbour, whose situation adds to its security; besides the danger to which ships would be exposed in the road, and along the coast, in a northerly wind, which is always very violent, and occasions a terrible sea.

The harbour, whose greatest depth is fifteen feet, is the effect of labour and industry, and is formed by a mole of above five hundred geometrical paces, lying N. E. and S. W. from the town, to a little island or rock. From whence also another mole, of the same length with the former, is carried N. and S. as a shelter to the harbour. In the angle of these two moles, is built a square edifice, in the middle of which is a court with rails, and four fountains made use of for ablutions, when the hour of prayer is proclaimed. Round the four sides is a stone-seat covered with a mat. Here the admiral and officers of the navy hold their daily meetings. Along the side of the mole is a key or wharf, for the loading and unloading of ships, and for mooring gallees and other vessels.



On the N. side of the rock is the light-house fort, which is carefully maintained for the security of the ships. It has three fine batteries of brass cannon. S. of this fort there is another to defend the entrance of the harbour, with batteries well-pointed from N. to S. mounted with eighty pieces of cannon, of thirty-six, eighteen, and twelve pounders. Most of them were taken from the Tunizeens in 1617. Some of them have the arms of France, being those which were left by the French at Gigery in 1664. Besides these, there is a platform near the Mole-gate of six pieces of cannon, which also commands the harbour.

On the N. and S. mole are several magazines for naval stores, and the cargoes of prizes, with a small dock for building ships.

The vessels are lashed close to each other, and sometimes in the winter great damage is done; for when the wind sets in from the northward, it occasions a great swell in the harbour. As the mole is directly exposed to the northward, to secure it from the high seas, which breaks upon a sand at the foot of this mole, the slaves of the Deylik are kept at work the whole year, in bringing blocks of stone from a quarry near the Fish-gate, and laying them in on the sand to secure the mole. The weight and impetuosity of the sea washing away these stones, makes such a constant supply necessary.

In this city are ten large, and fifty small mosques, three colleges and public schools, besides those for children, which are without number; and five bagnios, which serve as barracks for the slaves of the Deylik or government. These bagnios are spacious buildings, under a guardian and subordinate officers, who have their several functions, and are frequently to deliver the Dey an account of the musters, expences, &c. and to inform him of any thing which requires his authority.

The houses are built of brick and stone, generally square, having a large paved court in the middle. Round this court are four galleries supported by pillars, within which are the lower apartments. Over these galleries are others, supported also with pillars. The valves, or folding-doors of the rooms, reach to the ceiling, which is commonly the height of the gallery. On each side is only a small window, the door itself admitting sufficient light. These galleries are the foundation of a terrafs, which is equally convenient, both for walking and drying linen. Many raise a little garden on it. It is usual also on the terrafs to have a little summer-house, either for business or to view the sea; the greatest amusement of the Algerines being to see if their corsairs bring in any prizes.

The chimnies are far from disfiguring the edifice, being so contrived that they rise in the form of little domes at each angle of the terrafs. They are always kept very clean and white-washed, which makes them ornamental to the building. The chambers have no light but from the court; for facing the streets there are only some very small grated windows, to let a little light into their pantries, and the servants chambers, which are built along the great stair-case, but do not open on it. They are obliged by law to whiten the inside of their houses and terrafs every year.

Algiers affords several fine houses, whose fronts promise no such thing. Most of these have been built by the Deys, Pachas, and such as have had the management of the revenues, which gives room to suspect that their whole attention did not centre in the public. Many of these are paved all over with marble, the pillars of the same, and the ceilings of most excellent sculpture, adorned with fine painting and gilding.

There is no garden or square in the whole city, so that one may walk almost over it upon the terrasses, where, in houses of an unequal height, there is always a ladder as a communication, when neighbours are disposed to spend a cheerful evening together. Though it is so easy to make one's way into houses, they being open at the roof, no theft is ever heard of; because if

a stranger is apprehended in a house without sending in his name, he seldom escapes a capital punishment.

Exclusive of the Christians, its inhabitants are computed at near an hundred thousand, of which number there are five thousand Jewish families of African extraction.

In 1650, the building of the five cassierias was undertaken, which are very grand structures, and the barracks of the single men among the Turkish soldiers. They are quartered three in a large room, and carefully attended by slaves at the government's expence. Great numbers of these are also constantly employed in cleansing the apartments. All the courts of these barracks have fountains for the ablutions preceding their sala or prayer. Every barrack contains six hundred soldiers. The married men, of whom the far greatest part are renegadoes, are excluded from these public barracks, quartering elsewhere at their own expence.

Here are four fondacas, or albergas, as they are called in the Lingua Franca. These are large buildings belonging to private persons, in which are several courts, chambers, and ware-houses, to let; and, on account of their conveniences for men and goods, are frequented by Levantine and other merchants. Such soldiers also as are not admitted into the barracks, or will not confine themselves to regulations, take up their quarters here. Neither is there any inn or tavern in Algiers, or any other town in the kingdom, where strangers can resort. Indeed so few strangers come hither, that they would fail of getting a subsistence. All Christians, who come hither upon business, are entertained by those to whom they are recommended; or, if an accident has brought them, by the consul of their nation: for as these ministers never fail to offer an apartment in their house to any creditable stranger, so with the same generous pleasure they receive any whom misfortunes have brought hither.

There are indeed little places of entertainment, which the slaves of the Deylik are allowed to keep in the bagnios; but their customers are only the poorest of the natives. The Jews also let out ready-furnished apartments to strangers of their religion.

There are in Algiers a great number of houses, where hot baths are kept for public use, and at a very cheap rate; for besides the several ablutions to be performed before the five daily prayers, the Algerines never fail using the bath daily, unless hindered by urgent business. These are of different size and elegance, according to the different ranks of men; but their construction is almost universally the same. The manner and customs of these baths may be understood from the following relation of a gentleman who visited them.

"Curiosity led us one day to go thither, attended by the interpreter of the French company. We were carried into a saloon finely illuminated, and covered with mats, where they undressed us, and afterwards covered us with two napkins; the one tied about us like a petticoat, and the other like a mantle on our shoulders. From hence we were led into another chamber, where we remained some time in an agreeable warmth, the better to prepare us for the sudden excess of heat into which we were to pass. From hence we proceeded to the grand saloon of the bath, which is a spacious dome, paved with white marble, having several closets in it, in which persons are secretly washed and rubbed. We were bid to sit down upon a circular marble seat in the middle of the hall, which we had no sooner done, than we became sensible of so vast an increase of heat, that we soon sweated through our napkins. After this each of us separately was led into a closet, of a milder temperature, where, after spreading a white cloth on the floor, and taking off our napkins, they laid us down, leaving us to the farther operation of two naked, robust negroes. These negroes being newly come from Biledulgerid, and consequently not only strangers to the Lingua Franca, but even speaking Arabic different from that of Algiers, I could not signify to them in what manner I would be treated; for they handled me as roughly

as if I had been a Moor inured to hardship. Kneeling with one knee upon the ground, each took me by a leg, and fell to rubbing the soles of my feet with a pumice-stone, to desiccate the callosities. After this operation on my feet, they put their hands in a little camblet-bag, and rubbed me all over with it as hard as they could. The distortions of my countenance might easily give them to understand what I endured; but so far from pitying me, that they rubbed on, smiling at each other, and sometimes vouchsafing to give me an encouraging look, indicating by their gestures the good it would do me. Whilst they were thus currying me, they likewise almost drowned me, by throwing warm water upon me with large silver vessels, which were in the basin under a cock fastened in the wall.

"When this was over, they raised me up, putting my head under the cock, by which means the water flowed all over my body; and as if this was not sufficient, my attendants continued plying their vessels. Then having dried me with very fine white napkins, they each of them very gratefully kissed my hand. I construed this ceremony as a sign that all my torment was over, and was going out to dress myself; but one of the negroes, grimly smiling, stopped me, whilst the other soon returned with a kind of earth, which they began to rub all over my body, without consulting my inclination. I was as much surprised to see it take off all the hair, as I was pained in the operation; for this inflammatory earth is so quick in its effect, that it burns the very skin if it be left on the body. This being finished, I went thro' a second ablution; after which one of them seized me behind by the shoulders, and setting his two knees against my buttocks, made my bones crack, that for a time, I thought they were entirely dislocated. Nor was this all; for after whirling me about like a top, to the right and left, he delivered me to his comrade, who used me in the same manner; and then, to my no small joy, opened the closet-door. I imagined that I had been a long time under their hands; but these servants are so nimble and dextrous at these operations, that, on consulting my watch, I found it had lasted but half an hour. The consul had met with no more favour than myself. We reprimanded the interpreter for having left us in such a dilemma; but he had got his rubbing-bout into the bargain, and told us, that, at our coming into the house, we should have given the master directions about our treatment; for that we had undergone no more than what is usual.

"The interpreter gave a quarter of a piastre for each, in honour of the character of the consul: that being three quarters more than the established rate. Accordingly the master seemed as if he could never thank us enough, and desired us to give him our company very often; but our first reception was too rough to be repeated."

The women have their particular baths, where no man dares to enter, under any pretence whatever. At the same time these inviolable recesses are the nurseries of intrigue; for women being attended thither by female slaves; young men are often introduced in the habit of girls: than which nothing is easier, for the very dress of the women conceals the disguise. However, some terrible instances are not wanting, of these gallantries being discovered.

There are at present no suburbs belonging to the city of Algiers, though they were very large when Charles V. landed at Matifux; but after his retreat the Turks demolished them, lest the Spaniards, in a second invasion, might seize them by the assistance of the Moors. There are only a few houses to be seen near the gates of Babazon and Babalouet, serving for stables for the Arabians and Moors camels, which come loaded with provisions to the city.

Each side of the road, without the gate, is crowded with sepulchres. Those of the Pachas and the Deys are built near the gate of Babalouet: they are between ten and twelve feet high, very curiously white washed, and built in the form of a dome. There are six touching each other in a circular form, which distinguishes

them from all the rest. These are the sepulchres of six Deys, who by the fury of cabals, were strangled the very day of their election, and within a few days of each other. The seventh who was chosen maintained his station.

The tombs of the common people are only made by flat stones laid on the earth, in the form of a coffin; only those at the head and feet are highest.

Those of the Pachas and Deys are distinguished by a stone-relievo, in the form of a turban; those of the Agas and military officers, by a pike fixed in the ground near the coffin. An ensign's staff, with a gilded truck, denotes those of the Rais, or captains of the navy. Hali Dey, as a very eminent mark of distinction, was buried in an enclosed tomb within the city. For forty days successively his tomb was decorated with flowers, and surrounded with people, offering up their prayers to God for his soul. This Dey was accounted a saint, and a particular favourite of Heaven, because he died a natural death; a happiness of which there are few instances since the establishment of Deys at Algiers.

Without the gates are also oratories, cells, and chapels, dedicated to Marabouts, who have left behind them the reputation of saints. At these the women pay their devotions on Fridays.

It is a very delightful country, prodigious fertile in corn, pulse, fruits, and flowers; agreeably diversified with cultivated hills and plains. It enjoys a continual verdure; for the moisture of the earth, which is always well-watered, preserves the leaves from being scorched by the heats, and the mildness of the winter maintains them on the trees. The inhabitants seem to overlook this advantage; for instead of making beautiful walks, they leave Nature to its own course.

The vines are of a surprising beauty, and yield proportionably. Some climb to the tops of very lofty trees, and extending themselves to others, form natural bowers. They were originally planted by the Moors, after their expulsion from Granada; for before that time, the inhabitants of Algiers were so far from cultivating this generous plant, that they even plucked up those which the Christians had planted, in order to turn the ground to other uses. The trees usually begin to blossom in February, and in May or June the fruits are fully ripe.

Within the adjacent plain, which is four leagues in compass, where it is terminated by a mountain, they compute 20,000 gardens or plantations. Many indeed have no house belonging to them, but only huts built with boughs. Near Algiers it is otherwise, there being grand seats, built in the same manner as those in town. The neatness of these villas is one of the chief employments of the gentry's slaves. Beyond the eastern part of this mountain lies a very beautiful plain, watered with many rivulets. It is between nine and ten leagues in length, four in breadth, and is well-peopled by Arabian tribes. It is called the Plain of Mutija, the native place of the unfortunate Prince Selim Eutemi. Its soil produces yearly two crops, and sometimes three, of wheat, barley, oats, and various kinds of pulse, except some few barren spots near the sea, and woods, which swarm with venomous reptiles.

The plantations and gardens are not walled in, but only fenced with what we call Barbary fig-trees; and the Algerines stile Christians *Fig-trees*, because the slaves eat their fruit: a custom which the Moors also have lately given into. Immediately after planting the leaves of this tree, in order to raise fences, they take root, and grow incredibly. And such is the goodness of the soil, that in a few years they spread and multiply beyond bounds. The first leaf which is planted forms the body of the tree, and the others inclosed within it stretch themselves out into branches. These hedges, at their full growth, are impenetrable, not only on account of the closeness, but also by reason of the prickles on their leaves, round which grows the fruit, whose greenness continues when ripe. The rind is very thick, and far from being palatable: the pulp is of a lively red, and better than might be expected from the disagreeableness of the rind. These fences,



fences, besides being a safer inclosure than walls, are a beautiful ornament to the country.

Here are orange, citron, and other fruit trees in great abundance; but they do not arrive to their genuine perfection, for want of proper care; tho' one would think the inhabitants should be incited to it by the example of foreign consuls, whose villas are delightful beyond imagination. Their improvements and decorations sufficiently distinguish them from those of the natives. Never was seen in any country so sweet a retreat as that of the French consul: among its several beauties, it is remarkable for a very lofty lime-tree, whose lower branches, intermixing with those of a circle of maples planted round it, form a green parlour, containing about sixty feet in the area, having only one entrance. The sun is not to be seen here in the most excessive heats; but the air is cool and fragrant. Near it is a well of excellent water, which in half an hour's time renders the wine as refreshing and pleasant as any cellar in France. Couches are also placed in several places; and in this delightful dormitory the proprietor and his guests may enjoy the sweetest repose, whilst the scorching heat deprives others of their natural sleep.

The ladies perform their country-journeys on a horse or an ass, in a square pavilion fixed upon a saddle made for that purpose. This pavilion is of wicker-work, having very fine fringed linen round it. Two of them may sit on the saddle cross-legged; whence they have a view of both sides, without being seen themselves, while a slave leads their beast. The pavilions of ladies, distinguished for their quality or riches, are of gawze, finely gilt or painted.

The whole force, support, and defence of Algiers, consist of 12,000 Turks, who, by way of distinction, are called soldiers, or Turks in pay. This body includes the Bey, the Deys or Deputy-governors, commanders of armies in the provinces, the Agas or governors of towns, the secretaries of state, the admiral, the sea-captains, and all the officers, both military and civil.

The navy has great power in this republic. Though the captains are the only established officers, and they are excluded all concern in state-affairs: yet as the regulations and dispositions of the naval force are formed upon their counsels, this body is respectfully treated on all occasions. Besides, they have another claim equally well-founded; their cruises being not only one of the greatest sources of the public revenue, but also procuring them respect from the Christian powers, for the security of their trading subjects.

It appears at first a matter of admiration, that in a country where there is so little timber, and no masts, cordage, sails, pitch, anchors, or any sea-stores, so large a number of ships can be maintained fit for sea, and that at very little expence. When the Algerines build a ship, if they can but procure new timber, which is brought from Bugia, for the keel and bottom, it is sufficient; all the inside and upper works, being constructed with the remains of prizes, which they break up very cautiously, to save both the timber and the workmanship. By this means they build very good ships at a small expence.

The only man of war belonging to the republic is assigned to the admiral, and is fitted out in the same manner as those of private owners. She has her particular store-houses, and is called the Deylik ship. In 1722, Mahemed Dey ordered a Dutch pink to be fitted up as a state-ship.

All the other vessels belong to private persons, and have their store-houses very well provided; the captains never failing to strip their prizes of all necessaries.

The captains are at liberty to fit out when they please, and chuse their cruise; with these restrictions, that they must attend the service of the state, when wanted, to transport garrisons and provisions; conform to the Dey's orders in any particular cruise, and even serve the Grand Signior; and all at the owner's expence.

When a ship is lost, or taken, the owners are obliged to purchase or build another of equal force,

that the strength of the republic may suffer no diminution. This is an indispensable maxim.

The state has an eighth of all prizes, both with regard to the slaves, of which the Dey has the choice, and also the cargo and vessel. The remaining parts are divided among the owners, and ship's company.

The captains, if not sole proprietors of the ships under their command, have at least a share in them. When they are not fortunate in their cruises, they readily resign their command.

Besides twenty ships, small and great, which number rather increases than diminishes, particular persons in the summer-time fit out little sloops, or row-galleys: but there is usually a very bad account of them; for being manned with Moors, made desperate by their wretchedness, and quite ignorant how to work a ship, either founder or are stranded, if they have the good luck not to be taken.

The guns on the main decks of the ships are not all twelve pounders, the ship of the Deylik only having her lower tier of that bore, the second of eight, and six pounders on her quarter-deck and fore-castle. The lower tier of most of the others has only some twelve pounders, and not all of the same size. They furnish themselves with guns from prizes, (which are sometimes taken laden with artillery); and they range their guns without any regard to the bigness or strength of the ship.

They are as little careful of any proportion in their yards, anchors, cables, shrouds, stays, and other rigging. What they find on board their prizes for their purpose, they make use of. However, if they can procure it of any sort, it matters not much with them, whether it be proportional or not. And they even boast of this negligence, saying, that they can go to sea, and bring home prizes, without the precautions, exactness, conveniencies, and indulgences of Christians.

As the foreign commerce at Algiers is chiefly confined to the cargoes of prizes, it is the more difficult to place it in a true light. To use the most perspicuous method, we shall begin with the duties on anchorage, importation and exportation, weights and measures, concluding with the commodities which are wanting there, and those which it affords.

Turkish or Moorish vessels, of any size or quality, pay twenty piastres anchorage.

Christian vessels, as well small as great, pay forty piastres, when their state is at peace with Algiers; and those which are at war may put into Algiers, upon paying eighty piastres. When they have reached the harbour they are secure; but when at sea, whether coming thither, or going from thence, they must take care of themselves.

The duties on anchorage are divided between the Dey, the secretaries of state, the Aga-bachi upon duty, the rais of the navy, the guardians of the harbour, the interpreter of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and the Spanish hospital, according to the settled proportions. As the money is paid to the interpreter, he is answerable for its distribution.

The duty inwards of all goods belonging to Turks, Moors, and Jews, is twelve and a half per cent. and the outward two and a half.

The English, since the taking of Oran, have obtained an abatement of this duty, paying only five per cent. inwards, and two and a half outwards.

The French, irritated at this favour shewn to the English, obliged the Algerine state to grant them the same indulgence, by an express article in the treaty of peace concluded the 16th of January, 1718, a stout squadron lying off in the road, to give weight to the consul's remonstrances.

The duty on money imported is always five per cent. excepting that for the redemption of slaves, which pays only three.

All brandies and wines, without distinction, are rated at four current piastres per pipe.

The company of the bastion of France are allowed yearly two ship-loads, of a stated burthen, free of all duty.

The Algerine quintal is equal to 106lb: avoirdupois. The pound here consists of sixteen ounces, except

cept in some goods, as tea, chocolate, and such like, where it is only fourteen. The pound of dates, raisins, and fruits, consists of twenty-seven ounces.

Linens and cloths are measured by the Turkish pick, which is nearly equal to three quarters of a yard. Gold and silver stuffs and silks are sold by the Moorish pick, three of which make only two and one-third of the Turkish.

The shop-keepers here are Moors and Jews: and if their measures or weights are found deficient, the usual punishment is death; or at least their knavery costs them a large sum.

The imports into Algiers are gold and silver stuffs, damask, cloth, spices, tin, iron, plates of copper, lead, quicksilver, ropes, bullets, linen, sail-cloth, cochineal, tartar, allum, rice, sugar, soap, Aleppo galls, Smyrna galls, cotton raw and spun, coppers, aloes, Brasil wood, Campeachy wood, cummin-seed, vermilion, arsenic, gum-lac, Malta anise, sulphur, opium, mastic, sarsaparilla, aspic, common frankincense, gall-nuts, honey, paper, combs, old and new cards, wool-len stuffs, and dried fruits.

But a very small quantity of these goods is imported, though there is a constant demand for them, because of the heavy duties, the precariousness of payments, the uncertainty of the returns, and the frequent exactions.

Such as are in want of any of these goods wait till the very last, hoping to meet with them on board some prize: nor are they often entirely disappointed. There is the least risk in carrying piastres; for they are not only got on shore clandestinely without any difficulty, but in a plenty of prizes turn to a surprising account.

The exports from Algiers are ostrich-feathers, wax-hides, escayola, tangous or copper, wool, rugs, embroidered handkerchiefs, silk sashes, dates, and Christian slaves.

Those who trade to Algiers often make their returns in all sorts of goods brought hither in prizes. Such vessels as belong to the free states, that is, those that are at peace with the powers of Barbary, sometimes meet with a freight at Algiers to Tetuan, Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

The inland commerce here at present is at so low an ebb, as not to deserve any mention.

The French have entirely dropped theirs; and the company of the Bastion, though it has the privilege of two annual ships free of all duties, has not sent any for two years; the last cargoes remaining yet unpaid. Their agent is obliged to extort, from time to time, little sums by severities, the Dey always stretching the law to its utmost extent, upon any complaint of his against the debtors.

Whatever traffic Algiers has, is got into the hands of the Leghorn Jews, by the artifice of one of their countrymen called Solyman. He was a very artful, busy man; and who, under the pretence of a zealous attachment to the Deylik, had by the most flagitious practices, insinuated himself into the favour of the great men. Besides, being largely concerned in shipping, he was also a farmer of the wax-duty; an employment which the Turks, and even the Moors of the town, look upon with the same contempt and detestation as the Jews formerly did on the publicans. He gave information of every commercial transaction in those parts of Christendom which were most exposed to the Algerine depredations: for which service he had almost monopolized the ransoming of Christian slaves; which, with commission-money, and the difference in the value of the piastre at Algiers and in Europe, brought him immense profits. When the ransoming of any slave was in agitation, he would enhance the price, so as to procure some gratuity for desisting. Being accounted a very useful person to the state, he was favoured in his ransoms, and in every other concern.

The emoluments of the English consul are very large, he being the only merchant of that nation. In exchange for the military and naval stores, with which he supplies the government, he receives oil,

corn, and other commodities, the exportation of which is allowed only to him.

Besides these, most of the Moorish Jews, who are numerous, carry on some little trade; but to the detriment of commerce in general: for these people living very meanly and wretchedly, fell at a very small profit; and by their knavish practices are gainers in many cases, where the fair trader is a considerable loser. They buy the cargoes of prizes at a very high rate, and by this means always keep up the prize: and when they are unable to pay at the time limited, to avoid being burnt alive, which is the certain punishment of such as break fraudulently, make their escape among the mountains.

The dominions of the King of Morocco and the Bey of Tunis being contiguous to the kingdom of Algiers, it is essentially necessary to maintain a perfect harmony with these two states, as much as possible, without derogating from its character. Because, first, the whole country dependent on Algiers is peopled by Arabians and Moors, who detest the Turkish government; but are naturally friends to the Bey of Tunis, and the King of Morocco, both these being Moors. Secondly, The government of Algiers being never entirely at peace, has its hands full, not only in levying the ordinary taxes, and manning the cruising ships, but also is obliged to keep constantly strong garrisons in the city, and up and down the country, in order to secure them from foreign and domestic enemies.

As it is a maxim with the Turks, that severity on one side produces fear on the other; they use the Moors with so much haughtiness, that their children imbibe in their infancy a dread of the Turkish name. The cruel insolence of the one is as inconceivable as the abject passiveness of the other.

Every motive of policy seems to concur in inducing the republic of Algiers to be continually at war with all the Christian powers, even with those of England and France, which seem the most able to curb them. There is only one reason which makes for their cultivating a peace with these nations, as shall be shewn in the sequel.

War is the very soul of the Algerine government; the revenue from prizes in a plentiful time exceeding any other in value and advantage, on account of the cargo, slaves, and vessel.

The considerable emoluments which often accrue to every soldier and sailor from a cruise, is such an inducement as greatly augments their numbers: whence their navy is always in a respectable condition, and several corsairs well-manned are continually going out in quest of prizes.

Another reason is, that, by some particulars of the constitution, the government of Algiers is so far from losing by some events in war, which greatly affect other states, that they turn to its advantage.

One fundamental maxim is, that the strength of the republic is never to suffer any diminution. Thus when a vessel is lost or taken, its owners are obliged to buy or build another of equal force, and that within a term limited by the Dey, who is, however, in this respect so equitable, as to have regard to the owner's abilities.

Whenever any Turk or Moor is made a slave, though it be in fighting against the enemy, or by any other accident, whether honourable or calamitous, he is esteemed dead in law: and when he has neither child nor brother, which is very common among these Turks, having fled hither from justice, the Dey seizes upon all his effects, real and personal, for the use of the government. If he is so fortunate as to procure his return to Algiers, nothing is refunded; but he must be satisfied with a year's pay, such as he had before his captivity, to provide himself with arms. As there is every year, and on some particular occasions, a gradual augmentation of their pay, a Turkish soldier, in twelve or fifteen years, attains to the closed or highest pay.

In order to supply the place of such as die, or are made slaves, the republic frequently sends for recruits from the Levant, who at first only receive the lowest pay,



pay, which is not the tenth part of the cost. But the new-raised men being younger, are quickly put into a way of mending their circumstances, either by plunder in the army, or by prizes at sea.

The state even reaps some profits from a bombardment. All the houses belonging to Moors or Coulois, that are demolished, being by the law to be rebuilt within the year, if the owner be not able to perform it immediately, every thing belonging to the house is sold for the advantage of the republic. These reasons prove, that it is the interest of the Algerines to be at war. The only motive which can incline it to peace is, that the militia being very mutinous and untractable, headstrong and precipitate, may, by any success, or the loss of their fellow-soldiers, be excited to a revolt, though the war was first undertaken at their instances. These commotions generally cost the Dey his head: for his enemies take advantage of them, to promote one of their own creatures. This demonstrates that it is the interest of the Dey to cultivate peace with several Christian Princes; though he must be one of the first to bluster and make a show of war, to avoid the suspicion of corruption or cowardice. Of this we have two instances in their late wars with France: for the first bombardment brought on the murder of Assan Dey; and in the second, Mezomorto Pacha, and Ibrahim Dey, were obliged to save themselves by flight.

It was otherwise in the war they had with the English; for though the latter took twenty-six corsairs from the Algerines, these were abundantly compensated by the capture of no less than 350 English merchant-ships. This was such an advantageous season to Algiers, that it would never have made a peace with England, had not that nation, which was entering on a war with France, submitted to purchase it by a sum of money and military stores; being sensible that commerce is the great support of war, and that consequently a war with Algiers was highly detrimental.

A general dissoluteness of manners, pride, and rudeness towards strangers, are the characteristics of the inhabitants of the whole kingdom of Algiers. This depravity is, in a great measure, the consequence of their education. Some old officers, merchants who travel, and such as have been slaves among the Christians, are of a much better disposition.

The Algerines, being accustomed from their infancy to see slaves of all nations, easily contract an opinion that other people are by nature designed for servitude. This naturally tends to raise in them the utmost contempt of all foreigners. But they are most inveterate against the Spaniards and Portuguese, as the treacherous usurpers of countries formerly belonging to their ancestors.

The Turkish soldiery, who commonly are the very dregs of the Levant, proud not only of seeing themselves masters of a large kingdom, but also in a capacity of attaining commissions and dignity, either by rotation or intrigue, treat the Moors and Arabians with such insolence, that their government is an oppressive tyranny.

They will be considered as High and Mighty Lords, and accordingly are called Effendi, which signifies Lord; whereas an Arabian or Moor, however considerably by his birth or wealth, is only stiled Cidi, which is equal to Sir in our language.

The army and foreign consuls address the Dey by the name of Effendi; but the Arabians and Moors give him the title of Sultan, or the Great Lord. All strangers, who are not in a public character, have the discretion to gratify his pride with the appellation of Sultan.

Those who are at the helm of affairs, being liable on any miscarriage to be called to account, and even deposed and strangled, are very moderate in their conduct; the catastrophes of many of their violent predecessors being so many lessons of mildness and prudence.

The travelling merchants, by transacting business with various nations, overcome the prejudices of a barbarous education, and are very conversable.

Those Turks and Moors who have been slaves, excel all the rest in real virtue and solidity of judgment. When they are brought into Christian states, they cannot but be immediately convinced of the false notion of the incomparable power and grandeur of their country. They see the Christian fleets and troops, the commerce, regularity, opulence, and splendor, and experience their generosity and goodness. These are generally they who are most benevolent to Christian slaves, having been partakers of the same fate: and, as a precaution against any such future misfortune to themselves or children, they procure from the European consuls certificates of their acts of kindness to Christian slaves.

Every stranger, upon his arrival at Algiers, is immediately carried before the Dey, by the captain of the port, or one of his officers. The Dey holds out for them his hand to kiss, asks them in *Lingua Franca*, whence they came, their business, the time of their stay, and whither they are bound. After these questions they are dismissed, and generally attended by the particular interpreter of their nation, to instruct them in the ceremonies, and interpret the Dey's questions and their answers.

Foreigners are prohibited carrying arms in any towns throughout the kingdom, especially at Algiers, except the consuls and officers of foreign Princes, who do not however, make use of their privilege. The streets are indeed so very narrow, that a sword would only be troublesome, and might occasion quarrels with the Janizaries, which are by all means to be avoided.

When a Turk is coming, way must be made for him; and any one who is dilatory in this, is sure to be loaded with contumelious language. A Christian cannot appear abroad, without being insulted by the young Turks and Moors; but he must take no notice of them, for his resentment would gather the mob, and cause some real mischief. This rudeness cannot be said to be tolerated; for, on a complaint to the Dey, the party aggrieved is sure of full and speedy justice. But then the remedy is often worse than the disease, and the punishment of one guilty person creates a multitude of enemies, who will watch all opportunities of gratifying their revenge.

It is a point of religion, with the government of Algiers, to grant a general toleration; and the more exact any one shews himself in his religion, the more is he esteemed, and on occasion meets with particular favours.

The Algerines prefer slaves of the Roman Catholic religion to those of any other, believing that auricular confession tends to make them more honest and obedient; for which reason the masters are for having them confess weekly. Several even inform the confessors of any misbehaviour of their slaves, and see them brought to the churches at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, making a strict enquiry afterwards if they have been confessed.

Should the least word against the law of Mahomet escape from a Christian or Jew, no money can avert his punishment.

Bankrupts are capitally punished at Algiers, the Turks being strangled, the Moors hanged, and the Jews burnt; but as for Christians, their deficiencies must be made up by their consul, or the body of their nation. Such as make their escape without their payment, are accounted bankrupts; for when any one is under an incapacity of discharging their creditors, to avoid the penalty of the law, they must surrender themselves and all their effects to their discretion.

No present of pure liberality should be made to either Turks or Moors, lest it introduce a custom, which, when the advantage is on their side, is insisted upon as a law, both at Algiers and all over the Levant. This has laid the consuls under the inconveniences of making many presents to those in the administration, when their predecessors had some private end in setting the example. If a stranger, on any particular occasion, makes a present to a Turk or a Moor, he constantly demands it on the like occurrence, and

and his successors look upon it as an established perquisite of their employment.

If any foreigner settled in the country is so courteous as to invite a Turk to dinner, who pays him a visit either of ceremony or business, every time he happens to come to the foreigner's house at dinner-time, he sits down without any invitation, and calls for a plate. He thinks it a point of respect to the master of the house, and an affront should he go away without his dinner. However unwelcome such a guest may be, it would be worse to desire his absence.

If a master of a vessel who trades to Algiers with fresh or dried fruits, sweetmeats, and the like, makes a present of some to such Turks as can forward his business, at every voyage he makes thither these Turks importune him for, and insist upon the same quantity, though there be not the same occasion. This they call asking the usage. Nothing should be given them but conditionally, and exclusive of the time to come; then they have no future claim.

These instances are so burthensome, and so frequent, that liberality cannot be too much upon its guard.

The Algerines in their visits, after sending in their names, walk into a little parlour, where the master of the house, if the visit be agreeable, immediately appears with tobacco, pipes, and coffee. But if, as a farther mark of civility, he would have him walk up stairs, all the women have notice of it, to avoid the apartment whither they are going. This ceremony is so strictly observed, that should any one be found on the stairs, or any other part of the house, he would be liable to be seized as a thief, and, upon conviction of the smallest theft, be put to death; and, though entirely innocent, it must be a very extraordinary character that can save him, either from pecuniary or corporal punishment; it being presumed that a person who dares make his way into a house, without sending in his name, if he does not come to rob, must have a design upon the women.

If the visitors are women, the husband is as careful to keep out of sight while the visit lasts. These intercourses afford frequent opportunities for scenes of lewdness with Christian slaves, who run no risk, being not in the least suspected, on account of their mean condition, which among the Algerines is accounted no better than that of a domestic animal. Besides, no husband, however tyrannical, must enter into the women's apartment while any strangers are in the house.

When Christians visit the Algerines at their houses, they are received in the parlour like their own countrymen, though some make no scruple of bringing them among their wives and daughters, disregarding all Christians, both free and slaves, as an insignificant race. But it is very seldom that the Christians pay any of these home-visits, because the Algerines, whether placemen, merchants, or artificers, have their several rendezvous.

The women here, as in all Mahometan countries, are forbid to shew themselves to any but their husbands; nor does the bridegroom so much as see his bride till the ceremony of contract before the Cadi. Thus they are entirely ignorant of the faults and accomplishments of each other. All they can do in a case of so great importance, though even this is prohibited by law, is to get some account of the girl they are to marry from their relations, who visit her purposely to make remarks.

The Algerines, whether Turks, Moors, or Arabians, who desire to be distinguished for virtue, lead a very plain, frugal, and laborious life, without partaking of those diversions so greatly in vogue in all other countries. They rise at break of day to purify themselves, and perform their matins, which they call caban. They dine between ten and eleven, that they may, with the greater freedom, attend their ablution and noon-devotion. In the evening they retire to their houses before vespers, called by them lazero, which is performed before the approach of night throughout the whole year. After which no per-

son is seen in the streets, except debauchees, or such as are on urgent business. They are not less exact in breaking their sleep for their two-night devotions, which are called *magarapa* and *latumar*.

Here are no theatres, music-houses, games, or shews, public or private. Half of their time is spent in drinking coffee, and smoking; and without ever being in any company, except their own wives, concubines, and slaves. All games are prohibited except chess and draughts, nor are they allowed to play for money at these; so that the whole loss and gain is a few dishes of coffee or sherbet, and a little tobacco.

Their ramadam, or lent, is a kind of carnival for their youth; but much more decent than that of Christians, whose balls and masquerades they hold in the utmost contempt, calling it the mad season of the Christians. As they neither eat nor drink during the whole day, at sun-set the young men fall out of their houses, and run about the town with guitars and drums, singing and shouting, and, at intervals, eating and drinking. But such as are more reserved, or have their character at heart, never join in such frantic mirth, keeping at home as usual.

Those of a more abstracted devotion, and who affect to be thought the purest Mahometans, cover their faces all day with gauze or fine linen, that they may not draw in with their breath any effluvia of meats or drinks.

The inhabitants of the kingdom of Algiers are very tenacious and stingy, and are even ready to own it. They have a common saying, that the Christians represent an Algerine, by a man with one eye blinded by a dollar, whilst a knife is thrust into the other, which he submits to for the sake of the money. They are so remarkably sober and abstemious, that a very little suffices them. But, with this appearance of virtue, they have an old custom, that every master of a family has an hidden treasure.

Christians generally imagine that this hoard is the effect of their belief in the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls, in hopes of enjoying that in the other world. But several of the natives, men of solid sense, have declared that it proceeded from a more provident cause; and that the true reason was, that nobody cared to be accounted rich, for fear of oppression or confiscation; for on any real exigencies of the state, and even on contrived ones, the Dey lays his hands on all the ready money he can find, without any instance of restitution. Besides, Algiers being subject to frequent revolutions, an inhabitant who is obliged to fly from the persecutions or the victorious faction, hopes by this means to preserve his treasure, if he finds it impossible to carry it off, by acquainting a son, a relation, or faithful friend, with the place where it is hidden. Neither is there any other way to secure a livelihood for their children, in case of misfortunes; for when a man is strangled, which is no uncommon thing, all his effects fall to the government. On such occasions the *pitremelgi*, or receiver of casual revenues, orders the foundations of the criminal's houses to be searched, and his fields to be turned up.

The furniture even in the houses of the most wealthy persons, is very inconsiderable. They have no hangings, serutores, pictures, chairs, side-boards, looking-glasses, or such inventions of luxury. The walls are only white-washed. The best chamber has only a carpet, or a mat of rushes or palm-leaves. The natives leave their slippers at the door, the streets here being always very dirty. In the middle of the chamber there is an alcove about a foot high, covered with a carpet and cushion, where they sit in the day-time and sleep at night. At one end of the chamber, which is generally very long, there is a linen curtain without rings, but only tied from one side to the other; behind which is their bedding, and other utensils not wanted in the day-time. And in the same place is a painted chest for their cloaths, and other implements, those which are daily worn hanging on pegs against the wall. The windows and doors have also curtains of a very thin linen, edged with ribbands. These curtains are also without rings, being



ing only fastened on each side. Near the windows are the niches for holding the table-utensils, and other smaller matters.

Little or no plate is to be seen here; nor do they use forks. The spoons are of box; the vessels of earth, except some large pewter dishes or basons. They generally dine without a table, setting the dishes on a mat, which is afterwards taken away. Persons of the greatest distinction use a low round table, covered with a plate of wrought pewter. They use no table-cloth, but a napkin, which going round the table, serves the whole company. A few who pretend to elegance, have silver forks, but handle them very awkwardly.

Such women as are not satisfied with their natural charms, have a custom of rubbing the ends of their fingers with the herb gueva, which yields a fine blue tinge, and black their hair and eye-brows with alcohol, or antimony, reduced to an impalpable powder. These are the choicest cosmetics.

Some, in order to excite their husbands or gallants to a more violent propensity to love, give them the powder of the root furnage, which grows on the west-side of Mount Atlas, and is by them accounted of such wonderful efficacy, that only for a maid to urinate upon it deprives her of her virginity.

Children are taught to read and write at the same time, which is the custom all over the Levant. The masters at first delineate their lessons with a pencil, and the scholars trace the same with a pen, being instructed at the same time in the pronunciation, till their hand is settled, and gives a true proportion to their letters.

The little irregularities of boys bring them under the bastinado. As they all sit upon mats cross-legged, and their feet naked, their master fastens their feet in a fallaca, an instrument made on purpose, which keeps them close together; then ordering them to be lifted almost perpendicular, he gives them as many strokes with a ruler or flick as their offence deserves.

They exclaim against our practice of whipping boys, as not only indecent and scandalous, but an abominable crime, and an incentive to what is called Socratic love, to which they have a natural propensity. So that should any school-master take upon him to introduce that discipline, his innovation would be severely punished.

The Mahometans, and especially at Algiers, have a maxim of taxing bread, wine, vegetables, and other necessaries of life which are sold by retail, and any exactness is exemplary punished. This rate is variable, according to the plenty or scarcity of the season, and juncture of affairs. This tax they hold to be an essential article of religion, and is the first step of a new elected Dey.

The kingdom of Algiers had always valued itself on having omitted every prevention to hinder the spreading of the plague; for to have acted otherwise, would have argued an opposition to the eternal decrees of God, and to absolute predestination.

There is not one single physician at Algiers, nor throughout the whole kingdom. The very use of them is censured among the bigotted Mahometans, who hold that to take any remedies prescribed by the art of man, for inward diseases, is nothing less than tempting God. Outward applications are only used among the Algerines, and every family is provided with such medicines in case of accident. Very few are subject to sickness. They are strong, active, and live to a great age; which may in some measure be attributed to their temperance, and a very plain diet, added to their exercise, to which they are habituated from their infancy.

**ALGODRES**, a town belonging to the district of Pinhel, in the province of Beiro in Portugal. It contains 450 inhabitants, with a district which comprehends eight parishes. Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALGOZO**, a small town belonging to the district of Miranda, in the province of Tras los Montes in Portugal, situated on the river Masas, containing 400 souls. To its district belong twenty parishes. Lat. 41 deg. 50 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALHAMA**, by the ancient Romans called *Artigi*, and by the Moors *al Rama*, or *the Baths*, a fine, well-built, and populous town of Granada in Spain. It is situated in a narrow valley between very high and very steep mountains. In its neighbourhood are celebrated warm baths, the waters of which may also be drunk. They invigorate the body, and cure rheumatic and other pains in the limbs; and are therefore greatly frequented by cripples. It contains 800 houses, has one parish, two monasteries, a nunnery and hospital. King Ferdinand retook it from the Moors in the year 1482. It lies 25 miles S. W. of Granada, and 190 S. of Madrid. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 7 min. W.

**ALHAMA**, a village belonging to the province of Arragon in Spain, where there are medicinal baths. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALHAMBRA**, a small river of Arragon in Spain, which empties itself into the Ebro.

**ALHANDRA**, or **ALLANDRA**, a small town in Portuguese Estremadura. It is situated on the banks of the Tagus, contains 1350 inhabitants, has a district of two parishes, and a monastery. Lat. 38 deg. 50 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. W.

**ALHANGA**, a small town of Spanish Estremadura. It is situated on a rising ground, and belongs to the order of St. Jago, or the Knights of St. James. It is defended by a very strong castle, built on a rock. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. W.

**ALIBALUC**, an island in the Caspian sea, opposite to the province of Terristan, belonging to Persia. It is situated near the mouth of the Araxis.

**ALICANT**, a famous city of Valencia in Spain. It is situated on the Mediterranean, and has a good harbour, which is defended by several bastions. Its castle stands very high, on a rock, and was built by Philip II. It is a place of considerable trade, and well known to the English for its excellent red and white wines, especially the former; as also for its delicious fruits, which they used to export from thence. Flesh and all sorts of provisions are very good here. In 1706, the English took the town, together with the castle: but it was re-taken by the Spaniards in 1708, who also made themselves masters of its strong castle in 1709. The commodities exported from Alicante are, besides the above-mentioned wines, soap and anise. On the shore or strand, in its neighbourhood, several watch-towers have been erected, from which the vessels of the pirates or Sallee-robbers may be observed. Before the taking of this town in Queen Anne's reign, it was computed to contain 1700 families. It has two parishes, and one of them a collegiate-church, six monasteries, two nunneries, and three handsome market-places; besides hospitals, chapels, &c. It lies sixty miles S. of Valencia, and about the same distance N. of Carthage. Lat. 38 deg. 37 min. N. long. 36 min. W.

**ALICATA**, the Leocata of the ancients, a small town of the Val di Noto in Sicily. It is situated near the mouth of the river Salfo. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E.

**ALJESUR**. See **ALGEZUR**.

**ALIFE**, or **ALIPHA**, a small town of the Terra di Lavoro, a province of Naples in Lower Italy. It is a Bishop's see. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 50 min. E.

**ALINDA**, or **HALYNDA**, a town on the frontiers of Ceria in Asiatic Turkey. It was situated according to ancient geographers, between Stratonice and Bedessus, and said by Pliny to have been built by, and to have taken its name from the Halydienes. It was an Episcopal see.

**ALINGRAHS**, or **ALINGSAHS**, an inland town of West Gothland, a province of Sweden. It is situated on the river Sewelanga, and peopled by the burghers of Nylofese, a town the enemy had destroyed. At this place are fine silk and woolen manufactories, and a manufacture of tobacco, and making pipes. It has no magistrate, but is governed by a justiciary of the said manufactures, who has four counsellors as his assessors. This is the eighty-first town in the general diet

of the kingdom. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

**ALISIO**, a little town of Capo Corfo, a district containing the greatest part of the most northerly point of land in the division of Corfica, which is situated on this side the mountains. Lat. 42 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E.

**ALJUBARROTA**. See **ALGIBARROTA**.

**ALJUSTREL**, a small town of the ouvidoria do Campo de Ourique a territory of Alentejo in Portugal. It contains 1500 inhabitants, with a district of one parish. Lat. 30 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALKESHAM**, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**ALLA**, a spacious well-built town, resembling a small, but handsome city, in the bishopric of Trent in Austria. It is situated near the Adige, in that called the province of Eschland, and near the confines of the state of Venice, and has a castle. It lies eighteen miles S. of Trent, and twenty N. of Verona. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 11 deg. 16 min. E.

**ALLASS**, a town of Lambock, one of the islands in the East Indies. It is situated on the shore, and gives its name to a freight lying between it and Combava. Lat. 10 deg. 20 min. N. long. 86 deg. 14 min. E.

**ALLE**, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Prussia. It has its source in Ermeland, and near Wehlau empties itself into the Pregel.

**ALLENBURG**, a narrow and dark little town, in the jurisdiction of Tapiaw, belonging to the circle of Tapiaw and Insterburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. It is commodiously situated on the river Alle. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 22 deg. 10 min. E.

**ALLEN-CASTLE**, or **AHLEN-CASTLE**, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, belonging to the Elector of Hanover, in Germany. Lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 10 deg. 10 min. E.

**ALLENDORF**, a small town of Hesse-Cassel, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is situated on the Weser, fifteen miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

**ALLER**, a river of Germany, having its source in the duchy of Magdeburgh, then running N. W. through the country of Lunenburg in Lower Saxony, and passing by Zell, continues the same course till it falls into the Weser, below Verdun.

**ALLERIA**, an open and very ruinous little town of Fiumorbo, a district in that part of Corfica which lies on this side the mountains. It is situated on the river Tavignani, close by the sea, and was with difficulty taken from the malecontent Corficans in the year 1730. The bishop of Alleria commonly resides at Corte. This is an ancient see under the Archbishop of Pisa; and here Theodore, Baron of Neuhof, first landed on the island in 1736. This place was anciently a Roman colony, founded by Sylla: and not far from thence, on the sea-shore, they make salt. The air here being unhealthy, the inhabitants were forced to abandon it: so that, besides the cathedral, not much above a dozen houses are now left standing in it. Lat. 42 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. E.

**ALLERSTEIN**, in Polish Ostineck, a small town and castle of Ermeland, a bishopric in Polish Prussia. The castle was built on the Aller in 1367. It belongs to the cathedral or chapter, who holds a provincial court here.

**ALLERTON**, North. See **NORTHALLERTON**, in Yorkshire.

**ALLERTON MALEVERER**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Dean of York.

**ALLERTONSHIRE**, a little tract of rich and fruitful ground in Yorkshire, in which Northallerton is situated.

**ALL-HALLOWS**, Honey-lane, a living in London, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**ALL-HALLOWS**, Great and Less, a living in London, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**ALL-HALLOWS**, Barking, a living in London, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**ALL-HALLOWS**, Bread-street, a living in London, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**ALL-HALLOWS**, Lombard-street, a living in London, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**ALL-HALLOWS**, Staining, a rectory in London, in the gift of the Grocers company there.

**ALL-HALLOWS**, on the wall, a living in the gift of his Majesty.

**ALL-HALLOWS**, in Goldsmith-street, Exeter, in the gift of the Dean of Exeter.

**ALLIER**, one of the principal rivers in France. It rises at Chabellier, in the Gevandan of Languedoc; when, after watering the provinces of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne, it begins to be navigable near Viale, not far from Maringue, and at length falls into the Loire.

**ALLOBROGES**, an ancient people of Gaul. They inhabited Savoy, a small part of Dauphiny, the Greek Alps, or Lake Lemane, and the rivers Rhone and Isera. Their principal cities were Chambery, Geneva, Grenoble, Muffiers, and Nienne. They were famous for their courage.

**ALLOWAY**, a small town, or village, but the most considerable, in the shire of Clackmannan, in Scotland, with a harbour on the frith of Forth, where that river begins to be navigable, and in which ships of burden may safely ride. The Glasgow merchants have erected warehouses here for their tobacco and sugars, and other goods imported from the British colonies; and likewise for stowing such commodities as they import from Sweden, Russia, Livonia, &c.

The high street of Alloway reaches down to the harbour: it is spacious, and well-built, with rows of lime-trees all the way. Here is a large deal-yard, or place for laying up all sorts of Norway goods, in which they carry on a considerable commerce. They have warehouses of naval stores, such as pitch, tar, hemp, flax; two sawing-mills for fitting deals, and a rope-walk.

In the neighbourhood of this town is a noble feat of the late unfortunate Earl of Mar, formerly called the castle of Alloway; but which is now so metamorphosed by modern improvements, as to have no appearance of a castle. The gardens consist of above forty acres of ground, and the contiguous wood, which has been adapted to the house in several avenues and vistas, upwards of three times that quantity. Alloway is situated within four or five miles E. of Stirling by land, but scarcely within twenty-four by water, occasioned by those unusual windings and reaches in the river Forth, which yield so beautiful a prospect from Stirling castle. The river at Alloway is as broad as the Thames at London-bridge; the water so deep that ships may lay their sides to the wharf, which is at some distance from the town, and deliver and load without the least difficulty. All along this shore are salt-pans for boiling of salt, which is sold reasonable, the country abounding in coals, and is fetched away in great quantities by ships that import hither goods from Bremen, Hamburg, the Baltic, Norway, &c. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 45 min. W.

**ALL-SAINTS**, a rectory in Dorchester, in the gift of the Mayor and Aldermen of that town.

**ALL-SAINTS**, a vicarage in Hertford, Hertfordshire, and St. John's united, in the gift of his Majesty.

**ALL-SAINTS**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of his Majesty.

**ALL-SAINTS**, a rectory of Southampton, in the gift of his Majesty.

**ALL-SAINTS**, a rectory of Worcestershire, in the gift of his Majesty.

**ALL-SAINTS**, in Hoo, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

**ALL-SAINTS BAY**, or **BAHIA DE TODOS LOS SANTOS**, a large bay, and capacious harbour, of Brazil, in South America. It is situated on the Atlantic Ocean, near San Salvador, being about three leagues over; and in some places has twelve fathoms of water, in others eighteen. It is intersected by a number of small, but pleasant islands, producing, among other things, abundance of cotton. This bay, in some measure divided into sundry branches, or channels, and runs up above fourteen leagues



leagues into the continent, being of vast advantage to all the inhabitants around it; and has three large rivers that fall into it from the inland. The first, which is nearest to San Salvador, the capital of all Brazil, is called Pitangi; and the other two, Gerespa, and Cachocra. The bay opens towards the S. and runs into the northward; and at the entrance into it is seen the continent of Brazil on the right, and the long island of Taparica on the left; which last helps to secure its mouth, being about three leagues wide between it and the Terra Firma; and on its point stands Fort St. Antonio, and the little town of Vera, within which a point of land forms an inlet like an half-moon, on which stands San Salvador. This incurvature ends in an acute angle, on the inside of which stands the castle of Tagapipe. Besides these there are two more forts on the cape, namely, St. Maria, situated between that of St. Antony and San Salvador, and the Fort of St. Philip, at about the same distance, on the other side of it. Between the coast and the island of Taparica the depth of the channel is from twenty-four fathom at the entrance, to twelve over-against the city. Besides the island, which guards the mouth of the bay, are several smaller ones; of the two most considerable ones, that called Mare is about a league in length, and, extending between the mouth of the Pitangi, leaves only a channel of about two leagues in breadth; the other, called the Island of Monks, lies more towards the W. and is of a triangular form, whose base faces the mainland. Nearer the shore, are four more islands, but less considerable. Lat. 12 deg. 3 min. S. long. 40 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALMACARON**, though entitled a city, is only a small town of Murcia, in Spain. It is situated on the sea, near the mouth of the Guadalatin. Here are made great quantities of allum, from which the Duke of Escalona and the Marquis of Vela draw considerable revenues. It lies eighteen miles S. W. of Carthage. Lat. 37 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. W.

**ALMADA**, a little place in the district of the same name in Portuguese Estremadura. It is situated on a small bay of the Tagus, and opposite to Lisbon: has a castle on a rock. A corregidor resides here. Lat. 38 deg. 50 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. W.

**ALMADEN**, a little place of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain. Near it are quick-silver mines. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. E.

**ALMAGRA**, or **ALMAGUER**, a little town of Popayan, in South America, near the head of the river Cauca. Lat. 3 deg. 10 min. N. long. 76 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALMAGRO**, a small town of La Mancha, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. It belongs to the Knights of Calatrava, and is the capital of the district called Campo de Calatrava. It is situated in a fruitful plain, and has near it a medicinal spring. Lat. 39 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALMALI**, a vicarage of Herefordshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford.

**ALMAND**, or **AMAND**, a river of Athol, in Scotland, about a mile from Dunkeld. It is a branch of the Tay. It has a cascade near thirty yards high, called the Rumbling Brigg, from its noise. Close by it are two rocks over the rivers which meet, and make a natural bridge. This the country-people have covered with sticks and clods of peat, it being the only bridge over that river.

**ALMANZA**, a small place belonging to La Sierra, a subdivision of New-Castile, in Spain. It has been rendered remarkable for a battle fought in its neighbourhood, April 14, 1707, O. S. between the confederates, commanded by Earl Galway, and the French and Spaniards under the Duke of Berwick, in which the former were defeated. The unsuccessful event of this action proved so detrimental to them, that from that time their affairs in Spain began to decline. Most of the English troops were either killed or taken prisoners; many of both having been horribly mangled. This misfortune principally arose from their being abandoned by the Portuguese cavalry at the first onset. Almanza is situated

in a plain on the borders of Castile, and near those of Valencia, forty-seven miles S. W. of the capital of the latter, which bears the same name. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 19 min. W.

**ALMANZE**, in Latin *Almentia*, situated two leagues from Nancy, was formerly the principal town of Gallia Belgica, in Lorraine.

**ALMAREZ**, a town of Estremadura, in Spain. It is situated on the Tagus, in a delightful plain.

**ALMARSTAK**, a considerable seat or castle of Upsalania, in Sweden Proper, of which Dahlberg has a view.

**ALMAS**, a mean-looking town of the Banat of Temesvaer in Hungary Proper. It is situated in an open field, from which the neighbouring country also takes its name. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg. 30 min. E.

**ALMAYDA**, or **ALMEIDA**, a frontier-town of Beira, and district of Pinhel, in Portugal. It is situated on a pleasant eminence near the river Coa, from which the whole territory is called Riba de Coa, or the banks of Coa. The Moors had formerly built it on those banks, calling it Talmayda, which signifies a table, from the level ground on which it stood. But King Dennis, who retook it from them, removed it to the higher part. It has a good wall regularly fortified, and a strong castle, with a parish-church, house of mercy, hospital, and convent. It belongs to the Infanta; and its district comprehends two parishes. The number of its inhabitants is between 21 and 2200. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 14 min. W.

**ALMAZAN**, a small but neat place belonging to Old Castile in Spain, with the title of a Marquisate. Here the inhabitants venerate the pretended head of St. Stephen the Christian protomartyr.

**ALMEDIA**, a frontier-town of Traz los Montes in Portugal, on the confines of Leon. Near this place was a sharp action between the Spaniards and Portuguese in 1663. It is situated 16 miles. N. W. of Rodrigo, Lat. 40 deg. 40 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALMEDINA**, a town of Ducala, a province of Morocco in Africa. It is situated in a large fertile plain between Azamor and Sallee, surrounded with old walls, flanked with towers, and was once rich and populous, and the capital of the province; there being scarce a more fertile spot in the whole empire with regard to corn, fruit, and pasture, than the territory round it. For some time it was in the hands of the Portuguese, on which account it was destroyed by the King of Fez; yet it has been since re-peopled. But a grievous famine happening in 1521, the inhabitants being unable to subsist any longer, sold themselves, wives, children, &c. for bread. So that it has nothing left of its pristine grandeur, but some noble ruins, and a few garden-grounds.

**ALMEDINA**, one of the principal towns in the province of Hascota, and kingdom of Fez in Africa. It is built on the declivity of part of Mount Atlas, and inclosed by three other hills on the other sides. It is now subject to the sheriffs. This city is only surrounded with an ancient wall, flanked with towers, and filled with merchants and artificers; besides many others who cultivate the rich lands about it, and pay a small tribute to the Arabs. They are polite, and have some learned men amongst them: and, since their subjection to the sheriffs, live very orderly; though before that they had continual wars with the inhabitants of the other Almedina in the province of Ducala before-mentioned. The women are esteemed very handsome, and particularly fond of strangers. Lat. 34 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. E.

**ALMEIDA**, a town of Beira in Portugal. It is situated in the comarca of Pinhel, ten miles S. of Lisbon, and on the opposite side of the Tagus. See also **ALMAYDA**. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 40 min. W.

**ALMELOO**, a small place belonging to the country of Twente, and province of Overissel, in the United Netherlands. Lat. 52 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 50 min. E.

**ALMENARA**, a small town of Valencia, a province in Spain. It is situated not far from the Mediterranean, and gives title of Count. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 min. E.

**ALMENDRA**, a town of Pinhel, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 790 inhabitants. Lat. 40 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. W.

**ALMENDVALEJO**, a small place in the province of Estremadura in Spain, on the confines of Portugal. It is situated fifteen miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. W.

**ALMERIA**, formerly a very considerable city of Granada in Spain; but now much reduced, not having above 600 houses, and these not of the highest class. It is situated on a bay, into which a small river empties itself, and has a safe and pleasant harbour. The country round it is fertile, and abounds particularly in fruits and oil. Its climate is so moderate, that the fields are green all the year. Its walls, which are washed by the sea, are about three miles in circuit, and has only two gates, one of which is towards the sea, and the other towards the plain on which it stands. It is the see of a Bishop, who is under the Archbishop of Granada, and has a yearly revenue of 4000 ducats. Not far from this place the land stretches out into the sea towards the S. W. and forms a point which the ancients called the promontory of Charideme, but the moderns Cape de Gatt or Gates, or Cabo de Gata or Gaeta; which is supposed to be a corruption of Cabo de Agathas, or the Cape of Agates, as, besides great quantities of amethysts, emeralds, and garnets, those precious stones in particular were formerly dug in its neighbourhood. This city, tho' thinly peopled, is still divided into four parishes, has three monasteries, a nunnery, a noble hospital, and ten chapels. The Spanish writers pretend that St. Ctesiphon, the companion of St. James the Apostle, was the first prelate here. Its diocese comprehends only seventy parishes, and the cathedral hath but six dignitaries, six canons, and the like number of minors. Here is also an old castle belonging to the Dukes of Maqueda. King Ferdinand took both it and the city from the Moors in the year 1489. It stands about sixty-four miles S. E. from Granada, and 210 in the same direction from Madrid. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALMERIA**, by the Spaniards also called Villa Ricca, on account of the gold which they found on their arrival here. It is situated on the coast, in the province of Tlascala, and audience of Mexico, in North America. It has but an indifferent port, yet better air than Vera Cruz, with a small river, good springs of fresh water, and a dry country behind: all which are wanting at Vera Cruz, from which it is distant above twenty leagues to the N. A clandestine trade they say is carried on here between some Spanish merchants on shore, and the French of St. Domingo and Martinico. Lat. 20 deg. 10 min. N. long. 100 deg. 15 min. W.

**ALMIPIGON**, or **ALEMIPIGON**, a lake of Canada in North America. It is between 7 and 800 leagues above the mouth of the river St. Laurence; but whether that river rises from it or not, none hath yet been able to decide: but however that be, it discharges itself into the Upper or Superior lake, which is the largest of all the lakes in that northern country; and this into that of Huron, and this again into that of Erie or Conti, and this last into that of Frontenac, or Ontario-lake.

**ALMISSA**, an Episcopal city in the ancient duchy of Chulm, and Venetian Dalmatia in Hungary. This town is the old Peguntium, and is situated at the mouth of the river Cettina, between two high mountains on a steep rock, from which they can level their cannon, and consequently batter and keep off, if they have a mind, all the ships that would come in. Its inhabitants employed themselves formerly in piracy; for which reason the neighbouring towns of Spalatro, Trau, and Sebenico, uniting their forces with those of Venice, exterminated this nest of thieves. From that era this town has not been able to recover itself entirely; while at the same time it has been long in

the hands of the Turks. It stands sixteen miles E. of Spalatro, and directly opposite to the isle of Braffa. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 39 deg. 33 min. E.

**ALMISTER**, a prebend in Somersetshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

**ALMO**, a brook in the Campagna de Roma, which falls into the Tiber at Rome. In this stream Cybele's victims were washed.

**ALMODAVAR**, a small town belonging to the ouvidoria do Campo de Ourique, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 1800 inhabitants, and has a district of five parishes. Lat. 38 deg. 50 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. W.

**ALMODAVAR DEL CAMPO**, a little town of La Mancha, one of the three subdivisions of New Castile in Spain. It belongs to the Knights of Calatrava. Lat. 38 deg. 48 min. N. long. 3 deg. 32 min. W.

**ALMONDBURY**, a famous town in the time of the Romans, contiguous to Huthersfield in the N. riding of Yorkshire, and called Campodunum; but it is now only a village. It is situated on the Calder.

**ALMONTE**, a small but genteel town of Seville, one of the three subdivisions of the province of Andalusia in Spain. It is encompassed with a wood of olive-trees. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 25 min. W.

**ALMOUCHIQUOIS**, savages of America, that dwell towards the river Chovocovet, and the island of Bacchus, in Canada, in N. America. They shave from their foreheads to the crown, wearing long locks behind, which they tie in knots and adorn with feathers. They paint their faces with red and black. They plant tobacco, and have great plenty of vines. They do not change their habitations, like the other savages of those parts.

**ALMUDEVAR**, a little place belonging to the province of Arragon in Spain. It is situated in a country which produces grain, wine, and saffron. Lat. 41 deg. 42 min. N. long. 21 min. W.

**ALMUGNA**, a large and beautiful village in Arragon, a province of Spain. It is situated at the junction of the river Grio with the Xalon. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALMUNEÇAR**, an ancient city of Granada in Spain, formerly very considerable, especially in the time of the Moors, being a commodious port in the Mediterranean, and well sheltered from the W. winds. Tho' it has still a strong wall, it is now but a small town, with scarce 280 families in it; and has one parish, and a monastery. A strong citadel defends its harbour, which is an excellent one. It is situated almost thirty-five miles S. of Albama. Lat. 36 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 45 min. W.

**ALNE**, a river of Northumberland, near which is situated the town of Alnwick.

**ALNE**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of Lord Falconbridge.

**ALNEHAM**, a vicarage of Northumberland, in the gift of the Duke of Somerset.

**ALNEY**, a little island near the city of Gloucester, famous for the single combat fought on it between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane for the whole kingdom, in fight of both their armies; in which the latter finding himself over-matched and wounded, proposed an agreement. Accordingly the kingdom was divided between them, the S. part falling to Edmund's share, and the N. to Canute's.

**ALNWICK**, or **ALANWICK**, commonly pronounced **ANWICK**, a small market-town of Northumberland, situated near the river Alne, 25 miles from Newcastle, and 310 from London. It has been frequently taken and retaken by the English and Scots; between whom a battle was fought here, in which William King of Scots was taken prisoner, and presented to Henry II. of England. Its old castle, where the affizes are sometimes held, being besieged by Malcolm III. King of Scots, and on the very point of surrendering, a soldier who presented him the keys at the point of his sword, stabbed him with it; and his son Edward, in an attempt to revenge his death, was also killed. This famous castle, formerly the residence of the noble family



mily of the Piercies, Earls of Northumberland (and now belonging to the present Earl, late Sir Hugh Smythson), seems to have been as fine a palace, as it was a fortress for strength and defence. All round the battlements are the ruins of several effigies, now defaced by time and the weather. In the garden is still a curious fountain, with many spouts, which yield water at this day. It is customary here, that every man who takes up his freedom of this town, to jump into a bog, wherein they sometimes sink to the chin, according to a clause in the charter given them by King John, who, travelling this way, stuck fast in this very hole, and punished the town in this manner for neglecting to mend the road. It lies in the London road to Berwick, and is eight miles N. of Felton-bridge. The customs, words, habits, and even the buildings in this town, as well as all over Northumberland, imitate those of the Scots; and they are very strict here in the observation of their religious duties. Its fairs are on Palm-Sunday eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlary-wares; May 12th, if on a Sunday, the Saturday before, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlary-wares; the last Monday in July, for horned cattle, horses, linen and woolen cloth; the first Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlary-wares; and the Saturday before Christmas, for shoes, hats, poultry, and woollen cloth. Its curacy is in the gift of the inhabitants.

**ALOST**, or, as the Flemish pronounce and write it, *Aelst* a town of Flanders in the Netherlands. It is situated on the river Dender, and is the capital of what is called Imperial Flanders, as having been formerly a free imperial city, on which account the Earls of Flanders stiled themselves Princes of the Holy Empire. This is the most eastward part of Flanders, and lies between the Dender, the Scheld, and the province of Hainault. Formerly it comprehended the best part of what is now called Dutch Flanders. This city is under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Mechlin, has but one parochial church, which is also collegiate, and dedicated to St. Martin. It was very large and beautiful before it was burnt down about the year 1605. It has been rebuilt, and is still one of the finest in all the country. Its chapter consists of a provost, a dean, who is rector of the parish, and twelve canons. Here are several convents of friars and nuns, and the Jesuits have a college here. Thierry or Theory Martin's tomb, who brought the art of printing hither from Germany, stands in the church of the Gulielmite monks. He was an intimate friend of Erasmus, who wrote his epitaph, which is engraved on his tomb.

In 1566 this city was taken by the Spaniards, who committed a thousand disorders in it, and by the Duke of Alencon in 1582. After this the English garrisoned it; but it was betrayed to the Duke of Parma for a sum of money. The French took it in 1667, Louis XIV. claiming it in right of his Queen; but he restored it to the Spaniards by the peace of Nimeguen, after dismantling it. Upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, in 1700, the French seized it again; but abandoned it to the confederates in that general evacuation of the Netherlands, which ensued soon after the battle of Ramillies, May 26, 1706. The body of its magistracy consists of a burgomaster, and eight echevins or aldermen. Alost lies fifteen miles N. W. of Brussels, and the same S. E. of Ghent. Lat. 51. deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

**ALOST**, a territory which gives the title of earldom, and extends even within the city of Ghent, to the bridge called the Bridge of Brabant. It contains, besides three other cities, 172 villages, which in spiritual matters belong to the diocese of Mechlin, except Gavre, Melone, and Ghent-brugge; and these are in the diocese of Ghent. The civil government of this district is in a sovereign bailiff, who is always one of the principal lords of the country; in the five following high-bailiffs, namely, those of Rhodes, Boulers, Sottegem, Elicornaux or Schorisse, and Gavre; in the burgomaster of Alost and Grammont, two receivers of the duties and taxes, and in two recorders, or secretaries.

This country abounds in excellent pastures, and is very fruitful also in grain, flax, and hops. Here are five ancient baronies, namely, those above mentioned, over which are five high-bailiffs, and have been erected into a principality since the year 1553, in favour of the counts of Egmont. Besides which, here are the principalities of Steenhuyse and Mamines, the earldom of Hasselt, the marquise of Leede, the baronies of Lickereke, Rasselghien, Herderhem, Meere, and Oudenhove; the viscounty of Oomberge, and the priory of Melle, consisting of regular canons of Augustines, founded in 1431 by Lewis Van Hole, a rich citizen of Ghent. And out of the city of Alost are a few abbies of nuns. In this territory are also the cities of Dendermonde, Ninehove, and Grandmont. All which see under their names respectively.

**ALOVENT**, one of the highest and most famous mountains in all Persia. It is a branch of Mount Taurus, which crosses the N. part of Persian Irak, and separates it from Tabristan. It lies three leagues from the city of Kaspin.

**ALPALHAO**, a small town belonging to the district of Portalegre, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains upwards of 1200 inhabitants. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. W.

**ALPHAMSTON**, a rectory of Essex, in the gift of his Majesty.

**ALPEDRINHA**, a small place belonging to the district of Castello Branco, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 950 inhabitants, comprehended in one parish. The judge of this place and Castellonovo is subject to the comarca. Lat. 40 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. W.

**ALPEDRIZ**, a small town belonging to the district of Leiria, and province of Portuguese Estremadura. It contains about 600 inhabitants. Lat. 39 deg. 25 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALPHEN**, a town situated about eight miles to the S. of Leyden in Holland, one of the seven United Provinces. It is supposed to be Antoninus's Albiniana Castra, or the camp of Alphenus Varus, the Batavian general, mentioned by Tacitus the historian. Lat. 52 deg. 8 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E.

**ALPHEUS**, now *Orpheus*, and by Italian seamen *Carbon*, a large river of the Morea in European Turkey.

**ALPS**, one of the two principal chains of mountains in Italy, the Appenines being the other. The Alps are a long chain, beginning at the mouth of the river Varo or Varus in Piemont, and, after innumerable and irregular windings, terminates near Arfia, a river of Istria on the Adriatic sea, or gulph of Venice. These mountains divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany; and accordingly have different names. (See a further account of them under the name of these respective countries.) The Alps confining on the sea, reach from Vada or Vado, as far as the source of the river Varo in Piemont, or even that of the Po: the Cottian Alps, from the spring of the Varo, to the city of Sufa in Piemont: the Greek Alps, (Alpes Graecae) from the city of Sufa to Mount St. Barnard in Switzerland: the Penninian Alps from Mount St. Barnard to Mount St. Gothard in the same country; upon this last confine the Rhetian Alps, which extend themselves from the source of the river Piave: and lastly, the Norician or Carnician Alps reach from the last mentioned river as far as Istria, and to the spring-head of the Save: Not to make any further particular mention of other denominations given to this prodigious chain of mountains, which are the largest and highest in all Europe, as these shall be described in the several countries near which they lie. See SWITZERLAND.

The Alps have but few passes, and those very difficult of access, if not impracticable; from which arises the security of Piemont against any power, particularly France. Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general, having attempted the Alps situated on the side of this very country, lost most of his elephants. And it is remarkable, that here the present King of Sardinia, opposing the united forces of France and Spain near Coni, after they had with much ado, penetrated

netrated so far, obliged them to abandon the country with precipitation, and retire to France with great loss. The Swiss also possess a considerable part of those mountains, by which they are secured from all attacks of the Germans, French, or any others.

**ALPUJARAS**, or **ALPUXARRAS**, a famous ridge of very high mountains in Granada, a province of Spain. It branches out from those of Sierra Nevada, or the snowy hills, on the S. side next to the Mediterranean, having the city of Almeria on the E. the town of Motril on the W. and Granada on the N. They are upwards of fifty miles long, and twenty broad, all generally craggy, high, and difficult of access. But their bottoms are extremely fertile and delightful, producing all sorts of grain, fruit, and wine; feeding vast numbers of cattle, and yielding great quantities of silk; so that no part of Spain is so well cultivated, and the profits hence accruing are very considerable. This ridge is divided into eleven taas, an Arabic word signifying cantons or districts, but by the Spaniards called Cabeza de Partido. The principal of these is taa de Orgiva, and taa de Pitros, situated between the two villages of Pitros and Porrugos. These, whilst under the Moors, were governed by Alcaydes, and within them were also comprehended a city called Cobda, and about 120 villages, most of them thinly peopled, and some of them quite deserted, since the banishing of the bulk of those infidels out of this kingdom. The Moors who dwelt here received the Roman Catholic religion, but at the same time retained their old way of living. Their language was a medley of the Arabic and Spanish.

**ALRESFORD**, a market-town in Hampshire, sixty miles from London in the road to Winchester, and ten miles from that city. It lies on the little river Alre, as it is called by Camden, though in the maps, and by the common people, *Utching*. It has a bailiff and eight burgesses. Its market is on Thursdays, and chiefly for sheep; and its fair on June 24, for sheep, horses, and cows. This was once a flourishing market-town; and though it had no great trade, and very few, if any, manufactures, there was no collection made in the town for the poor, nor one alms-man in the parish. But this happy circumstance, which so distinguished Alresford from all her neighbours, was brought to an end in 1710, when this town, with the church and market-house, was burnt down by a sudden and surprising fire, which broke out in several places almost at the same time; and except a few poor huts at the remotest ends of the town, not a house was left standing. The town has since been very handsomely rebuilt; and the neighbouring gentlemen have contributed liberally towards the relief of the inhabitants, especially by furnishing them with timber for their buildings. Both the market-house, and many private houses, are now built of brick. Near this town is a lake of water, to which serves as a head, bank, battre d'eau or dam, part of the great Roman causeway, or highway, leading from Winchester to Alton, and, as supposed, on to London, though there are no where any remains of it to be seen, except between the two former places, and principally between Alresford and Alton. Near this town, a little to the N. W. is a seat of the Duke of Bolton, which, though not large, is a handsome structure, with gardens not only neat, but finely situated, the prospect and vistas grand, and the whole kept in good order. Of the same name with this town, but distinguished by the addition of *Old* Alresford, is another place in the hundred of Fawley, and in the same county.

**ALRESFORD**, a rectory of Southampton, with Merifred and New Alresford, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

**ALROA**, or **ALROE**, an island in the bay of Horsa, belonging to the district of Aakiar, in the diocese of Aarhus, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark.

**ALSACE**, or the ancient landgraviate of Elsas, in Latin *Alsatia*. It is a part of Germany, which now belongs to the French, and separated from the rest of the empire by the Rhine. It is bounded on the W. by Lorrain and the county of Burgundy, on the S. by

Switzerland and Elsgaw; on the E. by Ortenaw and Brisgaw; and on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine. Its extent from S. to N. is seventy-two miles, and from W. to N. between sixteen and twenty-four miles. Anciently it was inhabited by the Rauraci, the Sequani, and Mediomatrici. The first time its name occurs in the Frank or Franconian history, is under the Kings of the Merovingian line. The term is of Franconian original, and derived most properly from the river Ell, now Ill, the inhabitants on the banks of which were called Elsfasses: whence the country itself got the name of Elsas, in Latin *Elisacia*, *Alisaria*, *Alsatia*, &c.

From the Celtæ this country came under the dominion of the Romans. During the existence of the Roman empire Alsace belonged to two provinces: Lower Alsace was part of the Germania Prima, and Upper Alsace was part of that called Maxima Sequanorum. After the downfall of that empire, this country was inhabited by the Franks: but no cities were there then, Argentoratum, now Strasburg, having been destroyed by the invasions of the Barbarians. The kingdom of Clovis was bounded by the Rhine; and the Alemanni, who are the same with the Suevi, or nations of Suabia, occupied the other part of that river. Lower Alsace became a part of the kingdom of Austrasia, as Upper Alsace was of that of Burgundy, having been seized by the Burgundians, before it was subject to the Franks. Childebert, King of Austrasia and Burgundy, gave the whole country of Alsace to his son Thierry, to whom he left also the kingdom of Burgundy; at which his eldest son Theodebert, to whom he gave the kingdom of Austrasia, was extremely angry: so that he attempted to make himself master of Alsace. Thence arose the quarrel between the two brothers, and was the true source of their mutual hatred. Under the Carolingian race both the Alsaces fell to the share of the Emperor Lotharius, eldest son of Louis le Debonnaire; these afterwards came to his son Lotharius, under whom they were governed by two Counts. After Lotharius's death, his kingdom being divided between his two uncles, Lewis the German, and Charles the Bald, the two Alsaces, and the country of Basil in Switzerland, fell to the share of the former, who left them to his sons Charles the Fat or Gros; who at first reigned in Upper Germany, was afterwards Emperor, and reunited all the dominions of Charlemagne, or Charles the Great. Charles the Fat having abdicated the crown, his nephew and successor Arnold, or Arnoul, became master of Alsace, which he left to his sons Suentibold and Lewis. Charles the Simple, King of the occidental Franks, was proclaimed King by the oriental Franks, who inhabited on this side the Rhine, after the death of Lewis. Duke Giselbert defended Alsace against Otho the Great, who could not make himself absolute and entire master of it, till that Duke perished in the Rhine. The Emperors who succeeded Otho continued masters of that province, and annexed it to Suabia, which was called Allemannia, a name not to be mistaken for that of Germany, which signifies a country of a much larger extent. Alsace continued still a part of Allemannia, properly so called, or of Suabia, till the time of Philip the August, about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The Dukes of Alsace were not hereditary. For the Emperors used to give only small towns and villages, as perpetual fees to Lords both spiritual and temporal: and they kept in Alsace provincial prefects, whose office was not hereditary; nor were they lords or sovereigns, but only governors. The ancestors of Rudolph of Hapsburg have had the title of Landgraves of Alsace, at least since the year 1210; since it appears, that Rudolph the grandfather, and Albert the Wife, father of the Emperor Rudolph, bore the title of Landgraves of Alsace, at the same time that the Counts of Egenheim had it also; and which the Counts of Hapsburg did not dispute with them: nor since that time have the Princes of Austria denied it to the Bishops of Strasburg. In the fourteenth century the race of the Landgraves became extinct; after which the Emperor gave this country as a fief, partly



to the Counts of Oettingen, and partly to the Counts of Hapsburg. In 1359, the former sold their share to the Bishops of Straßburg: whereupon they took the title of Landgraves, at the same time that the Princes of Austria did so too; though they claimed no kind of authority over the Bishops who were Princes, and whose diocese was a principality held immediately of the empire. Those of the house of Austria got possession of the country of Ferrette, and the country of Sundgaw; they also had the provincial prefecture of Alsace, with a right to administer justice in the ten Imperial cities of Alsace, of which Hagenaw was the first. That prefecture has been held from the Emperors by persons of several families; but it was not hereditary. The Emperor Robert, who was of the Palatine family, gave it in the year 1418 to his eldest son Lewis, during his life-time; and it went to his descendants, who enjoyed it for the space of 140 years: when the Emperor Ferdinand I. after the abdication of his brother Charles V. took the prefecture from the Palatine house, and gave it to the German family; and it afterwards continued in the house of Austria.

It does not appear that Philip II. King of Spain, and son of Charles V. nor any of his descendants, laid claim to that prefecture, till 1648, the time of the treaty of Westphalia, when Philip IV. King of Spain, and his agents, asserted, that he not only had a right to the landgraviate of Alsace; but also, that the provincial prefecture belonged to him, as Duke of Luxemburg. But to this claim no regard was paid; and the peace was concluded in the said year. In 1659, by the sixty-first article of the treaty of the Pyrenees, King Philip gave up all his pretensions to Alsace. By the treaty of Munster or Westphalia above-mentioned, the Emperor gave up, both in his own name, and that of the house of Austria and the empire, to the crown of France for ever, and in full sovereignty, all right he had to the city of Brisach, the landgraviate of Upper and Lower Alsace, Sundgaw, and the provincial prefecture of the ten united Imperial towns in Alsace, which are Hagenaw, Colmar, Schlettstadt, Weissenburgh, Landaw, Ehenheim, Rosheim, and Munster in Gregorienthal, to distinguish it from the famous city of the same name in Westphalia; but with this express stipulation on the part of the King of France, that he should maintain untouched in their Imperial freedom, and due immunities, not only the Bishops of Straßburg and Basil, but likewise all the other immediate states of the empire throughout Alsace: the abbey of Murbach and Luders; the convent of St. Georgenthal; the palatines of Lutzelstein; the Counts and Barons of Hanaw, Fleckenstein, Oberstein; the gentry or Imperial Knights in Lower Alsace; the said ten Imperial towns, with the provincial prefecture of them: and that without diminution in the least of the sovereignty which has been ceded to the crown of France by this agreement.

The treaty of the year 1648 was followed by another made in the year 1650, for the execution of the peace; in consequence of which the French evacuated Hagenaw, Colmar, and the other Imperial towns, as also Saverne, Dachstein, and the other places belonging to the Bishop of Straßburg. After the treaty of the Pyrenees, and the King of Spain's renunciation, the French King obtained from the Archdukes of Inspruck, the ancient proprietors of Alsace, an absolute cession of it, and paid them in the year 1663 the sum of three millions of livres, as he was obliged to do by the treaty of Westphalia: and the Archduke Sigismund of Austria gave his declaration, testifying, that he had no longer any claim to the county of Ferrette; and that this was a part of the Sundgaw.

Things continued in the same state in Alsace till the end of the summer in 1673; when Lewis XIV. went into that country, the Emperor Leopold being on the point of declaring war against him, and made himself master of the Imperial towns there, which he mistrusted, and caused them to be dismantled. The treaty of Munster was afterwards confirmed by that

made at Nimeguen in the year 1679; but no express stipulation being made in this treaty for his restoring the ten united Imperial towns, he looked upon himself as entitled to make himself entire master of them. He erected at Brisach a chamber of appeal, to which not only the said towns, but also the immediate gentry or knights of the empire, who had Imperial lands in Alsace, should have recourse, and be exempted from the jurisdictions of the Imperial chamber.

The war breaking out again in the year 1688, it was ended by the treaty of Ryßwick in 1697, by which the Emperor and the empire yielded up to France for ever the city of Straßburg, and what belongs to it on the left side of the Rhine, together with the sovereignty over it.

Alsace in general is very pleasant and fruitful, plentifully producing all sorts of grain, excellent and durable wines, together with pastures, fruit trees, garden-vegetables, flax, tobacco, wood, &c. The parts between the Ill, Haardt, and Rhine, are narrow, and only of a middling fertility: they have little wine, few pastures, and produce only rye, barley, and oats. On the contrary, the strip of land lying between the mountains, the Ill, and the plain of Soultz in Upper Alsace, to the distance of about two French miles beyond Hagenaw, has an exuberance of corn, wine, and pasture-grounds. The country beyond Soultz and Befort, along the mountains, for the breadth of about two or three French miles, abounds in wood, has little arable land, but, on the contrary, excellent pastures, and fine breeds of cattle. The land towards Switzerland, or Altkirchen, Basil, and Mulhausen, is extremely fruitful. The district round Hagenaw, which is called the Plain of Marienthal, is a sandy heath, the soil of which produces only Turkish corn. The land from Mount Saverne, and the plain round Straßburg, as far as the Rhine, is abundantly fruitful and pleasant, producing an exuberance of all sorts of grain, tobacco, garden-greens, saffron, and hemp. The slip of land between the mountains and the Rhine, from Hagenaw as far as Landaw and Germersheim, consists mostly of wood, and uncultivated land, having more fodder for cattle than other conveniences; only the fine plain round Landaw yields great quantities of grain. From Landaw, as far as Weissenburgh, are several vineyards.

The principal mountains in this country are those of Wasgaw, in French *la Vosgue, les Vosgues* or *Vaugu*, in Latin *Vogesus*. They begin near the town of Langres, extending at first from W. to E. as far as the neighbourhood of Befort: they divide the country of Burgundy from Lorraine, and are called *Montagne de Bourgogne*, as well as *Mont de Faucilles*, on account of their excellent pastures. Afterwards these mountains wind towards the N. separating Lorraine from Alsace, then turn away towards the electorate of Trier. Their length extends from S. to N. but their breadth is from W. to E. the latter of which is narrowest near the acclivity called *Zaberner Steeg*: so that here is the shortest and most commodious way out of Alsace into Lorraine. From Befort as far as the river Queich, these Wasgaw mountains on this side belong to Alsace, and on the other to Lorraine. Great numbers of rivers and brooks have their source in them. The highest pics are Mount Belch, or Balon, the very highest of all, Mount St. Odilia, and Mount Frankenberg, or Framont. Not only on the tops, but in the villages, of the Wasgaw mountains grow, as in the plains of Alsace, about 150 kinds of trees and shrubs, and 1550 different sort of herbs, all wild. These also yield excellent pastures; and the hills, which have a good soil, and enjoy much sun-shine, produce fine red and white wines, of which foreigners are very fond: and consequently here they make large quantities of brandy, vinegar, and tartar.

The largest forests in this country are the Haardt, or Hart, which extends between the Ill and the Rhine, from the Sundgaw in Upper Alsace, for about thirty-two miles in length, and eight in breadth: this belongs to the King. The forest of Hagenaw, which is twenty miles in length, and sixteen in breadth, one half of it belonging to the King, and the other half

to the town of Hagenaw. The forest of Bewald, properly Bienwald, or Bee-forest, which is of the same magnitude with the preceding, lies on the confines of Lower Alsace, and belongs to the Bishop of Spire. In these forests are found all kinds of four-footed beasts of venery, and wild-fowl; consequently a great variety of game for hunting.

The Wasgaw mountains have also treasure in their bowels, being famous for these several centuries past on account of the silver, copper, iron, and lead got from them. The silver mine in Leber or Hagenthal, near Furtelbach, was richer in the sixteenth century than it is at present, as the annual produce of the Markitch-pit is only about 1500 marks of silver. In Weiler-dale is likewise found silver-ore. In Upper Alsace, towards the county of Burgundy in Rosenbergdale, belonging to the jurisdiction of Befort, near Giromany and Upper Auxelles, are here and there also profitable mines of silver and iron, the latter yielding very good metal. In the neighbourhood of the little town of Dambach is a steel mine; and it also has copper and lead ore; not to mention antimony, and cobalt, with grains of sulphur, and many other minerals. In Weiler-dale are also dug refinous coals; and near Lower Ehenheim the Wasgaw mountains yield likewise turf, baths, and mineral waters. Among the most celebrated baths are those at Niederborn, Watweiler, not far from Bensfeld, at Sulz, and hard by Molzheim. Lastly, it is to be observed of those mountains, that they are decorated with an uncommon number of churches, convents, and chapels.

All the roads in Alsace are very good, consisting generally of gravel and causeways, with ditches on both sides to carry off the water.

The principal rivers of Alsace are, 1. the Rhine; 2. the Leber; 3. the Cher; 4. the Andlaw; 5. the Ergers; 6. the Breusch; 7. the Soor; 8. the Motter; 9. the Selzbach or Lauter; 10. the Queirch. The following rivers water Upper Alsace; 11. the Ber, or Berre; 12. the Ill, anciently Ell. All which see, in their proper places.

In Alsace are likewise several lakes, the most remarkable of which are, the *Schwarze* and *Weisse-see*, that is, the black and white lakes; and the *Daren-see*, or lakes in Upper Alsace, and the Wasgaw mountains.

At present the number of inhabitants in all Alsace is reckoned at about half a million. In Upper Alsace and Sundgaw are thirty-two, and in Lower Alsace thirty-nine great and little towns; and in both upwards of 1000 large and small villages. The common language of the inhabitants is the German; but persons of education, both in the towns and in the country, learn to speak French; and the religion professed here is partly the Lutheran, and partly the Roman Catholic.

Alsace being now one of the governments of France, comprehends in general Lower and Upper Alsace (the capital of the former is Straßburg, and of the latter Colmar), also Sundgaw, the lordship of Lutzelstein, and the principality of Phalzburg. A further subdivision of this country is as follows.

In Lower Alsace are included the provincial prefecture of Hagenaw, the district of Fort Louis; ecclesiastical foundations, namely, the bishopric of Straßburg, including in it the districts of Zabern, Kochersberg, Wanzenaw, half of the market town of Marlenheim, the other half belonging to the city of Straßburg; part of the little town of Waugen; the districts of Schirmeck, Bensfeld, Markoltheim, Obermundar, Oberkirchen, and Eitenheim; the chapter of Straßburg; the probsty or priory of Kron-weissenburg; the Cistercian-abbey of Neuenburg; the foundation of Andlaw, for ladies of noble birth; the lordship of Lichtenstein, which comprehends the districts of Hatten or Hatgaw, Word, Niederbrun, Ingweiler, Pfaffenhofen, Buschweiler, Brumath, Ofendorf, Lichtenaw, Willstadt, Wolfshheim, Westhofen, and the lordship of Ochfenstein; some places belonging to the Counts of Leinengen, and the Dukes of Birkenfeld; the barony of Fleckenstein; N° VIII.

the little market-town of Maurmunster, and the lordship of Thanweiler, or Thalweiler.

Upper Alsace includes the four ancient Imperial cities of Colmar, Turkheim, Kaisersberg, and Munster in Gregorienthal; ecclesiastical foundations and estates. (The districts here belonging to the Bishop of Straßburg have been mentioned above, and the chapter of Straßburg has several revenues and casualties here, particularly Zellenberg). It also comprizes the princely and Imperial foundation of Murbach; the free Imperial foundation of Munster in Gregorienthal; the county of Rappolstein, comprehending the districts of Goemar, Berkheim, Rappolweiler, Markirch, Hohe-nack, Zellenberg, Weyer, and Heydern; the lordship of St. Hippollite; jurisdictions belonging to the Dukes of Wurtemberg, as the lordship of Reichenweyer, and the county of Harburgh; the barony of Hohen Lansperg; places belonging to the free lords of Schanenburg; the lordships of Ensilheim, Eisenheim, and Sennen.

The Sundgaw consists of the following districts, namely, that of Landfer, including the lordship of Landskron; those of Pfird, Altkirch, Thann, Befort or Betfort; and lastly, the lordships of Blumberg, the lordship of Mafmunster, and the town of Muhlhausen.

The lordship of Lutzelstein, belonging to the palatines of Zweibruck, contains several little towns.

The principality of Phalzburg consists of villages and castles, which formerly belonged to the lordship of Lutzelburg, dismembered from the demesnes of the bishopric of Metz. (For a particular account of the above particulars, see their proper words.)

Alsace is one of the most fruitful provinces of France. A vast quantity of timber is sent from Lower Alsace into Holland for the building of ships; as also a great deal of wine from Upper Alsace, which the Dutch sell afterwards to the Swedes and Danes for Rhenish wine. Brandy and vinegar is sold to the Germans and Dutch. The city of Straßburg carries on a considerable trade in onions and poppy-seeds, anise, fennel, saffron, turpentine, hemp, tartar, very fine gun-powder for fowling-pieces, buckram and canvas, which is sent into England, Holland, and Germany. They also send a great quantity of corn into Switzerland. Their tobacco-trade is very considerable, having sometimes sold here above 1200 quintals of it a week, and 50,000 quintals a year; two-thirds of which are sent into Switzerland and Germany, and the remainder into Lorraine and Saxony; besides immense quantities of snuff, under the denomination of Straßburg, exported from the city of that name, to London, and other parts of England; so that this trade is reckoned to have brought the province of Alsace upwards of 500,000 livres per annum. Besides, in Alsace are manufactories of blankets, tapestries, dimities, and other woollen and thread stuffs.

ALSCHWANGEN, a village of Courland Proper, near which is a castle of the same name; both situated in the parish of Alschwangen. Lat. 56 deg. 54 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 min. E.

ALSEN, an island in the East-sea, comprehending the districts of Sonderburg and Norburg, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick in Denmark. Alsen is situated near the mainland, and separated from Sleswick by a very narrow streight called *Alsenfud*. This island is upwards of twelve miles in length from S. to N. and between four and six miles in breadth, from E. to W. It is populous and fruitful all over, being a rich and pleasant spot, having an exuberance of all sorts of grain, wheat alone excepted. It produces excellent fruits of trees, and garden-vegetables; and has also no want of woods, in which great numbers of wild-game are to be met with. Here and there, especially in its northern part, are several fresh-water lakes abounding with fish. It is divided into the Suder and Norder Harde, or the jurisdictions of Sonderburg and Norburg. It formerly belonged to the Dukes of Holstein, and gave name to two branches of that family, namely, Sonderburg and Norburg. But it has been sold to the King of Denmark, to whom it belongs at present.



Duke Christian Augustus of Sleswick Holstein Augustenburg, is governor of the whole island, and amtmann or supreme judge of its fourth division, its northern part having a distinct judge. In ecclesiastical matters, the seven parishes of the Suder-harde, and the five of the Norder-harde, in this island, are subject to the Bishop of Funen; but the parishes of Sonderburg, and Keynes or Kekenis, belong to the provost or priory of Sonderburg. Besides several villages, Alsen contains two towns, namely, Sonderburg and Norburg; which see. Lat. 55 deg. 12 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

ALSFELDT, or ASFIELD, one of the most ancient towns of Hesse in Germany. It had formerly very considerable privileges, even power of life and death; but many years ago it lost its character, by an accidental fire, so as now to have only a slight memorial of it, by the chief magistrate's having a sword carried before him. Here is a handsome town-house, over the door of which is a monument in remembrance of the said fire, with a Latin inscription, importing, That when things have been irrecoverably lost, it is the best way to forget them. This was the first town in Hesse that embraced Luther's reformation. It is situated twelve miles E. of Marburg. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

ALSERIG, a place in Cromartyshire in Scotland, noted for large fir-woods near it.

ALSHAM, ALYSHAM, or ALESHAM, a small town of Norfolk, noted for knitters. Here a court is kept for the duchy of Lancaster. The manor of Sextons is held of this manor of Alsham by the rod, at the will of the Lord, and the investiture is granted by copy of court-roll, military fees being often held so. Its fairs are on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and pedlary wares. It is situated 6 miles from Walsingham, 9 from Norwich, and 117 from London.

ALSHEDA, one of the nine parishes of Jonkioping territory, a subdivision of Smaland, a province of East-Gothland or Ostro Gothia, in Sweden. It is noted for a gold-mine called Aedelfors, which was discovered here in 1738, and gold ducats coined from the metal found in it.

ALSO-SAJO, in Latin *Sejo Inferior*, a place resembling a town in the county of Gomer, one of the subdivisions of the seat of the ten Lancemen, as it is called, situated in the circle of Upper Hungary, on this side the Theiss. Here great quantities of cinnabar are dug. It lies on the river Sajo.

ALSO SDANY, a place belonging to the jurisdiction of Rewisch, and province of Barich, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Here is a mineral spring.

ALSTONMOOR, a market-town of Cumberland. It is situated on the South-Tyne, 19 miles from Carlisle, and 297 N. of London.

ALSVIG, an island on the N. W. corner of that of Sky in Scotland. It is two miles in circuit; is fruitful in grain and pasture, and noted for the vast shoals of herrings about it, which sometimes entangle the fishing-boats.

ALSUNGEN, an inland lake of South Halland, a subdivision of South Gothland in Sweden. From it issues the river Aethra or Falkenberg, near the town of the latter name.

ALSZA, a small place of the Tartar districts in European Turkey. It is situated in the country lying between the Nieper and the efflux of the Don. Lat. 40 deg. 40 min. N. long. 30 deg. 35 min. E.

ALT, ALTWA, OLT, or ALUTA, one of the principal rivers in Transylvania. It falls into the Danube.

ALTAISCH, i. e. Gold-mountains, that tract of the mountains of Siberia in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire, is so called that is situated between the rivers Irutich and Ob. But this name has since been changed; and especially the range of them lying between Jenefci and Balkal, denominated the Sajaniſch mountains.

ALTALA, a small district of the territory on the further side of the mountains, or S. W. division of the island of Corsica, in Upper Italy.

ALTAMIRA, a county of Galicia, one of the provinces of Spain. It belongs to the house of Moscoſo.

ALTAMONT. See ALTOMONTE.

ALTAMURA, a small place in the province of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has the title of a principality. Lat. 40 deg. 56 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.

ALTDORF, a good trading town in Hungary, and one of those belonging to the Lower or Larger Seat, as it is called, in the county of Zips, and circle of Upper Hungary, on this side the Theiss. It is situated not far from the confines of Poland. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min. N. long. 21 deg. 15 min. E.

ALTEA, a small sea-port town of Valencia, one of the provinces of Spain. It lies on the Mediterranean, and abounds in wine, flax, silk, and honey. From hence, during the first part of the war in Queen Ann's time, about the Spanish succession, the confederate fleet riding in Altea-bay, had frequent supplies of fresh water and provisions, till the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707. It lies forty-five miles S. of Valencia city. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 15 min. W.

ALTEMPS, a fine palace at Rome, originally belonging to the German family. In it are several ancient statues and exquisite paintings, though fewer of the latter than formerly.

ALTEN, a place in West Finmark, and one of the thirteen districts belonging to the Danish mission in Finmark, and dioceses of Drontheim, in Norway.

ALTENA, a large and populous village of Stormar, a province of Danish Holstein, where a governor for the King of Denmark resides. It is joined to Hamburg by a row of houses on the Elbe, as Westminster is to London. The origin of its name is commonly accounted for as follows. Deputies from Hamburg, in a remonstrance to the King of Denmark against building this town too near their city, frequently made use of the words *dat is all te nae*, i. e. that is too near, the King taking particular notice of the three last monosyllables, said banteringly to the deputies, he could not excuse himself from going on with the building; but that, to oblige them, he would call it by the name they had given it. Formerly it was a refuge, not only for insolvent debtors, but even malefactors, that came from Hamburg; because the inhabitants, consisting of a few fishermen and sailors, were subject to the King of Denmark, and though it depended entirely on the trade of that city, yet it was quite out of its jurisdiction. It is noted for a treaty concluded here in 1682, betwixt the King of Denmark and the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, about the partition of the duchy of Holstein; but much more for its calamity in 1712, when Count Steinboch the Swedish general, having just defeated the King of Denmark and his army at Gadebusch, came and burnt this town to the ground. As soon as Steinboch appeared before Altena, upon his sending in a message to advise the inhabitants to retire with what effects they could carry off, the magistrates came out in a body, and falling at his feet, offered him 50,000 rixdollars: but Steinboch insisted on 200,000; which they were ready to comply with, and only desired time to go to Hamburg for the money; but the general would admit of no delay: so that the inhabitants were obliged to turn out, the mothers with their infants at their breasts, the sons with their aged fathers on their backs; others groaned under loads of household furniture, and all bewailing their fate with lamentable cries. The Swedes stood ready with flaming torches in their hands while these passed; and before they were all gone out, entered the town, and set fire to all parts of it; which burnt about 2000 houses, with several fine magazines, and the Popish church. Besides these, some old men and women, with infants, perished in the flames. But they spared the Lutheran and Calvinist churches, with about eighty houses that lay nearest to Hamburg. The reasons pretended by the Swedes, in justification of this barbarous proceeding, were, that magazines of provisions, &c. were preparing here for the Muscovites and Saxons; and that it was partly as a reprisal for

the burning of Staden, and other cruelties committed by the Danes and Muscovites in Bremen and Pomerania. But here it should be remembered, that the Danes had besieged Staden in form, and its destruction proceeded from their bombs; whereas Steinboch was looked upon to have acted the part of an incendiary, against naked walls, and a poor defenceless people.

What completed the ruin of Altena was the raging of the plague at the same time in Holstein; so that the Hamburgers were forced, for their own preservation, to shut the gates of the city against their distressed neighbours, many of which perished through cold and want. But the King of Denmark relieved them as far as possible, and supplied them with materials for rebuilding their town; which, by the help of charities also from the city of Hamburg, has since been beautifully rebuilt, and in some measure recovered its losses; and is a finer and more flourishing town now than ever, the King of Denmark having not only granted it several new privileges, but caused an harbour to be made there, and done every thing in his power to draw a trade to it; particularly by allowing a toleration here, which is denied at Hamburg, to all sects of Christians, of which a greater number is said to be at Altena than in any city of Europe, Amsterdam excepted. The Calvinists of Holland and France have handsome churches built on two sides of the same court. Roman Catholics, though tolerated, are not so publicly countenanced here as Protestants. The Danes would willingly have fortified this town long ago; but the Hamburgers having obtained a grant from one of the Emperors of Germany, that no fort should be built within two miles of them, would never permit it. Altena is now the emporium or market for the sale of goods brought by the Danish East India company from the Indies. It is situated on the Elbe, two miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 53 deg. 56 min. N. long. 10 deg. 3 min. E.

ALTENBURG, in Hungarian O-var, a fine town, and the capital of the province of Wieselburg or Moson, in the circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is situated in an island, and has a strong castle, standing on a small arm of the Danube, and on the Leitha; and is besides surrounded with a deep and broad ditch full of water. It is the principal demesne or estate among those belonging to the Queen of Hungary in this province. Here is a Jesuits college, and an annual fair is kept here which holds for a week. In these parts is no other road out of Hungary into Germany, but close by the castle; and consequently it is reckoned the best frontier-town of the house of Austria on this side. In 1529 it was taken by the Turks, in 1605 burnt down, in 1619 reduced by Bethlen Gabor, and in 1621 by the Imperialists. In 1663 the Imperial army assembled here; and it was one of the places taken by Prince Ragotki. It is situated twelve miles S. of Presburg. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 17 deg. 20 min. E.

ALTENBURG, Saxe, a small state belonging to a branch of the house of Saxony, in the electorate of this last name, and in the province of Misnia in Germany. It has Thuringen on the N. part of Franconia on the W. and S. and Voigtland on the E. It was formerly called Osterland. The peasants here are said to be the richest in Germany, and take care to match their daughters to the sons of the most substantial farmers.

ALTENBURG, a small town situated on the Pleiss, in the small state of the same name just mentioned, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. It was once an imperial city, till 1308, when Frederic Marquis of Misnia took it and united it to the Saxon dominions. It has a fine seat or castle, where the Dukes of Saxony sometimes kept their court, and where George Marquis of Misnia founded a church in 1412. La Forest says that the Dukes of Saxe Gotha have had possession of it since 1672. This town, which had greatly suffered by accidental fire, and the wars in 1263, was burnt by the Hussites in 1430. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1632, and suffered very much by the civil war before the treaty of Westphalia. In 1568, a conference was held here between the divines of Thuringia and Saxony, which lasted from October 21st to

the 9th of March following. Lat. 50 deg. 52 min. N. long. 12 deg. 44 min. E.

ALTENSOL. See ALTSOHL.

ALTERNON, a vicarage of Cornwall, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont in Upper Italy. It is situated between the Dora and Satua. During the siege of Turin in 1706, the French were in possession of this place. It stands almost two miles E. from La Venerie. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 27 deg. 24 min. E.

ALTHUUS, a castle of Culmerland or prefecture of Culm, in Polish Prussia. It stands on a hill upon the Vistula, with a village contiguous to it. In Polish it is called Starigród.

ALTHORPE, a beautiful seat of the Hon. John Spencer, Esq; in Northamptonshire. It was rebuilt with great improvements by Earl Robert, great grandfather to the present Duke of Marlborough; and is particularly noted for a magnificent gallery, with a large collection of curious paintings; and in the apartments below is a still more valuable one. The park is laid out and planted after the manner of that at Greenwich, and was designed by Le Notre. Here is a noble piece of water, on which is a fine vessel completely equipped; also a Venetian Gondola, canoes, &c. But the water being too near the house, occasions so great a damp, that some of the pictures in the gallery are mildewed. At a convenient distance from the house is a handsome square of offices, and near these a large kitchen-garden finely walled and planted, with a handsome house for the gardener, which is a model of an Italian villa. It lies four miles from Northampton.

ALTIERI, one of the most considerable palaces in Rome for largeness. It was raised by Pope Clement X. and Rofs the Architect. The structure alone cost 1,100,000 crowns. It has a most magnificent stair-case with numberless curiosities in statues, busts, paintings, tapestries, all over the palace, &c. also a fine hall, painted in fresco, and a curious library.

ALTIN, one of the principal inland lakes situated in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire. In the Russ language it is called Teleſkoi Oſero; which name it has taken from a Tartar nation dwelling on that lake, who stile themselves Teleſſi. The Tartars call it Altin-kul, and the Kalmucs, Altinnor. It is about eighteen miles long and twelve broad. The northern half of it is frozen over sometimes in winter, so as travellers may walk upon it; but the southern half never. It has a deep and rocky bottom. The water in this lake, as well as that in the rivers of this district, contrary to the usual way in other countries, rises only in the middle of summer, when the excessive heat at that time of the year melts the snow on the high mountains, on which the spring-sun could have no impression towards thawing of it.

ALTKIRCH, a small town and castle of the district or prefecture of the same name, in the Sundgaw, of which it was formerly the capital, and now belonging to Alsace, and subject to France, as is the rest of this country. It is situated on the Ill. Altkirk, with thirty villages more, constitutes a lordship. Here resides the Bishop of Basil's official for that part of his diocese which is subject to France. It lies seven miles S. of Mulhausen, and thirteen from Basil. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 22 min. E.

ATLAND, one of the five districts of the royal Saxon territory of Transylvania, as it is called, and in the kingdom of Hungary.

ALTMORE, i. e. the Great River, a small town in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies seven miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lat. 54 deg. 34 min. N. long. 7 deg. 8 min. W.

ALTOMONTE, or ALTAMONT, a small, but pretty place of the Hither Calabria, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, near which are gold and silver mines. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Bassignano. Lat. 39 deg. 40 min. N. long. 38 deg. 26 min. E.

ALTON, a market town of Hampshire. It is of little note, having no considerable manufactures in all the neighbouring parts, except a little druggist and thaloon



shaloon making; but it has a charity-school for forty boys and twenty girls; and a weekly market on Saturday. Its fair is on September 29, for cattle and toys. It is situated in the road from Winchester to London, and fifty miles distant from the latter.

**ALTMUL**, or **ALTMULT**, a considerable river of Franconia, in Germany, in which province it rises; and running S. E. by the city of Anspach, continues and runs E. by Papenheim and Aichstat, till it afterwards falls into the Danube at Kelheim, twelve miles above Ratisbon. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

**ALTORF**, the most considerable town subject to the jurisdiction of Nuremberg, in the circle of Franconia, in Germany. Though small, it is noted for its university, in which are at least 200 students. In 1578 it was established by the senate of Nuremberg, who bought the place of the Palatine family, after several attempts made in vain to conquer it, and in one siege burning half the town. This university has bred many eminent men. Here is a physic-garden, stocked with about 2000 plants, an anatomical theatre with skeletons and other curiosities belonging to that science. In the library is Youngerman's collection of plants, written by his own hand. The Emperor Rudolph II. granted it several privileges, particularly that of creating bachelors and masters of arts: and Ferdinand II. empowered it to confer the degrees of doctor. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 55 min. E.

**ALTORF**, or **ALTDORF**, i. e. Old Village (of which name are many places in Germany, and some in Hungary) was anciently a fief, dependant on the Elector Palatine, and one of the four bailiwicks of the burgraviate of Nuremberg, in which is the castle of Burghthan, about a mile from Nuremberg. Altorf is situated fifteen miles S. E. of the last-mentioned city. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

**ALTORF**, or **Weingarten**, i. e. Vineyard, is a famous ancient town belonging to the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It gave the title of Count to a family, from which sprung a great branch of the ancient Dukes of Bavaria, and the present Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Elector of Hanover, and King of Great Britain. Anciently the Guelph family, from which are descended the last-mentioned Dukes had a burying-place in a monastery here, whose Abbot is a Prince of the Empire. Altorf belongs to the house of Austria and is the seat of the Emperor's lieutenant, who keeps a court here, under a deputy or high-commissioner, to determine in all causes brought before him from the Imperial towns in Suabia. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Constance. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 35 min. E.

**ALTORF**, or **ALTDORFF**, in Latin *Altorfium*, the capital of the canton of Uri, in Switzerland, and the seat of its juridical court. It is situated in a plain on the Lucern-lake, near the mouth of the river Rufes, and the foot of the Alps. The houses in Altorf are neat, and the streets well-paved, having delightful gardens and country-houses round it. But it is a place of very difficult access, and an important pass into Italy, as standing about three leagues from the dangerous precipices of Mount St. Gothard, near which rise the rivers Rufes, Tesin, Rhine, and Rhone. Here are four churches, two convents, with a town-house, and arsenal. An engine was erected here in 1688 for cutting and polishing of crystal. In these parts a hot S. wind reigns in summer, whereby the fruits are much sooner ripened than in the neighbouring cantons, which are more remote from the Alps: but sometimes this wind blows with such violence, that they are almost afraid to kindle a fire in the town, especially since the year 1693, when seventy-five of its houses were burnt down. It lies twenty-miles S. E. of the city of Lucern. Lat. 46 deg. 50 min. N. long. 8 deg. 30 min. E.

**ALTRINGHAM**, a market-town of Cheshire, near the borders of Lancashire. It is situated on the river Mersey; and is a place of so much note, as to be governed by a Mayor of an ancient institution; but has nothing else remarkable. It lies 24 miles N. W. of Chester, and 137 N. W. of London, and a little farther

to the northward than Northwich. Its market is on Tuesday, and fairs on the 5th of August, and the 2d of November, for cattle, and drapery goods.

**ALTRIP**, in the bishopric of Spire, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, though now only a forty-village, was formerly fortified, commanding a passage of the Rhine, a little above Manheim. In the *Nautica Imperii*, it is called *Alta Ripa*, the bank of the Rhine being here very high. It was formerly a place of such importance, that the Romans kept a garrison in it. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 7 deg. 18 min. E.

**ALTSOHL**, or **ALTENSOL**, a district in the circle lying on the hither side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is ten miles in length, and in some places from four to five in breadth; but in others much narrower. The country is almost entirely mountainous: yet its mountains are partly rich in ores and minerals; as in them is found some gold and silver, but especially a large quantity of the finest copper ore, also iron, orpiment, quicksilver, chrysolite, and terracotta. The rivers of this country are the Gran, Bistritza, Szalatna, and Carpona or Krupenitza. Among its mineral springs the most famous are those of Ofztroski, half a mile from the castle of Vigles; the Altsohl, on the river Gran; the Ribar, Tlatin, and Batzuch: but its warm baths are at Neufohl and Ribar. At Herfengrund is a cupreous water. Agriculture is very little followed here; though they have good breeds of cattle, especially great numbers of sheep. The inhabitants are Bohemian slaves. Among the gentry are several Hungarians, and among the burghers numbers of Germans. This country consists of two districts, namely, the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends three royal free towns, two fortresses, three castles, three small towns, and fifty-two villages. The Lower district contains two royal free towns, three fortresses, four castles, six small towns, and thirty-six villages.

**ALTSOHL**, one of the two royal free towns of Hungary, situated in the Lower district of the above country. It is the capital of this county; but of itself only a little place. Its situation is delightful, and near it run the rivers Gran and Szalatna. In the year 1708 it was burnt by the partisans of Prince Rakotski. This place is noted for silver mines, and lies nine miles to the S. of Neufohl or Newfol. Lat. 18 deg. 56 min. N. long. 19 deg. 8 min. E.

**ALSTADT**, a village belonging to the other general bailiwick or prefecture of Preusmarck, and circle of Mohrung and Marienwerder, in Royal Prussia. It is dependant on the Count of Wallenrodt, who has a stately palace here.

**ALTZHEIM**, or **ALTZEY**, formerly the capital of a county, but now only a bailiwick, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It stands on a brook of the same name, that falls into the river of Saltz, which, after running a little to the N. unites with the Rhine below Ingelheim. It is a good town, fortified with a castle, and is walled round; and here once the Electors resided. It was taken in 1691 by the French, but afterwards restored. It lies forty-two miles N. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 52 min. E.

**ALVA**, one of the twenty-two towns belonging to the donataries or Queen-Dowagers, in the district of Viseu and province of Beira, in Portugal. It is but a small place, and contains only 260 inhabitants, which are comprehended in one parish. Lat. 40 deg. 35 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALVA DES TORMES**, a small town of Leon, a province of Spain. It is situated on the river Tormes or Salamania, and is the principal place of a duchy bearing the same name, which belongs to the house of Alvarez. A Duke of this name, who was appointed governor of the Netherlands by Philip II. of Spain, after the Duchess of Parma, executed the most rigid commands of an unjust administration, with a barbarity and rage so unprecedented, that he had been deservedly stiled the most cruel of mankind; (See *NETHERLANDS*.) This town lies sixteen miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41 deg. 2 min. N. long. 6 deg. 1 min. W.

**ALVALLADE**, a small place in the district of ouvidoria do Campo de Ourique, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 1200 souls, and is situated between two rivers. Lat. 38 deg. 15 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALVARO**, a small town in the district of Thomar, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal, containing between 18 and 1900 souls. Lat. 38 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 21 min. E.

**ALVARENGA**, one of the twenty-two concelhos belonging to the district of Lamego, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It consists of two parishes.

**ALVARES**, a little town in the district of Thomar, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal. It contains upwards of 1200 inhabitants. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 26 min. W.

**ALVAYAZERE**, a small town subject to the district of Coimbra, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It has one parish, containing very nearly 100 souls. Its district comprehends two parishes. Lat. 40 deg. 27 min. N. long. 6 deg. 50 min. W.

**ALVELEY**, a vicarage of Essex, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

**ALVERCA**, a small place belonging to the district of Torres Vedras, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 120 inhabitants, and in its district is only one parish. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. W.

**ALVERNO**, Monte de, in Latin *Alvernus*, a mountain of Italy, in the neighbourhood of Florence.

**ALVING**, **ALVILTS**, or **BINTS**, was formerly a famous seat or castle in the county of Weissenburg, belonging to Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. Cardinal George Martinus died here; but it has now lost much of its pristine beauty by an accidental fire.

**ALVITO**, a small town in the district of Beja, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 2000 inhabitants, and belongs to Count Barao. Lat. 37 deg. 42 min. N. long. 7 deg. 39 min. W.

**ALVITO**, Villa nova de, or New Alvito, a small place in the district of Beja, and province of Alentejo. It has 900 inhabitants, and also belongs to Count Barao. Lat. 37 deg. 39 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. W.

**ALVOCO DE SERRA**, a small place subject to the corregidor of Guarda, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 220 inhabitants. Lat. 40 deg. 15 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

**ALVOR**, or **ALBOR**, a small place subject to the comarca of Faro, in the province of Algarve, in Portugal. It contains 460 inhabitants, and is situated between Villa Nova de Portimao and Lagos. Lat. 37 deg. 1 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. W.

**ALVORNINHA**. See *ALBURNINHA*.

**ALUTA**, one of the three principal rivers in Transylvania, a province of the kingdom of Hungary. Its Latin name is *Oluta*. This river rises at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, in the northern parts of that territory of Transylvania called Terra Siculorum; and runs through the eastern and southern parts into Walachia. On this river is situated a small city of the same name, 130 miles S. W. of Rebnick.

**ALWALTON**, a rectory of Huntingdonshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

**ALWASTRA**, anciently a famous convent, but now a mere heap of ruins, situated in Wadstein-lehn, a territory belonging to East Gothland, in Sweden. In this monastery are buried four kings of the Suercher race, with other persons of distinction.

**ALWOS**, a very well inhabited village, in the county of Comora, belonging to the circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is situated on the bank of the river Danube; and is remarkable on account of an aqueduct built here, in the year 1747, by order of the royal chamber, and under the direction of the King's architect, M. Samuel Mikomini.

**ALZYRA**, or **ALCIRA**, a small town of Valencia, a province of Spain. It contains about eight hundred families, and is situated in the heart of the kingdom, on the river Xucar. It hath a fair suburb, with two bridges over the said river. A considerable silk-trade is carried on at this place. It lies eighteen miles S.

of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 min. W.

**ALY**, a small city of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated between two hills. About six miles beyond it, is a defile shut up with a wooden-gate, which separates the kingdom of Georgia from that of Imritia. It stands thirty-six miles W. of Gori, and almost in the same latitude, namely, 43 deg. 10 min. N. and long. 36 deg. 40 min. E.

**AM**, a city of Armenia, in Asia, which Vincent St. Antonino says had 100,000 houses, and 1000 churches. It was taken by the Tartars after a siege of twelve days.

**AMACAXI**, a people of Brasil, in America, towards the prefecture of St. Sebastian del Rio Janeiro.

**AMACK**, or **AMAKA**, one of the five principal islands, besides that of Seeland, and other smaller ones in the Cattagat, which constitutes the province or diocese of Seeland, in Denmark, being situated in the sound, on the E. coast of that province. An excellent harbour is formed by the freight or sound Kalleboe, which lies between the islands of Seeland and Amack, and the entrance to it defended by two citadels, built in the water, with vast trouble, and at a great expence. Amack is separated from Copenhagen by the said channel, which is very narrow. Lat. 55 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

**AMACUSA**, an inland-province and city in Japan, in America, twelve Spanish leagues from Armia.

**AMADABAT**, **AMANDAABAT**, **AMADAVER**, or **ARMADABAT**, a large, trading, and strong city, the capital of Cambaya, a province of the Mogul, in the East-Indies. Here resides the Emperor's Viceroy, who has the title of Rajah, or Prince; he lives very splendidly, and maintains 12,000 horse, and 50 elephants, for the Mogul's service. Amadabat is situated in a most delightful plain, watered by the rivulet Sabremetty. It has twelve gates, and is surrounded with walls built of stone and brick, and flanked with round towers forty feet high, and fifteen thick, and strongly garrisoned. Including the suburbs, the city is a league and a half in length, and about seven leagues in circuit. The streets are wide, but they are not paved. That part called the Meidan, or Royal Square, where the courts of judicature are held, is 700 paces long, and 400 broad, encompassed with noble arches, and planted round with palm, date, orange, and citron-trees, with the Emperor's palace on one side, a castle built of free-stone on the other, and of the magnitude of a little town: and on two other sides is the grand caravanserai for lodging strangers and travellers, and one of the Mogul's palaces, which is of brick, over the gate of which is a large balcony, where the country music and trumpets play morning, noon, and night. The Manseldars, who command 1000 horse each, keep guard under the windows, as the Omrahs do in the rooms and balconies. In the middle of the Meidan is a tall tree, on the top of which is a ball for the archers to shoot at as a mark. The Mogul keeps constantly a stout garrison here for repelling the inroads of the Badures, who dwell twenty-five leagues off. Besides smaller mosques, here are thirty large ones; and particularly, among these, is one very magnificent; also sixteen pagods, one of which was converted into a mosque by Aurengzebe, who ordered a cow to be killed in the temple during the ceremony, being assured that the Gentiles would never enter it again, after it had been thus polluted. Here the Armenians, Abissinians, and Jews, have also their respective places of worship. In the town is such an intermixture of groves and gardens, that afar off it looks like a forest. In the Emperor's two gardens, without the walls by the river-side, are all Indian fruits to be met with, a noble summer-house, a fish-pond which the ladies use for a bathing-place, and a fine stone-bridge from one side to the other, about 400 paces. Here are many of those hospitals, which are usually built and endowed by the Pagans, for sick and lame birds and beasts: and numbers of apes, according to Tavernier, are also fed here, which have acquired a haunt of coming to the town for that purpose, and then withdrawing.



Here the English have a handsome lodge, with convenient courts and warehouses full of the linen and cotton goods of Lahor and Deli, fine chints, calicoes, and other Indian goods; and Thevenot says, that the Dutch merchants had also a factory here, and dealt principally in painted calicoes. And Pelsart, the Dutch factor, says, that when he was at Amadabat, all sorts of curious Indian cloths, fattins, silks and stuffs, formerly brought from China, cushions wrought with gold-wire, spikenard, assa foetida, and other drugs, white sugar, and stuffs of Patana and Bengal, &c. were imported hither from Agra; and that from hence they exported scarves for turbans, womens head-dresses wrought with gold, velvet, fattins, cocoa-nuts of Malabar, European cloth, lead, pewter, vermilion, quick-silver, and all sorts of spices bought of the Dutch at Surat; inasmuch that, according to Mandelløe, scarce any nation in the world, or any commodity of Asia or Europe, but might be seen in Amadabat. Here is a vast manufactory for silk, calicoes, gold and silver brocades. But these are slight and dear; so that the inhabitants principally use Chinese silks, which are finer and cheaper. When he was there, they traded much in taffatas, carpets, sugar both powdered and candied, cummin, honey, lac, opium, borax, ginger, mirabolans, tamarinds, with other preserved fruits; also salt-petre, sal-amoniac, and indigo. They sell likewise diamonds brought from Pegu, Bengal, Mofambique, and Cape Verd. Besides the English and Dutch, other European nations have factors also here. All goods exported or imported here are custom-free, only that for every waggon, fifteen pence is paid to the Mogul's receiver. Foreigners may export any thing, except gun-powder, lead, and salt-petre, without the governor's leave.

According to Ogilbie, this is one of the four cities which the Mogul honours with his court; and Mandelløe says that it has twenty-five large towns, besides 2998 villages, under its jurisdiction. Here is a straight walk from the town, to a village six miles off, which is planted with a double row of cocoa-trees on each side, where are vast numbers of apes, wild-fowl, and parrots of all sorts, the largest of which are called Indian crows. These are all white or cream-coloured, with a tuft of carnation feathers on their crowns: this is indeed a bird very common all over India, where they do a deal of damage to the fruits and the rice. They build their nests under the eaves of houses, or in the woods, on the extremity of the top branches. The adjacent country, which resembles a wilderness, abounds with all sort of fallow-deer, roe-bucks, wild asses, boars, hares, panthers, tame buffaloes, tygers, and elephants: and here also are crocodiles, serpents, and snakes. The water is good here; and as they have no wine, they drink the liquor drawn from the cocoa-tree, and a sort of aquavite, better than ours, which is distilled from rice, sugar, and dates. Both in and out of the town, are great numbers of catamountains, which are very detrimental to the fruit-trees. The panthers taken here are trained up for hunting, and sent by the Viceroy to the Mogul's court. Round this city the Moors have several tombs, which are more stately than their dwelling houses. The highways in the neighbourhood are hedged on each side with a certain plant, without fruit or leaves, but which has long green stalks all the year, having a milky juice like that of green figs, but of a very corrosive quality. The fields indeed next the highway are full of tamarinds and amber-trees, bearing a fruit which resembles large olives. We are told by Tavernier, that the little river here overflows the country, during the four rainy months; and is not practicable by boats, till the waters fall, which is between six and eight weeks. But the poor natives swim it by means of bladders or bags, made of goat-skins. Amadabat is situated forty miles N. E. of the city and gulph of Cambaya. Lat. 23 deg. 40 min. N. long. 72 deg. 12 min. E.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, in the province of Eyrac-Agem or Persian-Irac. It is a large and considerable city of Persia in Asia, situated at the foot of a moun-

tain, from which rises such numbers of springs, as water the whole neighbouring country, and by this means it is rendered so fruitful in corn as to supply all the adjacent parts. It also abounds with cattle, butter, cheese, hides, and tobacco. It is a stage for the caravans going to Mecca, as lying on the road to Bagdat. Though it is indeed a very large town, yet it contains many void places, gardens, and even plowed fields within it. The houses here are low, and built only of bricks baked in the sun. It has no large street, but that where they sell stuffs, ready-made cloaths, and the like. This is straight, long, and broad, and the shops in it are well furnished. Amadan is a considerable town for trade; and in former times it was very strong. It had a handsome castle, which long since has been demolished by the Turks, who have also impaired the town very much. Here the air is extremely bad, and so is the water; and they have no wine in this place, but only brandy: though Thevenot is contradicted in this last particular by Paul Lucas, who asserts that the wine here is excellent. At Hamadan are more Jews than in any other town of Persia, flocking thither in pilgrimage, to visit the tombs of Esther and Mordecai, which they alledge to be there. These tombs are in the place which serves them for a synagogue. It was formerly a large building, but nothing now remains of it, but the little chapel containing the tombs above-mentioned; which last are of brick, covered over with wood painted black. Amadan lies 150 miles N. W. of Ispahan, and 225 N. E. of Bagdat. Lat. 35 deg. 11 min. N. long. 47 deg. 4 min. E.

AMADANAGAR. See ANDANAGAR.

AMADIA, a city of Curdistan, or Assyria, in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated on a high mountain, about 100 miles N. of Moussul, or Nineveh, opposite to the former, on the Tigris. Lat. 37 deg. 2 min. N. long. 43 deg. 1 min. E.

AMAECK. See AMACK.

AMAGOR, a town of Hea or Haha, the most western province of all Morocco, in Africa. It was built by the natives, and contains about 800 houses. It is situated on a high and rugged mountain, surrounded with craggy rocks, has two handsome rivers, and a castle to defend it, which is strong from its natural situation. The inhabitants of the adjacent territory breed vast quantities of horses. This country was full of villages, and pretty rich, till ruined by the war with the Christians. Lat. 34 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. W.

AMAGUANA, an island of N. America. It is one of the Lucayes, and situated near Hispaniola.

AMAL, a town of West-Gothland Daland, a subdivision of West-Gothland in Sweden. It is situated in the northern and stony part of the province, which is very mountainous, and on the Wener lake; the river which waters the town divides both it and the marketplace into two parts. The foundation of it was laid in the year 1640. Here is a weigh-house or still-yard, and a harbour, on the aforesaid lake. It carries on a good trade, especially in timber for building, deal-boards, and tar. It has recovered itself from the damages occasioned by two fires which happened in 1645, and 1675. It ranks as the 89th town in the general diet of the kingdom; and we find a good view of it in Dahlberg. Lat. 58 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

AMELFI, AMELFIS, or AMELFA, anciently a city of the Picentini, but now a small ill-inhabited place, in the Hither Principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is situated on the sea, and bay of Salerno, the W. part of which is called la Costa d'Amolfi. Some say that it was built in the year 600; however, it was formerly very considerable and potent, having been the seat of a republic, which maintained its freedom till the year 1075. It has the title of a principality, belonging to the house of Piccolomini; and is the see of an archbishop, under whom are the Bishops of Scala, Minori, Lettere, and the island of Capri. Here Flavius Blendus, or Gicia, was born, who, it is said, first discovered the mariner's compass, about the year 1300; and here are preserved also the pretended re-

liques

liques of the Apostle St. Andrew. It lies ten miles W. of the city of Salerno. Lat. 40 deg. 50 min. N. long. 15 min. 20 deg. E.

AMANA, a mountain of Cilicia, in Asia. It is thought to be that mentioned by Solomon in the Canticles.

AMANA, one of the Bahama islands in N. America, subject to the English.

AMANA, a town of Lorraine, seven miles N. of Nancy, and twenty-eight S. of Metz. Lat. 48 deg. 45 min. N. long. 25 deg. 48 min. E.

AMELIE, or AMELIAS, an island in the province of Georgia in N. America, situated seven leagues N. of St. Augustin; it is scarce two miles broad, but about thirteen long, extending to the southern mouth of the great river Alatamaha, the present southern boundary of the colony of Georgia, and within a league of St. John's river, which is about five leagues from St. Augustin. Lat. 30 deg. 1 min. N. long. 80 deg. 26 min. W.

AMANCE, an open place, but formerly fortified in the bailiwick of Nancy, belonging to the duchy of Lorraine, which with Bar is now one of the French governments. It is the seat of a prévôt or castellan, and lies seven miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

AMANCE, a small place, which Bufching places in the bailiwick of Amont, or Gray, belonging to the government of Franche-comté, in France.

AMAND, St. in Latin *Amandopolis, oppidum or sanum Sancti Amandi in Pabula*, a small town in French Flanders. It is situated on the Scarpe, and anciently belonged to the Tournaisis, or castellany of Tournay; but by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, it has been annexed to that of Orchies, and thereby came to France. Here is a famous abbey of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to a saint of the same name with that of the city, who is said to have founded it. The annual revenue of this abbey amounts to 100,000 livres, and the Abbot is also Lord of the place. Not far from St. Amand is a mineral spring, the water of which is very clear and insipid; but said to be good for curing the gravel, and removing obstructions. It lies six miles N. W. of Valenciennes, nine S. of Tournay, and was taken and dismantled by the French in the year 1667. Lat. 50 deg. 35 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. E.

AMAND, St. a small town belonging to the government of Bourbonnois, in France. It is situated on the river Cher, twenty-five miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 35 min. E.

AMAND, St. a little town belonging to the small territory of Puifaye, and government of Orleans, in France. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 min. E.

AMANT, St. a small town of Lower Auvergne, belonging to the government of the same name in France. It is part of the Marquis of Broglie's estate. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

AMANTEA, AMANTIA, or ADAMANTIA, a small town and see of a Bishop, namely, that of Reggio in the Hither Calabria, a province of Naples of Lower Italy. It is situated on the S. W. coast of the Tuscan sea, near the gulph of S. Euphemia. It was an ancient city of the Brutii; lies twenty miles S. W. of Cosenza, and belongs to the Prince of Bisignano. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

AMANZIRIFDIN, the principal city of the kingdom of Oman, in Arabia Felix, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It is situated in the very heart of it, and about 200 miles N. from Fartach and the Arabian gulph. Lat. 20 deg. 10 min. N. long. 41 deg. 10 min. E.

AMAPALLA, a city and port of Guatemala Proper, and New Spain or Mexico, in N. America. It is situated on a fine bay, to the E. of St. Michael's, and 235 miles S. E. of Guatemala. It carries on a brisk trade in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c. The bay, Dampier says, is a large arm of the sea, which runs about ten leagues in land, and full of islands, as fine as those of Panama, but all desert. Lat. 12 deg. 30 min. N. long. 63 deg. 20 min. W.

AMARA, or AMHARA, a small kingdom of Africa. It is situated W. of that of Angot, bounded by Bagender on the N. by Oleca on the S. and by Goyama on the W. from which it is separated by the Nile. It has some celebrated mountains (See AFRICA). It is but a small and narrow kingdom, and under the dominion of the Abissinian monarchs; yet it is divided into thirty-six districts, of which we know only the names, and therefore omit them. In this county they speak a distinct dialect from all the rest; but which, by a new line of monarchs, is now become the language of the court, and the most in vogue among the great, as well as the politer part of the people. Here are but few towns, none of which have any thing worth notice.

AMARANTE, a town within the district of Guimaraens in Entre Doura e Minho, a province of Portugal. It is situated on the river Douro, with the rivulet of Locia running through the middle of it. Here is only one parish, which contains 1100 inhabitants, with a monastery and hospital. In this town is a linen manufactory. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 52 min. W.

AMAREINS, a small place belonging to the castellany of Castleward of Toisley, and principality of Dombes, in the government of Burgundy in France. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

AMARIA, a castle in the territory of Rettins, one of the four districts of the island of Candia in the Mediterranean. It is situated in the middle of the country. Lat. 35 deg. 25 min. N. long. 25 deg. 30 min. E.

AMARIN, or DAMARIN, St. a small town belonging to Murbach, a princely ecclesiastical foundation of the empire in Upper Alsace, and government of the same name. It is the seat of a supreme bailiwick. Of the old castle or fortress of Frederickburg, situated in its neighbourhood, only one tower is now standing. Near the village of Urbis is a pass that leads into Lorraine. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 7 deg. 34 min. E.

AMASIA, one of the four parts or governments of Asia Minor, or Natolia, and its northern division lying on the S. shore of the Euxine sea in Asiatic Turkey, which consequently is its boundary to the N. It has Armenia on the E. Anatolia Proper on the W. and Caramania and Anadolua on the S. It is subdivided into three different districts or provinces as anciently, that is, Pontus Galaticus, Pontus Polemoniacus, and Pontus Cappadociae. See each under its proper article.

Amasia hath a particular beglerberg, or Turkish Viceroy, whose residence is in the metropolis of this whole province, bearing the same name with it. And here it is to be observed, that the whole Regio Pontica, so called from Pontus, i. e. any kind of sea, is yet applied by ancient geographers more particularly to some seas, as Negropont, Hellepont, Pontus Euxinus, &c. and this last emphatically Pontus, and Pontica Regio, from that very sea on whose southern coast it is situated. Formerly it extended quite from the river Halys to Colchis; that is, to the utmost southern verge of the Euxine towards the east. Pliny and Ptolemy added Cappadocia to it; but Strabo divided them, because those two kingdoms were naturally separated by a long ridge of high mountains; and Pontus belonged to Mithridates, and the other to Ariarethes. The former was indeed at first confined to much narrower bounds, and only spread itself wider by degrees to the Halys and Colchis. The Romans, after becoming masters of it, made several divisions in it; and the Notitia Episcopales divided it only into two provinces, namely, the Pontus Bithynia, and Pontus Polemoniacus, extending these to the province of Anatolia Propria.

AMASIA, AMASIS, or AMASÆA, and by the Turks AMNASAN, the capital of Pontus Galaticus, one of the three subdivisions of the province of the same name above-mentioned. It is situated on the declivity of an eminence, a league distant from the Banks of the Iris, now Cafalmach, a canal, according to Tavernier; being thus far cut through a hard rock, which conveys



conveys the water from it into the city. The said river that falls about sixty miles below the town into the Euxine sea, is navigable for ships of large burthen, that can come up even to the city. Over it is a wooden bridge, but so narrow that only three men can go a-breast. The city is large, and from its noble ruins seems to have formerly made a better figure than it does at present; neither is its commerce considerable, notwithstanding its vicinity to so fine a river, and to the sea: so that in the town are only two caravanseras, and those ordinary and mean, in comparison of some to be seen in this country. The other buildings here are not much better. High mountains surround the city, except towards the south, where it has the prospect of a beautiful champaign country. Upon one of these mountains stands the citadel, which is strong both by art and nature, but without any water except what is saved from the clouds in a cistern. Yet about the middle of the mountain is an excellent spring, and in its neighbourhood several chambers cut into the rock, where some dervises reside. This city is famed for being the residence of several of the presumptive heirs before they came to the Ottoman throne. Mustapha, the son of Mahomed II. commanded here in person, when Jusufge, General of Ufucasanes King of Persia, took and plundered Tocat in the year 1472; after which the young Prince pursuing the Persian General, defeated him in Caramania. Here Selim I. Emperor of the Turks was born, who affected to be stiled Amasi. Several other persons of eminence had also their birth here, particularly Strabo, the famous ancient geographer and historian. It was formerly the seat of the Kings of Cappadocia, and still exhibits no small number of ruins of magnificent structures that plainly indicate its ancient opulence. It was also an Archbishopric very early, and became celebrated for some eminent persons who suffered martyrdom in it, particularly its worthy metropolitan in the persecution raised by Licinius in the year 319. Signior d'Adda, Nuncio in England to King James II. was Archbishop of Amasia, and in 1689 made a Cardinal by Innocent XI. It stands about fifty miles N. W. of Tocat, and near twenty miles north of the high road for the caravan that goes from Smyrna into Persia. Lat 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 36 deg. 10 min. E.

**AMASTRIS**, now **AMASTRE** or **AMASTRO**, a seaport town of Paphlagonia (with Pontus included therein) one of the three parts of Galatia, in the province of Anatolia Proper, belonging to Asiatic Turkey. It is situated at the mouth of the river Parthenius, and was formerly a place of great strength, having been built by the famous Queen of the same name who invited the inhabitants of the four little towns of Sefamne, Cytore, Cromna, and Tio, to come and live in it. It was very advantageously situated on the isthmus of a peninsula, so that the creeks on each side made a commodious harbour for large ships. It became a famous sea-port under the Roman and Greek Emperors, and thence became subject to those of Trebizonde: from them it passed to the Genoese, who having declared war against Mahomed II. on account of his seizing Constantinople and Pera, the Emperor came with such a powerful army, that the terrified inhabitants opened their gates to him. This Prince left but one third of them in it, transporting the rest to Constantinople, since which time Amastris has dwindled to a poor sorry town, the two harbours having been long ago choaked up with sand. So that nothing remains now of its ancient splendor but some ruins. It stands about sixty miles almost E. of Eregli. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 32 deg. 53 min. E.

**AMATHUS**, a town, from which, as well as Venus being worshipped in it, the Island of Cyprus, one of the largest in all Asia Minor, was stiled the Amathunta. It is situated on the S. E. coast of that island; and, like the city of Paphos, was consecrated to that goddess, who had a stately temple here. The inhabitants having, according to the poets, taken it in their heads to sacrifice strangers to her, she was so exasperated as to turn the men into bulls, that they might serve also for victims; and the women she stripped of all natural

modesty, that they prostituted themselves to their customers in the most scandalous and public manner. After this city had embraced Christianity, it was made an Episcopal see: and Heliodorus, one of its prelates, is mentioned in the council of Chalcedon. However, so little is now left of either the city or temple, that our modern geographers hardly know where to place it; some taking the present site of the town of Lianisso or Limasol for that of the old one, and others affirming that it stood above seven miles distant from it.

**AMATICUE**, in Latin *Amaticus*, a river of New Spain, in North America. It empties itself into the Pacific ocean, on the confines of the province of Guazacca.

**AMATRICE**. See **LEONESSA**.

**AMATO**, in Latin *Amatus* and *Lametus*, a river of Calabria in Italy. It rises in the Appenines, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean, near the town of St. Euphemia.

**AMAYA**, a village of Old Castile, in Spain. It is situated at the foot of a very high rock; and Roderic I. Count of Castile, formerly resided here.

**AMAXIA**, an ancient city of Troas, in Asia, memorable for the altar consecrated by Agamemnon to the twelve gods. Also a city of Cilicia, abounding with timber for shipping, which Marc Antony gave to Cleopatra.

**AMAZONS**, or **MARAGNON**, a celebrated river of S. America, rising near the Equator, in the mountains of Peru. The true reason of the name of Amazons is not from any nation of viragos dwelling near it, but from the following; namely, that the Spaniards, who first discovered this river, were told by the natives, on purpose to terrify them, of such a savage and barbarous nation of women; and that accordingly, on several places of this river, they found women as fierce and warlike as the men, it being customary among them to follow their husbands to war, on purpose to animate them, and share in their fate; as was anciently practised by the women of Gaul, Germany, and Britain.

The first discovery of this river was made by Francisco de Orellana, about the year 1540, who was sent by Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of Francis the conqueror of Peru; and accordingly he sailed the whole breadth of South America, from W. to E. on this river, and, arriving at the Atlantic ocean, returned to Old Spain.

The nation dwellings on its banks live principally upon fish, fruit, corn, and roots; and, if any thing in point of religion, they are all idolaters, but pay no respect to their idols, nor perform any public worship to them, except when they go upon expeditions. Most of those countries enjoy a temperate air, though in the middle of the torridzone. This is probably owing to the multitude of rivers with which they are watered, the E. winds, which continue most of the day, the equal length of the days and nights, the great number of forests, and the annual inundations of the rivers, which fertilize the country, as that of the Nile does Egypt. Their trees, fields, and plants, are verdant all the year. In the forests they have store of excellent honey, accounted very medicinal. They have balm, good against all wounds. Their fruit, corn, and roots, are not only in great plenty, but much better than any where else in America. They have vast numbers of fish of all sorts in their rivers and lakes; but such as catch them must take care of crocodiles, alligators, and water-serpents. Their woods abound with venison and wild fowl; and they afford materials which would build the largest ships. They have several trees between five and six fathoms round the trunk, with inexhaustible stores of ebony and Brasil-wood, cocoa, tobacco, sugar-canes, cotton, a scarlet-dye called rocou, besides gold and silver in the mines, and the former in the sand of the rivers.

William Davis, a Londoner, who lived in this country, gives this further account. Among other wild-fowl in their woods, are parrots, as numerous as pigeons in England, and as good to eat. The country is subject to frequent and violent storms of rain, thunder, and lightning, which commonly last sixteen

or eighteen hours; and the inhabitants are greatly pestered with musketeers. Here are a great many petty Kings, who live on their particular rivers, on which they desire their quarrels, by means of canoes; and the conqueror eats the conquered: so that one King's belly proves the grave of the other. The principal regalia by which they are distinguished, are a crown of parrot's feathers, a chain of lion's teeth or claws, about their neck or middle, and a wooden sword in their hand. Both sexes go quite naked, and wear their hair long, but the men pluck theirs off on the crown. It is a question which is longest, the women's hair or their breasts. The men thrust pieces of cane through the prepuce, their ears, and under-lips, and hang glass-beads to the grilles of their noses. They are thievish, and such dexterous archers, that they kill fish in the water with their arrows. They eat what they kill, without bread or salt: and they know not the use of money, but barter one thing for another, and give about twenty shillings worth of provisions, &c. for a glass-bead, Jew's-harp, or such trifles.

The different nations inhabiting about this river of Amazons, and the others which run into it, are reckoned to be about 150; and their villages so thick in many places, that most of them are within call of one another. Among those the Homaques, who live towards the head of this great river, are mostly noted for their manufactures of cotton; the Corosipares, for their earthen ware; the Surines, who live betwixt lat. 5 and 10 deg. for their joiner's-work; the Topinambes, who live in a large island of this river about lat. 4 deg. for their strength. Their arms in general are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets made of cane and fish-skins. They make war upon one another in order to purchase slaves for doing their drudgery; but otherwise they treat them kindly enough.

Among the rivers which fall into the Maragnon, the Napo, Agarie, Puromaye, Janupape, Corupatube, and others, have gold in their sands. Below Corupatube are mines of several sorts in the mountains. In those of Yagnare, are mines of gold; in Picora, mines of silver. On the river Paragoche, are precious stones of several sorts; and mines of sulphur, &c. near other rivers.

The sum of Father d'Acuna the Jesuit's discovery anno 1640, besides what has been already said, is as follows. On the banks of this river grows a tree called Andiroua; from which an oil is drawn that is a specific for curing of wounds. Here is plenty of iron-wood, so called on account of its hardness; red-wood, log-wood, Brasil, and cedars, so large that some measured thirty spans round the trunk. The Indians make cordage of the bark of trees, and sails of cotton; but they want iron. They make hatches of tortoise shells, or hard stones ground to an edge, and chisels, planes, and wimbles, of the teeth and horns of wild beasts. Their principal directors are forcerers, who are the managers of their hellish worship, and teach them how to revenge themselves on their enemies by poison and other barbarous methods. Some of them keep the bones of their deceased relations in their houses; and others burn them with all their moveables, and solemnize their funerals first by mourning, and then by excessive drinking. Yet the Jesuit says they are in general good-natured and courteous, and many of them left their own huts to accommodate him and his company. Some of the natives, particularly the Omaguas, whose country is 260 leagues in length, and the most populous on the river, are decently clad in garments of cotton, and in it they trade with their neighbours.

This river, after issuing from the lake Lauri-Cocha, where it takes its rise at about 11 deg. of S. lat. runs northward as far as Jaen, at 6 deg. S. lat. from thence it takes its course eastward, almost parallel to the equinoctial line, quite to Cape de Nord, where it enters into the Ocean, just beneath the Equator, after having run from Jaen, where it begins to be navigable, 30 deg. in long. or 750 common leagues, which, allowing for the windings of its course, must be reckoned N<sup>o</sup> IX.

1000 or 1100 leagues, that is, 3000 English miles. It receives on its N. and S. sides a prodigious number of rivers, many of which have a course of 5 or 600 leagues; and some of them are not inferior to the Danube and Nile. About a century ago, the borders of the Maragnon were peopled by a great number of nations, which have retired further in land, in order to avoid the Europeans. One finds there at present only a few little towns, consisting of the natives of the country, who have been lately drawn out of the woods, either they or their fathers, by Spanish missionaries on the upper part of the river, or by Portuguese missionaries who are settled in the lower part. Several rivers falling into it, are crossed upon bridges of cord made of the rinds of trees, or a sort of osiers. These, twined in the manner of net-work, form from the one shore to the other a gallery suspended in the air by two great cables made of the same materials, the extremities of which on each side are fastened to branches of trees. The whole presents the same sight as a fishing-net, or Indian hamac, stretched from one side of the river to the other. As the masses of this net-work are very large, and the foot would be in danger of slipping through, they take care to strew some reeds at the bottom, which serve for a floor. It may easily be conceived, that the more weight on this kind of basket-machine, and much more the weight of a man passing over, must cause it to make a prodigious bending: and if it be considered that the passenger, when in the midst of his course, especially if there be a wind, is exposed to vast swingings from side to side, a bridge of this sort, sometimes more than ninety feet long, must at first sight be extremely frightful. Yet the Indians, who are far from being naturally courageous, run over it swiftly, though loaded with all the baggage and pack-saddles of the mules, which they swim across the river.

Between Caxanuma and Jaen, is a vale, where the river receives several other considerable streams. In the road, leaving the river to the right, one crosses five or six of them that run into it on the eastern side. Some are forded, others passed on osier bridges, such as have been above described, or on floats made on the spot, of very light timber, with which nature has amply provided this whole country.

These rivers running across, are separated from each other by eminences, which would be called mountains every where else: so that you are continually ascending or descending, sometimes by a kind of ladder-steps cut naturally in the rock, and sometimes forced to creep along the hollows which the torrents have made: then descend by a path with a steep declivity, upon a slippery soil, where the mules are obliged to squat on their buttocks, and holding their fore-legs stiff, to slide down the precipice. At other times you meet with precipices bordering on the rivers; but the way extends through thick dark woods, in a miry path-way, where mules sink every step above their knees. And in this district it rains five or six hours at least every day, for ten or eleven months; and sometimes the whole year. From Jaen, along the N. side of the Maragnon, beasts can only march step by step, on the side of a steep hill, often in a narrow and slippery path, from whence the sight of the river, and the depth to its channel, makes the head swim, whilst one's ears are stunned with its noise.

Several torrents in this passage wash very rich mines of gold, since they roll and deposite on the borders a sand mixed with grains and particles of that metal. After the great rains, a drachm or two of it may be collected in a day: yet the neighbouring Indians do not go out to look for it, till constrained to pay their tax or capitation, and even then they do not load themselves with more than the quantity necessary to satisfy the demand; for the surplus would only be a troublesome weight, and they would sooner trample under foot all the gold in the world, than give themselves the pains of picking it up and separating it.

In all this district the two sides of the river are covered with wild cocoa-nuts, not inferior to the cultivated. The example of the Spaniards hath not taught these Indians to make use of them; and the



badness of the roads preventing all exportation, hinders any useful commerce being made of these fruits.

At Chuchunga a torrent, which throws itself into the little river of Chuchunga, must be crossed twenty-two times. These torrents are formed by the last steps of the Cordillera, near an hamlet of ten Indian families, governed by their Cacique. This place is situated in 5 deg. 21 min. of S. lat. and the barometer was between fifteen and sixteen lines lower than on the sea-shore. It is found, that at between 220 and 230 fathoms above the level of the sea are rivers navigable, in a continued and uninterrupted course: and perhaps these are not the only rivers of which the same may be said; experience alone can decide that point. It is certain the opportunity cannot often present itself of making the observation on a river of such an elevation, and at 3000 miles distance from its mouth.

At Chuchunga is a prodigious number of uncommon plants and flowers, unknown in other parts of the world.

A little river called Imaga, which falls into the Maragnon, is, properly speaking, the true bed of the river of the Amazons, where it begins to be navigable, without any fall disturbing its course. At a flat shore called Chapurna, the geometrical mensuration of the breadth of the river was found to be 810 feet, though diminished about 100 feet: several rivers which it receives above Jaen are broader; and this makes it probable, that it must be of a great depth. With a line of twenty-eight fathoms its depth could not be sounded. In the midst of the channel, where the swiftness of a canoe, abandoned to the current, was at the rate of seven feet and a half in a second, no sounding could be made. The barometer being higher than at the port by about five lines, shewed that the level of the water was sunk about seventy fathoms from Chuchunga. The latitude was observed to be 5 deg. 1 min. S.

The famous canal of Pongo begins about half a league below St. Jago, and, from 1500 feet at least below the union of the two rivers, it contracts itself to 150 feet in its narrowest part. From the entrance of the strait to Borja, though it is commonly said that the passage is performed from St. Jago to Borja in a quarter of an hour, was found by a watch to be fifty-seven minutes: it is reckoned also three leagues, but it is scarcely two.

In the middle of the Pongo, and narrowest part of it, is a rock extremely high when the waters are low: but when under water, it causes an extraordinary eddy, dangerous to floats, and always fatal to canoes; the steepness of the rocks on each side, which seem almost to join at the top, and the trees which jutt out and form a kind of arch above, throw such a gloom over the whole canal, as strikes one with its singular and pleasing appearance. Here Borja opens to the sight, and is a sea of fresh water in the midst of a labyrinth of lakes, rivers, and canals, diffusing themselves through an immense forest, which they alone render accessible. New plants, new animals, and new men, are seen here.

Below Borja, and for 4 or 500 leagues down, in the course of the river, a flint-stone is as great a rarity as a diamond. The savages of those countries know not what a stone is, and have not so much as an idea of it. It is diverting to see some of them, when they come to Borja, and meet with a few stones for the first time, shew their admiration by signs, eagerly picking them up, and loading themselves with them as precious commodities.

Below Laguna is a new religious establishment of savages called Yameos, who have been lately drawn out of the woods.

Beyond Laguna, upon sounding the river in a place free from any island, where its bed, a little above, was 4200 feet wide, had contracted itself to less than 900, no bottom was found at eighty fathom.

A little further, on the S. side of the river, is the mouth of the Ucayalé, one of the largest rivers that run into the Maragnon. Below the Ucayalé the breadth of the Maragnon enlarges greatly, and the number of its islands increases.

At St. Joachim is a mission, consisting of several Indian nations, and particularly of the Omaguas, formerly a very powerful people.

The multitude and diversity of trees, shrubs, and plants on the border of the river of the Amazons, and of the other rivers that empty themselves into it, are immensely great; and to many of them wonderful virtues are attributed by the natives. This at least is certain, that from hence were obtained the bark, the ipecacuanha, saraparilla, guaiacum, &c. And one would think, that such a treasure already found would incite the curious botanist and physician to make further enquiries in a country so fertile.

What strikes a stranger the most, is the vast variety of creepers, some winding in serpentine folds round trees and shrubs; and, after reaching to a great height, strike back again to the ground, and take fresh root, and shoot themselves forth anew; others carried obliquely by the wind, or some other accident, spread themselves from tree to tree, and, forming a confusion of cordage, present to the sight the same appearance as the tackling of a ship.

The gums, resins, balsams, and all the juices that flow by incision from divers sorts of trees, and the different oils that are extracted from them, are innumerable. The resin, called caboutchou in the countries of the province of Quito, bordering on the sea, is likewise very common on the borders of the Maragnon, and serves for the same uses. When fresh, they give it, by moulds, what form they please. It is impenetrable by rain: but what renders it more remarkable is its great elasticity. They make bottles of it, which have an advantage over glass, in not being brittle; also butts, and hollow bowls, which become flat by pressure, and, as soon as they are free from constraint, resume their former figure.

The Portuguese of Para have taught the Omaguas to make, with the same resin, pumps or syringes, in the shape of a pear, which have no need of a piston, but squirt the water they are filled with by squeezing.

At the mouth of the Napo, the latitude is found to be 3 deg. 24 min. S. The difference of meridians between Paris and the mouth of the Napo, observed by the emergence of the first satellite of Jupiter, might be four hours and three quarters. The whole breadth of the river Maragnon is here judged to be 5400 feet below the island, for only one arm of it was measured geometrically. The Napo appeared to be 3600 feet wide above the islands which lie dispersed at its mouth.

At Pevas, twelve miles distance from the mouth of the Napo, is at present the last of the Spanish missions upon the borders of the Maragnon.

It is reckoned six or seven days journey by land from Pevas to St. Paulo, the first of the Portuguese missions, which is usually performed, by means of floats on the water, in three days and three nights. In this interval one finds no habitations upon the borders of the river. The bed of the river enlarges there so considerably, that one of its arms alone is sometimes near a mile broad. As this great extent of water gives a vast power to the wind, tempests rise, and frequently wreck canoes; but the danger is avoided by the great experience of the Indians, and by the frequent convenience of putting into some creek or rivulet, that empties itself into the river, and waiting till the storm is over.

One of the greatest dangers in this navigation is the meeting with some trunk of a tree rooted up, run aground into the sand or mud, and concealed under water, which would put the canoe in danger of overturning or splitting. To avoid this inconvenience, the canoes keep at a distance from the shore.

Another accident much rarer, but always fatal, which you run the risk of by keeping too near the edges of the river, is the sudden fall of some tree, either by decay, or because the earth that supported it hath been undermined by the waters.

In five days, and as many nights, the navigation is commonly performed from San Paulo to Coari. In this interval the Amazon receives, on the N. side, two great

great and famous rivers. The first is the Ica, that rises in the neighbourhood of Pafo, to the N. E. of Quito. The second is the Yupura, which has its sources towards Mocoa, still further N. This river is a true geographical wonder, on account of the several singularities which are peculiar to it. It is the same with that which M. de L'Isle, in his map of America in 1703, names Caquetá, and hath improperly suppressed in his edition of the same map in 1722. It is still called Caquetá in its upper parts; but that name is entirely unknown at its mouths, by which it empties itself into the Maragnon. I say its mouths; for there are really seven or eight different ones, formed by as many arms that detach themselves successively from the principal canal; and so wide from one another, that there is near eighty leagues distance between the first mouth and the last. The Indians give them divers names, which have occasioned them to pass for different rivers.

One of the most considerable of its branches is called by them Yupura; and, in conformity with the usage of the Portuguese, who have extended this name still higher up the river, by the name of Yupura, is called not only the arms so denominated anciently by the Indians, but likewise the trunk from which this branch and all the succeeding ones arise. The whole country through which they run is so low, that in the season when the river of the Amazons swells, it is entirely floated. The borders of the Yupura are inhabited by a wild and fierce people, that destroy one another; and many of them still eat their prisoners.

Upon enquiry every where of the Indians of divers nations, whether they had any knowledge of those warlike women, which Orellana pretended to have met with? and whether it was true, that they lived remote from the commerce of men, admitting them only once in the year, as Father D'Acuna relates? all affirmed, that they had heard their fathers say so; adding a thousand particularities, all tending to confirm the report, that there had been formerly a republic of women, that lived alone without the society of men; and that they had retired towards the N. very far in land, along the Black river, or near one of those descending from the same country into the Maragnon. But if there ever were any Amazons, this country is the most likely to have excited in women the courage and resolution of withdrawing from the society of men, by whom they were accustomed to wars, and at the same time treated as slaves. However it is not probable that there are any subsisting at present; but that either they have been subdued, or else, being tired of their solitude, the daughters have at length lost the aversion of their mothers against the men.

Below Coari, on the N. side of the river, are the two last mouths of the Yupura; and, to the S. the mouths of the river at present called Purus, but formerly Cuchivara. This river is not inferior to any that runs into the Maragnon. Seven or eight leagues below its entrance, the river being without islands, and near 7200 feet wide, its depth was sounded, but no bottom was found at 103 fathoms.

The Rio Negro, or Black River, is a sea of fresh water, that the river Amazon receives on its N. side. The map of Father Fritz, who never went up the Rio Negro, and de L'Isle's map of America in 1722, copied from Father Fritz, make this river run from N. to S. But it is certain, from the reports of all that have gone up the river, that it comes from the W. and runs eastward, inclining a little to the S. And M. de la Condamine himself, going up a little way into it, saw that such is its direction for several leagues above its mouth; by which it enters into the Amazon in so parallel a direction, that, was it not for the transparency of its waters (which hath occasioned the name of Black to be given it) one would take it for an arm of the Amazon, separated by an island. At the fort built by the Portuguese, two leagues above its mouth, the breadth of the Rio Negro, measured in its narrowest part, was found to be 7218 feet, and the latitude 3 deg. 9 min. S.

The Rio Negro hath been frequented by the Portuguese for more than a century; and they carry on there a great trade in slaves. On its banks is continually encamped a detachment from the garrison of Para, in order to keep the Indians in awe, and to favour the commerce in slaves within the limits prescribed by the laws of Portugal, which do not allow the depriving any one of liberty, unless his condition is made better by being a slave: and such are those unhappy captives, that are appointed to be killed, and to serve for food to their enemies, amongst those nations that follow this barbarous custom. For this reason the flying camp of the Black river bears the name of the Ransom-troop.

After going up the Black river for a fortnight, three weeks, or more, one finds it much larger than at its mouth, on account of the great number of islands and lakes which it forms. M. de L'Isle's old map is in this respect more exact than his new. In all this interval of space the ground of the borders is high, and never subject to floods; the woods are less full of thickets; and in short, the whole country hath a different face from that of the borders of the Amazon.

At the influx of the Black river the inhabitants give very particular accounts of the communication of that river with the Oronoque, and consequently of this with the Amazon. M. de la Condamine himself conversed with an Indian woman, whose habitation was on the borders of the Oronoque, and who had been brought from her own house in a canoe to Para, all the way by water. And, since his return from America, he received an account from Para, sent by Father John Ferreyra, rector of the college of Jesuits, that the Portuguese of the flying camp on the Black river, having gone up from river to river, met, in the year 1744, with the superior of the Jesuits of the Spanish missions on the borders of the Oronoque, with whom the Portuguese had returned, by the same passage, and without landing, quite to their camp on the Black river, which proves the intercourse of the Oronoque with the Amazon. So that this fact can be no longer doubted.

The communication of the Oronoque and Amazon thus recently attested, may pass for a kind of discovery in geography; as the connexion of these two rivers, though marked, without any doubt, in ancient maps, hath been universally suppressed by modern geographers in the new, and treated as chimerical.

It is in this island, the greatest in the known world, formed by the Oronoque and the Amazon, connected by the Black river, and which may be called the Mesopotamia of the New World, have been long sought a pretended golden lake of Parima, and an imaginary city of Manoa del Dorado: a search which hath cost the lives of so many men, and amongst the rest Sir Walter Raleigh, a famous navigator, and one of the finest geniuses of England, whose tragical history is sufficiently known.

The clear crystal waters of Black river scarcely lose their transparency, by mixing with the whitish and muddy waters of the Amazon, before one sees, upon the S. side, the first mouth of another river, which is very little inferior to the preceding; nor is it less frequented by the Portuguese. They have named it Rio de Madeira, or River of Wood. In order to give an idea of the extent of its course, it is sufficient to mention, that in 1741 this river was sailed up as far as the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, an episcopal city of the Upper Peru, situated in latitude seventeen degrees and a half S.

The Amazon, below the mouth of the Madeira, is commonly a league broad: and it is here that the Portuguese of Para begin to give it the name of the river of the Amazons. Above that they call it Rio de Solimoes, or the River of Poisons, probably on account of the poisoned arrows of the Indians.

Further on is the mouth of the river of Jamundas to the left. Father d'Acuna calls it Cunuris, and pretends that it is the river where Orellana was attacked by those warlike women whom he called Amazons.



A little below this, on the same side, is the Portuguese fort of Pauxis, where the bed of the river is confined within a freight about a mile broad. The tide reaches as far as this freight, at least it is perceivable there, by the swelling of the waters of the river, which may be remarked every twelve hours, and is every day later, as on the coast.

The utmost height of the tide measured at Para, is only ten feet and a half in the greatest spring-tides. But it is not to be concluded from thence, that the river from Pauxis to the sea, which is a course of 200 leagues and upwards, hath no more than ten feet and a half declivity; though such a conclusion would appear to correspond with the height of the mercury observed at the fort of Pauxis, which is fourteen fathoms above the level of the water, to be about one line and quarter less than at Para on the sea-shore.

Below Pauxis a pretty way, the variation of the compass observed at sun-set, was found to be five deg. and a half to the E. The trunk of a tree rooted up, which the current had driven on the edge of the river, having been measured, its length between root and branches was found eighty-four feet, and its circumference twenty-four, though withered and stripped of its bark: from which, as also the size of their shallops called piroques, made out of the single trunk of a tree, and likewise by a table of a single piece eight or nine feet long, upon four and a half broad, of a hard and polished wood, which was seen at the governor's house at Para, one may judge of the loftiness and beauty of the woods on the banks of the Amazon, and of several rivers that join themselves to it.

In coming down this river, are some mountains to be seen on its N. side; whereas in navigating from the Pongo, for about two months time, one does not see the least hill.

The most troublesome thing in the whole course of this navigation, is the prodigious number of gnats and flies of all sorts. And there are particular seasons and places, especially in the country of the Omaguas, where one is continually enveloped with a thick cloud of these flying insects, whose stings cause an excessive itching.

The greatest known fish of fresh-water, is that to which the Spaniards and Portuguese have given the name of peixe-buey (ox-fish), but it must not be confounded with the phoca or sea-calf. This ox-fish feeds on grass, on the borders of the river Amazon. Its flesh and fat very much resembles that of veal; the female hath dug, with which she suckles her young. Father d'Acuna makes the resemblance of this fish to the ox still more complete, by attributing to it horns, which nature hath not armed it with. Properly speaking, it is not amphibious, since it never comes entirely out of water; neither can it, having only two fins, situated pretty near the head, which are flat and round in form of oars, fifteen or sixteen feet long, and supply the place of arms and feet, without having their shape. It only puts its head out of water, to reach the grass along the banks. At St. Paul d'Omaguas, a figure was drawn of one, which was a female; her length was seven feet and a half, and her breadth two. But there are still much larger. The eyes of this animal bear no proportion to the size of its body; they are round, and have no more than three lines in diameter; the perforation of the ears are still smaller, and seems no bigger than the point of a pin. Some have thought this fish to be peculiar to the river of the Amazons; but it is not less common in the Oronoque. It is the same as was formerly called Manati; and is at present named Lamentin in the French islands of America. It is not found at sea, and rarely seen near the mouths of the rivers; but one finds it at above a thousand leagues distance from the sea, in the Guallaga, Pastaca, &c. In the Amazon it is stopped by the Pongo; nor are any of them found above that famous freight.

In the neighbourhood of Para, is a fish called Paraqué, the body of which, like the lamprey, is full of holes, and it has moreover the same property as the torpedo. Whoever touches it with the hand, or even

a stick, is said to feel a painful numbness in the arm, and sometimes the person is knocked down by it. Of which there are such frequent instances, that the fact cannot be doubted. Mr. de Reaumur hath discovered the secret spring by which the torpedo causes so surprising an effect: and, without doubt, a like mechanism produces it in the fish we are speaking of.

The turtle-fish of the Amazon are in great request at Cayenne, as being more delicate than any others. These are of divers sizes, and different species; and in such abundance, that they alone and their eggs would suffice for food to the inhabitants on its borders. There are also land-tortoises, called Jabutis in the language of Brazil, and which are preferred at Para to the other sorts. All these, but particularly the last, will live several months out of water, without any perceptible food.

Nature seems to have favoured the indolence of the Indians, and to have prevented their wants; for the lakes and moors to be met with all along the borders of the Amazon, and sometimes very far within land, are filled with all sorts of fish at the time the river swells and overflows its banks: so that when the waters subside, they remain confined there, as in ponds or natural reservoirs, where they may be caught with the greatest ease.

In the province of Quito, through the divers countries traversed by the Amazon, at Para and Cayenne one finds several sorts of plants, different from any known in Europe, whose leaves or roots thrown into the water, have the property of making the fish drunk. The plant most commonly made use of for this purpose is called barbasco, both at Quito and Maynas. They pound it small, and mixing it with some bait, the fish that eats of it becomes drunk, floats upon the water, and may be taken with the hand.

Crocodiles are very common in the whole course of the river of the Amazons, and likewise in the greatest part of the rivers it receives: some of which we are assured are twenty feet long; and on the river Guayaquil are great numbers from twelve to fifteen and upwards. At the time of inundations, they sometimes go into the huts of Indians; and there are several instances of this fierce animal taking a man out of a canoe, and devouring him in sight of his companions, without their being able to assist him.

The most dangerous enemy of the crocodile, and perhaps the only one that dares enter the lists with him, is the tyger. This combat must be a fine sight, and such a one as extreme good fortune alone can favour a person with seeing securely. But the following is what the Indians relate of it. When the tyger comes to drink on the border of the river, the crocodile puts his head out of the water to seize him; as he attacks, on a like occasion, oxen, horses, mules, and all that offer themselves. The tyger strikes his claws into the eyes of the crocodile, which is the only place that is penetrable, on account of the hardness of his scales. The crocodile plunging immediately into the water, drags the tyger after him, who suffers himself to be drowned rather than quit his hold. The Indian Maynas are very dextrous in fighting tygers with a spontoon, or half pike, which is their common instrument of defence in travelling.

Those creatures which are called lions in the province of Quito, are of a different sort from the African: the male hath no mane, and is much smaller than that of Africa.

Bears, which are inhabitants of cold countries, and found on several mountains of Peru, are not to be met with in the woods of the Maragnon, whose climate is so different; yet they mention an animal there, by the name of ucumari, which is precisely the term for a bear in the language of Peru; but whether it is the same animal, is uncertain.

The largest native quadruped of S. America, is what the Spaniards of Peru call Denta, and the Portuguese of Para, Ante. It is not so bulky as an ox, and hath no horns.

Apes are the most common game, and the most pleasing to the taste of the Indians on the borders of the Amazon. They have vast numbers and great varieties

ties of them. Some are as large as a grey-hound, and others as small as a rat.

It is not surprising, that, in countries so hot and moist as those we are speaking of, serpents and adders of all kinds should be common. The most rare and singular of this kind, is a large amphibious serpent, from twenty-five to thirty feet long, and more, as we are informed, than a foot in bigness. From various accounts which appear indeed incredible, but that they are supported by the authority of a late author in his *Oronoko Illustrado*, this monstrous adder not only swallows a roe-buck entire, but the Indians affirm that it attracts invincibly by its breath whatever animals approach it, and devours them. Divers Portuguese of Para assert, that a certain large adder kills a man by twisting round his body, and impaling him with its tail. To judge of it by the size, it may very well be the same sort of adder as is found in the woods of Cayenne, where experience teaches us, that it is more frightful than dangerous. An officer there was bitten by one of these adders in the leg, without any bad consequences: perhaps he was not bitten so far as to touch the blood. The skins of two of these adders were brought home to Europe, one of which dried was near fifteen feet in length, and more than a foot in breadth. But doubtless there are some much larger.

The number of different sorts of birds in the forests of the Amazon river, is greater and more various than that of the quadrupeds. It is remarked, that scarce any of them have an agreeable melody; and it is principally on account of the splendor and diversity of colours in the plumage that they are to be admired. Nothing equals the beauty of the feathers of the colibri or bird-fly, which lives only on the juices of flowers. Several authors have spoken of it; and it is found in America, throughout the whole Torrid Zone. Though it is commonly reputed to inhabit the hot countries alone, yet a greater quantity is now here seen than in the gardens of Quito; whose temperate climate borders rather on cold than excessive heat. It is called in the language of the country, quindé. The Spaniards call it *pica-flor*.

The toucan, whose red and yellow bill is monstrous in proportion to his body, and whose tongue, which resembles a delicate feather, is accounted to have great virtues, is not peculiar to this part of the country we are now speaking of.

The sorts of parrots different in size, colour, and shape, are innumerable. The Indians on the borders of the Oyapoc have the skill of procuring to parrots artificially, permanent colours, different from those which they received from nature, by drawing out feathers in different places on the neck and back, and rubbing the part plumed with the blood of certain frogs. Perhaps the secret consists only in wetting the part plumed with some acrid liquor; or perhaps there is no need of any such preparation: but that deserves an experiment. In reality, it doth not appear more extraordinary to see red or yellow feathers rise up in the places of green that have been plucked off from a bird, than to see white hair shoot up in the place of black, on the back of a horse that hath been galled.

The bird called trompetero by the Spaniards in the province of Maynas, is the same as is named agami at Para and Cayenne. It hath nothing particular, but the noise it sometimes makes; which occasioned the name of trumpet-bird to be given it. Some have very improperly taken this sound for a tune of chirping: but it is evidently formed in an organ quite different, and precisely opposite to that of the throat.

The famous bird, called at Peru contur, and by corruption condor, common in several places of the mountains in the province of Quito, is found likewise, it is said, in the low-countries along the borders of the Maragnon. This is the greatest bird that flies; it will commonly take up a lamb in its talons, nay a roe-buck as is said, and hath sometimes made a child its prey: it has often been seen hovering over a flock of sheep, whilst the shepherds in consternation hoot to frighten it away, and prevent its seizing any of their flock.

Nº 9.

The Indians lay several forts of snares for it: the most ingenious of all consists in offering it, for a lure, the figure of a child made of a very viscous clay, at which the contur stooping, strikes with so rapid a force, that he fastens his talons in such a manner, as makes it impossible for him to disengage himself.

The bats, which suck the blood of horses, mules, and even men, when these last do not secure themselves from them by sleeping under the shelter of a tent, are a common plague to the greatest part of the hot countries of America. Some of them are monstrous for size. At Borja, and in divers other places, they have entirely destroyed the black cattle which the missionaries had introduced, and which began to multiply. They sting, or rather bite, in the night, these animals, and fill themselves with blood, which continues to flow from the wound, till it stanches of itself. These bleedings often repeated, cause the animal to waste away. It is said that they make these wounds without giving any pain, at least not so much as to wake a man that is asleep.

At Para, called by the Portuguese the Great Para, that is, the Great River in the language of the Brazil, stands a large city, with very regular streets, and agreeable houses, the greatest part of them having been rebuilt with stone within these few years; here are also magnificent churches.

The latitude of Para had probably never been taken on the land, and it is commonly said to be precisely under the Equinoctial line. Father Fritz's map places this city in lat. 1 deg. S. and the new Portuguese at 1 deg. 40 min. but by several corresponding observations, 1 deg. 28 min. is its true lat; which does not differ sensibly from the lat. in Laet's map, which however has not been followed by any succeeding geographer. The declination of the compass at Para was found a little more than 4 deg. N. E. About a century ago it was much greater; and it appears to be decreasing continually on the N. coast of S. America. The little knowledge we have had of the variations of the compass, during the aforesaid time, hath, without doubt, contributed to the errors of maps; which have given false directions to the mouth of the river of the Amazons, and to the coast as far as Cape de Nord.

It is remarkable, that the small-pox, a distemper which is very frequent at Para, and which raged like a contagion in 1743, is more fatal to the Indians of the mission, newly drawn out of the woods, and who go naked, than to the Indians that are clothed; and who were born, or have dwelt a long time amongst the Portuguese. The former, a kind of amphibious animals, as often in water as on land, hardened from their infancy to the injuries of the weather, have probably their skin more compact than that of other men. And this circumstance alone may occasion in them the eruption of the small-pox to be more difficult. The custom which these same Indians have of besmearing their bodies with oils and greasy substances, which obstruct the pores, may probably contribute likewise to increase that difficulty: and what further confirms this conjecture, is, that the negro-slaves transported from Africa, who have not this custom amongst them, bear the disorder better than the natives of the country. But whatever be the cause, an Indian savage, newly taken out of the woods, when seized in the natural way with this disorder, is commonly reputed a dead man; though it is not so in the artificial small-pox. A few years ago, a missionary Carmelite near Para was the first in America that put inoculation in practice. He had already lost one half of his Indians, and many of the remainder were falling ill every day; he therefore inoculated the rest who had not been attacked with the disorder, and did not lose a single person. Another missionary of the Black river followed his example with the like success.

Some leagues below Para, the eastern mouth of the Amazon, or more properly the river of Para, is separated from the true mouth of the Amazon, by the great island known under the name of Joannes, and

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more generally at Para under that of Marago, which perhaps is nothing more than a vicious pronunciation of Maragnon.

This island occupies the whole space that separates what they commonly call the two mouths of the river. It abounds in pasture; where are fattened vast numbers of large cattle, which are consumed at Para, and throughout the whole colony. This island is of an irregular figure, and more than 150 leagues in circuit. All maps substitute in its place a multitude of little islands, which one would think placed at random, if they did not appear to be copied from the chart of Flambeau de la Mer, a book translated into all languages, but filled in this part with details as false as they are consequential.

Between Macapa and Cape de Nord, the spring-tides come in of a sudden, and are in one or two minutes at their greatest height. This phenomenon is owing to a bank of sand, or high ground, nearly on a level with the height of the tide; which bank the waters having surmounted, come pouring down in mountains with a prodigious rapidity, and sweep every thing away in their passage. A like phenomenon is said to happen at the Orkneys, in the North of Scotland; and at the mouth of the Garonne, near Bourdeaux. The variation of the compass was found here to be 4 deg. N. E. which is nearly the same as at Para.

Taking on one side Cape de Nord, lying on the continent of Guiana, and on the other the point of Maguari, in the island of Marago, for the measure of the mouth of the Amazon, (this being the greatest extent that can be allowed it) by a straight line drawn from one of these points to the other, is little less than two degrees and a half, that is, near fifty leagues, allowing twenty to a degree.

Below this is the river and bay of Vincent Pinçon. The Portuguese of Para have had their reasons for confounding this river with that of Oyapok, the mouth of which, under Cape Orange, is in 4 deg. 15 min. N. lat. The article in the treaty of Utrecht, which seems to make the Oyapok, under the name of Yacapo, and the river Pinçon, one and the same river, does not hinder them from being really fifty leagues asunder. The coast is so flat between Cape de Nord and the island of Cayenne, that sometimes there is not a foot water at half a league distance from the shore. See CAYENNE.

Though there be great diversity in the various nations which inhabit this vast tract of country along the Maragnon, with respect to their complexion (probably owing to the different temperatures of climates), as also with regard to customs, manners, &c. arising principally from mixtures of Portuguese and Spanish: yet the general character is throughout all the same. And this is a stupidity, or at least a puerility, which constitutes their fundamental character. They are either sensual or childish; voracious, gluttonous, and sober only through necessity; cowards to an excess, unless inspirited by liquor; indolent, and insensible of any motive of glory, honour, or gratitude. They express their joy by jumping and immoderate laughing; and they grow old without ever quitting childhood. One cannot, without a mortifying sentiment, perceive in them how little human nature, destitute of education and society, differs from the brute kind.

All the languages of South America, as far as is hitherto known, are very confined; yet several among them have an energy, and are susceptible of elegance, particularly the ancient language of Peru. But all of them want terms for expressing abstract and general ideas; an evident proof of the little improvement of the understanding amongst them. Time, duration, space, being, substance, matter, body, and many other words, have nothing equivalent to them in their languages. Not only terms of a metaphysical, but likewise those of a moral nature, cannot be rendered in their tongue but imperfectly, and by a circumlocution. They have no words that correspond exactly to those of virtue, justice, liberty, gratitude, and ingratitude.

What has been said will appear inconsistent with what Garcilasso reports of the policy, industry, arts, government, and genius, of the ancient Peruvians. And if the love of his country did not mislead and warp him aside, it must be acknowledged that these people have greatly degenerated from their ancestors. It is said, that some Caciques of Upper Peru deserve to be excepted from the character given in general of these Indians: but this point we must refer to those who have had the opportunity of being among them.

M. de la Condamine made a vocabulary of the words that are most in use in the divers languages of America. The comparison of these with such as have the same signification in other languages of the inland country, may not only serve to prove the divers transigrations of these people from one extremity to another of this vast continent: but likewise the comparing them, where it may be done, with the various languages of Africa, Europe, and the East Indies, is perhaps the only means of discovering the origin of the Americans. A conformity of language, well-ascertained, would, without doubt, decide the question. The word *abba*, *baba*, or *papa*, and that of *mama*, which, from the ancient Eastern languages (as in Iliad v. ver. 408, of Homer) seem to have passed with very little alterations into the greatest part of the European languages, are common to a great number of nations in America, whose language is, in other respects, extremely different.

AMAZONS, country of, was once in the province of Amasia (which see), in Asia Minor, and Asiatic Turkey. It was famed in ancient history for their female commonwealth, extraordinary valour, and martial discipline. They were originally the wives of a Scythian army that had penetrated into these parts; and their husbands having been all killed by treachery, and themselves taken prisoners, these gallant viragoes found means to revenge their husbands' death, and recover their own liberty, by taking a proper opportunity of seizing on their conquerors arms, and turning their own weapons against them with incredible fury, and a total slaughter of them. After this they are said to have settled themselves in these parts, along the coast of the Euxine sea, and between the rivers Phasis and Thermodon; to have erected an empire, and maintained it and their country with unparalleled valour and policy. Of this Amazonian kingdom, or more properly queendom, together with the feats of its warlike heroines, we find so many testimonies, as well as monuments, that it would be as rash to discredit these in the lump, as to believe them with all the pompous circumstances with which they have been exaggerated by the fabulous Greeks. We have even some pregnant proofs, that they are not yet quite extinct; but that some tribes of them are still subsisting about Mount Caucasus, and are at war with their neighbours, the Souani and Caractoli, two tribes of the Muscovite Tartars. But however this be, we are told, that these female warriors had their own laws and customs, with Queens to preside over them, and lead them forth to battle; that they admitted no men to live among them; but that such of them as were desirous of a child, were obliged to go abroad for that purpose, and, when impregnated, return home; that if delivered of a boy, they instantly castrated him; but if a girl, they burnt off her right breast, that she might be the more dexterous, and the less encumbered, for shooting; and brought her up as one of their community: and that, lastly, upon that account they were called Amazons, i. e. without breasts.

Ptolemy, and those that have followed him, pretend, that Daghestan, a province of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, is part of that Albania which Quintus Curtius makes the country of the famous Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, who went to meet Alexander the Great, as far as Hyrcania, in order to obtain a favour from that conqueror. See DAGHESTAN.

AMBAMARJAM, or AMBARA, the capital of Upper Æthiopia, or Abissinia. It is situated on a lake, from which the Nile is supposed to rise. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min. N. long. 35 deg. 14 min. E.

AMBARES,

AMBARRES, in Latin *Ambarri*, a people of ancient Gaul, mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries. They seem to have inhabited the diocese of Mascon and Charolois in Burgundy.

AMBER, or AMMER, in Latin *Ambera* or *Amber*, a considerable river of Bavaria, in Germany, which, rising in the S. W. part of this circle, about two leagues from Fluxen, on the confines of Tyrol, forms a small lake called Ammer-see, and then flows N. N. E. by Landsberg and Dachau, to Nofburg; at which place, or a little above Landshut, it unites with the Iser.

AMBERG Mountain, in East Gothland, a province of Sweden. It is situated two miles from Wadstena, and is so high, that from its uppermost pic one may reckon nearly fifty churches in the adjacent country. About the middle of it is a flat stone, under which a King is said to be buried.

AMBERG, in Latin *Amberga*, is, according to La Forest, the Cantiebis of the ancients, and the capital of the Armalaufii. It is now the metropolis of the Upper or Bavarian palatinate, and situated on the little river Wills or IIs. It was built about the year 1207, and walked round in 1326. Formerly it was subject to the Dukes of Suabia, and given or sold by them to the house of Bavaria, to whom it is now subject. This town has considerable privileges which were granted it by the Emperor Robert. It lies conveniently for traffic, being almost in the center between Ratibon, Ingolstat, and Nuremberg. Its greatest trade arises from the iron-mines, and its manufactures, which are sent down the Nabe to Ratibon, and other cities. Its principal ornaments are the castle and armory, both being handsome structures. It is so well fortified, that it is reckoned one of the strongest towns in Upper Germany. In 1703 the Imperialists took it from the Elector, who was put under the ban of the empire, for taking part with France in the war then carrying on against the Emperor Leopold and his confederates. In the war of 1743, between the late Elector, namely, the Emperor Charles VII. and the Queen of Hungary, Amberg, together with all the Upper palatinate, was taken by the Austrians, &c. in the service of the said Queen. It lies thirty miles N. of Ratibon. Lat. 49 deg. 25 min. N. long. 12 deg. 4 min. E.

AMBERLEY, a vicarage of Suffex, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester.

AMBERT, in Latin *Amberta*, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, and the principal place of the little territory of Liuradois. It belongs to the Marquis of Roche Baron, who is of the house of Rochefoucault. Ambert is considerable for its trade, especially its manufactory of paper.

AMBIAN, in Latin *Ambianum*, a kingdom and town of Æthiopia, near the lake of Zaffan. It lies betwixt the kingdoms of Bagmid and Quara.

AMBIANCUTIVA, a kingdom and town of Æthiopia, situated on the Nile, betwixt Nubia and the kingdom of Bagamedri.

AMBIATINUM, a town of Germany, near Coblentz, where the Emperor Caligula was born.

AMBIBANI, a people of the ancient Gauls, mentioned by Cæsar; supposed to be the same with that of Avranche, in Normandy; and the town of Ambie still retains the name.

AMBLESIDE, in Latin *Amboglanna*, a market-town in Westmoreland, at the upper end of the Winander Meer, 250 miles from London. It has been formerly a large city, and a station of the Romans, many of whose coins and medals have been found here. It is noted for a considerable manufactory in cloth; and its market is well-stored with provisions. It has two fairs, Wednesday after Whitunday, and October 29, the first for horned cattle, and the last for sheep.

AMBLESTON, a vicarage of Pembrokehire, in Wales, in the gift of his Majesty, or Prince of Wales.

AMBLETEUSE, in Latin *Ambletosa*, a small town belonging to the Boulonnois, and province of Picardy, in France. It is situated on the sea-coast, or English channel; and has its own governor: it is also toll-free, or a free port. It was formerly a very considerable place, being inhabited only by fishermen, and

its harbour choaked up with sand. Lewis XIV. intended to have made a harbour in the road off Ambleteuse, in which frigates of between thirty-six and forty guns might lie; but this scheme has not hitherto been brought to bear, though it would not be difficult to put it in execution. The port here is pretty good for middling vessels, the air wholesome, and here is very good water. Since the aforesaid design of cleaning the harbour has been on foot, several houses and inns have been built here, and some fortifications raised. The harbour is defended by a large tower, on which is a battery of great guns, with a garrison in it; and here the governor has a large and commodious apartment. In December 1688 landed at this place King James II. with the Duke of Berwick, and a few other attendants, in his escape or flight from England, after abdicating the crown. It lies five miles N. of Boulogne. Lat. 49 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 30 min. E.

AMBOISE, in Latin *Ambasia*, or *Castrum Ambaciacum*, a town belonging to the government of Touraine, in France. It is situated near the conflux of the rivers Amasse and Loire, over the latter of which there is here a fine stone-bridge. It lies between Tours and Blois, about five leagues, or fifteen miles, distant from each. Here is a spacious castle built on a high rock, in which King Charles VIII. was born, anno 1470; and where he also ended his life in 1498, either by running against a door, or was killed, as others will have it, by a cannon-ball as he lay asleep. Here are likewise to be seen the statues of Charles VIII. and his Queen Anna; a very large pair of stag's horns, ten feet high, and eight feet broad from the tip of the one horn to the other; but these are not natural horns, but made of wood, besides other curiosities. In this castle Lewis XI. instituted the order of St. Michael in 1469; and in it also is a chapter. What has rendered this place still more famous, is a cruel execution which was done here in 1560, 1200, most of them persons of quality and rank, having been hanged, drowned, or beheaded, whilst the young King Francis II. his mother, namely, Catherine de Medicis, and two brothers, with most of the ladies of the court, beheld this tragical scene from the balcony of the castle. These unfortunate persons, among which was Castelnau Lord of Chalosse, were mostly Protestants; and the reason of it was, their entering into a conspiracy to kill the King and the royal family, as was given out by their enemies: tho' in fact this, according to the best Roman Catholic authors, was not a conspiracy of the Protestants as such, but of all those who were weary of the tyrannical government of the Guises, and were desirous of taking the administration out of their hands. A great many Protestants indeed were concerned in that affair, at the head of whom was the Prince of Conde; but their only design was to petition the King for liberty of conscience, and removing the Guises, as being strangers; in the latter part of this petition several Roman Catholic noblemen joined with them, among which was the high-consitable Montmorency, then an enemy of the Guises, though afterwards reconciled to them: or if he himself was not openly concerned in it, his friends, children, and nephews, were, and he approved of it. Amboise is the seat of an election, a royal tribunal, salt-magazine, forest-court, marshalsea, &c. It contains two parishes, the one for the gentry, freeholders, officers, foreigners, and all their attendants: but the foreigners are admitted for a year only; after which, if they be not gentlemen, freeholders, or officers, they must remove to the other parish, which is for the burghers, or common people. It has four convents, and an hospital. In this place first began the civil or Protestant wars of France in 1561, and gave rise to the name of Huguenots. Within the city is an island, where Clovis and Alaric came to an interview. Lat. 47 deg. 25 min. N. long. 1 deg. 30 min. E.

AMBOULE, a very fertile valley towards the eastern part of the island of Madagascar, in the East Indies, and is situated N. of the province of Carcanoffi. It yields great store of oil and sesamum, has mines of iron and



and steel, and abounds in excellent pasturage, which renders the beef of that island very fat and palatable. In the neighbourhood is a hot well, good against cold distempers of the limbs, and about four fathom from a small river, the gravel of which is so hot, that there is no treading upon it, though the water be very cold. The natives are governed by a Voadziri or black Prince. It contains about 3000 men, but very wicked, the place being an asylum for all vagabonds.

**AMBOYNA**, one of the Molucca islands in the East Indies. It is commodiously situated about 100 miles W. and by N. of the Banda islands, lying between these last and the Moluccas. It is about forty miles long, and upwards of seventy in circuit. It produces nutmegs, cloves, oranges, lemons, citrons, sugar-canes, cocoa, potatoes, millet, tobacco, bamboes, &c. The inhabitants dealt fairly with our traders in their first voyages; but as soon as the Dutch got footing, they treated us with their usual insolence. The principal town has to the W. of it, a very fair bay, where is safe anchorage, and good shelter for ships; and it enters deep into the country, so as to divide the island almost into two parts. In this island are several very good villages. The castle, or fort of Victory, built by the Dutch, and made the staple of the company, stands about two leagues up in the bay E. from the harbour. It is defended by four bastions, a good ditch, and garrison of between seven and eight hundred men; and they have a church, where worship is performed both in the Dutch and Malayan tongues. This castle was the scene of the massacre of the English by the Dutch in 1623, and reign of James I. when both nations had factories here; but the latter, after that cruel action, forcibly expelled what remained of the former in time of peace, usurped the dominion of the spice-islands, which had submitted to the English, and ever since 1655 kept possession of them, and monopolized the whole spice-trade to themselves.

Our writers insist much on the treachery and cruelty of the Dutch in that action. But, on the other hand, their writers lay the blame upon the English factory; the principal persons of which, say they, plotted against the Dutch, and, confessing the conspiracy, were accordingly punished. A large account of this affair may be seen in Argensola's history of these islands, or Harris's collection of voyages and travels. The Dutch have several other forts in this island, which is reckoned the best settlement in the East Indies, next to Batavia. It has been taken and re-taken several times by the Dutch, Portuguese, and Spaniards.

In this island are many high and steep mountains, with springs of fresh-water; and in the valleys are fine walks made by rows of trees. The air here is not very healthy; and to its quality, as well as the too great use of cocoa-nuts, sea-fish, and a liquor called saguwer, is commonly ascribed a distemper incident even to the most virtuous of the inhabitants, which very much resembles the venereal, though not so painful. The natives distil a spirit, and extract also an oil, from green cloves and their leaves, both reckoned excellent against the palsy. And for the same end they preserve cloves and sugar. They are a poor ignorant sort of people; but Gemelli reckons them more docile and hardy, and they are looked upon as better soldiers, than those of the neighbouring islands. They wear large whifkers, and are naked all but the middle. They buy their wives, and if they prove barren, account the marriage null and void. The women are lascivious, fond of strangers, and they frequently poison such as refuse them. The inhabitants who live on the hills, have not yet submitted to the Dutch. The weapons of this and the neighbouring islands are nearly alike. Their houses are built low, as the country is subject to earthquakes. A Dutch folio was printed here in 1705, with copper-plates representing the natural curiosities of this island. We are told by Captain Hamilton, that no less than fifty Dutch Protestant churches are to be met with on Amboyna, the converts having increased vastly since the education of some Amboynese youth in the universities of Holland, and their return hither with church-

orders. Lat. 3 deg. 36 min. S. long. 126 deg. 20 min. E.

**AMBRACIA**, anciently a city of Epirus in European Turkey, which gave its name to the neighbouring gulph. It is situated about a day's journey from Arta or l'Arta, and still called by the country-people Ambrakia, though now only a village, about a mile from the sea, just at the bottom of the bay. King Pyrrhus kept his court in this place, and Augustus called it Nicopolis after his naval victory over Marc Antony. Here is a kane, which serves as a warehouse for lodging the merchandize brought hither.

**AMBRAS, AMRAS, or OMBRA**, a town of Tyrol in Austria, with a pleasant and strong castle or fort of the same name; so called from the design of it, which was a shady summer-house. The latter is delightfully situated, at the end of a fine park overlooking the Jun. The apartments have now little more left than the bare walls, though formerly they were fitted up with sumptuous furniture for the Archdukes of Austria, who used to spend their summer here, as they did their winters at Inspruck. It is adorned with such a vast variety of statues, medals, &c. that in 1601 a large book was printed, giving an account of them. To pass over the immense treasure here in gold and precious stones, the several Princes ranged on horseback, in all their rich old tilting accoutrements, and a variety of other remarkable things, we cannot omit the armour of Charles IX. King of France, and the statue of Francis I. on horseback, in plaster, exactly representing him in his armour, and his horse in his trappings, just as he was taken at the battle of Pavia; likewise the armour of several Emperors, Kings, and Princes, with the picture of each drawn to the life, just by it. In short, here are abundance of spoils and trophies, taken in some of the most important victories obtained by the house of Austria for 2 or 300 years past; particularly the effigies of two Turkish Bashaws on horseback, with the costly habits and harness in which they were taken, embellished with gold, silver, and precious stones. Among the collection of rarities, is the trunk of an oak, inclosing the entire body of a deer, which is supposed to have perished in the snow, and upon a thaw being brought down by a torrent from the neighbouring hills, and covered with mud, was first inclosed by the roots, which, as the tree grew, forced it by degrees up into the trunk. Noah's rainbow is so admirably painted on one of the ceilings, that the Great Duke of Tuscany offered 100,000 crowns for it. Here is also a good library, and a gallery full of busts. The chatellan, or keeper of this castle, who is generally some invalid, comes purposely from Inspruck to shew the apartments to strangers; at which time he is always attended with a strong guard, and expects a suitable recompence for his trouble. This castle was once a seat of the Counts bearing the same name, and is now subject to the Emperor. A little way from the town, on its S. side, is the famous monastery of Wilhelm, (which see). Ambras stands about a mile S. E. from Inspruck. Lat. 47 deg. 11 min. N. long. 31 deg. 50 min. E.

**AMBRES**, a little town belonging to the diocese of Castres, and government of Languedoc, in France. It is a marquisate, the proprietor of which is subject to the barons, who have a seat and voice in the provincial diet.

**AMBRESBURY**. See **AMESBURY**.

**AMBRIERES**, a small town belonging to Upper Maine, one of the three subdivisions of the province and government of Maine with Perche. It is a marquisate.

**AMBROISE**, St. a small town belonging to the diocese of Uzez in Lower Languedoc, and government of this last name, in France. It is situated on the river Cefe.

**AMBRONAY**, a Benedictine abbey belonging to Bugey, a district of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is immediately under the jurisdiction of the Holy see.

**AMBRONES**, a people about Ambrun, in Switzerland, Provence, &c. who, with other confederates, gained some

advantage over the Romans in the year of Rome 647; but in 652 Marius defeated them, so that 200,000 of them fell in the field.

**AMROSE**, a town of Piedmont in Upper Italy, on the Doric. It is situated near Susa, and not far from the famous abbey of St. Michael d'Escluse, one of the principal of the Benedictine order, on which many others depend. Lat. 45 deg. 7 min. N. long. 7 deg. 14 min. E.

**AMBRUN, or EMBRUN**, in Latin *Eburodunum, Ebrodunum, or Ebrodunum*, the capital of the district of Ambrunois, or of the Alpes Maritimæ, belonging to the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny in France. It is a small, but pretty strong city, situated on a steep rock almost inaccessible, on the side of the river Durance, which runs at the foot of it: but by this the city is not rendered much stronger, as on the other side of the river the ground, lying higher than the rock, commands it. The city is very thin of people, though it is the seat of a royal bailiwick, and the see of an Archbishop, who styles himself Prince and Count of Ambrun, and Baron of Guillestre and Beaufort. Half of the lordship and jurisdiction of the city belongs to him. His suffragans are the Bishops of Digne, Grasse, Vence, Glandève, and Senez; also Nice in Piedmont. His annual revenue amounts to 22,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2400 florins to the court of Rome. His palace is the finest structure in the city, and situated in the highest part of it. Besides the cathedral, here are five parish-churches, a Jesuits college, and a convent of capuchines. It lies forty-four miles W. of Pignerol. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 26 deg. 5 min. E.

**AMBRUNOIS, or EMBRUNOIS**, one of the seven territories belonging to the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny in France, of which Ambrun is its capital, (which see). It is situated on the S. of Briançonnois, and on the confines of Provence, from which the river Durance parts it. Ambrunois lies entirely in the Alps, and in Julius Cæsar's time was inhabited by the Catuigi. The Counts of Ambrunois formerly acknowledged the Archbishops of Ambrun as their lords paramount, and were obliged to pay them homage. But the Kings of France have since shaken off that vassalage, and have made even the Archbishops to do them homage, and to give them up half the lordship of the city, where, as has been already said, they have established a royal bailiwick.

**AMBY**, a town of Limburg, a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It is situated on the E. side of the Maes, and opposite to Maestricht. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 45 min. E.

**AMEL**, a kingdom of Africa near the Atlantic, within the mouth of the Niger in Nigritia.

**AMELAND**, an island on the coast of West Friesland, in the United Provinces, situated in the German sea. It lies six leagues from Leewarden; it is part sandy, and part very fertile. Here is a great fishing of sea-dogs. Lat. 53 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

**AMELIA**, anciently *Ameria*, or *Emilia*, a small city of Spoleto, a duchy belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, in Mid-Italy. It is situated on a hill between the Tiber and Nera; a place celebrated by the old geographers: and Pliny, following Cato, says it was built 964 years before the war of Perseus. The several ruins of it still extant bear evident marks of its antiquity. It is the see of a Bishop, who is immediately subject to the Pope. The territory about it abounds in corn, wine, oil, and all sorts of fruit. Amelia stands five miles from Narni, in the road to Todi, and twenty-five S. W. of the city of Spoleto. Lat. 42 deg. 40 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

**AMERICA**, the fourth general division of the terra-queous globe, the other three being Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is the largest, and in some respects the richest, of all the four. America was the last discovered and known, as well as in all probability the last peopled. For whatever some authors may have fondly imagined, that this vast land, or at least some tracts of it, were known to King Solomon, and that the gold of Parvaim, (mentioned in 2 Chronicles, chap. iii. ver. 6.) which that monarch is said to have

used in adorning the temple, was that of Peru, in this country: yet it is evident, that neither the sacred records, nor the ancient historians, have ever mentioned, or appear to have had any notion of, this part of the globe. Nor is it likely that if Solomon had discovered any part of it, and settled so profitable a traffic with it, that it should have wholly died with him. What is urged from Plato's Atlantis, is no less frivolous. In short, the same thing may be said of all the other chimerical suppositions, alledged with more zeal than judgment, about this part of the world having been known to the ancients: since so extensive and rich a country once found out, could never have been lost again, unless we suppose a total dissolution of the world had happened, and that a new race of men had sprung up, who were entirely ignorant of it. We therefore may safely join with far the greatest part of authors, that America continued unknown from the creation, quite to the year of the Christian era 1492, when it was first discovered by the ever memorable and renowned Christopher Columbus, or more properly, according to some, Colon, a native of Genoa, a very expert sailor, and an excellent mathematician. This enterprising man, who had been long projecting such an arduous expedition, after many solicitations to no purpose, at several courts in Europe, for protection and proper assistance; at length, with much difficulty, and after tedious attendance, obtained his request from Ferdinand and Isabella, the then King and Queen of Spain; though that gallant adventurer had not the honour of calling this new world by his own name. But fortune gave it to one of his successors, namely, Americ or Americus Vesputio, a Florentine by birth, who soon after, that is, in 1497, was sent thither by Emanuel King of Portugal, in order to carry on the discoveries begun by Columbus; when sailing directly from E. to W. he fell upon that part only which lies S. of the Equator: but he arrogantly and unjustly assumed to himself the glory of being the first European who discovered this new world, and of calling it by his own name.

What gave Columbus the first hint about this new world, is variously reported by the several nations in Europe, which, as is usually the case, lay claim to a share in the glory of this great discovery. The French pretend, that one Betoncourt, whom Thuanus makes the first discoverer of the Azores, Tercera, or Western islands, in the Atlantic ocean, had given Columbus the first information about it, and put him upon the design. The Spaniards, for their part, alledge, that during Columbus's stay at Madera, he met with the memoirs of one Captain Aldres, a countryman of theirs, who died in that island, and had with two others of the same nation been driven by a storm on the American coast, and left there. In these Columbus found such plain directions, and curious observations, as entirely convinced him of the reality of such a country, and the possibility of discovering it. Not to mention several other accounts, which are equally calculated to rob Columbus of the honour of this discovery, we shall give but one more; particularly that in which the Welch, our ancient Britons, lay a much older claim to the discovery, namely, that it was made by Madoc, the son of Owen Gwyneth, as early as 1190, or, as others would have it, 1170. This Prince, who left his country out of some disgust, rather than with a view of discovering new worlds, was however, with the fleet carrying his companions and fellow-adventurers, cast upon some of the coasts of Florida, or perhaps Virginia or Canada; from which country, he sent for new colonies from his native country, and settled these there. This account has indeed been treated as fabulous, or at best as invented to make out a prior claim to the discovery of that country. But the absurdity of such a supposition must be apparent to every one who considers, that Meredith ap Rice, who gives us this account in an ode composed by him to the honour of Prince Madoc and his discovery, died in the year 1477, that is, fifteen years at least before Columbus set about his expedition. It does not indeed expressly appear from



the said poem, that the country discovered by the Welch Prince was America: but what strongly confirms the presumption of it is, the affinity which has since been observed between the language of some Indian nations of this part of America and that of the Welch; and this backed also by the tradition among the inhabitants, in which they say, that their ancestors did at first come thither from some very remote country on the other side of the great water or sea, and nearly about the same time, and from the same point of the compass, or from the rising sun. But, however, as none of them returned after the second voyage to give further information about this new-found land, perhaps designedly concealing their new settlement from their own nation, it still remained unknown to the rest of the Europeans till the time of Columbus, who must be reasonably supposed to have had a sufficient insight into this new world, since he pursued his design of discovering it with such eagerness and confidence, notwithstanding the great discouragements he met with at the different courts to which he had applied; particularly from Henry VII. of England, and Emanuel King of Portugal; without saying any thing of the republic of Genoa, his native country, to whom he made the first offer of this important service: and we may add also, from King Ferdinand himself, who did not accept of the proposal, till prevailed on by the earnest solicitations of his Queen Isabella.

With regard to the success of this expedition, the vast difficulties our adventurer met with, the places he first discovered in his three several voyages thither, &c. a more full account of these, and the like particulars, may be had from those who have written the history of it. We shall only observe, that Bartholomew, the brother of Columbus, who had been sent to our King Henry VII. had inspired him with such a desire of making his subjects sharers in the advantages of this new-found world, that he sent, out of hand, one John Cabot, a Venetian, who was a man of equal skill and courage with him, to go in quest of it. His charter from that Prince bore date in the year 1496, and in the year following he and his three sons discovered Newfoundland; from which, sailing along the coast of America, he came as far as the Cape of Florida. So that whatever title the Spaniards may claim to this new world, ours is not only equal, but superior, even if we should set aside the previous agreement between our King Henry and the said Bartholomew, in his brother's name. For if a discovery, settlement, possession, and improvement, give a good right, ours is at least equal to theirs. But if, as the Spaniard pretend, a discovery without taking possession be a sufficient title, then ours to the main-land must of course be better than theirs: and thus much may serve for the discovery of this new part of the globe. With regard to that of its several kingdoms, nations, and particular conquests of them by the Europeans, they will be best seen under their respective heads in this work.

It has been hinted above, that Americus Vespucio gave his name to this whole country, which it hath retained ever since. But the Spaniards have afterwards given it the title of the New World; and that justly enough, as being so much superior in extent to any of the other three parts of the old one, or rather so little inferior in that respect to them all put together. With equal propriety has a third name been also given it; namely, that of the West Indies, as being situated in that direction, as the other is E. from us.

The extent of this new world is so vast, that in so many centuries since its first discovery, we have not been able to fix and ascertain its boundaries, especially towards the N. nor even penetrate any thing near them; the immense tracts of ice and snow, both by land and sea, as well as the violent winds which blow from the W. having hitherto rendered all attempts of that kind abortive. On the southern and western side they have indeed been discovered from the freight of Magellan quite to the 24th degree of longitude, and the 46th of N. latitude; and on the

eastern side also to the 34th or 35th deg. of longitude, according to our Meridian, under which lies the cape of Farnambuc or Pernambuco. And here it is to be observed, that till the accurate M. de L'Isle gave the world his seven maps of America, and the islands and seas about these, all that had been before published were extremely defective and erroneous, and consequently not at all to be depended on. And tho' several improvements have, since his time, been made from later and more accurate observations, yet they depend much upon his corrections, particularly with regard to the distance between the coasts of Africa and America; the extent of the ocean lying between this last and Asia, commonly stiled the Southern ocean, and several other particulars, to be mentioned in their proper places.

Upon the whole, however, what hath hitherto been discovered reaches from lat. 78 deg. N. under which lies Sir Thomas Smith's bay, to lat. 56 deg. S. under which lies Cape Horn, the most southern cape of the American continent, that is, 134 degrees; which, taken in a direct line, amount to above 8040 miles in length. With regard to its breadth, it is quite irregular, being in some places about 3690 miles, whilst in the middle part of it, the Isthmus of Darien, that is, from Porto-Bello to Panama, which join the northern and southern tracts of it, it is not above 60 or 70 miles over. And hence it is, that both these parts of the continent spread themselves E. and W. to the above-mentioned dimensions.

America, if not joined on the N. side either to Northern Tartary, the land of Jetzo, to some part of Siberia, or some other of the northern tracts in Europe, would be by much the largest island on this globe, being on every side else surrounded by the ocean, namely, on the E. by that which we stile the Western, with respect to us; on the S. by the Southern; and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. But we have good reason for thinking that it joins either to the N. part of Asia or Europe, or perhaps to both.

A country of such vast extent, not only on each side of the Equator, but reaching so very far beyond each of the Tropics, must consequently have as great a variety of soils as it has of climates. But upon the whole, if we except the most northern and southern parts, which here, as every where else, are naturally cold and barren, the rest is an immense treasury of Nature, producing most, if not all the plants, grains, fruits, trees, woods, metals, minerals, &c. to be met with in the other parts of the world; and that not only in as great, if not greater quantities, but many of these in much higher perfection. Besides which, America has an almost infinite variety of other productions peculiar to itself, which are neither found, nor will grow, or at least thrive, in any other country. But all these are nothing in comparison with the great, numerous, and inexhaustible mines of gold and silver, which, though all the art and labour of men has been endeavouring to drain for above two centuries past, are yet so far from being impoverished, that they seem rather to want some fresh supply of hands to draw out these endless treasures, for satiating the almost boundless avarice of mankind. One thing is to be observed with regard to those golden mines in particular, that they are inferior in several respects to those of Africa, where they lie so near the surface as to be dug up with the greatest ease; and where the metal is so pure, as to want no other refining or operation than the bare melting. But perhaps, for aught we know, this may have been the case of these in America, when the Spaniards began to work them; though in process of time they have been sunk so low, as to require immense labour and cost to fetch the metal from the bowels of the earth, and that less ripe and perfect than it was when nearer the surface: for some of them, especially those of Pachma, near Mexico, we are told, are between 150 and 250 yards deep; others still more, in different places; besides a much greater number, which are laid aside as exhausted.

But, however, it is certain, that gold and silver are far from being the only precious commodities which

this country produces, as appears from the vast variety of pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other valuable stones, which are brought from thence into Europe in such quantities, that their value is become inconsiderable, comparatively with what it was before that time. To these we may add a vast number of other commodities, which, though of less price, are notwithstanding still more valuable and useful. Of this sort are the constant and plentiful supplies of cochineal, indigo, anatto, log-wood, brasil, fustic, lignum-vitæ, sugar, ginger, pimento, cacao, banillas, cotton, red-wood, tobacco, hides, ambergrease, bezoar, balsams of Tolu, Peru, and Chili, Jesuit's bark, mechoacan, sassafras, safaparilla, cassia, tamarinds, with a great variety of woods, plants, &c. to which, before the discovery of these American parts, we were either utter strangers, or forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Asia and Africa, perhaps at the worst hand; and many of the most valuable commodities generally adulterated by the Jews, who are the principal merchants and brokers of them in all those parts, from which they were brought at vast trouble and expence, either by water-carriage, or that of the caravans.

America has a very great variety of most excellent fruits, which grow here to admirable perfection; such as pomegranates, citrons, lemons, oranges, malicacans, cherries, pears, apples, figs, vast numbers of culinary, medicinal, and other herbs, roots, plants, &c. Add to all this, the surprising fecundity with which the soil is here blessed, whereby many exotic productions are nourished in as great perfection here as in their native ground: and this article is particularly remarkable in the coffee, which has been lately cultivated with surprising success, and might be extended to many other vegetables, which we are obliged to have from Asia and Africa, at the extravagant prices, and the inconveniencies, of so long a voyage.

Yet, with all this plenty and variety, the vast continent of America laboured under the want of several very necessary and useful commodities. For, upon the first landing of the Europeans there, they found neither corn, wine, nor oil, the inhabitants making their bread of some sorts of pulse or roots: their drink was not much better; and with regard to money, they did not know the use of it. No dogs, sheep, goats, oxen, cows, asses, nor horses, were to be found there, tho' the land abounded with pastures: and at first, the very sight of any of them would throw a whole troop of those wild inhabitants into a horrible panic. But all these animals have been brought hither in such plenty, and have thriven so well, that now the country has no want of them, as appears from the vast quantities of hides, particularly of oxen, continually exported from thence. However, in lieu of those domestic animals, they had several kinds of others no less valuable and useful, and which we are strangers to in Europe, and shall be mentioned in the particular countries in which they breed.

The same may be said of that vast variety of birds to be seen there, some of which greatly surpass all that are to be found in any other parts of the world, both for surprising beauty, delightful shapes, colours, &c. Their seas and large rivers are no less fraught with the greatest plenty and variety of fish.

By what means, at what time, how early, and by whom, this vast continent was first inhabited, is almost impossible to say, since the natives have such imperfect records, and uncertain tradition, about the matter. But if the latter may be depended upon, they do not carry it further back than 1200 years. Some have imagined, that America might have been planted with colonies brought by sea from some of the Asiatic countries, from a resemblance found between the complexion, hair, beard, customs, &c. of the Chinese, Japanese, and some of the natives. But were it so, how comes the country to have laboured so long under the want of horses, sheep, and other domestic animals? Or how came they to have had such a great number and variety of wild beasts of prey, as lions, tygers, wolves, &c. in the destroying of which the natives are so very dexterous? It is therefore much more probable to suppose, that this country was at

first peopled from Tartary, the land of Jetzo, or some other tracts by way of the N. pole, on account of the great probability of their being joined with America, the truth of which some fresher discoveries may soon confirm. For hitherto such as have sailed farthest northward have met with nothing but land and ice on the side lying next to Europe; and as to the western side, though some maps represent the land of Jetzo and streights of Anian, as exactly as if they had made their observations on the spot; yet it is to be feared, that they have done it rather by their own fancies, than by the progress any of them have made far enough that way, for determining whether an open sea or freight lies between Asia and America, or whether they are not contiguous to each other. So that could this point be once fairly proved, that only a freight, and not a sea, separates America from the rest, it would put an end to all the idle speculations about the first peopling of that part of the world, which is still so much controverted among the learned, and is only known at present to the great Creator himself.

When America was first discovered, nothing appeared there from one end to the other of it but the grossest idolatry, the most innocent part of which was the worshipping of sticks and stones, with the most ridiculous and absurd ceremonies; whilst the most depraved part among the Americans worshipped even devils, and offered human sacrifices, butchering multitudes of men to them. Learning was also as great a stranger here as true religion, as neither reading nor writing of any kind was known among them, their records consisting principally in the disposition of a certain number of knots tied in a peculiar manner, and a kind of bundle of strings like our packthread; or a number of notches on pieces of wood; or at best, in some ill-shaped figures of trees, birds, men, beasts, &c. traced or painted on the barks or leaves of trees, or on some other stuff, which served them instead of paper. So that, upon the whole, the most profound ignorance of all science must of course have prevailed among them.

The rivers in this country are universally allowed to be the largest by far in the whole world, not only with regard to their breadth and depth, but likewise their very long course. For instance only in two or three of the most considerable of them. That of Canada, in North America, is computed to run above 1500 miles, and is said to be about 90 over at its mouth; that of the Amazons in the S. which rises in Peru, runs through several large and considerable kingdoms, and, after a course of above 3600 miles, falls into the Northern ocean, between Brasil and Guiana, and rolls its stream with such impetuosity, and so vast a volume of water, that it may be taken up quite fresh at several leagues distance from its mouth. That of Rio de la Plata, or Plate-river, descending from the inland of South America, becomes so large, by the accession of other considerable rivers, that for many leagues up it looks like a sea; inso-much that it is computed to be at least 150 miles in breadth, at the place where it discharges itself into the ocean. Besides many other rivers, which shall be described more conveniently under their proper heads.

What has been said of their rivers, is equally applicable to their mountains, which are of such surprising height and extent, as cannot be matched by any of those in the three other parts of the world. For instance, that vastly long and high chain called the Cordillera of the Andes, which begins at the shore of the Terra Firma, as it is commonly called, next to the Isthmus of Darien, and extends itself quite to the Streights of Magellan, cutting the whole southern part of America into two, and running a length of about 4300 miles. Their height at the same time is such, that even in those places where they are crossed over, commonly the narrowest and lowest, the passengers are several days in going over them; and they suffer very much from their excessive coldness, even in the hottest seasons; besides many other very great inconveniencies and dangers, which those must undergo who are obliged to cross them. They have like-

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wife some very large and extensive woods, deserts, and lakes of a vast size: but these we shall describe in the respective countries where they are found.

As in the discovery of this new world, the Spaniards lay claim to the preference, before all other Europeans, so they may with the greater truth, to their being in possession of far the largest, and in some sense, the best and richest share of it. However, the rest of the trading nations in Europe did not stand idle spectators of these new acquisitions and conquests, but endeavoured very soon to get what share they could. The Portuguese fell on the southern part of it, and the English on the northern; by which means the former made themselves masters of Brasil; the latter formed settlements on the coasts of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, and other northern provinces; besides the islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermudas, and others of less note. The French soon gained also a considerable northern tract of land, along the river of Canada; which hath since given name to all their other conquests. And the Dutch, who it could hardly be expected, would see so fine a country cut out and carved among their neighbours, without laying hands on some good share in this common dividend, secured also to themselves a footing at Curassao and Surinam in S. America. And they have since, we are told, made such progress along the river of the Amazons, and into the country of the Berbiches, &c. and carry on so considerable and advantageous a commerce with the inhabitants of those parts, that this company is the richest by far in Holland. But all these put together, are nothing in comparison with what the Spaniards have made themselves masters of, and still possess, having no competitors on the South sea, where their dominions extend from lat. 40 deg. N. to lat. 45 deg. S. that is above 5000 miles in length: and as to the northern and southern tracts on each side, they are still possessed by the original natives. In all these vast conquests made by the several European nations above-mentioned, Christianity hath in some measure abolished the ancient superstition and idolatry which reigned there; so that little or nothing of these remain, except in the northern and southern parts yet unsubdued; but which are still very considerable.

Most of the European nations, however, have contented themselves with making firm and advantageous settlements for commerce in those parts, without endeavouring to subdue and enslave the inhabitants to their obedience; and instead of forcing them, whether they would or no to embrace Christianity, have left them at liberty to live and believe as they thought fit. But the Spaniards alone have taken a quite contrary method; and, by forcing the nations which they conquered, to embrace also their religion, have so far propagated it, that they have now some millions of these subjects, among which all the traces of ancient heathenish idolatry are quite effaced, and the Romish church so universally established, that they have no less than five archbishoprics, twenty-six bishoprics, two universities, above 400 monasteries, a much greater number of hospitals, and parishes almost without number.

This new and extensive world is variously divided by geographers, as first into continents and islands; and the former of these, commonly into northern and southern, from thence called N. and S. America, and otherwise Mexico and Peru. These two vast countries, being as it were divided by nature, and almost cut asunder by the sea on the eastern and western sides, and only joined by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Darien, which has the city of Panama on one side, and Nombre de Dios on the other. This isthmus, which is computed to be about eighteen leagues, or fifty-four miles in breadth, or even less, for authors are not agreed exactly about it, is all that parts the N. and S. seas. Each of these two continents is subdivided into its several kingdoms, provinces, cantons, or districts, the most considerable of which are as follows, reserving the more minute subdivisions till we come to speak of each of them in their proper place, according to this general division.

I. North America contains the five following large provinces; 1. Mexico, or New Spain; 2. New Mexico, or Granada; 3. Florida; 4. Canada, or Terra Canadensis; and, 5. Terra Arctica, or those tracts of land reaching from Canada to and beyond the Arctic circle.

II. South America includes the eight following provinces; 1. Terra Firma; 2. Peru; 3. Land of the Amazons; 4. Brasil; 5. Chili; 6. Paraguay; 7. Terra Magellanica; and, 8. Terra Antarctica, or those tracts lying on each side of the Antarctic circle, and more commonly known by the name of Terra Australis incognita, as being hitherto so little known, and quite divided, and at a great distance, from the American continent.

III. The islands are generally divided into Northern, Middlemost, and Southern.

1. The principal northern islands, are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and some others of less note.

2. The middlemost islands, also called Antilles, and divided into larger and smaller; among the former, are Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, &c. Among the latter, and those called the Caribbees, are the Lucayes, Sotto, Vento, and Bermudas.

3. The southern islands are less considerable, there being only that called Terra del Fuego, and some few others of less note and size.

But lest this should be thought too general and indistinct a view of the whole, the following will exhibit a more clear and particular one of the above-mentioned territories on each continent, and to what European state they belong.

#### I. In South America.

1. Brasil, belonging to the King of Portugal, contains the fourteen following principal provinces or captaineries, as they are called; 1. Parai; 2. Maragnano; 3. Sara; 4. Rio Grande; 5. Paraiba; 6. Tamirica; 7. Fernambuco; 8. Serecipe; 9. Baya, or Bahia de todos los Santos; 10. Rio dos Lheos; 11. Porto Seguro; 12. Espirito Santo; 13. Rio de Janeiro; and, 14. San Vincente.

2. Paraguay, or Rio de la Plata, subject to Spain, has the seven following provinces; 1. Guayra; 2. Paraguay, properly so called; 3. Haco, or Chalo; 4. Tucuman; 5. Parana; 6. Urvaiga; and, 7. Rio de la Plata, properly so called.

3. Terra Magellanica, possessed by the natives, and little known to us but by its capes, and the straits of Magellan, &c.

4. Terra Antarctica, or Australis Incognita, contains principally New Guinea, New Zealand, New Holland, &c.

5. Chili, subject to Spain, contains Chili so properly called, and Cuyo or Chucuyo. The former is commonly divided into the two bishoprics of San Jago and Imperiale; that in the N. and this in the S. whilst Cuyo lies eastward of them both.

6. Peru, subject to Spain, comprehends six capital provinces, namely; 1. La Sierra; 2. Los Charcas; 3. Peru Proper, Los Reys, or Lima; 4. Pacamocos; 5. Los Quixos; and, 6. Quito.

7. The inland country of the Amazons unconquered, and inhabited by natives.

8. The two Guianas or Caribana, comprehends the eight following provinces; 1. Cayana; 2. Mataya; 3. Tapuyfa; 4. Paranaiba; 5. Aparia; 6. Caribana; 7. Apanta; and, 8. Coropa.

9. Terra Firma, or Mainland, subject to Spain, includes the eight following provinces; namely, 1. Popayan; 2. New kingdom of Granada; 3. Paria, or New Andalucia; 4. Venezuela; 5. Rio de la Hacha; 6. Santa Maria; 7. Cartagena, Terra Firma Proper, or the province of Panama.

#### II. In North America, or Mexico.

1. Guatimala, subject to Spain. Its government so called, comprehends now the thirteen following provinces; namely, 1. Nicaragua; 2. Guatimala Proper; 3. San Salvador; 4. San Miguel; 5. Chiapa; 6. Soconusco; 7. Suchilepeco; 8. Vera Paz; 9. Yzalcos; 10. Honduras; 11. Chuluteca; 12. Taguzgalpa; and, 13. Costa Rica.

2. Mexico,

2. Mexico, belonging also to Spain. Under its government, as it is called, are comprehended the seven following capital provinces; 1. Mechoacan; 2. Panuco; 3. Mexico Proper; 4. Tlascalala; 5. Guaxaca; 6. Tabasco; and, 7. Yucathan.

3. Guadalajara, subject likewise to Spain, has the seven following provinces under its government; namely, 1. Cinalao; 2. Guilaacan; 3. New Biscay; 4. New Leon; 5. Zacatecas; 6. Chimetlon; 7. Xalisco, and Guadalajara Proper.

4. New Mexico, still subject to Spain, contains the twelve following provinces; 1. Conchos; 2. Tiguas; 3. Passaguates; 4. Tobosos; 5. Jumanes; 6. Cibola; 7. Quires; 8. Canames; 9. Hubates; 10. Tamos; 11. Quivira; and, 12. Apaches.

5. Florida, the provinces of which are unknown.

6. English plantations include, 1. Georgia; 2. Carolina; 3. Maryland; 4. Virginia; 5. Pennsylvania; 6. New Jersey; 7. New York; 8. New England; and, 9. Nova Scotia.

7. Canada, or the French territories in America, comprehending, 1. Acadia; 2. Etechemins; 3. Iroquois; 4. Louisiana; 5. Canada Proper; 6. Saguenay; 7. Bertiamites; and, 8. Esquimaux.

8. Polar or Arctic tracts, either desert or not conquered, are, 1. Estotland; 2. New Britain; or Terra de Labrador, or Laborador; 3. New Wales; 4. New Yorkshire; 5. New Denmark; 6. New Sweden, Greenland, Hudson's Bay, &c. See each under its respective article.

The aborigines of America, throughout the whole extent of the two vast continents which they inhabit, and amongst the infinite number of nations and tribes into which they are divided, differ very little from each other in their manners and customs; and they all form a striking picture of the most distant antiquity. Whoever considers the Americans of this day, not only studies the manners of a remote present nation, but he studies in some measure the antiquities of all nations; from which no mean lights may be thrown upon many parts of the ancient authors, both sacred and profane. The learned Lauffitan has laboured this point with great success, in a work which deserves to be read amongst us, much more than we find it is.

The people of America are tall, and strait in their limbs beyond the proportion of most nations: their bodies are strong; but a species of strength rather fitted to endure much hardship, than to continue long at any servile work, whereby they are quickly consumed. It is the strength of a beast of prey, rather than that of a beast of burthen. Their bodies and heads are flat-tish, the effect of art; their features are regular, but their countenances fierce; their hair long, black, lank, and as strong as that of a horse: no beards. The colour of the skin admired amongst them, is a reddish brown, and improved by the constant application of bear's fat and paint.

When the Europeans first came into America, they found the people quite naked, except those parts which it is common for the most uncultivated people to conceal. Since that time they have generally a coarse blanket to cover them, which they buy from us. The whole fashion of their lives is of a piece, hardy, poor, and squalid; and their education from their infancy is solely directed to fit their bodies for this mode of life, and to form their minds to inflict and to endure the greatest evils. Their only occupations are hunting and war. Agriculture is left to the women. Merchandize they contemn. When their hunting-season is past, which they go through with remarkable patience, and in which they exert great ingenuity, and their provisions once laid up, they pass the rest of their time in an intire indolence. They sleep half the day in their huts, they loiter and jest among their friends, and they observe no bounds of decency in their eating and drinking. Before we discovered them, they wanted spirituous liquors, but now the acquirement of these is what gives a spur to their industry, and enjoyment to their repose. This is the principal end they pursue in their treaties with us; and from this they suffer inexpressible calamities; for, having once begun to drink,

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they can preserve no measure, but continue a succession of drunkenness as long as their means of procuring liquor lasts. In this condition they lie exposed on the earth to all the inclemency of the seasons, which wastes them by a train of the most fatal disorders. They perish in rivers and marshes; they tumble into the fire; they quarrel, and very frequently murder each other; and in short, excess in drinking, which with us is rather immoral than very destructive, amongst this uncivilized people, who have not art enough to guard against the consequence of their vices, is a public calamity. The few amongst them who live free from this evil, enjoy the reward of their temperance in a robust and healthy old age. The disorders which a complicated luxury has introduced, and supports in Europe, are strangers here.

The character of the Indians is striking. They are grave even to sadness, in their deportment upon any serious occasions; observant of those in company; respectful to the old; of a temper cool and deliberate; by which they are never in haste to speak before they have well thought upon the matter, and are sure the person who spoke before them has finished all he had to say. They have therefore the greatest contempt for the vivacity of the Europeans, who interrupt each other, and frequently speak altogether. Nothing is more edifying than their behaviour in their public councils and assemblies. Every man there is heard in his turn, according as his years, his wisdom, or his services to his country, have ranked him. Not a word, not a whisper, nor a murmur, is heard from the rest, whilst he speaks; no indecent commendations, no ill-timed applause. The younger sort attend for their instruction. Here they learn the history of their nation; here they are inflamed with the songs of those who celebrate the warlike actions of their ancestors; and here they are taught what are the interests of their country, and how to pursue them.

There is no people amongst whom the laws of hospitality are more sacred, or executed with more generosity and good-will. Their houses, their provisions, even their young women, are not enough to oblige a guest. To those of their own nation they are likewise very humane and beneficent. If any one of them succeed ill in his hunting, has his harvest fail, or his house burnt; he feels no other effect of his misfortune, than that it gives him an opportunity to experience the benevolence and regard of his fellow-citizens, who for that purpose have all things almost in common. But to the enemies of his country, or to those who have privately offended, the American is implacable. He conceals his sentiments, he appears reconciled, until by some treachery or surprize he has an opportunity of executing an horrible revenge. No length of time is sufficient to allay his resentment; no distance of place great enough to protect the object; he crosses the steepest mountains, he pierces the most impracticable forests, and traverses the most hideous bogs and deserts for several hundreds of miles, bearing the inclemency of the seasons, the fatigue of the expedition, the extremes of hunger and thirst, with patience and cheerfulness, in hopes of surprizing his enemy, on whom he exercises the most shocking barbarities, even to the eating of his flesh: to such extremes do the Indians push their friendship or their enmity; and such indeed in general is the character of all strong and uncultivated minds.

Notwithstanding this ferocity, no people have their anger, or at least the shew of anger, more under their command. From their infancy they are formed with care to endure scoffs, taunts, blows, and every sort of insult patiently, or at least with a composed countenance. This is one of the principal objects of their education. They esteem nothing so unworthy of a man of sense and constancy, as a peevish temper; and a proneness to a sudden and rash anger. And this so far has an effect, that quarrels happen as rarely amongst them when they are not intoxicated with liquor, as does the chief cause of all quarrels, hot and abusive language. But human nature is such, that as virtues may with proper management be engrained upon almost all sorts of vicious passions, so vices naturally

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grow out of the best dispositions, and are the consequence of those regulations that produce and strengthen them. This is the reason, that when the passions of the Americans are roused, being shut up, as it were, and converging into a narrow point, they become more furious; they are dark, sullen, treacherous, and unappeasable.

A people who live by hunting, who inhabit mean cottages, and are given to change the place of their habitation, are seldom very religious. The Americans have scarce any temples. We hear indeed of some, and those extremely magnificent, amongst the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians; but the Mexicans and Peruvians were comparatively civilized nations. Those we know at present in any part of America, are no way comparable to them. Some appear to have very little idea of God. Others entertain better notions; they hold the existence of a Supreme Being, eternal and incorruptible, who has power over all. Satisfied with owning this, which is traditionary amongst them, they give him no sort of worship. There are indeed nations in America, who seem to pay some religious homage to the sun and moon; and as most of them have a notion of some invisible beings, who continually intermeddle in their affairs, they discourse much of demons, nymphs, fairies, or beings equivalent. They have ceremonies too, that seem to shew they had once a more regular form of religious worship; for they make a sort of oblation of their first fruits; observe certain ceremonies at the full moon, and have in their festivals many things that very probably came from a religious origin; but they perform them as things handed down to them from their ancestors, without knowing or inquiring about the reason. Tho' without religion, they abound in superstitions; as it is common for those to do, whose subsistence depends, like theirs, upon fortune. Great observers of omens and dreams, and pryers into futurity with great eagerness, they abound with diviners, augurs, and magicians, whom they rely much upon in all affairs that concern them, whether of health, war, or hunting. Their physic, which may rather be called magic, is entirely in the hands of the priests. The sick are naturally prone to superstition; and human help in such cases is generally found so weak, that it is no wonder that, in all countries and ages, people have amused themselves in that dismal circumstance of human nature, with the hope of supernatural assistance.

Their physicians generally treat them, in whatever disorder, in the same way: that is, they first enclose them in a narrow cabin, in the midst of which is a stone red-hot, on which they throw water, until the patient is well-soaked in the warm vapour, and his own sweat; then they hurry him from this bagnio, and plunge him into the next river. This is repeated as often they judge necessary; and by this method extraordinary cures are sometimes performed: but it frequently happens too, that this rude method kills the patient in the very operation, especially in the new disorders brought to them from Europe; and it is partly owing to this manner of proceeding, that the small-pox has proved so much more fatal to them than to us. It must not be denied, that they have the use of some specifics of wonderful efficacy, the power of which they however attribute to the magical ceremonies with which they are constantly administered.

Liberty, in its fullest extent, is the darling passion of the Americans: to this they sacrifice every thing. This is what makes a life of uncertainty and want supportable to them; and their education is directed in such a manner as to cherish this disposition to the utmost. They are indulged in all manner of liberty. They are never, upon any account, chastised with blows; they are rarely even chided. Reason, they say, will guide their children when they come to the use of it, and before that time their faults cannot be very great: but blows might abate the free and martial spirit which makes the glory of their people, and might render the sense of honour duller, by the habit of a slavish motive to action. When they are grown up, they experience nothing like command, dependence, or subordination: even strong persuasion is industriously

forborn by those who have influence amongst them, as what may look too much like command, and appear a sort of violence offered to their will.

On the same principle, they know no punishment but death. They lay no fines, because they have no way of exacting them from free men; and the death, which they sometimes inflict, is rather a consequence of a sort of war declared against a public enemy, than an act of judicial power executed on a citizen or subject. This free disposition is general; and though some tribes are found in America, with an head whom we call a King, his power is rather persuasive than coercive, and he is revered as a father more than feared as a monarch. He has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice. The other forms, which may be considered as a sort of aristocracy, have no more power. This latter is more common in North America. In some tribes there are a kind of nobility, who, when they come to years of discretion, are entitled to a place and vote in the councils of their nation; the rest are excluded. But amongst the Five Nations, or Iroquois, the most celebrated commonwealth of North America, and in some other nations, there is no other qualification absolutely necessary for their head men but age, with experience and ability in their affairs. However, there is generally in every tribe some particular stocks, which they respect, and who are considered in some sort as their chiefs, unless they shew themselves unworthy of that rank; as among the tribes themselves there are some, who, on account of their bravery, have a pre-eminence over the rest; which, as it is not exacted with pride and insolence, or maintained by tyranny on one hand, so it is never disputed on the other, when it is due.

Their great council is composed of the heads of tribes and families, with such whose capacity has elevated them to the same degree of consideration. They meet in a house, which they have in each of their towns for that purpose, upon every solemn occasion, to receive ambassadors, to deliver them an answer, to sing their traditional war songs, or to commemorate their dead. These councils are public. Here they propose all such matters as concern the state, which have already been digested in the secret councils, at which none but the head men assist. Here it is that their orators are employed, and display those talents which distinguish them for eloquence and knowledge of public business; in both of which some of them are admirable. None else speak in their public councils: these are their ambassadors, and these are the commissioners who are appointed to treat of peace or alliance with other nations. The chief skill of these orators consists in giving an artful turn to affairs, and in expressing their thoughts in a bold figurative manner, much stronger than we could bear in this part of the world; and with gestures equally violent, but often extremely natural and expressive.

When any business of consequence is transacted, they appoint a feast upon the occasion; of which almost the whole nation partakes. There are lesser feasts, upon matters of less general concern, to which none are invited but they who are engaged in that particular business. At these feasts it is against all rule to leave any thing; so that if they cannot consume all, what remains is thrown into the fire, for they look upon fire as a thing sacred; and in all probability these feasts were anciently sacrifices. Before the entertainment is ready, the principal person begins a song, the subject of which is the fabulous or real history of their nation, the remarkable events which have happened, and whatever matters may make for their honour or instruction. The others sing in their turn. They have dances too, with which they accompany their songs, chiefly of a martial kind; and no solemnity or public business is carried on without such songs and dances. Every thing is transacted amongst them with much ceremony; which in a barbarous people is necessary; for nothing else could hinder all their affairs from going to confusion, besides that the ceremonies contribute to fix all transactions the better in the ceremony.

To help their memory, they have bits of small shells,

or beads of different colours, which have all a different meaning, according to their colour or arrangement. At the end of every matter they discourse upon, when they treat with a foreign state, they deliver one of these belts. If they should omit this ceremony, what they say passes for nothing. These belts are carefully treasured up in each town, and they serve for the public records of the nation; and to these they occasionally have recourse, when any contests happen between them and their neighbours. Of late, as the matter of which these belts are made is grown scarce, they often give them some skins in the place of the wampum, for so they call these beads in their language, and receive in return presents of a more valuable nature; for neither will they consider what our commissioners say to be of any weight, unless some present accompanies each proposal.

The same council of their elders, which regulates whatever regards the external policy of the state, has the charge likewise of its internal peace and order. Their suits are few, and quickly decided, having neither property nor art enough to render them perplexed or tedious. Criminal matters come before the same jurisdiction, when they are so flagrant as to become a national concern. In ordinary cases, the crime is either revenged or compromised by the parties concerned. If a murder is committed, the family that has lost a relation prepares to retaliate on that of the offender. They often kill the murderer; and when this happens, the kindred of the last person slain look upon themselves to be as much injured, and think themselves as much justified in taking vengeance, as if the violence had not begun amongst themselves.

But in general, things are determined in a more amicable manner. The offender absents himself; his friends send a compliment of condolence to those of the party murdered; presents are offered, which are rarely refused; the head delivers the presents, which consist often of above sixty articles, every one of which is given to cancel some part of the offence, and to assuage the grief of the suffering party. With the first he says, "By this I remove the hatchet from the wound, and make it fall out of the hands of him who is prepared to revenge the injury;" with the second, "I dry up the blood of that wound;" and so on, in apt figures, taking away one by one all the ill consequences of the murder. As usual, the whole ends in mutual feasting, songs, and dances. If the murder is committed by one of the same family, or cabin, that cabin has the full right of judgment, without appeal, within itself, either to punish the guilty with death, or to pardon him, or to force him to give some recompence to the wife or children of the slain. All this while the supreme authority of the nation appears unconcerned, and never rouses its strength, nor exerts the fulness of a power more revered than felt, but upon some signal event. Then the power seems equal to the occasion. Every one hastens to execute the orders of their senate; nor ever was any instance of disloyalty or rebellion known amongst this people. Governed as they are by manners, not by laws, example, education, and the constant practice of their ceremonies, gives them the most tender affection for their country, and inspires them with the most religious regard for their constitution, and the customs of their ancestors. The want of laws, and of an uniform, strong, coercive power, is not perceived in a narrow society, where every man has his eye upon his neighbour, and where the whole bent of every thing they do is to strengthen those natural ties by which society is principally cemented. Family-love, rare amongst us, is a national virtue amongst them, of which all partake. Friendships there are amongst them, fit to vie with those of fabulous antiquity; and where such friendships are seen to grow, the families concerned congratulate themselves as upon an acquisition, that promise to them a mutual strength, and to their nation the greatest honour and advantage.

The loss of any one of their people, whether by a natural death, or by war, is lamented by the whole town he belongs to. In such circumstances no business is taken in hand, however important, nor any

rejoicing permitted, however interesting the occasion, until all the pious ceremonies due to the dead are performed. These are always done with the greatest solemnity. The dead body is washed, anointed, and painted, so as in some measure to abate the horrors of death. Then the women lament the loss with the most bitter cries, and the most hideous howlings, intermixed with songs, which celebrate the great actions of the dead, and those of his ancestors. The men mourn in a less extravagant manner. The whole village attends the body to the grave, which is interred, habited in their most sumptuous ornaments. With the body of the deceased are placed his bow and arrows, with what he valued most in his life, and provisions for the long journey he is to take; for they hold the immortality of the soul universally; but their idea is very gross. Feasting attends this, as it does every solemnity. After the funeral, they who are nearly allied to the deceased, conceal themselves in their huts for a considerable time, to indulge their grief. The compliments of condolence are never omitted, nor are presents wanting upon this occasion. After some time they revisit the grave; they renew their sorrow; they new-cloath the remains of the body, and act over again the solemnities of the first funeral.

Of all their instances of regard to their deceased friend, none is so striking as what they call the feast of the dead, or the feast of souls. The day for this ceremony is appointed in the council of their chiefs, who give orders for every thing which may enable them to celebrate it with pomp and magnificence. The riches of the nation are exhausted on this occasion, and all their ingenuity displayed. The neighbouring people are invited to partake of the feast, and to be witnesses of the solemnity. At this time, all who have died since the last solemn feast of that kind, are taken out of their graves. Those who have been interred at the greatest distance from the villages are diligently sought for, and brought to this great rendezvous of carcases. It is not difficult to conceive the horror of this general disinterment. It cannot be painted in a more lively manner than it is done by Laftaw.

Doubtless, says he, the opening of these tombs displays one of the most striking scenes that can be conceived; this humbling portrait of human misery, in so many images of death, wherein she seems to take a pleasure to paint herself in a thousand various shapes of horror, in the several carcases, according to the degree in which corruption has prevailed over them. Some appear dry and withered; others have a sort of parchment upon their bones; some look as if they were baked and smoked, without any rottenness; some are just on the point of turning towards putrefaction; whilst others are all swarming with worms, and drowned in corruption. I know not, says our author, which ought to strike us most, the horror of so shocking a sight, or the tender piety and affection of these poor people towards their departed friends; for nothing deserves our admiration more, than that eager diligence and attention with which they discharge this melancholy duty of their tenderness; gathering up carefully even the smallest bones; handling the carcases, disgusting as they are, with every thing loathsome, cleansing them from the worms; and carrying them upon their shoulders through tiresome journeys of several days, without being discouraged by the insupportable stench; and without suffering any other emotions to arise, than those of regret for having lost persons so dear to them in their lives, and so lamented in their death.

This strange festival is the most magnificent and solemn which they have; not only on account of the great concourse of natives and strangers, and of the pompous reinterment they give to their dead, whom they dress in the finest skins they can get; after having exposed them some time in this pomp; but for the games of all kinds which they celebrate upon the occasion. They are in the spirit of those which the ancient Greeks and Romans celebrated on similar occasions.

In this manner do they endeavour to sooth the calamities



mities of life, by the honours which they pay the dead; honours which are the more cheerfully paid, because in his turn each man expects to receive them himself. Though amongst these savage nations this custom is impressed with strong marks of the ferocity of their nature, an honour for the dead, a tender feeling for their absence, and a revival of their memory, are some of the most excellent instruments for smoothing our rugged nature into humanity; in civilized nations such ceremonies are less practised, because other instruments for the same purposes are less wanted; but it is certain, a regard for the dead is ancient and universal.

Though the women in America have generally the laborious part of the economy upon themselves, yet they are far from being the slaves they appear, and are not at all subject to the great subordination in which they are placed in countries, where they seem to be more respected. On the contrary, all the honours of the nation are on the side of the women. They even hold their councils, and have their share in all deliberations which concern the state; nor are they found inferior to the part they act.

Polygamy is practised by some nations; but it is not general. In most they content themselves with one wife; but a divorce is admitted, and for the same causes that it was allowed amongst the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. No nation of the Americans is without a regular marriage, in which there are many ceremonies; the principal of which is, the bride's presenting the bridegroom with a plate of their corn.

Incontinent before wedlock, but after marriage the chastity of their women, is remarkable. The punishment of the adulterers, as well as that of the adulterer, is in the hands of the husband himself; and it is often severe, as inflicted by one who is at once both the party and the judge. Their marriages are not fruitful, seldom producing above two or three children; but they are brought forth with less pain than our women suffer upon such occasions, and with little consequent weakness. Probably that severe life which both sexes lead, is not favourable to procreation. And the habit unmarried women have of procuring abortions, in which they rarely fail, makes them the more unfit for bearing children afterwards. This is one of the reasons of the depopulation of America; for whatever losses they suffer, either by epidemical diseases or by war, are repaired slowly.

Almost the sole occupation of the American is war, or such an exercise as qualifies him for it. His whole glory consists in this; and no man is at all considered until he has increased the strength of his country with a captive, or adorned his house with the scalp of one of his enemies. When the ancients resolve upon war, they do not always declare what nation it is they are determined to attack, that the enemy, upon whom they really intend to fall, may be off his guard. Nay, they even sometimes let years pass over without committing any act of hostility, that the vigilance of all may be unbent, by the long continuance of the watch, and the uncertainty of the danger. In the mean time they are not idle at home. The principal captain summons the youth of the town to which he belongs; the war-kettle is set on the fire; the war songs and dances commence; the hatchet is sent to all the villages of the same nation, and to all its allies; the fire catches; the war songs are heard in all parts, and the most hideous howlings continue, without intermission, day and night, over that whole tract of country. The women add their cries to those of the men, lamenting those whom they have lost in the war, or by a natural death, and demanding their places to be supplied from their enemies, stimulating the young men by a sense of shame, which women know how to excite in the strongest manner, and can take the best advantage of when excited.

When by these, and every other means, the fury of the nation is raised to the greatest height, and all long to embrew their hands in blood, the war-captain prepares the feast, which is of dog's flesh. All that partake of this feast receive little billets, which are so many engagements which they take to be faithful to

each other, and obedient to their commander. None are forced to the war; but when they have accepted this billet, they look upon them as lifted; and it is death to recede. All the warriors in this assembly have their faces blackened with charcoal, intermixed with dashes and streaks of vermilion, which give them a most horrid appearance. Their hair is dressed up in an odd manner, with feathers of various kinds. In this assembly, which is preparatory to their military expedition, the chief begins the war-song, which, having continued for some time, he raises his voice to the highest pitch; and turning off suddenly to a sort of prayer, he addresses himself to the god of war, whom they call Areskoui, "I invoke thee, says he, to be favourable to my enterprise? I invoke thy care upon me and my family? I invoke ye likewise, all ye spirits and daemons, good and evil; all ye that are in the skies, or on the earth, or under the earth, to pour destruction upon our enemies, and to return me and my companions safely to our country." All the warriors join him in this prayer with shouts and acclamations. The captain renews his song, strikes his club against the stakes of his cottage, and begins the war-dance, accompanied with the shouts of all his companions, which continue as long as he dances.

The day appointed for their departure being arrived, they take leave of their friends; they change their cloaths, or whatever moveables they have, in token of mutual friendship; their wives and female relations go out before them, and attend at some distance from the town. The warriors march out all dressed in their finest apparel and most showy ornaments, regularly one after the other; for they never march in rank. The chief walks slowly on before them, singing the death-song; whilst the rest observe the most profound silence. When they come up to their women, they deliver to them all their finery, put on their worst cloaths, and then proceed as their commander thinks fit.

Their motives for engaging in a war are rarely those views which excite us to it. They have no other end but the glory of the victory, or the benefit of the slaves, which enables them to add to their nation, or sacrifice to their brutal fury; and it is rare that they take any pains to give their wars even the colour of justice. It is no way uncommon among them, for their young men to make feasts of dog's flesh, and war-dances, in small parties, in the midst of the most profound peace. They fall sometimes on one nation, sometimes on another, and surprise some of their hunters, whom they scalp, or bring home as prisoners. Their senators wink at this, or rather encourage it, as it tends to keep up the martial spirit of their people, inures them to watchfulness and hardship, and gives them an early taste for blood.

The qualities in an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and to avoid a surprize, and patience and strength to endure the intolerable fatigues and hardships which always attend it.

The nations of America are at an immense distance from each other, with a vast desert frontier, and hid in the bosom of hideous, and almost boundless forests. These must be traversed before they meet an enemy, who is often at such a distance as might be supposed to prevent either quarrel or danger. But notwithstanding the secrecy of the destination of the party that first moves, the enemy has frequent notice of it, is prepared for the attack, and ready to take advantage in the same manner, of the least want of vigilance in the aggressors. Their whole art of war consists in this: they never fight in the open field, but upon some very extraordinary occasions; not from cowardice, for they are brave; but they dispise this method, as unworthy an able warrior, and as an affair in which fortune governs more than prudence. The principal things which help them to find out their enemies are the smoak of their fires, which they smell at a distance almost incredible; and their tracks, in the discovery and distinguishing of which they are possessed of a sagacity equally astonishing; for they will tell in the footsteps, which to us would seem most confused, the number

number of men that have passed, and the length of time since they have passed; they even go so far as to distinguish the several nations by the different marks of their feet, and to perceive footsteps where we could distinguish nothing. A mind diligently intent upon one thing, and exercised by long experience, will go lengths at first view scarcely credible.

But as they who are attacked have the same knowledge, and know how to draw the same advantages from it, their great address is to baffle each other in these points. On the expedition they light no fire to warm themselves or prepare their victuals; but subsist merely on the miserable pittance of some of their meal mixed with water; they lie close to the ground all day, and march only in the night. As they march in their usual order in files, he that closes the rear diligently covers his own tracks, and those of all who preceded him, with leaves. If any stream occurs in their rout, they march in it for a considerable way, to foil their pursuers. When they halt to eat and refresh themselves, scouts are sent out on every side to reconnoitre the country, and beat up every place where they suspect an enemy might lie concealed. In this manner they often surprize a village, whilst the strength of the nation is employed in hunting, and massacre all the helpless old men, women, and children, or make as many prisoners as they judge they can manage, or have strength enough to be useful to their nation.

They often cut off small parties of men in their huntings; but when they discover an army of their enemies, their way is to throw themselves flat on their faces amongst the withered leaves, the colour of which their bodies are painted to resemble exactly. They generally let a part pass unmolested, and then rising a little, they take aim, for they are excellent marksmen; and setting up a most tremendous shout, which they call the war-cry, they pour a storm of musquet-bullets upon the enemy; for they have long since laid aside the use of arrows: the party attacked returns the same cry. Every man in haste covers himself with a tree, and returns the fire of the adverse party, as soon as they rise themselves from the ground to give the second fire.

After fighting some time in this manner, the party which thinks it has the advantage rushes out of its cover, with small axes in their hands, which they dart with great address and dexterity; they double their cries, intimidating their enemies with menaces, and encouraging each other with a boastful display of their own brave actions. Thus being come hand to hand, the contest is soon decided; and the conquerors satiate their savage fury with the most shocking insults and barbarities on the dead, biting their flesh, tearing the scalp from their heads, and wallowing in their blood like wild beasts.

The fate of their prisoners is the most severe of all. During the greatest part of their journey homewards they suffer no injury; but when they arrive at the territories of the conquering state, or those of their allies, the people from every village meet them, and think they shew their attachment to their friends by their barbarous treatment of the unhappy prisoners; so that when they come to their station they are wounded and bruised in a terrible manner. The conquerors enter the town in triumph. The war-captain waits upon the head men, and in a low voice gives them a circumstantial account of every particular of the expedition, of the damage the enemy has suffered, and his own losses in it. This done, the public orator relates the whole to the people. Before they yield to the joy which the victory occasions, they lament the friends which they have lost in the pursuit of it. The parties most nearly concerned are afflicted apparently with a deep and real sorrow: but by one of these strange turns of mind, fashioned to any thing by custom, as if they were disciplined in their grief, upon their signal for rejoicing, in a moment all tears are wiped from their eyes, and they rush into an extravagancy and phrenzy of joy for their victory.

In the mean time the fate of the prisoners remains undecided, until the old men meet, and determine

concerning the distribution. It is usual to offer a slave to each house that has lost a friend; giving the preference according to the greatness of the loss. The person who has taken the captive attends him to the door of the cottage to which he is delivered, and with him gives a belt of wampum, to shew that he has fulfilled the purpose of the expedition, in supplying the loss of a citizen. They view the present which is made them for some time, and according as they think him or her, for it is the same, proper or improper for the business of the family, or as they take a capricious liking or displeasure to the countenance of the victim, or in proportion to their natural barbarity, or their resentment for their losses, they determine concerning him, to receive him into the family, or sentence him to death. If the latter, they throw away the belt with indignation. Then it is no longer in the power of any one to save him. The nation is assembled as upon some great solemnity; a scaffold is raised, and the prisoner is tied to the stake. Instantly he opens his death-song, and prepares for the ensuing scene of cruelty with the most undaunted courage. On the other side, they prepare to put it to the utmost proof, with every torment which the mind of man, ingenious in mischief, can invent. They begin at the extremities of his body, and gradually approach the trunk. One plucks out his nails by the roots, one by one; another takes a finger into his mouth, and tears off the flesh with his teeth; a third thrusts his finger, mangled as it is, into the bole of a pipe made red-hot, which he smoaks like tobacco. Then they pound his fingers and toes to pieces between two stones; they cut circles about his joints, and gashes in the fleshy parts of his limbs, which they fear immediately with red-hot irons, cutting and searing alternately; they pull off his flesh, thus mangled and roasted, bit by bit, devouring it with greediness, and smearing their faces with the blood, in an enthusiasm of horror and fury. When they have thus torn off the flesh, they twist the bare nerves and tendons about an iron, tearing and snapping them; whilst others are employed in pulling and extending the limbs themselves, in every way that can increase the torment. This continues often for five or six hours together. Then they frequently unbind him, to give a breathing to their fury, to think what new torments they shall inflict, and to refresh the strength of the sufferer, who, wearied out with such a variety of unheard-of torments, often falls immediately into so profound a sleep, that they are obliged to apply the fire to awaken him, and renew his sufferings.

He is again fastened to the stake, and again they renew their cruelty: they stick him all over with matches of wood that easily take fire, but burn slowly; they continually run sharp reeds into every part of his body; they draw out his teeth with pincers, and thrust out his eyes; and lastly, after having burned his flesh from his bones by slow fires; after having so mangled his body, that it is but one continued wound; after having mutilated his face in such a manner as to carry nothing human in it; after having peeled the skin from the head, and poured a heap of burning coals, or boiling-water on the naked skull; they once more unbind the wretch, who, blind and staggering with pain and weakness, assaulted and pelted upon every side with clubs and stones, now up, now down, falling into their fires at every step, runs hither and thither, until some of the chiefs, whether out of compassion, or weary of cruelty, puts an end to his life with a club or dagger. The body is then put into the kettle, and this barbarous employment is succeeded by a feast as barbarous.

The women forgetting the human as well as the female nature, and transformed into something worse than furies, act their parts, and even exceed the men in this scene of horror. The principal persons of the country sit round the stake smoaking, and looking on without the least emotion. What is most extraordinary, the sufferer himself, in the little intervals of torments, smoaks too, appears unconcerned, and converses with his torturers about indifferent matters. Indeed, during the whole time of his execution, there seems a contest between him and them, which shall



exceed, they in inflicting the most horrid pains, or he in enduring them with a firmness and constancy almost above human. Not a groan, not a sigh, not a distortion of countenance, escapes him; he possesses his mind entirely in the midst of his torments; he recounts his own exploits; he informs them what cruelties he has inflicted upon their countrymen, and threatens them with the revenge that will attend his death; and, though his reproaches exasperate them to a perfect madness of rage and fury, he continues his reproaches, even of their ignorance in the art of tormenting, pointing out himself more exquisite methods, and more sensible parts of the body to be afflicted. The women have this part of courage as well as the men; and it is as rare for any Indian to behave otherwise, as it would be for an European to suffer as an Indian.

We do not dwell upon these circumstances of cruelty, which so degrade human nature, out of choice; but as some who mention the customs of this people have insisted upon their behaviour in this respect very particularly, and as it seems necessary to give a true idea of their character, we did not chuse to omit it. It serves to shew, in the strongest light, to what an inconceivable degree of barbarity the passions of man, let loose, will carry them. It will point out to us the advantages of a religion, that teaches compassion to our enemies, which is neither known nor practised in other religions; and it will make us more sensible than some appear to be, of the value of commerce, the arts of a civilized life, and the lights of literature; which, if they have abated the force of some of the natural virtues, by the luxury which attends them, have taken out likewise the sting of our natural vices, and softened the ferocity of the human race, without enervating their courage.

On the other hand, the constancy of the sufferers in this terrible scene, shews the wonderful power of an early institution, and a ferocious thirst of glory, which makes men imitate and exceed what philosophy, or even religion, can effect.

The prisoners, who have the happiness to please those to whom they are offered, have a fortune altogether opposite to that of those who are condemned. They are adopted into the family; they are accepted in the place of the father, son, or husband, that is lost; and they have no other mark of their captivity, but that they are not suffered to return to their own nation: to attempt this would be certain death. The principal purpose of the war is to recruit in this manner; for which reason a general who loses many of his men, though he should conquer, is little better than disgraced at home; because the end of the state was not answered. They are therefore extremely careful of their men, and never chuse to attack, but with a very undoubted superiority, either in number or in situation.

The scalps, which they value so much, are the trophies of their bravery: with these they adorn their houses; which are esteemed in proportion as this sort of spoil is more numerous. They have solemn days appointed, upon which the young men gain a new name or title of honour from their head men; and these titles are given according to the qualities of the person, and his performances; of which these scalps are the evidence. This is all the reward they receive for the dangers of the war, and the fatigues of many campaigns, severe almost beyond credit. They think it abundantly sufficient to have a name given by their governors, men of merit themselves, and judges of it; a name respected by their countrymen, and terrible to their enemies. There are many other things fit to engage the curiosity, and even afford matter of instructive reflection, in the manners of this barbarous people; but these seem to be the most striking, and fittest to be insisted on in an article intended to give a general idea of America. The present settlements, their commerce, and productions, are to be consulted under their proper names.

The following account of the manners, &c. of the Indians of Peru, is given by Don Ulloa, in his famous voyage to South America.

If what ancient histories have delivered, concerning the genius, customs, and manners of the Indians of America, should recur to the memory, the account which follows will be entirely different. Indeed the disproportion between what I have read, and what I am going to relate, is so remarkable, that, on a retrospect towards past times, I am utterly at a loss to account for the universal change of things; especially when surrounded by such visible monuments of the industry, polity, and laws of the Indians of Peru, that it would be madness to question the truth of the accounts which have been given of them; for the ruins of these ancient works are still amazing. On the other hand, I can hardly credit my own eyes, when I behold that nation involved, as it were, in Cimmerian darkness, rude, indocile, and living in a barbarism little better than those who dwell among wastes, precipices, and woods. But what is still more difficult to conceive is, how these people, whose former wisdom is conspicuous in the equity of their laws, and the establishing of a government so singular as that under which they lived, should at present shew no traces of that genius and capacity, which formed so excellent a polity, and so beautiful a system of social duties; that undoubtedly they are the same people, and still retain some of their ancient customs and manners. But leaving this to further enquiries, I shall give an account of the present Indians, their genius, customs, and dispositions, according to the best information I could obtain, from a commerce of ten years with people of all ranks among them.

Some particulars in this account will plainly shew, that they still retain a few sparks of the industry and capacity of the ancient Indians of Peru: whilst others will evince, that they are utterly destitute of the knowledge of certain sciences which were common among their ancestors; and that they have equally degenerated from their wisdom in making laws, and their regular observance of them.

It is no easy task to exhibit a true picture of the customs and inclinations of the Indians, and precisely display their genius, and real turn of mind. For if considered as part of the human species, the narrow limits of their understanding seem to clash with the dignity of the soul: and such is their stupidity, that in certain particulars one can scarce forbear entertaining an idea, that they are really beasts, and even destitute of that instinct observable in the brute-creation. While, in other respects, a more comprehensive judgment, better digested schemes, and conducted with greater subtlety, are not to be found, than among this people. By this disparity the most discerning may be misled: for should a person form his judgment of them from their first actions, he must necessarily conclude them to be a people of the greatest penetration and vivacity: but when he reflects on their rudeness, the absurdity of their opinions, and their beastly manner of living, his ideas must take a different turn, and represent them in a degree little above brutes.

Such is the disposition of the Indians, that if their indifference about temporal things did not extend itself also to those that are eternal, they might be said to equal the happiness of the golden age, of which the ancient poets have given such enchanting descriptions. They possess a tranquillity immutable, either by fortunate or unfortunate events. In their mean apparel, they are as contented as the monarch or prince clothed in the most splendid inventions of luxury; and so far are they from entertaining a desire for better or more comfortable raiment, that they give themselves no manner of concern about lengthening their own, though half their bodies continue naked. They shew the like disregard for riches: and even that authority or grandeur within their reach is so little the object of their ambition, that, to all appearance, it is the same thing to an Indian, whether he be created an Alcalde, or forced to perform the office of a common executioner.

And this reciprocal esteem among them is neither heightened nor lessened by such circumstances. The same moderation appears in their food; never desiring more

more than what suffices; and they enjoy their coarse, simple diet, with the same complacency as others do their well-furnished tables. I do not indeed question, but if they had the choice of either, they would prefer the latter. But at the same time they shew so little concern for the enjoyments of life, as nearly approaches to a total contempt of them. In short, the most simple, mean, and easiest preparation seems best adapted to their humour.

Nothing can move them, or alter their minds: even interest here loses all its power; it being common for them to decline doing some little act of service, tho' offered a very considerable reward. Fear cannot stimulate, respect induce, or punishment compel, them. They are indeed of a very singular turn of mind; proof against every attempt to rouse them from their natural indolence, in which they seem to look down with contempt on the wisest of mortals: so firmly bigotted to their own gross ignorance, that the wisest measures to improve their understanding have been rendered abortive; and so fond are they of their simplicity and indolence, that all the efforts and attention of the most vigilant have miscarried. But, in order to give a clearer idea of their tempers, we shall relate some particular instances of their genius and customs, as otherwise it will be impossible to draw their true character.

The Indians are in general remarkably slow, but very persevering. And this has given rise to a proverb, when any thing of little value in itself requires a great deal of time and patience, "That it is only fit to be done by an Indian." In weaving carpets, curtains, quilts, and other stuffs, being unacquainted with any better method, at passing the wool, they have the patience to count the threads one by one: so that two or three years time is requisite to finish a single piece. This slowness is undoubtedly not to be wholly ascribed to the genius of the nation: it flows in some measure from the want of a method better adapted to dispatch; and perhaps with proper instructions they would make considerable progress, as they readily comprehend whatever is shewn them with relation to mechanics. Of this the antiquities still remaining in the province of Quito, and over all Peru, are undeniable testimonies. But of these more will be said in the sequel.

This indifference or dilatoriness in the Indians is blended with sloth, its natural companion: and their sloth is of such a nature, that neither their own interest, nor their duty to their masters, can prevail on them to undertake any work. Whatever therefore is of absolute necessity to be done, the care of it is left to the Indian women. These spin, and make the half-shirts and drawers, which constitute the whole apparel of their husbands. They cook the matelote, or food universally used among them; they grind the barley for macha, roast the maize for the camcha, and brew the chicha. In the mean time, unless the master has been fortunate enough to get the better of the husband's sloth, and taken him to work, he sits squatting on his hams, this being the usual posture of all the Indians; and looks on his wife, while she is doing the necessary work of the family; and, unless it be to drink, he never moves from the fire-side, till obliged to come to table, or wait on his acquaintance. The only domestic service they do, is to plow their chacarita, or little spot of land, in order to its being sown: but the latter, together with the rest of the culture, makes another part, which is done also by the wife and children. When an Indian is once settled in the above posture, no reward can make him stir: so that if a traveller has lost his way, and happens to come to any of the cottages, they hide themselves, and charge their wives to say that they are not at home; when the whole labour consists in accompanying the traveller a quarter of a league, or perhaps less, to put him in his way; and for this small service he would get a rial, or half a rial at least. Should the passenger alight, and enter the cottage, the Indian would still be safe: for having no light but what comes through a hole in the door, he could not be discovered; and even if he should see the Indian, neither entreaties nor offers would

prevail on the slothful wretch to stir a step with him. And it is the same thing, if they are to be employed in any other business.

That the Indians may perform the works appointed them by their master, and for which they are properly paid, it will be of little signification to shew them their task: the master must have his eye continually upon them; for whenever he turns his back, the Indian immediately leaves off working. The only thing in which they shew a lively sensation and alacrity, is for parties of pleasure, rejoicings, entertainments, and especially dancings. But in all these the liquor must circulate briskly; which seems to be their supreme enjoyment. With this they begin the day, and continue drinking till they are entirely deprived both of sense and motion.

Such is their propensity to intemperance, that they are not restrained by any dignity of character. The Cacique and Alcalde never fail to be of the company at all entertainments, and drink, like the rest, till the chicha has quite overcome them. It is worthy of notice, that the Indian women, whether maids or married, and Indian young men also, before they are of age to contract matrimony, entirely abstain from that beastly vice; it being a maxim among them, that drunkenness is only the privilege of masters of families; as being persons who, when they are unable to take care of themselves, have others to take care of them.

Their manner of celebrating any solemnity is too singular to be omitted. The person who makes the entertainment invites all his acquaintance, and provides chicha sufficient for the number of his guests, at the rate of a jug for each; and this jug holds about two gallons. In the court of the house, if it be in a large town, or before the cottage if it be in a village, a table is placed, and covered with a Tucuyo carpet, only used upon such festivities. The eatables consist entirely of camcha, and some wild herbs, boiled. When the guests meet, one or two leaves of these herbs, with ten or twelve grains of camcha, finish the repast. Immediately the women present themselves with calabashes or round totumas, called pilches, full of chicha, for their husbands, and repeat it till their spirits are raised: then one of them plays on a pipe and tabor, whilst others dance, as they call it, tho' it is no more than moving confusedly from one side to the other, without measure or order. Some of those who have the best voices among the Indian women sing songs in their own language. Thus their mirth continues, while kept up by the liquor; which, as has been said, is the soul of all their meetings. Another odd circumstance is, that those who do not dance, squat themselves in their usual posture, till it comes to their turn. The table serves only for state, there being nothing on it to eat; nor do the guests sit down at it. When tired with intemperance, they all lay down together, without minding whether near the wife of another, or their own sister, daughter, or a more distant relation: so shocking are the excesses to which they give themselves up on these solemnities; which are sometimes continued three or four days, till the priests find themselves obliged to go in person, throw away all the chicha, and disperse the Indians, lest they should buy any more.

The day after the festival is called Concho, which signifies the day for drinking off the remains of the preceding. With these they begin; and if not sufficient to complete the revel, every one of the guests runs home to his house and fetches a jug; or they club for more. This occasions a new concho for the next day; and thus, if left to themselves, from day to day, till either no more chicha is to be had, or they without money or credit.

If the Indians are thus addicted to intemperance, gaming is a fault with which they cannot be charged; tho' these two vices are generally seen together, they seem to have no sort of inclination for play; nor have they above one kind, and that of great antiquity among them: this they call pafa, that is, a hundred, as he wins who first gets that number. They play as it were with two instruments; the one a spread eagle made



of wood, with ten holes on each side, being reckoned tens; and these holes are marked with pegs to denote every man's gettings: the other is a bone in the manner of a die, cut with seven faces; one of which has a particular mark; and is called guayro; five more tell according to their numbers, and the last is a blank. The way of playing is only to toss up the bone, and the marks on the upper surface are so many got: but the guayro goes for ten; and the like number is lost if the blank side appears uppermost. Tho' this game is peculiar to the Indians, it is very little used except at their revels.

The common food of the Indians, as above observed, is maize made into camcha, or mote, and machea. The manner of preparing the latter is to roast the grain, and then reduce it to a flour: and this, without any other apparatus or ingredient, they eat by spoonfuls; two or three of which, and a draught of chicha, or, when that is wanting, plain water, compleats their repast. When they set out on a journey, their whole viaticum is a little bag which they call gueri-ta, full of this meal, and a spoon, and this suffices for a journey of fifty or a hundred leagues. When hungry or fatigued, they stop at some place where chicha is to be had, or at some water: where, after taking a spoonful of their meal into their mouth, they keep it some time, in order the more easily to swallow it; and with two or three such spoonfuls well diluted with chicha, or, if that is not to be had, with water, they set forward as cheerfully as if they had risen from a feast.

Their dwellings, as may be imagined, are very small; consisting only of a little cottage, in the middle of which is their fire-place. Here both they, and the animals which they breed, live promiscuously. They have a particular fondness for dogs, and never are without three or four little curs in their hut. A hog or two, a few poultry and cows, with some earthenware, as pots and jugs, with the cotton which their wives spin, constitute the whole inventory of an Indian's effects. Their beds consist of two or three sheepskins, without pillows, or any thing else: and on these they sleep in their usual squatting posture; and as they never undress, appear always in the same garb.

Tho' the Indian women breed fowl, and other domestic animals, in their cottages, they never eat them: and even conceive such a fondness for them, that they will not even sell them, much less kill them with their own hands. So that if a stranger, who is obliged to pass the night in one of their cottages, offers ever so much money for a fowl, they refuse to part with it; and he finds himself under a necessity of killing the fowl with his own hands. At this his lady shrieks, dissolves in tears, and wrings her hands, as if it had been an only son; till seeing the mischief past recovery, she wipes her eyes, and quietly takes what the traveller offers her.

Many of them in their journeys take their whole family with them; the women carrying on their shoulders such children as are unable to walk. The cottages in the mean time are shut up; and there being no furniture to lose, a string or thong of leather serves for a lock. Their animals, if their journey is to last for several days, they carry to the cottage of some neighbour or acquaintance: if otherwise, their curs are left guards of the whole; and these discharge their trust with such care, that they will fly at any one, except their masters, who offers to come near the cottage. And here it is worth observing, that dogs bred by Spaniards and Mestizos have such a hatred to the Indians, that if one of these approaches a house, where he is not very well known, they fall upon him, and, if not called off, tear him to pieces: for they know them at a distance by their scent: and on the other hand, the dogs of the Indian breed are animated with the same rage against the Spaniards and Mestizos, and, as the former, smell them at a like distance.

The Indians, except those of them who are brought up in cities or towns, speak no other language than their own, called Quichua, which was established by

the Yncas, with an order for its being propagated all over their vast empire, that all their subjects might be able to understand each other: and therefore it was distinguished by the name of the Yncas language. Some understand the Spanish, and speak it: yet very few have the good nature to answer in it; tho' they know at the same time, that the person with whom they are conversing cannot understand them in Quichua; nor does it signify to desire and press them to explain themselves in Spanish, for this they absolutely refuse: whereas it is quite otherwise with the Indians born and bred in the towns; for, if spoken to in their own language, they are sure to answer you in the Spanish.

Superstition is general among them, and they all pretend more or less to fortune-telling. This weakness is also of a long standing among them; and which neither the remonstrances of the priests, nor their own experience, can radically cure. Thus they employ artifices, supposed charms, and strange compositions, in order to attain some visionary happiness, for the success of a favourite scheme, or other weighty concern. In these prestiges their minds are so infatuated, that to bring them to a sight of the folly and wickedness of such practices, and solidly to embrace the Christian religion, is a work of the greatest difficulty: and, even after they have embraced it, are so superficial and fickle, that if they attend divine service on Sundays and holidays, it is merely from fear of punishment; for otherwise there would be scarce one Indian, especially of the meaner sort, among the whole congregation. Pertinent to this is, among many other instances, the following story. An Indian had for some time absented himself from the service of the church; and the priest having been informed, that it was owing to his drinking early in the morning, on the following Sunday, when he had been particularly ordered to make his appearance, charged him with his fault, and directed that he should receive some lashes; the usual punishment for such delinquents, be their age or sex what it will; and is perhaps best adapted to their stupidity. After undergoing the punishment, he turned about to the priest, and thanked him for having chastised him according to his deserts: to which the priest replied with some words of exhortation to the Indian, and the audience in general, that they would never omit any duty of Christianity. But he had no sooner done, than the poor Indian stepped up to him, and desired that he would order him a like number of lashes for the next Sunday, having made an appointment for a drinking-match; so that he should not then come to church. This may serve as a specimen of the little impression made on them, notwithstanding all the assiduity of the missionaries; and that tho' continually instructed, from the first dawning of reason, till the day of their death, they are found to continue in a strange ignorance of the most essential points of religion. Their indifference here is so very deplorable, that they may be said to give themselves no more concern about their souls, than about their bodies. And tho' I, with pleasure, allow that there are many, who, in the culture of their minds, sanctity of manners, and delicacy of conscience, equal the most wise and circumspect; yet the bulk of them, either by that gross ignorance which clouds, as it were, their intellects, and renders them insensible of their eternal concerns, or from their natural depravity, are hardened against religious exhortations: for tho' they readily grant every thing that is said to them, and never offer to make the least objection; yet they secretly harbour suspicions of some evil design, and leave room for mental reservations, which spoil all. I am little inclined to lay any false charge against them, especially with regard to such an important subject: and in confirmation of what I have said, shall relate some further particulars.

Every Sunday in the year the doctrinal priests instruct their parish in the articles of Christianity, with indefatigable zeal. Also, when any Indian is sick, they never fail to visit and exhort him to prepare for a comfortable passage into eternity, adding whatever they judge may conduce to the opening the eyes of their understandings. He pathetically expatiates on

the justice and mercy of God, the nature of death; the certainty of an approaching judgment, and the present danger of the sick person. After speaking thus a considerable time without a word from the patient, or the least sign of emotion in his countenance, the good man proceeds to remind him of his sins; and exhorts him to a sincere repentance, and to implore the mercy of his Creator; as otherwise his soul will be punished to all eternity. The Indian at length answers, with a serene faintness "So it will be, father": meaning, that things will happen as he has said; but does not understand in what these threatened sufferings consist. I have often heard priests of those towns, and men of parts and learning, talk with great concern on this subject. Hence it is, that there are very few Indians to whom the Holy Eucharist is administered: nor would those of the house, where a sick person lies, ever give notice of it to the priest, were they not afraid of the punishment which the law in such cases inflicts: and even as it is, they often neglect this duty; and the patient dies without receiving the sacrament.

In their marriages they run counter to the sentiments of all nations, esteeming what others detest: for they never, of their own choice, marry a woman who has not been previously known by others; looking on it as a sure sign that she had nothing pleasing in her.

After a young man has asked the object of his affection of her father, and obtained his consent, they immediately begin to live together as man and wife, and assist the father-in-law in cultivating his chacara. At the end of three or four months, and often of a year, he leaves his bride without any ceremony, and perhaps for the wild reason above-mentioned: and even expostulates with his father-in-law, that he should thus endeavour to deceive him, by imposing upon him his daughter, whom no body else had thought worthy of making his bed-fellow. But if nothing of this happens, after passing three or four months in this commerce, which they call amanara, that is, to habituate one's self, they then marry; and this custom is still very common among them, having hitherto proved too strong for the joint endeavours of the whole body of the clergy to extirpate. Accordingly the first question at the ceremony of marriage is, whether they are amannados, i. e. persons habituated, in order to absolve them of that sin before they receive the nuptial benediction. They look upon no marriage to be legal which is not solemn: and according to them the whole consists in the nuptial benediction; which must be given them at the time they join their hands, as otherwise, on any caprice, they separate: and it is to no purpose to go about to persuade them that they were married, nor will any punishment have the least effect; for as it does not imply any infamy, the intention is lost. It is the same thing with them to be exposed to the public derision and insults, as to be ordered to shew their skill in dancing at a festival; the thing which of all others they most delight in. They are indeed sensible of corporal punishments during the inflicting of them; but immediately afterwards are as placid and easy, as if they had not been touched. This occasions many things to be connived at in them, and other means of prevention to be used.

It is not uncommon among them to change their wives, without any other preliminary or agreement, than having been familiar with the wife of another. The former wife, together with the injured husband, concert a revenge; and, if reproached for such a proceeding, they cheerfully answer, that they had served them only as they deserved: and it avails little to separate them, as they soon find means to return to the same manner of living. Incests are very common among them, both as the consequence of their monstrous drunkenness, and from their making no distinction between honour and infamy; whereby their brutal appetites are under no restraint.

If the above-mentioned tempers or customs appear strange, their behaviour at confession is not less so; for, besides having but a slender acquaintance with the Spanish language, they have no form to direct them in it. On their coming to their confessor, which

is always at his summons, he is obliged to instruct them in what they are going about, and with them repeat the confiteor from one end to the other; for if the priest stops, the Indian is also silent. Having gone thro' this, it is not enough for the priest to ask him, whether he has committed this or that fault; but if it be one of the common sort, the confessor must affirm that he has committed it, otherwise the Indian would deny every thing. The priest is further obliged to tell him, that he well knows he has committed the sin, and has proofs of it. Then the Indian, upon being thus pressed, answers with great astonishment, that it is so; and imagining the priest to be really endued with some supernatural knowledge, adds circumstances which had not been asked him. It is not only difficult to bring them to declare their faults, but even to keep them from denying these, tho' publicly committed; and it is equally so to prevail on them to determine the number; this being only to be obtained by witnesses, and then the stress is to be laid on what they say.

The natural dread, which more or less rises in all men at the approach of death, is what the Indians are less susceptible of than any other people. Their contempt of those evils which make the strongest impressions on the minds of men is such, that they view the approach of death without perturbation: and the pain of the distemper affects them more than the danger of it. This I have often heard from several priests; and their words are confirmed by daily instances; for when the priests perform the last offices to dying persons, their answers are delivered with that composure and serenity, as leaves no doubt but the inward state of their mind corresponds with these external appearances, being the principle and cause of them. The like is even seen in those whom their crimes have brought to die by the hands of justice: and, among many other examples, I happened myself to be an eye-witness of one. Whilst I was at Quito, two malefactors were to be executed; the one a Mestizo or Mulatto, and the other an Indian: both having been brought into the prison-chapel, I went to see them the night before their execution. The former was attended by several priests, who in Spanish exhorted him to die like a Christian, and shew a becoming fervour in his love to God, faith, contrition, and a detestation for the crimes he had committed: upon which his aspect and whole deportment shewed a sense of his condition. The Indian had ecclesiastics also about him, performing in his own language the like kind offices. But to all appearance he was less concerned even than those about him; and seemed rather to be tilling a chacara, or tending a herd, than on the eve of eternity. His appetite was so far from leaving him, as was the case of his companion, that he was more eager, and, after dispatching his own allowance, would have cleared his fellow-sufferer's plate: so that they were obliged to use some force to prevent his eating to excess on such an occasion. He talked to the spectators with that ease and tranquillity, as if he was only going to take a short journey. He answered to the exhortations without the least confusion: when he was ordered to kneel, he did so. The prayers and acts of devotion he also repeated word for word; but all the time rolling his eyes about, like a sportive child whose weak age is diverted by every trifling object. Thus he behaved till he was brought to the gibbet, where his companion had been carried before him; nor did he shew the least alteration even in the awful moment. And this, so strange to a civilized European, is no more than what is common among the Indians of those parts.

This indifference, with regard to death, or intrepidity, if we may term it so, shews itself upon many other occasions, particularly in the alacrity and resolution with which they place themselves before a bull, with no other view than for the bull to run full at him; and toss him so high in the air, that any other than an Indian would be killed by the fall. He however rises without receiving any hurt; and is highly delighted with the victory, as he calls it, over the bull; tho' the victory seems to lie on the bull's side. When



they fight in a body against others, they fall on without any regard to superiority of numbers, or who drops, or is wounded, of their party. An action which, in a civilized nation, is counted their height of courage, is here merely the effect of barbarism and want of thought. They are very dexterous in haltering a bull at full speed: and as they fear, no danger, they attack him with what we should call a great deal of temerity. With the same temerity they hunt bears: and a single Indian, with only a horse and his noose, never fails of getting the better of all the cunning and rage of this furious animal. This noose is made of cow-hide, so thin as not to be seized by the bear's paws, and yet so strong as not to be broken by the struggles of the creature. On perceiving the bear, the Indian immediately makes towards him, whilst the animal flies to seize upon the horse. But the Indian being come within a proper distance, throws the noose about the bear's neck; then with surprising celerity, having taken two or three turns with the other end about the saddle, he claps spurs to his horse. In the mean time the bear, unable to keep pace with the horse, and struggling to clear himself of the noose, is choaked. This is considered as an achievement of admirable dexterity and bravery; and may be frequently seen in the province of Alaufi near the Eastern Cordillera, where those animals abound.

A great part of the rusticity in the minds of the Indians must be imputed to the want of culture. For those who in some parts have enjoyed that advantage, are found to be no less rational than other men: and if they do not attain to all the politeness of civilized nations, they at least think properly. The Indians of the mission of Paraguay are, among others, remarkable instances of this, where, by the zeal, address, and exemplary piety of the Jesuits, a regular, well-governed republic of rational men has been established, and the people, from an ambulatory and savage manner of living, have been reduced to order, reason, and religion. One of the most effectual means for this was the setting up of schools, for instructing the young Indians in Spanish, and in which they also instruct their converts: and those who are observed to be of a fuitable genius are taught the Latin.

In all the villages of the missions are schools for learning, not only to read and write, but also mechanic trades: and the artificers here are not inferior to those of Europe. These Indians are, in their customs and intellects, a different sort of people from those before-mentioned. They have a knowledge of things; a clear discernment of the turpitude of vice, and the amiableness of virtue: and they act up to these sentiments. Not that they have any natural advantages over the other; for I have observed throughout this whole kingdom, that the Indians of its several provinces through which I travelled are alike: those of Quito are not different in their understandings from those of Valles or Lima; nor are these more acute and sagacious than the natives of Chili and Arauco.

Not to go out of the province of Quito, we have a general instance in confirmation of what I have advanced; for all the Indians brought up to handicraft trades in cities and large towns, who speak the Spanish, are far more acute and sensible than those who have spent their lives in little villages; and their behaviour is more conformable to the dictates of a reasonable creature. They are men of abilities and skill, and have divested themselves of many of their errors: whence they are called Ladinos, that is, knowing-men. And if they retain any of the culpable practices of the former, this arises from the infection of intercourse, or from a mistaken notion, that they should keep them up, as transmitted to them from their ancestors. Among these are principally distinguished the barber-surgeons, who bleed with such dexterity, that, in the opinion of *Monf. de Jusieu* and *Monf. Seniergues*, surgeons to the French academy, they equal the most famous in Europe. And their intercourse with persons of a liberal education so enlightens their understandings, that they distinguish themselves to great advantage among their countrymen. It seems to me un-

questionable, that if in villages care was taken to instruct the Indians in Spanish, conformable to the laws of the Indians, besides other acquisitions, this people would have the benefit of conversing more frequently with the Spaniards, which would greatly improve their reason, and give them a knowledge of many things, for which they have no word in their own language. Accordingly it is observed, that the Cholos (a name given to the Indian boys) becoming acquainted with the Spanish, improve so much in knowledge, that they look on their countrymen as savages, and take upon themselves the appellation of Ladinos.

I am very far from imagining, that the Spanish language itself has the virtue of improving the intellects of the Indians; but only, that rational conversation with the Spaniards would lead them to a knowledge of many things; and consequently they might be brought to a greater purity of faith and practice, and become better members of society. Whereas the conversation among themselves must be very low and confined; and what they have with the Spanish traders, who understand their language, turns wholly upon traffic. But if they understood the Spanish, they would daily receive new lights, by conversing with travellers on which they attend, as well as from the inhabitants of the cities, their masters, the priests, the corregidores, and others; and thus grow more industrious and tractable, and acquainted with the nature of things, of which before they had not so much as any idea.

The Indians in general are robust, and of a good constitution. And though the venereal distemper is so common in this country, it is seldom known among them; the principal cause of which does unquestionably lie in the quality of the juices of their body, not being susceptible of the venom of this disorder. Many, however, attribute it to a quality in the chicha, their common drink. The disease which makes the greatest havoc among them is the small-pox, which is so fatal that few escape it: accordingly it is looked upon in this country as a pestilence. This distemper is not continual as in other nations, seven or eight years, or more, passing without its being heard of: but when it prevails, towns and villages are soon thinned of their inhabitants. This desolation is partly owing to the malignity of the disease, and partly to the want of physicians and nurses: accordingly, on being seized with this distemper, they immediately send for the priest to confess, and die for want of remedy and relief. The like happens in all other distempers; and were they frequent, would be equally fatal, these poor creatures dying for want of proper treatment and assistance; as is evident from the Creoles, who are also attacked by the distempers of the country. Some of the latter indeed die as well as of the former; but many more recover, having attendance, and a proper diet: whereas the Indians are in want of every thing. What their houses and apparel are, has been already seen. Their bed is the same in health and sickness: and all the change in their food is in the manner of taking it, not in the species itself; for however ill they may be, all they have is a draught of machea dissolved in chicha: so that if any one gets the better of a distemper, it is more owing to the happiness of his constitution, than any relief or assistance he receives.

They are also subject to the bicho, or mal del valle; but this is soon cured. Sometimes, though seldom, they are also seized with tabardillos, or spotted-fevers, for which they have an expeditious, but singular, cure. They lay the patient near the fire, on the two sheepskins which compose his bed; and close by him they place a jug of chicha. The heat of the fever, and that of the fire encreasing the other, causes in him such a thirst, that he is incessantly drinking, whereby the eruptions are augmented; and the next morning he is either in a fair way of recovery, or so bad as to be carried off in a day or two.

They who either escape or recover from these distempers, reach to an advanced age: and both sexes afford many instances of remarkable longevity. I myself have known several who, at the age of an hundred,

were still very robust and active: which unquestionably must, in some measure, be attributed to the constant sameness and simplicity of their food. But I must observe, that besides the different kinds already mentioned, they also eat a great deal of salt with agi, the pods of which they gather; and having put some salt into the mouth, they bite the agi, and afterwards eat some machea or camcha: and thus they continue taking the one after the other, till they are satisfied. They are so fond of salt in this manner of eating it, that they prefer a pod or two of agi with some salt to any other food.

After giving this account of the genius, customs, and qualities of the Indians, it will not be improper to speak a word or two of their occupations, premising at the same time, that this does not extend to such Indians as live in cities and towns, or occupy any office or trade, they being looked upon as useful to the community, and live independently. Others in the kingdom of Quito are employed in the manufactories, the plantations, or in breeding of cattle. In order to this, the villages are annually to furnish a number of Indians, to whom their master pays wages, as settled by the equity of the King: and at the end of the year they return to their villages, and are replaced by others. This repartition is called mita: and, though alterations should by order take place, with regard to the plantations, or breeding of cattle, yet it is not so in the manufactories: for these being occupations of which none are capable but such as have been properly trained up, the Indian families, which are admitted, settle there, and the sons are instructed in weaving from one generation to another. The earnings of these are larger than those of the other Indians, as their trade requires greater skill and capacity. Besides the yearly wages paid them by those whom they serve, they have also a quantity of land and cattle given them to improve. They live in cottages near the mansion-house: so that every one of these forms a kind of village, some of which consist of above 150 families.

AMERSFORT, AMERSFOORT, or AEMSFOORT, in Latin *Amisfortia*, a considerable and strong town, and the second in rank in the province of Utrecht, belonging to the United Netherlands, situated on the little river Ems, which runs by its walls, and empties itself into the Zuyder-see. It was taken in 1672 by the Marquis of Rochefort for the French; and after the death of King William, the populace of this city deposed the magistrates, putting new ones in their room, but were soon quelled, and one of the ring-leaders executed.

Amersfort, which is the principal place of the district of Enlandt, takes its name from a ford on the river Ems. It is an old place, and was the usual retreat of the Bishops of Utrecht, when driven out by the citizens, the inhabitants of which frequently assisted to restore them. Formerly it was but a small town, as appears from the remains of its old fortifications: but it has since become larger; and now it takes up near an hour to walk round it. It is of no great strength, as a neighbouring hill commands it. The buildings, particularly those of the old town, are very neat. Here are three churches, one of which is a large and stately fabric. The hospitals of Amersfort are equal to those of the larger cities: and here is a public school, where several persons of eminence have had their education. Formerly it suffered much from the Guelldrians, who took it in 1543. It was also taken by the Spaniards in 1629; but they afterwards quitted it: and it was better fortified by the States.

Their government is much like that of Utrecht, and they enjoy nearly the same privileges. Formerly they had a great trade in brewing of beer: but now their principal subsistence is drawn from feeding of cattle, and husbandry, excellent arable and pasture grounds lying to the E. and S. of the town; but on the W. and N. is nothing but a barren heath, which is hilly, and therefore called Amersforder-bers; it is six miles long, and nearly as broad. On it two rows of trees have been planted from Amersfort to within six miles of Utrecht: but these do not thrive

so well there as they do in other places. Just upon the edge of this hill stands Suetidyke, a palace of the late King William. Amersfort lies fourteen miles N. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, a small market-town and borough of Bucks. It is very ancient, and situated in the Chilterns, a sort of hills which abound with chalk, and are covered with beech-woods and groves. It lies in a vale, in the hundred of Burnham, and not far from Wickham. It lies twenty-seven miles almost W. from London, near the river Coln; is governed by two burgesses, has a handsome market-house, town-hall, and free-school. Its fairs are holden on Whitfun-Monday, and September 19th, mostly for sheep. It lies also twelve miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and sends two members to parliament, though it is said to be no corporation.

AMERSWEILER, a village, with a gentleman's seat, in the district of Thann, belonging to the Sundgau, and government of Alsace.

AMESBURY, AMBRESBURY, AMBLESBURY, or AMBROSEBURY, as it is written in *Doomsday-book*, a very old market-town in Wiltshire, pretty large, and situated on the E. side of the river Avon. Its market is almost discontinued. It is said to have taken its name from Ambrius, who founded here a monastery for Benedictines, long before the coming in of the Saxons, which last destroyed it; or from Aurelius Ambrose, a British Prince, who rebuilt it, and filled it with 300 Monks, to pray for the souls of those noble Britons who were slain by the treachery of the perfidious Hengist the Saxon, who massacred here 271 of the ancient British nobility in cold blood, whom he had invited, with their King Vortigern, to meet him there without arms, in order to treat of a league of amity, and rejoice together. The treacherous Saxon saved only the King alive, whom he obliged to give him near a third of his kingdom eastward, before he would set him at liberty. The monastery was afterwards converted into a nunnery, and Eleanor, King Henry III.'s wife, retired and died here: whose example induced the Princess Mary, Edward I.'s daughter, and thirteen noblemen's daughters, to take the veil together in this house. The Duke of Queenberry has a seat here, built by Inigo Jones. It is not much to be admired; but the gardens are delightful, the present Duke having inclosed and planted a steep hill, at the foot of which the river Avon winds charmingly, as also through great part of the garden. Over this river there is a bridge and Chinese summer-house. The town was consumed by fire about nine years ago, since which it has been rebuilt in a more elegant taste. It has many good inns, it being a thoroughfare from Bridgewater, and the places adjacent, to London, from which it is distant about eighty miles, as it is about eight from Salisbury. Here are good trout; and it is particularly remarkable for a little fish taken in the river, called a loach, which travellers and sportsmen who resort thither for the diversion of hunting on the neighbouring downs, put into a glass of sack and swallow alive. On the river the Duke has lately built a handsome bridge, for the public benefit. It drives but little trade; has two fairs yearly, viz. on the longest and shortest day. The vicarage is in the gift of the Canons of Windsor, and, with Queen Anne's bounty, is thought to be worth about 80l. a year. About a mile to the N. W. of this town is Stonehenge, (which see). A charity-school was erected here in 1715, for fifteen boys and as many girls, and an estate settled on it of 20l. a year. Here are buried the aforesaid Aurelius, and several other British Princes.

AMIEIRA, a small place in the audience of Crato, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal.

AMIENNOIS (county of), in Latin *Ambianensis ager*, an under-stadtholdership, with Ponthieu and Vimeu, belonging to Picardy, in the government of the latter, together with Artois, in France. It is so called from Amiens its capital; and is bounded by Artois on the N. by Santerre on the E. by Beauvaisis on the S. and by the country of Caux on the W. It includes a great



a great part of that tract of land, which was anciently inhabited by the Ambrani, from which both the capital and country seem to take their names. It is now called Picardy Proper. The river Somme runs across this country, which is very fruitful. Formerly the Bishops of Amiens obtained the sovereignty over it from the Kings of France, under the title of a county or earldom. In 1185, Philip the August annexed it to the crown. Charles VII. gave it to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy: and in 1477, Lewis XI. united it again to the crown.

**AMIENS**, in Latin, *Ambianum*, *Ambienum*, anciently *Samarobriua*, *Samarobrica*, or *Samarobriga*, so called from its situation on the river Somme, the ancient name of which is Samara, afterwards changed into Sumina, from which is derived its present name of Somme; the addition of briva, brica or briga, which are only different dialects of the old Celtic word, signifies a bridge. It is the capital of Picardy and county of Amienois (which see). Amiens is a place of very great antiquity, the inhabitants of which fought very resolutely against Julius Cæsar; and even took up arms against those of Rheims, only for yielding too easily to the conqueror. After this Cæsar erected here a magazine for his army, and caused a general assembly of the people of Gaul to be convened in this city. It was enlarged by the Emperor Antoninus Pius, as also by his son Marcus Aurelius. The Emperors Constantine, Constant, Julian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, and Theodosius, chose Amiens for the royal seat in Gaul: yet in 925, it suffered very much from the incursions of the Alans, Vandals and Normans, having been almost entirely burnt; but it was rebuilt soon after. At present Amiens has the title of a viceroy or subordinate seignory or lordship. It is the residence of a general governor, an upper-bailiff, and under-governor or stadtholder; the seat of a generality, an intendancy, election, provincial court, mint-office, a provostship for Amienois, and another for Beauvaisis. It has also an office for tobacco and the finances, a forest-district, a marchalcea, and a salt-house. This city affords a very pleasant prospect, by reason of the largeness of its streets, which are mostly straight, broad, and well-built, as also on account of the want of the houses and extent of the open squares, of which last are two in Amiens where seven fine streets meet. On the ramparts are planted two rows of trees, forming a delightful walk. The Somme enters the city by three different channels, thro' as many bridges: when, after watering several parts of the town, they unite again at the other end near St. Michael's bridge. Here is a noble and stately cathedral dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is even one of the finest in France; its columns, choir, chapels, tombs, and paintings, being admirable, especially the gate, which is flanked with two high towers, on which are several statues. Among other reliques in the cathedral is preserved the head of John the Baptist. Here is a collegiate-church, a chapter of St. Nicolas, fourteen parish-churches, a seminary, a Jesuits college, a general hospital, besides another hospital, several abbeys and houses of religious orders. It has a peculiar and independent jurisdiction, with an academy of the sciences and fine arts; which till the year 1750 had been only a society of learned men. In Amiens are manufactured great quantities of woollen ribbons or ferrets, serges or woollen stuffs, half-silk stuffs, and a great deal of black and green soap. The Bishop is suffragan to the metropolitan of Rheims; and to his diocese belongs, besides the cathedral, 12 collegiate churches, 26 abbeys, 55 priories, 780 parishes, 103 chapels of ease, 48 communities, 6 colleges, 2 general hospitals, besides 6 others: and his annual income is 30,000 livres. He pays the court of Rome a tax of 4900 florins. King Philip VI. of Valois first fortified this city, which Lewis XI. much improved by additional works: and Henry IV. or Le Grand, built a strong citadel for the defence of the city, after retaking this place from the Spaniards, who had seized it by stratagem in the year 1597. Queen Isabel of Bavaria established a parliament here; but it was afterwards suppressed. Amiens gave birth to a great many illustrious men in the republic of letters,

particularly James Sylvius, who was regius professor of physic at Paris, and died in 1555; of the famous Voiture, of Charles du Frene, Sieur du Cange, author of the Latin and Greek glossaries; of James Rouhaut, author of a system of natural philosophy, according to Des Cartes's principles. This work has been translated into Latin, with excellent notes, by the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, late rector of St. James's Westminster, &c. Amiens lies in the road between Calais and Paris, sixty-five miles S. of the former, and eighty N. of the latter. Lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

**AMILIA**. See **AMELIA**.

**AMIX**, one of the five districts into which the kingdom of Lower Navarre is divided. It belongs to the government of Navarre and Bearn in France.

**AMMERSWEYER**, a small town of the barony of High Landsperg, in Upper Alsace, and government of this last name, in France. It belongs to Baron Leyhen. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. E.

**AMOL**, one of the names of the river Gihun, in Asiatic Russia. See **GIHUN**.

**AMONT**, or **GRAY**, one of the four bailiwicks or districts, into which the government of Franche Comté in France is divided. It includes three subordinate bailiwicks, namely, Vesoul, Gray, and Beaume.

**AMORGO**, **MORGO**, or **MORGOS**, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is situated E. of the island of Negros, and is not above thirty-six miles in circuit, stretching from N. to S. It is extremely steep towards the S. E. The soil is pretty fruitful in corn, and well-cultivated; yields oil sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants, and produces excellent wine. This fertility, invites thither the Tartans of Provence in France. The town here, which is three miles from the W. port, is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the side of a rock, upon which stands a castle, once the residence of the Dukes of the Archipelago, who had been masters of this island for a long time. On the sea-side, three miles from the town, stands a large Greek convent. The best harbour lies on the S. side of this island. It is situated ninety miles N. of Candia. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 26 deg. 15 min. E.

**AMOUR**, a river, whose source is in Siberia, a part of Asiatic Russia, in lat. 54 deg. N. and about 120 deg. E. long. After running E. through Chinese Tartary, it empties itself into the bay of Corea, in the Indian ocean, in about 130 deg. E. long.

**AMOY**, or **EMOY**, or according as others write it, *A-muy*, *Emoui*, and *Hya-men*; an island belonging to the province of Fokien, on the S. W. coast of China. It takes its name from the town, which is a convenient sea-port, on account of the reef formed by the island and the continent, where the largest vessels may ride safely, and come as near the land as they will, the sea being very deep there. The resort, and consequently the commerce of this place, hath increased so much since the last century, that the Emperor, we are told, keeps a constant garrison in it of 7000 men, under a Chinese governor. Here the English East India company had a factory, which they have lately abandoned, and have gone to Canton, where they are not so much imposed upon as they were by the Chinese about Amoy. Near this island are a number of other small ones: the most considerable among these is Ponghu. Amoy is situated in lat. 25 deg. 5 min. N. long. 112 deg. 20 min. E.

**AMPASA**, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, a country in Africa. It is a little kingdom, situated to the S. of that of Siout, and governed by a Mahometan Prince, who is a vassal to the Portuguese. The King refusing to pay his tribute, Alphonso de Mella, a Portuguese captain, destroyed his capital city: but, upon the King's acknowledging his fault, and making his peace, he was allowed to rebuild it.

**AMPHIPOLIS**, **EMBOLI**, **CHRYSOPOLIS**, or **CHRISTIPOLIS**, now an almost ruined city of Macedonia,

in European Turkey, having only its ancient grandeur to boast of. The first name is the oldest, the second it had anciently from the Turks, and Christopolis from the Christians who dwelt there. It was sometime the capital of Macedonia, and is situated on the river Strymon; which about six miles lower falls into the gulph or bay of Contessa. The place where it was first built was called in Latin, *novum via*; i. e. nine roads. Agnon founded a city there thirty years after the defeat of the Persians, calling it Amphipolis, as being almost furrowed on every side by the Strymon. It was first called Acra, then Eion, afterwards Myrica, then Crudemna, Anadrama, and the city of Mars also. In ancient times it was very famous. Cymon, the son of Miltiades, having sent thither a colony of 10,000 Athenians, as judging that the place was proper by its situation, to annoy the Macedonians; Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, perceived their design, who was no sooner seated on his throne, than he made himself master of the city. However, as he could not keep it, without weakening his army too much, nor without exasperating the Athenians at the same time, with whom it was his interest to keep fair, and who claimed it as a colony of their own, he suffered the inhabitants to enjoy their liberty as an independent republic. Brasidas, General of the Lacedemonians, took Amphipolis afterwards; when the Athenians who had settled there retired, with the assistance of the Parthians. The city however continued independent, till Philip besieged it a second time: he declared solemnly, that he would restore it to the Athenians; but after taking it he forgot his promise; and at length they were obliged to yield it up to him by a subsequent treaty of peace. The city is still the see of an Archbishop, and inhabited by some Greek Christians. It lies seventy miles N. E. of Salonichi, and upwards of one hundred and fifty S. W. of Adrianople in Romania. Lat. 41 deg. 38 min. N. long. 40 deg. 16 min. E.

**AMPHILL**, a considerable market-town in Bedfordshire, five miles S. of Shefford, and forty-three miles N. of London; its fairs are on May 4, and December 11, for cattle. It is pleasantly situated betwixt two hills, in the hundred of Redborn-Stoke, and almost in the heart of the country. In the reign of Henry VI. a large mansion-house was built in a spacious park at the east end of it, by Sir John Cornwall, whom that Prince created Baron of Fanhop, out of the spoils taken in France. King Edward IV. to whom it came by forfeiture, gave it to Edmund Grey, Lord Ruthven, whose grandson made it over to Henry VIII. by which means it was annexed to the crown, and made the manor of Amphill; to which place Queen Catharine retired, after being forbid the court upon her divorce. King Charles II. gave it to Robert Lord Bruce, who, when created Earl of Aylebury, had his title of Viscount from it; and was also made Hereditary Steward of the manor of Amphill. But the whole estate here has not long ago been sold by the late Earl to the Duke of Bedford. In this place is a school endowed for teaching thirteen poor children; and an hospital with good allowance for ten poor men, which was founded by Mr. Stone, late principal of New-inn-hall in Oxford.

**AMPUGNANO**, one of the thirty pievi or districts in the country on this side the mountains, or north-east part of the island of Corsica in Upper Italy. It can raise 1000 men.

**AMPURDAN**, a district, to which belongs

**AMPURIAS**, a town and sea-port of Catalonia in Spain. It is situated on the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the river Fluvia. At present it is a mean place, though anciently it was very considerable. It gives title of Count; and stands sixty miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42 deg. 15 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E.

**AMPURIAS**, or **EMPURIAS**, an inland town, on the northern side of the island and kingdom of Sardinia, and in that subdivision called the Cape of Saffari. It is situated amidst the high mountains which cover that part.

Nº 11.

**AMROM**, or **AMROEN**, in Latin *Amrona*, or *Ameruna*, a small island, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick in Denmark. It is a parish subject, both in temporal and spiritual matters, to the diocese of Ripen, and is situated to the N. W. of Northstrund, from which it is about seven miles distant. It is in the form of a crescent, and inconsiderable for any thing but its oyster-fishery.

**AMSTERDAM**, or **AMSTELDAM**, in Latin *Amstelodamum*, or *Amsterodamum*, though not the first in rank among the cities that send deputies to the States of the Province, is nevertheless the most considerable for extent, trade, and the share it contributes towards the public expences of the state. It is the capital of the United Provinces, and is situated in North Holland, in a territory of the same name, on the conflux of the Y, Het Y, or, by abbreviation, 'TY, (a gulph of the Zuyder sea, almost dividing the province of Holland) and of the Amstel, from which last, and Dam, i. e. a dyke or bank, this city derives its name. The Amstel is properly a collection of waters, from the Dreicht, the Miert, or Mydrecht, and some other rivulets, the waters of which are swelled by their communication with lakes, rivers, and canals, cut for the conveniency of carriage, or the draining of land: so that it is not easy to point out the rise of that river. It does not take the name of Amstel till it comes to the village of Uythoorn, about four miles and a half distant from Amsterdam to the S. W. This river runs into the town under the great bridge which stands at the Utrecht gate, and dividing Amsterdam into two parts, fills its numerous canals, and afterwards joining with the Y, runs with it into the Zuyder sea, and forms the harbour of Amsterdam, which is built on one side of it, in the form of a crescent. It is a very considerable sea-port, and frequented by vast numbers of merchant-ships; notwithstanding which, it is very difficult of access, a man of war being hardly able to enter it: and indeed the whole Zuyder sea is so full of sand-banks and shallows, as to be scarcely practicable by any but their own flat-bottomed vessels: and this proves their great security, no enemy's ships of war ever venturing to pursue them beyond the Texel, and other inlets into this sea. Tho' this city be not above twelve miles distant from the coast of the North, or German sea towards the E. yet in all Holland there is not one single harbour upon that coast; and the vessels of Amsterdam are obliged to sail round the coast of North Holland, through the Zuyder sea, and come into the German ocean. Amsterdam is but of modern structure, the first mention made of it in history not being before the year 1300, and then only as a small and poor fishing-town. De Wit has published plans of its several conditions. The first view of it is in 1342, as a small town on the east side only of the Amstel, with one street in the middle, and five or six cross ones: but before the year 1400 it was increased as much more on the other side of the Amstel. About 1482 it was again enlarged on both sides, and surrounded with walls. In 1585 having grown populous, and beginning to be the chief seat of trade in this new-erected republic, it was much enlarged; as it was again in 1612; and in 1650 it was so increased as to comprehend 600 acres of ground, whereas at first it had only 200: and lastly, in 1675, it received the vast extent it has at present; though some part of it is not yet built, but planted with several rows of trees, and called the Plantagie, which serves as a walk for the inhabitants. The city is surrounded with brick walls, and a large ditch not less than eighty paces broad, and very deep, but without a countercarpe; and the gates of the city are built of free-stone, and placed in the middle of the courtyes, with a clock on each. The walls are high, kept in good repair, and flanked with twenty-seven bastions; all which are faced with bricks, and as regular as the figure of the town would permit. The harbour is shut up with large stakes or piles, driven perpendicularly into the bottom of the water, and joined together at top by strong beams, placed horizontally, with openings between them for ships to go out and in; but these apertures are shut up by booms laid across and locked, after the ringing of a bell.

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Beyond



Beyond the ditch which furrounds the walls, is a dam or dyke, to support the water of the canals, which would otherwise overflow the neighbouring meadows, that are a great deal lower. On each of the city-bastions is a wind-mill for grinding of corn; and all round the city are vast numbers of other mills, for sawing of boards, preparing tobacco, making gunpowder, and many other uses. The foundation of Amsterdam is laid upon very large piles, driven at a vast expence, into the morals on which it stands; and the stadthouse alone has above 13,000 of these piles, for supporting its foundation.

The gates of the city are very fine, particularly that of Haerlem, being adorned on each side with large columns, and a lion's head on the top of each; in the middle, is the city's new coat of arms: and on the frize of the inside of this gate, towards the town, is the ancient coat, which was a ship without a rudder: and on each side of this gate is a guard-house; the one for the burghers, and the other for the soldiers of the garrison, who are paid by the magistrates, and under their command. Besides these, there are four other principal gates; before each is a bridge of several arches, with draw-bridges, and another stone-gate, which is shut every night. The bridge over the Amstel, which joins one side of the rampart to the other, consists of thirty-five arches, eleven of which are very high, and eight of them shut up, the rest being open for boats to go up and down the Amstel. This bridge is 660 feet long, and 70 broad, with iron rails on each side. The three principal canals which run through the city in form of semi-circles, are the Heere-gragt, the Keyfero-gragt, and the Prince-gragt. Their quays are lined with free-stone, and adorned on both sides with fine houses, and rows of lofty trees. Behind most of these houses are pleasant gardens, which being only separated by low walls, make the back part of those houses very open and airy.

In Amsterdam are no squares or open places of any note, the ground being too dear to suffer any part of it to be waste.

The public structures in this city, as the stad or town house, the bank of Amsterdam, admiralty, or East India houses, are large and beautiful; on the harbour stands the arsenal, and magazine for military stores, both for sea and land service. Among the several remarkable things here, is a cistern or reservoir, on the top of the house, capable of containing 1600 tuns of water, which, by means of leaden pipes, may be conveyed to sixteen different parts of the city in case of fire. Near the arsenal is the dock, above 500 feet long.

The harbour of Amsterdam is one of the largest and safest in Europe; but at its entrance is a bar of mud or sand, called the Pampus, which might easily be removed: but the magistrates have left it for very good reasons; for as large ships cannot come into the harbour without being unloaded, or lifted up and carried over it, by means of boats called camels, it serves as a security to the town, no enemy's fleet being able to approach it; and besides, affords a livelihood to vast numbers of people, who are continually employed in loading and unloading vessels. The sluices are works of great expence and art. Formerly the city was much damaged, by the overflowing of the water, which upon the blowing of a N. E. wind, was driven out of the Zuyder sea, and the Y, into the canals in the streets; which rose to the first floor of the houses, in the lower part of the town. To prevent this, sluices have been made at the mouth of every one of the four canals that open into the Y. These are strong solid brick-works, ten or twelve feet thick, built cross the canals, even with the surface of the ground, leaving only convenient places for the passage of ships; which openings are again shut up, with very strong flood-gates.

The churches here are generally very fine, as the old church, which is a Gothic structure, with a fair steeple of great height. In it are the tombs of the famous Admirals Heemskerk, who destroyed the Spanish fleet before Gibraltar; and Cornelius Janz Van Amsterdam, surnamed the Cock, for his vigilance; and

here were solemnized the funerals of the Emperor Charles V. in 1559. The New church is a handsome structure, in which are the monuments of the famous Admiral de Ruyter, who being wounded in a sea-fight between the French and Dutch, April 22, 1676, at Agousta near Sicily, died seven days after in the road of Syracuse: also in the same church, is the tomb of the famous Admiral Jean Van Galen, who, though the son of a tavern-keeper, raised himself by his bravery and good conduct to that dignity. The Western church is a handsome pile, and has a beautiful tower, with a large imperial crown of copper at top, 260 feet from the ground. The steeple of the South church is 237 feet high. The other churches contain nothing remarkable.

Besides the great hospital called Gasthuys, here are houses for orphans, of all nations and religions; others for receiving and taking care of exposed children; which sometimes amount to above 2000 boys and girls. These children are taught useful trades, and kept in these hospitals till they are in a condition to gain their living, and then something is given to establish them. Here are likewise houses for the aged of both sexes, who have nothing to subsist on, where they are well lodged and taken care of all the rest of their days: and there are infirmaries for lunatics, besides houses of correction, called rasp-huytes, where rogues rasp or saw brasul-wood for three, four, seven, ten years, or for life, according to the nature of their crime. When they are incorrigible, they are often put into a dungeon where water comes in, so that they must be continually labouring at the pump to avoid being drowned. Here are also spin-houses, where prostitutes, and other women of bad character, are kept to spinning. The principal magistrates of Amsterdam are governors of the above-mentioned charities, whose wives and daughters do not disdain to pass in their turns a day in the week in one or other of them, in order to oversee and direct the household management; and in general, a prudent œconomy, and admirable order, is observable in the management of their rich endowments and revenues. All these foundations, and the good police of this city, hath this excellent effect, that there are no beggars in the streets.

One house of this kind particularly merits attention, and is perhaps the only one in the world. Amsterdam is the perpetual resort of persons of all nations, who come to it by accident, or about business, a great number of whom have not much to spend, and the taverns are in general very dear. Now the wisdom of the magistracy has, above a hundred years ago, provided against this inconveniency. They have built spacious edifices, where all poor strangers of both sexes, who are obliged to make any stay in this city, are received, neatly lodged, and have bed, board, and washing, for three days and nights; during which time, if any of them fall sick, they are removed into a neighbouring hospital. But after the expiration of three days, they must move from hence, and are not allowed to return for six weeks; otherwise they are severely punished. Not to mention other excellent regulations, which are exactly observed and executed, amidst such a medley of persons of the lowest class.

To prevent that scandalous practice tolerated in so many Christian countries, through the source of an infinity of disorders, namely, that of suffering persons to beg in the streets, here are officers to take up all such vagabonds, and convey them directly to houses on purpose, where they are forced to work every one in his own business, and in proportion to his strength and ability. Here the poor who want work, and offer themselves, are received. And what completes the police of this country, is, that in Amsterdam, and in most of the considerable cities in Holland, is a public office, where all poor travellers, that can give any account of themselves, may go and take a loaf, a penny, and a passport, by virtue of which they are received gratis into the boats which carry passengers and goods from town to town.

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At Amsterdam is a schola illustris, as it is called, or kind of academy, where professors paid by the magistrates teach the oriental languages, philosophy, divinity, law, and physic. The Arminians, or Remonstrants, have also their professors, who are maintained by themselves. The difference in Holland between an illustrious school and an university, is, that though the arts and sciences be equally taught in both, yet the former can confer no degrees, and enjoys not so many privileges as the latter; and has no rector, magisters, nor academical senate: and in short, is no body-corporate.

Amsterdam in general is one of the most beautiful and richest cities in Europe for its bulk. Its situation would very nearly resemble that of Venice, being wholly built upon piles, and divided into several islands, were it not joined to the land on the side where the meadows lie, if we may call a country so which is pierced and cut by canals. And this whole large city is a robbery, as it were, which the industry and patience of the people have committed on the sea. The vast number of pallisades which defend it against the violence of the waves, on the side of the river and the Zuyder sea, is as surprising as necessary, and its port is the rendezvous of all the riches of the E. W. S. and N. The vast forest of ship-masts to be seen here, makes one imagine himself to be in the general mart or fair of the universe, and proclaims Amsterdam to be the source and residence of some of the best failors in the world; for what can otherwise be thought of a city where so many different nations center, and where such vast riches are displayed and exposed to sale? Add to this, besides what has been mentioned above, an immense number of magazines, warehouses, and shops, that are filled with the richest and most valuable commodities in the world, testify its vast opulence. Its streets, which are mostly upon a level, afford on all sides the most enchanting views. The people swarm here; all hands are busy: so that every thing is in motion. In one word, here Idleness hath no footing, no shelter: and here reigns Industry and Commerce, with their inseparable companions, Wealth and Plenty.

The strength of Amsterdam consists in its being an easy matter to cut a passage for the water, in the ditch round it, into which the tide runs twice a day, and so drown all the works that can be made in order to approach it. Here are no out-works, for they could be of no utility. The platforms are very good, and all the bridges are made to draw up and let down. Yet a severe hard winter would render all these fences useless. And the Prince of Orange, father to King William III. had in all probability succeeded in his design of making himself master of Amsterdam, had he besieged it in that season. We shall proceed now to some account of the trade and manufactures of Amsterdam.

This city alone is in possession of half that immense trade which the Dutch carry on to the East Indies, and governs the whole. Its commerce with Spain, and the Spanish West Indies, is very great: nor is it less considerable to the Levant, Italy, and Portugal. Amsterdam engrosses the whole northern trade, which the Dutch carry on to Norway, and the countries situated on the Baltic, to Denmark, Sweden, Pomerania, Livonia, Polish Prussia, and Muscovy; together with the greatest part of Germany. Navigation and general commerce, from this city to France and England, are not very great: but the correspondence between the banks of Amsterdam, and those of London and Paris, and the business of exchange with that sort of traffic which depends upon banking, is very considerable. In short, Amsterdam has her share in all the business that is done in Europe, and in all the trading world.

To this vast extent of foreign commerce we shall add the manufactures, which though carried on likewise in other towns in Holland, are more or less cultivated in this opulent city, with exception only to delft-ware. A multitude of hands are employed in all kinds of tapestry. Here are several mills, for sawing all sorts of wood into different dimensions; others for

working and polishing marble; besides other mills for making gunpowder, grinding snuff, and drawing oil from seed. Here are refineries for sugar, salt, cinnamon, camphire, borax, sulphur, yellow wax, &c. and one may apply to Amsterdam, what Vopiscus said of Alexandria, after summing up the manufactures practised here; "that all the inhabitants follow some trade; that the lame and the aged were employed; and that even those who had the gout in their hands did not sit idle."

To say a few words concerning the reasons which might induce the merchants to settle in this city, upon their leaving Antwerp, preferably to any other town in the province; the port of Amsterdam, which is the Texel, is not only the worst in all Holland, but perhaps in the whole world; and there is no trading place of any importance, where the loading and unloading of ships is performed with so much hazard and difficulty. Between the city and Texel, lies a large sand called the Pampus, as before observed, on which is so little water, that the merchants are obliged to send their ships light into the Texel, and out of it; and, besides the delay and expence occasioned by this, the Texel is at the same time one of the most dangerous roads in Europe, and ships are frequently wrecked whilst they wait for lighters to unload. Hence it may be observed, that the nature of the port has little or no influence upon commerce, since this city has the worst harbour, with the most extensive trade. But if the sea-port of Amsterdam be bad, when once goods are lodged in the warehouse, no place is so advantageously situated for the sale of them: since almost every wind serves to carry small vessels of transport in a few hours to and from the provinces of Friesland, Overysel, and Guelderland, and to all the towns of North Holland, without depending on the tides, or any other flux or current. And as it is a maxim in commerce, that the view of a certain profit is to be preferred to that of an uncertain loss, it is no wonder that the merchants should be tempted to sit down here, to overlook the dangers of the Texel, and forget the losses they sometimes sustain, for the sake of the other conveniencies, which this city affords preferably to any other; as in reality there is no town in the universe, where all sorts of commodities find so sure and quick a market as at Amsterdam.

There were formerly but very few coaches at Amsterdam, from a prevailing notion, that the city being built upon piles, the rattling of those would endanger its foundation. However that apprehension seems now to be pretty well worn out, coaches being as frequent at Amsterdam as in any other city of the United Netherlands. Yet they have no hackney-coaches here: instead of which, are a kind of sledges, the body being exactly like a coach, and hung in the same manner; but instead of wheels, it is carried on a sledge drawn by one horse only.

The principal houses of business in this great metropolis of the Netherlands, among several others, are those of Mess. Hopes, Mess. Cliffords, and Mess. Muilmans, with whom I, says Mr. Hanway, from whom part of this article is extracted, had particular connections, and from whom I received great marks of hospitality and politeness. Mr. Thomas Hope did me the favour of a visit immediately on my arrival. This gentleman is no less distinguished for the great skill and industry, and extensive business, by which he has acquired a large fortune, than for his ingeniousness and abilities, which set him at the head of the West India company, as the deputy of the Prince of Orange. Mess. Cliffords, who are related to the noble family of that name in England, have, by extensive correspondence through a long series of years, acquired a very considerable fortune; and, for their probity and politeness, are much respected by all who have any connection with them. Mess. Muilmans are well known in London, from the residence of two of the brothers, who are very eminent merchants in that city. Their father and brothers in Amsterdam are also distinguished for their wealth, and for the share they have in the government of the United Provinces.

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This wonderful city of Amsterdam, as well as many other towns of the Netherlands, is certainly a work of art and labour, not inferior to the greatest monuments of human industry in past ages. It is about 220 English miles from London. Its proper name, as derived from the river Amstel, is Amsteldam, i. e. the dam of the Amstel, which is the name generally given to it in authentic records. From its earliest beginning, they reckon about 400 years, and 270 from its being inclosed with walls. It was not till the year 1570 that the Dutch began to lay the foundation of their prodigious riches, and naval strength. About twenty years before this time, they were provoked by the oppressive measures of Romish bigotry, to shake off the Spanish yoke, and adopt the doctrine of Calvin. The Spaniards exerted themselves upon this occasion, upon religious, as well as political principles; but it was not in their power to render that confederacy abortive, which at length united the seven provinces, and, forming a powerful republic, give a just occasion to this motto, *Concordia res parva crescit*.

About the year 1600, the love of liberty and gain occasioned such a conflux of people, that the walls of the city were extended; since that time they have had further enlargements, the whole now making about three leagues in circumference. Her greatest strength is in the difficulty of access both by sea and land; yet have not the numerous shoals, which render the entrance of the Texel so difficult, obstructed the progress of her commerce. One striking proof of economy is very obvious even in the fortifications of this city.

The streets are for the most part extremely clean, except those which have canals, much too narrow for beauty or convenience. They are rendered the less disagreeable, as the hired coaches are set on sledges, as already observed, drawn by one horse, which do not greatly incommode the passengers. Merchandize is also drawn on sledges. These are not only the most convenient vehicles for the inhabitants and their trade, but also calculated to preserve their houses, which being built on piles, might in a length of time be much damaged in their foundations, by means of a great number of wheel-carriages. The coaches of gentlemen are, however, for the most part set on wheels; but they pay a considerable tax for this liberty. The principal streets, or rather quays of the canals, are agreeable, particularly the Keyzargraaf and Keeregraaf, which are planted on each side with trees; but the canals sometimes throw up a very offensive stench. The people are not at a loss how to account for this inconveniency: something is owing to nature; but it is apparent, that the discipline of the state is relaxed, by the canals not being kept so clean as the regulations require. These canals in some parts are of a considerable breadth.

The houses in Amsterdam are rather neat, than elegant or commodious. The nature of the climate renders it necessary to wash them often; but the greatest part of the people carry their cleanliness in this way so far as hardly to afford themselves time for the necessary care of their persons. The same humour prevails amongst them, as with some of middling fortunes in England; they shut themselves out of their own houses, by keeping the most agreeable apartment for entertainment of their friends on particular occasions, that is, for vanity.

The entrance of their houses is generally by stairs four or five feet from the ground; and the passage in the rooms, which run very deep, is floored and pannelled with marble, which has an air of grandeur in miniature. They have much neat, and some rich furniture; but it does not seem to be the effect of a luxurious and expensive taste, so much as the observance of an ancient custom of neatness and elegance. At the worst, it may plead its being less dangerous to a state, than the constant expence of a table, equipage, or amusement; and these are not countenanced in Amsterdam, in a remarkable degree.

This city is generally esteemed near one third as populous as London and Paris. They reckon with-

in the walls 26,500 houses, and about 240,000 inhabitants: the suburbs, though small, must add to this number.

The grand rendezvous of the merchants of this metropolis, as in other great trading cities, is the exchange, which was finished in 1613. The interior part is 250 feet long, and 140 broad; but much inferior in architecture and embellishment to that of London. It is supported by forty-six pillars, which are marked with numbers, and the merchants take their stands, near particular pillars, to be found the more easily. The city of Amsterdam is guarded by a militia, as the safest and most proper defence of their wealth and liberty; these are all burghers, and consequently no objects of jealousy, nor do they cause any considerable expence.

With regard to the several religions of the inhabitants, here is great freedom, so long as the priests avoid disturbing the repose of the state. The established faith is that of Calvin, for which there are eleven churches for the Dutch, one for the English, two for the Germans, and two for the French. The Roman Catholics are said to have near thirty places of worship, of which some are chapels, and others apartments in houses fitted for that purpose. Besides these, there are Lutherans and Anabaptists: the Jews also are in no small number, and have two synagogues as in London; one for the Germans; and the other, which is very fine, and all built of free-stone, for the Portuguese. But of all these different religions, none but the Calvinists are allowed the use of bells. The States very cautiously preserve their supremacy, by invalidating all marriages, not made according to the rites of the established church, unless the parties first engage themselves in form before the civil magistrate; and when that is done, they may perform the ceremonies of their respective religions as they think proper.

Nothing adds more to the beauty of this city, as well as of the country in general, than the plantations of trees for public use and pleasure; an inclination which seems to prevail very much, and is highly worthy of imitation. In England things of this sort are often done; but more for the private gratification, than the general delight of the people; so that the lower classes are the more apt to crowd to gardens, where they pay their money, waste their time, and sometimes debase themselves with excesses. We may observe, however, to the honour of Great Britain, that within these thirty years great improvements have been made in many parts of the kingdom. Works of this nature for the public recreation are certainly worthy of the best citizens, the most zealous patriots, and greatest princes.

In 1585, Amsterdam appears to have been the chief trading place in the United Provinces, when it was first begun to be fortified; and considerable additions were made to its fortifications in 1672, when Lewis XIV. invaded, and over-ran the country. Though persons of every nation and sect of religion in Europe are tolerated in their respective persuasions, none are admitted to a share in the government, but those of the Calvinistic or Presbyterian religion. All however apply themselves indefatigably to the amassing of wealth, money being the idol most worshipped in this country. Amsterdam is situated 200 miles E. of London, 30 N. E. of Rotterdam, 17 from Hoorn, in N. Holland, towards the S. and 28 from the Hague to the N. E. Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 33 min. E.

AMSTY, a parish of Hertfordshire, through which passes the Roman road, called Herman-street, and all the way upon it are found the remains of camps and stations, exactly according to Antoninus's itinerary. The castle which anciently stood here, is said to have been built by Eustace Earl of Boulogne, at the conqueror's command: and probably here were fortifications before. It consisted of a steep, or round artificial hill, which remains yet; and a large and deep fosse about it, out of which probably the mount was made. In King John's time, the Barons made another retrenchment S. of it; which would contain a garrison

as numerous as the castle could hold. Henry III. obliged Nicolas de Avesic to demolish the additional fortification, and keep up only the old one. The church here was built in the reign of the said King Henry, and, as they say, out of the stones of the demolished fortifications, made additional to the castle. It is certainly very old, and built with a low tower in the middle, and two aisles. The chancel is of later date, being perhaps rebuilt with the materials of the former. It is large and lofty, with stalls, as if intended for a choir.

AMT (*das Dentsche*, i. e. the German bailiwick), one of the three large districts (Nancy, and Voige or Vauge, being the other two), into which the duchy of Lorraine is divided. It is situated in the government of the latter, and of Bar, now belonging to France; and lies along the river Saar or Sarre. It takes its name from the inhabitants speaking the German language.

AMU, one of the names of the river Gihun, in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire. See GIHUN.

AMUR, a famous and considerable river of Asiatic Russia; it is one of those streams that falls into the Eastern ocean. Formerly it bore the name of Charan-muran; but at present the Chinese and Manchures call it Sagalin-ula. It goes also under the names of Jamur, Onon, Helong-kiang, and Schilka. It consists of the united streams of the rivers Schilk and Argun; and is navigable down to the sea, and has uncommon plenty of fish. Its whole course comprises about 400 miles in length.

AMUL, AMOL, or OMOAL, a large inland-town of Tubristan, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is situated near the mountains, and contains 3000 houses, and lies 45 miles distant from Ferabath, to the W. inclining a little southwards. Sir Thomas Herbert says, that this town is inhabited by such numbers of strangers, that all the days of the week, Wednesday excepted, is kept Sabbath by one sect or other. The site of the town is upon a large plain, in a pleasant and fruitful soil, and is guarded by a strong fair castle moated round. In the principal mosques, are buried they say, 444 princes and prophets; whence arises a great veneration in the people for it. According to Tavernier, they drive a considerable trade in provisions to Bakara, especially in plums, great plenty of which the soil here produces; and they are a delicious sort of fruit.

AMWELL, a village of Hertfordshire, situated a little to the S. of Ware. It is famous for giving rise to the New river, which supplies London with the greatest part of its water; after proceeding in a direct course by the church of Amwell, it receives a spring that flows very plentifully. It is twenty miles from London, but the course of the river is computed at thirty-six. This useful contrivance was projected, and first begun, by Sir Hugh Middleton; who, by the assistance of the city of London, and by aid of an act of parliament, brought it to perfection; but to the great diminution of his private fortune. The yearly profits of the river, (but doubtless these must be annually increasing from the number of new buildings about London), have been computed some years ago at 30,000l. and the expence in supporting and keeping it up is said to amount to half the profits. Originally it was divided into seventy-two shares, one moiety of which belonged to private persons, and the other to the crown; King James I. for the sake of his favourite palace at Theobald's, being a great promoter of it. The crown's moiety has since come into private hands, who however have no share in the management; for the corporation consists of twenty-nine of the proprietors, of the first thirty-six shares. This river in fact draws most of its water from the river Lee; which being the property of the city of London, that community opposed a bill brought into parliament, for giving further power to the New River Company, to benefit itself by the river Lee: but the opposition not availing, the bill passed into a law, in the session held A. D. 1738-9. The governors of the New River Company agreed with the proprietors of the land lying on the Lee, for a cut of two cubic feet

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of water from the said river, at a certain rate: and, after their agreement, they told them they would double their price; for a four foot cut of the same dimensions; which the proprietors consented to, not considering the great disproportion of the two cuts, they being drawn into it at once, or by sudden surprize. This cut of the Lee supplies the largest share of the New River water. In gratitude to the first projector, Sir Hugh Middleton, it is said the company allows an annuity to his poor descendants.

ANADIR, a considerable river in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire; it is one of those that empty themselves into the Eastern ocean.

ANAGNI, ANANIA, AGNANIA, anciently ANAGNIA, a small city of the Campagna di Roma, a province in the Ecclesiastical State, in the middle part of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, who is immediately subject to the Pope, and is situated upon an eminence in the Via Latina, but now almost gone to ruin. In the territory belonging to it, are the hot waters anciently called Thermæ Aninæ. This territory is now called Fumerolli, on account of the streams which arise from them. These baths are of sovereign efficacy, particularly against the gout and other chronic disorders. Marc Antony married Cleopatra in Anagni, after he had divorced Octavia, Augustus's sister. It was the birth-place of Pope Boniface VIII. who retired to it for shelter, from Philip the Fair of France, in hopes that his countrymen would have stood by him: he was, however, taken prisoner by that Prince, but the Anagnians, ashamed of having so poorly defended him, rescued him out of the hands of the French three days after. The Pontiff died of grief in a few days, at the insults he received during his short confinement. This city gave birth also to three other Popes, namely, Innocent III. Gregory IX. and Alexander IV. It lies thirty-two miles E. of Rome, and sixteen from Palestrina to the N. Lat. 44 deg. 6 min. N. long. 15 deg. 55 min. E.

ANARSTAPINN, a trading place, and harbour for fishing-boats, belonging to what is called in Islandic, the Snafells-ness-fyssel; and in Danish, Sneefields-ness-fyssel, one of the seven subdivisions of the Western quarter of Iceland.

ANAMABOE, or ANNEMABOE, a town of Guinea Proper, in Africa. It is situated three leagues below Cape-Coast castle; and here the English have had a fort and factory of the same name, but relinquished both for want of support, before the year 1730. It has lately been found necessary to be rebuilt on the English account, the French having supplied their sugar-colonies from hence, where they have no right to trade, with vast numbers of the choicest negroes on the whole coast, and having also attempted to build a fort there, since the English have abandoned it. Of itself it is a place of very considerable trade; and besides, the factor of the Royal African company always used to keep a number of slaves there, to answer the demands of interlopers, or private traders, who, wanting dispatch, were made to pay a higher price for slaves than is paid any where else on this whole coast. Lat. 5 deg. 2 min. N. long. 3 deg. 43 min. W.

ANATOLIA, (corruptly *Natolia*), or *Asia Minor*, a province of Asiatic Turkey. Formerly it had the name of Asia simply, as also by way of eminence, on account of its being the best spot in this quarter of the world, and adorned with vast numbers of noble and opulent cities, and considerable states. It is at present distinguished from the rest of the Asiatic regions, by the epithet of *Minor*, or *Asia the Less*. It had the name of Anatolia, on account of its eastern situation from Europe; and on the same account it has been, and still is, called the Levant. It is a peninsula of a considerable breadth and length, jutting out between the Mediterranean on the S. and the Euxine or Black Sea on the N. quite to the Archipelago on the W. and the sea of Marmora on the N. W. So that it is bounded on the N. by the Hellespont, Propontis, the Thracian Bosphorus, and Euxine seas, or Kara Denghi, as the Turks call it; on the N. W. by the sea of Marmora; on the E. by Georgia, Armenia,

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nia, Turcomannia, and the eastern part of the Mediterranean; on the S. by Syria and the Levant, also by the Euphrates, dividing it from Turcomannia and Diarbeck or Diarbeck; and on the W. by the Archipelago. This province extends itself between lat. 37 and 41 deg. 30 min. N. and from long. 27 to 40 deg. E. Its utmost length from E. to W. is computed to be about 600 miles, and its breadth from S. to N. about 320.

Anatolia, in its largest sense, includes the ancient provinces of Galatia, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Pontus, Mysia, Phrygia, Lydia, Mæonia, Æolis, Ionia, Caria, Doris, Pamphilia, Pisidia, Cappadocia, Lycia, Lycarionia, and Cilicia. At present geographers divide it into four parts or governments, which the Turks call Beglebelios, and those according to their situation; 1. Anatolia, properly so called, on the western part; 2. Carmania, on the southern; 3. Aladulia, on the eastern; and, 4. Amasia, on the northern part: which are again subdivided into the following districts:

In *Anatolia propria*. Chiutaia, or Kiotaya, Bursa, Angouri, Bolli, Chiangare, Ismyr, or Smyrna, and Aiyasolug, or Ephesus.

In *Caramania*. Cogni, or Iconium, Tiagma, Scalemur, Satalia, and Tarsun.

In *Aladulia*. Maraz, Sis, Sarmuzada, Lajazzo, and Adena.

In *Amasia*. Amasia, Toccat, Silvas, Trebizond, Arsinga, and Charaiffar.

Each of these districts is again divided into two or more Sangiacs, containing a certain number of Ziamets and Timars, the nature of which see under Turkey; as also the number of them, under each of the four districts above-mentioned.

The chief cities belonging to each province of Anatolia, including those ancient ones which formerly made a figure, though the greatest part of them are, through the Turkish tyranny, either totally ruined, or sunk into a deplorable state, are as follows:

I. Anatolia Proper.

In *Bithynia*. Prusa, or Bursa Metropolis, Chalcedon, Nice, Nicomedia, and Libusta.

In *Mysia and Phrygia*. Cyzicus, Parium, Lamfacus, Abydos, Troy, Troas, Alexandria, Scamandra, Afios, Pergamus, Palefcepis, Antandros, and Pitana.

In *Æolis and Ionia*. Elea, Myrina, Cuma, Phocæa, Smyrna, Urla, or Clazomene, Ærythraea, Teos, Lebidos, Colophon, Ephesus, and Priene.

In *Caria and Doris*. Miletum, Palatfehia, Heraclea, Boriglia, Mylafa, Amyzoa, Alabanda, Stratonice, Alynda, Myndos, Halicarnassus now Nefs, Ceramus, Cnidos, and Cressa.

In *Lydia or Mæonia*. Sardis, Philadelphia now Allah-ichyer, or the city of God, Thietyra now Alhiffar, Maynesia, Guzel-hiffar, Laodicea now Eskihiffar.

In *Phrygia Major*. Cotiaem now Chiutaya, Gordium, Midæum, Apamia, Colofs, Hierapolis, Synneda, Prymnesia, and Tiberopolis.

In *Galatia*. Pessinus, Germa, Therma, Ancray now Anguri, and Amurium.

In *Paphlagonia*. Heraclea, now Penderachi, Amaftris now Somastro, Claudianopolis now Castrimena, Teuthramia now Tripoli, Amifius now Simifio, Pompeiopolis, Gangura, and Jonopolis.

Those in the three other provinces of Asia Minor.

II. In Amasia.

In *Pontus Galaticus*. Amasia, Themiscyra, and Comana.

In *Pontus Ptolemaicus*. Toccat, and Sebastia.

In *Pontus Cappadocia*. Trebizond, Pharnacia, Ischopolis, and Ceraufus.

III. In Aladulia, namely Cappadocia, and part of Armenia Minor.

Suvas, Caifar, Nyffa, Nazianzum, and Marofh, the present capital.

IV. Those in the provinces of Carmania are,

In *Lycia*. Telmessus, Patara, Xanthus, Myra, Olympius, Phafelis, Pinaria, &c.

In *Pamphylia*. Attalia now Satalia, Perga, Aspandus, Syde now Candalar.

In *Pisidia*. Sangalaffus, Antioch, Pisidia, and Temessus.

In *Lycæonia*. Lystra, Derbe, Ifauria, and Iconium now Cogni.

In *Cilicia*. Silenus, Stalmura, Sole, Adena, Tarsus now Therassa, Mopsuista, and Ifsus now Aizzo.

The chief islands on the coasts of Asia Minor are,

Tenedos, Lesbos, Chios now Scio, Samos, Icaria, Patmos now Patmofa, Leria now Lero, Claros, Athypalea now Stampola, Carpathus now Scarpanto, Rhodes, and Cyprus; all which, with their cities, see under the respective words.

This whole country is naturally of a rich, fertile soil, and the air healthy; though the Turkish tyranny has almost reduced Asia Minor to a desert. With regard to antiquities in this once noble and famous country, scarcely any thing is to be met with but ruins. The very fields, though naturally rich, and well-watered, lie uncultivated, and are over-run with weeds and brambles. Those few plains which are cultivated, though after the Turkish method, that is, in a slovenly manner, yield excellent corn of several sorts, fruits of all kinds, exquisite grapes and wine, the fairest olives, citrons, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, &c. besides plenty of coffee, turbarb, balsam, opium, galls, and other valuable drugs and gums. To which may be added, twisted cotton, silk, program, yarn, goat's hair, carpets, tapestries, calicuts, cordovans of various colours, quilted coverlids, which are exported from hence to Europe.

Here is a considerable number of rivers, the principal of which are, the Zagari or Sangarius, Porteus, Aitoefu, Ali, Hali or Otinigiut, and the Iris or Calamach, which empty themselves into the Euxine sea; Jechel-Irma or Green river, that falls into the Kara or Black river, which discharges itself into the Euphrates; Satalia, Cydnus or Carafu, and Xanthus or Sirbis, which run into the Mediterranean; Mader, anciently Mæander or Meandrus, Cranicus, Caytes, Caystrus or Carafou, Samander or Scamandra, and Hermus now Sarabat, which receives the Pactolus, Caicus, Caftri or Girmafti, and falls into the Archipelago.

In this province are some considerable lakes, the largest of which the Turks call Guol-bug-fkau, extending in length from long. 32 deg. to 33 deg. 20 min. E. and from lat. 37 deg. 40 min. to 38 deg. 10 min. N. being about fifty miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth.

The only natural rarity in this country, is a certain kind of earth which boils up out of the ground, and always gathered before sun-rise, and in such quantities, that many camels are employed in carrying loads of it to soap-houses at some distance off, where, being mixed and boiled with oil for several days, it becomes an excellent soap, which is in great request, and a considerable traffic is made of it by the inhabitants. The Franks call it soap-earth; and it is found in the neighbouring plains about Smyrna.

Here are great numbers of artificial curiosities, as, 1. The remains of an ancient Roman circus and theatre, near Smyrna. 2. About two short days journey from that city, are some rudera of the ancient Thietyra, where are still about ten or twelve remarkable inscriptions to be seen. 3. At Mylafa, anciently Melaffo, in Caria, among other antiquities, is a magnificent marble temple dedicated to the Genius of Rome, and built in honour of Augustus, as appears from an inscription still entire, which is to be seen on the front: a stately column, called the pillar of Menander, and a curious temple. 4. At Ephesus are still remaining several ancient churches, particularly that of St. John, the most entire of them all, but now a Turkish

Turkish mosque. 5. At Laodicea, now only a haunt of wild beasts and fowls, are still extant three noble theatres of white marble, and a stately circus, all entire. 6. At Sardis, now a poor dirty village, though anciently the seat of the rich Cræfus, are the remains of some stately edifices, with several mutilated inscriptions. 7. At Pergamos, famous for the first invention of parchment, are the ruins of a palace of the ancient Kings of Atalus, with the old Christian church of St. Sophia, now a mosque.

In Asia Minor, the religion is the same as in Turkey in Europe, where only Mahometanism is established; and Christianity of all denominations, and Judaism, are barely tolerated: so that the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, whether Greeks or Armenians, as well as their sees, churches, and congregations, are not only kept under a state of deplorable poverty and servitude, but those prelates are deposed, changed, promoted, or oppressed, at the will of the Sultan and his ministers.

The principal Greek patriarchs, besides that of Constantinople, are those of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch. The Armenians have only two of them; the first residing at Ecmefan, a monastery in Georgia, and the other at Sis in Aladulia. Besides these, the Nestorians are allowed one, whose residence is commonly at Mossul, in the province of Diarbeck.

The archbishopsrics belonging to the Greeks are Heraclea, Saloniki, Athens, Malvasia, Amphipolis, Neapoli di Romania, Lariffa, Adrianople, Corinth, Nicofia, Janna, Monembafia, Methymna, Phanarion, Patras, Proconessus, Amafia, Scutaria, Tyre, Tyana, and Berytus.

The principal bishoprics of the Greeks are Anicyra, Cyzicus, Ephesus, Chalcedon, Nice, Nicomedia, Smyrna, Trebizond, Drama, Mitylene, Serra, Christianopolis, Iconium now Cogni, Nova-Cefarea, Chios, Rhodes, and St. John d'Acre. Not to mention those of the Armenians, Nestorians, and Popish titulars. Seats of learning can hardly be expected, where the established religion inspires men with a contempt of all literature. So that excepting some few academics, which the Jesuits and some other orders of the Romish church have, with great difficulty, been allowed to erect here, and some few Greek and Armenian schools, in which children learn to read, or perhaps write, no other seminaries are to be met with in this vast country. And in general the clergy of all denominations here are very ignorant, except those who have travelled, or come hither from foreign countries. The principal languages spoken in this country, as in European Turkey, are the Turkish, Greek, and Armenian; the Latin among the Roman Catholics; and the Lingua Franca, a medley of language common to the merchants.

ANATOLIA, properly so called, or, as the Turks style it, *Anatol Vilaiete*, is by far the largest province of all Asia Minor, as may be seen above, and is the most western of its four grand divisions, and the nearest to Europe. It extends from the coasts of the Bosphorus, Propontis and Ægean sea, on the W. that is, from long. 26 deg. 30 min. to almost 35 deg. E. where it is bounded by the two beglebergates, or governments of Amafia and Aladulia; and from the coasts of the Euxine or Black sea, on the N. to the government of Caramania on the S. from which last it is only divided by an imaginary line drawn from that coast, which lies between the mouth of the river Xanthus, and those of Rhodes, to the mouth of Calamach. So that the province reaches from lat. 37 deg. to 40 deg. 20 min. N. and consequently includes above one half of all Asia Minor, and is the largest beglebergate in it.

The capital of Anatolia Proper, which is also the residence of the Begleberg, or Governor, is now called Chiutaia, or Kutayah, anciently Cotiaem, in Phrygia Major.

The Begleberg has under him 15 sangiacs, which contain 225 ziamets, and 7740 timars: and these are as follows:

	Ziamets.	Timars.
1 Kiutaia	39	948
2 Saruham	41	674
3 Aidin	19	574
4 Kaitamoni	24	570
5 Hudanendighiar	42	1005
6 Boli or Bolli	19	551
7 Mentefche	52	381
8 Angora	10	257
9 Karahyffar	10	615
10 Tekeili	7	257
11 Kiangri	7	381
12 Hamid	9	385
13 Sultan Vaghi	7	390
14 Karefi	7	240
15 Jeneghyffar	7	212
Total	295	7440

The revenue of this beglebergate, as appears from the Sultan's register called the Old Canon, amounts annually to a million of aspers: and the whole number of troops in each sangiacate, by a moderate computation, to a little above 16,000, whose pay is reckoned to be about 37,310,700 aspers. Besides these 15 sangiacates above-mentioned, are about 29 castles more belonging to this beglebergate.

Besides those 16,000 troops, most of which are horsemen, the Grand Signior used to keep in pay about 6900 men for cleaning and mending the public roads, and for the better conveyance of his artillery and the provisions of his army; together with 1280 sutlers, and 128 Egyptian trumpeters and drummers: all which were kept on foot whilst this country was a Christian frontier. But since the Turkish limits have extended themselves further, and this has enjoyed a peaceful state, that income hath been given to augment the number of the ziams and timariots.

ANBAR, or AMBER, a town of the Mogul in the East Indies, situated a good way to the N. W. in the road from Surat to Maulipatan, and only noted for a little pagod or temple under ground, which is much resorted to by the natives; and also for tumblers, rope-dancers, and posture-masters, who, according to Thevenot's account, are much superior in dexterity to those in Europe. Of the same name is another city of Diarbeck, in Asiatic Turkey, and situated not a great way from the junction of the great river Euphrates with the Tigris.

ANCAA, or ANCIAO, a small place in the district of Coimbra, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It consists of 900 inhabitants, and belongs to the Marquises of Cascaes. Its district includes five parishes.

ANCASTER, a small place in Lincolnshire, eight miles from Grantham, and fifteen S. of Lincoln, noted for having been a Roman village, called Segeloci, and on a Roman highway; and where several medals, coins, &c. of antiquity are found; as appears from the traffic which the town's-people have for many years carried on with the sale of them. After a shower of rain the school-boys and shepherds look for them on the declivities, and never return empty. It gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Bertie. The town consists of one street, running N. and S. along the Roman road. At each end of it is a spring, which doubtless was the reason that the Romans pitched it at this place, for from hence to Lincoln is no more water to be met with. On the W. side of the town is a road, which was formerly designed for the convenience of such as travelled when the gates were shut. In the church-yard are the figures of two priests cut in stone. This must have been anciently a populous place, from the large quarries about it, the rocks lying but a very little way beneath the surface.

ANCE, or ANSE, a small town in the government of Lyonnois, a province of France. It is situated just by the river Saone. And here some provincial fynods have formerly been holden.

ANCENIS, in Latin *Ancensium* and *Andensium*, a small town and marquise belonging to the house of Bethune-Charoif. It is situated on the Loire, and in the bishopric of Nantes, one of the five subdivisions of



Upper Britany, in the government of this last name, in France. Formerly Ancenis was the chief town of the Amnites, nine leagues distant from the borders of Anjou to the W. and seventeen miles above Nantes to the N. E. Formerly a castle stood here, which is now demolished. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. W.

**ANGLAM**, a well-fortified town of the Western, Swedish, or Royal Pomerania, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is situated on the river Pene, seventeen miles S. W. from Gripwald, and forty-five N. W. of Stetin. It was taken by the Elector of Brandenburg in 1676, together with Demain, on the same river; but both restored three years after by the treaty of St. Germain. It was however retaken by the Prussians in 1715. Formerly it was called Tangim; and some will have it to be the seat of the Angil, mentioned by Tacitus, some of whom removed from thence to the Elbe, and from that again went over to the island of Great Britain. It made a good figure once among the Hans-towns, and has an advantageous site among good corn-lands and excellent pasture, with the conveniency of fishing, and exporting their commodities by means of the river Pene. Here are four parishes-churches, and a yearly fair on the second Sunday after the nativity of our Lady. It suffered by several fires in the 14th century, when its churches, with a monastery, and the town-house, were burnt; but it was afterwards more beautifully rebuilt. In the year 1424 it was burnt again; so that few of the houses escaped: and a hundred years after this a fire broke out in the town-house, by which several charters and other papers of importance were consumed. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.

**ANCLIFE**, a place situated about a mile and a half from Wigan, in Lancashire. It is very much visited by the curious, for a remarkable phenomenon called the Burning-well, the water of which is cold, and has no smell; yet so strong a vapour of sulphur issues from it upon emptying the well, that the water bubbles up as if it boiled: upon putting a lighted candle thereto, it immediately catches the flame like brandy, which lasts several hours, and sometimes a whole day in calm weather, with a heat strong enough to make a pot boil; though the water itself still remains cold, and will not burn, when taken out of the well, any more than its mud will which the halitus has issued. The water does not increase by the bubbling; but is only kept in motion by the sudden halitus of the vapours breaking out.

**ANCOBER**, or **RIO COBRE**, a river on the coast of Guiney, in Africa, where it falls into the Atlantic ocean.

**ANCONA**, the marquisate of, a district belonging to the ecclesiastical state in the middle part of Italy; in Latin *Marchia Anconitana*. It formerly constituted the greater part of the ancient Picenum, which name the Lombards changed into that of Marka Anconitana, Ancona being the usual residence of the Marquises or governors of the province. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Adriatic sea; by the duchy of Urbino on the W. by Umbria or the duchy of Spoleto on the S. and on the E. by the Farther Abruzzo, from which it is separated only by the river Tronto, anciently Truentus. Its extent from E. to W. is about eighty miles, and sixty from N. to S. The air here is extremely temperate, which renders the soil so fruitful, that it was formerly called the Garden of Italy. Its principal productions are flax and wax, the manufactures from which are here whitened to a very great degree of perfection. This country is watered by no less than twelve rivers, namely, the Fiumefino, the Apido, Masone, Potentia, Lafino, Le Chiento, Tingo or Tenna, Leta-vino, Afone, Tosino, Ragnola, and Tronto; which last last separates it from the Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, as the Appenine mountains do from Ombria.

This would still be an excellent spot, and its inhabitants very rich, were it not that they have the misfortune to groan under the tyranny of priests. This is the reason for its being a desert, in comparison of

what it was formerly: for Pliny assures us, that after many years of a very bloody war, in which the Piceni lost several considerable armies, it submitted at last to the Romans, with upwards of 400,000 inhabitants.

On the coast of Ancona, all along the Adriatic sea, at the distance of every half-mile, stands a tower, which is defended by one or two pieces of cannon, in order to hinder the landing of pirates, Sallee or other sea-robbers.

On this coast, and more particularly near Monte Comero or Conaro, about ten Italian miles from the city of Ancona, and on the dry shore, there is abundance of clayish earth, and various sorts of porous stones: one meets with the ballani or ballari, a species of crustaceous fish or mussels, which are found alive in large stones; and, from their resemblance to a date-kernel, are likewise called dattili del mare, or sea-dates. Frequently from twenty to thirty of these pieces are observed in one stone; and on the surface of several stones, are small apertures; but others have none at all, yet notwithstanding that the mussels live and grow up in these last. At Ancona the fish are larger than at Conaro, for which reason they are brought in boats from the latter to the former place, and put into the harbour, where, by the rest and nutriment which they receive from the depth and sliminess of the bottom, they soon come to perfection. The largest at Ancona, are not much above a finger in length. When they fish for ballari, such stone are especially picked up, as have the surface full of little holes, that being a certain sign that these fish have insinuated themselves into them. Sometimes the aperture, through which the spawn or small fry of the fish have penetrated into the stone, happens to be afterwards stopped up or covered with slime; so as not to be discernible; and yet they thrive very well. They always lie in a little stone, which allows them no more room than is just necessary for opening their shell a little way, this having been gradually abraded by their motion, in order to make themselves room for their growth, and probably to take in the air or moisture for their nourishment. The only way of getting them out of the stone, is by breaking it; for the passage through which they entered into it, is by much too small, even for the young fry to come out at. If two or more of these shell-fish happen by their growth to come into contact with each other in the same stone, only one fish is found to be alive. Their propagation and increase may in some measure be explained by observing how butter-flies, spiders, and other insects, lay their eggs in galls and excrescences of oak-leaves. The position of the ballani, is not always exactly in the middle of the stone: however the thickest part of their body, which attracts most nourishment, is generally furthest from the surface. The inside of the shell is white, but the outside is of an ash-colour. When taken out of the stone, a gut resembling a worm, about the length of a person's finger, hangs to them like that of the solenes or cappel-longhe, as they are called at Venice, but at Ancona they bear the name of cannolichii or pesci-cannella. This is entirely white, and full of clear water, which it squirts out when pleased. Such as find a particular delicacy of taste in them, say that the ballani does not feed on the grosser parts of the sea-water, but, as it were, on the subtle dew which penetrates through the stone, and thus undergoes a sort of filtration. Both the fish itself, and the juices got from it, are so luminous in the dark, that one may read print by it; and even the water into which this fish has been squeezed, when put in a glass, emits such an effulgence, as lasts between eight and twelve hours. But this phenomenon is nothing uncommon, as fresh oysters, when opened, and whittings, have also something of a luminous appearance in the dark, especially when the latter have grown stale. Great quantities of these ballani are sent to Rome, where they are reckoned boccone d'Cardinale, or tit-bits for a Cardinal. And it must be allowed, that to custom their palatableness may be attributed in a great measure. A species of this fish is to be met with also near Civita Vecchia, and like-

wife near Toulon (see **PROVENCE**), and Narbonne, in France. Some naturalists call them pholidos or pholoz: and in the district of Ancona, the stones in which they are found are called sassi dei ballari.

Here oysters are preserved alive in sea-water for several years. At Ancona these are indeed very large; but flabby, and far from being palatable. Here also is a kind of sea-crawfish, called nocchia, in appearance resembling our lobsters, but of a more delicate flavour. Their claws are less than those of a crawfish, and the head and tail are of a very uncommon shape. The largest of this species is about four inches in length; and this fish is by some called squilla arenaria.

Among other remarkable sea-animals found in the harbour of Ancona, and in the Adriatic, is a fish called the sepi, which is probably a species of the sepi, or cuttle-fish. This has a long whitish shell on its head. These shells are often found along the shore, and, when powdered, are used for cleaning of plate. Here is also the univalve shell-fish, in Latin called *patella*, and which adheres to the rocks, and through the small aperture in its convex part expels its feces. Not to mention a variety of other curious mussels and fish to be met with on this coast, and enumerated by Keyser, in his travels.

In the neighbourhood of Ancona are dug out of the ground amber, sulphur, and several mineral resins: as is also near Fuligno and Sessa, in the kingdom of Naples.

The sea near Ancona is observed to ebb and flow about a foot, or a foot and a half: which phenomenon gradually abates, as the Adriatic sea approaches to its junction with the Mediterranean, and increases in its northern part towards the city of Venice.

The city of Ancona, and district belonging to it, after the time of the Longobards, who had appointed, as we have mentioned, a Marquis governor, recovered their freedom, which they maintained till the year 1532; when Lewis Gonzaga, general to Pope Clement VII. brought them under the papal dominion.

Notwithstanding this poor country has been harassed by the Popes of Rome, yet it boasts of having given two heads to the church, namely, Nicolas IV. who was a native of Ancona, and died suddenly in the year 1292, occasioned, as we are told, from indulging a foolish curiosity of seeing the dead body of St. Francis d'Assise; also Sixtus V. of Montalto, who was originally a swine-herd, and died in 1590, after making more noise in the five years of his single pontificate, than a dozen other Popes did in all theirs.

**ANCONA**, the capital of a marquisate of the same name, in the middle division of Italy. It is the Picenum of the ancients, and situated at the edge of the Appenines, close to the borders of the Adriatic sea, near the little river Revola, anciently Senon, which separates the duchy of Urbino from the marquisate of Ancona. It stands upon and between two hills. Ancona takes its name from the coast on which it is situated, making a curve in the figure of an elbow, being a kind of straight formed by two promontories. A great number of Siracusans, flying from the cruelty of their tyrant Dionysius, settled in this place; and having found it pleasant, they built a city here, with a temple which they dedicated to Venus, about 406 years before the Christian era. Others derive its name from Ancus Martius, who is said to have been its founder. Ancient authors have rendered it very famous in their writings; for Cæsar, Tacitus, Lucan, and Silius Italicus, mention it; the latter comparing the city of Ancona to that of Sidon, as being equally famous with it for its purple dye. It was made a Roman colony, according to Pliny; but he does not say by whom, or at what time.

The Goths besieged Ancona for a long time, but in vain; and lost before it almost their whole fleet, consisting of fifty sail, out of which they only saved ten, all the rest being either taken, or run ashore by Narfes. Some years after it fell under the power of the Lombards; and at last, the Saracens having ravaged Dalmatia and Illyricum, in the reign of the Emperor Michael, son of Theophilus, they crossed the Adriatic sea, and, having made themselves masters

of Ancona, burnt it almost to the ground. But Nicephorus, lieutenant to the Emperor Basilus I. drove them out of Italy, and caused that city to be rebuilt. After the abolition of the exarchate, she maintained her liberty under the government of her own magistrates. Pope Pius II. went thither in 1464, in order to preach up the croisade against Mahomet II. who, after taking Constantinople, and destroying the Greek empire ten years before, threatened Italy and Hungary with absolute ruin. But this Pope had not the satisfaction of seeing his enterprize succeed; for he died at Ancona, as is thought, by over-heating himself in his declamations. Clement VII. came thither likewise in the year 1532, but upon quite a different motive; for he made himself master of it by the treachery of Bernardin Barba, Bishop of Carla, and the following stratagem, executed by Lewis de Gonzaga, general of the papal forces. Under the plausible pretext of defending it against the incursions of the Turks and banditti, he prevailed on the inhabitants to allow him to build a citadel at his own expence. As soon as this was done, Gonzaga having drawn out all the young men of the city, under pretence of exercising them in arms, the perfidious Bishop sallied out of the citadel with his garrison; caused the gates to be shut; seized the magistrates, and obliged them, with the rest of the inhabitants, to take an oath of fealty to the Pope. Thus, by manifest villainy, that city was united to the ecclesiastical state, with the title of a suffragan bishopric of Fermo. There is hardly any where a finer or more fertile country than the rising grounds and the valleys which surround Ancona, being all over covered with vineyards, corn-fields, and fruit-trees. Strabo and Pliny formerly celebrated its wines as very good and generous; a quality which they have not yet lost.

As a person approaches Ancona, he imagines he sees an amphitheatre above the harbour. Its houses are built upon a forked hill, of which the citadel forms one of the tops, and the church of St. Cyriacus, which is the cathedral, stands upon the top of the cape that juts into the sea; and from whence, in fair weather, one easily sees Dalmatia. This promontory, now called by the Italians Monte Guasco, was anciently named Cumerum; and the church was the famous temple of Venus, mentioned by Juvenal in Sat. iv. where he speaks of the enormous turbot taken before that temple, and presented to the Emperor Domitian, who ridiculously summoned the senate to debate in what manner this fish was to be dressed. The front of this church is incrustured with marble, without any ornament, and the inside is low, and very dark. There they preserve, besides several pieces of antiquity, the bodies of St. Cyriacus, and St. Marcellinus. The city is not a small place, and is for the most part pretty well built; but nothing near so populous and rich as it might be from its convenient situation and excellent harbour, which was formerly the best and most considerable the Romans had on the Adriatic sea, next to Ravenna. A marble-wall incloses it on both sides to its very entrance, and at certain distances were pillars, of the same materials, for mooring the ships. This harbour was considerably improved by the Emperor Trajan; for which reason a triumphal arch, which consists of a fine bluish-white marble, very high, but narrow, with eight fluted columns, and which is still entire, and very elegant, was formerly erected in honour of him, his wife, and sister, on the strong mole or bank defending it. The end of the said mole is fortified, and planted with between eight and twelve pieces of cannon. The harbour is to this day very good; and it was formerly resorted to by the merchants of Greece, Epirus, Illyria, and from other places of Europe: but at present its trade is very inconsiderable, especially since the Popes have withdrawn their galleys, and stationed them at Civita Vecchia, that they may be the nearer to Rome. The exchange at Ancona is a very handsome and large structure; and here persons of what religion soever, as well as those of the established church, which is the Romish, enjoy full liberty of conscience. The little trade they have at Ancona is mostly carried on by the Jews, of



which nation there may be about 5000, who live together in a particular quarter of the town, where they have a synagogue. These are distinguished from Christians, by a little bit of scarlet-cloth, which they are obliged to wear in their hats.

At Ancona is a large lazaretto for performing quarantine, which is partly built in the sea, and partly on the land. The number of churches, convents, and hospitals here, are forty-five. The largest churches in Ancona, are St. Augustine's and St. Dominic's. The porch of the former is of marble, adorned with several statues, and among them St. Augustine surrounded with books. Here is a very fine organ, and a magnificent high altar, also a picture of Lilly's, highly valued, which represents Christ's baptism; but by a ridiculous whim of the painter, a Cardinal and two Bishops assist at the ceremony. The streets of Ancona are very narrow, and most wretchedly paved; they are besides very tiresome, on account of the irregularity of the ground, and the perpetual ascents and descents. The exchange or place where the merchants meet, is a pretty large piazza, the roof and front of which is Gothic, and the ceiling all painted in fresco: on three of its corners, are the statues of Faith, Charity, and Hope; that in the fourth corner representing Religion, was a few years ago overturned by an earthquake; which gave occasion to a wag of that city to say, "That she went off much too late, since Religion had abandoned Italy many ages before."

The Bishop of Ancona is immediately subject to the Pope, and here is a legate or governor. In Ancona they shew a square tower, pretty high, which is said to be very ancient, and of the same architecture with ten others that stood in the middle of the city; but the earthquake which overthrew the statue of Religion, demolished all the rest except this one. The situation of Ancona, notwithstanding the ruggedness of the soil, is in many respects agreeable to the eye. Its harbour would be pretty commodious, if its entrance was not a little difficult; its road is reckoned very good on account of the anchorage in it, the bottom being all sand. The neck of land upon which Trajan's arch is built, leads by an extended curtain to a large tower, capable of containing four or five hundred men. This tower is well provided with artillery; and by its low flanks, is a sure defence to the entrance of the harbour: and on the other side are two large royal bastions, with their curtains very well built and terraced. They are disposed in such a manner as to command the harbour, its mouth, and all the bay; which being low, and extending very far in a straight line, may be entirely scoured by these works. The principal citadel is situated above this fort. The architecture of it is irregular, consisting of five sides of a polygon; but perfectly well defensible. They have multiplied its flanks towards the sea, where is a great horn-work jutting out, to command the bottom of the height on which it stands, and to cover the lower fort, which thereby might be greatly assisted. The rest of the fortifications towards the land are built so as to humour the situation; and as the whole stands very high, some places of it are inaccessible, by reason of their steepness. The gentlest declivity is towards the city, from whence it is most practicable to attack it. Opposite to this great fortress, on an eminence within the city, is another which formerly was a large castle, the outside of which they have been endeavouring to modernise. Though its fortifications, like those of the other, are irregular; yet they are very good ones: and there is but one way of approaching it, being inaccessible by its situation on all other sides. In the first the Pope keeps a pretty good garrison; and in the others some few invalids: but the magazines of both are in a very bad plight. This city has also its academy of wits, who call themselves caliginosi, or the *misty*. Their arms being a horseman, armed at all points in a field, or, gave occasion to the following epigram, which is very pretty, when we reflect that Ancona was remarkable for the temple of Venus, who was the guardian of this place.

*Quis catafractus eques, Ancon, tibi praesidet? Est Mars.  
Cur? servat Veneri marnia grata Jove.*

That is,

What horseman stands, Ancona, full-armed there?  
'Tis Mars, to guard the temple of his fair.

At Ancona is plenty of provisions; for from Rimini to this place, a traveller is at certain times, such as in Lent, forced to live principally on thorn-back, a fish very common in the gulph of Venice: and the innkeepers laugh at a dispensation which the drivers of sledges tell them they have from the sub-inquisitor of Imola for eating meat; since not one morsel of it will they give, for fear, as they say, of being excommunicated. But one meets with people of better sense at Ancona, which is the largest city in the whole road from Bologna. At times here are some March storms, with a northerly wind, which renders the season as frosty as if it were in January, a thing pretty rare in this country. Ancona lies 15 miles N. of Loreto, and 130 E. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. E.

ANCY, le Franc, a small town of Senonois, one of the subdivisions of Champagne, and government of the name, together with Brie, in France. It has a fine castle or seat.

ANCYRA, a town of Galatia in Asiatic Turkey, by the Turks called *Angouri*, *Engouri*, *Ancara*, and *Angora*, (which see). It was formerly the capital of Galatia, or, according to Ptolemy, of the Galli Tectosage. What surprises most is, that Strabo, who lived in the reign of Augustus, calls it only a fort; when he could hardly be ignorant how much that Empire had enlarged, beautified, and enriched it: so that he was celebrated as its second founder, though it was a city of a much earlier date. It appears from ancient monuments, that it preserved the title of metropolis for a long series of Augustus's successors. It was built either on the banks, or at some little distance from, the river Halys, or Milas, as Moll and others imagine, or Sangarius according to some. But the truth is, that it is no easy matter to determine, whether the ancient Ancyra stood on the site of the modern Angouri, or at some distance from it; Ancyra, however was famous for the victory which Pompey gained over Mithridates; and that of Tamerlane since, over the Emperor Bajazet. It is still the residence of a Turkish sargiac, and a populous trading place, principally in camblets and the like light stuffs. It everywhere bears the marks of its pristine magnificence. The streets, piazzas, &c. abound with stately remains, columns, &c. of the most exquisite marble, porphyry, red jasper, and other costly stones curiously wrought: a full account of all which may be seen in Tournefort. The modern buildings here are mostly mean and low, being built of mud and turf: the town-walls are also low, and made of earth, with wretched battlements, and intermixed with towers, columns, architraves, freezes, and other ancient fragments judiciously tacked together, particularly the gates and towers: so that they make but an indifferent figure. The only remarkable things, besides the old workmanship, is the great variety of inscriptions in several languages to be seen on them. The castle of Angouri or Angora, is surrounded with a treble wall, consisting of large fragments of white marble, intermixed with another kind of stone, not unlike porphyry. Within the first wall is a little dark Armenian church, said to have been built upwards of 1200 years. In it is but one window, which is stopped up with thin marble or alabaster, through which the light is transmitted but dimly, and is tinged of a reddish cast. All the three walls are full of such ancient fragments, with inscriptions in Greek, Latin, Arabic, Turkish, &c. and those so numerous, that they would take up an antiquary a whole year to transcribe them. Ancyra was anciently an Archbishop's see with six suffragans under it. This town lies 128 miles S. E. from Scutara, and 250 E. of Smyrna. Lat. 40 deg. N. long. 32 deg. 58 min. E.

ANDAJA, a river of Old Castile in Spain, which runs into the Duoro or Douro, one of the two capital rivers in this kingdom.

ANDALUSIA, or ANDALUZIA, (province of), in Spain, taken in its most extensive sense, comprehends

the Moorish kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen, together with that of Granada; whence the latter was called Upper Andalusia, and Andalusia Proper had the name of Lower Andalusia, but is generally looked upon as a distinct province. We are to observe that these four joined together, made up the ancient Roman province called Bœtia, wanting only as much of the provinces of Estremadura and Castile as lies between the river Guadiana and the mountains called Sierra Morena. In ancient times it had also the name of Tartessus. These being the seat of the Vandals, who over-ran the greatest part of Spain, as well as some part of Africa, was from them called Vandalenhaus, i. e. the residence or seat of the Vandals, in Latin Vandalicia; from the former of which the present name of this province has been corrupted into that of Andalusia. In was anciently called Turdetania, as being one of the seats belonging to the brave Turdetani and Turduli: whilst another tribe of them possessed that part of the Tarraconensis which now composes the kingdoms of Valencia and Arragon, at least their inland parts; for the maritime coasts were occupied by other nations, such as Greeks, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, who probably drove those ancient inhabitants, not only from the coasts into the inland parts, but separated them from each other, squeezing themselves in between them. And this will best account for the great distance between the Turdetani in this S. W. part of the kingdom, and those on its E. side. The strip of land on the coast, from Niebla as far as Almeria in the kingdom of Granada, was formerly named Algarve, whence part of the royal title is, "Rey de los Algarves," i. e. King of the Two Algarves. (See Algarve in Portugal). Andalusia, properly so called, is bounded on the N. by Estremadura, and New Castile, from which it is divided by the above-mentioned chain of mountains, called Sierra-Morena; on the W. it has the Portuguese provinces of Alentejo and Algarve; to the S. partly by the Atlantic, and partly the Straights of Gibraltar; and its boundary to the E. is Granada and Murcia. Its extent from W. to E. is upwards of 200 miles; and from N. to S. its breadth is various, the greatest is above 100 miles. It lies between lat. 36 and 38 deg. N. and between long. 2 and 5 deg. W. The river Guadalquivir, anciently called Bœtis and Tartessus, runs the whole length of Andalusia; and the Guadiana divides it to the W. from Portuguese Algarve. The other smaller rivers fall partly without the intervention of any thing into the sea, or the Odier or Odriel, Tinto or Azeche, the water of which is not drinkable, and is detrimental to plants and the roots of trees, producing neither fish nor any living creature; also the Guadalate, that is, the river of forgetfulness; and partly into the Guadalquivir, as the Guadamar and Xenil, whose source is in Granada, &c.

Andalusia is reckoned the best and richest part of all Spain, with regard to commerce from without, and plenty of every thing from within. The former advantage arises from its maritime situation and commodious harbours; the latter from the fertility of the country, and the number of its inhabitants: for it abounds in exquisite fruits of all kinds, as oranges, citrons of Seville, fine raisins, almonds, figs, pomegranates; and has surprising quantities of wheat, excellent wine and oil: and one single town in this province, we are told, has been known to make 75,000 pipes of wine, and the same quantity of oil, in a year. It abounds in fine honey, silk, and the best of sugar. Vast herds of cattle are bred through the whole province. Here is plenty of curious white salt, fine scarlet berries for dying, and, in short, every thing that can render a country wealthy and pleasant. Not to say any thing of their rich mines of gold, silver, and baser metals, seeing these have been wholly neglected since the discovery of America. From ancient history, it appears that the Tyrians, Rhodians, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Phocians, and other nations, exported vast quantities of the two noble metals, besides what the Romans did afterwards. And to this day we see Andalusia continues a place of considerable

commerce, and is resorted to by all nations of Europe: From its mines are extracted cinnabar, and a certain kind of quicksilver. Its breed of horses has been famous in all ages and nations; and though those bred in Estremadura, along the banks of the Tagus, and Guadiana, are very good; yet the horses of the Guadalquivir, or the famous Bœtis of the ancients, surpasses all other parts of Spain in beauty and fleetness: particularly the city of Cordova maintains to this day its ancient reputation for being the best breeder of that generous and useful creature.

The summer-heats in Andalusia are excessive; but at such times the inhabitants generally sleep in the day, and travel and work in the night: yet the air is pure and fine, and the heat is not so lasting, detrimental, or troublesome (as cooling breezes blow at certain times, which greatly alleviate and abate of its vehemence) but that it may be born with, in regard of the many advantages this country enjoys, especially as habitual use, and the many ingenious expedients found out to screen the inhabitants, all contribute to render the heat more tolerable and easy. And indeed nothing can be a greater proof of this, than the vast concourse of people that come into this country, as well as the number of its cities, and the populousness of the province in general; which is so great, that Father Perralosa informs us, that Andalusia and Estremadura could raise 50,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, for the King's service; unless this, like the articles above-mentioned of wine and oil, are instances of Andalusian, if not Spanish, rhodomantade.

The natives of this province are neither so polite in their manners, nor is their language so pure, as in Castile: both which may probably have been occasioned from their continuing longer under the Moorish dominion, from whom they have learned not only many of their words and idioms, with a great deal of harsh, unmusical, and guttural pronunciation; but likewise imbibed not a little of their manners and dispositions: to say nothing of its being a general remark observable in all countries, that we find the people and the language more or less polished, according to their nearness to or distance from the court. They are, however, in the main esteemed discreet, sensible, witty, friendly, bold, resolute, loyal to a high degree, lovers of learning, patient and constant except where honour or ambition interpose; in which cases they carry their envy and resentment beyond all bounds. Upon this last score they are branded by the rest of the Spaniards as captious and insolent, revengeful and dishonourable: infomuch that a witty, but ill-natured, proverb has passed against them: *El Andaluz haze la cruz*, i. e. "When you see an Andalusian, be sure you bless yourself by making the sign of the cross." The Andalusians indeed, like some others, value themselves so much upon their sharpness of wit and subtlety, that their neighbours, the Castilleans, who pride themselves as much on their sincerity and ingenuous simplicity, have made them a proverb, which is now commonly used over all Spain. One aspersions however has been cast on them, which is not only without foundation, but quite contrary to their known practice; namely, their using their wives like servants, and making them wait on them at table, &c. whereas, England excepted, there is hardly a country known on the whole globe, where the fair-sex are more honoured, and the wives more regarded, than in Andalusia.

This province is governed by an Adelantado, or Lord-lieutenant; which honour is hereditary to the Dukes of Medina Celi: and it properly consists of three ancient kingdoms, which are made use of in the King's title, instead of the general name Andalusia: and these are, Seville, Cordova, and Jaen, (which see). It contains twenty-one cities, namely, Seville, Cordova, Jaen, Cadiz, Xerez de la Frontera, Ezija, Gibraltar, Ubeda, Baeza, San Lucar de Barrameda, Medina, Sidonia, Port St. Mary, Anduxar, Carmona, Alcalá la Real, Lucena, Areos, San Lucar Mayor, and Marchena, (all which see in their places). It has also one archbishopric, three bishoprics, a great number of rich and stately towns, with large wealthy villages.



**ANDALUSIA**, New, a province of Terra Firma, in South America. It is situated on the Atlantic ocean, and opposite to the Leeward Islands, being bounded by the great river Oronoque to the W.

**ANDEMAN**, islands of, situated on the E. side of the entrance of the bay of Bengal, and kingdom of Siam, in the East Indies, between lat. 10 and 15 deg. N. and in long. 92 deg. E. In sailing from the Nicobar islands towards the N. there is an interval of twenty or thirty leagues to the southernmost of the Andeman islands, called the Chitte or Little Andeman. It is reckoned difficult sailing among these and the Martavan islands, many coral-grounds lying along the W. side of the Andeman land, and in other places there being rocks and great overfalls, in some of which is oozy ground. The Andeman islands lie 100 leagues N. of Sumatra, and opposite to the coast of Tennasserim, from whence Capt. Hamilton says they are fifty leagues, and that they are surrounded with several dangerous banks and rocks, and all well inhabited by an inoffensive people, who seldom eat flesh, (though some voyagers represent them as cannibals) and live principally on rice, fruits, roots, and herbs, with which they furnish such ships as touch at these islands. The above Capt. Hamilton says, they are a fearless people; and that they will swim off to a boat, if near the shore, and attack her with their wooden weapons, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the advantage of fire-arms in the boat. About the year 1694, when he was there, they used to go annually with a great number of prows to the Nicobar islands, and kill or carry off as many people as they could find: and he was informed, that some of these islands abounded with quicksilver.

**ANDANAGAR**, **AMADANAGER**, or **DANAGAR**, a town in the province of Decan, and hither peninsula of India, in Asia. It is situated 120 miles S. E. of Bombay, and 15 leagues N. of Visapour. Heylin calls it a beautiful and flourishing city. And, if Mr. Finch may be credited, it was taken by the natives from the Mogul in 1510, when the latter had 500,000 men in the field. Ogilby says, that, on account of its delightful situation in the midst of charming gardens, it was formerly the residence of the Kings of Golconda, on the borders of which Luyts places it upon the river Guenga. He thinks, that notwithstanding what Heylin and others have said of the palace of Decan, its strong and fine buildings, and the silk dresses of the inhabitants, together with its being the metropolis of this province, they have mistaken it for Andenagar: and it is certain that we have no such town as Decan in our maps. Andanagar lies in lat. 18 deg. 20 min. N. long. 74 deg. 15 min. E.

**ANDANCE**, a little town of Upper Vivarais, one of the two subdivisions of the diocese of Viviers, in the government of Languedoc, in France. It is situated at the foot of a mountain near the confluence of the rivers Dome and Rhone.

**ANDARGE**, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

**ANDAXAR**. See **ANDUJAR**.

**ANDAYE**, in Latin *Andaia*, a large village and fort of Labourd, one of the subdivisions of Gascony, belonging to the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bidasson, directly opposite to the Fontarabia, or Fuentarabia, in Spain, and only a quarter of a league from it. It is about two leagues distant from St. Jean de Luz, and five from Bayonne. As it stands on the very borders of Spain, the French have built a fort here, in order to keep those of Fontarabia in awe. From Andaye is exported very fine brandy.

**ANDELOT**, in Latin *Andelous*, a place in Bassigny, which is a subdivision of Champagne, belonging to the government of this name, and Brie, on the little river Rougnon, in France. It was formerly a considerable city, as still appears from its ruins; but is now only a village. It is however the seat of a royal provostship.

**ANDELI**, anciently *Andelaus*, or *Andelagus*, from which *Andeleium*, *Andelium*, or *Andeliacum*, have been formed, the name of two towns in Vexin Normandy, a sub-

division of Upper Normandy, belonging to the government of the latter, in France. They are situated close by each other, only separated by a paved road a quarter of a league long; and both taken together are called *Andelis*. Great Andeli, but which is only a small town, is situated in a valley on the river Gambon, upon which are several water-mills, and which falls into the Seine below the castle of Gaillard. It is the principal place of an election, the seat of a royal court, provincial court, district, viscounty, fortress, court, and granary for salt. Here is a collegiate church, a priory, two convents, and a small college, together with a mayor, and three aldermen. Little Andeli is a small town, situated on the banks of the Seine, and was formerly fortified, but the walls are now ruined in several places. It has only one parish church, a convent, and an hospital which stands out of the town. Near it also is an hermitage built on the middle of a rock, on the top of which stands Castle Gaillard, which commands the river, and had formerly fine apartments, but now fallen into ruins. This was the native place of the famous painter Nicolas de Poussin. Andeli lies two leagues from Ecouy, four from Vernon, and six from Rouen.

**ANDELLE**, a river of Normandy, in France, whose source is in the parish of Forge, a village belonging to the little territory of Bray, in the same province. Upon its rafts of wood, intended for fuel, which has been cut in the forests of Lions and Pitre, are floated down to Paris, and it falls into the Seine.

**ANDENAS**, a bailiwick, in the district of Nordland, belonging to the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway. It consists entirely of islands, and, together with the bailiwicks of Lofoden, and Vesterdaalen, constitutes one priory; to which belong nineteen churches. Here no corn grows: but between the islands of Lofoden is the best fishery in all Nordland; and these yield high grass. The whole row of islands stretches out into the sea, from N. E. to S. W. and between these and the main-land is a long and broad bay, called West-Fiorden, and which widens still further towards the S. W.

**ANDENOEN**, an island of Nordland, in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, which, with Langoen, another island lying N. of Moskoenas, go by the name of Westeraalen, and contain several churches.

**ANDER**, St. See **ANDERO**.

**ANDERNAAH**, or **ANDERNACHT**, anciently *Andernacum* and *Anternacum*, a small town and fortress in the electorate of Cologne, in Germany. It lies on the Lower Rhine, and on the confines of Triers and Juliers. It was one of the fortresses built by Drusus, to keep the Germans in awe: and it is believed that his son Caligula was born there. In it are three considerable monasteries, and several churches, the principal of which has two similar steeples, not unlike the towers of Notre Dame at Paris: it is inclosed with a strong, well-flanked wall, and is fortified with a castle. It was taken in three days by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1632, with a small detachment, tho' there were 800 men in the place. At one of the angles of the wall is an antique tower, pretended to have been built by Drusus. Near the town are some excellent mineral-waters, particularly those of Dunchstein, which are much frequented in the summer, and are often drunk with wine. For this purpose here is a great vent of stone-jugs and pitchers; and the town is a considerable gainer by floats of large timber brought hither, and exported from hence to Holland. It was formerly a free and imperial city; but is now subject to the Elector of Cologne. After lying a long time in ruins, it was rebuilt in 1520. It is the boundary betwixt this archbishopric and that of Triers, and has a custom-house belonging to Cologne; but its principal trade is by lodging travellers and passengers. In 1702 it was taken by the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, the more to strengthen Bonne, which was then blocked up by the confederates. Two companies of soldiers are kept here at the charges of the chapter of Cologne. **Andernacht** is situated eight miles N. W. from Coblenz, and twenty S. E. from Bonne. Lat. 50 deg. 25 min. N. long. 7 deg. E.

**ANDERLECHT**,

**ANDERLECHT**, a fortress of Brabant, in the Netherlands. It lies two miles S. of Brussels, and is intended as an outlook to that city.

**ANDERO**, St. according to Busching, *St. Ander*. "Anciently, continues he, *Portus Sancti Emederi*, a small, old, and fortified city of Asturia de Santilana, one of the two subdivisions of the principality of Asturias, in Spain. It is situated on the sea, at the foot of a hill, in a delightful country, which abounds with fine fruit, and wine, having a large, secure, and well-fortified harbour; but in the entrance to it is a very dangerous rock, which is called Penna de Mogron. The suburbs are almost entirely inhabited by fishermen, who have a rich and plentiful fishery here." Thus far Busching: but our maps place St. Andero in the province of Biscay; and our geographers tell us, that it lies on a little peninsula. It has a good trade, and is sixty miles W. of Bilbao. Here some of the Spanish men of war are built, and laid up. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. W.

**ANDES**, a famous chain of mountains, of which there are rather two ridges or cordilleras, running almost the whole length of South America, through Peru and Chili, in a line parallel to, and but a little way from, the Pacific ocean. These are reckoned the highest land in the world: and, though situated in a warm climate, they are continually covered with snow, whence they take the name of Sierras Nivadas, or Snowy Mountains; the prodigious masses of snow, together with the peculiar disposition of the ground in this country, surpassing all comparison.

The dependencies of the jurisdictions in the province of Quito are situated betwixt the two cordilleras of the Andes: and the air is more or less cold and bleak, according to the height of the mountains, and the ground more or less withered, or blasted as it were. These arid tracts are called Paramos, or Defarts: for though all the cordilleras are dry, or quite shrivelled up, some of them are much more so than others, since the continual snows and frost render them uninhabitable, even by any beast; nor is there a single plant to be found upon them. Some of these mountains, which seem to be founded as it were upon others, rise to a very astonishing height, and are covered with snow even to their summits. The latter, as being the most remarkable and curious objects, we shall more particularly describe.

The paramo of Asuay, formed by the junction of the two cordilleras, is not of this class; for though it is remarkable for its excessive cold and aridity, its height does not surpass that of the cordilleras in general, and is much lower than that of Pichincha and Corazon. Its height is the degree in this climate where a continual congelation or freezing begins: and as the mountains exceed this height, so are they perpetually covered with ice and snow: that from a determined point, above Carabuco for instance, or the surface of the sea, the congelation is found at the same height in all the mountains. From barometrical experiments made at Pucaguayco, on the mountain Cotopaxi, the height of the mercury was five lines and one-third: whence the height of that place was determined to be 1023 toises above the plane of Carabuco, and that of the latter above the surface of the sea about 1268 toises. Thus the height of Pucaguayco above the surface of the sea is 2291 toises. The signal placed on this mountain was 30 or 40 toises above the ice, or point of continual congelation; and the perpendicular height, from the commencement of this point to the summit of the mountain, was found, from geometrical observations made for that purpose, to be about 880 toises. Thus the summit of Cotopaxi is elevated 3126 above the surface of the sea, or something above three geometrical miles, and 639 toises higher than the top of Pichincha. These are the mountains we shall treat of; and the height of them all, considering the greatness of it, may be said to be nearly equal.

In these cordilleras the most southern mountain is that of Mecas, more properly called Sanguay; though in this country better known by the former appellation.

tion, and lying in the jurisdiction of the same name. It is of a prodigious height; and the far greatest part of its whole surface is covered with snow. From its summit issues a continual fire, attended with explosions which are plainly heard at Pintac, a village belonging to the jurisdiction of Quito, and near forty leagues distant from the mountain: and, when the wind is fair, the noise is heard even at Quito. The country adjacent to this volcano is totally barren, being covered with cinders ejected from it. In this paramo the river Sanguay has its source. This river cannot be said to be small; but after its junction with another, called the Upano, forms the Payra, a large river, which empties itself into the Marañon.

In the same eastern cordillera, about six leagues W. of the town of Riobamba, is a very high mountain, with two crests, and both of them covered with snow. That on the N. is called Collanes, and that on the S. Altar: but the space covered with snow is much less than that of Sanguay, and others of this class, its height being proportionably less.

North of the same town, and about seven leagues distant from it, is the mountain of Tunguragua, which is of a conical figure, and equally steep on all sides. The ground at its base is something lower than that of the cordilleras, especially on the N. side, where it seems to rise from the same plain with that on which the villages are situated. On this side, in a small plain berwixt its skirts and the cordilleras, has been built the village of Bannos, so called from its hot medicinal baths, to which there is a great resort from all parts of this jurisdiction. S. of Cuenca, and not far from another village called Bannos, also belonging to this jurisdiction, are other hot waters, on the summit of an eminence, gushing out through several apertures of four or five inches in diameter; and of a heat which hardens eggs sooner than water boiling over the fire. These several streams unite, forming a rivulet, the stones in the channel and banks of which are tinged with yellow, and the water tastes brackish. The upper part of this small eminence is full of crevices, through which issues continual smoke; a sufficient indication of its containing great quantities of sulphureous and nitrous substances.

North of Riobamba, inclining some degrees to the W. is the mountain of Chimborazo, by the side of which lies the road from Quito to Guayaquil. At first great numbers of the Spaniards perished in passing the vast and dangerous defarts on its declivity: but being at present better acquainted with them, and inured to the climate, such misfortunes are seldom heard of; especially as very few take this road, unless there is the greatest appearance of two or three days of calm and serene weather.

North of this mountain stands that of Carguayraso. North of Latacunga, and about five leagues distant from it, is Cotopaxi, which, towards the N. W. and S. extends itself beyond all the others; and which became a volcano at the time of the Spaniards first arrival in this country. In 1743 a new eruption happened, having been preceded for some days by a continual rumbling in its bowels. An aperture was made in its summit: and three more about the same height near the middle of its declivity, at that time buried under prodigious masses of snow. The ignited substances emitted on that occasion being mixed with a prodigious quantity of ice and snow, and melting amidst the flames, were carried down with such astonishing rapidity, that in an instant the plain from Callo to Latacunga was overflowed; and besides its ravages in sweeping down houses of the Indians, and other poor inhabitants, great numbers of people lost their lives. The river of Latacunga was the channel of this terrible flood, till becoming too small for receiving such a prodigious current, it overflowed the adjacent country near the town, and carried away all the buildings within its reach. The inhabitants retired to a spot of higher ground behind the town, of which such parts as stood within the limits of the current were totally destroyed. The dread of still greater devastations did not subside in three days,



during which the volcano ejected cinders, while torrents of melted ice and snow poured down its sides. The fire lasted several days, and was accompanied with terrible roarings of the wind rushing through the volcano, which vastly exceeded the great rumblings before heard in its bowels. At last all was quiet, neither fire nor smoke were seen, nor was there any noise to be heard till the following year, namely 1744, when, in the month of May, the flames encreased, and forced their passage through several other parts on the sides of the mountain; so that in clear nights the flames being reflected by the transparent ice, formed a very grand and beautiful illumination. On the 30th of November it ejected such prodigious quantities of fire and ignited substances, that an inundation equal to the former soon ensued: so that the inhabitants of Latacunga gave themselves over for lost.

Five leagues to the W. of this mountain stands that of Illinifa, the summit of which is also bifid, and constantly covered with snow. From it several rivulets derive their source, of which those flowing from the northern declivity continue that direction; as those from the southern side do also run southward: the latter pay their tribute to the Northern ocean, through the large river of the Amazons; while the former discharge themselves into the South sea, by the river of Emeralds.

North of Cotopaxi is another snowy mountain called Chinculagua, something less than the former, though even that is not to be compared to the others.

The mountain of Cayamburo, which is one of the first magnitude, lies N. some degrees easterly, from Quito, at the distance of about eleven leagues from that city. There is neither appearance nor tradition of its ever having been a volcano. Several rivers issue from it; of which those from the W. and N. run either into the river of Emeralds, or that of Mira; but all fall into the South sea. While these from the E. discharge themselves into the river of the Amazons.

Besides the torrents which precipitate themselves from the snowy mountains, others have their source in the lower parts of the Cordilleras; and at their confluence form very large and noble rivers, which either pay their tribute to the North or South seas.

All the springs issuing from the mountains, in the neighbourhood of Cuenca, on the W. and S. side as far as Talqui, with those of the eastern Cordillera, and northward as far as the Paramo de Burgay, unite at about half a league eastward of a chapel called Jadan, under the care of the curate of Pante; where forming a river, and passing near that village, from which it has its name, discharges itself into the river of the Amazons. It is so deep at Pante, that, though wide, it is no where fordable.

From the mountains of Asuay, that of Bueran, and the adjacent hills on the S. is formed a very considerable river, over which are several bridges. It is called Cannar, from that being the only town in its course, which it continues to Yocon, to the bay of Guayaquil.

The northern parts of the Paramo of Asuay also give rise to many streams, which uniting with others that issues from Mount Senegualap, and the western side of the eastern Cordillera, form the river Alausi, which discharges itself into the bay of Guayaquil.

On the highest part of the Paramo de Tioloma, and near the signal erected on this mountain for forming our series of triangles, are four lakes, the three which are nearest to it being less than the other, which is about half a league in length, and called Coley; and the others, which are not much inferior to Coley, have the names of Pichabinnac, Pubillu, and Macallan. From these is formed the river Cebadas, which runs near the village of that name, and is joined by another rising from the springs on the Paramo of Lalangufo, and the streams from the Coltalake: after which, inclining a little from the N. towards the E. it passes by Pungala; and about a league from the village of Puni, is joined by the river Bamba, which has its source in the Paramo of Sisapongo. Near the town of Cobigies is another, which flows

from the mountain of Chimborazo; and which, after directing its course northward, till it is in an E. and W. direction with the mountain of Tunguragua, it winds to the E. and adds its waters to those of the river of the Amazons. At the town of Penipe it is so deep and rapid, as only to be crossed over a bridge made of bejucos. Also before it reaches the town of Los Bannos, it is increased by the rivers Latacunga and Bato, together with all the streams from both the Cordilleras, those from the southern summit of Elenifa, and the southern side of Ruminavi and Cotopaxi.

The streams flowing from the N. summit of Elenifa have already been mentioned as running northward; and with these all from the same Cordillera unite, together with those issuing from the N. and W. sides of the mountain Ruminavi, those of Pasuchua; and from this junction is formed the river Amaguanna. The two last mountains stand N. and S. from each other, in an intermediate space of the Cordillera. From the N. side of Cotopaxi, the Paramo of Chinchulagua, which is covered also with snow, and the Cordillera de Guamani, other streams have their rise, and from their confluence is formed the river Ichubamba, which, running northward, joins the Amaguanna a little to the N. of Cono-coto. It afterwards receives the rivulets issuing from the eastern Cordillera, and changes its name to that of Gu yallabamba. The waters which have their source in the western part of Cayamburo, and southern part of Mexanda, form another river called Pisque, which first runs towards the W. and joining the Guayallabamba, takes the name of Alchipichi, which a little to the N. of St. Antonio, in the jurisdiction of Quito, is very broad, and withal rapid. From hence it contains its course northwards, and at last falls into the river of Emeralds.

The mountain of Majanda stands in the intermediate space between the Cordilleras. And though it has only one side, as it were, it is divided into two summits, the one eastward, and the other westward: and from both these runs a small Cordillera; which afterwards joining, inclose this valley.

From the side of this mountain issues two large torrents, which meet in the lake of St. Pablo; from whence flows a river, which being joined by others from the springs of the western Cordillera, form one stream; and after being increased by another brook from the heights of Oezillo, give rise to the river that washes the town of St. Miguel de Ibarra: after which it takes the name of Mira, and discharges itself into the South sea, a little to the N. of the river of Emeralds.

ANDIOL, St. a considerable village of Lower Vivrais, belonging to the diocese of Viviers, and government of Languedoc, in France. It is situated on the Rhone, at the junction of the Ardeche with it. Here is the usual residence of the Bishop of Viviers; and this place has two convents.

ANDLAU, a small city of Lower Alsace, in the government of this last name, belonging to France. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Andlau. Here is a nunnery bearing the same name, which is for secular canonessees of quality. It was formerly a free imperial abbey, but never paid any contributions towards the public expences of the empire. To it belongs the castle of Freudenek, with the convent of Hughhofen. The town does not belong to the abbess, but to a secular Lord, who is styled Lord of Andlau. The abbess was however summoned to the Imperial diets before Alsace was ceded into the hands of the French.

ANDLAU, one of the ten considerable rivers of Lower Alsace, which issue from the Vosgue or Walgau mountains. It mingles its waters with those of the Ill, one of the two largest rivers in Upper Alsatia.

ANDORA, a large village in the Riviera di Ponente, or western division of the Genoese territories on the continent of Italy, and the upper part of it. In its neighbourhood is produced excellent wine.

ANDORNO, a mean place belonging to the lordship

ship of Vercelli, in the principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy: yet it gives the title of Marquis.

ANDOVER, i. e. a ferry, or passage over the river Ande, rising in the forest of Chute, on which it stands. It is a borough and market-town in Hampshire, sixty-six miles from London, and sixteen from Basingstoke. It is noted for its manufactures of malt and shalloons. It was made a corporation by Queen Elizabeth, to be governed by a bailiff, steward, recorder, and ten approved men, (out of which are chosen two justices), and twenty-two capital burgessees, that annually chuse the bailiff, who enters on his office on Michaelmas day, and appoints two sergeants at mace to attend him. It has an hospital for six men, built and endowed by Joseph Pollen, Esq; with a free-school founded A. D. 1569, and a charity-school for thirty boys. It gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Berkshire. Its fairs are on Saturday in Midlent, for cheese, horses, and leather; May 12, for leather and millinery goods; and lastly, Nov. 16, for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese. Andover is also noted for being a great thoroughfare on the direct western road, as well from Newbury to Salisbury, as from London to Taunton, and all the manufacturing towns of Somersetshire, by which means it is greatly enriched, and is a thriving, handsome, well-built, delightful, and populous town. Its site is very pleasant, and air healthy; standing just on the confines of those downs which are commonly, though not properly, called Salisbury-plains. To the W. of it, at the beginning of the open downs, is the village of Weyhill, where is annually kept every 30th of September the largest fair in all England. See WEYHILL. Andover sends two members to parliament. Here was anciently a college of Benedictine monks, belonging to an abbey in France. The first charter it had, so far as appears from records, was from King John. Andover lies ten miles N. W. of Winchester, and sixty-two S. W. of London.

ANDRAGHIRA, a river in the island of Sumatra, in the East-Indies, upon which the Dutch have a factory. See STACK.

ANDRAIG, a harbour of Mallorca, commonly called Majorca, one of the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean, and situated on the coast of Spain. It is large, but lies exposed to the west wind. It is defended by a fort which stands near the village of Mola.

ANDRARUM, a district belonging to the territory of Christianstadt, and province of Scania or Schonen, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It is situated two miles and three quarters to the S. of Christianstadt. It is a noble allum-work, and the largest in the whole kingdom. The preparation of this manufacture is made from a kind of slate or shivery-stone, which being first gathered into heaps, and then calcined, or roasted in the fire, after which, being boiled in water, it yields both allum and vitriol.

ANDRE, St. a village of Campagne de S. André, a subdivision of Campagne in Upper Normandy, and government of this last name, in France.

ANDRE, St. a little town belonging to the duchy of Genoeis, a subdivision of Savoy in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Sier.

ANDRE, St. a market-town belonging to the county of Maurienne, a part of the duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy. In its neighbourhood, the land-trasse or public road is troublesome and dangerous. The chapel of St. Andre stands on a dreadful height; and in it is a picture placed here in 1681, in consequence of a vow. It represents a man upon his knees, before Mary the Lady of Loretto appearing in a cloud. He is said to have been a courier, who in the night-time tumbled with his horse down this steep place; but as in his fall he happily bethought himself of his favourite patroness, he himself did not receive the least hurt, and his horse they say had only his back broken.

ANDRE, Fort St. situated on a hill in the neighbourhood of Salins, a town belonging to the district of Aval, and government of Franche Comté, in France. See SALINS.

ANDRE, a small district within that of Balagna, be-

longing to the division of the island of Corsica, on this side the mountains, or the N. E. part of it, in Upper Italy.

ANDRE, a village, and one of the twenty-four parishes belonging to the jurisdiction of Calais, in the government of Picardy and Artois in France. See CALAIS.

ANDREASBERG, or St. ANDREW, a mine-town belonging to the principality of Grubenhagen, a part of the electoral dominions of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, in Germany, and belonging to his present British Majesty. It is situated in the E. part of that principality, near the source of a river which falls into the Laine at Northeim, and is famous for its rich mines of iron. It lies five miles N. of Lutterburg, and thirty E. of Eymbeck.

ANDREW'S, St. the capital of Fifeshire in Scotland, in Latin *Adreanopolis*, or *sanum Saq̄ti Andree*, has its name from St. Andrew, the tutelary Saint of Scotland, (See SCOTLAND); whose bones are said to have been brought hither from Patras, a town of Peloponnesus, by one Regulus a Greek monk, in the year 368, a man in that age much esteemed for his piety, as appears by the church dedicated to him, and called by his name. From him also, as old writers report, this town was at first called Regimunt, or Killrimunt, that is, Mons sancti Reguli; for we read that Oengus, Hengust, Ungus, or (Angus), a King of the Picts, granted to God and St. Andrew, that he should be head of all the churches within the Pictish dominions: and he built the above-mentioned church in the fourth century, which he also called Kyle-ri-mont. But the name of St. Andrew's has prevailed for many ages.

It is also manifest from old manuscripts, that this was one of the principal seats of the Caldees, i. e. according to some, *Cultores Dei*, worshippers of God. But this seeming a strained derivation, and the grand receptacle, or seminary of those religious votaries, being at I-columb-ryle, in the little island of St. Columbus, W. of Mull in Scotland; the name is rather thought to be of Erse or Irish, originally denoting their living in cells about a church, burying-ground, or such like consecrated place, and devoted to the service of God. They had the care and direction of holy things, from the first reception of Christianity in those parts.

Alexander I. King of Scotland, founded, say some, a priory here, for regular canons who were monks of the order of St. Augustine; the government of the Picts having been abolished in Britain. And Kenneth III. transferred the Episcopal see from Abernethy to St. Andrew's about the year 850.

So that St. Andrew's is an ancient, and once was a flourishing city, the metropolis of all Scotland, the seat of the first university, and, before the revolution, the see of an Archbishop, who was Primate of all Scotland. There still remain the marks of venerable antiquity, the ruins of the cathedral church and monastery, which abundantly shew their ancient glory and magnificence.

It is remarkable for a fine situation, standing in a plain with a most pleasing prospect to the German ocean, and N. of a promontory of Fifeshire, which the seamen call Fifeness. It is surrounded with extensive corn-fields, abounding in excellent wheat and barley, with other grain; and delightful downs, called the Links, lie on the sea side towards the N. The famous physician Cardan esteemed it the most healthy town he ever lived in, having occasion to experience it for some months, when he came over from Italy, at the request of the Pope, to prescribe to Archbishop John Hamilton, at which time he recovered of a consumption. And twenty years before this, it had the approbation of the most eminent physicians of the country; when a house was fitted up here for the reception of Magdalen, daughter of Francis I. King of France, who married James V. King of Scotland, in 1537; but that Lady died shortly after her arrival at Holyrood-house in Edinburgh, and never reached St. Andrew's.

Of old, the town consisted of four large streets, lying



ing from E. to W. almost parallel to one another. The most northerly of the four, called Swallow-street, though formerly the principal, is now entirely ruined, not so much as a house remaining in it. The other three, from their regularity, do not seem to have been a fortuitous concourse, as it were, of houses, as most of the other towns in this country are; all of them terminating eastward at the cathedral, which look upon each other, and seem to bewail their decaying and mouldering state: for though the town was formerly about two miles in circuit, now hardly remains 1000 houses; and of those near 200 are become ruinous and not habitable. The number of souls here still amounts to above 4000. But many of the inhabitants have little or nothing to do, the place having neither trade nor manufactures. Though at the same time it has a harbour; but this is capable of receiving only small vessels. Near the town are quarries, in which is plenty of free-stone, and of this all the houses are built.

Before the reformation this city was crowded, both on account of trade and religion, pilgrims resorting hither in great numbers to visit the relics of St. Andrew. Here were two other religious houses, namely, a Franciscan and Dominican priory, besides that of the order of St. Augustine; which last, some make to have been founded (otherwise than is above-mentioned) by Robert Bishop of St. Andrew's, who died in 1139, and established upon some of them revenues formerly belonging to the ancient Caldees of this place. James Stuart, afterwards Earl of Murray, and Regent of Scotland, with whom Buchanan was a particular favourite, and who, in return, commends him very highly in his history, was in his younger days prior of it. This monastery was more like the magnificent palace of a Prince, than a convent of monks, professing poverty, as still appears from its grand ruins, and particularly by the wall of hewn-stone that encompassed it with several battlements and turrets.

Here is now only one parish-church remaining, namely, that of the Holy Trinity. There are two others, but these are rather chapels; the one to St. Salvator's college; of which, however, no use is made, it having no endowment, and the Provost of that college being often a layman, even in a Presbyterian sense. The other is the chapel belonging to St. Leonard's college, the Provost of which must be a minister.

The church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient and stately edifice, built with fine free-stone, in the form of a cross; and at its W. end is a handsome spire, which is in good repair. In it is a fine monument for Archbishop Sharpe, who was assassinated upon a moor, by the devots or blind zealots, called Whigs, in the reign of Charles II. as he was coming home in his coach. This Dr. Sharpe was originally a Presbyterian minister, who being deputed by the assembly of the kirk, to come up to the court of that Prince, for the redress of some grievances his brethren loudly complained of; he was prevailed on to embrace the doctrine of the church in London, and accepting of the see of St. Andrew's, came back to his own country, vested with the dignity of their metropolitan: and hence their resentment and premeditated malice, thus barbarously vented themselves. He was a man of great piety, and no less eminent for his learning. This monument was erected by the Archbishop's son, Sir William Sharpe, Bart. who, in order to secure it from the fate he feared it might be liable to, settled 6000 Scottish marks, which is above 300l. Sterling, to the city of St. Andrew's, for keeping it in constant repair: which has had the desired effect; for the magistrates are very careful of it, and would be very severe upon any who should attempt to deface it.

On the N. side of the town stood the old castle, of which now nothing remains but the walls. It was built by Roger de Bellomont, Bishop of St. Andrew's, who died in the year 1202, being second son of Robert de Bellomont Earl of Leicester, and Chancellor of Scotland. It was repaired by Cardinal Beaton or Bethune, who was the Pope's Nuncio, and Metropo-

litan of this see: and also by Archbishop Hamilton; the former of which procured Mr. George Withart, a zealous reformer, to be burnt here in the parade, while from his window he gluted his eyes with so horrid a spectacle: but he himself was afterwards assassinated in 1546 in the very same place. In revenge of whose death, the French, with the consent of the Queen-Regent of Scotland, attacked it, from whom it suffered greatly. But at the reformation it suffered more from the fury of the populace; and since the revolution its ruin has been completed.

East of the castle are the ruins of the stately cathedral of St. Andrew's, founded by Bishop Arnold, who died in 1163, and finished by Bishop Lambert, who died in 1328. It was in length from E. to W. 370 feet, and the cross from S. to N. 180; its breadth 65, and its height 100 feet. Tho' some draw another kind of ichnography, making it 7 feet longer and a broader than St. Peter's church at Rome. So there with regard to its height, as well as the beauty of its pillars, and the symmetry of the whole fabric, it was one of the best Gothic structures in the world. It was near demolished at the reformation; but in some measure repaired by the succeeding Archbishops. But since the revolution it has been wholly in ruins, as we see it at this day.

Near the rudera of the cathedral are still remaining the walls of the very ancient chapel of St. Rule (the Regulus above-mentioned), with the great square spire still entire. It is 105 feet high, and made of such large and durable stones, that though built so many ages ago, yet so little has it suffered by the injuries of the weather, that a small expence would save it from falling for many ages yet to come. And as this is probably one of the most ancient monuments of antiquity in Great Britain, it is a pity it should go to ruin for want of a suitable reparation. Besides, this would be the most proper chapel and chapter-house for the Knights of the most ancient order of the Thistle, since, under the patronage of the Apostle St. Andrew (whose relics were preserved at this place), that honourable order had its rise and foundation: and by King James VII. (i. e. James II. of England) letters-patent for reviving and restoring this order of knighthood, which were dated at Windsor the 20th of May 1687, it appears that the Knights of the Thistle, or St. Andrew, formerly held their chapters in the great church of St. Andrew: upon the demolition of which his said Majesty ordered them for the future to be kept at the Chapel-royal of Holyrood-house.

The principal ornament of this city is the University, which at present consists of three colleges. It was founded by Archbishop Henry Wardlaw, in the year 1412: and he obtained very ample privileges and immunities from Pope Benedict XIII. which were afterwards confirmed to them by K. James I. of Scotland, and several succeeding Princes of that kingdom. In the time of Episcopacy, the Archbishops of St. Andrew's were Chancellors of the University. The rector is annually chosen, and by the statutes he ought to be one of the principals of the three colleges here, which are called St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and New College.

The college of St. Salvator, commonly called the Old College, was founded by James Kennedy, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1448, who was grandson to King Robert III. He erected the edifice, furnished it with costly ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient revenues for a doctor, bachelor, and licentiate of divinity, four professors of philosophy, and eight bursars or poor scholars. The Earl of Caithness settled a maintenance for a professor of philosophy or humanity. The aforesaid Bishop also founded a church or large vaulted chapel to it, which is covered with free-stone, and beautified with a lofty towering steeple all of hewn stone, and in it his monument of curious workmanship is still to be seen. It has a good library founded by Dr. Skeen, professor of divinity, and principal of it, which, by the donations of learned men, is now very well furnished with good books. He also repaired and augmented the college-fabric, having made a collection for that purpose. The common-hall

and schools are vastly large, and the cloisters and private lodgings for the masters and scholars have been very magnificent and convenient; but the fabric of late years has become very much out of repair; nor are the college-revenues able to support it. In this college are three silver maces, as old as its foundation: one of them of the finest workmanship, gilt, and weighs 17lb. These, with six other maces sent to the other colleges in Scotland, were found in Archbishop Kennedy's tomb in the reign of King Charles II. and supposed to have been buried there at the time of the reformation, in order to save them from the violence and fury of the times, particularly in Scotland, when every thing adorned with images was defaced, if not destroyed.

St. Leonard's college was founded also before the reformation, by James Hepburn, Prior of St. Andrew's, in the reign of King James V. and afterwards patronized by the Earl of Lennox, with salaries for a principal or warden, who is always a doctor of divinity, four professors of philosophy, and maintenance for eight bursars, exhibitioners, or poor scholars. To these Sir John Scot of Scot-tarvet added a professor of philosophy, with a genteel salary, and augmented the library very considerably. Of late it has also been very much increased by Sir John Wedderburn, Doctor of Physic, who, at his death, left his large collection of books to it. Here also is the famous manuscript of the history of Scotland, called Chronicon Scoticum, written by John of Fordun, who was a Monk there. The rector or minister of St. Leonard's church is commonly the principal of this college, who has a better revenue, and more students, than any of the other two colleges.

In order to keep up the ancient skill of archery, and a taste for manly exercise and innocent amusement, a prize of a silver arrow is annually given for the students of this college to shoot with bows and arrows; and the winner appends his coat of arms to it on a silver plate.

By an act made anno 20 Geo. II. the colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard have been united, in pursuance of an agreement which they themselves made for that purpose.

The New College, or St. Mary's, was founded by James Bethune, Archbishop and Cardinal above-mentioned, with endowments in it for two professors, always doctors in divinity; the one styled principal professor of theology, and the other simply professor of theology; and some students in the same faculty: for no philosophy is taught here, nor any scholars entertained in it; only such students of the other colleges as have passed thro' a course of philosophy, may enter themselves, and finish their studies in it.

A professor of mathematics was of late years added to this university; as was also, not long since, a professor of medicine, with a handsome endowment, namely, the interest of 1000l. given by his Grace James the late Duke of Chandois, whom the University, upon the death of the Duke of Athol, in gratitude, chose to be their Chancellor; which office is during life; and to it alone, and that of the Vice-Chancellor, belong the conferring of all university-degrees.

Upon the establishment of Presbytery, at the revolution, King William sent his Conge d'elire to chuse the aforesaid Duke of Athol their Chancellor.

Mr. James Gregory, the first professor of mathematics in this university, famous for his knowledge in that science and astronomy, erected a commodious observatory in the college-gardens, having procured a contribution to be made for that purpose. He also furnished it with several mathematical instruments.

St. Leonard's and New College having a better revenue to support them than that of St. Salvator, are consequently in much better repair.

In New College King Charles I. held a parliament, in a spacious room, with three rows of seats one above another, which will contain 400 persons; and in the middle of the area there is a table for the clerks and other officers. It still retains the name of the parliament-room, and is sometimes made use of for public

exercises. Though here are no scholars, it is the best kept of all the three colleges.

The students of the university wear scarlet or red gowns: and it has produced many learned men; among others, the famous Lord Napier, inventor of the logarithms, and the bones which bear his name, Sir Robert Murray, Sir Andrew Balfour, and the great Scottish lawyer Sir George Mackenzie, &c.

At St. Andrew's is no harbour of any consequence, the main ocean coming up to the city-walls. And they have some ships, at least barks, and other small coasting-vessels, especially for the herring-fishery, which, in its season, is just at their doors. Though this city is so full of ruins and decayed structures, yet it is still a handsome, well-built, pleasant place. Here also are the rudera of a strong citadel, which was built by Oliver Cromwell, by means of which, during his usurpation, he commanded the city and country from the firth of Forth to that of Tay.

The above-mentioned Prior James Hepburn, at his own expence, walled in two-thirds of this city with watch-towers at proper distances; which wall is by some reckoned the best in Britain; and his arms are still in many parts of it.

The small harbour of St. Andrew's has suffered greatly by the encroachments of the sea. The pier is founded upon a rock about 440 feet in length; but this rock runs out 500 feet further into the sea, at the point of which stands a beacon: so that the great swell of the sea breaking over the rock between this beacon and the pier-head, renders the harbour very dangerous. In 1728 it was proposed to repair this harbour, and for this end the pier to be carried as far as the beacon: accordingly a brief was granted; but the collections were insufficient to make any great advances, unless the two pennies act of impost on ale would answer such beneficial purposes.

This city still enjoys some privileges from its original charter yet extant; by which King David incorporated it in the year 1153.

From all that has been said it will appear, that this ancient city, and its university too, are in a very declining state. The Archbishop's seat, and that of the ecclesiastical courts kept there, besides the above-mentioned great resort of pilgrims to the convents and the chapel of St. Rule, on account of St. Andrew's relics, brought great business thither; which being now for a long time diffused, and a new college erected at Edinburgh, and another at the New-town of Aberdeen, contribute greatly to the decay of both the town and university of St. Andrew's.

Formerly, in civil matters, St. Andrew's was the seat of a stewarty for Fife: but this, and other hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, have been lodged in the crown, by a late act of the British parliament, for valuable considerations.

Before the revolution, at which memorable era Presbyterianism came to be legally established in Scotland, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's had under him the twelve following bishoprics, namely, Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Dunblain, Brechin, Ross, Cathness, and the Orkneys. The diocese of St. Andrew's Proper contained Fifeshire, part of Perthshire, and part of Angus and Mearns. St. Andrew's was also one of the seats of the sixty-eight Presbyteries under Episcopacy, as it is at present under Presbyterianism, and constitutes one of the four presbyteries, of which the synod of Fife is at present composed.

St. Andrew's is the third in rank of the district of royal boroughs, the other four being Dundee, Perth, Coupar, and Forfar, which send one member to parliament alternately every seven years.

In the neighbourhood of St. Andrew's are two very agreeable seats belonging to the Lessies Earls of Leven, which are called Melvil and Balmogry, (which see).

St. Andrew's is situated fourteen miles S. E. of Dundee, and thirty N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 25 min. W.

ANDREWS (Island of St.) or Island of St. ANDREAS, in Latin *Ros Insula*, is in the district of Pils, in Hungary Proper. It is situated on the Danube, three



its junction with the Pisse, near Georgenburg, forms the Pregel, by which it is afterwards called: these two rivers uniting with the Infer near Insterburg, it from thence becomes navigable by large boats or barks. See PREGEL.

**ANGERBURG**, one of three capital bailiwicks belonging to the circle of Slesst, in the kingdom of Prussia. In it the best Prussian manna is gathered. Its arch-priestship, or archdeaconry, has the inspection over twelve parishes.

**ANGERBURG**, though a modern town of the above bailiwick, bearing the same name, in the kingdom of Prussia, has become a good place, and is well inhabited. It is surrounded with pallisadoes, and has a strong castle built in the year 1335, upon a lake, from which issues the above-mentioned river Angerap. This lake is seven miles long, and a mile and a half broad; and the eel-fishery in it is especially considerable. The church is large and handsome. In the year 1725, an archpriestship was erected here; and King Stanislaus staid a long time at this place in 1734 and 1736. It lies in lat. 54 deg. 5 min. N. long. 23 deg. 10 min. E.

**ANGERMANNLAND**, or **ANGERMANNIA**; the last is its Latin name. It is one of the seven large subdivisions of Nordland, a province of Sweden, and bounded on the N. by West Bothnia and Lapland; on the E. by the Bothnic gulph; on the S. by Medelpadia; and on the W. by Jamtland. It is twenty-four Swedish miles long, and sixteen broad; that is, upwards of 140 English miles the one way, and in proportion to that the other. It is very woody, rocky, and mountainous, particularly the excessively high mountain of Skula, and the large and wild forest of Skula-skog. The country has a fruitful soil, and remarkably good arable-grounds, especially on the E. side of the Angermannland river, called Hernosand, as far as the parish of Botea, the seat or castle of Holm, &c. It produces, besides rye, pease, or pulse, lint and flax, also good barley. Here are fine breeds of cattle, on account of its excellent pastures: likewise very good iron-works, lakes and rivers abounding with fish. At the bottom of some standing-lakes very rich ore is found. The Angermannland flodt or river, which runs through this country, is one of the largest in the whole kingdom, as being, near its outlet into the sea, half a mile broad, and also navigable for many miles up in land. In it is an extremely rich salmon-fishery. The crown-sailors possess the country. It consists of a territorial jurisdiction, and two bailiwicks. Here is the seat of a superintendent over this diocese, which is the thirteenth in rank, and is divided into two probsteys or priories. It comprehends Agermannland, Medelpadia, Jamtland, and Harjedalia, as also the whole landship or territory of West Bothnia; besides Kiemi-lappmark, which belongs to the diocese of Abo.

On account of Angermannland being so full of rocks and forests, it has very few villages, and but one town of any note, namely, Hernosand (which see), on the gulph of Bothnia, where it has a pretty good harbour, affording some trade.

**ANGERMANNLANDS-LAPPMARK**. See **ASELE-LAPPMARK**.

**ANGERMUNDE**, a little town in the parish of Pilten, belonging to the district of this last name, in the duchy of Courland. In its neighbourhood is an old castle now lying in ruins.

**ANGERMUNDE**, a town belonging to the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is situated on the E. side of the Rhine, nine miles N. of Dusseldorp, the Elector Palatine's capital, in lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

**ANGERN**, a place in the parish of Candau, and Upper territory of Tuckum, belonging to the duchy of Courland Proper, where is a church and iron-work.

**ANGERS**, anciently *Juliomagus*, *Andegavum*, and *Andes*, the capital of the government of Anjou, in France. It is situated a little above the place where the little rivers Loire and Sarte fall into the Mayenne, which last river divides this city into two parts.

Its ancient name it had from Julius Cæsar, who

built it. When Augustus Cæsar had founded several cities in Gaul, and peopled them with colonies, he called some not only after his own name, but others after the names of Julius and Cæsar. The first walls of this city were raised by John, surnamed Lack-land, who was King of England, and Duke of Anjou. But Prince Lewis, son of King Philip Augustus, and afterwards King Lewis VIII. demolished these walls. His son and successor St. Lewis built them up again in the manner in which they still are; and besides these it is surrounded with antique fortifications.

Angers is a large and populous city, containing 9000 houses, 16 parishes, 12 of which being within the town, and 4 without in the suburbs, and about 30,000 inhabitants; with the see of a Bishop, the seat of a district, provincial bailiwick, country-court, royal prévôté or provostship, a mint-court, salt-house, marshalsea, &c. The inhabitants of Angers are all free from the tailles or imposts, except part of one parish, the parishioners of which are subject to them. Here is a cathedral-church, seven other chapters or collegiate-churches, a church belonging to each of the above-mentioned sixteen parishes, four abbeys, many other convents for both sexes, and a seminary of Jesuits. The Bishop is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Tours; has a diocese of 668 parishes, 23 chapels of ease, a revenue of 26,000 livres, and he is taxed to the court of Rome 1700 florins. The cathedral is remarkable for three very high steeples built on its porcio; of which the middle one seems to be suspended in the air, as resting only on the foundations of the other two. Its roof is very lofty, large, and bold, but supported by no pillars. St. Lewis founded an university here, which is one of the most famous in France. They teach the civil and canon laws, divinity, physic, and the sciences: a chair for the mathematics has been lately founded in the college of the Fathers of the Oratory.

In the year 1685 Lewis XIV. established here a royal academy for the fine arts, with the same privileges as that of Paris. It consists of thirty-six members, who must all be natives or inhabitants of the province of Anjou. They are not to meddle with religion, politics, or divinity; nor to judge of any compositions, but those of their own members. They have a director, chancellor, secretary, and four officers. Here is a strong castle, built on a rock, which is very steep on the side next the river, which runs at the foot of it. It is flanked with several large towers, and has an half-moon bastion at the gate leading to the suburbs. This was also built by St. Lewis, during the wars with the English and the Britons; and now serves as a prison for state-prisoners. The prévôté or government of the city is lodged in a mayor (called provôt or provost), and four aldermen (echevins or bailiffs), chosen every other year, twelve counsellors, eight assessors, a city-attorney, a commissary, and a recorder. Their jurisdiction extends over the manufactories set up in the town, the suburbs, and liberties thereof. Their manufactures consist in fine woollen stuffs, striped with silk and gold, camelots, and serges: they also bleach wax, and linen-cloth here, and have some sugar-bakers in the town: and besides, they drive a good trade in other commodities. In Angers is a great procession kept annually at a festival called *La fête de Dieu*, or the feast of God, which is *Corpus Christi* day, at which all the priests and monks, with the chief inhabitants of this city, and multitudes of foreigners, attend, and carry in their hands burning torches, and scripture-histories engraved, in order to atone for the pretended crime of their archdeacon, the famous Berengarius, who opposed transubstantiation here, when that tenet was first preached in the Romish church about the year 1019.

In the church of St. Julien in this city is a remarkable Latin epitaph on Leo Carolus Sapieha de Grodeck, a young nobleman of Lithuania, a mere stripling, who having, without his parents knowledge, left his own country in the 13th year of his age, accompanied by one Albertus Turfski, a Polish gentleman, as his tutor, had, for the improvement of his mind and body, both in intellectual and manly exercises, travelled through

Germany,

Germany, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Flanders, Great Britain, France, and the seas round those kingdoms. But while, amidst his prosecution of the above laudable purposes in this city, after the subiding of the civil commotions in the French court, he was mediating a further journey to Italy and Asia, as also to Spain and Africa, he died before he was full eighteen, in September 1651: his body was deposited here, as his death was not free from suspicion of the plague, till his tutor found an opportunity of transporting it to his own country, to be buried among the remains of his illustrious ancestors. This is the substance of the young Lithuanian's epitaph, which is long, and written with a good deal of spirit, and the parental tenderness of a tutor; though the language is not equally correct and elegant throughout: for it concludes,

HEU! ILLUSTRIS ANIMA!  
TANTUMNE CINERES EX TE PATRIÆ  
PRÆCELSÆQUE DOMU REPORTO!  
A. T.

Part of the town lies very low; and it is a proverb in the neighbouring country, that "Angers is a low town, has high steeples, rich whores, and poor scholars."

Here are some remains of Roman antiquities, and part of an amphitheatre in one of the suburbs, where several medals of the old Roman Emperors have been dug up. Angers lies forty-five miles E. of Nantz, in lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. long. 30 min. W.

**ANGHIART**, a village of the territory of Florence, belonging to the Grand duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy.

**ANGHIERA**, a district formerly belonging to the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, was erected into a county by the Emperor Winceslavs, in favour of Galeas III. in the year 1397. In Latin it is called *Comitatus Angleria*. Since 1742 the greatest part of it has belonged to the King of Sardinia, namely, all lying on this side, or the W. side of the Lago Maggiore, or Great Lake: so that the line of the Austrian and Sardinian boundaries runs through the middle of this lake, from the frontiers of Switzerland as far as Tessino. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, between Switzerland and the territory of Valais on the N. the valley of Aosta on the W. and the Varcellese and Novaresè on the S. It consists of mountains and valleys; and, tho' small, it is very fruitful and populous. The chief towns of this county, besides that of the same name, are those of Arona, Palanza, Mergozzo, Vogogna, and Domo d'Ocella.

**ANGHIERA**, the capital of the above county, bearing the same name. It is situated on the right or E. side of the Lago Maggiore, opposite to Arona. It formerly stood at the distance of at least 1000 paces from that lake, which has now got close to it. When it was made the capital of this county, it was governed by lords of its own: but since that time it has undergone the same fate with the rest of the Milanese. Though the country round it be very fertile, and well-inhabited, it is but an ordinary town. It lies forty miles W. of the city of Milan, in lat. 45 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

**ANGLESEY**, or **ANGLESEA**, an island and county of North Wales, belonging to Great Britain. It was called by the ancients *Mona*, and was the seat of the Druids. It was first attempted by Suetonius Paulinus, but conquered afterwards by Julius Agricola, as Tacitus informs us at large. Its British name was *Môn* and *Tir Môn*, i. e. the Land of Môn, and *Ynys Dowyss*, or the Black or Shady Island. The old Saxons gave it the name of *Mones*: and when reduced by the English, it obtained the Saxon name of Anglesey, i. e. the English Island. It was also anciently called *Insula Opaca*, or the Shady Island, from the great quantity of wood with which it was overgrown; and for the same reason it had the Welch name above-mentioned of the same import. But at present it is so bare, especially in the N. and W. parts, that very few trees are to be seen there, either fit for timber or shelter. This is the most N.W. county of North Wales.

Nº 13.

The Irish sea surrounds it on all sides, except on the S. E. towards the mainland of Britain, where it is divided from Carnarvonshire by the narrow freight canal, or firth called Meneu, or Menai; which, in some places, is fordable at low-water. From Beaumaris on the E. to Holyhead on the W. it is 24 miles long; and about 17 from Abermana's-ferry on the S. to Lhanbaderig on the N. where broadest. Templeman gives it an area of 248 square miles: others make it about 67 miles in circuit, containing about 200,000 acres, divided into 6 hundreds, having 74 parishes, 2 market-towns, 2 chaces, 1840 houses, and upwards of 12,000 souls. It formerly contained, according to Camden, no less than 363 villages.

It in general enjoys a pretty good air, except when it happens to be covered with the fogs and mists which arise from the sea, rendering it aguish, especially in autumn.

The soil of Anglesey is more fertile than one would imagine, from its stony, rocky, or mountainous bottom. Giraldus extolled this as the most fruitful country for producing wheat in all Wales. So that in his time it was proverbially called *Mam Gymry*, i. e. the Mother or Nurse of Wales: because when the neighbouring countries failed, this yielded such plentiful crops as usually served to supply all Wales. Even at this time it very much abounds in grain, particularly wheat, which is said to be the best in all Wales; and in cattle, fish, and fowl: and it yields also plenty of mill-stones, and grind-stones, the former of these so good, that when once in motion, if there be no grist, they will take fire; here is likewise some alluminous earth, from which alum or copperas may be made.

A gentleman writing of this island, takes occasion to say, that being invited to a cock-match some miles from Glenganny, where most of the gentlemen present were of the names of Owen, Parry, and Griffith, extolling their cocks as the finest in the world; and then describing the college, as he calls it, where they dined, further observes, that it was a very odd house, built on the side of a hill, and four stories high, with the stable in the garret, the dining-room in the next story below it, and the bed-chamber in the story betwixt that and the kitchen.

Among other Popish customs still retained in North Wales, the same author mentions the following. After morning-service on Sunday, the whole parish goes to foot-ball; and when the afternoon-service is done, they go to the ale-house, which is often kept by the parson of the parish, and there they play at all sorts of games. They have offerings also at funerals: for when the body is deposited in the church during the office for the dead, every person invited to the burial lays down a piece of money upon the altar, to defray, as is commonly given out, the travelling charges of the deceased into the other world; which, after the ceremony is over, the parson puts in his pocket: and this is the greatest perquisite the poor man has.

The principal rivers of Anglesey are the Brant, the Alow, and the Keveny. The Brant has its source near Llanreidel, on the E. side of the island, and runs for the most part S. till it falls into the Meneu, near the S. point of the island. The Alow rises not far from Llanvaer-Ugwradog; first it runs N. but soon turning W. towards Llanbab, it there forms a second angle to the S. almost as far as Llantriffent, and at last winds to the W. in its way to the Irish sea. The Kaveny issues from the high hills to the N. of Coydana, from whence it runs S. to Llangristolis, where it receives the Gynt; and then directs its course to the S. W. side of the island, where it falls into the Irish sea.

It is surmised, from several antique monuments, particularly the appellation of Wales, that it was formerly possessed by the Irish; though no history that we know of mentions their coming hither in any body: only Camden says, that some of this nation crept over hither upon the declension of the Roman government in Britain. Here however, as in several parts of Scotland and Ireland, are very huge stones erected, regularly, confusedly, together, and singly, even on the summits of mountains in the latter kingdom, and in

I i Wales;



Wales; as the Glyder, and other hills in Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire. In Anglesey is a very large, thick, and flat stone, supported by three others; also two circles of stones like those at Stone-henge on Salisbury plain, but larger. This is a particular fort of monument; but the others are generally single stones of vast magnitude, set up on one end like a column, which being so very large, are likely to remain till the end of time: but commonly without any inscription, mark, or regular shape (only the natural form of the stone) to intimate for whom, or upon what occasion they were so placed. See MERIONETHSHIRE.

In the reign of the Saxon King Ethelred, the Isle of Anglesey was plundered by his navy; and after the Norman conquest, it was laid waste by the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury, who commanded on the English frontiers against the Welch; but were themselves defeated by the Norwegian General Magnus, who slew the Earl of Chester, and plundered the inhabitants of what little the Normans had left them. The English made several attempts to subdue it; but could not do it effectually, till the reign of King Edward I.

This country is all of it in the diocese of Bangor. It has given title of Earl to the family of Annesley, ever since the year 1661. It sends two members to parliament, namely, the one as knight of the shire, and the other as burges for the borough of Beaumaris. The places of most note are Holy-head, Newburgh, and Aberfraw.

Here are several Roman and other antiquities; namely, Llan-idan, situated betwixt Newburgh and Beaumaris. It is supposed to be the place where the Romans first landed, upon passing the firth of Meneu, from Llanvair is Gaer, in Carnarvonshire, which lies opposite to it. About a mile from hence is Tre're Druw, or Druid's town, undoubtedly so called from some of these ancient priests; and the township adjacent to it, is called Tre're Beirdd, or the Bard's town, who were another sort of priests, or rather poetical and oral recorders of the valorous actions of the ancients. On the confines of these townships, is a square fortification, supposed by some to be the first camp which the Romans formed in Anglesey; and opposite to it, is another very high and round one, supposed to have been the camp of the Britons. At Trevarthin, in the year 1680, a large gold medal of Julius Constantius was found on the plowed land, and repositied by Sir Thomas Mostyn in his curious collection of antiquities. The only feat of note in this island, is the Lord Berkeley's, on the side of a hill above Beaumaris, from whence is a charming prospect of Carnarvon-bay and the adjacent country. Glengauy, a good old house, was another belonging to the said Lord's family, and the ancient residence of Owen Tudor, that married the Queen Dowager of England, who was a daughter of the King of France; and by whom he had two daughters that were married into English noble families, to one of which the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. was related. But with regard to Tudor himself, he was a private gentleman of about 3000l. a year, who came to seek his fortune at court, where the Queen above-mentioned fell in love with him. This serves to confute a vulgar error, which has prevailed in this country with regard to Tudor, and to shew that he was neither of the blood of the Princes of Wales, nor gave descent to the blood royal of England. The archdeaconry of Anglesea is in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor.

ANGERSLERG, a rectory of Somersetshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

ANGLY, St. Jean de. See JEAN.

ANGOLA, a city belonging to the bishopric or district of Imperial, now Conception, in Chili. It is otherwise called Villa Neuva de los Infantes. It stands in a very large open plain, the soil of which is very fertile, and fruits ripen here very well. They have excellent wine, and good store of raisins dried in the sun, figs, and other dried fruits: also vast numbers of tall cyresses, which yield a very sweet-scented wood,

from which, Herera says, is made a gum-lac. By it runs the large river Biobio, which serves it for a wall and ditch on the S. side: and on the N. side, another pleasant rivulet flows down from hills, of a moderate height, and turns several mills for the use of the city. It is situated about 100 miles S. E. of Conception, 125 N. of Baldivia, and about 32 from the Cordillera, in lat. 38 deg. 10 min. S. long. 78 deg. 20 min. W.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Congo, or Lower Guinea, in Africa. It is bounded by Congo Proper on the N. by Malemba or Majemba on the E. by Benguela on the S. and by the ocean on the W. Though Europeans call this country Angola, the natives give it the name of Dombo; and anciently it had the appellation of Ambonde, which is not yet quite out of use.

It is watered by several rivers, the most considerable of which are the Dande, and Coanza or Quanza. The depth of water at the mouth of the former is not above five or six feet, so as to be navigable only for small boats. Here its southern bank is higher than the northern; but as the land rises insensibly, both are of an equal height about a league above an outlet. It abounds with fish, but at the same time has vast numbers of crocodiles. The soil on each side is very fertile.

The mouth of the river Coanza lies in lat. 9 deg. 20 min. S. about nine leagues from Palmerinho to the southward. Its head is not certainly known, no European having ever been so far in land: but it is supposed to arise from Lake Zambre, as well as the river Zaire. At its mouth this river is about a league in breadth, twelve feet deep at high water, and eight at low water. The N. side is the deepest, and the way ships enter the river. It is not navigable above the village called Cambambe, on account of its course being so swift, and encumbered with so many rocks and water-falls, that it is impossible to go higher up. Between thirteen and fourteen leagues above its outlet, this river divides itself into two branches, which form the island of Massander, six leagues in length, and 2000 paces in breadth. The soil of this island is extremely fruitful; so that maize, or Turkish corn, and millet, are reaped thrice a year on it. Fifteen or sixteen leagues above this island, lies that of Motchiama, which is five or six leagues broad, and about one long; it has good pastures. On this island five or six Portuguese families were once settled, who maintained themselves principally by the slave-trade.

This kingdom is divided into eight provinces, namely, Loando, Sinfo, Ilamba, Icollo, Enfaca, Maffingano, Cambamba, and Embacco; each of which is subdivided into several lordships, of which Dapper reckons upwards of 210. Each of the eight provinces above-mentioned takes its name from the principal town, village, or fort upon it. These districts are but small. The capital of the kingdom of Angola is Loanda.

Sinfo comprehends the countries lying to the N. of Loanda along the banks of the river, as far as Enfaca.

Ilamba or Elamua is a very large province, to the S. W. of Loanda. It is upwards of 300 leagues in circuit, and near 100 in length, and situated along the banks of the Coanza and Bengo. In it are reckoned forty-two lordships, each governed by its own lord or lord, who commands all the villages in his particular district.

Here a certain creature is bred by the negroes, called quojas morrou, by the Portuguese salvages, which is a kind of satyr very like a man. The females have a breast, nipples, &c. like a woman; one of these last was some years ago brought to Holland, and presented to Prince Frederic Henry. Also a water monster, by the natives called ambiffiangulo, and pestongoni; by the Portuguese pezzey moullero, or seanfen. Their flesh has the smell and savour of pork.

Icollo lies to the N. W. and W. N. W. of Jamba.

Enfaca is situated between the rivers Coanza and Bengo, nine or ten leagues from Loanda to the E. It is a small province, as well as that immediately preceding it. In it are but few inhabitants, who live near the banks of the river Bambo.

Four leagues above the island of Motchiama, stands a fortress, which gives the name of Maffingan or Maffagan.

The province of Cambamba, the capital of which bears the same name, begins at the distance of about a day's journey from Maffingan, towards the E. and lies on the banks of the Coanza. It extends eight or ten leagues from the river to the N. and E. Here the Portuguese have a fort, which is inhabited by some of their nation, and some negroes who trade in slaves.

Eight days journey from Maffingan, going up the river Lucaia, on its eastern bank, is a large village called Embacca, which gives name to the province. It is inhabited by Portuguese and negroes, and has a citadel to defend it.

The inhabitants of Angola differ but little from those of Congo (which see) in manners, dress, and religion.

Opposite to the town of Loanda, is a remarkable island of the same name.

The kingdom of Angola is principally inhabited by negroes; and thither most European nations resort, in order to purchase slaves for their American plantations. These negroes are generally reckoned the most lazy and untractable of any slaves from the coast of Guinea. This, among other reasons, is attributed to the plenty of all sorts of provisions in their own country, and consequently their not being used to labour and hardships, like the negroes of the Gold Coast, where the soil of this country is poor and barren. Angola is divided amongst several petty princes and states; and on this coast the Portuguese have several colonies and settlements, who pretend to a dominion over the negro princes in their neighbourhood: however the English, Dutch, and other European nations, traffic with the negroes here without any restraint.

In the lakes of Angola are hippotami or river-horses. This country the Portuguese have rendered very fruitful. They have also peopled the banks of the river Calucala, and planted them with oranges, citrons, and vines.

The greatest trade of the Portuguese in Angola consists in slaves, which they buy, and send 15,000 of them in a year into America, to work in their sugar-mills and mines. The principal commodities which they import, are woollen stuffs, silks, linen, gold and silver laces, wine, brandy, oil, and spices. The inhabitants use bows and arrows, battle-axes, and simitars, with a sort of long pike. Their King can raise an army of 200,000 foot, but they prove sorry soldiers; for 200 Portuguese, with some negroes, have often worsted their numerous armies. The King keeps his court in a village built on a very high rock, inaccessible but on one side; it is called Mapongo, and is above two leagues in circuit. This Prince breeds a great number of peacocks. Most of the inhabitants are still idolaters, and adore moquies, or false deities of wood, to which they build temples. The gunga's or priests are held in great veneration. They are all magicians. The Jesuits baptised a great number of the natives in 1584; so that in 1590 there were upwards of 20,000 Christian Angolais. The Bishop of Angola resides at Lonanda San Paulo. Angola lies in lat. 5 deg. 16 min. S. and between 10 and 15 deg. E. long.

ANGORA, ANGOÛRA, or ANGYRA, called Angara by the Turks, and by the common people Engurch. It is the ancient Ancyra, a city of Natolia in Asiatic Turkey, which was the castle or fortress of the Tectosages. It was made the metropolis of Galatia, under the reign of Nero, and so it is called in the inscriptions that are found here. The Emperor Caracalla having been a great benefactor to the city, it was called Antoniniana. The ancient city seems to have been on the same place as the present,

except that in some parts it appears to have extended somewhat further to the W. On the E. side of the plain, near the mountains, there are four or five hills. Angora is on the W. and S. sides of one of the largest of these hills, which is furthest to the S. on the summit of which there is a large castle. The city also extends a little to the N. W. of the hill, stretches on the N. side to another small hill, or rather rising ground, on the top of which is the principal mosque called Hadjee-Biram, near which is the temple of Augustus, and the famous inscription of Angora. The walls extend further N. and go up the middle of a small high hill called Orta Daug, from which they come down to the small river Tabahanah, which runs E. and N. of the castle-hill, where they are joined to the castle-walls by a wall twenty feet thick, built across the river, with two or three holes in it, through which the water passes. This seems to be designed to keep up the water, in order to supply the castle in a time of distress; for there is a private passage down from the castle, by which they can take up the water that comes from the river. The walls of the town are about a mile and a half in length, and extend near half a mile up to the castle, which cannot be much less than a mile in circumference. It has a wall across the middle of it; and a strong tower at the summit of the hill, which is to the N. and to the E. is a steep precipice. The castle itself is like a small town, and is well inhabited both by Christians and Turks. The river which runs by the castle, together with another rivulet called the Infuch, which runs to the W. of the town, falls into a larger stream called Chibouk-Such, which passes near the Armenian convent, a mile to the N. of the city, and runs into the Sacari; and though there are so many rivulets near the city, yet it is ill supplied with water, which for common use they carry from the river to the higher parts of the town on horses, either in leather bags, as at Cairo, or in earthen jars, put into a box or frame on each side of the beast; but they have it conveyed by an aqueduct to the lower parts of the town from the river, and all the people of any condition send for their water half a mile to a fountain. The air of this place is esteemed to be very dry, and good for asthmatic constitutions, but pernicious to the sanguine. There being no wood in the country about it, fuel is exceedingly dear, and the common people are obliged to make use of dried dung. The present walls of the city are very ill built, and consist chiefly of the stones of ancient buildings, put together only with mud, so that a great part of them are fallen down: they were built about sixty years ago, against the rebel Gadick, who ravaged the country with twelve thousand men, and was afterwards made a Pacha. Though many of the houses of the city are very good within, yet the buildings on the outside make a very mean appearance, being all of unburnt brick; the streets are narrow, and the city irregularly laid out. They have however a handsome stone building covered with cupolas, which is a bezzetan for rich goods. These are buildings only of one floor, with shops in them, like the Exchange in London. They have about twelve large mosques with minarets, and several small ones, near a hundred in all.

As to ancient buildings, there are very few remains of any. To the W. of the walls there is a small ruin, which is built of brick and stone, and seems to have been part of some ancient temple; but it is so destroyed, that no judgment can be made what sort of a building it was. The most curious piece of antiquity is near a mosque called Hadjee-Biram, which belongs to a college for Mahometan sophists. It is an oblong square building, of white marble, about ninety feet long, and fifty broad; it stands N. and S. the walls are three feet three inches thick, and the stones are channelled at the joints. It is built on a basement, and there is a cornish round at the top, both inside and out, adorned with sculpture. At the distance of twenty feet from the N. there appears to have been another partition; and it is very probable there was such another, and another door; and



and that there were four lofty columns to each portico; so that the middle-room is about forty-four feet long, and has a second beautiful entablature seven feet below the upper one, which is adorned with festoons; and on each side below it there are three windows, with semicircular tops, about four feet wide, and five high, which have before them a grate of marble. It is supposed to have been a temple of Augustus. On the inside of the portico, to the S. is that famous inscription, that Augustus left with his will in the hands of the Vestal Virgins, and ordered to be cut in two brass plates, in the front of his Mausoleum in Rome. The inscription consists of six columns, three on each side of the portico, each having between fifty and sixty lines in it, and each line about sixty letters. On the outside of the eastern wall part of it is cut in Greek; and part might be on the W. side: there is reason to believe that it was in about twenty columns. The letters appear to have been gilt on a ground of vermilion. Some houses are built against the other part of it. The title of the Latin inscription is in three lines over the three first columns, as that in Greek appears to have been in one line on the E. side: which is a good reason to suppose, that the whole Greek inscription was on that side, because the Latin begins on the W. side. The greatest part of the ancient buildings were of an ash-coloured marble, with veins of white in it, which are brought from the mountains to the S. E. Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of a cymatium, two lists, and flutes about a foot long, and under them a quarter-round, adorned with eggs and darts.

Towards the N. W. corner of the city there is a very extraordinary pillar, the pedestal of which is raised on a stone-work about ten feet above the ground: that work probably was cased with marble, which might have an inscription on it, and be adorned with reliefs. The shaft is about four feet in diameter, and is composed of fifteen stones, each being two feet deep; it is worked all round horizontally with convex and concave members, which are about an eighth of a circle, divided by lists, all those members being three inches wide: the capital consists of four plain circles, something like petere, with leaves on each side of them, the work above this somewhat resembling a Tuscan capital. The stile of the shaft has no bad affect; but the capital is rather in a Gothic taste. It may be supposed that this pillar was erected to the honour of the Emperor Julian, when he passed through Ancyra from Parthia, there being an inscription to his honour in the castle-walls. There are many stone-pipes of aqueducts about the town, such as are described at Laodicea, by which the water ran along the ground, as it does at present from the river; there being towers at certain distances in which the water ascends and descends in earthen pipes, to make it rise to the higher parts of the town, which is a method much practised in those countries.

The city of Angora is governed by a Pascha and Cadi. Some compute that there are 100,000 souls in it, 90,000 of which are Turks, and about 1000 of those janizaries: the Christians are thought to be about 10,000; of which 300 families, or about 1500 souls, are Greeks, the rest Armenians; two-thirds of the latter are of the Roman communion, and have four churches; the other Armenians have three. In rebuilding one of their churches not long ago, they found the bodies of seven children uncorrupted; they were like the bodies at Bremen, and at Venzone, in Friuli; but rather more fair and entire. They suppose that these are of the twelve children, who were martyred when St. Clemens Ancyranus suffered. The Armenians have a large convent about a mile to the N. of the city. Here the Archbishop of Ancyra resides, with his suffragan; they are not of the Roman church. The Greeks have also an Archbishop here, who is one of the twelve great metropolitans under the patriarch of Constantinople; is the fourth in rank, and has the title of Primate of all Galatia: he has now no Bishop under him, nor have any of the Arch-

bishops of Asia Minor. In a Greek church in the castle there is a transparent piece of alabaster, of a yellowish colour: many authors make mention of it; and the Greeks imagine it has some miraculous effects; though there is a much finer piece of that sort in the church of the same convent. There are in Angora about forty poor families of Jews. The city was formerly very fruitful in heretics, among whom was Photinus. In the year 314 a council of eighteen prelates was held here under Vitalis, patriarch of Antioch; and they made twenty-four canons, relating to the penance of apostles, and some other points of discipline.

They have a trade here of the hair of common goats, which grows short under the long hair: it is taken off after they are dead, and is sent to England, and other parts, to make hats. The French also of late buy up yarn of sheep's wool, in order to send it to France; but the great staple-commodity of the place is the yarn of the fine Angora goat's wool, and the manufactures of it. These goats are peculiar to the country for about thirty miles round Angora, inasmuch that if they are carried to another place they degenerate; as to the E. of the Halys, and on the other side of a river that runs from the N. into the Sagari, and also to the S. of Scvrihislar. They are very beautiful goats, mostly white; but some of an ash-colour, and very few black. The hair or wool grows in long curled ringlets; some of it is even a foot in length: the finest is that of kids of a year or two old; and when they are about sixteen years old, it grows coarse, and in a manner turns to hair. It is so exceedingly fine, that the most experienced persons could not know it from silk, but by the touch; they are shorn without washing, about the month of May, and the wool sells for two dollars an oke. The common sort of yarn is from two and a half to six dollars; though they make it even to the value of thirty dollars. They here weave of it fine camblets of three or four threads, which they sometimes water; and they make a stuff they call shawl, of two threads, which is like our finest serges; it is either plain or striped, and both are worn by the Turks for summer-garments: they make also camblets to thirteen threads for European cloths.

The export of the wool out of the country is strictly prohibited, because the inhabitants live by the spinning of it. Every thing that we call mohair, camblets, and prunellas, are made of it; and also the best plushes, of which great quantities of the flowered sorts are made in Holland. The exports were pretty near equal to England, France, and Holland, amounting to about 5 or 600 camel-loads to each yearly, every load being 150 okes: but we are informed, that the trade to England is sunk; and that the greatest export now is to France, and next to Holland, what is exported being from three to six dollars an oke. This country produces very good red-wine; and they have excellent rice on some rivers not a great way from Angora.

Angora is situated on the river Melus, 150 miles E. of Constantinople. It is a large city, containing near 45,000 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood Pompey obtained a memorable victory over King Mithridates, and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 33 deg. 10 min. E.

ANGOT, or ANGOTE, kingdom of, in the middle of Ethiopia, in Africa. It is situated E. of Bagemder, to the N. E. it joins with part of the kingdom of Tigra, and on the S. W. with that of Amhara. It is environed with steep and impassable mountains, resembling an amphitheatre, in which are kept all the children of the royal family, till one of them is called to the throne. It has fruitful valleys, with plenty of corn and cattle. Angot has been wrested from the Abissinian empire, by the barbarous Gallas or Gallas, who broke into it from the southern parts; where spreading themselves mostly to, and even beyond, the line, made themselves masters of the country. It hath some few towns, but inconsiderable; namely, the capital, which is of the same name; Dofarzo, said to contain near 1000 houses; Abugana or Bugana, once famed for a good church called Imbre Christos, and for

for being the capital of a considerable territory of its name; with some few more of less note.

ANGOULESME, or ANGOULEME, in Latin *Inculisma*, *Engulisma*, and anciently *Ratiastum*, the capital of Angoumois, which, together with Saintonge, is one of the governments in France. It is situated in the middle of the province, on the top of a hill, surrounded with rocks, at the foot of which runs the river Charante, that rises in Angoumois. It is a very ancient city, and gives the title of Duke; it is also the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, has a diocese of 200 parishes, a revenue of 20,000 livres, and is taxed 1000 florins to the court of Rome. Besides, here is a Jesuits college, twelve parish-churches, the abbey of St. Cibard, where the ancient Counts of Angoumois are buried; likewise ten convents, and a general hospital. It is the seat of an election, provostship, provincial bailiwick, and jurisdiction, forest-court, board of the five large imposts, and a marshalsea.

The town is fortified by a strong castle, and other bulwarks, so as to be accessible only on one side. The number of inhabitants is about 8000, who drive a pretty considerable trade in paper made in this city. In the neighbouring fields is a spring, from which gushes out a large volume or torrent of water, like a river. Angoulesme lies sixty-four miles S. E. of Rochelle, and about twenty leagues from Poitiers to the S. in lat. 45 deg. 40 min. N. long. 10 min. E.

ANGOUMOIS, in Latin *Provincia Engolismensis*, a province of France, having its name from the capital, Angoulesme. It is bounded on the W. by Saintonge, on the S. by Perigord, on the E. by Limoufin and La Marche, and towards the N. by Poitou. It lies along the banks of the river Charante, being between fifteen and eighteen French leagues in length, and between fifteen and sixteen in breadth. The country is full of hills; but has no considerable mountain. It produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, Spanish corn, saffron, wine, and all sorts of fruits. It has also good iron mines, and the paper manufactured in this province is excellent. Among its principal cities and towns are, Angoulesme, Rochefoucaud, Jarnac, Cognac, Chateau-neuf; besides seven more of less note, as La Vallette, Aubeterre, Blanzac, Verteuil, Ruffec, Chaabnois, and Montbron (which see). Its capital rivers are the Charante and Touvre, the latter of which rises in this province, and runs into the former. Angoumois was formerly a county or earldom: but as its last Count Francis became King of France, under the name of Francis I. in the year 1515, he made a duchy of it. It is under the parliament of Paris, and includes a provincial bailiwick, and jurisdiction of the same kind.

ANGOURA, or ANCYRA. See ANGORA.

ANGRA, a district belonging to the island of Tereera, one of the Azores. It contains only one city, one town, and several other well-built places.

ANGRA (Cidade), a city belonging to the last-mentioned district of the same name in Tercera, an island of the Azores. It is the metropolis of them all, and the residence of their governor-general. It is situated on the S. side of the island, about the middle of it, and on the edge of the sea. Its harbour is at the bottom of a small bay, between two points of land, one of which is situated to the W. and the other to the E. a quarter of a mile asunder, and but about half that distance from the city. Upon the former of these points of land stands the castle of S. Sebastia, or St. Sebastian; and on the latter, namely upon a high hill called Monte do Brasil, that of S. Juan Bautista, and near it one bastion. The harbour is clean, with good anchorage, where several ships may moor, and ride secure from all winds, the S. E. only excepted. Frazier says, that the bay or port of Angra is not above four cable's length in breadth, and perhaps has not two of good bottom. The town is populous, and tolerably built, with broad, well-paved, clean, and straight streets. It has six parish-churches, among which the cathedral, namely, San Salvador, is one, a poor-house, an hospital, and eight convents, besides a tribunal of the inquisition. Under the jurisdiction of N° 13.

which, and that of the bishop, are all the nine Azore islands: (See AZORES). But the Bishop himself is under the patriarch of the western part of Lisbon. Its civil government is in the hands of two ordinary judges, three vereadores (assessors); a procurator (attorney), an escrivo da camera (secretary or clerk), and other officers. Besides, here is a corregidor, under whose jurisdiction are all the nine islands; and from him appeals lie to the relagao (a supreme judge) at Porto. Lastly, here are two provedores; one of which has the care of the King's revenues, and the other manages all matters that relate to the shipping. The city has a privilege of nominating a deputy to the general diet of Portugal. It is surrounded with a good wall and fosse; and besides other fortifications, is defended by the aforesaid castle of St. John the Baptist, in which are 160 pieces of cannon, most of them brass guns. This is the castle where King Alphonso was confined by his brother Peter, in the year 1668. Angra was erected into a city in the year 1533. The name Angra properly signifies a creek, bay, or station for ships. It is principally on account of this port, that the Portuguese have been hitherto so careful of these Azore islands, and are so shy of suffering strangers to approach it, its situation being so extremely convenient for refreshing their own ships that sail to and from the Brazils, and other long voyages.

The safety in its harbour, some observe, is no longer than the fair summer-weather lasts, as at that time only gentle winds prevail from the W. to N. N. W. But as soon as winter begins, there are usually such violent storms, that the shortest way for men to save their lives and preserve their ships, is to sail away as soon as they see the least tokens in the air. The inhabitants, by long experience, are seldom mistaken in this respect: for then Il Puro, or the Peak, which is a very high mountain in one of the Azores, is covered and grows dark; and the birds for some days before come and cry about the city, as it were by instinct, to give them notice.

In this city are kept the royal store-houses for anchors, sails, cables, and other ship-tackling for the men of war. The maritime affairs are under the inspection of a proper judge called Desembargador, who hath other officers under him; and he entertains a number of pilots, some to conduct the ships into and out of the harbour, and others to shew the crews springs of fresh water, &c. The English, Dutch, and French nations, have a consul for each residing in this city, though their commerce with Tercera or any other of the Azore islands be but inconsiderable. The public edifices, as also those of private persons, especially the churches of Angra, are well-built: but the houses are but indifferently furnished within; and the heat of the climate serves as a specious pretence for concealing the poverty of the inhabitants, whose principal commerce consists in that of wood, which grows in great plenty in most of these islands, in corn, and other provisions, which merchant-ships come to take in at this port. Angra is situated in lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 28 deg. 15 min. W.

ANGRETSTEIN, a castle and dependency belonging to the princely ecclesiastical foundation of Murbach in Upper Alsatia, a subdivision of the government of this last name, which now belongs to France.

ANGROGNE. Sometimes the valleys of Piemont are called by the name of Angrogne.

ANGROGNE, or ANGROGNA, a community, parish, or township, belonging to the valley of Lucerne, one of the valleys of Piemont, in the principality of this last name, in Upper Italy. It is situated seven miles W. of Pignerol, and subject to the King of Sardinia. This community of Agrogne, through which runs a little river of the same name, is full mountains; hardly produces any wine, but great quantities of chestnuts, all sorts of excellent fruits, and especially it has exuberant pastures for cattle. By nature Angrogne is uncommonly strong, as from below it is accessible only at two places, namely from the S. and E. and should both these happen to be taken by force or treachery, the inhabitants near Barricade, a secure and almost impassable valley, may have a safe retreat either



on Mount Vachera, or on that called the Tower-meadow, (Prée de Tour). This last place is a cavern or huge hole, lying between the highest mountains of all, to which no access can be had, but with the utmost labour and trouble; yet it will hold when they get thither a great number of men. Here during the most violent persecutions against the poor Vandois, their old bards, bards as they are called, or valley-ministers, preached the gospel without any let or molestation; and, before the reformation, they trained up here young persons for the office of the ministry, or as preachers of the gospel. Angrogne is situated in lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 2 min. E.

ANGSOO, a considerable castle, or nobleman's seat, of Westmanland territory, a subdivision belonging to Upland, a province of Sweden Proper. A view of it may be seen in Dahlberg's Suecia.

ANGUED, or ANGA, a province of Africa. It ought rather to be called the desert of the Tremecen kingdom, being little else than such a fenny barren part of it, that one meets with neither tree, river, or spring therein, especially between the towns of Tremecen and Fez. It is computed to be about twenty-eight leagues in length, some say miles, and between eight and twelve in breadth; and breeds great quantities of game and wild-fowl. The river Maluya runs through some part of it, along the banks of which are several hords or clans of Arabs, besides great numbers of other people, who wander from place to place at pleasure, and live mostly on plunder, which obliges travellers to pay a certain sum of money to the first chief they come to, who gives them a small kind of flag at the end of a lance; which is a sort of safeguard, till they come to the next hord, where they must renew their passport with the like sum. They all range and ramble about the country, without acknowledging any but their own chief, or paying any tribute to the Algerines. They have but little corn, and they feed principally on dates, milk, and what wild game they kill.

In this district is a high mountain called Benizenetta, with several good villages upon it, and a castle in which their chieftain or principal lord resides. It is for the most part barren, and unhealthy on the higher part: but the valleys below it are fertile enough, breeding great number of fallow-deer, wild boars, ostriches, lions, and other ravenous creatures, which do a great deal of damage to the country. The governor of this province, who is sent hither by the Dey of Algiers, resides at Guagida, the capital of the province. The other towns are Tenzegzet, and Zezil or Zeril, and by others Ili and Giguia, (which see).

ANGUILLA, or Snake Island, so called, as being a long, but narrow tract of land, winding and twisting like that animal. It is one of the Caribbee islands in America, and situated in the Atlantic ocean. Its length is said to be about ten leagues, and its breadth only three. It is the most northerly of the Caribbees belonging to Great Britain, and lies 100 miles N. of St. Christopher's, in lat. 18 deg. 15 min. N. long. 1 deg. 3 min. W. It may easily be seen from St. Martin's, an island possessed by the English and Dutch, which is about fourteen miles to the E. of it. This island of Anguilla is woody, but quite level.

It abounds with tame cattle, since it has been stocked by the Europeans; whereas formerly they had in this island only the possum or opussum, the flesh of which, if fat, eats like a pig; musk-rats, alligators, and such other strange animals. The English settled here in 1650, on a spot of fruitful soil, where they cultivated tobacco, which was reckoned very good. They planted corn, and bred cattle; for which purpose they brought stock with them. But the inhabitants were, and still continue to this day, poor, being, it is said, the laziest drones on the globe. Some have removed hither from Barbadoes, and others of the British Caribbee islands; and they live here without either religion or government. They subsist for the most part by farming, planting Indian corn, and other kinds of husbandry; but they cultivate few sugar-canes. This poor island has been often pillaged

by the French; and in 1689 they landed some Irish here, who treated the English very barbarously. The number of militia here about fourteen or fifteen years ago was only eighty. Yet notwithstanding 1000 French made a descent here in May 1745, which 600 marching up to attack a breast-work, were so well received by the continual fire of 100 men posted there to defend it, that the French were obliged to return with the loss of 150 of their party, besides some of their colours and fire-arms. This is a mean instance of valour! and which may justly ascribe the inhabitants of the torpor and drowsiness, at least in this respect of a very vigorous defence, which is commonly charged upon them, according to the description of their character, in the preceding part of this account.

ANGUILARA, or ANGUILLARA, a small, but handsome town of the Paduan, in Upper Italy. It is situated on a little lake of the same name, and near the river Adige, about fifteen miles S. of Padua, on the road to Rovigo, and about eight miles from Busching has not this town under Il Paduano; but he describes the following in Il Patrimonio di S. Pietro, a province of the ecclesiastical dominions.

ANGUILLARA, one of the principal places in the duchy of Bracciano, belonging to the patrimony of St. Peter, a province of the ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It has the title of a county or earldom.

ANGUS, though commonly so called, and by the genuine Scots *Ennia*, as by Buchanan *Anguis*, yet in the rolls of parliament it is always called *Forfar*, from its county-town of the same name. It is one of the shires in the middle division of Scotland, or in the N. of Scotland, in contradistinction to the S. It is divided from Brae-mar on the N. by the ridge of the Binnhinn mountains. It has the firth of Tay to the S. which parts it from Fife, along which firth or bay, and the German ocean, some part of it lies to the E. The water of Tarf, and a line drawn from thence to the water of North-esk, separate it from the shire of Mearns to the N. and N. E. and it is divided by a line twenty-seven miles in length, from Perthshire, and the district of Gowry, on the W. and N. W. It is twenty-nine miles from E. to W. and sixteen and a half where broadest, from N. to S. according to some; but Templeman makes it thirty-four in length, and twenty-six in breadth, with an area of 550 square miles. This diversity of dimensions may possibly arise from the former being in computed Scottish miles, which are generally long, and vary according to the different places in Scotland where they are reckoned; and the latter in measured English miles, or near these. Angus seems to be marked in the maps as a grand district of Forfarshire, and is that part of it which lies contiguous to the firth of Tay. The shire of Forfar, with regard to its civil government, for which the crown now nominates and appoints a sheriff, who has been admitted an advocate at Edinburgh, comprehends Angus with its pertinents, namely, Glen-ila, Glen-esk, and Glen-proffin. The shire of Forfar or Angus, by the articles of the union, sends one member to the British parliament. With regard to the ecclesiastical matters whilst Scotland was under Episcopacy, part of Angus and Mearns constituted the diocese of Brechin, as Forfar did a presbytery then, and still continues so, since Presbyterianism has been established after the revolution. Angus and Mearns, in conjunction, form now a provincial synod, which consists of six presbyteries, and those of eighty-five parishes. According to the division of Scotland by the Romans, Angus was a part of Old Caledonia: and it was anciently divided between the Scots and Picts; the latter of which possessed the low champaign part next the sea, and the former the highlands, namely, that part of the Grampian mountains and interjacent valleys which lie in this shire. But upon the utter subversion of the Pictish monarchy, by a great battle which went against that people, in the reign of Kenneth II. King of Scotland, it came wholly into the hands of the victorious Scots.

This shire, particularly in the low parts, and towards the coast, produces wheat, and all other sorts of grain, as barley or bear, oats, rye, pease, vetches or fitches, and these in very great abundance; with large quantities of hemp and flax. It is beautifully diversified with large hills, fruitful dales, lakes, forests, pastures, and meadows; and beautified with many castles, noblemen's or gentlemen's seats; the forts, if any, being now only a heap of ruins. Here are several quarries of free-stone and slate, in which the inhabitants drive a considerable trade. It is a very good country all along the coast; but so narrow, that in some places it is not much above five miles broad, when one comes to high hills, which run in a chain to the W. and N. particularly the above-mentioned Grampian mountains, which are inhabited by Highlanders. In these are mines of lead, particularly near the castle of Inner-mackie, and plenty of iron-ore, near the wood of Dalboggy. The higher grounds, called the Brads, which that word in Erse properly signifies, abound with hart, hind, roe-buck, doe, and wild fowl: and their salmon-trade turns to a very good account, both in kits, in the same manner as pickled at Newcastle, but more especially as salmon are salted white in barrels, many lasts of which (twelve barrels making a last) are sent up the Streights, and to other Romish countries in Lent. It gives title of Earl to the noble family of Douglas, Duke of this last name, who was hereditary lord lieutenant of the shire before the late British act, which, for a valuable consideration, has vested this and the like family-privileges of Scotland in the crown. But before this, however, the sheriffalty was in the King's disposal, which is now commonly given to a Scottish advocate, as hath been before observed. One of the former Earls of Angus heading a rebellion against King James V. defended the castle of Tantallon against him. Some time before this, the Scottish nobility, at the head of whom was one of the Earls of Angus, took the minions of King James III. forcibly out of his court, and hanged them over Lauder-bridge, near the royal burgh of the former name. A late author (Maitland), writing of this his native country, observes that the genry of it, who are very numerous, were universally enemies to the union with England; and not so much Presbyterian, as they are in the southern parts of the kingdom. But with regard to both these particulars, the aversion against such things being commonly local and temporary, the keenness of the satire must be considerably abated, both in Angus and other parts of Scotland, in the S. and N. from a succession of years elapsing since the establishment of the union and Presbyterianism, besides many other concurrent and intervening causes, which contribute not only to combat strong prejudices, but even to reconcile men's minds to designs of national utility: and if not altogether to national uniformity in religion; yet even the latter too at length takes place, both among the gentry and commonalty; and this is well known to be the case at present.

The county-town, as has been mentioned above, is Forfar; but Dundee is the town of greatest note in the whole shire. Besides these is Montrose, Aberbrothock or Arbroth, Brechin, and a remarkable place called Brochty-craig.

ANHALT (principality of) a district belonging to the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is a narrow long strip of land, bounded by Misnia, the counties of Mansfield and Stolberg, to the S. the duchy of Magdeburg, and principality of Halberstadt, to the N. and N. W. the duchy of Saxony to the E. and Thuringia to the W. It is situated for the most part between the rivers Elbe and Saal, extending about ninety miles from E. to W. but of unequal breadth, the greatest being on its E. side, which is only thirty-five miles. Though some reckon Anhalt a part of Saxony, yet it is independent of it, being under its own Prince: and some of this family have been electors both of Saxony and Brandenburg, their original being the same with that of both these. It is so ancient that they have a genealogical table in their palace, in which it is affirmed, according to their account, that

their ancestors were Kings, Dukes, and Generals of the Saxons, before the Christian era: but the Adas Historique carries their origin no higher than the 6th century. This family is divided into the four branches of Dessau, the principal of which are Bernburg, Zerbst, and Cothen. And, upon the partition of their dominions, they mutually agreed to submit to the eldest of the family, who has the supreme government and territorial jurisdiction, and the only power to assemble the rest, on any matters of consequence. They all have but one vote in the college of Princes, belonging to the general diet of the empire, in which they generally depöte one of their number to represent them. The right of primogeniture or seniority has for some years been established in the branches of Bernburg and Zerbst, which are the most numerous. It plainly appears from history, and consequently is indubitable, that this family of Anhalt has given birth to illustrious warriors, and many other famous men. They also have married into the greatest families in Germany.

The estates belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Des-sau, are the principality of Dessau, with the town of that name, Worlitz upon the Elbe, Rudegast, Sunderleben, Oranienbaum, a seat on the confines of the Saxon electorate, Ragun, Jesnitz, &c. The Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg possesses the lordships of Bernburg on the Saal, and Bailenstadt, Old Anhalt, from which the family takes its name, Hartzgerode, Little Zeitz, the place of his residence, and the abbey of Gernrode, a foundation for ladies; of which last the Princes of Anhalt have the advowson or disposal. To the Prince of Anhalt-Cothen belong the territory and town of that name, situated between the Saal and Muldaw, together with Plotzkow, the bailiwics of Nienburg on the Sala, formerly an abbey, Wolfen, the upper county of Warendorf, and Guften. The Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst has the town of that name, with the bailiwics of Lindaw, Cofwitz, Roslaw, Rofla, Muhlingen in Magdeburg, Water-Nienburg, Domburg, Meckern, and the lordship of Javern or Yevern in Oldenburg; and he has also the reversion of the territory of Knipphausen. The revenue which each of these princes has is reckoned about 7000 l. a year: but Dessau and Zerbst are thought to be worth more. In this country is no university: but Prince Lewis of Cothen has founded a learned society, who have been principally employed in translating of ancient Greek and Latin authors, and the improvement of the German language. He himself was the first president; and in a short time upwards of 20 princes and 600 noblemen entered into this society, which is called the "Fructifying Society." It has greatly advanced the learning, and improved the language, among the Germans. The people of Dessau are Calvinists, and all the others Lutherans: but in the town of Zerbst are both Calvinists and Lutherans.

Anhalt is a good corn-country, and watered by the Saal and Muldaw. Its principal trade is in beer; and the chief towns are Dessau, Zerbst, Bernburg, &c. which see.

ANHOLT, an island belonging to the diocese of Aarhus or Arhusen, in the province of North-Jutland, in Denmark. It lies in the Cattegat or Schagerackfund, about eight miles from the coast of Jutland, ten from that of Seeland, and seven from that of Halland, almost in the middle between Denmark and Sweden. It belongs to a district called Norre-herzed in the bailiwick of Kalløe in the same diocese. It is dangerous to sea-faring people on account of the many sand-banks which surround it; and for this reason a continual fire is kept up in a light-house upon it, in order to give ships that sail this way proper warning. The inhabitants, most of whom get their subsistence by the sea-dog-fishery, form a small parish.

ANIAN, a freight on the N. of California, a peninsula situated in the Pacific ocean in America, supposed to lie between the N. E. of Asia and N. W. of America. In sailing towards the last from the land of Jetzo in China, they found no end of the coast on that side: whence it has been concluded to be contiguous to America, and to reach to the said freight of Anian. Others



Others would have it to be joined to the N. part of Japan. But this is found to be a palpable error; and that these two countries are divided by an arm of the sea, which some take to be broader, others narrower. The truth of the whole matter is, that we know little of the distance from one coast to the other.

**ANIAN**, a country on the East coast of Africa. It is situated between the equator and lat. 12 deg. N. and long. 40 and 50 deg. E. It has the Red-sea and straits of Babel-mandel to the N. is bounded to the E. by the Indian ocean; on the S. by Zanguebar, and on the W. by Abissinia. It is a desert country, and subject to several princes of Africa.

**ANIANNE**, or St. Benoit, a small town belonging to the diocese of Montpellier, one of the subdivisions of the government of Languedoc, in France. It is situated at the foot of the mountains, close by the river Arre; and in it is an old abbey of Benedictine monks.

**ANJENGO**, or **ANJANGA**, one of the principal places of Travancour, the most southern province of Malabar in the hither peninsula, belonging to the East-Indies, or Mogul country in Asia: also the most southerly settlement belonging to the English on the coast of Malabar; and near is a small town. They built a fort at this place in the year 1695, which has the sea on one side, and a broad river on the other; but stands on a sandy bottom, and has not a drop of good water within a league of it. So that by reason of the foulness of the road, and want of depth for anchorage in it, Capt. Hamilton thinks it would have been better to have built a fort near the Red-cliffs to the N. where, continues he, is good water, proper anchoring and landing-places for boats during the N. E. monsoons. The fort above-mentioned stands in the dominions of a lady, which Capt. Hamilton calls the Queen of Attinga, who keeps her court about four leagues inland, in a country producing pepper; and for it the English paid her ground-rent; besides a present at least once a year for two small factories they have to the S. of Anjengo, namely, Brinjan or Biramjam, and Ruttera. But in the year 1720 the English chief refusing to give it to any but into her own hands, though she sent her deputies for it with her receipt, she invited him to court, who, upon his coming there, together with two of his council, some others of the factory, and the greatest part of the garrison, in order to make the greater figure, they were all, except a few of their black servants, treacherously cut off.

The trade of Anjengo is principally in pepper, but not so large a grain, nor so good, as that about Carwar, &c. more to the northward. Here they have a manufacture of several sorts of cotton made into callicoes, great quantities of which were sent to Madraspatan. The trade, Mr. Lockyer says, was managed in his time by only the chief, and three or four counsellors; and that the governor's lodgings, which are within the walls, were covered with palm-leaves and mats, and in other respects also very mean. He gives some account of its coins, and adds, that the boats used here are very narrow, and fewed together like the mussoolas at Fort St. George. Anjengo lies in lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 76 deg. 1 min. E.

**ANIO**, the ancient name of a river near Rome. It is now called Teverone, which see.

**ANJOU**, one of the governments of France. This province, which takes its name from its ancient inhabitants the Andes or Andegavi, is called in Latin *Andegavia*, or *Ducatus Andegaviensis*. It is bounded on the E. by Touraine, on the S. by Poitou, on the W. by Britany, and on the N. by Maine. Its greatest length from W. to E. is about twenty-six French miles, and its greatest breadth from S. to N. twenty-four. It is very agreeably diversified with hills and level fields, especially along the back of the Loire. The country produces white wine, corn, as wheat, rye, oats, barley, pease, beans, and several other sorts of pulse, with flax, hemp, &c. Here are all kinds of trees, excellent fruit, and they make cyder in some places; also walnuts, and a few chestnuts, and good pastures, and consequently profitable breeds of cattle of every sort. Here and there are pit-coals, also some iron mines; likewise quarries of

marble, and beautiful slate, with pits of saltpetre. In this province is no want of mineral waters; but these are little regarded. This is a charming country; and the wine it produces, which is very good, is exported into other parts, by means of the river Loire. Its climate is very temperate. In Anjou are reckoned forty-nine small and great rivers; but of these only six are navigable, namely, the Loire, which divides this province into two parts, the Vienne, Toue, Maine, Loire, and Sarthe.

This country formerly consisted of two counties or earldoms, which towards the close of the 9th century were united. In the year 1202 Philip Augustus annexed this county to the crown: in 1256 St. Lewis gave it to his brother Charles, who was the founder of the first line of Anjou that ascended the throne of Sicily. In the year 1297, King Philip the Fair raised it to a duchy and peerage; and soon afterwards the country reverted to the crown. King John gave this duchy to his son Lewis I. who was the founder of the second house of Anjou, from which also are descended the Kings of Sicily and Naples. In 1481 it came again to the crown; but Henry III. gave it to his brother Francis. Philip of France, Duke of Orleans, and brother to Lewis XIV. bore the name of Anjou, which seems to be the proper title of the third prince of the blood in France. It gave that title particularly to the present King of France, and the late King of Spain, before they came to their respective crowns.

The whole province is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris. With regard to its military government, it has a governor, a lieutenant-general, a lieutenant for the King for Upper and Lower Anjou, and two other deputy-governors or lieutenants for the King, and likewise for the province of Anjou, and county of Laval. It has a justiciary court, called *Marché de la Marechaussée*, which takes cognizance of all crimes committed in the country by robbers and other offenders. It consists of a provost-general, a recorder, two exempts, and thirty tipstaffs. Besides the general court for the province, there are three others of the same kind for particular districts. Also governors in several cities and castles, as shall be shewn under their respective names. The capital of Anjou is Angers; besides which it contains twenty-eight other towns, great and small.

**ANNA**, **ANA**, or **ANAH**, one of the three principalities into which Arabia Deserta, in Asiatic Turkey, is divided. Its capital is of the same name, and situated on the W. bank of the river Euphrates. It was formerly a famed mart-town, though at present it is not much frequented. Its site is in the midst of a fruitful and pleasant soil, and on the northern limits of this province, near the province of Diarbeckr. And hence perhaps the Arabian geographers have placed it in Mesopotamia. The inhabitants pretend that this is a very ancient city, and the Ana, or, as the Hebrew hath it, Hena, mentioned by Rabshekah (2 Kings xix. 13), with Ivah, Sepharvaim, and other cities which his master had destroyed. The city is still surrounded with high walls, though old, and defended by a castle on the N. side. But as the ground on which it stands is hemm'd in, and surrounded by high and craggy mountains on each side, the inhabitants have spread themselves most in length; so that it hath but two streets, which are divided by the Euphrates. That on the Mesopotamian side is about two miles long, but thinly peopled, and that by none but tradesmen and journeymen. That on the opposite side is about six miles in length, and here the principal inhabitants reside. All the houses here are only one, or at most two stories high, being square, flat, and covered with terrafs, except the mosque which Teixeira says is covered with tiles; and is the only covering of that kind which he saw in all the country. Every house has some ground belonging to it, which is bounded on one side by the hills, and on the other by the Euphrates. These grounds are covered and thick clad with noble fruit-trees, as lemons, oranges, citrons, quinces, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. which are very large, and in great plenty. Some low and flat

flat grounds are sown with corn and other grain, which yield a considerable crop. They are obliged to leave a good large ditch between their grounds and the hills behind them, in order to prevent their being overflowed with the waters, which sometimes pour down from them. Both sides of the city are reckoned to contain about 4000 houses, among which some belong to the Arabian Jews, and are neither rich nor neat. The rest are either of stone and lime, or mortar. The inhabitants are divided into two classes or tribes, one of which is descended from the ancient Arabians; and the other consists of strangers settled there. This city is one of the thorough-fares through which the caravans must pass that go to and from Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Bagdad, &c. It is under one of the greatest Emirs of all Arabistan, though tributary to the Turk: and to him all the merchants pay custom for the commodities which they carry through it. Thus far Teixeira, and such as have copied after him. But Carre, who was there in the year 1671, that is upwards of sixty-six years after the former, gives a somewhat different account of it, as follows.

Ana is about three quarters of a league in length, and about 800 paces in breadth. It is principally peopled by Arabs, the greatest part of whom consists of the chiefs of the free-booters, which disperse themselves from hence into all the parts of the desert. It is the common rendezvous of all the thieves that infect the country, which renders it very dangerous to travel through it. Here they meet to consult; here they hold their grand councils, and deliberate where to rob next with success. And the city is tributary to the Grand Signior; but it is with great difficulty that the Turkish Aga and Janizaries kept here can levy the tribute which is imposed by the Turks. Whether the difference between these two accounts be owing to the alterations which time may have made in the space of sixty-six years, or to any other cause, we cannot take upon us to determine. Anna stands 100 miles W. of Bagdad, in lat. 33 deg. 30 min. N. long. 41 deg. 35 min. E.

**ANNA**, St. a new and regular, but small and low Russian fortress, in the joint government of Woronz and Asow. It is situated on the river Don, four wersts beyond Tscherkask, a town belonging to the Cossacks that dwell on the said river. This fort has six bastions, and the necessary outworks, defended by a body of men consisting of two marching, and two garrison regiments. Its streets are straight, broad, and well-built. The country round it is marshy.

**ANNABERG**, by some called *St. Annenberg*, or *St. Annaberg*, a town of Misnia Proper, one of the districts belonging to the electorate of Saxony, and subject to the Elector, (though this and the other parts of that Prince's dominions be at present in the possession of the King of Prussia's troops). It stands on the Schneeberg, i. e. the snow-mountain, lying near Bohemia, at the source of the river Schop. It is situated forty-two miles S. of Meissen, towards Ellenbogen. The silver-mines here turned to such good account in the year 1496, that George Duke of Saxony founded a town here, and changed the name of the place from Schreckenbergr, i. e. frightful mountain, to St. Annaberg, or St. Anne's mountain. And the year following the Emperor Maximilian I. conferred great privileges upon it, with a weekly market, and annual fair. In the year 1503 it was walled round; and St. Anne's reliques brought from France were deposited here; and in 1510, Barba daughter of Casimir King of Poland, made a present to its church of one of that saint's fingers. Here also was formerly a convent, with a chapel for the use of the minors. But in 1604 Annaberg, with its town-house and churches, the finest then in this country, were burnt to the ground, by certain incendiaries, who were afterwards condemned and burnt at Prague for it. However Annaberg soon rose again out of its ashes. In Laurence Peccenstein's *Theatrum Saxonicum* is an account of a bath at the village of Wiese, about a mile from it, which proved of great benefit to the infirm: and which Sophia, Electress Dowager of Saxony, adorned N° XIV.

with several fine structures; and from whom it had the name of Sophia's bath, being before that called Job's bath, and an image of him set up in its chapel. Though its water be warm, yet they make it hotter for bathing in. It is reckoned efficacious against convulsions, tremors; cutaneous distempers, &c. This used formerly to be one of the Elector's country-seats. Lat. 50 deg. 33 min. N. long. 13 deg. 6 min. E.

**ANNAMABOE**, an English factory on the Gold-coast of Guiney, in Africa. See **ANAMABOE**.

**ANNAN**, **ANNAND**, or **ANNANDALE**, the chief town of the district of the last name, with which Wachopdale, Eskdale, and Nithsdale, constitute the four great divisions of the shire of Dumfries, in the S. of Scotland. It is an ancient royal burgh, and the fourth in order of the district of five boroughs, namely; Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, and Sanquhar, which alternately send a member to the British parliament. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, where it falls into the Solway-firth. Being a sea-port with a good harbour, it was once a town of no inconsiderable trade, particularly to Ireland, by the Isle of Man. It had also a castle, but now in ruins. And here was a good salmon-fishery: but the place having been often taken by the English, they at last burnt it to the ground in the reign of King Edward VI. upon which most of its merchants and men of substance removing to Dumfries, Annan never recovered itself, and seems now in a state of irretrievable decay. It afterwards however gave title of Viscount to Sir John Murray, whom King James VI. also created Earl of Annandale. The town has a weekly market, and a handsome bridge over the Annan, the ordinary course of which river marks out the division of Annandale, i. e. the dale or valley on the river Annan. It is a subdivision of the shire of Dumfries, in the S. of Scotland, and is situated in the E. part of it, in a straight line from Nithsdale or Niddale on the W. to Eskdale, Eshdale, or Eusdale, on the E. being, according to the addenda of Dr. Giffon to Camden's Britannia, twenty-four miles long, and fourteen broad. Annandale, with Niddale, was, according to the Roman division, inhabited by the Selgovie. This division was an hereditary stewardry in the Tweedale family, but by a late British act it has been vested in the crown; it gives title of Marquis also to the chief of the ancient family of Johnston. It was granted to Robert Lord of Cleveland in Yorkshire, of whose family Robert Bruce King of Scotland was a branch, on account of his assisting Edward King of Scots against the usurper Donald VI. But the male-issue of that family failing, it was given to the aforesaid family of Johnston, a family born, says Camden, for war; between which and the Maxwell's, who, by ancient right, says he, preside over the stewardry, there has long subsisted an open enmity and defiance, even to bloodshed. The Johnstons, who received it as a reward for their services against the English, and for suppressing the Douglasses, and other borderers that joined them, took for their device a winged spur, to signify their diligence, together with this motto, "Alight thieves all," as denoting their authority to command, or power to compel them to surrender; for they were often wardens of the borders, and the Marquis, as has been said, was hereditary steward. It stands on the Solway-firth. Lat. 54 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 2 min. W.

**ANNAPOLIS**, or **ANAPOLIS**, a town of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, in North America, and subject to Great Britain. It is a small, but beautifully-situated town, upon the river Patuxent. It was formerly called Severn; but by an act of the assembly of Maryland passed in the year 1694, it was made a port-town, and the seat of a principal custom-house, collector, and naval officer, at which time it had the name of Annapolis given it. In the maps it is called Arundelton, and is situated in lat. 39 deg. 25 min. N. long. 78 deg. 10 min. W. Here the governor resides. To this place also the county-court was removed; a church was ordered to be built within the port, which was made a parish: and in 1699 Annapolis



polis was made the principal seat of justice within the province of Maryland, for holding of assemblies and provincial courts. And all writs, pleas, and processes, returnable to the provincial court, or court of chancery, were made returnable to the port of Annapolis. The assembly passed an act for founding a free-school here, to be called King William's school. Other schools were ordered to be erected under his Majesty's patronage, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was to be chancellor of them. Trustees were appointed, and incorporated by the name of The rectors, governors, trustees, and visitors of the free-schools of Maryland. What the effect of this good bill has been, we cannot say. The county-court for orphans is holden at Annapolis the second Tuesdays in September, November, January, March, and June. The records of Anne-Arundel county, were removed to this town, where are now about forty houses: but it has not flourished lately, according to expectation; and while planters and merchants affect to live separately, as they do in Virginia, there is no great probability of this town ever becoming considerable. It lies 100 miles N. of James-town, Lord Baltimore is proprietor of it, and its principal production is tobacco.

**ANNAPOLIS**, or **ANNAPOLIS ROYAL**, the capital of Acadia or Nova Scotia, in North America. It is situated in a fair clean bay, within the great bay of Fundi, where are at least six or seven other good harbours. It was called Port Royal by Monsieur de Monts, in the year 1605, when he brought the French colony hither from St. Croix; and had the name of Annapolis, in honour of Queen Anne, in whose reign it was taken by the English, under Colonel Nicholson. By the 12th article of the treaty of Utrecht, his most Christian Majesty cedes for ever to the Queen of England, Acadia or Nova Scotia, wholly, according to its ancient limits; as also the town of Port Royal, at present called Annapolis Royal, and in general all the dependencies on the said country, and the islands belonging to it. The harbour of Annapolis, says Father Charlevoix, has but one fault, namely, the difficulty of coming in or out of it, besides the inconveniency of the frequent fogs which happen here; so that only a single ship can pass through at a time, and that must be with its stern foremost, and with very great precaution, by reason of the strong currents and tides here. This one thing excepted, continues the Father, nature has hardly omitted any else to render it the finest harbour in the world. Its length is two leagues, and its breadth one, having a small island called Goat-island, almost in the middle of the bay, which will, it is said, contain all the ships in America. The depth of water in it is no where less than four or five fathoms, it being six or seven on one side of the island, and on the other sixteen or eighteen. Its bottom is every where good, and ships may ride secure in it from all winds. Whilst the French possessed it, they often brought their fishing vessels hither. But as we are now possessed of Cape Breton, and all the harbours of Newfoundland, together with those of the coast as far as Kennebeck river, this harbour is not so much resorted to, as if it had lain 100 miles further S.

Annapolis is not a large town, but has some handsome buildings in it, though these are generally no more than two stories high. It was very well fortified both by sea and land, some time after the cession of the port and country to the English, by the above-mentioned treaty. But the old works being irregular, and so rendered incapable of defence, the government caused them to be almost demolished, and new and regular fortifications to be completely finished, with lines, and four bastions, large and well-faced with a deep dry moat, a covered-way, and counterscarpe, also a half moon, and outworks detached from the body of the place. And thus it is in no danger from any sudden attack. Towards the sea are likewise several batteries of guns, so arranged as to keep off any enemy; nor can it be easily attacked any otherwise than by bombardment. This strong town is reckoned a barrier to the colonies of New England, and of great service for preventing the French from joining with

the Eastern Indians, either by sea or land. At the bottom of the bay, is a point of land dividing two rivers, where the tide rises to ten or twelve feet; on each side are pleasant meadows, covered in spring and autumn with all sorts of fresh-water fowl. The subsistence of the place arises from the traffic of European goods. It has also a pretty good trade in fish and lumber. Here the governor resides, with a garrison consisting of about 500 men, who are annually maintained at a considerable expence by the British government. During Queen Anne's wars, when Annapolis was in the hands of the French, it was, according to Mr. Dummer, the Dunkirk, as it were, of this part of the world, continually harbouring privateers and French cruizers; to the great detriment, if not utter ruin, of the fishery and foreign trade of all our northern colonies: and this might have been the case again, had it not been for the conquest of Cape Breton. In the year 1744, after the French from Cape had taken and burnt Canso, almost at the end of Nova Scotia, the Indians in their interest alarmed Annapolis for a whole month, by threatening a general assault, and providing themselves with scaling ladders, but could never be prevailed upon to mount them. So that a reinforcement coming to the garrison, they retired; as they did also in January of the following year, when 1000 French Indians besieged it for a fortnight, who had upwards of forty shallops in the bay, besides boats and canoes, and surprised a part of the Annapolis garrison on Goat-island, of which they made several prisoners. Annapolis lies in lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 64 deg. 5 min. W.

**ANNEBAUT**, a village of Le Roumois, a territory belonging to Upper Normandy, in the government of that name, in France. It is situated on the Rille, and has the title of a Marquisate.

**ANNECY**, in Latin *Annisacum*, *Anneium*; or *Annisacum*, the capital of the duchy of Genevois, a subdivision of that of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is a neat town with a castle, and situated on the beautiful lake of the same name, where the river Sier issues from it, and which runs through the town. It is watered by many other pleasant rivulets, which, flowing from the said lake, form themselves into a small river called the Tribois, and render the situation of the place very convenient and delightful. This city, from its remains, appears to have been formerly very large, populous, and opulent; but a dreadful fire which happened in it in the year 1448, made such devastation, that it hath never been able to recover itself since, either with regard to its ancient splendor, or the number of its inhabitants; especially as it hath been so often taken and plundered by the French. It is the see of a Bishop, to whose diocese belong also Faucigny, Chablais, the territory of Gex, and a part of Bugey.

Annecey has been the residence of the Bishop of Geneva ever since the year 1535, when the reformers drove him out of that city, though he still retains his title from it. The cathedral is a noble structure without, and very rich in its ornaments within. On its high altar are preserved, in a chest of massy silver, the reliques of St. Francis de Sales, formerly Bishop of Geneva, a prelate of eminent piety, and one of the best families in Savoy. The figure of his corpse, which is chased likewise on a silver plate, and in a pontifical habit, is daily shewn to numbers of strangers who come thither out of devotion. The choir of this church is magnificent, and its canons are rich, learned, and courteous. Here are also two other collegiate-churches, a seminary of priests of St. Lazarus, a college of Jesuits, another of Barnabites, a convent of Dominicans, one of Capuchines, and one of Benedictines, besides several others. Some of the convents are very stately rich edifices. Here are likewise some nunneries, of several orders; one in particular, originally called that of the Annunciations, but now more commonly known by the name of the founder above-mentioned, St. Francis de Sales. The nuns of this order, which has since spread itself over Europe, are noted for their strict piety, and cloistered retirement, being never admitted to see, or be seen, by

any men, except by the priest, when he administers the sacrament to them.

This city was taken by the French in the year 1630, and afterwards in 1690; but restored to the Dukes of Savoy by the treaty of Turin, in 1696. They again took it in each of the two last wars; but it was ceded to the King of Sardinia, to whom it is now subject. It lies about twenty-three miles N. of Chambery, ten E. from the Rhone, and twenty S. of Geneva city. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

**ANNECY** (lake of) is one of the most considerable inland lakes in Genevois, a duchy belonging to Savoy, in Upper Italy.

**ANNENBURG**, a place with a castle or seat, in the parish of Mittaw, belonging to the territory of this last name in Semigallia, the eastern division of the duchy of Courland.

**ANNENHOF**, an imperial pleasure-house and seat of Ingermanland, or government of Petersburg, in European Russia. It is situated on the banks of the Neva stream or river.

**ANNEZIN**, a castle or seat in the advocacy of Bethune, one of the twelve jurisdictions of Artois, belonging to the government of Picardy and Artois in France.

**ANNOBON**, i. e. The good or happy New year; so called by the Portuguese, on account of their discovering it upon New-years-day. It is one of the African islands, and situated to the E. of St. Matthew, in lat. 2 deg. S. and long. 5 deg. 10 min. E. from London. It lies almost 210 miles from the coast of Loango, in the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. According to Baudrand, it is ten leagues in circuit; but the voyages of the Dutch East India company make it only two. In this island are two high mountains, which, from their being continually wrapt up in clouds, occasion frequent rains. Here are several fertile valleys, producing plenty of bananas, potatoes, oranges, pine-apples, tamarinds, and cocoa-nuts: besides which, it abounds also in lemons, citrons, nuts, figs, Turkish corn, and millet. Here are likewise oxen, cows, hogs, goats, fowls, pigeons, and other poultry; also plenty of fish. It yields also a vast quantity of cotton. It is subject to Portugal, and the governor is a Portuguese, who has very few white people with him; all the other inhabitants being blacks, who are zealous Roman Catholics. On the S. E. part of the island are two rocks, one of which is almost level with the surface of the sea, the other much higher, and very large. On these rocks are numbers of birds, so tame that they suffer themselves to be taken by the hand. The water is so deep between these two rocks, that ships may easily pass between them. On the same side of the island is a very good watering-place, the water running down from the mountains into a valley of orange and other fruit-trees. But it is difficult to come at the water, by reason of the violent breakings of the sea; and here the negroes have made an intrenchment of stone, from which they can very much incommode those that go for water thither. The road is on the N. E. side of the island, where shipping may anchor in seven, ten, thirteen, or sixteen fathoms water, upon a sandy bottom close to land, and opposite to the village where the above intrenchment has been made. When the inhabitants cannot hinder a descent, they immediately quit their houses, which are only of timber and sand, and retire into the mountains. They are generally very well armed; the revenue of this island consists principally in cotton; which the negroes gather, and, after cleaning, send it into Portugal. In the mountains of this island are some civet-cats, which yield a small profit. The inhabitants are but meanly clothed; the women go bare-headed, with the upper part of their body also naked, wearing only a piece of lincen wrapped round them, which reaches from the pit of the stomach to a little below the knee.

**ANNONAY**, a little town, and the principal place of Upper Vivarias, a subdivision of the diocese of Viviers, in the government of Languedoc, in France. It is situated on the small river of Deume; is a Marquisate,

and the seat of a bailiwick, belonging to the house of Rohan-Soubise.

**ANNONE**, a fort of some strength, belonging to the duchy of Montferat, a subdivision of that of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Tanaro, bordering on the Milanese; and is subject to the Duke of Savoy. It stands eight miles E. from Asti, in lat. 44 deg. 27 min. N. long. 28 deg. 12 min. E.

**ANO-CAPRI**, the largest town of the island of Capri, belonging to the territory of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples. It is situated on the coast of Lower Italy, and on the western part of Capri-island. See **CAPRI**.

**ANOVER**, a fine village belonging to Algarria, one of the three subdivisions of New Castile, in Spain. It is situated on the Tagus.

**ANSEDE**, one of the seven smaller districts, in the jurisdiction of Porto, belonging to the province of Entre-douro e Minho, in Portugal.

**ANSLO**, **ASLO**, or **OPSLO**, a town of Aggersherred, a district in Agerhuus diocese, belonging to Norway. It is situated in a bay, and subject to Denmark. Its Bishop is under the Archbishop of Drontheim. (See **AGGERHUUS**, **ASLO**, or **OPSLO**.) It lies 100 miles N. of Gottenburg; in lat. 59 deg. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

**ANSPACH**, **ONSPACH**, **OHNSPACH**, or **ONOLTZBACH** (marquisate of) a secular territory belonging to the circle of Franconia in Germany. It is subject to a branch of the family of Brandenburg, and situated in the S. part of the circle, between the bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Aichsfadt, and the counties of Hohenloe and Oettingen, having the domain of the Teutonic order, and bishopric of Wurtzburg, to the W. part of the bishopric of Bamberg, on the N. and E. and the circle of Swabia on the S. According to Moll, this marquisate extends fifty-two miles from S. E. to N. W. and about twenty where broadest; some make it seventy from E. to W. and sixty from N. to S. but others only forty-five miles long, and sixteen broad. This diversity in the account of its dimensions arises from its being so intermixed with other dominions, that it is hard to determine them exactly. It is divided into four bailiwicks, namely, Anspach, Schwabach, Koninshelm, and Upenheim. It is a fruitful country, and beautifully interspersed with woods, which renders it a fine country for hunting. Its revenue is said to bring in 500,000 crowns a year to its sovereign, one of the most considerable Princes in Germany, under the degree of an Elector. The present Prince is nephew to the late Queen Caroline, consort to his present Majesty, and married to Frederica, sister to the King of Prussia.

The Princes of all these three marquisates are Lutherans.

**ANSPACH**, the capital of the last mentioned marquisate of the same name, called in Latin *Anspachium*, *Onspachium*, *Onoldium*, and *Onoldina*. It is a small but pretty town, very well built, with several churches. It has no fortifications, and is only surrounded with walls which form a kind of bulwark. A large palace is lately erected here for the Prince, upon a magnificent plan. The late Margravine Dowager, who carried it on after her husband's death, and caused some fine gardens to be laid out, spared no cost for the embellishing of this town. In the palace is a cabinet of fine curiosities, particularly the stories in Ovid's *Metamorphoses* done in wax. In this town are good manufactures, which were erected both here and at Schwabach, and give no small uneasiness to the city of Nuremberg, from which it lies twenty miles to the S. W. and is subject to its own Marquis. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10 deg. 42 min. E.

**ANSTRUTHER EASTER**, **ANSTRUTHER WESTER**, or *East and West Anster-radder*, commonly *Anster*. They are two royal burghs of Fifeshire, in Scotland, on the coast of the firth of Forth. They lie about half a mile asunder. These are the second and third in the district of five burghs (the others being Pittenweem, Kraile, and Kilrenny) which send alternately a member to the British parliament. Neither



are of any more note, than that they give surname to the ancient family of Anstruther, or Anster; of whom the late Gen. Anstruther strenuously joined the party of the ministry, against Edinburgh, in the affair of Capt. Porteous. Anstruther Wester stands about a mile from Pittenweem, eight miles S. of St. Andrew's, and twenty-five N. E. of Edinburgh; in lat. 56 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 25 min. W.

**ANTANDROS**, a city on the S. coast of Phrygia the Less, in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated E. of Afios, and at the bottom of the gulph of Adramyttum. It was formerly possessed by the Cymmerians, and from them it had the name of Cymmeris, and since that of Adonis, and more recently St. Dimitri. It stands at the foot of Mount Ida, and was the see of a Bishop; one of whose prelates, namely, Zozimus, subscribed to the council of Constantinople, and to the fifth general council.

**ANTE**, one of the eleven different countries reckoned by Bosman along the Gold-coast in Guinea Proper, in Africa. It contains several towns or villages lying on the sea-shore, both under and between the forts of Europeans; their greatest and most populous towns lying generally more in land. Its bounds and extent, together with those of the rest, cannot be exactly ascertained.

**ANTE**, a river of France, in the government of Normandy, which rising beyond Falaise, after a course of four miles, mingles its waters with those of the river Vire.

**ANTEGO**, **ANTEGUA**, or **ANTIGUA**, one of the Caribbee or Leeward islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies E. of Nevis and St. Christopher's, and about forty miles N. of Guadaloupe. It is situated in lat. 16 deg. 57 min. N. long. 60 deg. 50 min. W. It is almost of a circular form, being about twenty miles long from E. to W. about the same breadth from N. to S. and nearly equal in circumference to that of St. Christopher's, which is seventy-five miles. Antego is more noted for good harbours than all the islands belonging to the British government in these seas; yet it is so encompassed with rocks, that it is of dangerous access in many parts of it, especially to such as are unacquainted with the proper inlets between them; for besides those rocks, which lie on every side of the island, is a ledge all along its N. side, near two miles from the shore. But there are several channels to go in between, and in some places over them, by the direction of skilful pilots.

This being an island full of business, much resorted to by ships, and a shelter also for such of them as are in distress, we shall give some account of its principal harbours.

Five-Island harbour, on the W. side of Antego, so called from that number of islands lying to the W. of it, is wide, and goes a great way in land: for this reason it has the name of a harbour; though it hardly deserves it, being so full of dangerous rocks, shoals, reefs, and uncertain depths, which render it a very difficult place. Yet, to such as are acquainted with it, it is of great service, in cases of distress; and in N. and E. winds here is shelter enough. Here is likewise an oyster-creek, and another at the bottom of the bay, which might, on many occasions, be made useful for small vessels.

St. John's harbour, due N. from the former, and about two miles from it by land, is a fort of double harbour, being indeed the best in the whole island, and the most used: yet across its mouth lies a sandy bar, which runs from the N. point of the entrance, where the fort stands, and stretches S. W. to the opposite point. On this bar is no more than two fathoms and a half of water, and on the N. point only two fathoms; so that the deepest part is at the S. W. end: wherefore ships come in under the S. shore, from that called Ship-stern point, to the bar: all which shore is bold and clean. Besides the fort here at the mouth of St. John's river, mounted with fourteen guns, there are seven other batteries raised, for the defence of a like number of landing-places, which in all are mounted with twenty-six guns.

Nonfuch harbour lies in a spacious bay at the E. end

of the island. The best way into this is between the Green island on the S. and the S. point of the harbour, called Hungry hill, where it is five fathoms water almost the whole way. But in the entrance on the N. side of Green island the road is foul and rocky, and not above six to eight fathoms water in the channel, except in one place, which is very difficult.

Willoughby bay, lying near two leagues S. E. from Green island, has a very wide entrance, little less than a league over: but above two-thirds of it is blocked up with a shoal or sand stretching from the N. point directly to the S. point; from whence another shoal called Sandy point, with an island in it, stretches off as if it would meet the first, and block up the harbour. Between these, however, is an open channel, where ships of good burthen may enter, and, when in, may have very good riding almost every where, except in the very entrance: and on the larboard side is a little shoal called the Horse-shoe; but it is generally above the water, and plainly to be discerned by the ripples of the sea.

From hence to the S. W. lie English and Falmouth harbours: the latter about four miles from Willoughby bay, which are both fair harbours; as is also Carlisle, or the Old Road, as it is called, about five miles W. by S. from Falmouth harbour. To the W. of this road is a frightful ledge of rocks, called the Breakers, from the sea always making a large breach over them. These rocks lie along the shore as far off as Johnson's point, which is near eight miles; and, though a channel runs between them and the shore, yet the passage is dangerous to such as are unacquainted with it.

Falmouth harbour, at the bottom of which is the town of the same name, is defended by Fort Charles, and that called Monk's-hill fort, in which is a magazine of 410 muskets, and 800 bayonets, and mounted with 30 pieces of ordnance.

The climate of Antego is hotter than that of Barbadoes, and very subject to hurricanes. The soil is light and sandy; but notwithstanding that it is fertile to a high degree, much of it is over-grown with wood. But the worst of it is, that Antego has no rivulets of fresh water, and very few springs (though lately some of these last have been discovered); which circumstance made it be looked upon as uninhabitable for a long time: but now they save with great care what water falls by rain from the skies in ponds and cisterns for the purpose, by which means they are seldom in great distress for want of water; and when they are, they fetch it from the neighbouring islands: yet notwithstanding all these inconveniences it is a thriving and very considerable plantation. Its produce is much the same with that of the other Caribbee islands. Sugar, tobacco, indigo, and ginger, were its principal commodities when it was first planted; but the two last articles are now seldom cultivated. And in short it may be said, that it yields no other commodity of consequence but what is derived from the sugar-cane. The sugar of Antego was at first so black and coarse, that our sugar-bakers not deigning to put it into their coppers, it was generally shipped off for Holland and Hamburg, where it fetched but 16s. a hundred, when other muscovado sugar fetched 18 or 19s. But the planters here have, since that time, improved their art so far, that as good muscovado sugar is now made in Antego, as in any of the sugar-islands; and they have also learned the art of claying it.

This island contains about 70,000 acres, and, one year with another, yields 16,000 hogheads of sugar; but it does not make quite half that quantity of rum; though it is supposed, that, upon proper encouragement, the product of the former might be enlarged one-fifth part, and that of the latter near one-half.

They do not plant much tobacco here; but what they do is better than it was formerly, when it was sold for nothing but to make snuff. Wild cinnamon is said to grow in their low-lands, or Savannah woods.

On Antego is more venison than in any other of our Caribbee islands; with vast plenty of fowl, and black cattle: and on its coast, and in the country, it

has most of the animals which are common to the other islands.

In 1707 the people here were reckoned to be about 8000 whites, which are now but 7000, besides thrice that number of blacks, now but 20,000. The men enrolled in the militia is no more than 1500. Nevertheless the island is rich; and though the forts are not so strong, nor the inhabitants so numerous, as in other islands, yet the French, who have often threatened, have not lately been able to disturb it.

This island is divided into five parishes, four of which are towns; namely, on the N. W. part of the island, St. John's town, the capital of Antego, near the harbour of the same name. It consists of about 200 houses. On the S. side are Falmouth, Parham, and Bridge-town; and St. Peter's almost in the centre of the island.

This island is said to have been first discovered by the English, in the time of Sir Thomas Warner (see ST. CHRISTOPHER'S), and almost as soon as that island, and some English families settled on it in 1636. And, according to Father Tertre, in his history of the Antilles, the savages, in 1640, killed fifty English here, and, among others, carried off the governor's lady. Nay, so precarious was their settlement, that the French intended to have possessed themselves of this island, after the Spaniards had driven them out of St. Christopher's, had they not afterwards recovered their part of that island.

The first grant of it from the crown was by Charles II. about the year 1663, to William Lord Willoughby of Parham; and a colony was planted here about 1666, by this nobleman, who was made governor of the Caribbee islands, and was killed the same year in a hurricane near Martinico. The aforesaid Father Tertre says, that before the war betwixt England and France in that reign, several French withdrawing from Guadaloupe to this island, lived here amicably with the English, till the arrival of one Mr. Henry Willoughby, who, being irritated at the miscarriage of his design upon St. Christopher's, landed at Antego, treated the French severely, and obliged most of them to swear fealty to the King of Great Britain: but that some of them making their escape, prevailed on the French at Guadaloupe to attack this island, which they told them was then very weak. Whereupon in 1666 they came with eight ships of force under English colours, and, landing by surprise, took the forts in the road, and made the governor prisoner, besides a great slaughter committed among the English, who at length agreed to surrender the island upon terms: but at this very juncture a reinforcement of English arriving from Barbadoes, hindered the execution of the capitulation. Upon this Mons. de la Barre, Lieutenant-General of the French islands, joined by the governors of Martinico, Guadaloupe, Mary-gallante, and the intendant of the French West India Company, landed in December 1677, when one Mr. Fish was governor here, and obliged the English to make good the agreement.

Yet after all it does not appear that Antego made any considerable figure among the Leeward islands, till the year 1680; and its improvements since, both in stock and commerce, have been mostly owing to the care and interest of Col. Christopher Codrington, Deputy-governor of Barbadoes, who removed hither, and, after planting a good part of it, made this island the seat of his government, when he was Captain-general and General Governor of all the Leeward islands: upon which this island flourished, and became populous and wealthy. It suffered much by a terrible hurricane in 1681, of which see an account in Dampier; and by another in 1689, most of the houses, buildings, sugar-works, and wind-mills, for that purpose being of stone, were thrown down. The Indians of the neighbouring islands, in league with the French, came hither in their periaguas, and landed more than once in Gen. Codrington's time; but after killing a few people that lived near the sea, they always ran away. This colony, in return for the visit from the friends of the French, sent 300 men to the French island of Mary-gallante, beat the inhabitants into the

woods, burnt their town, nailed up their guns, demolished their fort, and brought away a considerable booty.

This island furnished a regiment, consisting of 460 men, towards the expedition for the recovery of St. Christopher's, in the year 1690; and it always sent its quota to the forces raised by the Leeward islands against the French, during the wars of King William, Queen Anne, &c.

In the year 1706 Col. Parks of Virginia, who had been an Aid-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Hochstadt, came over to the Leeward islands, with a commission to succeed Sir William Matthews in the government of them, and made Antego the seat of it. On the tragical death of Col. Parks, in December 1710, the government of the Leeward islands fell of course to Walter Hamilton, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis, then Lieutenant-General of the Leeward islands: but in 1712 he was succeeded by Walter Douglas, Esq; who suspended him from the exercise of all his offices. Upon this Mr. Hamilton came to England, where, joining his interest with that of the complainants in Antego against the person who had suspended him, he prevailed to be restored, and returned hither in 1715.

During all this time the Leeward islands were not without their usual hurricanes; of which a dreadful one happened in the year 1707, that did great damage to all of them; but to Antego and Nevis more than any. The people however were now at leisure to follow their trade and planting, being no longer disturbed by the quarrels and contests betwixt the governors and the governed, till October 1736, when a general stop was put to all business, occasioned by the happy discovery of an infernal plot by the negroes of this island, not only to subvert the government, but to murder all the white inhabitants. This was to have been put in execution on the 11th of the same month, being the anniversary of his present Majesty's coronation, at which time the general usually treats the gentlemen and ladies of the whole island with a ball; but it happened then to be put off till the 30th, on account of the death of the general's son at St. Christopher's: and this proved the saving of their lives. The principal negroes in this horrid conspiracy were Court, Tomboy, and Hercules, who belonged to three different planters. The first of them was to have been King, and the other two his generals. During the intended ball, some gun-powder was to have been conveyed into the cellar, in order to have blown up the house. At the same time King Court and his two generals were to head a party of 400 men each, one from the E. end of St. John's town, and the two others from Otter's and Morgan's pastures, all armed with cutlasses; and to fall on all the white-men, women, and children, in the town, without reserve or mercy, at the same time that the house blew up; which was to have been a general signal to other parts of the island, and notice to be conveyed throughout the whole, by fires which were to be made on certain eminences. Then the negroes of the several plantations were to rise, and destroy all the whites in their respective districts; and so have made themselves masters of the island. The three negroes above-mentioned being suspected, on account of former crimes and misdemeanors, were immediately taken up; and upon evidence coming in daily against them, which amounted to a full proof, they were tried and convicted on the 19th of October; and on the very next day King Court and his two generals were carried to the place of execution. There Court was stretched on a wheel, and, after basking about an hour and a quarter in the sun, he begged leave to plead; and this being allowed him, he confessed every article alledged against him, which his general Tomboy had declared also in prison that very morning: after this the King and his two generals, with two blacks more, were all broken upon the wheel. The same day four more of the principal conspirators were burnt; as were seven the next. Six were hung alive in chains upon gibbets, and there starved to death (one of which, 'tis said, lived eight days and nine nights, without any sustenance), and afterwards their heads were cut off and fixed upon



poles, and their bodies burnt; and fifty-eight others were, at several times, chained to stakes and burnt alive.

Antego is now the residence of an English governor, who has this and all the other Leeward islands belonging to Great Britain under his management, and has the title of Captain General and Governor in Chief of all the Caribbee islands from Guadaloupe to Porto Rico. His place is worth about 3500l. a year: and under him each island has its particular Deputy-Governor at a salary of 200l. a year; and its separate independent legislature, consisting of a council, and an assembly of representatives.

**ANTEQUERA**, or **ANTEQUIERA**, in Latin *Antichera*, supposed to be the Singilium of Pliny, and the Antiquaria of Antoninus's Itinerary. It is a genteel and pretty large town of Granada, in Spain; though some place it in the kingdom of Seville. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Rio de la villa, i. e. the river of the city, part of the town being built in a plain, and part of it on hills at the foot of three mountains. It has long, broad, and beautiful streets, with the houses well-built. It is surrounded with good strong walls, has six gates, and at one end of it stands upon an eminence a fortified old castle. It contains 7000 families in six parishes, one of which is collegiate, with eleven monasteries, seven nunneries, eleven chapels, and three free-schools, besides a fine hospital for foundlings.

Near the town is a famous salt-pit, which, according to the geographical system, is three miles in length, and near two in breadth, and supplies the whole territory with that necessary article. But with regard to this Busching says, "that the snow, rain, and spring-waters being collected together in several pits in the mountains, the heat of the sun evaporates the water, and forms the salt." About eight or ten miles from the town is a spring, the waters of which dissolve the stone, and bring it away by urine. Hence there is so great a resort to it, that a small town has since been built about it, and is called by the name of that spring. Another great rarity near this city, is a large parcel of high rocks, called El Torcal, which, at a distance, exhibit the representations of men, beasts, buildings, &c. and this is justly esteemed a surprising work of nature. Besides all these, here are still to be seen the subterraneous caverns of Merga and Camorra, which are the very mines formerly dug and carried on under ground a pretty way by the Romans; and from which they drew such immense quantities of precious metals. These caverns are so artfully arched and propped, that one may run over them from end to end with pleasure, and without any danger. This city is besides famous for the stout defence which it made against the Moors, and the stratagem they used in order to set fire to some of the enemy's warlike engines; though this only served to prolong their misery, and make it fall the heavier upon them, when subdued by those merciless and brutal infidels. Antequera lies 25 miles N. of Malaga, 220 leagues S. of Madrid, and about 15 in the same direction from the sea. Lat. 36 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. W.

**ANTHIOCO**, or **ANTIOCHO**, St. one of the larger islands to the S. of the Italian sea, among the many small ones which lie round the island and kingdom of Sardinia. It is situated on its S. W. coast, and four miles from it. It is about thirty miles in circuit, and of a square figure; and within a few miles of the island of San Pietro.

**ANTIBARI**, or **ANTIVARI**, in Latin *Antibarum*, or *Antiparos*; so called, as lying opposite to Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples. It is a pretty strong town of Albania, in European Turkey, according to Busching; but the System of Geography places it in Turkish Dalmatia, towards the limits of Servia and Bosnia: but adds, that it is on the borders of Albania, of which it is sometimes reckoned a part. It is situated on the Adriatic gulph, and but thinly peopled, standing upon a hill, at the foot of which is the harbour. Under the first Kings of Dalmatia it was a considerable archbishopric, the metropolitan of which had the first rank among the prelates of that kingdom. After the declension of

that monarchy, it fell under the dominion of the Venetians, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks in the year 1538; but they afterwards took it from that republic in 1573. The Venetians having laid siege to it in the year 1648, were obliged to withdraw from it, without being able to master it; so that the Turks are still in possession of this place. It lies ten miles W. of Dulcigno, and twenty-five S. E. of Badoa. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. 42 min. E.

**ANTIBES**, in Latin *Antipolis*, one of the oldest towns in the government of Provence, in France. It is situated on the confines of the county of Nice, and belongs to the jurisdiction of Grasse, in the provincial bailiwick of the latter name. It was founded by the inhabitants of Marseilles, and in time became a considerable city; it was formerly a Bishop's see, which was afterwards removed to Grasse. In spiritual matters, however, it is still governed by a vicar, with Episcopal jurisdiction here, independent of the authority of Grasse. It stands in a very fruitful country; is defended by a castle or good citadel, and has a very convenient harbour, tho' only for vessels of a middling magnitude. Here are two convents, and several remains of Roman antiquities. A sort of small fishes or anchovies are very nicely pickled and prepared in this place. It lies two leagues E. of Grasse, the same from Venice, and fifteen miles S. of Nice, in lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

**ANTICOSTI**, by the savages called *Natigotac*; and Cæsar, from the solemnity of the day on which he received it, gave it the name of *L'Isle de l'Ascension*; but Jean Alphonso is mistaken in calling it *L'Isle de l'Ascension*. The name of Anticosti however seems to have been given it by the English, according to Charlevoix; and it seems at the same time to insinuate the possession of that nation; and by this name it is commonly known. It is an island of Canada, in N. America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. It extends itself about forty miles N. E. and S. W. almost in the middle of the river; but has very little breadth. It is subject to the French, and was granted to the Sieur Joliet, upon his return from the discovery of the Mississippi: but he had no great present of it; for the soil is barren, and absolutely good for nothing. It is badly wooded, and has not a single harbour, where a vessel may lie in safety. On the coasts of the island are fish enough: but the heirs of the Sieur Joliet would freely exchange this their vast signory for the smallest fief in France. On the S. point of Anticosti, and along that coast, are breakers, caused by rocks which line it on that side; and there is also such a strong current, that a ship upon tacking will not turn to windward; as Charlevoix, when there, found by experience. The island is situated in lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 64 deg. 16 min. W.

**ANTILLES** Islands, lying in form of a bow or semicircle, extend almost from the coast of Florida N. to that of Brasil S. in America. By some these islands are called Caribbees, from the first inhabitants formerly reckoned to be man-eaters; but this appellation most geographers confine to the Leeward islands; which last are distinguished by sailors into the Windward and Leeward islands; and that with a view to the usual course of European ships, either from Old Spain or the Canary islands, to Carthage or New Spain and Porto-Bello, in which course of sailing they must pass between some or other of the Antilles: and all these, both in geographical tables and maps, are usually distinguished into the Great and Little Antilles, or *Ant-illes*, as Father Tertre very properly writes the word in the history which he gives of them. Besides their aborigines or original natives, they are commonly inhabited by English, Spaniards, French, or Dutch; yet those inhabited among them are not all planted and cultivated; and some are quite desolate.

The islands, which all go by the name of Antilles, and indeed the only ones so denominated by Acosta, are the four islands of Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola or St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, together with some smaller islands dependent on these respectively, (all

which, and their circumjacent isles, see under the proper word of each). See also **CARIBBEES**.

**ANTIN**, a duchy and peerage belonging to the district of the Plains, a subordinate division of the territory and ancient viscounty of Conferans, in Lower Armagnac, a subdivision of Gascony, which is the S. part of the government of Guyenne, in France. The French Admiral Count D'Antin seems to be of this ducal family, or descended from this place.

**ANTIO**, **ANZIO**, or *Torre di capo d'Anzio*, a promontory in the campania of Rome, a province of the ecclesiastical state in the middle division of Italy. It has this name given it by the Italians, from the ruins of the ancient city of Antium, in its neighbourhood, once a famous sea-port of the Antiates, Antii, or Volsci: since that an Episcopal see, but which has been entirely ruined by the Saracens; so that there now only remains an old castle or strong tower, which stands near this cape; and close by it is a newly-erected harbour. The ruins of Antium extend themselves over a large tract of land. Antio is not far from Nettuna. Lat. 41 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

**ANTIOCH**, in Latin *Antiochia Pisidia*, in contradistinction to the city of the same name in Syria. It is situated in Pisidia, a subdivision of Caramannia, the fourth province of Asia Minor, belonging to the Turkish empire. It was the capital of this province under the Romans; and likewise called Cæsarea. But it is now reduced, like the other places of Asia, to a very mean town. The Turks give it the name of *Verfagelli* or *Antachio*. It is mentioned in Acts xiii. 14. on account of St. Paul's arrival there. The Notitia Imperii mention it as an Episcopal see; and in ecclesiastical history we find the names of several of its prelates, particularly Pergamus, who was one of those that subscribed to the council of Chalcedon. It must here be noted, that a vast many cities had this name, not only in Asia Minor, but in other Asiatic provinces: and two even in Pisidia; the one situated on the N. of Lydia; the other on the S. of it, nearer to Seleucia. But as many of them have scarcely any more left than their names, the only one of note which we shall mention is the following.

**ANTIOCH**, **ANTIOCHIA**, surnamed the **GREAT**, and by the Greeks called *Epidaphne*, from the oracle and grove of Apollo at Daphne, a small city in its neighbourhood, was formerly the metropolis of Syria, and belongs to that subdivision of it called *Cælo-Syria*, in Asiatic Turkey. It is now called *Antackia* by the Turks, who have reduced it to a poor condition, in comparison to what it formerly was, when the seat of the Kings of Syria. It is situated on the *Ilasi*, the ancient Orontes, which river widens its stream gradually as it approaches the city, so as to be of a considerable breadth before it. What a delightful sight is it, says La Roque, when one comes to it on that river, and to view at some distance, a city in a forest, or a forest in a city, on account of the vast number of platanes, poplars, sycamores, and other trees growing in and about it, as well as those fruit-trees to be seen in the gardens and other uninhabited parts of this town!

Seleucus Nicanor, who was the founder of this and three other neighbouring cities, at the same time, consecrated it and all the adjacent territory to Apollo.

Antioch is remarkable for its extraordinary situation, as well as for having been one of the most considerable cities of the East. It was the residence of the Macedonian Kings of Syria for several hundred years, and afterwards of the Roman governors of that province, so that it was called the *Queen of the East*. It is also remarkable in ecclesiastical history, for being the see of the great patriarchate of the East, in which St. Peter first sat; it was here that Barnabas and Paul separated for the work of the gospel, the latter embarking for Cyprus. This city is often mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and particularly that the disciples of Christ were here first named Christians; so that it was called the *Eye of the Eastern Church*: and principally on account of that sacred name given

them, the Emperor Justinian, who repaired Antioch after it had been destroyed by fire, called it *Theopolis*, i. e. The city of God. It was at this place that the great and unfortunate Germanicus sunk under the jealousy of Tiberius, who made use of Piso to poison him. Many Emperors, when they came into the East, passed a considerable time in this city; and Lucius Verus, in particular, spent four summers at Daphne near this place, passing his winters in Antioch and at Laodicea. It was made the residence of the *Præfecti Prætorii Orientis*; once the seat of learning and politeness, and has been adorned with vast numbers of magnificent structures, now all in ruins. The exact situation of the city is still to be seen, because the old walls are standing, and some of them which are built with the greatest strength, are perfectly entire, though a great part of them has been very much shattered by earthquakes, which have been very terrible and frequent at this place. Antioch was situated on the summit, and the N. side of the two hills, and on the plain lying to the N. of them, which is between the hills and the river, and was about four miles in circumference. Pliny says that it was divided by the river Orontes, from which one would conclude that there was a suburb to the N. of the river, of which there are now no vestiges. The hill to the S. W. is high and very steep; that to the E. is lower, and there is a small plain on the top of it.

The walls are built along the height of the hills; and to the S. where there is no descent, the approach is rendered difficult by a deep fosse. These hills are divided by a very deep narrow bed of a mountain-torrent, across which a wall is built, at least sixty feet high; it had an arch below to let the water pass, which is in part built up, so that a great body of water often lies against the wall. It is called the *Iron-gate*; which name it might have from some grates or fences of iron to the arch, by which the water passed under it. About half way upon each side of the wall, there is a walk from the road on the hills. The eastern passage seems to have served for an aqueduct, for on the other side there are signs of a stone channel from it; and here the water of the lower aqueduct seems to have passed. This wall is a most extraordinary building, by which the two hills are joined for sixty feet at least, above the bed of the torrent that divides them; and the city-walls are carried from it up the steep hills, in a most surprising manner; but though they are built on a rock, and with the utmost art, yet they could not withstand the shocks of so many great earthquakes that have happened. However, on the W. side of the western hill, the wall is built up the steep ascent, in such a manner that it hath resisted both time and earthquakes; it is exceedingly strong, and well built of stone, with beautiful square towers at equal distances, which consist of several stories, and yet there is not the least breach, nor a sign of any; and from this one may judge how beautiful all the walls must have been. There were no battlements to the wall, but there was a walk on the top of it; and where there was any ascent, the top of the wall was made in steps, so that they could go all round the city on the walls with the greatest ease; and it is probable there were such steps also on the walls which were built up the very steep precipices from the iron gate, where all is now in ruins; and by this wall of communication they, without doubt, went from one hill to the other. The S. side of the western hill might be assaulted with the greatest ease, tho' defended by fosses, and the walls there had been much repaired; those on the plain to the W. are defended by a deep bed of a winter-torrent. These walls must have been destroyed, and entirely rebuilt; for they are of stone and brick, and probably were a Roman work: the towers are very high, but the greatest part of the walls are fallen down, and lie in large fragments on the ground, which demonstrate that the shock must have been great that overturned them. The wall to the N. is at some little distance from the river: the towers are about seventy paces asunder; and being near the river, and consequently not on so good a foundation as



the others, one may see they have often been repaired. From these walls, which still retain their ancient circuit, we may observe that Antioch was 10,000 paces in compass, and situated partly on flat, and partly on high grounds, on the latter of which was built most of its stately structures. It is remarkable that within the thickness of the walls, at a certain place, is a space left open, and with a gradual and imperceptible ascent, by which any loaded carriages may easily be drawn from the bottom of the wall quite up to the castle. It is said that this city, which was about four miles in circumference, was built at four different times, and consisted in a manner of four cities, divided from one another by walls: the first was built by Seleucus Nicanor, and inhabited by the people brought from Antiochia. This was probably built on the high western hill, taking in the foot of it, so as that the wall might be so far above the plain as to receive some strength from that situation; and there are remains of the foundations of very thick walls by the roads which lie near the bottom of the hill. The second was built by those who came to dwell in this city, after the building of the first; for the people must necessarily have flocked to this place, when it became the residence of the Kings of Syria. This probably was built between the hill and the river, being in all likelihood inhabited by merchants and tradesmen, to whom the neighbourhood of the river must be very convenient. The third city was built by King Seleucus Callinicus, possibly on the other hill. The fourth was the work of Antiochus Epiphanes, King of Syria, which might be in the plain between that hill and the river. The present town, which is about a mile in circumference, stands on the plain within the walls, being converted into gardens. The old city, being composed in a manner of four cities, had the name of Tetrapolis.

There are very little remains within the city of any ancient buildings. The high hill has three summits, and is divided into three parts, by shallow beds of winter-torrents; the middle summit is the highest. To the E. of that is another summit, on which are considerable remains of a castle; there are semicircular turrets in the front of it, which is to the W. At the N. E. corner there are remains of a bagnio, and the castle is built with vaults under it, which might serve as cisterns for the rain-water. They had also another provision for water, which is a round basin, between the castle and the middle summit; it is fifty-three paces in diameter, and is now eight feet deep, though doubtless the ground has risen. It is built of stone and brick, like the walls. There is an entrance to it to the S. W. with a round tower on each side of it, from which entrance there must have been a descent by steps. They have a tradition, that the Roman Emperors used to divert themselves here in boats. Near the foot of this hill, in the present town, are remains of the front of a large building of brick, which they call Prince, and say it was the palace of the Emperors; and they have a tradition, that a chain went to it from the castle, to give immediate notice of any thing that might happen. The architecture of it seems to be of the fourth or fifth century.

The aqueducts are the principal works of antiquity here. Near the eastern part of the town, there are indeed several springs, and particularly some within the E. gate, called Bablous, which may be a corruption from Babylon, this being the gate that leads that way. But the higher parts of the town were to be supplied with water, and the whole plain also below, concerning which the ancients were very provident, and spared no expence. The water of the aqueduct was derived from a place called Battelma, about four or five miles distant in the way to Latichea. Here the water flows out of the hill in great abundance, and turns several mills. Art had been used to bring other springs to it, for at that place were channels of hewn stone, which served for that purpose; it was then carried towards Antioch in the same manner. There is reason to think that all the springs are at some little distance, and conveyed to that place in channels, for it falls down like a cascade from its own bed, into a little narrow vale, extending towards the Oron-

tes; and from this place a sufficient quantity of it was carried by channels of hewn stone, under ground, along the side of the hill. It runs in this manner about a mile, and then going to a little valley in which there is a small rivulet that comes from the mountains, the water was from thence conveyed on arches, which still remain. It is in the manner of the ancient aqueduct, called Pont du Garde, near Nismes in France, but much inferior to it, for there is but one arch in each of the two lower stories; the uppermost arches of it are built of brick: the channel afterwards is carried along the side of the hill; and where any waters run, or there is any bed of a torrent, a single high arch is built over the narrow vale. There is one between this and the stream called Zoiba, where is a very lofty arch; there are two more aqueducts, between that and the town, each consisting of a small arch; and at the bed of the torrent, under the western walls, is one of five arches. The water then runs on the side of the hill under ground; and wherever it is easy ascent at the foot of the S. W. hill, there are several arches turned, which appear like small arched chapels, where were conduits, from which they drew water for the conveniency of several parts of the town. Further to the E. where the hill is steep, a channel is cut along through the rock, about two feet wide, and four or five high, worked archways at top; and one may walk in it as in those at Fege near Damascus. It continues along in this manner towards the iron-gate; and having passed on some arches, the channel is cut in the same manner, on the side of the other hill. It is to be observed, that there was a lower aqueduct, probably built by the Kings of Syria, before the higher aqueduct was begun, and it is possible that the latter might be built by the Romans. There are remains of the lower aqueduct, near the fountain of Zoiba, about two miles lower S. W. of Antioch; the arches are low and ruinous; part of the lower aqueduct is seen over a hollow ground along the side of the hill, and at that valley where the aqueduct is built.

In all these places this lower aqueduct consists of one arch; and it probably extended to the iron-gate, which served for a conveyance for the water to the other hill; for below the iron-gate, to the N. W. there are ruins of three arches across the valley, which seem to have had other arches built on them; and it is probable there were three stories of arches, the uppermost joining the channels which are on the opposite sides of the hills.

As to sepulchral caverns, none are observed to the E. of the town: there are indeed some grottoes cut into the mountain, which might be for another use; and possibly it was the custom here to burn their dead after the Grecian manner. It is probable, that in the ancient city they had large works under ground, to carry off the water that came from the mountain after rain: and they might also have cisterns under their houses, to preserve the water after the Eastern manner: for now, after rains, the water runs into the streets of the city like mountain-torrents.

The present city of Antioch is ill-built; the houses are low, with only one storey above ground; the roofs are almost flat, made of light rafters laid from one wall to another, and covered with thin tiles, which seem to be contrivances to make their houses above as light as possible, that, as they are on a bad foundation, they may not sink by the weight above; or, if they chance to be thrown down by earthquakes, that the people in them may not be crushed by the weight of the roof. The governor here has the title of Waiwode, and is under the Pascha of Aleppo, but is appointed from Constantinople.

There are remains of only three or four churches in Antioch. That of St. Peter and Paul is about a quarter of the way up the eastern hill; but there are very little remains of it. There is seen some pieces of marble of a Mosaic pavement. It is probable that this was the patriarchal church; and they might be determined to build it in so inconvenient a place, from the tradition that St. Peter or St. Paul either lived or preached the gospel there. It was built by the Emperor Constantine; and in it were holden several emi-

nent councils, particularly that for the dedication of it, at which all the Bishops under the patriarchate of Antioch assisted, besides many others. It is very probable that the patriarchal palace was on the top of this hill, which is a fine level spot, and the whole hill might belong to the church; for on the side of it, towards the iron-gate, is the church of St. John, which is hewn out of the rock, being a sort of grotto open to the W. There is no altar in it; but the Greeks, who have service there every Sunday and holiday, bring an altar to the church: and near it they bury their dead.

About half way up the S. W. hill, and almost opposite to the aqueduct that is below the iron-gate, is the church of St. George; the ascent to which is very difficult. The Greeks say this church belongs to them; but they permit the Armenians to make use of it. There are about 300 of the former, and 50 of the latter, in Antioch. Until within 50 or 60 years past, there had been no Christians here since the city was destroyed, in 1269, by Bibars, Sultan of Egypt, who demolished their churches, which, it is said, were the finest in the world; and he likewise put most of the inhabitants to death; for at that time they were mostly Christians: inasmuch that in the time of Justinian it was called Theopolis, for this or the above-mentioned reason. This city was under the Christians, concerned in the holy war, from 1097 to the time that it was destroyed, when Aleppo began to flourish, and to be the great mart for the Eastern goods, as Antioch had been before. Another piece of antiquity is what they call the house of St. John Chrysofom, and of his father and mother. It is about twenty feet square; there is no entering it, by reason that a Mahometan family, with their women, live in it. It is built of brick, much in the same stile as the palace called Prince. They have a tradition, that this great man being chose patriarch of Constantinople, the people of Antioch would not consent he should accept of it, until the Emperor made it his particular request to them.

The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling stone, like verde antique.

Antioch was, for the first time, taken from the Greeks by Caliph Omar in the year 1038; and afterwards by the Turks under Sultan Selim I. who drove the Mammeluc Sultan of Egypt out of it, who had formerly taken it from the Croisaders; which last, under the conduct of the valiant G.frey of Boulogne, began the conquest of the Holy Land by the city of Antioch. And it was on the bridge here over the Orontes or Hasi, that this Prince distinguished himself so remarkably as to strike a general panic into the enemy that garrisoned the place, which surrendered immediately after. Antioch was then raised to a principality, and given to one Boemund, a Norman, and also Prince of Tarentum, to whose valour the reduction of the city was principally owing. His successor held it till 1120, when it was made part of the kingdom of Jerusalem. At length the Turks made themselves masters of it in the year 1188, and have held it ever since.

The walls of Antioch were flanked with 400 square towers, well and strongly built; of which a good number are still standing; and in every one of them is a cistern in the middle, quite entire to this day.

Antioch is situated near the Levant, thirty miles S. of Scanderoon, and about fifty-four W. of Aleppo. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 37 deg. 5 min. E.

ANTIOCHETTA, a city of Caramannia, the fourth province of Asia Minor, belonging to the Turkish empire, in Asia. It is situated on the gulph of Satalia, in the Levant sea, and E. of the city of Fournou Goutanto, the ruins of the ancient Myrra.

ANTIPACHSU, and PACHSU, anciently *Pasi*, or *Paxa*, two small islands situated in that formerly called the Ionian sea, and lying near Greece, in European Turkey, between the islands of St. Maura and Corfu. They are subject to the republic of Venice.

ANTIPAROS, anciently *Oliaros*, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies about N° XV.

two miles W. from Paros. It is rocky, about sixteen miles in circuit, and flat; but in some places it has a fruitful soil, which is well-cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves sixty or seventy families inhabiting a small village, the only one upon the island, and about a mile from the sea. The port belonging to it is only practicable for small barks; but in the middle of the channel, between this island and Paros, is a depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. This channel, which is not more than a mile broad between the rocks of Strongyle Dia or Naxia, and Despotico, both which lie a little on one side of its opening, is full of other small rocks that have no name. The only remarkable thing in the island of Antiparos is a surprising grotto, which is a master-piece of nature. This cavern is upwards of forty fathoms high, and fifty broad, containing a great variety of figures in white, transparent, and crystalline marble, which resemble all sorts of vegetables, several pillars, and a very fine pyramid of the same stone; all which conceptions Tournefort takes to be lapideous plants. "The roof, where the dimensions of the grotto are as above, says that French author, is a pretty good arch, which, in several places, projects into large round knobs; some bristling with points like Jupiter's thunder-bolt; others regularly indented, from which hang grapes, festoons, and lances of a surprising length. On the right and left are natural curtains, which stretch out every way; and form on the sides a sort of fluted spires, like towers, mostly hollow, resembling so many little closets all round the grotto. Among these cabinets, one large pavilion is particularly remarkable: it is formed by productions, which so exactly represent the roots, branches, and heads of colly-flowers, that one would think that Nature intended here to prove one of the important truths in natural philosophy, namely, the vegetation of stones. All these figures generally break obliquely, and in different strata or layers, like the Lapis Judaicus: and most of these pieces are even covered with a white incrustation or bark; and, when struck, will sound like copper." Antiparos is situated in lat. 37 deg. 40 min. N. long. 25 deg. 50 min. E.

ANTIQUERA. See ANTEQUERA.

ANTIVARI. See ANTIBARI.

ANTIVETRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, a province of South America, and lying to the S. of Carthagena.

ANTIUM. See ANTIO, and NETTUNO.

ANTOINE, St. a fort of Corunna, in Spain. See CORUNNA.

ANTOINE, St. a village of Viennois, a territory belonging to the Lower Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies between two mountains, and owes its origin to the celebrated abbey, which is the principal and only foundation of the order of St. Antony in this country. In the year 1561 it was demolished by the Huguenots; but afterwards repaired.

ANTONIN, St. a little town of the lower marches of Rouergue, in the subdivision of that name, belonging to Guyenne Proper, in France. It is situated on the river Aveyrou, and has a chapter and two convents. The principal trade which the inhabitants drive is in saffron, and fine large plums.

ANTONIO, St. a small place of Biscay Proper, a subdivision of the province of Biscay, in Spain. It is situated on the sea, and has a harbour near a mountain of the same name.

ANTONIO, a mean place belonging to the duchy of Massa and Carrara, in Upper Italy. It is subject to the hereditary Prince of Modena.

ANTONIO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in Africa. It is subject to Portugal, and situated in lat. 18 deg. 4 min. N. long. 26 min. E.

ANTONS-KLOSTER, St. in Russian *Antonovskoi gorka*, i. e. the convent of St. Antony. It belongs to the circle of Novogrod, and government of Great Novogrod, in Russia, and is situated about two wersts from the town of Novogrod, upon the river Wolchow, and is the principal foundation in this country. Its founder,



founder St. Antony died and was buried here in the year 1147: and a mill-stone is shewn in this convent, upon which, according to the incredible account of his votaries, he travelled hither from Rome; besides a cabbage, by which he is said to have supported himself during his whole journey, and yet it continued entire in his hand. Here also is shewn his monument.

**ANTRAIN**, or **ENTRAIN**, in Latin *Interamnus*, or *Antranum*, a small town belonging to the district of Donzavis. It is situated, according to Bufching, in the government of Nivernois; but the geographical system, together with our maps, make it a town of the bishopric of Rennes, in Upper Britany, in France, on the borders of Normandy, fifteen miles S. of Avranches, and lying on the river Ceneffon, four leagues from Dol to the N. as many from Fougères to the S. and eight from Rennes. It is surrounded, according to Bufching, with a lake; and is the seat of a castellany. Lat. 43 deg. 33 min. N. long. 1 deg. 42 min. W.

**ANTRIM**, County of, the most N.E. in Ireland. It is bounded by that of Londonderry on the W. from which it is separated by the river Banne; by part of Armagh on the S. by the county of Down on the S.E. by the Deucalidonian ocean on the N. and by St. George's channel on the E. It is one of the ten counties comprehended under the province of Ulster; is 46 miles long, and 27 broad; but of unequal dimensions both ways. The acres it contains are reckoned to be about 383,000. The soil is pretty fruitful, and populous, mostly inhabited by Protestants; though encumbered with many large bogs and marshes, particularly towards the North. Antrim is subdivided into the following nine baronies or smaller districts, namely, Bally-Cary, Dunlacc, Kilconway, Tome, Antrim, Glenarm, Carrickfergus, Belfast, and Killallagh. This county sends ten members to the Irish parliament, namely, two for the county, and two for each of the towns of Liffburn, Belfast, Antrim, and Landalstown.

The large inland lake in this county called Lough Neagh, is remarkable for turning wood into stone; for such sort of petrified wood is frequently to be met with on its shore, and in no part of that wood is observed any external additament or accretion of matter joined to or settled upon it, but the heart and grain of the wood continue still the same: so that all the transmutation is made with regard to the gravity and thickness of the wood, the lapideous particles having pervaded and quite filled the pores of its substance. In the *Hamburgh* magazine may be seen a curious dissertation relating to the petrifications of Lough Neagh, written by M. Simon.

On the coast of this county, as one comes from that of Londonderry, is a remarkable pile of rocks, which the country people fondly fancy to have been the work of giants; and for that reason it is called the Giants-caufeway. It is eighty feet broad, and twenty feet high, above the rest of the strand, consisting of many thousand pillars, which stand most of them perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon, and so close to one another, that the blade of a knife can hardly be thrust in between them. The greatest part of these pillars are of a pentagonal or hexagonal figure; some heptagonal and octagonal, and yet almost every one of them is irregular, none of their sides being of equal breadth. They are from fifteen to twenty-four inches diameter, and consist of several joints of different heights; one of them always concave, and the other convex in the middle. With regard to composition and figure, the stones pretty much resemble the entrochos and astroites, or lapis stellaris, and they come the nearest to the lapis basanus or basaltus. Yet some take them to be a kind of marble. When struck with another stone or an iron-bar, nothing resembles more the smell of burnt horn, than the strong offensive one which they emit. On this coast are many other such pillars. But whatever the country people may imagine, this caufeway is evidently the work of nature, and runs from the bottom of a high hill into the northern ocean, no body knows how

far. At low water, it is visible at least 600 feet in length, the breadth in its widest part being 240 feet, and in the narrowest 120. The height in some places is 36 feet, and in others about 15. The curious may see the account of this caufeway at large, by Mr. Molineux, together with an accurate draught of it, in the *Philosophical Transactions* of London, No. 235 and 241: and in page 518 of Lowthorp's *Abridgment*, Vol. II. Hence the curious geographers, among other problems, determine whether this rock in Antrim, might not formerly have joined the opposite coast of Galloway or Kintyre in Scotland, to Ireland, as it is the general opinion among philosophers, that Calais and Dover were at some time one continued tract of dry land, till a disruption by an earthquake, or rather the violence of the sea, had gradually abraded the intermediate isthmus, where now runs the Pas de Calais, or Dover-strait. And it is to be observed, that the distance between Port Patrick in Scotland, and Carrickfergus in Ireland, is less, or much the same, as that between Dover and Calais: and thus all Europe may at last be found to have been at some time one great continent; and consequently the peopling of its different parts westward to be more readily accounted for.

In the county of Antrim, some thousands of Protestant people were massacred by the wild Irish rebels in the year 1641. It gives title of Earl and Baron to the ancient family of Macdonnells, as distinguished in Ireland, from the Macdonalds, as they are called in Scotland, but evidently the same people; the transition from one country to the other being here very easy, and the shortest passage in the whole island.

**ANTRIM**, a thriving little place, belonging to the county of the same name, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is a corporation and market-town, and the capital of Antrim, sending two members to the Irish parliament. It is pleasantly situated at the N. end of Lough Neagh, upon both sides of that called the Six-mile water, joined by a handsome bridge, and adorned with a fine park, and stately mansion-house, belonging to Lord Viscount Massareen. In this river is a harbour or pier, only for boats. It lies thirteen miles W. of Carrickfergus, in lat. 54 deg. 45 min. N. long. 6 deg. 26 min. W.

**ANTWERP** (city of) by the natives called *Amoyen*, by the French *Anvers*, and in Latin *Antverpia*, or *Andoverpium*. It is the capital of the marquisate of the same name, or improperly the marquisate of the Holy Empire, in the Austrian Netherlands. See **MARQUISATE**. It stands in a low and fenny ground, on the E. shore of the Scheld, and is surrounded by the province of Brabant. The city is built in form of a crescent on the river, which is here twenty feet deep, and Moll says it rises twenty feet more at high water, unless this be a mistake for two more. It is 400 yards in breadth, so that vessels of burthen can come up to the quay, and canals are cut through the town from the river, up which small vessels may be brought to their very doors.

The city is surrounded with a fine wall, planted on each side of it with rows of trees, and walks between them, broad enough for two coaches to go abreast. So that one cannot imagine a more delightful prospect, than in walking round these walls; one sees at every turn, fresh objects of boroughs, villages, country-seats, and, in short, the whole country round, finely planted with trees.

In this city are 22 public squares, 212 streets (lana and back-ways no doubt are included), all straight, broad, and the houses built high; the antiquity of which even adds to their beauty, as shewing what the city was at its first erection. Most of the houses have court-yards or areas within, and gardens behind. The principal street in Antwerp is called *Mere*, being well paved, and so broad that six coaches may go abreast in it, and the houses are generally of freestone. At the head of the *Mere* is a fine brass crucifix, thirty-three feet high, on a marble pedestal, which

which was erected in the year 1633. Joining to this street, is the Exchange for merchants, from which Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of the Royal Exchange he erected in London; as did also the burghers of Amsterdam, that of theirs, built in this last-mentioned city. The Exchange of Antwerp has four spacious gates opposite to one another, and always open. The walks round it are supported by forty-three pillars of blue marble, all engraved; but not two of them alike. This Exchange is 180 feet long, and 140 broad. Underneath are vaults or magazines, well stored with merchants goods: and above is an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The building of this Exchange cost the city of Antwerp 300,000 crowns; and indeed upwards of 200 years ago, Antwerp was the greatest emporium or trading port on this side Europe, ships of the greatest burthen coming up to its quays, on the banks of the Scheld, as they do on the Thames at London. But upon the seven united provinces of Holland being declared a free state, and the navigation of the Scheld yielded to them by Spain, they built Fort Lillo, about seven miles below Antwerp, and on the narrowest part of the river, in order to hinder all ships from coming up, except such as paid them custom. And as Flushing, in the province of Zealand, is situated at the mouth of the river, the Dutch took effectual care to render the navigation that way impracticable: so that now the trade has removed from Antwerp to Amsterdam, a town formerly very inconsiderable (See **AMSTERDAM**), but now one of the most flourishing in Europe for commerce. This loss of their trade put the merchants of Antwerp upon turning their heads to jewellery, painting, and banking; all which, particularly the last article, they have continued to this day in the highest perfection; for bills of exchange may be negotiated here for any sum, and to any part of Europe. And in Queen Anne's war, the two brothers De Koning paid, the one the army of France, and the other that of the Confederates.

On the Scheld, about six miles below Antwerp, is Fort St. Mary, belonging to the house of Austria.

The great market-place, in which stands the town-house, is very spacious, and the scene of all public executions. In the year 1713, about twenty-nine houses were pulled down, in order to widen this place, and render it the more beautiful. The town-house is a very grand piece of architecture, and a large structure of free-stone, with a fine frontispiece, decorated with a variety of statues, a cupola, and an eagle at top.

The house of the Hanse-towns, for the convenience of the Eastern merchants from the Baltic, called *Easterlings*, and in the Flemish *Oosterlingen*, which was built when the trade of Antwerp flourished, namely, in the year 1568, is a square building of stone 230 feet, with magazines in the upper parts for dry goods, and cellars below for wet. In the middle story, which has a gallery quite round the square, are 300 lodging-rooms for merchants. But now it is turned into a horse-barrack, the cellars of which serve for stables, and the rooms above for hay-lofts.

At Antwerp are seven gates, from each of which runs a long street, terminating at the cathedral, about the middle of the city. On the top of the gate which leads to the quay, stands the statue of a giant with a gauntlet in his hand, and in a throwing attitude. And hence the origin they say, of the name of this city: for the Antwerpens pretend, by a very high strain of derivation, that a giant named Antigon lived here, and cut off the hands of every stranger that fell in his way, and threw them into the river, *werpen* signifying to throw or fling, and *ant* or *ant*, a hand; the very mention of which may seem to shew the ridiculousness of this and many other etymologies. This gate, as well as several others in this city, was designed by the famous painter and architect Sir Peter-Paul Rubens, who was a native of Antwerp, and interred in St. James's church here.

The markets of Antwerp are at a proper distance from one another, each having a particular square or market-place. The fish-market by the river is very

spacious: but the most curious among them all, is the Friday-market, as they call it; where, on every Friday, all sorts of household goods, pictures, and jewels, are sold by auction, and often at a very cheap rate; pictures having been sold there for a crown apiece, the frames of which alone cost double that price. The reason for this is, that, upon a person's dying who leaves a family of children, his pictures are all sent to the Friday's-market, and the money arising from their sale is equally divided among them.

No city in all the Netherlands has so many churches, and such fine structures, as those of Antwerp; which is the see of a Bishop, and a suffragan to the Archbishop of Mechlin.

The cathedral, also a parochial church, is a very grand pile, being upwards of 500 feet long, 230 broad, and 360 high. The Emperor Charles V. at his public entry into Antwerp, said, that it ought to be put in a case, and shewed only once a year as a rarity. Its spire is 466 feet high, the cross at top 151, the diameter of the clock 30 feet, and the circumference 90. In its belfry are 33 great bells and 2 chimes. This is a curious piece of workmanship, and arched at top like an imperial crown. The three principal doors of this cathedral are enchased with marble, and gilt.

The altars in it are adorned with fine paintings, some of which are by the above-mentioned Sir Peter Rubens. The picture which represents the taking down of our Saviour from the cross, in which the figures are all as big as life, is reckoned a master-piece. Here are also some curious pieces by Quintin Massseys, a blacksmith by trade, who falling in love with a painter's daughter, asked her in marriage; but her father answered, he would never bestow her in marriage on any except a painter. Upon this, the blacksmith going to Italy, put himself into the Lombard school, and in a few years after returned a greater master than his sweetheart's father, and married her. At the entrance into this cathedral he is interred, where his effigy is put up, with this inscription:

*Connubialis amor de Mulibre fecit Apellem.*

That is,

Connubial love performs transactions strange,  
It can a blacksmith to a painter change.

In this cathedral it was, that Philip II. King of Spain, after the voluntary resignation of his father the Emperor Charles V. held on the 21st of January 1555, a chapter of the order of the golden fleece, in which he created nineteen new knights, amongst whom were the seven following Kings, Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, his uncle Ferdinand King of the Romans, Christian of Denmark, Maximilian of Bohemia, Sigismund of Poland, and John of Portugal, whose banners are still to be seen hanging in the choir.

Here are four other parish-churches, as St. George, St. James, which is also a collegiate, St. Andrew, and St. Walburge, besides twenty-five colleges, nunneries, and other religious foundations. Amongst these the Jesuits church here is looked upon as one of the finest in Europe. Its pavement is all of white marble, and the galleries are supported by fifty-six marble columns. The great altar is composed of the same materials, intermixed with jasper, porphyry, and gold; and on the ceiling are thirty-eight pictures from the history of the New Testament, done by Rubens. The chapel of the Virgin contiguous to it, is still more magnificent. The picture of the Assumption of the Virgin, on the great altar, was performed by Rubens, and by him called his master-piece; round it are six statues of alabaster, which represent the founders of the chapel. Some years ago this church was very much damaged, and the marble-galleries beaten down by thunder. But it has since that been pretty well repaired, and is now much higher, by the galleries being removed. The Jesuits college also, with its library, are worth seeing.

Near the ramparts, on the banks of the river, stands the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, where all sovereign



sovereign princes lodge when they pass this way. The apartments are truly grand, and the refectory or hall where the Monks dine, is as large and as well painted as that of St. George at Windsor. The Monks are of the order of St. Norbertus, Archbishop of Magdeburg in Germany, who came to Antwerp in the year 1124, and established this order here. His pretended miracles are painted round the church belonging to it. Among the nunneries in this city, is an English one, of the order of St. Teresa. The nuns of it wear no linen, eat no flesh, and lie upon straw. The grates are so dismal, that they give the place the appearance of a prison.

The citadel, which is reckoned one of the strongest in Europe, is very regular, being an exact pentagon. It stands on the S. side of Antwerp, on the banks of the Scheld, and commands the town, the river, and the neighbouring country. The erecting of this fortress, by order of Philip II. King of Spain, was the first check given to the trade and greatness of this city, which before was a free-port. It was built by the Duke of Alva, in order to keep the Antwerpens in awe. It has five bastions, which, from the regularity of the figure of the citadel, defend one another; it has double ditches, large and deep; and but one gate to go in and out at. The circuit of it may be about 2500 paces.

In this citadel it was that the said Duke of Alva erected a statue, which occasioned so much disturbance in Antwerp. He was represented to the life, in complete armour, standing on a pedestal of blue marble, with his battoon in one hand, and stretching the other over the city, as an emblem of his protecting, and having procured it peace: under his feet lay a monstrous figure, with two heads, representing the nobility and people, whom he pretended to have conquered and subdued. Here were also some other emblematical figures, as masks, snakes, clubs, and the like, alluding to several events. On the side of the pedestal towards the city was engraved the following inscription: "To the honour of Philip Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of Alva, Governor of the Netherlands, and most faithful servant of the most gracious King of Spain, Philip II. for having appeased sedition, chased away rebellion, re-established religion, and assured the peace of those provinces." This statue gave rise to great confusion, and so exasperated the people, that, getting together on a holiday, they, by surprise, forced their way into the citadel, and tore the statue to pieces, as they would have served the Duke himself, had he been there in person.

Among the many privileges granted this city by its Princes, one is, that any person born in Antwerp is a citizen, though both father and mother be foreigners.

Francis of Valois, Duke of Alençon, and brother of King Henry III. of France, having been installed Duke of Brabant at Antwerp in the year 1582, and appointed Governor of the Netherlands by the States-General, thought his authority circumscribed within too narrow limits; and, to render himself the more absolute, he resolved to surprise this city. Accordingly, on Jan. 17, 1583, causing seventeen companies of infantry to enter the town, he himself drew near its walls with his army, who were all Frenchmen, as if only to review it. But the citizens having discovered his design, made so gallant a defence, that they drove the French out of Antwerp, killed about 1500 of them, amongst which were about 300 noblemen, and took upwards of 2000 prisoners. In that action the citizens lost no more than 80 men. The Duke of Alençon having thus miscarried in his project, endeavoured to excuse himself to the States; but they would not trust him any more: whereupon, retiring into France, he soon died there with grief.

In the year 1585 the Duke of Parma, Governor of the Netherlands for the King of Spain, took Antwerp after a twelvemonth's siege, which was one of the most remarkable ever heard of: yet he could never have taken it, had he not thrown a stupendous bridge over the river, for the better carrying on of his attacks. Here he re-established the Roman Catholics, who were but lately banished by the Ant-

werpens, and restored the city to the crown of Spain. It was seized by the French upon the death of Charles II. in the year 1700: but, though it was provided with a strong garrison, it surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, in about a month's time after the memorable victory which he obtained over the French at Ramillies, and without waiting for a siege. After Ghent and Bruges had been betrayed to the French, they attempted also this city; but they miscarried in their design.

King Charles II. of England having thought the celebrated Mrs. Behn a proper person to be intrusted with the management of some important affairs during the Dutch war, occasioned her going into Flanders, and residing in the city of Antwerp; where, by her intrigues, she discovered the design formed by the Dutch, of sailing up the Thames, and burning the English ships in their harbours; which she communicated to the court of England: but her intelligence, though well-grounded, as appeared by the event, was only slighted and laughed at.

The jurisdiction or territory of Antwerp includes the following cities and noted towns, viz. Liere, Herentals, Hoogstrate, Turnhout, and Geel: besides which are many considerable villages and boroughs, called liberties; namely, Mol, Arendonk, Borgerhout, &c. Many of these, though not walled, are equal to some cities, from the great number of their churches, the houses, and inhabitants which they contain.

The city of Antwerp lies twenty-five miles N. of Brussels, and at the same distance N. E. of Ghent, in lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. E.

**ANWICK**, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Earl of Bristol and Sir Stephen Gardiner alternately.

**ANZERMA**, a small city of Popayan, a kingdom of South America. It is situated on the river Cauca, near Cape Correntes, about fifty leagues from Popayan city to the N. and twelve from Calamanta to the S.

**ANZI**, a small place belonging to the Basilicate, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has the title of a marquisate.

**ANZICO**, or **ANXICO**, kingdom of, belonging to Congo or Lower Guinea, in Africa. The inhabitants are called Anzichi, and governed by one supreme monarch, who has many petty Kings under him. It is situated westward of the kingdom of Loango, and is the country of the Jagas. Their boundaries to the N. E. and S. cannot be well ascertained. The inhabitants are very strong and nimble; and, making but little account of life, are hereby remarkably intrepid in all their attempts. They are an open and sincere people, and entirely unacquainted with frauds and deceit; but they are of a very barbarous disposition: whence the Europeans mistrust them with regard to their being men-eaters; but such cannibal-stories, both in Africa and America, are now, upon very just grounds, entirely exploded. They do not till the ground, have no property, nor settled habitation; but, like the Arabs, wander from place to place, and live by plunder. They go and trade in the kingdom of Angola, whither they carry slaves from their own country, and from Nubia, exchanging them for salt, glass-beads, silk, knives, and other small wares. They worship the sun and moon, and have a multiplicity of idols besides, every one having his own particular deity, and image representing it.

**AORTE**, or **URT**, viscounty of, a small district of Landes, or Lannes, one of the subdivisions of Gascony, belonging to the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It has its second name from Urt, which at present is only a little village. The principal place in it is Piere-hourade.

**AOSTA**, or **AOUSTE**, duchy of, in Italian *Ducato d'Aosta*, or *di Aosta*; in Latin *Augustinus Ducatus*. It is a subdivision belonging to the principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy; is bounded on the N. by Valais; on the E. by the lordship of Vercelli, and the valleys of Sesia; on the S. by Maurienne, and on the W. by Savoy and Faucigny. Its ancient inhabitants were the Salassi, a brave people, of Celtic extraction, who op-

posed the incursions of the Romans into Gaul with great valour, till they were overcome by Terentius Varro, the Roman General. The present name of Aosta and Aouste is only a corruption of the ancient name of its capital, which the Romans called Augusta Salasorum, and Augusta Prætoriana or Prætoriana. The soil is fruitful, though the country be wholly mountainous. It includes seven pleasant valleys, into which it is generally divided: each of which anciently, that is, after the expulsion of the Romans, was a distinct canton, and had its own magistrates; till, in process of time, one part of the country fell into the hands of the Marquis of Susa: and the Bishops of Aouste became lords and proprietors of the rest, under the sovereignty of the Emperor of Germany. Aouste was afterwards united to Savoy by the marriage of Adelaide, Marchioness and heiress of Susa, to Amadæus II. Count of Savoy, together with the marquisate of Susa and duchy of Turin: both which were afterwards raised to a duchy by the Emperor Frederic II. in the year 1238.

Not only most of the inhabitants of Aouste have swollen throats (krope), large protuberances, or fleshy bunches in that part of their body; but they are also looked upon as the most simple people, in point of understanding, among all the Piemontese, on account of seldom coming out of their valleys, and also of their conversing but little with others.

On the confines of Savoy lies the little mount St. Bernard; and on those of the country of the Waldenses is the great mount St. Bernard (anciently called Mons Jovis), over which the road leads into this country. And for this reason also there has been built upon each of these mountains, a convent, or, as others call it, an hospital, the better to accommodate travellers who go that way. The river Doria Baltea has its source in this country, and runs through the middle of it.

**AONIA**, the mountainous part of Bœotia; but the ancient poets apply that name to the whole country. Here the mules were said to dwell, and therefore called Æonides: hence also Aonium Venus, and Aonia Lyra, so much famed by Ovid.

**AORMOS**, a rock in India, so high as to be thought inaccessible to the birds. Hercules besieged it in vain: but Alexander the Great took it. Of this name is a river of Acadia, a contiguous lake of Epirus; and another lake in Italy, mentioned by Virgil.

**AOUSTA**, **AUOSTA**, or **AOUSTE**, corruptly *Avasta*, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name, in Piemont, in Upper Italy. It is commonly thought to have had its Latin name of Augusta, from the Emperor Augustus, who erected it into a Roman colony. But before that time it is supposed to have been called Cordella, from Cordellus Stafellus, a famous leader of the Salassi, who is said to have founded it. Augustus added the title of Prætoriana to that of Augusta, on account of his settling in it 300, Buching says 3000, of his Prætorian soldiers. It is situated on the river Duria, or Doria Baltea, at the foot of the Alps. Here are still to be seen the noble remains of Roman antiquities; according to some travellers, those of an amphitheatre; to others, particularly Misson, the ruins of a palace; but others, more probably, of a triumphal arch, raised to the honour of the aforesaid Emperor, in memory of the victory he obtained over the inhabitants of the Alps; though some inaccurate writers have from thence placed it at Turbia, near Monacho.

Aouste is also mentioned by Ptolemy, Pliny, and the Itinerary, as the first town of Italy, from which they took the distances of places, as they travelled further into it; and more particularly, as being situated on the banks of the Duria, the sand of which, when taken out by the ancient Salassi, and washed by means of a great number of channels cut out from that river, yielded some gold: and hence its name of Doria. In Pliny's time were two rivers of this name; and they still retain the same; the one, on which Aouste is built, was stiled the Greater; and the other, which runs into Piemont, and empties itself into the Po, was called the Less.

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This city is now the residence of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of Monstier, belonging to the Faren-taise, in Savoy. It gave birth to the famous St. Anselm, Bishop of Canterbury. It was taken, with many more places in Savoy, by the French in 1704. But now all these, and the duchy of Aouste, are subject to the King of Sardinia. It lies about ten miles from the confines of the Milanese, twenty-five N. E. from Jura, and fifty N. from Turin, in lat. 45 deg. 38 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. E.

**APACHES**, or **APACI**, a numerous and warlike nation, which nearly surround all the country of New Mexico, properly so called, in North America. See New Mexico. Their country is very large. They are all idolaters, and live under the government of their Cacique, having several strong holds in the mountains.

**APAFALVA**, or **APAFIFALVA**, a large village belonging to the county of Dobok, which is a subdivision of the seven counties comprehending the W. part of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. From this place the celebrated houfe, which Prince Apaffi is descended of, takes its name.

**APALACHTY COLA**, a good harbour of Florida, in North America. It is situated thirty leagues E. of Pensacola, and as much W. from the river called by the Spaniards Spirito Santo. The Indians name it Palche or Apalache. See PALACHE, and ST. MARK'S bay.

**APALACHES**, **APALACHITES**, or **APALACHIANS**, a nation of savages in Florida, in North America, towards the mountains of the same name, or Apalatai. The kingdom of the Apalachians contains several small provinces, of which some are in a fair valley, bounded to the E. and N. by a long ridge of the Apalachian mountains; on the S. by the province of Tagouesta, the inhabitants of which are very cruel and barbarous; on the W. by the river of Hitanachi, which the Spaniards call Spirito Santo. The most considerable of the valley-provinces is Bemarin or Bermarin, in which lies Melitot, the capital of the country, where the King keeps his court, and is acknowledged as sovereign by the particular chiefs of the other, called Paracouffes. The country is good and fertile, and the inhabitants open-hearted; their arms are bows and arrows, clubs, slings, and long javelins, which they throw with their hands, when they have emptied their quivers.

**APALACHIAN Mountains of North America**. These give name to a country lying W. of the British plantations there. They are situated between lat. 30 and 40 deg. N. and run in a parallel line with the Atlantic ocean, and about 150 miles distant from it.

**APAMEA**, or **APAMI**, anciently *Apamea Cibotos*. It is situated in Phrygia Major, a province of Asiatic Turkey, upon the river Mæander, a little above the junction of the Marias with it. This was formerly one of the most considerable cities in Asia Minor, and the see of an Archbishop; and it arose out of the ruins of the ancient Celene, whose inhabitants were transplanted thither by Seleucus, who gave it the name of Apamea, from that of his wife. And if he was not its founder, he at least greatly beautified and enriched it: but it is now gone to decay, and is but thinly inhabited. It lies 80 miles from Synnada to the S. and about 100 from Laodicea to the W. in lat. 39 deg. 50 min. N. long. 59 deg. 50 min. E.

**APAMEA**, or **APAMI**, an Archiepiscopal city of Bithynia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is now called Myrlea by the Turks, and is seated on the Propontis towards the gulph of Polmeire, between Byrsa and Cyzicum. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 56 deg. 50 min. E.

**APAMEA**, also called *Miana*, a town of Media, on the confines of Parthia. Of the same name are likewise two other towns in Mesopotamia; the one upon the Euphrates, and the other upon the Tygris.

**APAMEA**, a city of Cælo-Syria, a subdivision of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. This, as well as that called by the same name in Phrygia above-mentioned, was, according to Moll, built and called so by Seleucus Nicanor, and this in honour of his mother. It is

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now called Hama or Aman, by the Greeks, and is situated on the river Orontes: and, though above half ruined, it is still much larger than Emefa, another considerable city of Syria. It is almost surrounded with a deep ditch formed by the river, rendering the gardens delightful: yet so as to have no communication with the land, but by a narrow isthmus. It stands on a pleasant hill, in the midst of a plain, which is encompassed with other hills, and extremely fertile in all sorts of grain and fruits. The neighbouring fields for a great many miles abound in pasturage, which the Kings of Syria formerly reserved for their own horses, and Seleucus fed in its territory 500 elephants. And though this city is now much decayed, one half of it being gone to ruin, yet, next to Aleppo, it is the most populous in all Syria. It is noted for having been governed by its own Kings, till the coming of Pompey into Syria: and near it the brave Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, was overthrown by the Emperor Aurelius, who led her in triumph at Rome, loaded with such a weight of jewels, that she sunk under them. Apamea was very early erected into an Episcopal see, many of whose prelates suffered martyrdom. One of these called Thomas, by his address and prudence, preserved the city from the arms of Cosroes King of Persia. In Apamea are still several noble edifices, public and private, all built of large square stones, black and white, and intermixed. The castle, which commands the town and the plain, though it has run to decay, is large and strongly built of the same materials; and it stands upon an eminence at one end of the city, on the Orontes, being surrounded with a wide wet ditch cut into the rock. The city, which at present extends itself less towards the hills, and more upon the plain than formerly, is every where watered by the said river, which runs quite across it: and, by means of a machine with eighteen large wheels, turned by its stream, is conveyed by channels and aqueducts into every part of it, and into the gardens that are without, and opposite to the castle. Near the river is a grand mosque, partly surrounded with a spacious garden, and before its front stands a stately marble column, adorned with bas-reliefs of exquisite workmanship, representing human figures, beasts, birds, flowers, &c. Apamea was formerly governed by a simple commandant, who had a few soldiers under him. But it has now a Bashaw, whose government is pretty extensive. It lies about sixty miles almost S. of Antioch, eighty N. of Damascus, and about ninety from Aleppo, in lat. 34 deg. 5 min. N. long. 38 deg. 30 min. E.

**APANORMIA**, a town on the island of Santorin, in the Mediterranean, or Candian sea, in European Turkey. Near it is a spacious harbour in the form of a half-moon. But as its bottom is unfathomable, vessels cannot lie at anchor in it. Lat. 36 deg. 18 min. N. long. 25 deg. 39 min. E.

**APANTA**, a province belonging to the continent of South America. It lies between the lake of Parime and the river of the Amazons. The country of the Apantes, Texeira affirms to extend itself on the other side of the said river, to the W. of the province of Coropa.

**APARIA**, a province of Peru, in South America, near the river of the Amazons, towards that part where it receives the Curavaya, to the N. of the province of Pacomoro. On the other side, to the W. lies the country called Canella.

**APATI**, a pretty large village, belonging to the territory of the Jazyges or Philites, which is a subdivision of the circle, on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It looks like a little town; and is situated in a country abounding with corn and pasture.

**APENNINE Mountains**, in Latin *Montes Apenini*. These, with the Alps, are the most considerable in all Italy. They begin at Savona, in the dominions of the Genoese, and not far from their capital, where they join the Alps, called Alpes Maritimi; whence, running through Italy, which they almost divide into two equal parts, they form a long ridge of mountains, extending themselves like a bow, as far as the

streight which parts Italy from the island of Sicily. Near the Apennine mountains, but not joining with them, is the famous Volcano of Vesuvius, about five miles from Naples. The Apennine mountains have several names, according to the different parts in which they lie. Between Linca and Modena, is that called Monte St. Peregrino, which is of a vast height, though not quite so high as the Alps, and is 700 miles long.

**APENRADE**. See **ABENRADE**.

**APETOUS**, in Latin *Apetuba*, a people of Brazil, in North America, near the government of Puerto S. Guro.

**APENZEL**. See **APPENZEL**.

**APHEK**, a city of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey. It was formerly famous for a temple of Venus, where her votaries gave themselves up to all manner of lasciviousness, as being the place in which she is said to have had the company of her beloved Adonis. But it is more remarkable in sacred writ, for the overthrow of the Israelites by the Philistines, and for the signal victory which King Ahab obtained over Benhadad King of Assyria.

**APHETÆ**, a city of Magnesia, a province of Thessaly, in European Turkey. It is situated on the bay called Il Golfo del Vollo, from which place the Argonauts put to sea, when bound to Colchos in quest of the golden fleece.

**APHGASI**, a tribe or clan of the Tartars, dwelling on the W. side of the river Wolga, towards the S. of the kingdom of Astracan, in Asiatic Russia, on the Caspian sea, and as far as the river Cupa, which falls into the Palus Meotis. Beyond these the Cassian Tartars inhabit, between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

**APHION**, or **APHIUM**, a famous city of Galatia, a province of Anatolia Proper, in Asia Minor, and Asiatic Turkey. It has its name from the quantities of opium made in and about it, the whole territory producing vast crops of poppy, from which this drug, by the Turks called aphion, is extracted. The place is still in a tolerable condition, though it be dirty and ill-built. Some take it to be the same with Carathissa or Caraster, i. e. the black castle, a name given by the Turks to the ancient Hieropolis ad Mæandrum. It is situated upon an eminence, and has an old castle of free-stone on a rock, separated from the mountains which lie S. of it, and form a sort of semicircle. It had been formerly the patrimony of the great Othman, founder of the Turkish monarchy. Other authors call it Carachere, and place it to the S. of Chiuaya. This city was at first the see of a Bishop, but now that of an Archbishop. It lies thirty-nine miles from Philadelphia to the S. on the coast of Cairo. Lat. 39 deg. 45 min. N. long. 32 deg. 18 min. E.

**APHRODISIA**, one of the maritime towns of Cilicia, a province of Caramania and Asia Minor, in Asiatic Turkey. Its name latinized by Pliny, he called *Opidum Veneris*, or the city of Venus. Some of Ptolemy's interpreters call it St. Theodoro. It is situated eastward from Jotapa, and is opposite to the island of Cyprus.

**APHRODISIAS**, or **APODISIA**, a city of Caria, formerly a Bishop's see, under that of Stauropolis. It is now almost in ruins, and under the Turks. It gave birth to Alexander Aphrodisius, and other great prelates and heretics.

**APHRODISIUM**, a strong and well-fortified town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa. It is situated on the sea-coast, about twenty leagues from Adrumetum or Mahumeta.

**APHYTE**, or **APHYTIS**, a city of Thrace, in Asiatic Turkey; it lies not far from Pallene, and was famous for an oracle of Apollo. The inhabitants had also Jupiter Ammon in high veneration.

**APINA**, an ancient town of Italy, said to have been built by Diomedes, who at the same time founded Trica; both which places having been ruined since, gave rise to the proverb *Apinæ and Tricæ, to demer trifles*. And for the same reason buffoons and parasites are called *Apinari*.

**APIOLE**

**APIOLE**, an ancient city of Italy, which was taken by Lucius Tarquinius the elder; and with the plunder of it, according to Pliny, he laid the foundation of the capitol at Rome.

**APODISIA**. See **APHRODISIAS**.

**APOIGNY**, a place close by Seignelay, belonging to the county and bailiwick of Auxerrois, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. Here is a mineral spring, the waters of which are cold, and of a ferruginous quality.

**APOLLONIA**, now **PIERGO**, a town of Albania, one of the provinces in European Turkey. It is situated about thirty-five miles from Dyrachim to the S. and meanly inhabited. There is another of the same name in Macedonia, upon the river Chabrius or Ciliargo, between Thessalonica and Amphipolis, now known by that of Eriffo. Another called the Great, and situated in Thrace, twenty miles from Renkas, now in ruins; and still known by the name of Sefpoli. A fourth in the kingdom of Barca in Barbary, in Africa, with a capacious harbour, yet meanly inhabited; by the Arabs called Bonandrea. And a fifth in Asia Minor, which is situated by the sea-side, and thought to be the Aflos, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, with several others of less note.

**APOLLONIA**, a promontory of Africa, upon the southern coast of Guiney, near the mouth of the river Mancu. It lies about twenty leagues from the castle of St. George Della Mina.

**APONUS**, its modern name **ABANO** (which see), a hot fountain in the neighbourhood of Padua, and dominions of the state of Venice. Bathing in it cures several disorders. The Emperor Tiberius says, Suetonius in his life ordered a lot to be thrown into it, from an idle report which then prevailed, that such an expedient would let him into the knowledge of future events.

**APPENZEL**, or **APPENZEL**, the thirteenth, and last in order, of the cantons of Switzerland, in Latin *Pagus Abbatiss Cellenfis*. It is also one of the least among the whole, consisting only of three or four valleys. It has the town and abbey of St. Gall on the N. the county of Toekenburg on the W. part of this last county, and the bailiwick of Gams, in the country of the Grisons, on the S. and Rheintal on the E. Moll makes its extent each way to be about eighteen miles; others make it thirty miles long, and about twenty-four broad. It has pleasant hills, with rich pastures covered with flocks and herds, that yield great quantities of milk, from which butter and cheese are made: by the sale of both these articles, together with their linen manufactures, the inhabitants principally subsist. They are reckoned, says Mr. Stanyan, the roughest of all the Swifs; and even the better sort among them, he observes, enjoy so few of the comforts of life at home, that they are very desirous to be settled in some foreign service. According to the character given of them in the "Delves de la Suisse," they are frank, though not very polite, and are of a good shape and stature, being very lusty or sturdy men.

Anciently the inhabitants of Appenzel were subject to several Lords or Counts, but afterwards these became united under the government of the Abbot of St. Gall; till at last forming themselves into a commonwealth, with the approbation of the Emperor Rupert, they obtained their liberty from the said Abbot, partly by force of arms, and partly by dint of money, in the year 1408. But about three years after, the Abbot renewing his pretensions to their country, they entered into a confederacy with six of the other cantons; and as producing many warlike men, one of which sometimes put, it is said, a whole troop of the enemy to flight, they were admitted into the Helvetic league, in the year 1513. But the Abbot, provoked at this union, got the Emperor to proscribe or put them under the ban of the empire, and the Pope to excommunicate them. To the latter they opposed a contrary decree, banishing his legate, and driving out some of the more obstinate priests who refused to officiate among them, and killing others. And being entrenched within their mountains, as so many

ramparts, they were defended from the Emperor, and defied him. The Abbot further accusing them to the college of German Electors, obtained a decree, that the other towns of Switzerland and the Upper Rhine should reduce them. So that the people of Appenzel having lost two battles, a peace was concluded; but it was violated by the neighbouring nobility about four years afterwards. In the mean time the canton having gained a victory, possessed themselves of two contiguous valleys, and for a sum of money had the Emperor's proscription taken off; and having entered into the aforesaid league, they were received as the thirteenth canton, and a part of the Helvetic republic. Both Papists and Protestants however are now tolerated in this canton, as well as in that of Glaris; and their magistrates are of both religions, but the Protestants are the most numerous inhabitants. The canton is divided into twelve communities; namely, six of them called the Inner Appenzel, lying to the E. and near the town; and the other six called the Outer Appenzel, to the W. The Catholics and Protestants used to live in both divisions promiscuously and peaceably enough, till the year 1584, when a Protestant counsellor, for saying that he had seen a Priest commit sodomy on a boy, was condemned and hanged up directly, without form of process. And in 1587, the Catholics of the town of Appenzel, began a persecution against the Protestants in general, putting some to death, and banishing others: whence arose so terrible a division in the country, that they were just ready to murder one another. But the same year, by the mediation of the other cantons, the two parties concluded a peace; by which it was agreed that the Protestants should live alone for the future in the Inner Appenzel, and the Catholics in the Outer: so that now each have their respective chief magistrate, court of justice, police, and banderet: but in spirituals, as matrimonial affairs, &c. they both have recourse to the Bishop of Constance. They have one general sovereign council of 144, which is composed of 12 persons taken from each community. This country is encompassed with extremely high mountains, on the confines of Rhetia; and in that part of them which separates this canton from the Rheintal, are three small lakes abounding with fish, some of which are very large. And here are several medicinal springs.

**APPENZEL**, the capital of the last mentioned canton of the same name, in Switzerland. In Latin it is called *Abbatiss cella*; which name it had from an abbot's cell built here in the eight century, which Sigebert King of Aufrasia granted to the Abbot of St. Gall, in the year 1151. But being weary of his tyranny, they freed themselves, and shook off his yoke, principally by force of arms; they afterwards purchased his title, formed themselves into a commonwealth, defeated the Abbot of Constance, who had joined with the Abbot of St. Gall against them, in the year 1525; and having expelled all the nobles who oppressed them, they were admitted into the number of the cantons; as has been just mentioned. (See the preceding article). This place, though only a village of Switzerland, is in all respects equal to a city, being very rich, well-inhabited, and large. It is situated at the foot of Mount Alpstein, on the bank of the river Sitter, in Latin *Sintria*. Other books of geography place it on the Chur. It lies twelve miles S. of St. Gall, twenty-five S. E. of Constance, and thirty-one E. of Zurich. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 1 min. E.

**APPERSHOVEN**, a small village belonging to the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It is situated on the river Kyffel, and noted for having been the place, before which the confederate army encamped, at the corner of a wood, the night preceding the memorable battle of Hochstet August 2, 1704; in which the French and Bavarians were totally routed. See *Hochstet*. It lies in lat. 31 deg. 50 min. N. long. 48 deg. 50 min. E.

**APPEVILLE**, a marquise belonging to Vexin-Normandy, a jurisdiction or bailiwick of Upper Normandy, in the government of this last name, in France.

**APIIAN**



**APPIAN WAY** (*Via Appia*), the longest, being no less than 350 miles, and the most considerable highway in all Italy, beginning within the city of Rome, and at that very place where Constantine's triumphal arch is erected. From thence it led to Capua, passing by the Septizonium of Severus, the Capena-gate between Tufculum and Alba, then through Aricia, Algidam, the Forum Appii, Terracina-Anxur, Fundi, Formiæ, Minturnum, and Sinneffa. The first contriver of it was Appius Claudius Cæcus, when censor, in the year of Rome 440, under the consulship of Marcus Valerius and P. Decius Mus. He called it by his own name; and the charge was so great, that the public treasury was exhausted. Notwithstanding what Tacitus says, "that Appius caused this way to be paved from Rome to Brundisium," he carried it no further than the city of Capua, the limits of the Roman dominions in those days. Some authors write, that Julius Cæsar had continued it from Capua to Benevento, and Augustus from this last city to that of Brundisium, now Brindisi.

This road is wide enough for two chariots to drive upon it with ease, when they happen to meet, being about fifteen feet broad. The form of the stones is in general irregular, the largest not being above three feet in extent, and the smallest not less than one foot, and all of them about twelve inches thick; but to this day so perfectly joined, and closely connected, that the point of a sword cannot be thrust between the junctures. In the year of Rome 580, the censors Q. Fulvius Flaccus, and Aulus Posthumus Albinus, bordered this and the other highways with paved stones (marginæ or gomphi), which were larger and higher than the rest, in order to make the roads still more firm, and prevent their being overflowed by the rain-water, either falling upon or running into them by the sides.

Caius Gracchus placed also on the borders of the road, particularly the Via Appia, a great many stones still larger and higher than the former, and about twelve feet asunder. These stones, called cippi, were of singular use to tired travellers to sit and rest on, or wearied porters to unload their burthen and take breath: and even to riders, who in those days had no stirrups for dismounting or remounting their horses. He likewise caused to be erected on each side of the road, and from mile to mile, that is, at the distance of a thousand paces, small pillars, with numbers upon them, shewing travellers what progress they had made in their journey, and how much they had still to perform. These were sometimes called signæ or notæ, but most commonly milliaria or lapides.

What puzzles the learned is, that not one historian of those times has given the least hint concerning the place whence was drawn that immense quantity of stone, employed in making the several famous highways, namely, the Æmilian, Flaminian, and Appian, leading from Rome, and which seem, by their entirely similar colour, hardness and form, to have been hewn out of the same rock or quarry. Notwithstanding the several conjectures of the learned on this head, the difficulty seems insuperable, especially from the above silence of historians.

The reason why these celebrated roads have stood firm, and without sinking in the least for so many ages, is the solidity of their foundation. For the pavement is not laid upon the bare ground, as is generally the practice at present; but on a layer of stone called tophus, which is naturally soft and brittle, but hardens much in the air; and this layer rests on a bed of sand, thoroughly beaten, and made almost as solid as the stone itself.

That the direct road from Rome to Capua went cross the Palus Pomptina, though travellers are at present obliged to take a long and round-about way, by Casa Nova, Piperno, &c. is very plain, from several large fragments of the ancient pavement, appearing sometimes in the middle of an inaccessible morass, sometimes rising considerably above the surface of the waters, and at other times half-buried among the ruins of bridges and other edifices, occasioned by great falls of water, or earthquakes at different times.

Notwithstanding these revolutions, which have entirely changed the ancient superficies of this part of Italy, between two or three miles on this side of Terracina, is an extent of about much the same length of this Via Appia, pretty entire, and level with the ground near it. And now and then upon each side of the road, are some of the ancient margins and cippi still standing, as also here and there many ruins of those tombs, small temples, and other monuments, which anciently very much embellished this stately road of Appius.

**APPLEBY**, or **APULBY**, once a flourishing, but now a declining borough, and an inland market-town of Westmoreland: and though claiming the first place on account of its antiquity, and being the county-town, is not very rich nor large, and in both these respects much inferior to Kendal (which see.) Yet it is a neat pretty place, very agreeably situated near the river Eden, which almost surrounds it, and in the midst of pleasant corn-fields. Its name is a corruption of the ancient Aballaba, mentioned in the Notitia Imperii. In the time of the Romans, it was a station of the Mauri Aureliani, a band of soldiers so called, as having been sent thither by the Emperor Aurelian. King Henry I. of England gave it privileges equal to those of York, that city's charter having been granted, as it is said, in the forenoon, and the charter of this is the afternoon of the same day. It still retains its ancient privileges, its charter having been confirmed by King Henry II. and likewise by King Henry III. in whose time an Exchequer was kept here, as also by the succeeding Kings of England. In the reign of King Edward I. it had a mayor and two provosts, who usually signed all the public acts of the town, together with the mayor; though at present these officers only attend the mayor with two halberds. Bromton mentions Applebyshire: so that Appleby, it is supposed, either had once sheriffs of its own, as most cities anciently had, some of which still retain them to this day; or else Westmoreland was called Applebyshire, or the county of Appleby. In the 22d of Henry II. it was set on fire by the Scots; as it was again in the 12th of Richard II. In 1598, it suffered also greatly by a kind of pestilence, which depopulated it, as appears from an inscription placed in the garden belonging to the school-house, describing those calamities, from which, and the aforesaid inroads of the Scots, it has never yet recovered; so that during the plague the market was removed to Gilshaughlin, about four or five miles from the town. William, King of Scots, took Appleby and Brough, under Stanemore, by surprise, a little before himself was taken prisoner at Alnwick (which see). But both were afterwards recovered by King John, who gave the castle and barony of this town and borough to John de Vipont, whose family, and that of the Cliffords, have been lords of this county, and have flourished at this place, upwards of 500 years. It is now in possession of the Tufton family, Earls of Thanet, who are hereditary sheriffs of Westmoreland.

The assizes are holden here in the town-hall (the judges lodging in the castle, where formerly the court also sat), which hall is now at the end of the bridge. At Appleby is one of the best corn-markets in all these northern parts; and indeed the whole country round it abounds with very rich and extensive arable lands. But the principal beauty of the town consists in one broad street, running, with an easy ascent, from N. to S. at the head of which stands the aforesaid castle, a good strong one, and belonging now to the Earl of Thanet, being almost surrounded with the Eden, and with trenches where that river does not come. Here anciently parliaments were holden, as appears from our old English Statutes (of which see Vol. I.). At the lower end of the town are the church, and a school built by Robert Langton and Miles Spencer, Doctors of Law, and much augmented by Dr. Smith, late Bishop of Carlisle, and other benefactors; so that the head-master has a very handsome salary.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and serjeants at mace. Besides, it has a gaol, a town-hall, a free-school, and hospital

hospital for a governess, and twelve widows of capital burghers fallen to decay; which last was founded in 1651, and afterwards endowed by the Lady Anne, daughter and heiress of George Lord Clifford, and called the Mother and twelve Sisters. Appleby stands on a great Roman military way, which crosses the county from Rearcrofs or Reecrofs on Stanemore on the E. to the Eden, a little below Perith in Cumberland, on the W. Its markets on Saturday are remarkable for corn, when the sale begins at the tolling of a bell, and ceases exactly at the tolling of another, and lasts an hour. Its fairs are on October 29, for horned cattle and sheep, on Whitfun-eve for horned cattle, and on Whitfun-Monday for linen-cloth and merchandise. This town had a considerable benefactress in the above-mentioned Lady Anne Clifford, who, besides the said foundation for widows, settled lands on the town for repairing the church, school-house, town-hall, and bridge. She rebuilt a good part of the church, where she lies interred, and wholly that of Bongate, on the other side of the Eden, directly opposite to Appleby-castle, and which is a part of the jurisdiction of this town. The Earl of Thanet gives also several annual charities to poor people in this county, and his estate here is charged with the payment of the said Lady Anne's endowment. The bridge of Appleby consists of one arch, and stands a little to the S. of the town. The water here, which looks of a remarkably black colour from its considerable depth, has a still course, the channel being narrow; but it widens considerably all along to Carlisle, where, when the freshes are out, and by the addition of several streams and small rivulets on both sides, it has the appearance of a little sea, and particularly near that city it occupies a great deal of ground about the bridge. Appleby is the only borough in Westmoreland, and sends two representatives to the British parliament, for which a remarkable contest happened very lately, between the Thanet and Lowther families, who are some of the principal proprietors in the county of Westmoreland: so that several houses in Appleby, each of which entitles to a vote for parliament-men, have, amidst the frenzy of such party-distractions, been known to sell from 6, 8, and even 1100 pounds Sterling, hardly worth at another time so many shillings. However, by some means or other these differences are now compromised, and the contending families at length very wisely agreed, but after much canvassing, to send each a member. In a proverbial saying, generally from observation, and consequently very just, with regard to several places in Westmoreland, it is remarked, "that Appleby has fish and flesh," to denote the great plenty of both these articles of provisions in this borough, particularly the former, from the vast numbers of fine trout taken in the Eden; to which might be added its abundance of corn. And an Appleby or Westmoreland jury have almost become proverbial for the uncommon lenity of their verdicts, an execution being seldom or ever known in this country. Appleby is situated 6 miles N. of Kirbystevan, 10 S. E. of Perith, 20 in the same direction from Carlisle, and upwards of 200 N. of London, in lat. 54 deg. 30 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. W.

**APPLEDORE**, a little town or village of Blackburn-hundred, in the S. part of the county of Kent. It is situated near the river Rother; but thro' disuse it has lost its market, and is now of little or no note at all. It lies somewhat to the S. E. of Tenderden, near the Wild of Kent, fifty-four miles from London.

**APPLEDORE-COME**, a very beautiful feat in the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, belonging to the late Sir Robert Wortley, Bart.

**APPLEGARTH** (forest of) in Richmond, and to the northwards of it, is a district in the North riding of Yorkshire; but of no great extent.

**APREMONT** (Lordship of) situated between the rivers Maas and Moselle, but not dependent either on Lorraine or Bar. This signiory, with its barony, borders on the bailiwick of St. Mihiel, this last lying in that part of the duchy of Bar called Barrois, which is not a fief of France, and is one of the oldest fiefs belonging to the bishopric of Metz. But having been

in the hands of several possessors, at length, in the 16th century, it came to the house of Lorraine.

**APROSITA** (or the inaccessible island) one of the Canaries, in the Atlantic ocean. Some will have it to be Porto Santo, near Madeira; though Sanfon is of opinion that it is Isla de San Borondon, otherwise Ombria; and by the Spaniards often called La Incantada e la non Tronada.

**APS**, **ALPS**, or **ALBE**, a small village belonging to Lower Vivarais, in the diocese of Viviers, one of the fourteen bishoprics of Lower Languedoc, and government of this last name, in France. It was anciently the capital of the Helvii.

**APT**, **APTA**, or **APTA JULIA**, a small city belonging to the district or viguery of the same name, in the territory of Forcalquier, belonging to Upper Provence, in the government of the same name, in France. It is very advantageously situated, on the little river Calavon, where it falls into the Durance, and thence called Apt sur le Calavon. It lies near the mountains. This city was anciently one of the largest and most considerable belonging to the Celtæ, and the capital of the Vulgentes, in the time of the Romans: It was enlarged also by Julius Cæsar, who made it a Roman colony, and caused it to be called by his own name. Apt is the seat of a bailiwick called Viguerie, and of a collection; also the see of a Bishop, who styles himself Prince of Apt, though he is not the Lord of the town; but is first suffragan to the Archbishop of Aix. His predecessors had anciently, among other privileges, that of coining money; but this has been long since abolished. His diocese includes thirty-three parishes, he has a revenue of 9000 livres, and the tax he pays the court of Rome is 250 florins. The most ancient Bishop of Apt was St. Auspicius the martyr, who lived A. D. 92, or, according to others, in 162: a wide difference in chronology. Besides the cathedral, here are two abbeys, and eight convents. This city boasts of having in its possession the body of St. Anne; but with greater truth it may value itself for several remains of Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre. In the court of the Bishop's palace is still to be seen the epitaph which the Emperor Adrian made on his horse Borysthene, having built him a sepulchre for that purpose. In the year 1365 a council was held at Apt, in order to settle church-discipline. It consisted of the three provinces of Arles, Aix, and Ambrun. The famous M. Scuderi was a native of this place. And the plums of Apt are very much commended. It lies eight leagues from Aix to the N. and twenty-two miles from Avignon to the E. in lat. 43 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

**APTERA**, a city in the isle of Crete, where, according to the poets, the Syrens lost their wings, and fell into the sea, and being quite overpowered with grief, were conquered by the Muses.

**APUA**, a large and very strong town of Liguria, in the Genoese territories, in Italy, on the confines of Tuscany; it is five miles from the source of the river Magra, and about four from the Apennine mountains, and confines of Parma. It is under the jurisdiction of the Dukes of Tuscany, who redeemed it from the Spaniards not many years ago. It was anciently a fief of the Milanese.

**APUEIS**, an Indian nation of Brasil, in South America. Their country lies towards the springs of Rio del Janeiro, and bordering on the province called Capitanata di Rio Janeiro, which the Portuguese are at present masters of.

**APULIA**, **APUGLIA**, now **PUGLIA**, a large part of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, and to the eastward. It was once a kingdom of itself, under Roger the Norman, Charles of Anjou, and several other Princes. It includes the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto. But at present the first of these territories is comprehended under Apulia, when taken only in a larger sense. It is situated between the Apennine mountains to the S. and the Adriatic sea to the N.

As in Apulia, says Baron Popowitsh, especially in the provinces of the Capitanate and Bari above-men-



tioned, are few or no mountains; so in it likewise are no springs or rivulets: for which reason the inhabitants are obliged to drink rain-water out of cisterns, which they have built either in their houses, or which have been erected at the public expence, in the open market-places. The cattle drink also in rain-water out of reservoirs, formed by nature in the rocky bottom. The dew, which undoubtedly, on the account of the vicinity of the sea, falls more plentifully in such a hot country as this, than it does in Germany, must serve to invigorate and refresh the corn-lands and vineyards instead of rain. At a time of excessive heat, they continually moisten the garden-vegetables day and night with that saltish and stinking water, which is taken from the cisterns where the cattle drink. In the parts from Manfredonia, as far as Mount Gargano, are springs of fine sweet water to be met with. The sea-coast between the towns of Manfredonia and Barletta is a mere tract of sand, which probably the sea (for here it forms a bay or creek) has thrown up within these few centuries past. In some places the sand lies piled up in heaps many fathoms high, and upon it grows nothing but myrtle-shrubs, and such plants as strike a deep root, in order to reach the moisture in the ground. But yet the sand has more than one way benefited this country, which nature has left almost desolate and waste. In the adjacent shallow sea, or lacunes, a considerable black fishery is carried on in the months of April and May. The fishermen throw several bundles of myrtle boughs or shrubs into the sea, when, upon the fish swimming to it in order to spawn, they are surrounded with nets and taken. The fishermen broil the fish they catch upon a fire made of dry buffalo-dung, which they gather on this sandy coast, as no houses are to be met with for a considerable distance, where their necessary occasions can be supplied. Herds of buffaloes feed here, and lie down in the water, during the greatest part of the heat of the day, and when the tide flows in, they let the waves roll over their heads, and then shake the water out of their ears. In this sandy tract, especially towards Barletta, are gardens and vineyards cultivated. The garden-plats are covered with myrtle-trees, so as not to be incommoded by the winds, or in order to keep off the sand, and the vegetables are nourished for the most part by the sea-water, which transudes to them: besides, the vine-stocks are planted so deep in the sand, that their roots stand in the salt-water; and the seeds of garden-vegetables which are sown here, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are sown at the same depth. The wine produced here is somewhat saltish, probably from the vine-stocks being cut off short and close to the ground. On the other hand, the water-melons of this country, which are so highly valued, and carried for sale to the city of Naples, having an excellent poignancy on the palate in the heats of summer, are as sweet as sugar, probably from their having long stalks and a great many leaves, as the properest instruments for percolating their juices. On the bay of Tarentum are likewise broad, waste, and uninhabited tracts, consisting entirely of sand-hills, upon which grow nothing but sea-jumper, with red berries, together with some other small shrubs and plants.

It is divided into Apulia Daunia (see CAPITANTE), and Apulia Peucetie, now Terra di Bari (see BARI). This last division stretching from the river Aufidus, now Lo Fanlo, contains these modern cities, Andria, Ascoli, Bari, Barletta, Bitonto, Bovino, Gravina, Luceria, Manfredonia, Trani, Troia, Venosa; all which see under their names.

Apulia is a great corn-country, but excessively hot, and in some years all is burnt up. The Jesuits are the proprietors of half this province; and they treat the tenants with the same rigour as the Neapolitan lords generally exercise towards their farmers: so that Burnet says they sometimes die of hunger in the most plentiful years, their corn being exported from them into Spain.

APURIMA, a river of Peru, in South America. It rises in the province of Parinococha, at the foot of

the Cordillera mountains de los Andes; and, running through Cusco, after a course of about seventy leagues, throws itself into the Xauxa, or river Marañon, between those of Alancai and Inca, which empty themselves also into the Xauxa.

APURWACA, or CAPERWACA, a river of Guiana, a province of South America, one of the largest and most considerable in this country.

AQUA-DOLCI, GLACINERO, or ATHRAS, a river of Thrace, falling into the Propontis near Celivera.

AQUALLO, one of the two principal places belonging to the Lota, a district in that division of the island of Corfica lying on this side the mountains, or its N. E. part, in Upper Italy.

AQUANIGRA, a small place belonging to the Mantuan, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Chiese, a little above its junction with the Ogrio. It stands twenty-two miles W. of the city of Mantua, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45 deg. 7 min. N. long. 30 deg. 5 min. E.

AQUA PENDENTE, in Latin *Aquila*, *Aque Tarnice*, and *Acula*, a poorly inhabited town of the territory of d'Orvieto, belonging to the Ecclesiastical state in the middle division of Italy (see ACQUAPENDENTE). It stands on an eminence near the river Paglia, over which is the Gregorian bridge. In 1650 Pope Innocent X. removed the bishopric hither from Castro; which last city he caused to be razed, for murdering the Bishop.

AQUARIA, a little place belonging to the territory of Frignano, a district of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy.

AQUA SPARTA, or AQUÆ SPARTÆ, a town and castle of the duchy of Spoleto or Umbria, in the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy. It stands on the Flaminian way (Via Flaminia), and gives the title of Duke, which is in the family of Celsi; it lies about four miles from Amelia, and between that and Spoleto city.

AQUAPULCO. See ACAPULCO.

AQUAVIVA (see ACQUAVIVA), a little town of Basilicata, a province in the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It gives name to an illustrious and ancient family, from which several great men have descended.

AQUELEIA. See AQUILEIA.

AQUELUNDA, a vast lake in the E. parts of Congo and Angola, in Africa. It lies 600 miles from the Atlantic ocean, to which it sends several considerable rivers.

AQUI and AQUITA, a city and province in the island of Niphonia, belonging to Japan, near the straits of Pangua.

AQUIGISES, in Latin *Aquagine*, a people of Brazil, in North America, near the province of the Holy Ghost.

AQUILA, anciently *Avia* or *Avella*, the capital of the Farther Abruzzo, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It rose out of the ruins of the ancient Amiternum, the site of which is about four miles N. of Aquila. It is the seat of the provincial court; is situated on a small mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Aterno. It hath an ancient castle, and is the seat of a Bishop, who was formerly a suffragan to that of Chieti, but is now immediately subject to the Pope. Its bishopric was translated thither from Tortuno by Pope Alexander IV. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in February 2. 1703, before which time it was a fair and beautiful city. The first shock was so terrible, that the inhabitants abandoned the city: but having returned again in order to assist at the vespers, it being Candlemas-eve, new shocks followed with such violence, that 2400 people perished in it, besides 1500 that were greatly hurt: 800 were destroyed in one church; and several other churches, as well as monasteries, with many noble buildings, particularly the town-house, were either swallowed up or overturned together with the greater part of the town and town-walls. The neighbouring country produces flax plentifully. Aquila lies thirty-five miles W. of the Adriatic sea, and ninety N. E. of Rome, in lat. 44 deg. 40 min. N. long. 14 deg. 20 min. E.

AQUILAR,

AQUILAR *del Campo*, a little town of Old Castile, in Spain. It is situated on the river Pisuergo.

AQUILEIA, AQUILA, AQUELEIA, or AQUILEGIA, called also by the Germans *Aglar*, and by Stephen of Byzantium *Aglia*, a city of Friuli, in Upper Italy, on the extremity of the Adriatic sea. It was anciently, according to Livy and Pliny, a city of the Carni, and became a considerable colony of the Romans, consisting of about 3000 families, which afterwards were increased to 1500 families more. These, as Strabo tells us, fortified it, to keep in awe the Barbarians who occupied the higher countries, meaning the Alps. The Emperor Augustus enlarged and embellished Aquileia, often making it the place of his residence; and here Herod the Great accused his two sons by Mariamne before him. Tiberius resided here also for some time; and Vespasian was proclaimed likewise first in this city. The tyrant Maximin besieged it, and was slain before it in 234, at which time the Aquileians wanting bow-strings, they, to shew their fidelity to the Romans, cut off their wives hair, in order to supply that deficiency: in memory of which action the senate of Rome ordered a temple to be erected, and dedicated to Venus the Bald. This city was twelve miles in circuit, and the seat of many Roman Emperors. It became so opulent in time, that Julian the Apostate says it was the richest and most trading town in all Italy: and for a long time it was looked upon as one of its strongest bulwarks against the Barbarians, until Attila took it after three years siege, with the greatest army ever heard of, which almost perished before it in the year 452. He plundered and in a great measure destroyed it; but soon after it was rebuilt by Narces, and its fortifications repaired.

The Lombards entering Italy about 100 years after, burnt it to the ground: a little before which time Paulus Diaconus tells us, that the then patriarch fled into the island of Grado, and took with him all the treasures of the church. After this, Charlemagne having quite extirpated the empire of the Lombards, Aquileia belonged to the Emperors and Kings of Italy. But their claim ceasing, it fell successively to the Dukes of Friuli; to the patriarchs; then to the Venetians, and afterwards to the Archdukes of Austria: to which house it is now subject. The first council of Aquileia was assembled in 381 against the Arians, in the time of Pope Damasus, which lasted from one in the afternoon to seven in the evening of the same day. They wrote a letter to the Emperors Gratian and Valentinian, for the union of the churches of the East. Pope Gregory XII. who had been deposed by the council of Pisa, held a synod here to propose an accommodation.

Aquileia, which was formerly imperial, is now become the habitation of fishermen, its bad air having driven away the rest of its inhabitants. In travelling from Venice to Trieste, on this side of Monte Falcone, and on the right-hand side of the road, are seen some old walls, and a tower, which are the melancholy remains of the celebrated city of Aquileia: on the antiquities of which the venerable Bishop Philip à Turre has written a very judicious dissertation called *De Beleno & aliis Diis Aquilejensibus*, which he has added to his *Momimenta veteris Antii*.

The patriarchal see was not removed from Aquileia; nor did that city fall into decay, till after the Venetians had made themselves masters both of it and almost the whole country, by force of arms: at which time, in order to suppress the power of those prelates, and prevent the Emperors, who lay claim to these conquests, from ever raising it to its ancient authority, they removed the see to Udino; where they have kept it ever since, in spite of all the endeavours of the Emperor to bring it back to its ancient residence: and at the same time the republic have so lessened their power, that those patriarchs are but the humble slaves of the state, and have no more than two or three benefices in their gift. They retain indeed the title of Patriarch of Aquileia, and have an income sufficient to support the dignity; but in other respects they are inferior to those of Venice: and how small their power now is, see under VENICE.

The patriarchate of Aquileia is considerably more ancient than that of Venice; and his jurisdiction extends not only over the Friulense, Istria, and some other hereditary provinces of the house of Austria, but over the greatest part of those possessed by the republic in Lombardy. And as Venice has a right to nominate to this patriarchate, she has fallen upon the means of perpetuating it, by the power given the Patriarch to nominate his coadjutor as soon as he arrives at that dignity. So that this right must be always in the state of Venice; because none are ever raised to that dignity but noble Venetians, and those of the first families. This coadjutor, called *Electo d'Aquileia*, upon the death of the prelate, enters immediately into the possession of the patriarchate.

Besides the above-mentioned causes of the decay of Aquileia, may be added the stagnated waters, which, through neglect, and the rubbish of the city, are now turned into stinking-marshes, that there are not above thirty or forty poor houses left, belonging principally to fishermen, as before observed, who get their living either from some lagunes, which are about three miles distant from it, or by the two rivers of Lizonzo and Ansa; the former of which waters it on the E. and the latter on the W. side. Aquileia lies about three miles W. of Trieste, in lat. 45 deg. 7 min. N. long. 30 deg. 5 min. E.

AQUINO, or ALIFE, in Latin *Aquinum*, a small Episcopal city of the Terra di Lavoro, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy; and its Bishop is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Capua. This is a very ancient place, and was formerly a Roman colony, on the confines of the Campania; but now is almost in ruins, having been plundered and sacked by the Emperor Conrad. It gives the title of Count to the house of Avoulothe, now the Dukes of Sara. Aquino was the birth-place of Juvenal the poet, and of Thomas Aquinas the famous school-man, besides other great men. It stands on the rivulet Melfa, not far from the Gangliano, and about five miles from the confines of the Papal dominions, and thirty N. W. of Capua, in lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 14 deg. 30 min. E.

AQUISGRANUM. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

AQUITAIN, or AQUITANIA (of which Guyenne is a corruption), a name given by the Romans to a province of France. It was the third part of the ancient Gaul, which Julius Cæsar in his Commentaries includes between the Garonne, the Pyrennees, and the ocean, being of a much larger extent than it is at present: for what may be truly called the modern Aquitain, or, as it is at this day, is inclosed by the Loire, the ocean, and the Pyrennees. Some modern authors divide all Aquitain into three parts: the first of which comprehends Berry and Bourbonnois, both on this and the other side of the river Allier, Upper and Lower Auvergne, Rouvergne, Albigeois, Le Velay, Gevaudan, Le Quercy, the Upper and Lower Limosin, and the Upper and Lower Marche. The second part includes the Bourdelois, Medoc, Xaintonge, Aunis, and Angoumois. The third includes Armagnac, Bigorre, Comminges and Conserans, Bearn, Lower Navarre, Basques, Landes, Bazadois, and the Lesser Gascony. These three parts contain the cities of Auch or Aix, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Agen, Aire, Albi, Angoulesme, Bayonne, Clermont, Cahors, Condom, Dax, Lescar, Le Bure, Limoges, Lombes, Oleron, Perigueux, Le Puy, Comminges, Conserans, Basas, Rodes, Xaintees, Sarlat, Torbes, Vabres, Mouliers, Bergerac, Brayes, Brive, Pau, St. Licer, &c. (See GUIENNE or GUYENNE, and the above names respectively.)

AQUITAIN, in the Roman division of Gaul by Augustus, was distinguished into prima and secunda, comprising as above all the country between the Loire and the Pyrennees.

The Romans made several attempts on this province. Pompey subdued the people of Comminges, and Conserans, by the name of Conforani and Convenæ; and Crassus, Cæsar's questor, conquered all the rest. After the declension of the Roman empire,



pire, Aquitain came under the power of the Goths in the year 409, till these were conquered by the Franks, and expelled by Clovis in 507, who recovered the provinces of Aquitain, and made it a part of his kingdom. Lewis the Pious made it a distinct one, and gave it to his son Pepin. But Charles the Bald dispossessing the sons of Pepin, bestowed it on Arnulph of Burgundy, in the year 844, whose nephew William Count of Auvergne, who succeeded him, bequeathed his estates to Ebles III. Count of Poitou, from whom descended Eleanor, wife of King Henry II. of England, who, in right of his wife, succeeded to the duchy of Aquitain, and his sons Richard and John possessed it successively after him. But in the time of the latter it was seized by the French King Lewis VIII. in the year 1202: which causing bloody wars between both nations, it was at length agreed between Henry III. King of England, and Lewis IX. King of France, the latter creating the former Duke of Aquitain and peer of France, that the English should quietly possess Guienne, bounded on the N. by the river Charante, and on the S. by the Pyrennees, on their abandoning Normandy, Anjou, Touraine and Maine: and from this time the Kings of England were stiled only Dukes of Guienne. In this very province Edward III. defeated and took John King of France prisoner. The crown of England enjoyed this dignity and country till the time of the unfortunate Henry VI. when Charles VII. of France recovered Guienne, after a bloody battle won from the English in 1452. Lewis XI. gave it to his brother Charles; but he dying without issue, it returned to the crown of France, of which kingdom it has ever since been a part.

ARABAT, ARABET, or ORBOTEC, a little town of Crim Tartary in European Turkey. It is situated near the Palus Mæotis to the eastward, and stands on a peninsula or neck of land about half a quarter of a league over, which is palliaded from sea to sea. It has two castles to defend it. Here the Can of Tartary keeps his stud of horses, which are reckoned to amount to about 7000.

ARABAY, the principal town of Madura, one of the East Indian islands in Asia. It is situated at the bottom of a deep bay, eight leagues from the most westerly land of Java.

ARABIA, in Hebrew *Harab*, *Herab*, and *Ereb*, by the orientals called *Arabistana*, a country of vast extent in Asia, reaching from lat. 11 deg. to 30 deg. N. and from long. 35 deg. to 60 E. Its dimensions in length, as given by modern geographers, vary greatly. Whatever its true breadth be, which is computed from Joda on the W. to Cape Roselda or Razalgate on the E. it is much contracted in the middle and at both extremities, especially on the N. side, where it runs into a narrow point between Syria and Palestine, and Diar-becker. Arabia lying between the second, third, fourth, and fifth climates, their longest day in the S. is about fourteen hours and a half, and in the N. eighteen and a half. This great diversity of climates, added to the nature of the soil in many parts, renders the country for the most part barren, hot and dry, yielding but little sustenance either for man or beast, with regard to corn, vegetables and water, and consequently is but thinly peopled. It is bounded by part of Asiatic Turkey, namely Palestine and Syria Propria, on the N. by Persia and its gulph on the E. by the Indian or main ocean on the S. and by the Red-sea, with the Isthmus of Suez, on the W.

Among most nations this country hath all along retained its ancient name; but whence it had it, is not agreed. The justest etymology, which the Jews also adopt, is from the Hebrew *Harabi*, which word signifies a robber; such as the inhabitants have always been: and so much have they in all ages been addicted to robbery and plunder, that, as Martin del Rio observes, it was as usual among the Hebrews to call a thief an Arabian, as to stile a merchant a Canaanite, or an astronomer a Chaldean.

This country, though so very extensive, is the best described of any in all Asia. And this is the more remarkable, its inhabitants having made, it is very well

known, no figure in the world till the decline of the Roman Empire; when Heraclius Emperor of the East, making use of them against the Persians, caused them to be instructed in the art of war, of which they appear to have been utterly ignorant before that period.

It is usually subdivided into these three parts; 1. Arabia Deserta or Desert, at this day Beriara or Arden; 2. Arabia Petræa or Stony, now Barrab; and, 3. Arabia Fœlix or Happy, called also Hyaman; which name it is said the Saracens gave it.

Arabia Deserta extends itself from Syria and Arabia Petræa, to the gulph of Balfora, between the river Euphrates and the mountains of Arabia Fœlix. It is a more level country than Arabia Petræa, but fuller of sands and deserts, whence it has acquired its name; and, if it has any fertile parts, they lie mostly on that side next the Euphrates. It contains two cities, both called by the name of Anna; but that which lies on the Euphrates is the most considerable. The plains of sand are so spacious and long, as to take up twelve days in passing them; and travellers are obliged to direct their course by the compass, and, with their beasts, suffer greatly for want of water, that which they find being likewise ill-tasted.

Arabia Petræa derives its name from the city Petra, situated on the lake of Sodom, now called Arach, as being built upon rocks. This part has the Red-sea and Egypt to the W. the deserts of Arabia to the E. Palestine and Syria to the N. and a chain of mountains, which divide it from Arabia Fœlix, to the S. Besides Petra, it contains the cities of Bosfra and Busereth, Mada and Madbah, with Toror Eltor, on the Red-sea. It is thought that the Israelites took their route this way into the desert, and made their abode here for forty years together. It is a very barren country. In it are the mountains of Sinai and Horeb, which are so famous in Scripture.

Arabia Fœlix, called in Scripture Saba and Sabæa, from Saba, Ham's grandson, extends itself from the mountains, which separate the two other Arabia's, to the ocean. Upon the right-hand westward, lies the Red-sea or sea of Mecca, called also the Arabian gulph; on the left eastward, is the gulph of Balfora and Ormus, called the Persian gulph; southward, right before it, lies the Eastern or Indian sea, called also the sea of Arabia. The chief towns of this country are, Medina, Mecca, Zibit, Tatach, Almacarana, Maroba, Missa, Mafeat, Sohar, Bahr, Mafcalat, besides many others; some of which are under particular Princes; and others, a thing rare in Asia, observe a democratical government.

These three joined together, constitute the largest peninsula in the world, and in some of the hottest climates, part of it being under the torrid zone, the tropic of Cancer passing over Arabia Fœlix. The air in the northern parts is extremely hot during the summer-months, the sky then being seldom or never overcast; but on its S. side it is much more temperate, by reason of refreshing dews, and is in general healthy.

The Latin titles annexed to the three Arabias sufficiently indicate the nature of their respective soils; the Northern or Petræa, being extremely barren, and encumbered with huge dreary rocks; the other or Deserta, over-run with vast mountains of sand: but the Southern, deservedly stiled the Happy, is blessed with an excellent soil, which in many places is extraordinarily fruitful. Yet in general the whole country is but poorly watered, having few springs or rivers, and these small and shallow, and very little rain or other refreshments than what is had from the above-mentioned dews: so that in most parts the ground does not produce enough for the support of its inhabitants. The best of it lies on the sea-coast, and along the banks of rivers, where the soil being more fertile, is consequently better peopled. But here they hold most of their markets in the night, by reason of the extreme heat in the day-time.

The product of Arabia is aloes, cassia, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, manna, and other costly gums, cinnamon, pepper, cardomum, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates,

pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty. In their seas are found coral, pearl, and a species of cornelian much esteemed, because easy to be engraved. Among other domestic animals in this country, the camels, which are very numerous here, and of singular use for carriage, especially the caravans, seem purposely created by Providence for this sultry dry soil, where there are so many sandy deserts, in which no water is to be found in many days travelling. This creature is so wisely formed by the God of nature, that it can throw up the liquids in its stomach, into its throat, so as not to require water for three days, and can subsist even a fortnight without it. They can carry on their backs about six hundred weight, which need never be unloaded during the journey; for they naturally kneel down to rest, and in due time they rise up with their load. These are the carriage-beasts mostly in use, and especially in their long journeys performed in caravans, or numerous troops of merchants, with a sufficient escort to guard them from the Arabian robbers. They have horses in this country which are very fleet, but small and ill-shaped, and they are mostly used by those plunderers, who are exceeding swift of foot, as well as their horses. These they bring up to any thing, and are such great lovers of them, that they keep their genealogy, though they are generally ignorant of their own. The Arabs are also very sly, and fall upon you before you are aware, and are gone before you can think of pursuing.

This odd species of creatures, hardly deserving the title of human, are all swarthy, of a middling stature, raw-boned, of a wild fierce look, and very swift of foot; their voices are effeminate, as well as their disposition. They have no settled habitations, except such as live on the sea-coasts, where their cities and towns are more regularly built and peopled, and they are more addicted to trade: whereas those of the inland countries rove about, sleeping under tents which they pitch at night, wherever their conveniency for pasture, or their fancy leads them. Afterwards we find them to have been intermixed with the Saracens, and called by that name, which signifies thieves or plunderers, as living upon robbery.

As the character given of this people by Ammianus Marcellinus, a Roman writer, who lived in the 4th century, exactly tallies with that of the modern Arabs, so far as we learn from travellers, or such as have fallen unluckily into their hands, it will not be foreign to our present purpose to insert it here.

"They are a people whom we are not to wish either for our friends or enemies; a martial race, half-naked, being clad a little below the waist, with painted caissons, roving up and down on camels and fleet horses, as well in peace as in times of war. They are used neither to plow, plant or till the ground, but wander from place to place, without either house or home, or constant habitation. They are not governed by any laws, nor can they brook any restraint. They cannot even endure to be long confined on the same soil, or under the same climate; their manner of living being always fleeting like ravenous vultures, who snatch up their prey in their flight, but never tarry or stay, if it require any time for carrying it off. Their food is commonly such venison and fowl as they catch, or milk, or such herbs as fall in their way; knowing nothing either of corn or wine. Their wives they only hire for a time, who, though for a shew of marriage, they present their husbands with a spear and tent, can readily part with them whenever they will. Both sexes are excessively addicted to lust. The women are as roving as the men, married in one place, and brought to-bed in another, leaving their children wherever they are born, without any further care about them."

They are still found to be a rude rapacious rabble, who always go in droves, catching all that comes within their reach, and fleeing to their hords, like beasts of prey; plundering whole countries and caravans, and murdering all that make head against them. The Turks, however, who have subdued the greater

part of the Arabs, do all they can to curb them. But they possess only a small part of Arabia, and that towards the N. So that though this country be reckoned under the Turkish government, yet it may be said more properly to be under their protection than dependence. The Cherif of Mecca, who is reckoned a descendant of Mahomet, holds still very large dominions; and many other Princes in that country look upon themselves as independent. Those in Arabia Fœlix are indeed kept under some curb, by the Turkish galleys on the Red sea. But the rest are left to rove on the mountainous parts, some in the deserts of Lybia and Thebais; others on the frontiers of Idumea, Syria, Palestine, &c. These the Turkish Bassaws endeavour all they can to suppress, and they often cut off such as fall into their hands; But great numbers of them still subsist there, by retreating into such mountains and deserts as no army can come at them. Some of them nearer to Syria are something more orderly, and maintain themselves by making of potash, and are Mahometans of the Abulmazar sect. But the rest, more out of their reach, having supplies of gun-powder and fire-arms from Persia to annoy the Turks, are the most to be dreaded. Those Arabs who live on the borders of Egypt are the poorest and most miserable, except some few to whom the Turks give lands to defend the frontiers against the rest. The Grand Signior, it is said, keeps always 30,000 men in pay, for defending against them the pilgrims which go to Mecca and Medina, as also the caravans; and for the same intention he makes very considerable presents to the above-mentioned Cherif.

Tho' what has been said may be justly looked upon as the character of the far greater part of the Arabs; yet many of them, especially such as live in towns, who apply themselves to trades and commerce, to arts and sciences, generally excel in these. And this is more particularly true with regard to the ancient Arabians, whose extraordinary performances in physics, astronomy, and the mathematics, shew them to have been men of great genius, application and industry. They are to this day allowed to be very ingenious, subtle, witty and generous, great admirers of poetry and rhetoric; but on the other hand very superstitious; much addicted to astrology, and vindictive. With regard to their living altogether upon plunder, the Ishmaelites in particular are so far from being ashamed of it, that they think themselves the only nation which is entitled to that way of living, as Abraham the father of their progenitor is recorded to have sent him away without any portion: whence they infer, that he left that son, when he sent him out, the whole world to range in at pleasure. It should be remembered, that the figures which we use in arithmetic are not only allowed to have been invented by them, but retain also their ancient form.

To the character of the Arabians in general it may be added, that they are of a melancholy, thoughtful turn; they are sober, frugal, and contented with little; sour milk is a delicious drink among them. They have a meagre look, and wear their beards long, looking upon them as sacred; and for that reason they perfume those of their guests in token of their great esteem for them. They swear also by their beards; and look upon it as a great injury to have any body touch them.

The common language used in the three Arabias is the Arabesque or corrupt Arabic; which is not only used in this country, but with some variation of dialect, as is usual in such cases, over a great part of the East. The true ancient Arabic, which is a sort of dialect of the Hebrew, is only taught in the schools, as Greek and Latin among us, being understood only by the learned, but so far understood in general as to be used by all the Mahometans in their worship. They are very fond of it, and look upon it as the language which was spoken by Adam and Eve in paradise. In it the Alcoran was written, and therefore they will not suffer it to be read in any other. This indeed is a fine ancient language; and their letters are joined together,



gether, several of them being only distinguishable by points.

Christianity was first preached among them by St. Paul, and some others of his eminent disciples. St. Jude also preached in this country: so that Arabia received the light of the gospel from the earliest time; but in many parts of it was much clouded, if not totally eclipsed, long before the grand impostor Mahomet, their countryman, appeared. And upon their being subdued by the Turks, they all embraced his religion, as most suited to their depraved inclinations.

In ancient days they were all idolators; and Herodotus tells us, that they acknowledged but two deities; namely, Bacchus, and the celestial Venus; the former they called Urotalt, and the latter Alilat; both which names seem from their etymology to signify no other than the Sun and Moon. Hence Alexander the Great was very desirous to have conquered them, if possible, that he might be worshipped by them as a third deity. But the modern Arabs, who are descended from Ishmael, acquaint us with many other deities, whose names varied according to the several blessings they enjoyed or prayed for; and it is not unlikely that these were some of the planets. It is likewise not improbable, that they worshipped the two anvelopes mentioned so often in their histories, and which were at length presented to the temple of Mecca. They are accused also by Christian authors, as well as by several of their own, that they paid a sort of worship to a black stone, which has since been fixed in the portico of that temple. The Arabs are divided by their own writers, into Gentile and Moslem or Mussulman. The former are stiled Arabs of the times of ignorance; and the others, the faithful, or true believers. With regard to the Christian religion, they themselves acknowledge, that three of their tribes, namely, Thannouk, Bahera, and Naclab, had embraced it: and add, that the first of these having quarrelled with its neighbours on account of their religion, went and settled in the province of Baharim, on the Persian gulph.

This country was first peopled by Chus, the son of Cham or Ham, whose posterity spread themselves over Arabia Petraea and Arabia Felix, where they founded several monarchies and separate governments. But the learned Bochart makes those of Arabia Felix to be descended from Joctan the son of Shem; and the other two, namely, the Stony and Desert, from the aforesaid Cush. They no doubt have been greatly intermixed with other nations, and they are accordingly stiled by the Prophet Jeremiah, chap. xxv. "The mixed people that dwell in the wilderness." Afterwards the Midianites, sons of Abraham, by Keturah, the Ishmaelites descended from the same patriarch, by Agar or Hagar, and the posterity of Amaleck, the grandson of Esau, grew up to mighty nations and kingdoms in Arabia Petraea. The Midianites (a different branch of Midian's family, from that in Palestine) dwelt in that part of Arabia contiguous to Egypt, and had probably preserved the worship of the true God, when Moses retired thither on his slaying an Egyptian, and where he married the daughter of Jethro, who was Prince and Priest of that country. This last therefore was very assisting to the Jewish lawgiver and people, when they passed through his country, in their flight from Egypt. And of these the Kenites, mentioned often in Scripture, and esteemed always as friends to the Israelites, were a branch, and are recorded to have lived in tents, like the generality of the Arabs. The Amalekites, sworn enemies to the Israelites, who after many defeats from the latter were at length totally extirpated, according to God's express command, were seated likewise in this country; and what remained undestroyed of them, were wholly blended with the Arabs and Saracens, and even the name of them buried in theirs.

The Ishmaelites were very powerful also, and formed twelve distinct petty kingdoms, the Princes of each being descended from one of the twelve sons of Ishmael. These had spread themselves over the greatest part of Arabia, and had fallen very early into the method

of trading into Egypt, and carrying thither spices, balms, frankincense, myrrh, balm, opium, and other costly merchandize. And these are observed likewise to have travelled in troops or caravans, and used camels for carriage. But as very few of them carried on that trade, so the rest lived like some of the Arabs on plunder, and like them were a vagabond race, whose hand was against every man, and every man's against them, according to the Angel's prediction, in Genesis xvi. concerning Ishmael their progenitor. And from them came the Saracens, who were the same nation with them, though under a different name.

They used to circumcise all their males at thirteen years old, because Ishmael was circumcised at that age, according to Genesis xvii. These people were from him first called Ishmaelites, next Haggarens, and at last Saracens, chusing rather, says Collier, to be called after the mistress than the maid. They call themselves the noblest people in the world, and for that reason match with no other.

The barrenness of that part of Arabia bordering on Idumea, Chaldea, or Egypt, may be a natural reason, why it never was conquered by the great monarchies of antiquity, or by Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, or Turks; since otherwise the spices, balm, gums, and other valuable productions of Arabia Felix, with which they were all sufficiently acquainted, would unquestionably have tempted some of them to such an enterprise. But the latter part of the prophesy just mentioned, which says, that Ishmael should live in the face of all his brethren, and which hath been always understood of their remaining unconquered, has been their greatest security: so that though their country hath been frequently attempted, yet it has been always without success. Accordingly Alexander the Great had intended to try his invincible arms against it, but was prevented by death. Augustus sent an army against it out of Egypt; but the excessive heat of the air, and drought of the soil, so affected them, that, after the first defeat, they were forced to return. Both this Emperor and some of his successors have been complimented with the conquest of it. But it is well known, that they found out an easy way of challenging countries which they never subdued, and triumphing over nations that never submitted to them. So that it is an opinion still generally received, that they never were conquered, but were under their own government, though divided into many kingdoms, states, tribes, &c. till the grand impostor Mahomet appeared, who, by broaching his new religion, laid the foundation for a new monarchy. See TURKEY. Since which time this religion found so many votaries, that it spread itself over the greatest part of Asia and Africa, and even some considerable provinces of Europe: for they were his disciples, who had founded the four great empires of Turkey, Persia, Morocco, and Fez, and of the Great Mogul; to say nothing of the many countries they occupy in India, in all which Mahometanism is universally professed: though they have divided into innumerable sects, some of which vastly differ from, and bear each other a more inveterate hatred, than to those of any other religion or nation whatever. It will not be impertinent to our present purpose, to give here a short account of the rise and progress of this new religion, and its author.

Mohammed, or, as he is commonly called among us, Mahomet, was a person of obscure birth, and mean fortune, who, getting into the service of a wealthy merchant at Mecca, and, after his death, into the favour of his widow, so far as to take him for her second husband, he acquired at once a plentiful estate, which he improved for some years, by driving a considerable trade with it. Having had but a mean education, he was very illiterate; but he so far made up this defect, by unmeasurable ambition, and some share, at least of cunning, if not genius, that he quickly had the reputation of a prophet and lawgiver, among a people universally corrupted and depraved. The falling-sickness to which he was subject, it is said, greatly contributed to facilitate his designs, by his pretending those fits to be supernatural, or rather divine transports, in which his soul was at such times carried up

to heaven, and he conversed with the Deity. And the pidgeon which he had trained to peck out of his ear, gave no small countenance to his illusions, gaining ground among the people. One Sergius a Greek monk, banished his country for Nestorianism, and a person of more learning than honesty, became intimately acquainted with him; and, by the help of a Renegado Jew, he was assisted in forming his new religion, which was an odd medley of Arianism, Judaism, and Gentilism, but so artfully blended, that it had the appearance of a new religion, not so much founded upon, as levelled against the other three.

The ground of this pretended revelation was, that the Heathen had miserably corrupted themselves by their polytheism and idolatries. That the Jews likewise, who had received the law of Moses, instead of keeping, had perverted it; upon which account God had sent his next great prophet Jesus, to enforce on them the true observance of the Mosaic law, and to instruct them in a more sublime doctrine than that of the Jews; but that this Prophet, having been rejected also by the Jews, and his doctrine corrupted by the Christians, God had now sent his last and greatest Prophet Mahomet, with a new and more excellent law, the acceptance and observance of which he should enforce, not by miracles, as Jesus and Moses had done, but by the power of the sword. Thus, by acknowledging Moses to be a Prophet and lawgiver, he strove to gain the Jews; by granting Jesus Christ to be a still greater Prophet, which was nearly all that the Arians acknowledged him to be, he was likely to gain many of them; and his declaring himself so peemptorily against the use of images in churches, he obliged the Iconoclastes, which two sects of Christians having been driven out of the Roman empire became very numerous and turbulent in Arabia. Again, by his allowance of polygamy, and the gratification of other carnal and irregular appetites, as well as by means of the pleasures which he promised to them in his paradise, he captivated the libertines and effeminate persons of the age; inasmuch that he found the number of his followers increase much beyond his expectation; though he still depended principally on his last and most cogent argument, the sword, which would effectually force into his religion such as the other means could not prevail on to become his converts.

This last expedient, he not only made use of himself, wherever the others failed, but he has also strictly enjoined it to all his votaries: at the same time promising to all that lost their lives in that service, a peculiar sort of beatitude in the other world, and such as could not fail to inspire them with a more than ordinary zeal for the propagation of his doctrine, by the most severe and inhuman methods. The magistrates of Mecca, however, were so alarmed at the setting up of this bold pretender for himself, and his uncommon success in gaining profelytes, that they issued out an order for having him seized. But upon his receiving timely notice of it, he fled to Medina, before it was put in execution; and there propagated his doctrine with such surprising facility and quickness, that it soon spread itself on all sides. About this time, it happened that the Saracens, who had served the Christian Emperors in some of their wars against the Persians, not thinking themselves sufficiently rewarded, grew to such a height of discontent, that they went and seized upon Damascus, which they made the seat of their government, and it continued so for several centuries. These readily fell in afterwards with Mahomet's doctrine, as most agreeable to their licentious way of life, and made him Emperor of Arabia.

Mahomet seeing himself thus raised and powerfully supported, took upon him the title of Cherif or Caliph, which signifies both a Prince and High Priest. Others say that he did not assume this title, but that it was taken by his successor. However, this new monarch began his reign in the year of Christ 622; and not only strongly established his throne, but also greatly enlarged his dominions before his death, which happened ten years after.

His successors Ubabezer's short reign of two years

did not permit him to make any great conquests. But the next, who was named Omar or Hawmar, subdued Persia, Egypt, Palestine, and part of Syria, and Mesopotamia. To Oman succeeded Osmen or Osmar, who added Barbary to his other dominions, and raised that empire to the greatest height it ever arrived at from the era of Mahomet; for by that time they began to divide into parties and form various dissensions. Habi, Mahomet's kinsman, claimed the government, which after some hard struggles he obtained, but was shortly after murdered by Osmar; whose successor again mounting the throne, made some further additions to their old conquests, particularly Asia Minor, Armenia, and Mesopotamia; all which, within the space of a hundred years, became subject to the Mahometan Saracens, together with the other countries above-mentioned. A swift progress indeed! but such as divine Providence had pleased to permit, as a just punishment for the great enormities which had crept into the Eastern empire. Mahomet II. of that name, and the 20th Caliph, about the year of Christ 760, removed the imperial seat to Bagdat, which is either the ancient Babylon, or a city built upon its ruins, and situated on the Tigris, in the province of Hurat. About a hundred years after this transaction, Egypt revolted, and set up a Caliph of its own, to whom the Arabians on that side submitted. But that race, after a series of 300 years, was entirely routed by the Turks; and these again by the Mamelucks, who held the government for the space of about 250 years: till at length, both Egypt, and all the other dominions of that Mameluck Caliphate, were subdued to the Turkish empire by Sultan Selim I. in the year 1517. With regard to the Turks who so long possessed all the Saracenic empire, see TURCOMANIA, their original country. It will suffice to say here, that they are strict believers in Mahomet, and annually make pilgrimages, out of their high veneration for this country, to Medina, the city where their false prophet lies buried, and also to Mecca, the place of his nativity.

The era or date used among the Arabians is the Hegira, being the famous flight of the impostor Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina, on account of the order issued by the magistrates of the former city for apprehending him, and which is usually placed in the year of Christ 622. They had anciently very potent Princes, who made war against the Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Jews, and Grecians; and, under their Caliphs of the Saracenic race, acquired a great command in Asia and Africa, as has been shewn above.

The Arabians adhere now to Melick's interpretations of the Alcoran, though some follow Odman or Osman. But the Arabians of Africa have set up above sixty different sects. Amongst the Arabians of Asia are some Greek Christians, towards the Mounts Sinai and Horeb, the Red sea, and the deserts of Arabia Petraea, and Deserta; but few or none in Arabia Felix, unless it be at Mafcat and Galafat, and in some other places belonging to the Portuguese.

In Arabia two councils were holden, the first against Beryllus Bishop of Boftra, who denied that Christ had a distinct essence from the Father, before his incarnation, from which Origen reclaimed him, about the year 229. Another council was held about the year 246, against some Bishops, who maintained that the soul died and rose again with the body: which tenet Origen also refuted.

After this general account of Arabia, we come now to treat more distinctly of it, with regard to its threefold division, into Desert, Stony, and Happy. I. ARABIA DESERTA, or FIRST ARABIA, generally by the moderns called *Berri*, *Arabistan*, and *Beriana*, was by ancient geographers placed as bounded by the Trachonitis on the W. the kingdom of Damascus on the N. whence that capital of Syria, an *its* territory, is sometimes reckoned part of Arabia. On its most northern limits it had Syria and Mesopotamia, and on the S. and E. Arabia Felix. But according to modern geography, and the names now in use,



use, it is bounded on the E. by the province of Diarbeckr, or the ancient Mesopotamia, and the Persian territory of Hierak; on the W. by Palestine, or Sowrie, otherwise Souristan, and Arabia Petraea; on the N. by the river Farat or the Euphrates, which parts it from Diarbeckr, and by Palmyrene or part of Syria; and on the S. by Arabia Fœlix, from which it is divided by a long chain of mountains.

The ancient inhabitants of this country were the posterity of Huz, the son of Nahor, and of Abraham's sons by Keturah. It is also reckoned to be the country where holy Job dwelt, and from which the Eastern wise-men, or Magi, came with presents to worship the great Messiah, when in the manger; (see Frederick Spanheim's history of Job). Among those were intermixed likewise some tribes of the Edomites; who were the descendants of Esau, since called Idumeans; of the Moabites, Midianites, Itureans, Amalekites, Nabatheans, &c. Here the Israelites, after passing the Red sea, sojourned for the forty years they wandered in the wilderness: so that it became the scene of innumerable miracles, both of mercy and judgment, performed by the Divine Providence, thro' the mediation of their great lawgiver Moses; particularly those of the divine law given him from Mount Sinai, with so august, and, at the same time, dreadful solemnity; of manna, which continued falling down from heaven, in order to feed those refractory and murmuring rebels, during their so long abode here; of the miraculous stream, which came gushing from the rock to allay their thirst; the evident vestiges of which fissure or disruptions in the rock at that very place, Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, in his Defence of Christianity, says are still visible even to this day: besides many other prodigies well known, all which manifested a divine interposition in their favour. Moses properly called it the Wilderness or Desert; for such it really was in general, being intersected almost every where by high barren mountains; and many of its plains no other than vast tracks of sands and heaths, through which travellers must not only carry provisions, but steer their course by the stars and the mariner's compass. Ginland Melchior, who went over some of these, tells us, that neither men, beasts, birds, or trees, grass, or pasture, are to be seen, or any thing but waste sands and craggy mountains; but that the lands lying on the E. side, along the river Euphrates, afford both plants and food for the inhabitants of divers cities and towns situated in that part. There are some plains and valleys also, which feed great numbers of sheep and goats, and the like small cattle that love to browse on such dry lands. With regard to horses, cows or oxen, hogs, &c. these requiring another sort of food, could find no sustenance here; only camels can subsist in these parts, and are bred in great numbers: whence it was that those ancient inhabitants were induced to lead a migratory and vagabond life, without cities, houses, or any fixed habitation, pitching their tents where they found most convenient pasture for their small cattle, the milk of which was, for the most part, their principal food. But as hence they were not furnished with sufficient and constant supplies, they were obliged to make use of the hostile as well as roving method, and live in part upon the plunder of such as fell in their way; and therefore they shifted their habitations the oftener, to go in quest of new prey. On account of their living thus in tents, the old geographers have stiled them Scenites: but they call themselves Bedoni or Bedouins, from the Arabic word Bedoat, which denotes a desert or level country.

They commonly look for fresh pasture, particularly near places where they can find water for themselves and their cattle; and, when that is eaten up, seek out for fresh. Their fear of being surprised, as living upon plunder, makes them shift their abodes sooner than otherwise they would. From the high opinion which they have of their extraction, they think it below them to follow any mechanic employment, or even cultivate the lands; so that they are wholly taken up in riding, and feeding their flocks. They acknowledge subjection to none but their own

Emirs or Princes; and seldom or ever have any commerce, much less alliance, with the Turks, Moors, &c. whom they look upon as usurpers of their inheritance, and as bastards. The Turks claiming no dominion, except over a few of them towards the N. which pay the Porte some small acknowledgement for its protection, leave the rest to do as they will; and, as has been above hinted, they even pay an annual tribute to them, especially to the Caliph of Mecca, that they may spare plundering the caravans and pilgrims, which pass to and from that city. These Emirs have each Cheichs under them more or less, according to the extent of their dominions, who are a kind of sub-governors. Cheich denotes an elder, and is equally applied to men of learning as well as these governors. The latter are lords over a certain number of families, out of which they chuse the soldiery, both for their plundering-expeditions, and for guarding their camps. In other respects these Bedoni value themselves much for their fidelity and hospitality, especially to such as put themselves under their protection.

The Arab's weapons in general are the spear, sword, an iron-club, and sometimes a hatchet. Fire-arms of any kind are never used, except by such of them as lie towards Persia, whence, as has been hinted, they are supplied to annoy the Turks; for it is death to any of the Sultan's subjects to furnish them. The Arabs in most of the other parts in this country are so little used to gun-powder, that the noise and even smook of it throw them into a panic; but they are expert marksmen with their spear and darts, and are commonly well-mounted. And generally with the best of these horses their Emirs present the Grand Sultan; and this is all the tribute they pay him.

Some of these Bedoni having spread themselves as far as Egypt, commonly encamp between the cities and the sea or river. They live like gypsies among us, roving about with their wives, children, and cattle. The children go quite naked; the women wear only a kind of blue long shift, and the men a coarse linen jacket, reaching down to their knees. They all profess Mahometanism; but without troubling their heads much about the various interpretations of the Alcoran. They keep the feasts and fasts of the Turkish law with great exactness, using the same washings and hours of prayer as the rest do. At the circumcision of their children they make great rejoicings, commonly sacrificing an ox or a few sheep, giving away the flesh to the poorer sort. They are very civil, it is said, to Christians, whom they suffer to live among them with all freedom: so that to see their hospitable behaviour in their communities, and meet them on the highway in their plundering excursions, one would not take them to be the same people.

They have neither laws, lawyers, nor judges, the Cheichs reconciling all differences among them; and to the Emir they appeal from their sentence. They affect extraordinary gravity in their discourse and deportment, and look upon the beard as a distinguishing gift of Providence; and that no greater punishment can be inflicted upon them, than cutting it off. Wives shew their respect to their husbands, children to their parents, and friends to each other, by kissing their beards. To ascertain the genealogy of their horses, especially those of an extraordinary breed, they call witnesses to every foal that is dropped; their pedigrees, colour, marks, &c. are registered by a Cheich or man of letters: all which is faithfully produced and attested, when the creature comes to be sold: and some of them bear a very high price, and bring from 1000 to 2000 crowns. For this reason they are very solicitous, as was said before, about the genealogy of their horses; but as to their own, if they only know from what root they have sprung, and who was their father and grandfather, they mind no more.

Arabia Deserta is subdivided into three principalities, namely, 1. Anna, 2. Argia, and, 3. Chazabada. The capitals of each have also the same names.

II. ARABIA PETRÆA, the most westerly province of the three; now called *Dal-lik Arabistan* by the Turks, *Barraah Arabistan* by the natives, and by others *Barbarabab*;

*labab*; but most commonly the beglerbergate of Bosræ, from its capital of the same name. It is bounded on the N. by Syria and Palestine; on the E. by Arabia Deserta, and part of Arabia Fœlix, which also bounds it on the S. and on the W. by the Red sea, and the Isthmus of Suez or Egypt. Its extent from N. to S. is reckoned about 180 miles, and from E. to W. 150. It includes part of ancient Idumea to the N. and some extend it a good way into the territory of Mecca to the S. The northern part of Arabia Petraea is full of barren mountains; for which reason it is but poorly inhabited, and is under the Turks in the beglerbergate of Cairo: but the southern is both fertile and well-inhabited, being governed by Princes of its own, except in some places on the coast. It is also more frequented, for the sake of trade: but anciently it was more famed for the deserts of Zin, Paran, &c. in which the Israelites so long wandered.

The reason of its name Petraea has been shewn above. This country is called also in ancient authors *Syria*, *Sobal*, and *Zobal*; by others, as Josephus, St. Jerom, &c. *Nabathæa*, and *Nabathene*, either from *Nabath* the first-born of Ishmael; or rather from *Nabatha*, which some geographers say was its metropolis before Petraea became so. However, though in most respects it resembles Arabia Deserta, for its stony, sandy, waste, and barren grounds; yet in some parts it affords sufficient maintenance for cattle, the milk of which and camel's flesh are the principal food of the inhabitants. But some particular tracts are uninhabited and impassable.

III. ARABIA FŒLIX. This province, which is by far the largest and most considerable of the three, the inhabitants call *Yeman*, *Yaman*, and *Hayaman*, from one of its largest districts, which gives name to all the rest. It has been entitled *felix* or *happy*, from its uncommon fertility and continual verdure. It was anciently called *Saba*, *Sabea*, and *Seba*, by the sacred writers, Josephus, and St. Jerom, from Seba the son of Cush, and grandson of Ham (Gen. x.), who founded a city, calling it by his own name, and was anciently famous for its opulence, especially in gold and silver. This Arabia Fœlix lies to the S. of the other two, and is surrounded on all the three remaining sides by the sea; namely, the Red sea on the W. the gulph of Persia and Ormus on the E. and the ocean or Arabian sea on the S. The ancients not only called it the *Happy*, but added the title of *Sacred*, on account of its aromatic gums and fragrant woods used in sacrifices: particularly frankincense, myrrh, aloes, nard, cinnamon, cassia, cedar, and other odoriferous woods, which are here so plentiful, that the natives use them for common fuel.

From the high praises which the ancients have given the country in their accounts of this Arabia, one would take it for the richest and most delightful tract on the whole globe. According to them it not only produced the above-mentioned costly gums and plants, besides a vast variety of precious drugs, medicinal shrubs, herbs, &c. but also abundance of gold and silver, besides the baser metals and minerals, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sardonixes, and a great many other precious stones, of exquisite beauty and diversity of colours. The sea likewise afforded the greatest quantity of shells and richest pearls. It also exceeded all other countries in the fertility of its soil, and immense produce of grain, wine, oil, and the most delicious fruits and spices of all sorts. For, according to Strabo, corn was sown there twice a year, and yielded a prodigious increase; and so did every thing else in proportion. It had a vast number of rich and opulent cities, besides towns and villages; and it was reckoned the most populous province in all Asia. And it was in such esteem among the Romans, even so late as Ammianus Marcellinus, that the high panegyric which he gives upon it, concludes, "Besides most wholesome springs of medicinal waters, they enjoy the benefit of many brooks and rivers very pure and clear, and a temperature of air exceeding healthy." But were the rest of the character he gives of this country to be judged from the last article, what he says must

go for nothing: for the air and climate cannot be different from what it was in his time; and how he should extol the temperature of a country lying two parts in three within the tropics, is not easy to be conceived. What this author says of trading-towns and commodious harbours, might indeed be true then; but the case is quite altered since: for the Red sea was very much resorted to by merchant-ships, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and the passage that way to the Indies was found out; so that Arabia was the mart where all the commodities brought from India, China; and the Indian islands, were sold to the merchants of Egypt and Barbary, and carried by the latter over land to Cairo, and other ports in the Mediterranean, to which the English, Venetians, and other European nations resorted, to take these off their hands. But at present, as Indian and Persian goods are brought directly to us by sea, our commerce with Arabia is for that reason considerably decreased.

However, if this account, given by the ancient writers, be really true, and not taken upon trust, it at least shews how surprisingly the face of things has altered since; for at this time no such extraordinary fecundity, much less that great numbers of cities and inhabitants, appears, only in some few detached spots, which bear but a very small proportion with the rest: for the midland being sandy or mountainous, the sea-coasts and lands along the banks and rivers are the only places which deserve the name of fertile or happy, except when put in the scale with the Arabia Deserta and Petraea.

In this respect indeed it may well enough deserve those titles, were it only for its fine spices and odoriferous plants, particularly its frankincense, which is peculiar to this country, and found in great abundance almost every where in it. To this may be added the coffee-trees, which, we are told, are only to be found in three or four districts of the province of Yeman Proper, and which grow in its mountainous parts. It produces also abundance of other exquisite fruits; is watered with fine springs, refreshed with agreeable breezes, and has a constant verdure all the year round. But even in this province some parts are almost as barren as the Arabia Petraea or Deserta, producing nothing for thirty or forty miles together, especially where it runs contiguous to the Red sea.

The inhabitants divide Arabia Fœlix into the six following districts, namely, Yeman, Higiaz, Tehaman, Negid, Jemaman, and Baharein; and under the first of these, which is by much the largest of the six, are reckoned these four provinces, Hadra, Oman, Saba, and Xora or Xehra: but anciently it was divided into a vast many nations, the most considerable of which were, according to Ptolemy, the fifty-seven following, Rhamyditæ, Sideni, Darræ, Bannabari, Arfæ, Cunedocolpitæ, Cassanitæ, Elissari, Homeritæ, Adramitæ, Saltralitæ, Ichthiopagi, Maccæ, Naretæ, Geræi, Themi, Leaniti, Abucaei, Scenitæ or Scenites, Thaditæ, Saraceni, Thamydeni, Napatæi, Athritæ, Mnasemanes, Vadeni Læeni, Altageni, Jolyfitæ, Calanitæ, Thannetæ, Manitæ, Salapeni, Magetæ, Minæi, Dofareni, Mocreæ, Sabæi, Anchitæ, Melangitæ, Dachareni, Zeeritæ, Blintæi, Omanitæ, Cattabeni, Jobaritæ, Allumeotæ, Spanitæ, Bithibanitæ, Chatrammitæ, Rabanitæ, Mafonitæ, Saritæ, Sappharitæ, Rhathini, and Maphoritæ. For further particulars of these nations, see the last volume of the Universal History, folio edition.

Most of the modern geographers divide Arabia Fœlix into thirteen provinces, some of which are stiled kingdoms, and others principalities.

The three principalities of Baharein, Hagiaz or Higiaz, and Jemama: the ten kingdoms of Aden or Mocha, Seger or Alibinali, Aman, Zirifden or Oman, Fartach, Yemen, Mafcalat, Ormus Xael or Hadramut, Zibith, and the territory of Tehaman.

But for the greater conveniency of the reader, these territories may be divided into maritime and inland, and under each the principal cities and places belonging thereto may be given.



Those on the sea-coast are the ten following:

1. The kingdom or principality of Mecca, whose principal places are the city of the same name, Medina, Egra or Hagiari, Giedda, Yambo, and Zebith.
2. The maritime Tehamah al Dhafar, containing the cities of this last name, Jazuf, Adiud, and Traza.
3. The principality of Zibith, Zebeth, Zaba or Saba, with the towns of Zibeth, Gilan, and Chala-sea.
4. The principality of Mocha, or kingdom of Aden, with the towns of both these names, and that of Laghi.
5. The principality of Xael or kingdom of Hadramut, in which are the towns of the former name, Dolfar, &c.
6. The principality of Seger or kingdom of Alibanli, with the cities of Alibanli and Guebelhaman.
7. The principality of Yeman, with the towns of Calhat al Quelhat, Mafcate, &c.
8. Vodane, with the towns of Sohar, Borfean, &c.
9. Maschalat, with the city of the same name, Nuban, and Suchula.
10. Barhaim, with the towns of Elcatif, Labfah or Laffach, Abfa, Bifca, &c.

In the inland are the following five principalities or kingdoms:

1. Jemaman, with the capital of its name, Chodoia, Tima, &c.
2. Higiaz, Hagiari, or Haggiaz, with the towns of Casailo, Bain, Nabel, Carn, Almansel, &c.
3. Tehama, with the towns of Saana, Saada, &c.
4. Fartach, with its capital of the same name, Mahri, Negram, &c.
5. Oman, with the towns of Ziriffidin or Amanziriffidin, Marair, &c.

To these might be added the kingdom of Ormus, formerly a considerable kingdom or principality of Arabia.

ARABIAN GULPH, in Latin *Sinus Arabicus*, by the French called *La Mer Rouge* and *La Mer de la Mecque*, commonly the *Red sea*, extends itself between the Upper and Lower Æthiopia, Egypt, and Arabia. It is much dreaded by sailors, on account of the rocks and shallows near both shores, especially that next to Arabia, from which it is supplied with but few rivers. This was the sea through which the Israelites passed in their coming out of Egypt, in order to go and possess the land of Canaan.

ARABO, commonly called *Raab*, one of the nine principal rivers of Hungary. It has its source in the marquisate of Stiria or Steiermark, and runs by the town of Raab into the Danube.

ARACH, or rather PETRA, the capital city of Arabia Petraea (which see), in Asiatic Turkey. It is supposed to be the same with Rabah, the old capital of the Moabites. Afterwards it became the see of an Archbishop, first under the patriarch of Alexandria, and then under him of Jerusalem. It was formerly also called Syriacopolis, and Mons Regalis. It still retains the name of Arach, and is situated on the confines of Palestine. Lat. 30 deg. 20 min. N. long. 66 deg. 45 min. E.

Of the same name was also a town built by Nimrod, as mentioned in the 10th chapter of Genesis.

ARACCAN, or ARRACAN, a kingdom belonging to the empire of Ava, a division of the peninsula of India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the country of Ava, better known to merchants under the name of Pegu; by Tipra on the N. and by the bay and country of Bengal on the N.E. Some call it the empire of Mogo, on account of that King's conquest over the King of Pegu, whose vassal he formerly was. The inhabitants affect, according to Ovington, odd shapes and features, particularly broad and flat foreheads, for which end they bind leaden plates hard on the children's foreheads as soon as born, and continue them till the purpose is answered. They have large nostrils, small eyes, but quick; and their ears hang as low as their shoulders. They love their habits to be of a dark purple colour. They are said

to be ostentatious; but temperate, with regard to diet. They have plenty of provisions, yet mix their best dishes with rats, mice, and serpents. They eat no fish till quite corrupted; when, beating their back-bones with their putrid flesh into a kind of paste, they dry it to a powder, which they strew over their victuals. They use rice for bread. Among them are three orders of priests, who shave their heads and go uncovered, except the highest order, which wear a yellow mitre. As they vow celibacy, if they marry, they are degraded. Some of them live in cloisters; and here are hermits, whom the vulgar highly esteem; but though they pretend to virtue and chastity, they make pathics of the youth whom they keep about them as scholars. When any of the natives are sick, they send for these priests, who, after blowing upon them, say certain prayers, and make them offer sacrifices of fowl, &c. according to the ability of the sick person, on which the priests and the relations live jovially. If the patient recovers, it is ascribed to these fooleries; and if not, the priests pretend that their sacrifices are accepted, but God designs the patient a greater favour in the other world: and with regard to such as are incurable, they think it charity to drown them. Upon the death of persons of note, they make such a dreadful noise like that of the Irish howl at their burials, and they burn the bodies; but those of the poor they cast into a river, on account of the scarcity of wood in this country. As they believe the metempsychosis or transmigration, they adorn the coffins with the figures of such creatures as they reckon the noblest. Each family has its domestic idol, by which they swear, and before which marriages are performed. They make, with a burning iron, the idol's mark upon their arms, sides, or shoulders. Part of their provisions they offer him before they eat. They have also a variety of common idols in their temples, which are built in the form of a steeple. To these they send also provisions, and in winter they cloath them. Annually they have a festival in remembrance of their dead, at which time they carry, in a heavy chariot, one of their idols in procession, attended by ninety priests dressed in yellow fatten; and many of the poor blind bigots throw themselves under the chariot-wheels, or tear their flesh with iron hooks fastened to the chariot for that purpose; they sprinkle the idol with their blood, and hang up those hooks in their temples, as sacred reliques. The natives, according to Schouten, are so brutish, that they scorn to marry a virgin: so that they expose their daughters to the lewd seamen; and she that becomes pregnant, is soonest married. All persons of note keep concubines and dancing girls.

He adds, that in this kingdom are many cities, towns, and villages, and that some of the towns are extremely populous. And this he ascribes to polygamy, which is permitted among them, and to their avoiding of war and sea-voyages: for if they think their enemies too strong, they retire to the mountains, and leave their country to be plundered. The longest voyages which they undertake, are when they carry on by sea a war against their neighbours of Bengal or Pegu. Their houses are slight structures, being made up with palm-tree branches, or canes raised upon pillars, and covered with cocoa-leaves. These seldom exceed the height of five or six feet; but they have several little windows, and are very airy. Persons of quality have numerous and convenient apartments. Their women dress their victuals in earthen pots without doors, having no chimneys, granaries, nor cellars within. In the country are woods, and consequently it has timber for building; it abounds also with orchards and gardens, which have a continual verdure all the year, producing the usual fruits of the East Indies. Here are some sorts of grain, but neither wheat nor rye. Their ordinary drink is a liquor drawn from trees, resembling palms; it is of a whey-colour, and sweet as sugar if drank soon, but in three or four days it turns as sour as vinegar. It is sold to travellers both in public and private houses at the rate of two-pence for five or six pints. The winter, or what may be called

so here, lasts from April to October, during which time the season is very rainy, and sometimes so tempestuous, that there is no travelling, the soil being a deep clay; and all this time they are subject to agues. But in general the climate is healthy, and their summer is very delightful. They have great numbers of goats, fowl, and fish, with elephants and buffaloes, which last run furiously at all who wear red; but they are easily managed by their herdsmen, who call them together by a horn, and they will cross a river standing upright upon the back of one of them, which the rest of the herd will follow.

Their King, according to Ovington, is as potent as any of the East, having made extensive conquests both in Bengal and Pegu. He has twelve Princes under him, who have grand palaces in his principal cities, and are allowed the title of Kings. His own titles are Emperor of Aracan, possessor of the White Elephant, with the two Canegues, rightful heir of Pegu and Brama, and Lord of the twelve Kings, who lay the hair of their heads under the soles of his feet, &c. He generally resides at Aracan, and in summer makes a progress by water to Orietan, attended by his nobility in boats, so artfully disposed, that the whole resembles a floating palace. Each of his governors is obliged to keep a seraglio of twelve girls for him, who are chosen every year out of the natives of his particular precinct; and maintained at the King's charge, till they arrive at twelve years of age, at which time they are brought to court. The King chuses from among them which he likes, and gives the rest to his courtiers: but, to preserve the royal blood unmixed, he is always obliged to marry his eldest sister. No Prince in the world, says Schouten, is so much revered: and he adds, that the deputies from the Dutch East India company, when admitted to their audience, being conducted to it with great state upon elephants, were obliged to turn their faces to the ground, without presuming to look up directly upon him. The King shews himself publicly to his subjects once in five years, at which time all between eighteen and sixty years of age are summoned to Aracan, under the penalty of ten pence a-head; which fine is so small, that few go thither except for their pleasure. All the places about the royal palace being covered with scaffolds and amphitheatres, and guards set to prevent disorders, the King comes out of his palace, sitting in a splendid tent on an elephant, and dressed in the most sumptuous apparel which Asia can afford. The courtiers follow also upon elephants, whose harness is embroidered and decorated with diamonds, &c. And thus the King making a procession through the principal streets of the city, returns to the great square, where his subjects renew their oaths of fidelity to him: and the whole ceremony is concluded with music, discharge of ordnance, and playing off fireworks, in which they exceed all the other Indians. At other times none must presume to look upon the King, but such as hold the principal posts of state.

We are told by Captain Hamilton, that, in the year 1690, a King of Aracan dying without issue, two Princes of the blood quarrelled for the succession, with such animosity and vehemence, that in one year themselves and their families were wholly cut off; and that ever since the kingdom has been in a state of anarchy. According to Schouten, they punish criminals by impaling them alive. The Prince used to pass most of his time with his concubines, who all learned to play on instruments of music. The courtiers of quality wear white cotton over their arms, breast, and belly; and over that a long robe of the same. Besides which, they have an apron before, and a sort of bag behind, folded up in plaits; so that they look as if they wore a bundle of cloth on their backs. They walk very stately in the streets, and have numbers of servants attending them, in proportion to their quality and ability. They never cut their hair, but tie it up in locks behind, and adorn it with knots of very fine cloth. Their women are tolerably fair, wear thin flowered gawse over their breasts and shoulders, with a fine cotton apron which goes three or four

times round them, and hangs down as low as their feet. The richer sort among them wear a silk scarf upon one of their arms; and they adorn and curl their hair very agreeably. On their ears they have rings of glass, made so long as to reach their shoulders; and, when they move, these beat on their necks like the bells of a fool's cap. They wear so many bracelets of ivory, copper, silver, &c. round their arms and legs; that they are rather a burthen than an ornament to them.

Their ordinary money is shells or little stones, eighty of which they value at nine-pence; and they have also a silver coin, worth about two shillings, for which they have 1660 shells in exchange: so that when they carry this sort of money to market, it is a porter's load. Here the Moors are the most considerable traders. Many of the rivers in this country ebb and flow, rising from twelve to twenty feet high; by which means they perform great voyages in a short time.

The principal towns are Arracan, which is the capital, Orietan, Dobazi, Chedabe or Cabubel, Dianga, Peroem or Prom, and Rama.

The sea-coasts of Aracan extend from Cape Negrais to Xatigan, in Bengal, being about 400 miles; but not much inhabited, by reason of the vast numbers of wild elephants, buffaloes, and tygers therein; some of the islands in the sea are peopled with poor fishermen. Count Hamel says, that the little islands close to the shore are numerous here. The buffalo-islands lie about four leagues off the coast. In the channel betwixt these and the continent, is a rock which is seen above water. With regard to the other channels among these islands, they are reckoned to be free from danger, and have above twenty fathoms water. But about eight leagues off the N. end of the great island Negrais, and in about fifteen fathoms water, is a dangerous rock, which only appears in the low ebbs of spring-tides.

ARACAN, the capital of the little kingdom of the same name, in India, beyond the Ganges, a province in Asia. It is situated, according to Ovington, in a valley, is fifteen miles in circuit, defended by high and thick stone-walls, and surrounded also with a continued ridge of steep and craggy mountains, cut by art like fortifications, which render the city impregnable: besides, its castle within is so strong, that the King of Brama is said to have besieged it with an army of 300,000 men, and 40,000 elephants; but without success. A large and beautiful river, called Chaberis, glides through this city in several streams; and afterwards forms two channels, which fall into the bay of Bengal, about thirty miles from this city; the one at Orietan, the other at Dobazi. The common houses are mean, being built of bamboos; but those belonging to persons of quality are of a different wood, richly carved and gilt on the inside, with several spacious piazzas and bazars. The palace is very large, supported by huge tall pillars, made of whole trees, and covered with plates of gold. The apartments are built of red and white sandal, and other very fragrant woods; and those of the King and his concubines have gilded roofs, and turrets resembling steeples. In the middle of the palace is a large hall, overlaid in the inside with gold from top to bottom; and in it is a canopy of massy gold, with 100 wedges of the same metal round it, in the form of sugar-loaves, weighing forty pounds each. Here are also seven idols of gold, as high as a man, and two inches thick, but hollow within, and adorned with the richest and largest jewels. In the middle of the hall is a large stool of pure gold supporting a cabinet of the same, which is covered with precious stones, and contains the two canegues or famous pendants of rubies, in form of pyramids, as long as one's little finger, and as large at the base as a pullet's egg. Upon these pendants, which are only worn by the King at his coronation, and mentioned in his titles above recited, he founds a claim of dominion over the neighbouring Princes, which has occasioned a deal of bloodshed. According to our author's account, in this city are 600 idol temples and 16,000 inhabitants, besides foreigners. Near the palace,



adds he, is a large lake, with small islands in it, inhabited by the priests, and encompassed with a bank; by the cutting of which the court may, in case of emergency, overflow the city, and retire to these islands. About the palace are fine stables for the King's horses, elephants, lions, tygers, &c.

This city, according to Schouten, is almost as large as Amsterdam, but much more populous; and its suburbs are some leagues in extent. On the ridges of the rocks are several streets full of shops containing the richest goods of all Asia; which are brought thither and carried away on elephants, so tame that boys who ride on their necks commonly guide them. The Dutch have a factory in the neighbourhood; and, according to the same author, the country is very agreeably diversified with mountains, towns, villages, fields of rice and meadows of grass, intermixed with ponds of good water, and numerous flocks of great and small cattle. Captain Hamilton says, that some of the Mogul's subjects trade hither; and meet sometimes with good bargains of diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, with gold roupes. He adds, that the mouth of its noble and spacious river is large and deep enough to accommodate ships of the greatest burthen in going into a harbour, which is large enough to hold all the ships in Europe. Aracan is situated in lat. 20. deg. 6 min. N. long. 93 deg. 5 min. E.

ARAD, in Latin *Aradiensis comitatus*, a county belonging to the circle on the further side of the Theifs in Upper Hungary. It is inhabited by Hungarians and Russians, and is situated in the mountains of Wallachia.

ARAD, Old, in Hungarian O-Arad, a town belonging to the aforesaid county of the same name in Upper Hungary. It is situated in a fruitful country, and was formerly in a better condition than at present.

ARAD, New, in Hungarian Uj-Arad; a strong fortress in the county of the same name above-mentioned. It is situated on the north-side of the Maros or Morisch, over which is a bridge. The imperialists took it by storm in 1685, and burnt it. Here a Greek Bishop resides. Both these are contiguous to one another.

ARAFAT, a mountain of Arabia in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated in the midst of a spacious plain, about a league from Mecca; it has a mosque on the top, to which Turkish pilgrims, after they have taken seven turns about the temple of Mecca, and sprinkled themselves with the waters of the well Zemzem, retire in the evening, and spend there all that night and the next day in devotion. The day after they kill a great many sheep in the subjacent valley at the foot of the hill, of which they send part to their friends, and the rest they distribute among the poor, in memory of the oblation that Abraham would have made of his son Isaac, according to Ricaut; but the Mahometans have a tradition, that this patriarch offered to sacrifice his other son Ishmael on this mountain.

ARAGON, kingdom of, in Latin *Hispania Tarraconensis*, formerly inhabited by the Jacentani, Lacetani, and Acitani, now a province of Spain. It takes its name, some think, from the river of the same name; others take it to be only a corruption of Darragon, or ancient Tarraco: whilst others fetch it from an origin which seems the most strained of all, namely Ara, i. e. an altar, and *ludi agonales*, that is, games for wrestling, &c. which were celebrated anciently in this country to the honour of Mercury. It was at first a county or earldom, and raised to that dignity in the year 780, by Garcia, King of Navarre. The first Count of Aragon was Don Afnar, son to Eudo, Duke of Guyenne, and Lord of Biscay. It anciently consisted also of two parts, namely, the earldom of Aragon, properly so called, and the county or territory of Sobrarbe. Aragon continued an earldom till about the year 1034, when the noble Rammir or Rammir, son of Sancho the Great of Navarre, is allowed on all hands to have been raised to it for his bravery in vindicating the then Queen, his mother-in-law's chastity, against the accusation of her two sons, whom he vanquished in single combat, and so forced them to own their perfidy. This Rammir was Sancho's son by a former wife, or,

according to some, by a concubine. However, his singular merit in undertaking thus the cause of the injured Queen, when all the nobles besides had declined it, so pleased her and the King, that at her request he bestowed this earldom, with the royal title annexed to it, on Rammir: So far the Geographical System. But Busching, without having recourse to this piece of Spanish chivalry, accounts for it as follows. "In the beginning of the eleventh century, Aragon and Sobrarbe were both erected into kingdoms, upon Sancho the Great, King of Navarre, making a partition of his estates among his sons, by which settlement he gave Sobrarbe to Gonfalvo, and the earldom of Aragon to Rammir. But Gonfalvo dying soon after, the kingdom of Sobrarbe came by inheritance to his brother Rammir, who united it to his own kingdom; upon which its name ceased to be used any longer."

About the year 1137, the principality of Catalonia was added to it, and in 1238 the kingdom of Valencia. At length, King Ferdinand II. of Aragon marrying Isabella Princess of Castile, in the year 1469, these two crowns were united and have continued so ever since. This Ferdinand, who joined the two crowns, was the fifth of that name in Castile, and the nineteenth King of Aragon from Rammir inclusive. All of them had the title of King, in the said series of succession, except Raymond VI. who coming to the crown in right of his wife Petronilla, it was stipulated that he should stile himself only Prince of Aragon.

The kingdom of Aragon is bounded on the W. by Navarre and Castile, on the S. by Valencia, on the E. by Catalonia, and on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains. Its extent from S. to N. is upwards of 160 miles, and from W. to E. above 104. The river Ebro runs from N. E. to S. E. quite across the country, dividing it into two almost equal parts. Into it empty themselves the following small rivers, namely, from the N. side, the rapid Cinca or Cinga, which rises in the mountains of Bielsa; the Callego, anciently Gallicus, which issues from mount Gavas, near the county of Bigorre; the Isnela, whose source is a little below Huesca, with the smaller streams of Aragon, Riguelo, Guerva, Rio de Aguas, Rio Martin, and Guadaloupe. But on the S. side fall into it the Xalon or Salo, which comes from New Castile, and the still smaller streams of Guadalviar and Alhambra; all of them having plenty of good fish. The Torio or Turio fertilizes a great part of the country by its slow and gentle course, which gives opportunity to the husbandmen and gardeners to cut channels from it to water their grounds, which are much admired for their continual verdure and fertility; though we may question, as much exaggerated, what they tell us of their trees yielding fruit three and often four times in a year. In short, Aragon, on all these accounts, as well as for the serenity of its air, is compared to Egypt, or at least that part of the country called Delta, from its triangular figure; to which they have also hammered out, as it were, a kind of resemblance, by placing Castile upon one side, Catalonia on another, and the sea on the third, as the base of the triangle: which last, namely, part of the Mediterranean, though the narrowest of the three sides, very much contributes to enrich the country, both by foreign traffic, and the large quantity of fish caught on these coasts.

Busching says, that Aragon, notwithstanding the variety of its rivers, is but in general a barren and unfruitful country; for which reason several districts in it are uninhabited. The soil is for the most part sandy, mountainous, and stony: consequently, wherever the land is not watered by small rivers, or the waters from these rivers are not conveyed into it, it yields nothing. But on the other hand, in the parts which are watered, one finds corn, wine, oil, flax, and fruit, also in some places saffron: and in these consist the whole riches of the country.

Formerly Aragon had its own laws and privileges; some of which last were so considerable, and so well confirmed by their Kings, that they had always a supreme magistrate, called El Justicia, Mayor de Aragon, or Chief Justice of Aragon, whose office was a check upon them, and to do the subjects right against the sovereign.

sovereign: so that all appeals lay to him from the other courts, and even from the King himself. Enricus, surnamed Arista, from his love of fighting, who had been chosen King of Navarre by the people's vote, was the first chosen into this office. They had besides, by a special contract made with their first King, and sworn to by all his successors, this further considerable privilege, that if any of those monarchs should chance to enfringe their franchises, they might lawfully take up arms against them; under the said Justicia Mayor, without being looked upon as rebels. Peter, one of the Kings of Aragon, was the first who prevailed on their cortes or parliaments to abolish this privilege, and accept of some others in lieu of it. At length Philip II. of Spain, the Emperor Charles V.'s son, being enraged at the Aragonians for defending his secretary Antony Perez, sent an army against them; in consequence of whose success he deprived them of all their privileges and liberties, reducing them to the level of the meanest province. But Busching accounts for this otherwise; he says that the inhabitants of Aragon having, in the year 1705, embraced the party of the Archduke Charles III. Philip V. of Spain, and before that Duke of Anjou, annulled all their privileges, and subjected them to the laws of Castile: since which time the revenues of the crown from this country have also increased.

Aragon is divided into seven dioceses, namely, one Archbishopric, and six Episcopal sees. In it are ten cities (Saragosa being the capital), also two famous universities, seven considerable abbeys, besides monasteries, nunneries, hospitals, &c.

The natives of Aragon are mostly courteous, well-bred, ingenious, generous, well-versed in military affairs, courageous, strict observers of their laws, but bigotted in religion, and positive in their opinions. They were very jealous of their liberties and privileges, of which they had a considerable number, now no where extant but upon record, having been stripped of them in the manner above-related.

With regard to their language, it is a mixture of Catalan and old Gallic, with a vast number of old idioms, supposed to be of Greek and Arabic, but more probably of Celtic extraction. But most part of them speak Spanish pretty tolerably, and the better sort among them as well as they do in Castile.

It is to be observed, that the ancient earldom of Aragon was a little country in the mountains, comprehending several fine valleys, as Canfranc, Aisa, Aragues, &c. in which were some small towns, and several boroughs and villages. In Sallent, or Val de Tena, i. e. the valley of Tena, one of the largest and best in the Aragonian mountains, and extremely delightful in summer, are eleven villages, the principal of which are Sallent, Panticosa, Pueyo, and Lanuca.

Among several earldoms and lordships in this kingdom of Aragon, one of the most remarkable, on account of its origin and duration, is that of Ribagorza (which see), situated in the Pyrenean mountains.

ARAGON, a river which rises out of the Pyrenees, near the village of Santa Christina. It belongs to the kingdom of the same name, and now a province of Spain (see the preceding article), runs by Sanguesa, &c. when joining with the Arga, it discharges itself into the Ebro in the kingdom of Navarre, a little below Calahorra, in Old Castile.

ARAGONA, a principality belonging to Val di Mazara, a subdivision of the kingdom of Sicily, in the lower part of Italy.

ARAGUIES, or ARACINTES, a people of Brasil, in South America. Their country lies near the government of Pernambuco, belonging to the Portuguese.

ARAKIL-VANC, i. e. the monastery of the Apostles. It is a village and convent at the foot of Mount Ararat, in Armenia, a province of Asiatic Turkey. This is a place for which the Armenians have a high veneration, believing that Noah retired thither after the deluge, in order to offer sacrifice to God for his own and family's preservation. They give out also No XVII.

that the bodies of St. Andrew and St. Matthew were found here.

ARAL, one of the principal lakes in the Asiatic part of the empire of Russia. It is situated not a great way from the Caspian sea; and is one of the largest inland lakes in all Asia. It is said to be thirty miles long from N. to S. and half as broad from W. to E. Its water is very salt. From this lake the neighbouring Caracalpacks, Casatcha-hords, and Turkomans, have, by means of small canals, conveyed some of its water into the sandy parts; so that as large a quantity of salt is prepared from it by the sun's exhalation as they have occasion for. It is moreover to be observed, that in this lake are the same sort of fish to be met with as in the Caspian sea; and Aral has as little visible outlet or efflux from it as that has.

ARAMON, a little town and barony, situated on the river Rhone, belonging to the diocese of Uzez, a subdivision of Lower Languedoc, in the government of this last name, in France.

ARAN, in Latin *Arantia*, a very fertile valley of Aragon, a province of Spain. It lies in the Pyrenees, near St. Beat. In its mountains the river Garonne has its source. The most considerable borough or village in this valley is La Vieilla.

ARANAES, formerly a royal residence and castle, of which some remains are still to be seen. It belongs to the Scaraborg territory, in West-Gothland, Sweden.

ARANCEY, a joint prévôt or provostship with Marville, belonging to French Luxemburg, in the government of Metz.

ARANDA DE DOURO, a pretty large and fine town of Old Castile in Spain. It is situated on the river Douro, as the addition to its name shews.

ARANIAS, in Latin *Aranus*, a river of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It rises near Clausenburg, and afterwards joins with the Maros.

ARANJUEZ, a royal palace or pleasure-house. It is situated on the river Tagus, in the province of New Castile, in Spain. It is a famous seat, and worth seeing, not so much for its own beauty, as on account of its extremely delightful and pleasant situation. It lies near the town of Alcala de Henares, seven miles (but the geographical system says thirty) S. of Madrid, and six from Toledo, in a fine plain, on an island formed by the confluence of the Tagus and Xarama, both which rivers are besides united by a canal. This edifice, though much inferior to the Escorial, another royal palace belonging to the King of Spain, both with regard to magnitude and elegance of structure; yet far exceeds it for delicious gardens, fine flower-plats, fountains, water-falls, grotto's, and large walks, to be seen on every side of this pleasure-house; by all which it is rendered an uncommon natural curiosity. Its gardens are so well supplied with water, by means of the vast and numerous water-works here, which are set in motion by the stream, that they are never scorched by the heat of the sun, but kept in continual bloom and very beautiful verdure. But this palace, though so sweet and inviting, has, for the sake of the other above-mentioned, been less frequented by the royal family; yet never so much neglected as to lose any thing of its splendor and magnificence.

ARANYAS SZEK, (i. e. jurisdiction of Aranyas), in Latin *Sedes Aranyensis*. It is a subdivision of that part of Transylvania in the kingdom of Hungary, called the country of the Sicilians; and is situated on the river bearing its name, below the seven Hungarian counties, and between those of Torda and Kukol.

ARANYOS-MAROTH, MORAWETZ, or MORAWEZE, a small and despicable town in the Kistopolstan district, and county of Barsch, belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in the kingdom of Hungary Proper. It carries on a good trade in corn, and belongs to the Paluski family.

ARANYOS-MEDGYES, a handsome town in the county of Szathmar, a subdivision of the circle on the further side of the Theifs, in the kingdom of Hungary Proper. It had formerly a strong castle.

ARANY-VAR, a well-fortified and fine castle in the



neighbourhood of Kapot-palace, belonging to the county of Hunyad, a subdivision of those called the seven Hungarian provinces of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary.

**ARARAT**, a mountain of Turcomania, or Armenia Major, in Asiatic Turkey. This celebrated mountain is the Gordiani on which Noah's ark is supposed to have rested, and is situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas. It is not like Taurus, Caucasus, and many others, which rather are vast chains of mountains of extraordinary length; for this is one single mountain, with two summits, one larger and somewhat higher than the other. The Armenians call it *Messina*; the Persians, *Agri*; the Arabians, *Subeilalm*: or, according to M. Tournefort, it is called by the first *Macis*, and by the Turks *Agrida*; though Baudrand prefers that of *Messonat*, i. e. the Mountain of the Ark. It begins about three miles from Nackivan, a town on the eastern frontiers of Turcomania, and rises to such a vast height, that it out-tops by much all the other mountains in this province, and may be seen, says Tavernier, at the distance of five days journey. To it the Armenians pay a great veneration, from a belief, that it was the place on which the ark rested, after the waters had gone off the earth. And they pretend to shew some fragments of it; which they say have been preserved, not so much by miracle, as through the serenity of the air at that vast height, which is so much above the clouds, that here is no rain, snow, dew, or any such thing, but a continual sun-shine: all this they say of it; and such is their veneration for that place, as, at the first sight of it, they fall down on their knees, kiss the ground, cross themselves over and over, at the same time repeating some prayers suitable to the object in view.

The ascent to it is not only difficult and fatiguing, but also dangerous, through the ruggedness of some parts, the deep sands of others, the dreadful precipices one is obliged to behold by the way, not without horror, and a giddiness which seizes the stoutest among them; the want of all provisions, except what they carry with them; and lastly, from the number of tygers, which are to be met with in some parts of the way. Some travellers have talked of monasteries, hermitages, and other places of refreshment; but Tournefort assures us, that he neither met with any on his way, nor, upon enquiring of his guides, could he find that any such were there, except two which are at the foot of the mountain. There are no living creatures; only at this lower part of the mountain, or a little higher, here and there are some few shepherds, who live in miserable huts, and feed their lean, starved flocks on the little herbage to be met with here. Some few partridges are to be seen likewise flying about: but upon coming up to what is called the second region, one meets with nothing but tygers, which commonly keep a due distance; and here and there a flight of crows. All the remainder of the mountain is covered with snow, some of which has probably laid there ever since the flood; and it is for at least one half of the year overcast with clouds, that keep it entirely from sight; which does not correspond with the perpetual serenity ascribed to it in the former part of this account. See Tournefort's Travels.

**ARARI**, a river in the government of Tamaraca, belonging to Brasil, in South America. It falls into the North or Atlantic ocean.

**ARASTH**, a city belonging to the province of Asgar, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa. It is situated on the western coast, where the river Lucar falls into the Atlantic ocean. It is said to be surrounded with good walls, and has the advantage of a commodious harbour for small vessels. The country round it affords good store of cotton; and the river yields its inhabitants excellent shads, if that fish can deserve such a title.

**ARAU**, a town of Berne, in Switzerland. The government here is the same as at Zoffingen: and the inhabitants are so jealous of their franchises, that if a burgher, condemned by his judges, appeals to Berne, he loses his freedom. Its most remarkable buildings

are the church; an old fort called *Alter Thurm*, built entirely of flints, in which a garrison is kept in the time of war; and the town-house. See **AARAW**.

**ARAUCO**, the capital city of one of the finest valleys of the same name, belonging to the province of Chili, in South America. It is situated between the cities of Conception and Imperiale, near the river Lebo. The natives are the bravest people on this whole continent; having, after 100 years war, driven the Spaniards out of their country, though they have no fire-arms in use among them: but they concluded a peace in 1650. It lies in lat. 37 deg. 5 min. S. long. 78 deg. 6 min. W.

**ARAVIO**, a small place of Galicia, a province belonging to Spain. In it is a strong castle.

**ARAXES**, a famous river, which rises, according to some, from Mount Albos in Turcomania, and others say in Georgia, both provinces of Asiatic Turkey. It is now called *Arrasse*, or rather *Aras*, or *Aras* (which see); and, running E. and S. E. with a serpentine course for upwards of 500 miles, after receiving some other considerable rivers, it discharges itself into the Caspian sea. Some authors imagine that it hath its source in Mount Ararat; but Tournefort, who saw both, assures us, that it comes no nearer to it than twelve miles; and that no other stream flows from this mountain except the *Accourlou*, which is only a brook that falls into the Araxes, a good way below. The Araxes is a very rapid river, whence it has that Greek name; and it is supposed to be the Gihon mentioned in Genesis, this name in Hebrew denoting the same thing. Besides its extreme rapidity, which is greatly increased by the accession of several nameless rivers, torrents, and brooks in its way, it is apt, after rains or thaws, to overflow its banks. Bridges have several times been built over it above Julfa; but all the art of man (tho' some of them appear, from the arches still remaining, to have been built of the best materials, and in the strongest manner) could never make them sufficient to resist the violence of its stream; for which reason Virgil, in his 8th *Aeneid*, gives it the following epithet, *Et pontem indignatus Araxes*. After the melting of the snow in the mountains, or the falling of violent rains, no mound or dam is so compact and firm, but what its impetuosity beats down before it; so that at such times nothing is more stunning than the noise of its waves: yet when the waters are low, particularly in winter, it may be forded upon camels, about half a mile from Esqui Julfa, where, the channel being broad, it is neither too deep, nor the stream too violent. Notwithstanding what is mentioned above, Lucas tells us, that he rode by a large stone-bridge, under which this river runs; and another traveller says, that the Araxes joins its waves with the Kur or ancient Cyrus.

**ARAYA**, one of the most famous capes in South America, stretching with a sharp point from W. to E. opposite to the W. point of Margareta, it forms the N. point of the Oronoque. Here are salt-pits, which yield a vast quantity of that commodity, much beyond what was ever discovered in any other part of the world. As the sea never overflows Araya, this salt is produced from the nature of the soil, which, being coagulated with rain-water, is condensed into salt by the intense heat of the sun here, as is the case in the inland parts of Africa and Asia. The soil yields nothing else of use to human life; the inhabitants fetch their water at three miles distance. Until 1605 the Dutch fetched salt freely from hence; but their ships were unexpectedly destroyed by eighteen Spanish men of war; and in 1622 the King of Spain built a fort here, to hinder them from approaching these salt-pits.

**ARBA**, a city of Palestine, formerly called *Hebron* and *Mamre*. It was, some think, the burying-place of Adam, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, mentioned in Gen. xxxiii.

**ARBE**, according to Ptolemy *Scardona*, and by the Sclavonians called *Rab*, *Arba*, *Arbum*. It is an island, delightfully situated in the Adriatic sea, and near Austria, on the coast of Venetian Dalmatia, belonging to Hungarian Illyricum. It produces large quantities of figs, and

and costly wines. On it also are great numbers of small cattle. The city bearing the same name with it is an Episcopal see under the Archbishop of Zara.

**ARBEIA**, the ancient name of **JERBY**, in Cumberland. See **JERBY**.

**ARBELA**, or **IRBIL**, a city of Assyria Propria, now Kurdistan or Adiabene, in Asiatic Turkey. It is famous in history for the third battle fought at Guagameli, an inconsiderable village in its neighbourhood, between Darius III. surnamed Codomannus, and Alexander the Great, which proved a decisive blow to the Persian empire. The Macedonian conqueror, with the loss of only 300 men on his side, defeated an army of 200,000 foot, and 50,000 horse, with the slaughter of 90,000 on the spot, unless the historians have greatly exaggerated the account of this victory. The battle is said to have been fought October 1, in the 2d year of the 112th Olympiad, and 331 years before the birth of Christ. And several authors, particularly Pliny and Ptolemy, take notice, that a remarkable eclipse of the moon happened eleven days before it. The unhappy Darius flying to Media, was killed by Bessus governor of Bactria, in the year of the world 3724, and sixth of his reign: so that the Persian monarchy ended in this Prince about 230 years after its foundation by Cyrus. Arbela, by some of the ancients represented as a mere village, and by others as an inconsiderable town, seems at least to have been a place of some strength, as the unfortunate Darius laid up his immense treasure in it, and which Alexander seized upon immediately after the surrender of the town. The place where the battle is supposed to have been fought is a delightful plain, being fifteen leagues in extent, watered with several rivulets, and producing great variety of fine fruit-trees.

Arbela was situated near Mount Nicatorion, and both these stood between the rivers Capros and Lycus, since called the Adiabas. The Arabic geographers call it *Erbel*. Tavernier mentions the castle on an eminence, from which Darius saw his army routed; and the ruins of that and the town are still to be seen. The hill in the plain, which is about half a league in circuit, is covered with stately oaks. Arbela lies about sixty miles S. E. of Mosul, the ancient Nineveh, in lat. 35 deg. 15 min. N. long. 44 deg. 5 min. E.

**ARBEN** (see **ARBON**), in Latin *Arbor Felix*, a city of Switzerland. It belongs to the Bishop of Constance, and is situated between Windisch and Bregends, in Suabia.

**ARBEROU**, one of the five districts into which the kingdom of Lower Navarre, belonging to the government of this last name and Berne, in France, is subdivided. See **NAVARRÉ**.

**ARBES**, a city belonging to the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary. It stands on one of the most beautiful plains in Africa, and is watered by a great variety of fine springs. It is situated two days journey from Bona to the S. and three from Cairouan to the S. W. Its walls are beautiful and strong. In this place are several Roman antiquities and inscriptions to be met with.

**ARBISTOCK**, a rectory of Denbighshire, in Wales, in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

**ARBOGA**, **ARBOGEN**, or **ARBO**, in Latin *Arbogata* and *Arbogata*, an old, but neat, inland-town, belonging to what is called the New Land, and two mine districts of Westmanland Proper, in Sweden. It was formerly in a better condition than it is at present. Through it runs a river called *Storaet*, i. e. the Large river, which a little lower falls into the Macler lake. It contains between 8 and 900 inhabitants; drives a considerable trade; has a large iron-weigh-house or steel-yard; a manufacture of harness, and a coinage: here also a part of the King's life-guards are quartered. In the year 1710 the senate of the kingdom sat here during the plague, which raged at that time at Stockholm. It had anciently a castle, several convents, chapels, fortifications, and squares, of which some remains are still to be seen. At present here are two churches: and in this town were holden also several general and provincial diets. In the neighbourhood of Arboga is a remarkable Heathen grove for sacrificing,

together with many other rudera of antiquity. It holds the 26th place in the diet of the kingdom; and Dahlberg has given a view of it in his *Suecia*. About a quarter of a mile from hence is the Arboga canal, which joins the lakes of Hiemar and Macler, consisting of nine sluices. Arboga lies sixty-six miles W. of Stockholm.

**ARBOIS**, a small town of Aval, one of the four bailiwicks belonging to the government of Franche Comté, in France. It is famous for its rivers and good wines, and is supposed to be the *Arborossa* of Ammianus Marcellinus. It has a chapter, a priory, and three convents; and is situated eighteen miles S. E. of Dole, in lat. 46 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 40 min. E.

**ARBON**, an ancient town belonging to the bishopric of Constance, in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It is situated on the lake of Constance, about eight miles N. of St. Gall. The Bishop of Constance keeps here a bailiff, and all other officers of justice; the former of which resides in an old castle, said to have been built by the Romans, and where St. Gall died in 640. In time of war the Swiss have a right to garrison it, by virtue of their sovereignty. The town was formerly larger than it is at present; and when the water in the lake is low, the ruins of its old walls are to be seen. Tho' it partly depends on the Bishop of Constance as to its temporal jurisdiction, yet it has some peculiar privileges: for they chuse their own chief magistrate and council, who, when a bailiff apprehends a malefactor, it is said, try him, and, if guilty, order him for execution. Both Popish and Protestant religions are tolerated here. It lies in lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E.

**ARBOURG**, or **ARBERG**, a town and fortress in the canton of Berne, situated on the river Aar: the castle is one of the most considerable in the canton. It stands on the top of high rocks, which command the town and country, and is fortified in the modern taste by the said canton. The magistrates of Berne generally keep a garrison of fifty men here, in order to cover the country against any incursions from the neighbouring cantons of Solothurn and Lucerne. This castle very much resembles the citadel of Wurtzburg, in Franconia; and is said also to have the like provision of large casks full of the best wine stowed under it, drinking being as much the fashion here as it is in Germany. It consists of several ramparts, one above another to a considerable height. This town and territory of Arberg constitute one of the best bailiwicks in the canton of Berne. It is situated fifteen miles N. E. of Solothurn, twenty-three in the same direction from Berne, twenty-five S. of Basil, and twenty-nine W. of Zurich.

It must be distinguished from a little town of the same name on the river Aar, which lies six miles E. from Erlach, and sixteen S. W. of Solothurn.

**ARBURY-BANKS**, a spot of ground at half a mile's distance from Ashwell, in Hertfordshire (see **ASHWELL**). It is taken in by a vallum, and generally thought to be one of the *Castra Exploratorum* of the Romans. It consists of about twelve acres, and Roman coins have been found in this place. But still it seems to want the several requisites for such a camp.

**ARBUTHIE**, a district belonging to the shire of Kincardin or Mearns, in Scotland, in which lies Fordun, celebrated for the reliques of St. Palladius, the first Bishop in Scotland, whom Pope Celestine sent over to Scotland in the year 431, to preach the gospel, and confute the Pelagians. See **FORDUN**.

**ARC**, a river of Savoy, in Upper Italy. Its source is beyond Lanembourg, on the side of Mount Cennis, in Maurienne: it afterwards joins the Isere, and waters Montmelian. It has a rapid course, and its surface is foamy, by reason of its many water-falls: both which shew the land to be very high, and it continues rising till one reaches the foot of Mount Cennis. In the road betwixt St. Victor and Modane, part of which lies along the Arc, the contrast of the froth, and greenness of the water, has a charming effect on the traveller's eye; and its cascades along the huge stones fallen down from each side of the mountain, are equal, if not superior, to many artificial ones. Besides this, the numerous springs and streams pouring down the precipice,



precipice, heighten, by their translucency and noise, the pleasure of this romantic place. But, on the other hand, the road is every where so narrow, and sometimes so steep, that it is often the safest way to alight from one's horse, and walk it.

**ARC IN BAROIS**, a town of La Montagne, one of the bailiwicks or territories belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated on the little river Saugeon; in 1703 it was raised to a dukedom and peerage. Here is a mayory, a salt-magazine, and a ducal court or bailiwick.

**ARCADI (convent of)**, in the territory of Rettimo, a subdivision of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey in Europe. It stands on the site of the ancient city of Arcadia, which see.

**ARCADIA**, a province of Peloponnesus, in European Turkey. It is now called Traconia; bounded by the country of Argos on the E. by Elis on the W. by Achaia Propria on the N. and by Messenia on the S. It was first called Pelasgia, from Pelasgus King of the country; and afterwards Arcadia, from Arcas son of Jupiter and Calisto. Its chief towns are Megalopolis and Mantinea; the last, famous for the battle fought between the Thebans under the command of Epaminondas, and the Lacedæmonians. These last, according to the historians of those times, killed 10,000 Arcadians about the year of Rome 386: but what seems utterly incredible is, that this slaughter was committed without the loss of one man on their side. Some time after, the Arcadians drew all Greece upon them, for their sacrilege in plundering the temple of Jupiter Olympus. This country was under the dominion of the Turks for 280 years, till, with the rest of the Peloponnesus or Morea, it was ceded by the Turks to the Venetians at the peace of Carlowitz. But in the year 1715 the Turks took it entirely away again. See **MOREA**.

Arcadia was under the government of Kings, till about the year of the world 3210; when Aristocrates, the last of them, being engaged in a bloody war with the Lacedæmonians, killed himself at his daughter's tomb. The country is mountainous and woody; but fruitful in corn, and abounding in pastures, springs, lakes, and rivers. The people are valiant and warlike, at least they were anciently so. And in this country lies the scene of the famous novel, written by the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, that great patron of the muses, and Mæcenas of learning, which he calls *Pembroke's Arcadia*.

**ARCADIA**, a town of the Morea, belonging to Turkey in Europe, situated on the Mediterranean. It lies in Belvedere, one of the present districts of that province, but is now a mean place. It is defended by an old castle. Several geographers take it to be the ancient Cyparissii or Cyparissa: but in Sanson's map of the Morea, he calls Arcadia, Pylus Nestoris, and places Cyparissa more southward, at St. Elia, on the gulph of Zunchio. Arcadia stands on the W. coast of the Morea, at the mouth of a small river which falls into a gulph, both which bear the same name with it. The latter was also called by the ancients Sinus Cyparissus. It lies almost opposite to the isle of Zante, twenty-six miles from Tornese castle to the S. about twenty-eight from Navarino to the N. and sixty-four S. W. of Corinth, in lat. 37 deg. 20 min. N. long. 22 deg. 5 min. E. Collier says, that there was formerly a considerable town of the same name, in Candia or Crete, with a Bishop's see, under the Archbishop of that island. But in this he seems unsupported by any other geographer.

**ARCAS**. See **ARCOS**.

**ARCATHON**, a harbour of Aquitain in France, on the ocean. It lies between the mouths of the Garonne and Alour, about six leagues to the W. of Bourdeaux.

**ARCA**, the capital of Arabia Deserta, and the same with Petraea, according to Collier, in Asiatic Turkey.

**ARCHANGEL**, or **St. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL**, by the Muscovites called *Gorod Archangelskoi*, and *Archania*, in Latin *Archangelopolis*, or *Fanum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli*. It belongs to the circle of Dwina,

and the government of the same name, in the N. of European Russia. It is commodiously situated on the E. side of the river Dwina, which falls into the White sea about thirty wersts or six miles below it. This is the capital of Archangelgorod government, and a famous trading and rich place. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter in breadth, consisting of genteel wooden houses built after the Russian manner; the large goftinnoidwor or factory, i. e. the magazine for merchant-goods alone excepted, which is of stone. The citadel, where the governor of Archangel resides, is surrounded with boards or pales, instead of a wall. Here is the see of a Bishop; also Lutherans and Calvinists have churches in Archangel. Provisions are very cheap here.

The river Dwina, near this place, divides itself into two branches, forming thereby the island of Podesmeke. This passage was first discovered in the year 1554, by one Richard Chandler an Englishman, before which time the Muscovites had no commerce with these parts of the world, but by the Baltic, the Narva, and Poland. Upon this the English were at first very civilly treated by the Muscovites; and their Emperor Basilowitz, or John Basilides, granted the English the sole privileges of trading thither, in the year 1569; but the Dutch, Danes, and Swedes, have now as much liberty as they. The English began a very profitable trade here, which they, and the other nations just mentioned, have considerably extended: so that Archangel being only a village at that time, has since become a flourishing and populous city.

We are told by Mr. Lane, that in the year 1553 Sir Hugh Willoughby having been sent to discover the N. E. passage to China, the aforesaid Chandler, master of one of his ships, was separated from the fleet, and accidentally arrived at Archangel, where he wintered that year. But Sir Hugh, with seventy men more, perished in Lapland. When Chandler first came into the White sea, he found a fishing-boat, the people in which having never seen a ship before, fled from him; but, upon coming up with them, they fell down at his feet, and being hardly persuaded to sell him any thing without their Prince's leave, they gave him plenty of victuals for nothing. In 1555 a company was settled there under Mr. George Killingworth, with very good privileges granted them by the Emperor. Archangel, in all the ancient voyages, is called Colmogro, and is placed 19 miles from St. Nicholas-bay: and Mr. Jenkinson calls the river Penege. The exclusive privilege granted to Queen Elizabeth by the Emperor of Russia was, that no ship of any other nation should trade to his ports on the North sea, from Wardhouse to the river Ob. The ports are reckoned thus, Petzora, Cola, Mezen, Patchnigo, the island Shallaway on the mouth of the Dwina, Colmogro, and on the river Ob. From Colmogro to Wardhouse, is 152 miles; from Colmogro to Uromo, the furthest place of trade with the Somojeds, is 80 miles. After Peterburg, about the beginning of this century, became a place of considerable trade, the commerce of Archangel greatly declined: but, for the conveniency of merchants, a post has been settled between both these places. In the year 1663, Archangel was not large, but so populous as scarcely to contain the inhabitants, together with the people who resorted thither to trade with the English and Dutch, &c. Soon after this it was burnt, and almost totally reduced to ashes. The castle or citadel of Archangel was built about the year 1506, and this town became a great emporium or mart about 1591, the road for ships being at St. Nicolas on Rose-island. It has become principally considerable, by English ships coming hither to traffic, and thereby causing a great resort of merchants from most parts of Muscovy, as well as from Holland, Sweden, Denmark, &c. So that in those months in which the Dwina is not frozen, for this is the case at least three months in winter, between 3 and 400, and sometimes more, sail of ships may be seen in that harbour. The first land which British ships make in their voyages home from Archangel, is Buchanness in Scotland,

Scotland. It lies in lat. 64 deg. 34 min. N. long. 40 deg. 12 min. E.

**ARCHANGEL-GOROD**, one of the governments of the European part of Muscovy, in Russian Archangelgorodskaja Gubernia. It comprehends not only a part of Lapland, but also the ancient kingdom of Holmogard. Concerning the Lapps or Laplanders, see Sweden. And as great numbers of Somojeds dwell in this government, we shall here give some account of that people. The Somojeds inhabit the coasts of the North and Frozen seas, both in Europe and Asia, and are divided into Somojedi, Tawgi, and Munzala. Their name is explained by that of men-eaters: but probably, through mistake, they have been taken for such as eat both the dead bodies among themselves, and those of their enemies they have overcome in battle, from their being observed to feed on the raw and even bloody flesh of the beasts and fish they catch. They themselves derive their name from Somoje, which in their language denotes an inhabitant, as they have never changed the place they pitched upon for their first habitation. Their original, like that of the other people in Russia and Siberia, is undoubtedly to be drawn from the ancient Finns, with whom they have the same religion, manners, and customs. The Somojedi, who dwell in the parts about Archangel, are entirely different from the others; and excluded as it were from their community; and they have also quite another language: however, they pretty much agree with them in religion, and the rest of their manners. They are extremely poor and simple, have a low stature, and small feet; especially the women; their skin is of a yellowish burnt colour; and, on account of their large eyes, and swollen or bloated cheeks, they make a hideous appearance. In winter, their cloathing is of the skins of rein-deer with the rough side outmost; and generally the hood or cape; the mantle, gloves, breeches, and stockings, are sewed together; so that the whole garment forms but one piece. In summer they make themselves commodious cloaths of fish-skins; and instead of thread, they make use of the guts of beasts, split into long thongs, for sewing them. They in general maintain themselves by hunting and fishing; and indeed their principal subsistence is on rein-deer, bears, sea-dogs, birds, and dried fish; as also on turneps, and the like roots. Flesh they eat both raw and boiled. For hunting they make use of darts and javelins, pointed with bone, and frequently also with iron. When they cannot have a convenient subsistence in one place, they remove to another. In summer, they dwell in tents made of birch-bark, and in winter they go into caverns of the earth. Their whole substance consists in tents, cloaths, and rein-deer. The men and women are hardly distinguishable from one another, as the cloathing of both is the same, and their visages and features are alike hideous and ugly. Their marriages are concluded by the mere consent of the parties concerned with each other. They take two or three wives, and know of no forbidden degrees of affinity, only that parents and children do not intermarry. They, like the Ostiaks, give their new-born children the name of the first creature they happen to meet with. Before they came under the dominion of the Russians, the only punishment they had among them, was, that he who committed some great crime, for instance, murder, was by their ruler or commander sold, together with his whole family, as slaves. But at present, in their principal places, the Russian polity has been introduced among them. They have but very little knowledge of a deity; yet they partly worship the sun and moon, partly unformed images of men, beasts, fishes, birds, &c. made of wood; and also the heads of wild beasts, which they hang up in the forests, pray to, and probably expect from them good luck in hunting. The oddest persons among them are their priests, which they call Schamans or Kodesniks; and these pretend, that they can reveal to them the will of their deities, foretel future events, and, by some odd gestures and grimaces, set about all kinds of forceries. The account of their idol Solocaja Baba, or golden old woman, is one of the fables of antiquity.

Till the reign of the Czar Feodor Jwanowitz, they knew no other rulers among them, than the oldest of their nation, to whom they were subject either by families or villages. But under this Czar, one called Oneko, sent his son among them in order to discover the country, who, upon his return, gave the court large accounts of it. The fine furs among them were principal inducements to the Russians: for which reason the above-mentioned Czar, first sent an embassy to treat with them about a free trade; and to desire leave, that, for the security of the Russian nation, strong places might be built here and there in the country. The Somojedi readily agreed to this, and also to pay a tribute of furs which was laid upon them. By degrees the tenible places were planted with Russian colonies and governors. These people twice attempted to shake off the Russian yoke, once when they seized upon Petchora, and another time when they took Pusto-Oserkoi; but they were soon again reduced to obedience. Among them are produced the best furs in all Russia, which they sell to the Muscovites for bawbles, or, when their fishing and hunting turn out but indifferently, for meal, which they only mix up with water, and eat out of a kettle or pan, that continually stands over the fire. Thus far Busching, with regard to the Somojedi.

But to return to the description of the government of Archangel-gorod, which Moll distinguishes only by the province of Dwina, and says, that it is computed to be near 100 leagues long, in form of a lozenge; bounded on the N. and N. W. by the White or Frozen sea, and part of Ingria; on the W. by the provinces of Vaga and Onega, from which it is parted by the Dwina; on the S. by that of Oustiong; and on the E. by part of that of Ziranina. It is watered by several rivers, besides the above-mentioned Dwina; some of which, particularly the Penege, fall into it a little above the town of Upnaga. Here are likewise several lakes, especially those of Culvio, Onozero, and Sgolmgova: but the country, however, is full of forests and barren lands, so that the inhabitants are forced to live mostly on fish, especially dried; the soil producing no corn, nor breeding any number of cattle. Their principal commodity here is salt, the vent of which was their only commerce before the English came to traffic at Archangel, the capital. But this last being now one of the principal marts for all the commodities of Muscovy, which are conveyed to it; not only that city, but the whole province, hath reaped considerable benefit from it. The other principal commodities brought into this port, are gold and silver stuffs, silks, gold and silver lace, other sorts of lace, gold wire, cochineal, indigo, and other materials for dyeing; wine, brandy, and other distilled liquors. The cold in this country is so extreme, that they have hot stones in the inside of every chamber to guard against it; and during winter no divine service is performed, such is the severity of that season.

Before the year 1700, the government of Archangel was lodged in the governor of the city: but the Czar Peter, creating four burgo-masters to take care of all civil and mercantile affairs, his power is now confined to the militia only. Hither the court sends annually a commissioner to receive the customs laid on all merchandises, and he appoints four delegates to collect and get them ready in his absence. The revenue which the Czar receives from these customs has been reckoned to be between 150,000 and 200,000 roubles per annum. The peculiar privileges granted to the English company were, according to Moll, unhappily lost in the time of our grand rebellion, when the Czar was so exasperated against the English nation, on his hearing of the murder of King Charles I. that he wholly deprived it of them; since which time all our efforts have not been able to regain them; so that our merchants now trade thither upon the same footing with other Europeans. This capital is the see and residence of a Russian Archbishop.

Busching divides the government of Archangel-gorod into the twelve following circles; namely, Kola, Dwina, Kewrofskoi Mefen, Pustoser, Jarenskoi, Soli-



wytſchegotkoi, Ufiufkoi, Totma, Wologda, and Galitch.

**ARCHENFIELD**, a place near the city of Hereford, in Herefordſhire, which ſeems to retain the name of the ancient Roman Ariconium. Nothing remains of its ſplendor, but a piece of a ſtructure, probably a temple, with a niche, five feet high, and three broad, within; built of brick, ſtone, and indiffoluble mortar. Near it are many large foundations. A few years ago, a very fine moſaic floor was found entire, but ſoon torn to pieces by the ignorant country-people. Here was a bath, found by Sir John Hoſkings, about ſeven feet ſquare, with leaden pipes, which were entire: thoſe of brick were a foot long, and three inches ſquare, let artiſially into one another; and over theſe probably was a pavement. This, as Dr. Stukely obſerves, is an excellent invention for heating a room, and might well be introduced among us in winter. See **HEREFORD**.

**ARCHES**, a town belonging to the bailiwick of Voſge or Vauge, in Lorraine, and government of this name, and of Bar, ſubject to France. It lies on the Moſelle, and is the principal place of a prevoté or caſtellany, the juſtification of which extends itſelf to the frontiers of Alſace, and includes the whole territory of Havend, which lies in the Waſgau mountains. The chapter of Remiremont has a ſhare in the lordſhip of the place.

**ARCHIDONA**, a fine town belonging to the kingdom of Cordova, a ſubdiviſion of Andaluſia, in Spain. It lies in a plain at the foot of a mountain, and on the confines of Granada. The number of its inhabitants is ſaid to be about 700.

**ARCHINTO**, a village in the territory of Como, a province belonging to the Milanefe, in the upper diviſion of Italy. It gives the title of Count.

**ARCHIPELAGUS**, or **ARCHIPELAGO**, i. e. a principal ſea, as being the moſt remarkable, and the largeſt in European Turkey, and on the coaſt of Greece. It was anciently called the *Ægean ſea*. It divides Europe from Aſia, having Romania, Macedonia, and Greece on the N. and W. and Natolia or Aſia Minor on the E. This ſea Engliſh ſailors call the *Archæ*. It is very full of large and ſmall iſlands, which the ancient geographers comprehend under two general denominations. The firſt, which lie round the iſland of Delos, as their centre, and in ſome meaſure form a circle, are called Cyclades, i. e. Circle-iſlands: but the ſecond, which lie further from Delos, and are ſcattered up and down in the Archipelago, have the name of Sporades, that is, iſlands ſtrewed here and there. But as we have no account, under what kind of government theſe iſlands are divided by the Turks, we will follow for the moſt part the diviſion made of them by the ancients. All the Cyclades, and ſome of the Sporades, belong to Europe; but the reſt of the Sporades lie on the Aſiatic coaſt.

The iſlands lying round the coaſt of Greece may, according to the ſea where they are found, be divided into thoſe in the Archipelago, the Mediterranean ſea, in the parts about the iſland of Candia, and in what was anciently called the Ionian ſea.

I. The iſlands in the Archipelago are, Samondrachi, Embro, Thaſtus, Stalimene, Pelagnifi, Sciatho, Piperi, Icus, Sciro, Negropont, Andros, Macronifi, Coluri, Egina, Porus, Zia, Joura, Tine, Mycone, Tragoniſi, Delos, Sdili, Syra, Thermia, Serpho, Siphanto, Argentiere, Prepeſinthus, Milo, Antiparos, Paros, Naxia, Amorgus, Caloyero, Nio, Sikino, and Policandro.

II. The iſlands in the Mediterranean, which are ſituated in the parts about the iſland of Candia, or in the Candian ſea; namely, Candia, which is the ancient Crete, Gotzo, Gaiduronifi, Chriſtina, Standia, Scarpanto, Stampala, Namphio, Santorin, and Cerigo.

III. The iſlands lying in what was anciently called the Ionian ſea are, Sapienze, and Strivali.

Theſe following belong to the Venetians; namely, Zante, Cephalonia, Val di Compari or Ithaca, Santa Maura, Pachfu, Antipachfu, Corfu or the ancient Drepane.

IV. The Sporades, or iſlands on the coaſt of Aſia Minor.

2. The moſt conſiderable on the weſtern coaſt are,

Tenedos, Leſbos, Chios, Samos, Nicaria, Pathmos, Leria, Claros, Caos, Aſtypata, Carpathus, with many other ſmall ones.

2. Thoſe on the S. coaſt are, Rhodes, Cyprus, with ſome ſmaller iſlands lying about them (all which ſee).

**ARCHIPELAGO di Maldivas**, a part of the Indian ocean, toward the coaſt of Malabar and Maldivas, where are 600 iſlands.

**ARCHIPELAGO di Mexico**, is the gulph of Mexico, commonly ſo called by the Engliſh, Dutch, and French, where is an infinite number of iſlands.

**ARCHIPELAGO di Nouveau Pais Bas**, part of the Northern ocean in North America, lying between the coaſt of New Belgium, and the iſland vulgarly called L'Ange Eylant. It is ſtrewed with many little iſlands.

**ARCHIPELAGO di St. Lazaro**, part of the Eaſtern ſea, toward the Ladrones iſlands, between Japan, the Philippines, and New Guinea.

**ARCIGOVINA**, or **HERZEGOWINA**, a duchy or province of Venetian Dalmatia. It is bounded by Boſnia, Mantenero, and the Adriatic ſea. The Italians call it *Santa Sabata*; or rather it is *Ducatus St. Sabæ*. This duchy is ſeventy leagues long, and thirty broad; and is generally reckoned to contain about 70,000 families. Its capital is Caſtel Nuovo, which was taken by the Venetians in the year 1687. The only places now ſaid to be poſſeſſed and garrifoned by the Turks, are the caſtles of Mocrovatz, and the town of Blaſia. The reſt of this province is a fruitful plain, full of populous villages, and moſtly inhabited by Chriſtians, who, after the taking of Caſtel Nuovo, in the beginning of the year 1688, appeared very willing to ſhake off the Turkiſh yoke, and ſubmit themſelves to the Venetians.

**ARCIS**, **ARCY**, or **ARCIES**, in Latin *Arciaca*, a little town of Lower Champain, belonging to the government of this name and Brie, in France. It ſtands on a hill on the Aube. And hence it is generally called *Arciſur-l'Aube*; *Arciaca ad Albam*, to diſtinguiſh it by this addition from other towns of the ſame name. Here is a ſalt-houſe. It is commonly reported, that in the year 456, after Attila had retired, upon a great famine happening at Paris, St. Genevieve went to Champain, in order to buy corn: and having bought a great deal at Troyes, and at Arcies-sur-l'Aube, ſhe ſent it to Paris by the rivers Seine and Aube. She loaded eleven boats from Arcies only; whence it is concluded, that this town then was a conſiderable place.

**ARCISSA**, a large lake of Armenia Major, which ſeveral modern authors call *Mer de Van*, from the city of this name ſtanding near it. They called it a ſea, as its waters are ſalt. Some call it *Lac de Vaſſan*, and others *La mer d'Armenie*.

**ARCLEFFE**, a vicarage of Durham, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of that biſhopric.

**ARCLOW**, one of the fix baronies into which the county of Wicklow, belonging to the province of Leiſter in Ireland, is ſubdivided.

**ARCLOW**, or **ARKLOW**, a little market-town belonging to the laſt-mentioned barony, in Ireland, and to which it gives its name. This town is ſituated on the coaſt, about thirty-one miles S. of Dublin. It gave the title of Baron to the Dukes of Ormond; and it ſends two members to the Irifh parliament.

**ARCO**, in Latin *Arcus*, by the Germans called *Arch*, a fortified town belonging to the biſhopric of Trent, which, though among the Alps, and conſequently by ſome reckoned in Italy, is by the Germans generally placed in the circle of Auſtria, as the Biſhop of Trent is a Prince of the empire. It is under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria; and is ſituated on the Sarca, near the N. extremity of the Garda lake, about four miles and a half above the influx of that river into the ſaid lake, and ſixteen miles S. W. of Trent city, in lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 10 deg. 40 min. E.

**ARCOS**, a little town of Lamego, a ſubdiviſion belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 190 inhabitants.

**ARCOS**, with the addition *de la Frontera*, i. e. of the frontiers, a town in the kingdom of Seville, a ſubdiviſion

viſion belonging to the province of Andaluſia, in Spain. It was an ancient city of the Celtæ. The Romans called it *Arcebriga*, and *Colonia Arcenſium*. Of the ſame Celtic termination *Briga* are ſeveral cities in this neighbourhood, particularly Meidobriga, Mirobriga, and Cetobriga. It is an old fortified town, now but ſmall, containing, according to the geographical ſyſtem, about 2000 inhabitants, 2 pariſhes, 3 monaſteries, 2 nunneries, and ſome chapels. It is ſituated on a high and ſteep rock, acceſſible only on the E. ſide, at the foot of which runs the little river Guadalete, encompassing the other three ſides of the rock. Alphonſo the Wiſe recovered it from the Moors. It has the title of a duchy. Arcos ſtands about thirty-fix miles S. from Seville, and nearly at the ſame diſtance N. E. from Cadiz.

**ARCOS**, a village of Old Caſtile, a province of Spain. **ARCOS**, with the addition *de Vallevez*, a ſmall place of Viana, a diſtrict belonging to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains about 440 inhabitants, and one pariſh-church. To its juſtification belong forty-five pariſhes.

**ARCUEIL**, a village, within a league of Paris, in the government of this laſt name, in France. It is called corruptly *Arceuil*; whereas, according to others, the true name of it is *Arcus Julianus*, from an aqueduct built there by Julian the Apoſtate, in the year 357, when he came to reſreſh himſelf at Paris after the fatigues of the German war. According to Buſching, in this village was built an aqueduct in the year 1624, which is about 200 fathoms long, and in its loweſt part 12 high. It conveys excellent water from Rougis to Paris.

**ARDACH**, **ARDAGH**, or **ARDOCH**, the name of four towns in Ireland; the firſt in the county of Leiſter; the ſecond in the county of Eaſt Meath; the third in the county of Longford, and the fourth in the county of Cork: but Buſching has only the barony of that name, a ſubdiviſion belonging to the county of Longford, and province of Leiſter; together with the little town of Ardagh, which has the privilege of a market. See **ARDOCH**.

**ARDASCHAT**, anciently *Artaxat*, a city of Armenia, on the confines of Erivan or Schirwan. It now lies in ruins; and ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen of Tiridates's palace, namely, the front, and four rows of black marble pillars, together with ſeveral pieces of an ancient building, which ſeems to have been a very magnificent ſtructure. This heap of rudera the natives call *Tact Tirdat*, i. e. the throne of Tiridates.

**ARDEA**, according to Buſching, a village of the Campagna di Roma, one of the provinces of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the middle diviſion of Italy. Collier ſays it is an ancient city of Latium, the royal ſeat of Turnus, and metropolis of the Rutuli, now in ruins: only here is ſtill a caſtle, with the title of a marquiſate, belonging to the family of the Cæſarini, and upon the coaſt of the Tyrrhenian ſea. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 36 deg. 25 min. E. Of the ſame name, continues he, is a river of Normandy, in France, which falls into the Britiſh ocean near the city of Avranches. But Buſching has no ſuch river under that name.

**ARDEBEL**. See **ARDEVIL**.

**ARDECA**, or **ARDESCHE**, a river of Vivarais, a ſubdiviſion of Lower Languedoc, in France. It comes from Mirabel and Montpezat, ſays J. Collier, runs to Aubenas; and having received the Ahoſejac, Hebrî, Logni, Bordeſac, &c. it falls into the Rhone, about a league beyond the bridge of St. Elprit, where it divides Languedoc from Vivarais.

**ARDEE**, or **ATHERDEE**, a little market and borough town in the county of Louth and province of Ulſter in the N. of Ireland. It ſends two members to the Irifh parliament. In the county of Louth, the late James II. encamped with 20,000 men, while Duke Schomberg lay at Dundalk, another town in this county, with a force by much ſmaller: and yet the ſaid King never offered him battle, till a French captain, who had fled his country for murder, and liſted himſelf as a trooper under the Duke, had conſpired with other

French Papiſts, and promiſed to betray the quarter they were in: but the plot being diſcovered, the traitors were ſeized, ſeven of them hanged, and about 170 expelled the Duke's army. Lieutenant-General Douglafs having made all the French regiments ſtand to their arms, commanded ſuch as were Papiſts to come out and lay their arms down, upon pain of death to ſuch as did not. After this the Duke of Schomberg kept cloſe in his camp till reinforced with new ſuccours; and the late King retreated to Ardee, October 16, 1689; from thence to Drogheda, burning the country before him, and not daring to attack the Duke.

**ARDEMBURG**, or **ARDENBURG**, anciently *Rodenburg*, in Latin *Ardenburgum*, or *Rodenburgum*, a ſmall city of Flanders in the Auſtrian Netherlands. It was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable places of this part of the country, and pretty well fortified; till the Dutch, having taken it in 1604, cauſed it to be diſmantled; and, by the treaty of Munſter in 1648, it was yielded to them by Philip IV. King of Spain; ſince which time it has continued in their hands, and the reformed religion has been eſtabliſhed in it, though the Roman Catholics are alſo tolerated. Here is a college of canons, and a fine church dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin. It lies about four miles from Sluys to the S. E. as many from Middleburg in Flanders towards the N. E. and twelve in the E. direction from Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

**ARDENNES**, **ARDENNE**, or **ARDEN**, a famous foreſt near Chimay, in French *Hainault*; it is called in Latin *Ardena*, *Arduenna Sylva*, and ſometimes *Ardenenſis Sylva*. Anciently it was the largeſt foreſt in all Gallia Belgica. Cæſar aſſerts, that it began upon the banks of the Rhine, that is, the dioceſe of Rheims; and in another place of his Commentaries, that it reached from the banks of that river juſt mentioned, and the country of Treves or Triers, to that of the Nervii, that is, Hainault, Cambreſis, and French Flanders, comprehending 50,000 paces in length, as far as Tournay. But now it begins at Thionville, near the country of Liege, extending over the whole duchy of Luxemburg, the S. part of the biſhopric of Liege and Hainault, and reaches to Donchery and Sedan on the frontiers of Champagne, though with ſeveral interruptions: for it has been cut down in a great many places, particularly towards its extremities, and ſeveral towns and boroughs built there. About the middle of it is the abbey of St. Hubert, patron of hunters. In many places of this foreſt are ſuch difficult and narrow paſſes, that two carts cannot go a-breast in them.

**ARDES**, in Latin *Ardeſia*; it is a little town ſituated on the confines of Upper and Lower Auvergne in France, in a very fruitful country: for which reaſon it is in a manner the ſtaple-town for the trade which is carried on between theſe two parts of the province. It is alſo the principal place of the ancient duchy of Mercœur, and not far from the caſtle of this laſt name, lying between Clermont and St. Flour, which was erected by King Charles IX. into a dukedom and peerage in the year 1569, and gave its name to the ancient houſe of Mercœur: it now belongs to that of Vendome.

**ARDES**, a tract of land in form of a peninſula, ſituated on Lake Coin, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, in the N. of Ireland.

**ARDECHE**. See **ARDECA**.

**ARDEVIL**, or **ARDEBEL**. This was the capital of Perſia before Alexander the Great's time, and has been ſince honoured with the reſidence of ſeveral of their Kings; particularly Schich Eïdar, the author of the Shah ſeſt, and to whom the late Sophi family owed its origin, lived and died here; as alſo Sophia Iſmael, the firſt of that race, lies buried there. It is ſituated in the province of Aiderbeitan, in a valley encompassed all round with very high mountains, which in winter are covered with ſnow; and hence reckoned unhealthy, particularly to ſtrangers not uſed to ſudden changes. Here every day at noon is a whirlwind of an hour's continuance; ſo that they have no oranges, lemons, or grapes, but corn in abundance, and very cheap; alſo good paſtures. To the juſtification of this city belong



seventy-five villages. It is large, but not close built, nor fortified. It is watered by a small rivulet called Baluchlu, which in April is very much swelled by the rains and the mountain-snows, so as to endanger the town with an inundation, unless good care be taken against it, by making trenches to carry it off. This place, besides natural baths of warm water, is honoured with the sepulchres of twelve Kings of Persia. The revenue arising from these sepulchres is greater than that of the crown. It drives a considerable trade with Gilsan, Georgia, and Curdistan. The King of Persia has a fine garden here; and, by reason of the tombs of his ancestors, is a sanctuary for offenders, much visited by pilgrims, and is accounted so holy, that the use of wine is forbidden in it; but to no purpose. It is the road for the caravans of silk that go to Smyrna and Constantinople, which have 900 camels at a time. The buildings are better than those of Shamaki; and the bazars are finer, and better covered; but they deal very little in gold stuffs and jewels to what they formerly did. They have a great number of mosques adorned with domes, the most considerable of which stands on the E. side of the town within the walls; and, being on a small eminence, is conspicuous at a distance. It is divided into several parts where they perform their service: the principal of these is tolerably large, and round, under a dome, raised on a circular wall somewhat low, and rises from the body of the building like a steeple. Before this mosque is a basin supplied with water from the hills by pipes laid underground, and serves to refresh those who in great numbers resort thither to perform their devotions. There are also many bagnios in this town. In Ardebil are only three or four large streets where the principal shops are. The houses are flat at top, and not very handsome to look at. Here are not so many caravanseras as at Shamaki: the Indians have three, though they are in no great numbers; and the Chinese have none. This town in many parts abounds with alders and lindens. The meidan or great square is 300 paces long, and half as broad, having shops all round it. But the richest goods, such as jewels, gold, silver, silk, &c. when this place flourished, were kept in another exchange, which is a square building, arched over, and opening at three gates into three long streets. The sepulchre of the above-mentioned Schich Eidar is no small ornament to the city. The structures over it and contiguous to it compose a sort of castle, consisting of fair courts, cloister-walks, large rooms, and arched vaults, all richly adorned with gold, silver, tapestry, marble pavements, &c. especially the tomb itself, and the chapels leading to it, where are gates plated with gold, rails of massy gold and silver, &c. for the particulars of which see Olearius. But what is most remarkable is Sephi's kitchen, which he himself endowed with a revenue of fifty crowns a day, to provide food for the poor; which endowment has been so increased by succeeding Kings, that in Olearius's time 1000 persons were at least fed three times a day out of it. Most of the houses which are not in the bazars, have the conveniency of gardens full of fruit-trees; and there are some large spots in the out-parts of the town, where the houses stand at a distance, and the intervals are planted with trees. Hence the city is of a large extent with many saliant angles. It lies thirty miles E. of Tauris, in lat. 36 deg. 5 min. N. long. 47 deg. 6 min. E.

**ARDFERT**, or **ARDFREAT**, a small and mean borough town in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in the S. W. parts of Ireland. It is the see of a Bishop, lies on the coast, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. See **ARDRET**.

**ARDLEIGH**, a vicarage of Essex, in the gift of the King or Lord Chancellor.

**ARDMEANACH**, a large territory of Ross-shire in Scotland. It is a peninsula lying E. and W. betwixt the bay or firth of Cromartie and the Murray and Beaulieu firths. It is called by the natives Elland Dow, i. e. the black island; for the rivers and fresh streams to the N. W. form it, in a manner, into an isle, and it formerly belonged to the royal family of Scotland, Charles I. having born the title of Baron or Lord of Ardmean-

ach, when but two years old. The principal places on it are the royal boroughs of Fortrose and Rosemarkie, with the villages of Cromartie, Kilboky, &c. At the first of these was anciently the famous canonry of Ross, as it is commonly pronounced Chennery, with a Bishop's seat, (which, and Fortrose, see). It is for the most part a fertile tract; abounding in corn and cattle, with numerous seats of gentlemen, particularly of the name of Mackenzie. In it is a famous waste or common, called the Muhl-buy, extending for some miles, and in parts of it almost from one side of the firth to the other, and particularly along the Cromarty-firth. Yet this heath is not utterly barren, but makes a very good walk for cattle, particularly sheep; and the mosses in it furnish the inhabitants with plenty of firing called peat and turf, the only fuel they use; together with large roots and trunks of fir-trees, dug many fathoms out of the ground, so rich and resinous as to serve the middling sort instead of candles in winter. But a stranger who travels this way, particularly to or from Ferrintosh, had need to be very wary of the many deep pits in the way, from the digging of the above-mentioned peat and firs, and not venture without a guide; since the road is very far from being well marked, and as even some of the inhabitants have been known at times to have lost their lives there, and tumbled in horse and all irrecoverably. See **FERRINTOSH**.

In this peninsula are several kains, as they are called, particularly of Drumderfit, where a battle is said to have been fought; and a remarkable large one to the westward, not far from Kinkell. See **SCOTLAND**.

In Ardmeanach a very pompous house, like a palace, called New-hall, was begun by Col. Urquhart, of the Squade faction for Sunderland; but misfortunes and his death soon after prevented its being finished. The shell still remains standing.

**ARDMACH**. See **ARMAGH**.

**ARDOCH**, a place in Strathern, which is a subdivision of Perthshire, in Scotland, where are the remains of a Roman camp (it indeed the Roman eagle penetrated so far); and here several medals, sepulchral urns, and other monuments of antiquity, are said to have been found.

**ARDOCH**, a genteel seat in Cromartieshire, in Scotland, belonging to a descendant of the family of Gordon of Inner-Gordon. The late Alexander Gordon of Ardoch having been a member of the British parliament in the time of the Lord Sunderland's ministry, whose party he espoused, upon some political disputes, which were prevalent at that time, arising between him and another gentleman, they decided it by the sword, when the latter was slain. At this time Mr. Gordon being a man of pleasure, and very great gaiety, afterwards became as remarkably religious, according to the strictest tenets of Presbyterianism, and was frequently a member of the judicatories in the church of Scotland, from the lowest to even the highest at Edinburgh, and that to the day of his death: besides, he spoke well in them, and made a graceful appearance. He married the only sister of the late Sir Robert Munro, of Fowlis, a lady who (with her three worthy brothers, whose unhappy catastrophe in the late rebellion every body knows) does honour to the ancient family from which she is descended, being equally distinguished by her good sense, as well as exemplary piety; yet without the gloom or forbidding morosity usually attributed to the religious in this part of the country. Their son and only child is the present Adam Gordon of Ardoch.

**ARDRA**, or **ARDRES**, a kingdom, with a capital of the same name, on the Slave coast of Guinea, in Africa. The city is situated near the river Lagos, about twelve leagues from a little bay called La Praye, where the ships ride. Its walls are only of earth, but so firm, that no mortar is comparable to it, and the ditches are within the wall. No body, it is said, enters the King's apartment, unless expressly sent for, except the grand Marabout, who enters at all hours, and none but he appears in the King's presence, otherwise than prostrate. The palace is large and well built,

built, with charming gardens about it. The great Marabout's decisions are authentic, and without appeal in all matters, as well of religion as state. In the year 1670, this Prince sent an ambassador to the King of France, to offer him an assurance of commerce, a particular protection for his ships, and an abatement of customs, in favour of the French nation. This Emperor's ambassador, called Mattheo Lopez, was accompanied by three of his children, three of his wives, and several slaves. Ardra lies in lat. 5 deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E.

**ARDRACH**, a town of Longford, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. See **ARDACH**.

**ARDRATHEN**, or **ARDRAT**, in Latin *Ardratum*, a town, with the see of a Bishop, who is suffragan to Armagh, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland.

**ARDRES**, in Latin *Ardra*, *Arda*, or *Ardea*, a strong town belonging to the county of Guines, a subdivision of what is called the reconquered country of the Boulognois, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It is divided into the upper and lower town, stands on a hill in the midst of morasses, has the title of a principality, and was formerly subject to its own Lords; but has long since been united to the crown of France. Here also is the seat of a royal provostship, consisting of a lieutenant-general, an attorney of the King and recorder, which likewise serves for the county of Guines, and is under the bailiwick of Montreuil; and it is also a royal mayor or mayoralty. Near this town, in June 1520, was a famous interview betwixt Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I. King of France, for the rectifying of a treaty of peace: at this time they appointed also a tournament, at which the attendants of both Princes were very richly clothed; and the appearance was so splendid, that the place where they met was called *Le champs de drap d'or*, i. e. the field of cloth of gold. In 1596, Cardinal Albert of Austria took Ardrès for the Spaniards, but soon after was obliged to resign it to the French. Since that time the Spaniards have often attempted to take it; but in vain. The government of Ardrès is under that of Picardy, and comprehends nineteen parishes, and is free from taile or imposts. It lies about two leagues from Guines, and ten S. of Calais. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 2 deg. 3 min. E.

**ARDRET** seems to be the same with *Ardfert*, which see.

**ARDROSS**, i. e. in Erse, the heights or high parts of Ross-shire in Scotland. These are the middle, hilly, and mostly uninhabited districts of that county, being chiefly for pasture: though a gentleman of the name of Mackenzie has a mansion here which bears the name of Ardrofs; and there appears to be a good deal of arable land round it.

**ARDS**, a pretty large district in the shire of Inverness, to the N. W. of the town of that name, inhabited mostly by the clan of Frasers, where stood Castle-downy (now demolished) the seat of the unfortunate Simon Lord Lovat. In this country, the name of which signifies *high*, great part of the family-estate lay, as did another part of it in Stratherrie, on the S. side of Lochness. This too is inhabited principally by the Frasers: and both are vassals to the family of Lovat, who are chieftains of the clan. The Ards abound with rich corn-fields, and has also wide pastures and high hills for feeding of cattle. Along it runs up N. W. Beaulieu firth, an arm of that of Murray; and at the entrance into it from Inverness is Bunchrow, a seat of the late president Forbes. At the battle of Culloden fire and sword were carried into the Ards, under the command of one Lockhart. It consists of two parishes, Kirkhill and Kiltarley. Of this country was the reverend Mr. James Fraser, Minister of Kirkhill, a paper of whose concerning Beaulieu-firth and Lochness, we find among the earliest of our Philosophical Transactions. And the late Mr. James Fraser of Relick was also a native of Ards, and well known for his skill in the Arabic, from which language he gave the world the life of the late Shach Nadir of Persia: he was also noted for his collection of Arabic and other oriental manuscripts, N<sup>o</sup> 17.

which were purchased by the university of Oxford. From the same hands were obtained, by a gentleman of Scotland, a set of eastern heads, curiously painted in miniature, who gave them to the late Mr. Pope; which last virtuoso presented them to the university above-mentioned: and, if our information be right, this successive conveyance is recorded in their public acts.

**ARDS**, of the same signification with the above: it is one of the baronies of the county of Down, belonging to the province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It is situated between the lake of Strangford and the sea; its S. part lying opposite to Lecale. Ards is a narrow strip of land, in some places three, and in none above six, miles broad. The soil is for the most part tolerably good. Sir Thomas Smith obtained a patent for the barony of Ards, from Queen Elizabeth, and sent his natural son with a colony to possess it; but was intercepted and slain by some Irishman, probably its natural proprietor. This attempt cost Sir Thomas 10,000 l. Yet after his death it was neglected, and King James I. granted Ards to some of the Scottish nobility.

**ARDINGTON**, a vicarage of Berks, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-church, Oxford.

**ARDLEIGH**, a vicarage of Essex, in the gift of the King or Lord Chancellor.

**ARE**, one of the principal rivers in the West-riding or western part of Yorkshire. It rises at the foot of Penningent, the highest hill on this side of the country, in that rough and rocky tract called Craven, from the British word crage or craig, i. e. a rock. This river is so winding and crooked towards its source, that people pass over it seven or eight times in half an hour, by walking in a straight road; and its course is so smooth and gentle, that it hardly appears to move; whence it has its name, the British *ara* signifying slow and easy. It runs south-eastwards a long way, and almost across this riding, before it falls into the Don near Snath; and so passes into the Ouse, between six and seven miles below York city. On the river of Are stand the towns of Otley and Wetherby.

**AREBALILLO**, one of the rivers of Old Castile in Spain. It rises also in that province, and falls into the Douro.

**AREBON**, **AREBO**, or **AREBA**, a fine, large, and oblong town, situated on the coast of Guiney, in Africa, and at the mouth of the river Formosa, though Mr. Bosman says fifty miles higher, and ships may go further on its numerous branches. It is indifferently furnished with houses and inhabitants; the former are built of reeds and leaves. This place and the country round it is governed by a viceroy. Here were formerly two factories, the one belonging to the English, and the other to the Dutch. But the English not having traded hither for many years past, their house is fallen down, and the factors and brokers of that nation who remained here were incorporated with those of the Dutch. Arebo lies in lat. 5 deg. 7 min. N. long. 5 deg. 9 min. W.

**AREGA**, a small place belonging to the district of Thomar, a subdivision of Portuguese Estremadura. It contains about 700 inhabitants.

**AREGNO**, one of the small districts comprehended under that of Balagna, in the country on this side the mountains, or N. E. part of the island of Corsica, in the upper division of Italy.

**AREMBERG** (see **ARENSBERG**) or **ARNSBERG**, in Latin *Arebergum*, the capital of a large tract of land of the same name in Westphalia, belonging to the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is a neat pleasant city, standing on the river Aer. It was formerly an earldom, till erected by the Emperor Maximilian II. into a principality, in favour of the Counts of Areschot, who had done the house of Austria, particularly that branch of it in Spain, considerable services; and therefore several Lords of this family have been honoured with the order of the golden fleece: besides, they had ample territories in the Spanish Netherlands. But in 1638, the Lords of Artemberg sold it to the see of Cologne, to whom it is now subject; and hither the Archbishop comes frequently for the diversion of hunting. It is defended by a strong castle, in



which the governor resides. It lies between the duchy of Jubes and the archbishopric of Triers, about twenty-five miles S. of Cologne, and fourteen W. from the Rhine, in lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 25 min. E.

**ARENA**, a little place belonging to the Further Calabria, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

**ARENBOU-CAPÉL** (chapel of), belonging to the jurisdiction of Dunkirk, in the government of this last name in France. See **DUNKIRK**.

**ARENDONK**, a borough or village called a liberty, within the jurisdiction and territory of Antwerp, belonging to the marquisate of the Holy empire, in the Austrian Netherlands: though not walled, it is not inferior to many cities, on account of the great number of houses, inhabitants, and churches, contained in it.

**ARENS**, or **ARENSHARDE**, i. e. the district of Arens, belonging to the bailiwick of Gottorf, a subdivision of the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It is almost two short miles in length, and very nearly of the same breadth. Its soil is generally but poor and indifferent. In Arens lies the most part of the famous Dannewerk, that is, the great wall or rampart, which the Danish King Gotric, about the beginning of the 9th century, caused to be built across the country from Hollingsted, as far as the Sley, which is a length of between eight and nine German miles, or upwards of forty-six English, in order to be a defence against the incursions of the Saxons and Slavi. It was at first sixty feet high, and of the same breadth; some centuries after it was improved, and raised with eighteen feet of stone-wall, being provided with several towers, and in succeeding ages it had further additions made to it, and better fortified. A great part of it still remains.

In this district are the parishes of Hollingsted and Haddeby or Haddehue. The church of the latter, built in the year 826, is the first and oldest in the duchy of Sleswick, and even in all Denmark: but it has been several times demolished by those people, who returned again to idolatry. It lies opposite to the town of Sleswick towards the S. and on the further side of the Sley; the people of this district were the first Christians that were baptized in this country. Its name is written eight different ways, and some would explain it by Hafensstadt, but others by Hauptstadt; for in this place stood anciently a town, of which the church is the only remainder.

**ARENSBURG**, the principal place on the isle of Oesel, in the entrance of Riga-bay, which formerly belonged to Sweden, but is now a part of the general government of Riga, and under the dominion of Russia. It is situated near the southern coast, and fortified with a castle. Here resides the governor of the country.

**ARENSWALD**, a town belonging to the marquisate or electorate of Brandenburg in Germany. It is situated near the lake Slavin, upon the confines of Pomerania, about four leagues from Lansperg to the N. and eight from Stetin to the N. E.

**ARENTIM**, a kind of district called Conto, belonging to the audience of Braga, a subdivision of the province of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal. It has only one parish.

**AREQUIPPA**, a city of Peru in S. America, and one of the most considerable in this province, both for the goodness of its soil, which produces corn and wine, and likewise for the conveniency of carriage by the river Chila, which runs thro' the city, falls into the South sea, and at its mouth forms a commodious harbour, from which all sorts of merchandise are brought up to Arequippa: nor is this place less wealthy on account of the silver mines, which are not above fourteen leagues off. The country where it stands is liable to earthquakes: besides, there is in it a volcano, or burning mountain, which in the year 1600 threw out red hot stones and ashes with such a hideous noise, as was heard as far as Lima, and spoiled the fruits of Peru. This city is subject to the Spaniards, who tell us, that, in the reign of the Incas, the natives could convey fish from Arequippa to Cusco in a very short time, from their being posted at such convenient dis-

tances, as to hand them from one to the other. Arequippa is a Bishop's see, under the metropolitan of Lima, and situated 220 miles S. E. of that famous city, in lat. 17 deg. 5 min. N. long. 73 deg. 5 min. W.

**ARESGOL**, or **HARESGOL**, a province of Africa. It is so called from its capital, where its governor resides. It is bounded by Oran on the E. by the Mediterranean on the N. by Humanbar on the W. and by Tremecen on the S. part of which kingdom it formerly was. The town is of such antiquity, that its original cannot be traced: but it has been often destroyed, and rebuilt. It was taken and plundered, particularly in the year 1570, by Peter Count of Navarre; and since rebuilt by the Arabs, who are now in possession of it by consent of the Turks, paying them a small tribute as an acknowledgment; and the citadel, where their governor resides, is garrisoned by troops of the latter. This was anciently a considerable place, and is supposed to be Ptolemy's Siga Colonia, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the shore E. of Oran. The present town, Marmol tells us, stands at the mouth of a river of the same name; but now called the Tefenez or Tefene, which washes it all round, except on the S. side, where is a narrow passage among the rocks. It was once the capital of the kingdom of Tremecen, then but an inconsiderable place, but hath since raised itself on its ruins.

**ARETHUSA**, a city of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey, with the see of a Bishop, a suffragan of Apamea. Also another city of Macedonia, in European Turkey. And likewise a lake of Armenia bears the same name.

**ARETIUM**, the same with **AREZZO**, which see.

**AREVALO**, a town belonging to the province of Old Castile, in Spain, situated near the confluence of the rivers Andaja and Arebalillo. It is called the Noble, as many considerable families of that rank derive their origin from it.

**AREZZO**, a city belonging to the territory of Florence, in the middle division of Italy. It is the ancient Aretium of Pliny, or Arretium of Ptolemy; and is said to have been built by Areta, the son of Janus. It was one of the twelve Etrurian cities, or Tuscan colonies; and of such opulence, that it assisted the Romans at one time with 30,000 pieces of gold. Yet it had fallen into decay, when Cosmo de Medicis, the first Grand Duke of Tuscany, took it under his protection; since which time it has successively recovered itself. It was famed in ancient times for a fine kind of earthen vessels, which were made here, and much esteemed by the Romans, as appears from one of Martial's epigrams. Arezzo is situated on the declivity of a mountain, in the middle of a fruitful plain, about three miles from the fens of Chianus, which empty themselves into the Arno, a little below it. In it are fine old houses and churches; and it is a Bishop's see, formerly under the jurisdiction of Florence, but now exempt from it. It was much depopulated and wasted by the Goths, Lombards, and many other tyrants, till it fell under the dominion of the Florentines. It has been often taken and retaken, particularly during the last wars of Florence, about two centuries ago. It hath given birth to several celebrated persons, as Mecenas, Augustus's favourite, the great patron of learned men, so that all future favourers of literature have been dignified with his name. Here also was born Guido Aretini, the inventor of the six notes of music, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; and likewise his infamous namesake Peter Aretini, well known for his biting satires, and shameful dialogues. He lies interred in St. Luke's church at Venice. Donatus Bishop of Arezzo suffered martyrdom here, and is buried in the cathedral built during the reign of the Emp. Valentinian, by Zenobius, one of his tribunes. Pope Gregory X. is also interred in it. Arezzo lies seventeen miles W. of Civita or Citta de Castadella, and forty S. E. from the city of Florence, in lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 min. E.

**ARFWIDSJERF**, or **ARWIDSJAUR**, one of the two pastorates or parishes, of which all Pitea-Lapmark consists, this last being one of the subdivisions of Lap-

land,

land, the fourth great district of Sweden: In it is a jurisdiction and judiciary court-house; and it has also a market-place, where the burghers of the town of Pitea, which lies twelve miles off, carry on a trade. Arfwidsjaur, the only Lap-village in this parish, consists of thirty-eight Laplanders, who pay tribute only to the crown of Sweden.

**ARGA**, one of the three principal rivers which water the kingdom of Navarre, in Spain. It empties itself into the Ebro.

**ARGAN**, a city of New Castile, in the diocese of Toledo, and kingdom of Spain. It is noted, according to Collier, for a council which was held here in the year 1473, where it was enacted, "That all such clergymen as did not understand Latin were to be excluded from church-preferments; all Bishops were obliged to say mass thrice, and every single, regular, priests four times a year." But if this be the same place with what Busching calls Argenta, in the province of New Castile, for he mentions no other like it, he only says, that it is a small town, with a castle.

**ARGANIL**, a small town of Coimbra, one of the districts belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 1100 inhabitants, with only one parish, gives the title of Count, and belongs to the Bishop of Coimbra. Under its jurisdiction are placed four parishes.

**ARGANTA**. See **ARGAN**.

**ARGENCES**, a borough or large village, and barony of Campagne de Caen, a territory of Lower Normandy, in the government of this last name, in France.

**ARGENS**, or **L'ARGENS**, in Latin *Fluvius Argentus*, so called from the clearness of its waters, a river of Provence, in France; which has three springs, one that issues from Seillous, or, as Busching has it, near St. Maximin; the second in the district of St. Martin de Varages, and the third in that of Barjols. After receiving the Caulon, Caramie, Grannegonne, and Lendolle, it falls at length into the sea below Frejus.

**ARGENTA**, or **ARGENTEA**, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of European Turkey.

**ARGENTAN**, or **ARGENTON**, hence in Latin *Argentanum*, and *Argentomum*; the *Argentomagum* of the ancients, and by the Romans called *Arva Genua*. It is a town situated in Les Marches, a territory belonging to Lower Normandy, in the government of this last name, in France, upon a rising ground, on the banks of the river Orne, in the middle of a very fruitful plain. It is well-built, and its walls are flanked with towers, and surrounded with ditches. Here are four suburbs. It is a viscounty and marquisate; is the seat of an election, bailiwick, forest-court, salt-house or granary; has three parish-churches, four convents, and two hospitals, with a town-house. It is governed by a mayor, and three aldermen. The trade of this town and its neighbourhood consists in corn; several manufactories, in which are made fine linen, lawn, and gauze, with other thin cloths; likewise hats, and tann'd leather. It lies between Falaise and Seez, four leagues S. E. of the former, and five N. W. of the latter, and about forty-five miles S. W. of Bourges, in lat. 46 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 35 min. E. Of the same name is a town in Berry.

**ARGENTARO**, Monte, in Latin *Mons Argentarius*, a cape and promontory of the state called Presidii, in the middle division of Italy, according to the author of the geographical system, and on the Tuscan coast, about twelve miles S. of Orbitello. It juts out into the sea, in the form of a peninsula, and is a serviceable landmark on that coast. It has its name either from its silver-like whiteness, or on account of some mines of that metal formerly worked here: but which is the true origin, has not been certainly determined. Busching says, that it is a small fortified place.

**ARGENTAT**, a little town belonging to the viscounty of Turenne, a subdivision of the government of Limosin, in France. It has an abbey.

**ARGENTEA**, or **LA PLATA**, a large city, one of the most remarkable of Peru, and the capital of Los Charcas, a province of South America. It is situated near the river PicoImago, and extremely

rich in silver mines, 18 miles E. of Potofi, and 180 S. of Cusco. It is also the see of a Bishop, under the Metropolitan of Lima, and in possession of the Spaniards.

**ARGENTIERE**, a little town of Lower Vivarais, in the diocese of Viviers, a subdivision of Lower Languedoc, belonging to the government of this last name, in France.

**ARGENTIERE**, *Col de*, in Latin *Mons Argentarius*, is, according to Collier, one of the Alps, confining on the marquisate of Saluzzo, a subdivision of Piemont, in Upper Italy, which opens a passage out of France into that country.

**ARGENTIERE**, or **ARGENTIERES**, so called from some silver mines found in it, anciently *Cimoli*, or *Cimolis*, and *Cimolo*; which see, is a small island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, about twenty miles in circuit. It is very full of rocks and mountains, consequently barren. It is subject to the island of Milo, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, and hath generally undergone the same fate with it. The whole island is covered with a sort of chalk or clay, called Cimoli-earth, which is used for washing and whitening of linen. Upon it is only a single village. It lies sixty miles E. of the Morea, in lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 25 deg. 35 min. E.

**ARGENTINE**, a small town, or large village, in the county of Marianne, a subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

**ARGENTON**, in Latin *Argentomagum*, and, according to some modern writers, *Argentomum*, a town of Lower Berry, belonging to the government of this last name, in France. It stands near the borders of the province of Poitou, on the banks of the river Creuse, which divides it into the upper and lower town: in the former is a chapel dedicated to St. Benedict, and a college for polite literature; in the latter is a convent of Franciscan friars, and the church of St. Saviour, which is a chapel of ease to the parochial church of St. Stephen, standing without, but very near the city. It lies eighteen leagues from Bourges, to the S. W. See **ARGENTAN**.

**ARGIA**, **ARGOLICA**, or **ARGOLIS**, a province of Peloponnesus, in European Turkey. It is bounded on the S. by Laconia, and the Sinus Argolicus, now Golfo di Napoli; on the E. by the Egæan sea; on the N. by Sinus Saronicus, now Golfo d'Eugina, and by Corinthia; and on the W. by Arcadia. Its ancient inhabitants were the Argivi, and the later the Pelasgi. The soil is marshy, and abounding with vines. The beginning of the kingdom of the Argives was about the year of the world 2091, which was 300 years before the reign of Cecrops, the first King of the Athenians; 674 years before the destruction of Troy, in the time of Abraham, and the 44th year of the life of Isaac: and this Inachus was the progenitor of the most celebrated families in the Peloponnesus. The kingdom of the Argives ended with Acrisius, anno mundi 2742.

**ARGILE** (shire of). See **ARGYLE**.

**ARGINUSÆ**, a small island belonging to Greece, near which the Athenians under Conon gained a victory over the Lacedæmonians, who lost their General Callicratides.

**ARGLASS**, or rather **ARDGLASS**, i. e. the Grey height, a small town belonging to the county of Down (perhaps in the barony of Ards, which see), and province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland: it has a haven, and formerly gave title of Earl to Lord Cromwell of Oakham. Here are noble ruins of several castles, which seem to have been of vast extent. Next to Carrickfergus, it was once the principal town for trade in all the province. It is situated on a rocky creek, fit only for small vessels or fishing-boats; but its trade was carried on at Killock harbour, thence called the haven of Ardglass. It hath several proprietors; but the greatest part of it, with a good estate about it, belongs to the Earl of Kildare. It is about a mile from Killogh, and six miles from Down Patrick.

**ARGONAUTS**, in Latin *Argonautæ*, the name given to those valiant Greeks, who, in the infant state of Greece,



Greece, and before the siege of Troy, accompanied Jason to Colchis, the present Mingrelia, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in order to take away the golden fleece. The number of those adventurous Argives and Theſſalians is ſaid to have been fifty-two or fifty-four, the principal of whom were Jason, Orpheus, the two brothers Caſtor and Pollux, Telamon and Peleus, both ſons of Æacus, and ſatoers of Ajax and Achilles, Laertes the father of Ulyſſes, Amphiarus a famed ſoothſayer, Hercules, Hylas, Theſeus, and Perithous, with others of leſs note. Theſe having agreed upon this Argonautic expedition, which is computed to have happened in the 11th year of Gideon judge of Iſrael, and about the year of the world 2700, embarked in a ſhip called Argo, fifty cubits in length, the firſt long ſhip ſeen in Greece, whence they had the name of Argonauts; and having ſailed through the Hellespont, Propontis, and Thracian Boſporus, boldly launched into the Euxine ſea, and at laſt arrived at the court of Oetes, King of Colchis, where they met with a kind reception. His great wealth, or golden mines, couched under the figure of the golden fleece, being kept under a ſtrong guard, or, as the poets feign, by a watchful and furious dragon, there was no poſſibility of ſurpriſing, much leſs attempting it by force. But Medea, the King's daughter, being enamoured of Jason, agreed to come away with him after ſhe had found means to circumvent the guards, and bring off all the wealth, with which they returned to Greece. Though this matter ſeems to be wrapt up in deep allegory, has all the marks of mere romance and fable; yet chronologers, particularly the celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton, looked upon it as a real event; and has accordingly, in his Chronology, endeavoured to fix the æra of this Argonautic expedition nearly as above-mentioned. But thus much ſeemed neceſſary to be ſaid of it here. See COLCHIS and MINGRELIA.

ARGONNE, one of the ſubdiviſions of Lower Champaign, in the government of this laſt name, and of Brie, in France. It extends itſelf from Champaign into the duchy of Barr, and is a ſtrip of land about twenty French leagues in length. Some reckon Sainte Menchoud its capital, which Buſching places in the territory of Chalonois. In Argonne are the following places, namely, Clermont, Beaumont, Villefranche, Varennes, Grand Pré, and Montfaucon.

ARGOS, or at preſent ARGO, and in Latin *Argi*, plur. alſo *Argos Peloponeſiacum*, to diſtinguiſh it from other cities of the ſame name, which ſhall be mentioned hereafter. It was built by Inachus, and was anciently the metropolis of King Agamemnon, and of Argia, and ſituated on the river Planizzo, (Buſching calls it Najo), the ancient Inachus. It was a very ſtately and magnificent city, and, after being the capital of a kingdom, it became a commonwealth, and had a ſhare in all the wars of the Greeks. It had a caſtle called Lariffa, which ſtood above the city, and Argos was the firſt that freed themſelves from the dominion of their Kings. They had great conteſts with the Lacedæmonians, their neighbours; eſpecially in the time of Darius Hyſtaſpes, father of Xerxes: yet at length it fell into the hands of the Achæans, and with them under the Romans, towards the end of the 157th olympiad. The caſtle above-mentioned had a town at the foot of the hill, containing about 100 houſes; the inhabitants of which, being moſtly rich, uſed, upon the approach of the Venetians, to carry their beſt effects into the caſtle, which is well defended, both on account of its natural ſituation, and ſome iron guns and patereros. But its ciſtern is not furniſhed with plenty of water. At preſent Argos is but a poor mean village, and is ſtill defended by a caſtle or citadel; however, it is the ſee of a Greek Archbiſhop. In 1388, Mary of Anguien, according to Moll, but Collier ſays the widow of Peter Cornari, Lord of Argos and Napoli, ſold it to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by Mahomet II. in 1463, but recovered by General Morofini in 1686, and loſt again in the preſent century. It lies fourteen miles from Napoli di Romania to the N. and twenty-four from Corinth to the E. in lat. 46 deg. 51 min.

N. long. 1 deg. 35 min. E. In Greece were other cities of that name, as Argos Amphiloichium, in Epirus; Argos Pelagiſcum, in Theſſaly; and Argos Hippium, in Achaia; the laſt is famous for its excellent horſes, as the addition to its name denotes.

ARGOSTOLI, one of the many landing-places on the iſland of CEPHALONIA, (which ſee), lying in that anciently called the Ionian ſea, in European Turkey. This is the beſt harbour.

ARGOW, a country of Switzerland, according to Collier, bordering on the lake of Conſtance; it is ſo called from the river Arg. Some modern authors, who divide Switzerland into four parts, make Argow one of them.

ARGUIN, the name of ſeven rocks in the province of Zanhaga, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. They formerly had each a particular name, and are ſituated in the Atlantic ocean, twelve leagues beyond Cape Blanco. They are ſo called from a fortrefs built upon one of them in the year 1443, by Alphonſo King of Portugal, at the firſt diſcovery of them. And here is alſo a river of the ſame name. In 1633, the Portugueſe were beat out by the Dutch, who ſome years afterwards were outed by the Engliſh; which laſt were diſpoſſeſſed, and the fortrefs demolished, by the French in the year 1678. But ſince that time the Dutch have begun to ſettle there again. It lies in lat. 20 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

ARGUN, a river, which, together with Schilk, forms that of Amur, a famous and conſiderable ſtream in the Aſiatic part of the Ruſſian empire, dividing it from China.

ARGUN, a city of Aſiatic Tartary. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 104 deg. 5 min. E.

ARGUNSK, an oſtrog, i. e. a kind of ſtrong place, but ſurrounded only with palifadoes, and ſometimes banks of earth with boards, ſituated in the circle of Nertſchinkoi, a ſubdiviſion of the province of Jokutzkor, belonging to Siberia, in the Aſiatic part of Ruſſia. It was erected in the year 1682, on the weſtern ſhore of Argun, in order to aſſiſt the levying of the tribute from the Tunguſi, a people in this neighbourhood, who dwell on the eaſtern banks of that river; but in 1689 it was removed to its preſent ſite. It is the furthermoſt frontier or fortrefs on the confines of the Mungals country towards the E. is provided with a ſtout gariſon, and drives alſo a good trade with the Mungals. The land about this place is ſome of the moſt fruitful and healthy in all Siberia; but the cold here is uncommonly ſevere, ſo that in ſummer the thaw does not reach above an ell and a half into the ground. The territory of Argunſk is likewiſe for the moſt part ſubject in the ſpring to a ſlight earthquake; and in the beginning of winter it is ſaid actually to experience a ſhock; the epilepsy or falling-ſickneſs, and a ſort of malady called Woloffez, are prevalent in theſe parts. Among the moſt common diſorders is the venereal diſeaſe, with which old and young of both ſexes are ſo dreadfully afflicted, that hence nothing leſs than a total extirpation of the inhabitants muſt in time be expected to enſue from it. In the neighbourhood of Argun, the Chineſe ſet up annually new pales as a boundary-line on their ſide.

The ſilver mine of Argunſk is alſo called that of Nertſchinkoi: their ſmall huts or workſhops for ſmelting the ore ſtand on the rivulet of Tuſatchi, about fourteen werſts from the river Argun, and ſix and a half from the brook Serebrenka, in a valley between two mountains, extending from W. to E. The ore does not lie very deep, and frequently large heaps or clumps of it are met with in one place. The profits ariſing from it is indeed not very conſiderable, though of ſome importance. A pound of fine ſilver contains two ducats and a half of fine gold, of a beautiful colour and fabric. In 1740 and 1741, from this mine were delivered at Peterſburg, for the uſe of the crown, about twenty-fix quintals and ſome odd pounds of fine ſilver, alſo upwards of twenty-seven pounds of fine gold. Here alſo is found blue vitriol. About two hours diſtance from hence, towards the S. E. is a mountain which conſiſts of fine green jaſper, though very much

much mixed with common or rock-ſtone, ſo that ſeldom pieces weighing three pounds are to be met with, which are free from flaws or cracks, and clear. In the neighbouring ſteep cliffs, or craggs, are ſome ſalt lakes; among which is particularly one, about three werſts in circuit, with a good culinary ſalt ſwimming like a ſkim or ſcurf on the ſurface of it.

ARGYLE-SHIRE, or the ſhire of Innerary, belonging to the Weſt highlands, in the middle diviſion of Scotland. This country, which was the firſt ſeat of the Scots, when they landed from Ireland with Fergus their King (if that was the firſt ſettlement in the country), did, together with Perthſhire and the weſtern iſlands, conſtitute the kingdom of the Scots, or Highlanders; while the reſt of Scotland was under the Piets and Romans. It is called in Latin *Argathelia*, *Argathia*, from *Argathel*, according to Moll's Geographical Syſtem, or *Ar-gwithil*, i. e. *ar* upon or near, and *Gwithil* the Irith, becauſe it lies towards Ireland, whoſe inhabitants were called by the Britons *Gwithil* and *Gnotbel*: but it would rather ſeem to be from the Erſe *Ard-gael*, i. e. the high grounds of the Scots, *Ard* denoting height, and *Gael* the Scots highlanders, as they are ſtill called in their own language, *Klannab-gael*.

Argyleſhire, beſides that properly ſo called, comprehends the following diſtricts and iſlands; namely, Cowal, Lorn, Knapdale, Cantyre, and Aſkeodniſh, all on the continent, with the iſlands of Ila; to the W. lie the ſmall ones of Colonia, Oronſa, and Jura; to the N. of which is Scarba, Leſmore or Leſſimore, St. Columbus or I-collum-kyle, Tyre-ty or Tyree. Near this are the two little iſlands of Kerniberg, Coll, South-uſt and North-uſt, &c. All which iſlands, it is to be obſerved, make part of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, which are called Hebrides. To this ſhire, according to Collier, belong part of Lochaber, Morven, Suynart, and Ardemurchen.

It has the Irith ſea and firth of Clyde on the S. Monteith, Lenox, and part of Perthſhire, on the E. Lochaber on the N. E. and part of Perthſhire on the N. with ſeveral of the Weſtern iſlands to the W. and N. W. The continuator of Cambden makes Argyleſhire 120 miles in length, and 40 in breadth: that properly ſo called, is about 40 miles long, and 4 where narroweſt. It had formerly two ſheriffdoms, namely, Argyle, and Tarbar or Tarbet, now united into one, and comprehending the ſeveral diſtricts and iſles above-mentioned. According to Templeman, the area of Argyle, Cowal, and Knapdale, is 848 ſquare miles; Lorn 384; Mull 420; Ila 210; Arran 198; Bute 27; and Cantyre 245; in all 2492. The General Atlas makes this country 90 miles from the Mull of Cantyre on the S. to Lochaber on the N. and 70 where broadeſt, including the iſles. The ſea in this country runs up in ſeveral places a pretty way inland, forming long bays called loughs; at the head of which our maps mark no freſh rivers running into them, only the appearance of two or three at the end of Lough Fynn.

Argyleſhire in general is mountainous, and the bulk of the middling ſort of the inhabitants (all of them ſpeaking Irith, or rather Erſe, in ſome degree of its purity), live by feeding of cattle, fiſhing, and formerly by hunting. The coaſt, eſpecially as far as Lochfynn, is full of high rocks and black mountains, covered with heath or heather, which feed great numbers of black cattle, moſtly running wild, together with deer and other game in abundance. The fleſh of their cattle, though ſmall, is excellent meat: and the fat, when melted, does not harden, (they ſay), contrary to what other tallow after running uſually does, but continues ſome days like an oil. But why it ſhould become hard then, and not as ſoon as it has cooled, the accounts do not ſay. The inhabitants ſell vaſt numbers of their black cattle into the Low-countries in Scotland, and doubtleſs great droves of them come from thence into England too.

The number of loughs, or rather bays and creeks made by the ſea, are reckoned to be ſeven. Theſe may be the principal; but, by looking into the map, there appear to be many more, particularly on the N<sup>o</sup> XVIII.

coaſt of Lorn, Knapdale, Cantyre, and Cowal: the moſt conſiderable of theſe are Lough Fynn and Lough Long.

Argyle, Cantyre, and Lorn, are part of the ancient Caledonia, or country poſſeſſed by Fergus's colony of Scots, in contradiſtinction to that of the Piets.

Argyle (ſometimes called Liſmore, from an iſland of that name where its Biſhop reſided), in the times of Episcopacy, was a dioceſe under the Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, and comprehended Argyle properly ſo called, Lorn, Cantyre, and Lochaber, with ſome of the Weſtern iſles; the remainder of the Hebrides having been under the Biſhop of the Iſles, who is prelate of Sodor and Man. The preſbyteries were Denune (ſometimes alſo the Biſhop's reſidence), Innerara, Cambelton, Kilmore, and Lorn. Now under Preſbyterianiſm, inſtead of the Biſhop, is the provincial ſynod of Argyle, containing five preſbyteries, and under theſe forty-nine pariſhes. The principal place of Argyleſhire is the royal burgh of Innerara.

Argyle for a long time gave title of Earl, at preſent of Duke, and in Queen Anne's reign was added that of Greenwich in England, to the honourable family of Campbell, who are chiefs of the clan of that name, and deſcended (we are told) from the ancient and heroic Kings of Ulſter in Ireland.

The following account of the noble family of Argyle is very remarkable.

"The country of Argyle hath for a long time belonged to the chief of the Campbells, to whom it gives the title of Earl; a family whoſe very name denotes their valour, as ſignifying the field of war, *Campus belli*; nor has their behaviour at any time been unanswerable to it. He is the firſt Earl in Scotland; and, beſides the title of Argyle, is Lord Cantyre, Campbell, and Lorn; the laſt of which gives always title to the eldeſt ſon of the family, which makes a great figure in Scotland, becauſe of the greatneſs of their clan, number of their vaſſals, honourable allies, and hereditary offices, ſuch as Juſtice General of the ſhire of Argyle and the iſles, Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of Argyle, Heritable Maſter of the Houſhold (i. e. Hereditary Lord Steward of the Houſe) to the King, and ſeveral other offices within his own bounds. They were Juſtice-Generals of all Scotland, till by contract betwixt Charles I. and the Marquis of Argyle, then Lord Lorn, in the year 1628, he reſigned that office into the king's hands, and got ſecured to himſelf and his poſterity to be Juſtice-General of Argyle and the iſles, and wherever he had lands in Scotland. (But it is here to be obſerved, that theſe hereditary juſtifications, at leaſt in civil and criminal affairs, have all in Scotland been veſted in the crown by a late act of the Britiſh Parliament, and that for valuable conſiderations in lieu of them). Our account goes on: The chief of the Campbells, one of the ſaid Earl's predeceſſors, in September 1308, made that famous indenture, yet extant, with Sir Alexander Seaton, and Sir Gilbert Hay, whereby they bind themſelves to ſtand to their outmoſt to the defence of their ſovereign Lord King Robert Bruce, as well againſt French and Engliſh, as Scots, ſubſcribed with all their hands, and ſealed at Cambuskenneth. He honourably entertained and aſſiſted their ſaid King Robert againſt Baliol; and, for his good ſervices, the King gave him Marjorey Bruce his own ſiſter in marriage. His ſon aſſiſted King David Bruce in his minority, joined with the Lord Robert Stewart, one of the King's royal predeceſſors, defeated the Engliſh at Denune, and took that caſtle from them; for which the King made him hereditary governor of the ſaid caſtle, allowing him a yearly penſion; and created his couſin John Campbell, Earl of Athol, who died without ſucceſſion. King James I. (of Scotland) being detained for a long time priſoner in England, one of the ſaid Earl's predeceſſors, whoſe eldeſt ſon was married to the daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, and ſiſter to Duke Murdoch the governor of Scotland, improved that opportunity ſo effectually for the advantage of the ſaid King James I. that he prevailed with the governor to ranſom and reſtore him to his father's throne. Colin Earl of Argyle did con-



stantly adhere to King James II. who in his younger years was reduced to great straits by those who conspired against his authority; but was settled on the throne by this Earl's assistance: for which good service he made him Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and gave him several lands. Gilespic (Gilespic) or Archibald, Earl of Argyle, was killed at Flodden-field, as fighting valiantly for King James IV. Colin, Earl of Argyle, was one of the three that governed Scotland in King James V.'s minority; and the only man able to make head against the Douglasses, being commissioned for that effect. Archibald, Earl of Argyle, was Lord High Chancellor in Queen Mary's reign, a great promoter of the reformation, and opposer of the French tyranny, and then current persecutor. Colin, Earl of Argyle, his son and successor, was also Lord Chancellor of Scotland in King James VI.'s reign. Archibald, Earl of Argyle, was in 1641 created Marquis, joined with the parliament of Scotland, was a zealous assertor of the Presbyterian government, looked upon as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, contributed much to the reception and coronation of Charles II. in Scotland, and put the crown upon his head: yet after the restoration, anno 1661, he was condemned and beheaded, upon an indictment for alledged compliance with Oliver, being the epidemical fault of their time. He declared himself innocent on the scaffold. Archibald his son, when Lord Lorn, commanded King Charles II.'s foot-guards, signalized himself against Oliver, and never capitulated, till he was ordered to do so by the King: yet was forfeited also, but soon after restored to the title of Earl; and condemned again in the latter end of Charles II.'s reign for explaining the test in these words, "I have considered the test; and am desirous to give obedience as far as I can. I am confident the parliament never intended to impose contradictory oaths: and therefore I think no man can explain it, but for himself; and reconcile it, as it is genuine, and agrees in its own sense. And I take it in so far as it is consistent with itself and the Protestant religion. And I do declare, I mean not to bind up myself in my station; and in a lawful way to endeavour any thing I think to the advantage of church or state, not repugnant to the Protestant religion and my loyalty. And this I understand as part of my oath." But escaping from the castle of Edinburgh (his estate being disposed of to others) he got over into Holland; whence with a few men he landed in Scotland, in the beginning of the late King James (VII. of Scotland, and II. of England) his reign, a little before the Duke of Monmouth landed in England. But having never got above 2000 men together, was defeated, taken, and beheaded at Edinburgh, June 30, 1685, upon the sentence of explaining the test. His zeal for the Protestant religion, and against introducing of Popery, was said to be the cause of his fall. He was reckoned an accomplished statesman, and a great soldier. His son Archibald came over with the Prince of Orange, and was very instrumental in the revolution in Scotland, and owned as the Earl of Argyle by the parliament before they took off the attainder against his father; which, by the claim of right, was declared to be a reproach to the nation. His lordship was sent from the nobility, with other two commissioners, from the barons and boroughs, to offer the crown of Scotland, in the name of the convention of the states of that kingdom, to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary; for whose service he carried over a regiment to Flanders, consisting mostly, both of officers and soldiers, of his own name and family. His eldest son, (afterwards John Duke of Argyle), was a youth of great expectation: concerning whom it is remarkable, that when he was but five years old, he jumped out of a window three stories high (some say he fell that height out of his nurse's arms), without receiving any hurt; and, as near as can be calculated, it happened in the very minute that his grandfather suffered.—This account was given by the late Lord's direction. Besides this note in Jer. Collier, which is annexed to the ac-

count above-recited, towards the end of the preface to the second edition, corrected and enlarged to the year 1688, this author adds: "I have gone no further in time than the year 1688; so that whatever the reader meets with of a fresher date, is either the remainder of the old English edition, or else continued by some other hand, at the instance of the undertakers. The article ARGYLE is an exception to what I have said; and therefore, with all due regard to a noble family, I am obliged to declare, that, had that article been printed as I left it, it would have appeared with some alteration."

To enter into a discussion of that matter seems quite foreign to a work of this kind; and therefore we shall proceed.

This family has had the honour to match with the royal family, as has been shewn in some measure above, and others of the greatest note in Scotland; are possessed of several royalties (but these have been lately ceded to the crown, as has been already mentioned), and have abundance of vassals; each of whom is obliged, by virtue of an old tenure and ancient right, that whenever a daughter of this family is married, to pay her portion; for which purpose a tax is laid on them, according to the number of cattle they possess.

The late John Duke of Argyle was a nobleman of a very popular character, and celebrated both in his military and political capacity: but his brother, the present Duke, before well-known under the name of Archibald Earl of Ila, is as distinguished for his own great knowledge in literature of all kinds, and in politics, as he is remarkable for his liberal encouragement of the arts and sciences, and the professors of them in every denomination.

This shire has many ancient castles and gentlemen's seats in it, most of which are possessed by branches of the Argyle family; and some of this name are said at least to be of equal, if not greater antiquity, than that which, as has been partly shewn above, is noted for having suffered much on account of its steady adherence to the Protestant religion, and the liberties of their country, especially from the reformation to the revolution.

This is that particular country in the Western Islands of Scotland, which a certain person, in King Charles II.'s time, called the kingdom of Argyle, complimenting that Prince, in a high strain of court-flattery, upon his having conquered two Kings, when he suppressed the Duke of Monmouth, whom, in derision, they called the Little King of Lyme in Dorsetshire, and the Earl of Argyle, to whom they gave, with much more propriety, the title of the Great King of the Highlands.

ARHUSE, or ARHUSEN, a district, with an Episcopal city of the same name, belonging to North Jutland, in Denmark. It is under the Archbishop of Lunden, and situated on the Sund, near the Lesser Belt, and the Gude, being now subject to the King of Denmark. But in the year 1644 it was taken and almost ruined by the Swedes.

ARIANO, in Latin *Arianum*, an ancient town of the Hirpini; now a small city of the further principate belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It is situated on a steep hill, at the foot of the Appenine mountains. It gives title of Count to the Duke of Bovino, to whom it is subject. It is also the see of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of Benevento. It lies fifteen miles E. of the city of this last name, in lat. 41 deg. 16 min. N. long. 15 deg. 35 min. E.

ARIANO, a town or large village belonging to the duchy of Ferrara, in the Papal dominions, and middle division of Italy. It is situated on the Po, near the confines of the Venetian territories.

ARICA, a town of Los Charcas, in the kingdom of Peru, in South America. It is a port to Potosi, tho' upwards of 270 miles to the N. W. of it, and a very good one, situated on the Pacific ocean, being the embarkado or place for shipping the treasure from most of the mine-towns of Peru. It is a place of considerable trade, and well-peopled. Here is a capacious haven;

haven; the shore is full of great stones, has but little water, and always rough; so that boats cannot come to set any thing on shore, but in three creeks or guts, the best of which is at the foot of the headland. To enter the harbour, one must pass between two rocks, and the coast on the starboard-side among stones. It is quite bare at low water, and may be perceived at high water. When boats have passed it, they turn short to the larboard-side, and, steering directly to the first houses, they enter the great creek, the bottom of which is always upon a level; and here is so little water at low ebb, that canoes are not afloat, and boats laden touch at high water. So that, to prevent their being staved, the keels are strengthened with iron-bars.

In order to prevent the landing of an enemy at that place, the Spaniards made entrenchments of unburnt bricks, and a battery in the form of a small fort, which flanks the three creeks; but wretchedly built, and now quite falling to decay. It might have been a strong place, when Dampier was repulsed here in the year 1680; though decayed in 1712, when M. Frezier was there.

The earthquakes, frequent here, have at length ruined this town, which at present is no more than a village of about 150 families, most of them Blacks, Mulattoes, and Indians, with but few Whites. In November 1605, the sea, agitated by an earthquake, suddenly flooded, and bore down the greatest part of the town, the ruins of its streets being still to be seen, stretching out about a quarter of a league from its present site. What remains now of the town is not liable to the like accidents, as being situated on a small eminence, at the foot of the headland above-mentioned. Most of the houses here are built only of fascines or wattles, made of a sort of flag or sedge, which is called totora; these are bound together, standing endwise, with leather-thongs, and canes set across; or else they are made of canes set upright, and the intervals filled up with earth. The unburnt bricks are reserved for building the more stately houses, and for churches. No rain ever falling here, the roofs are nothing but mats, which give the houses, when viewed on the outside, the appearance of ruins. The parish-church is pretty handsome, and also that of the invocation of St. Mark. Here is a monastery of the order of Mercy, containing only seven or eight Monks, an hospital of the brethren of St. John of God, and a monastery of Franciscans, who came and settled in the town, after destroying the house they had half a quarter of a league from it, though situated in the most delightful part of the vale of Arica, and near the sea.

This vale, otherwise called the jurisdiction of Arica, belonging to the diocese of Arequipa, in that of the audience of Lima, extends about a league along the coast of the South sea. Besides the heat and inelimity of the air, the greatest part of the country is barren, except the site of the old town, which is divided into little meadows of clover-grass, some spots of sugar-cane, with olive and cotton trees intermixed, and marshes full of the sedge above-mentioned, with which the houses are constructed. The vale being contracted to the eastward, becomes more fertile that way. About a league up is the village of St. Michael de Sapa. The produce in several scattered farms here, and throughout all the rest of the vale, is only aji, or Guiney-pepper, with which alone the inhabitants drive a very profitable trade, as may be easily imagined from the vast consumption of it in all these parts of America: for the Spaniards of Peru are in general so much addicted to that sort of spice, that they can dress no meat without it; though so very hot and biting, that there is no enduring of it, unless one be used to it. The dealers in this commodity resort hither from the provinces on the other side of the mountains; and the annual amount of these plantations is computed to no less than 60,000 dollars. The pods of this pepper are about a quarter of a yard in length, and when gathered, are dried in the sun, and packed up in bags of rushes, each containing an aroba, or quarter of a hundred weight: and thus they are exported to all parts of the kingdom. Some other parts of this jurisdiction

are famous for producing vast quantities of large and excellent olives, far exceeding the finest produced in Europe, being almost as large as a hen's egg. They extract some oil from their olives, and find a good market for it in the provinces of the Cordillera; others are pickled; and some, together with a small quantity of oil, exported to Callao.

Formerly, in March or April, the silver was brought by land from Potosi to the town of Arica, where it was shipped off in May for Lima; by which means Arica was much enriched. But since Sir Francis Drake, in the year 1578, took here three barks, in which not a soul was found, and in one of them was 1140lb. weight of silver, they would no longer expose such treasures to be plundered; but resolved to send their silver to Lima by land, though a very tedious and expensive journey. At that time the town consisted but of 20 houses; afterwards it rose to 100. Mr. Thomas Cavendish, who visited this place in 1517, says, this town was then very populous and rich; and, having but a few men, he durst not attempt it: yet he took two ships out of the port. In 1599 the Dutch found this to be rather a safe rode than a harbour, it being well defended from the north, east, and south winds, but not from the west, nor of easy and safe approach. In the beginning of the preceding century the Spaniards first fortified this place, being obliged to it by the depredations of the English and Dutch. It is governed by a corregidor, nominated once in six years by the King of Spain. It lies in lat. 18 deg. 20 min. S. long. 70 deg. 20 min. W.

ARICA, supposed by Camden to be the island of Alderney, in the British channel, and on the coast of Normandy, in France.

ARICIA, now called LA RICCIA, was anciently a considerable town of Latium, and in the Campagna di Roma, in the middle division of Italy. It was situated on the Via Appia, about three miles from Alba Longa, and one mile from Albano. The brave and eloquent Turnus Hardonius, whom Tarquin the Proud put to death, for hindering the Latins from uniting with him, was a native of this place. According to the historian Florus, it was made a Roman colony, together with Lanuvium, in the year of Rome 630. It must have been but inconsiderable in those days, as Horace, in Sat. v. says, Aricia furnished him but with indifferent accommodation in his coming from Rome. Pliny commends its cabbages, and Martial its leeks. It lies sixteen miles from Rome, and gives the title of Duke, belonging to the family of Chigi. In this town is a handsome church built by Pope Alexander VII. The lake of Aricia is now dried up, and called Lago de Nemi. Martial gives the town the epithet of Nemerialis Aricia. See RICCIA.

ARIENZA, a small place and principality of the Terra di Lavoro, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

ARIEPATI, one of the most considerable towns of Marava, a large kingdom, tributary to that of Madura, in the peninsula of India within the Ganges.

ARJEPLOG, a pastorate or parish of Pitea-Lapmark, a subdivision of Lapland in Sweden. It lies ten miles from that of Arwidserf, more contiguous to the mountains, and close by the large lake of Hornawam. Ever since the year 1743, it has had a school for six Lapland children: there is a chapel of ease at Silbojock; and the whole community consists of five Lap villages, namely, Lurkt or Loctea, Mahas or the N. W. village, Simesaur or Simesjerf, Niarg or the S. W. village, and that of Arjeplogs. These all pay tribute to Sweden.

ARIMA, a city and sea-port belonging to the kingdom of Ximo, in Japan. The inhabitants, according to Collier, have banished all Christians thence.

ARIMOA, an island of New Guiney, belonging to those called the Southern or Antartic countries. It lies in lat. 3 deg. S. and by the Amsterdam map seems to be above 100 leagues to the S. E. of Schouten's island. Arimoa is the largest island hereabouts; but they all are well peopled, abounding with coco-nuts, Indian figs, and various sorts of roots. The inhabitants have vast numbers of canoes; and



and they go all armed with bows and arrows, even the women and children. And it seems they are in a perpetual war with some neighbouring people, probably the people of one island against those of the other. But none are so populous as Arimoa, though equally pleasant and fertile.

**ARIMASPI**, a people of European Sarmatia, who dwell in those countries, which at this day are comprehended in Ingermanland, the duchy of Novogorod, and that of Pleskow, in Muscovy.

**ARIOLA**, a small place belonging to the further principality, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy; it has the title of a duchy, which is in the house of Caraccioli. It is situated between St. Agatha and Monte Sarchio.

**ARIQUIPA**, a city in the diocese of the audience of Lima, belonging to Peru, in South America. It was founded in the year 1539, by order of Don Francisco Pizarro, in a place known by the same name. But this situation having been found inconvenient, the inhabitants obtained permission to remove it to the valley of Quilca, where it stands at present, about twenty leagues distant from the sea. The lands in its dependency having been united to the empire of the Yncas by Maita Capac, the goodness of the soil and purity of the air induced that monarch, for the further improvement of the country, to draw 3000 families from such neighbouring provinces as were less fertile, and with these to people four or five towns.

This is one of the largest cities in all Peru; delightfully situated in a plain, and the houses well built of stone, and vaulted. These are not all of an equal height, though mostly lofty; but commodious, finely decorated on the outside, and neatly furnished within. It has a pretty good harbour; but the entrance to it is narrow, having fine anchoring in eighteen fathom water. The temperature of the air is remarkably wholesome; and though sometimes a little frost is seen here, yet the cold is never excessive, nor is the heat troublesome. So that the fields are always clothed with verdure, and enamelled with flowers, as in a perpetual spring. The inhabitants also enjoy an exemption from many diseases, common in other countries; and this is partly owing to their care in keeping the streets clean, by means of canals, which extend to a river running near the city; and by these all the filth of the city is washed away.

But these pleasures and advantages are much abated, by the dreadful shocks of earthquakes, to which in common, with all those parts of America, it is so subject, that it has been four times laid in ruins by these convulsions of nature; besides other small shocks, not attended with such terrible consequences. The first of these shocks was felt in the year 1582; the second on the 24th of February 1600, which was accompanied with an eruption of a volcano, called Guayna Patina in the neighbourhood of the city; which burning mountain may perhaps one time or other destroy the whole town. The third happened in 1604, and the last in 1725. And though the desolation attending the three last was not so universal, yet the public buildings, and the most stately ones, were laid in ruins.

The city is very populous, containing still between 4 and 500 houses; and among its inhabitants are many noble families, this being the place where most of the Spaniards settled, on account of the goodness of the air, and fertility of the soil; as also for the conveniency of commerce, at the port of Aranta, which is only twenty leagues distant.

The soil about the town is very fruitful, producing plenty of corn, of which they make excellent bread. The town is but badly fortified, considering its importance; the greatest part of the silver from Los Charcas, and from the mines of Potosi and Porco, being brought hither to be sent to Callao; and from thence to Panama. It contains about 600 Spanish families, who trade in wine and brandy.

The civil, political, and military government of the city is executed by a corregidor, who is placed at the

head of the regidores, from among which are annually chosen two ordinary alcaldes.

The city of Ariquipa did belong to the diocese of Cusco, till the year 1609, when it was erected into a particular bishopric on the 20th of July, under that of Lima.

Captain Rogers observes, that under the Cape of Ariquipa is a bay, which makes a good harbour, and called Port Chala, which must be the same that is named Quilca by Frazier and others.

The chapter of Ariquipa, besides the Bishop, consists of the five usual dignitaries, namely, the dean, archdeacon, chanter, rector, and treasurer, three canons, and two prebends. Besides the sacristy, which is served by two priests for the Spaniards, the parish of Santa Martha is appropriated to all the Indian inhabitants. Here are two Franciscan convents; one of Observants, and the other of Recollets, both belonging to the province of Cusco; also one of Dominicans, and another of Augustines, depending on Lima; and a monastery of the Fathers of Mercy, subordinate to that of Cusco. Under their respective fraternities of Lima, here are also a college of Jesuits, and a convent or hospital of St. Juan de Dios. Here is a seminary for the service of the cathedral, and two nunneries; namely, one of Carmelites, and the other of St. Catherine. A third is now building, for those of the order of Santa Rosa. At Ariquipa is also an office of revenue, under the direction of an accountant and treasurer, together with commissaries of the inquisition and croisades, with their subalterns, as in all the other cities. Lat. 17 deg. 5 min. S. long. 73 deg. 5 min. W.

The jurisdictions in the diocese of Ariquipa are, Ariquipa properly so called, Camana, Condelluyos de Ariquipa, Caylloma, Monquegua, and Arica.

**ARIQUIPA** (jurisdiction of), comprehends the suburbs and towns in its neighbourhood, where the climate being the same as in the city, the country is perpetually covered with flowers, corn, and fruits; while the excellence of the pastures is sufficiently evident, from the numbers of fine cattle fed in them.

**ARIS**, a community or congregation belonging to the principal bailiwick of Rhein, in the anciently populous Sudavia, and circle of Seshst, a subdivision of the kingdom of Prussia. Here is a chancery-bailiwick, upon which King Frederic William bestowed the privileges of a town, by which its reputation and buildings have hitherto increased.

**ARISSA**, as Sandys calls it, or **LARISSA**, a town situated not far from the frontiers of Judaea, in Asiatic Turkey, and about two miles from the sea, on some part of the famed Mount Cassius. It is supposed to be the ancient Laris of Idumea, and sixty-three miles S. of Gaza, where that unfortunate general Pompey the Great was murdered and buried; having received his death by the command of the treacherous Ptolemy King of Egypt, to whom he had fled for succour, and his sepulchre, from a generous private soldier. The Emperor Adrian afterwards erected a noble monument to his memory on that very spot. The town is now poor and inconsiderable, and is only defended by an old castle, and garrison of about 100 men.

**ARIZA**, a small fortified town of Aragon, a province of Spain, with a castle. It is situated on the river Xalon. It has the title of a marquisate. The neighbouring country abounds in fruit, corn, and wine; and here is produced also saffron.

**ARKICO**, **ARQUICO**, **ERCOCO**, or **ERQUICAS**, supposed to be the Adula of the ancients, a famous sea-port of Barnagasa, or rather Bahr-Naghast, i. e. Lordship of the sea, belonging to the kingdom of Tigris, and on the coasts of Abex or Habash, in Africa. This is a town of no great extent or opulence, but is defended with a castle. Some place it within two leagues of the isle of Massua; whereas, by our latest maps, it appears to stand near twenty from it.

**ARKLOW**, a barony belonging to the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. Of the same name is a pretty little town, with a harbour, near the sea.

fea. It has the privilege of holding a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. Here was a castle of the Earls of Ormond, who, in Camden's time, stiled themselves Lords of Arklow; and it anciently gave name also to a county. In it likewise are barracks for two companies of foot. It lies thirteen miles S. of Wicklow, in lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. W.

**ARLES** (provincial bailiwick of), one of the subdivisions of Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France. It contains the vigueries of Arles and Tarascon; and in these the principal place is a large and well-built city, situated on the eastern bank of the Rhone. The Romans established their sixth colony in this city, and caused the general assemblies of the six neighbouring provinces to be held annually here. Many marks of its ancient grandeur may still be seen. Among the most considerable Roman antiquities is, 1. A large collection of monumental inscriptions, urns, and the like, which are in the Archbishop's palace; and particularly an extraordinary large sepulchral urn, that will very well hold between eighty and ninety measures, or quarts. 2. Here is also a large obelisk of porphyry, or oriental granate, very much admired by the curious, as one of the most noble remains of antiquity, and the only one of that kind which is to be seen in France. It is fifty-two feet high, and seven feet diameter at the base; and yet but one entire stone. It had lain many ages in the ground, in a private garden near the Rhone. At last the magistrates of Arles had it dug up in the year 1675, and set up in 1676 in their city, where it makes a very agreeable appearance, having dedicated it to Lewis XIV. But the new pedestal being of a sorry sandstone, which has been made to it, little corresponds with the valuable pillar standing upon it. 3. A bust of Æsculapius, with a serpent twined round him. 4. The remains of an amphitheatre, which is 1280 feet in diameter, and contains in all 120 arches in two rows, sixty above, and as many below; which was a noble building; but on its inside and outside it is almost entirely filled up now with private houses, and it also seems as if it had never been finished. 5. A piece of a theatre, which consists of a door, with two large and curious marble pillars, of the Corinthian order. 6. The remains of the Roman capitol, which stood here. 7. The Elisian fields, as they are called, which are close to the city, and where the Romans used to bury the ashes of their dead bodies. In this last place is an incredible number of stone sarcophagi or coffins, also some of marble, some half out of the ground, and entirely above it, both with and without covers or lids, and inscriptions. Here, in after times, Christians were buried. These parts yield a perfect fund and mere mine of antiquities, where a lover of such things may spend his whole life in digging and searching; than which no employment is more highly beneficial, though it is certain at the same time that none is more laborious.

The marshes round this city, as hinted above, fill the air with noxious and unsalutary exhalations. Arles is the see of an Archbishop. It is a provincial bailiwick, viguerie, admiralty, and board of the five great tailles or imposts. Under the Archbishop are the Prelates of Marseilles, St. Paul trois Chateaux, Toulon, and Orange. He stiles himself Prince of Montdragon; he has a diocese of fifty-one parishes, a revenue of 33,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2008 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here is a collegiate church, with seven parish-churches, an abbey, fourteen convents, a Jesuits college, an hospital, and an academy of men of letters, which is known by the name of the Royal academy of sciences and languages. It owes its first rise to some conferences of several gentlemen of this city, who were lovers of polite literature, and was raised to be an academy in the year 1668, by the King's letters-patent; by which it was ordered, that the number of the members should not exceed twenty, who must all be noble by birth. Since its first institution, ten other members have been added to it by new letters-patent.

Nº 18.

Arles was anciently the seat and capital of the kingdom of Burgundy, first erected by Boson, and it was also called the kingdom of Arles. The Emperors from time to time granted this city several privileges; which, though its Princes have since deprived them of, yet it has still a large territory of about ten leagues depending on it; particularly the following islands formed by the Rhone, dividing itself near Arles into two principal branches: namely, the Camarque and Crau, or *Campi Lapidii* of Strabo and Pliny; being a large country, covered with stones, and reaching from the Rhone to the sea of Martigne, a small bay between that and Marseilles.

Constantine the Great made Arles the seat of the Roman empire in Gaul; and here several councils were held. Among these the oldest and most considerable was that of the year 312 or 314, which was composed of African Bishops assembled here by order of that Emperor, who came thither in person, to take cognizance of the accusations against Cecilian Bishop of Carthage. The number of Bishops was 200, who made twenty-two canons, in some of which they condemned the Donatists. This was sixteen years before the general council of Nice: the same Emperor held another council here in the year 354, where the Arians condemned St. Athanasius. In 449 Ravenius, Archbishop of this place, held several councils for the reformation of manners, and for the due executing of the discipline of the church. The first of these councils is learnedly treated of by Bishop Stillingfleet, and the fourth by Archbishop Usher.

Arles was besieged by the Visigoths in 429; but Aetius relieved it. About the year 513 it was taken by the Franks, who made themselves masters of all the rest of the province. In 730 the Saracens took it; but it was soon recovered by Charles Martel; and so remained in the possession of the Franks till 879, when the above-mentioned Boson caused himself to be declared King of Arles, that is, of the province of Burgundy. And this was the origin of the kingdom of Arles. In the year 1213, Frederic II. granted such particular privileges to this city, that it declared itself a commonwealth, and was governed by a chief magistrate called a Podestat, by consuls, and a judge. The people elected the Podestat, the Archbishop named the consuls, and the Podestat appointed the judge. But this republic did not last above thirty-seven years, being utterly dissolved by Charles I. Count of Provence, in the year 1251. The fidelity of this city to Rudolphus gained it great advantages, and succeeding Emperors enlarged its immunities, especially Conrad III. and Frederic I. who in the year 1167 constrained the Dukes of Zuringen to quit all their claims to the kingdom of Arles, to William de Beaux Prince of Orange. In 1214 Raymond the son of William surrendered all his title to Charles I. Count of Provence; under which Counts it continued, till at length it was reunited with the rest of the province to the crown of France.

Over the Rhone here is a wooden bridge. It lies thirteen leagues W. of Aix, and almost the same E. of Montpellier, in the midway between Avignon to the S. and the Mediterranean to the N. being 35 miles N. W. of Marseilles, and 430 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43 deg. 32 min. N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.

**ARLES**, a small town belonging to the viguerie of Perpignan, a subdivision of the county of Roussillon, in the government of this last name, in France. It is situated at the foot of the Mount Canigon, near the river Tec, with two parish-churches, and a Benedictine abbey, the most considerable in all the country.

**ARLESHEIM**, or **AILESHEIM**, a large open town belonging to the bishopric of Basil, and circle of Swabia, in Germany. It was once the seat of the Protestant chapter, removed thither from Fribourg upon the taking of this last town by the French in the year 1677. The canons built a fine street of houses here, with a church. This is reckoned the principal place of the Lordship of Birsbeck.

**ARLEUX**, a small town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands. It is situated about six miles S. of Douay,

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and a little more to the N. E. of Cambray, in lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. E.

**ARLINGTON**, a small village, in the mid-way between Harlington and Shepston, the birth-place of the famous Henry Bennet, son of John Bennet of Arlington. He was bred at Oxford, where, during the civil war, he became under-secretary to George Lord Digby, principal secretary of state; afterwards a volunteer in the army, signalizing himself at Andover. He followed King Charles II. beyond sea, who knighted him at Bruges, March 1658, and sent him lieger to the court of Spain. After King Charles's restoration, he was created Baron of Arlington, March 4, 1664, and Earl of the same, April 22, 1672. He was made privy-purse, principal secretary of state, knight of the garter, and one of the plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace betwixt the French King and the States of Holland in 1672, and between the Emperor and French King in 1674. He died July 28, 1685.

**ARLINGTON**, a vicarage of Suffex, in the gift of some of the prebends of Chichester.

**ARLON**, marquisate of, belonging to the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Austrian or Roman Catholic Netherlands. It comprehends, besides the town of the same name, 129 villages or hamlets; and within its district is an abbey of nuns of the Cistercian order, called Bardebun, or Claire-fontaine, founded in the year 1212, by Ermenfonne Countess of Luxemburg.

**ARLON**, or **ARLUN**, in Latin *Arolanum*, *Arlunum*, or *Ara Lunæ*, from an altar consecrated here to the moon, which planet the ancient inhabitants worshipped. It belongs to the above-mentioned marquisate of the same name, and is situated near the source of the river Semoi, upon a hill. It stands in the earldom of Chiny, and was formerly one itself, but raised to a marquisate in the year 1102. It was yielded with its territory to the French in 1684, but restored to the Spaniards in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick. Its principal church is dedicated to St. Mark: besides which, here is a convent of Franciscans, and another of Carmelite friars. It was anciently a considerable place, and very well peopled: but having suffered extremely by the wars, and been dismantled, it is now reduced to a borough. It lies seventy-six miles W. of Luxemburg; Moll and Collier say only twelve to the N. W. and twenty-seven from Montmedri to the N. E. in lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

**ARMA**, Collier says, is both a city and province of Popayan, a kingdom belonging to South America. It lies twenty-five miles from St. Foy, and fifty from Popayan; but Ulloa says nothing of it, at least under that name.

**ARMADABAT**, a large and rich city of Asia: it is situated near the Indian ocean, and is the metropolis of Guzurat, or kingdom of Cambaya, as the Portuguese now call it. It is one of the principal towns belonging to the Mogul, and thought to be the Barbari of the ancients. It lies eighteen leagues from Cambaya, or Cambaut city, and forty-five N. of Surat.

**ARMAGH**, or **ARDMAGH**, a county belonging to the province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland. It is the most fruitful district in all this kingdom, as its name in Erse and Irish, probably *Arar*, or *Aran-magh*, i. e. from its producing good corn or bread, seems to denote, if the first part of the word, namely *Ard*, does not refer to the high ground in it; and it is accordingly well improved in all parts, except a ridge of rugged mountains, called the Fews. Armagh is subdivided into the five following baronies, which are, Onealan, Towrany, Armagh properly so called, Fews, and Orior.

Armagh is separated in part from the county of Down to the northward, and on the E. by the river Newry: it has the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan on the W. Lough-Neagh on the N. and the county of Lowth on the S. It is thirty-two miles long, and seventeen broad, containing 170,620 acres, divided into the baronies above-mentioned. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

**ARMAGH**, belonging to the last mentioned county of the same name, is situated near the river Kalin. The

Irish tradition is, that it was so called from Queen Armacha. But it seems, according to Moll, to be the same with that which the venerable Bede calls *Dearmach*, i. e. in the Scottish, Erse, or Irish, a field of oaks; *Darrach* indeed the Highlanders call an oak, where, the said Bede says, St. Patrick built a very fine city. But to this he subjoins a circumstance very romantic, namely, that the model of it was drawn for him by the angels. Whoever was the founder of it, it is said to have been built about the year 445; its ancient name being *Druin Shilogh* or *Shelloch*, i. e. a willow-grove. However, it is certain, that in 1142 it was made an Archbishop's see in honour of St. Patrick, when Cardinal Papiro was sent over as Pope's legate from Rome, into this country, in order to revive the decaying discipline of the church. Collier adds, that the Primate was subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury, till the period last mentioned, when that Cardinal exempted it. And here, if we may credit the life of St. Patrick, was erected the first public school or academy in Ireland. Nor is Armagh only an Archbishopric, but the metropolis of the whole kingdom, in Latin called *Armacha* or *Ardinacha*, the Archbishop hereof being stiled Primate of all Ireland. This city was reduced under the power of the Irish by John de Curcy; but miserably defaced by fire, and entirely destroyed with its cathedral, in Tir-Owen's or O'Neal's rebellion, in Queen Elizabeth's reign: so that nothing remained but a few miserable thatched cottages, which hardly preserved the reputation of a market and borough town; with the ruins of the monastery, priory, and Archbishop's palace. Yet, in consequence of its ancient rights, Armagh has the privilege of holding a weekly market, and also sends two members to the Irish parliament. It was afterwards rebuilt, and garrisoned by the English; but it never recovered its ancient lustre. This place was taken by Oliver Cromwell in 1650. The late Primate, Dr. Boulter, was a prelate of a very amiable character, and universally beloved, for whom an elegant marble bust has been erected in Westminster abbey, with a monumental inscription. It lies about thirty miles S. of Londonderry, in lat. 54 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

**ARMAGNAC**, in Latin *Arvernica*, or *Comitatus Arvernensis*, a territory in the government of Guyenne, and Gascony, in France. It is bounded by Languedoc on the E. by Agenois and Condomois on the N. by Gascony Proper on the W. and by Comenges on the S. Armagnac, with the neighbouring lordships, was anciently an earldom, which had its own Counts, famous in the history of France. In it are reckoned above 1800 fiefs, subject to the ban and arriere ban. It is twenty-two French leagues in length, and about sixteen in breadth. The country is fruitful in corn and wine. Here they make large quantities of brandy, which they send to Bayonne and Bourdeaux. They trade also in wool and flax. Here is a mine of chalk in the town of Laverdan; and at Auch and Mauvesin they make about 100 quintals of salt.

Armagnac is divided into Upper and Lower. The Upper Armagnac is very narrow, and situated among the Pyrenean mountains. It contains the four following valleys, namely, Magnoac, Neftez, Barouffe, and Aure; and has but two cities belonging to it. Lower Armagnac is much larger, and more fruitful, than the other; comprehending the following districts, Armagnac Proper, the capital of which is Auch; the county of Fezenzac, the small territory of Eaufan, the county of Gaure, the small district and viscounty of Brullois, the ancient viscounty of Lomagne, that of Fezenzaguel, the territory of Riviere, the county of Astarac, the ancient earldom of Comenges, both Upper and Lower, the territory and ancient viscounty of Conferans, and the ancient earldom of Bigorre; which last contains these three parts, namely, the Plains, the Mountains, and Roustan.

**ARMAMAR**, a small town belonging to the jurisdiction of Lamego, a district in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It has two parishes, containing 1300 souls.

**ARMANCON**, a river of France. It rises in the government of Burgundy; concerning which it is a proverbial

verbal saying among the people, " 'Tis a bad river, ' but it has good fish."

**ARMENIA MINOR**, or the Lefs, one of the two provinces (Cappadocia being the other) which belongs to Aladulia, a subdivision of Asia Minor, or Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is so called, in contradistinction to Armenia Major, or the Greater; of which hereafter. These two are also distinguished into Higher and Lower, Eastern and Western; the former (of which Maraz, or Marasch, is the capital) belonging entirely to the Turks, and the latter to the Persians. The boundaries commonly assigned to Armenia Minor are, Armenia Major on the E. Syria on the S. the Euxine sea on the W. and Cappadocia on the N. But this neither agrees with ancient geographers, who placed it between Cappadocia and the Euphrates; nor with some moderns, who place it more to the southward of the Euxine sea.

Ptolemy divided it into the five following countries, namely, Orbalizene on the N. Thence going southward, Cetalana, Eretiqua, Orzene: and the southernmost of all, Orbesina. The five following prefectures are reckoned in it; 1. Melitene, near the Euphrates; 2. Cataonia, placed by Strabo in Cappadocia; 3. Muriaria; 4. Laveniansina or Laviana; and, 5. Rhavena or Abarene. In general it is to be observed, that this province hath not always had the same limits; but often run into those of the neighbouring provinces.

At present its division, as a beglerbergate under its capital of Marasch, is as follows:

Sangiaks.	Ziamets.	Timars.
Marasch	10	118
Malathia	8	276
Afah	9	118
Total	27	512

The total amount for the entertainment of these is 9,420,317 aspers.

**ARMENIA MAJOR**, now *Turcomania*, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It was so called in contradistinction to the last-mentioned Armenia the Lefs, or Armenia Proper. See *TURCOMANIA*.

**ARMENTIERES**, a small city in the quarter called La Wepe, belonging to the chatellany of Lille, in the government of French Flanders, in Latin *Armentariae*. It is situated on the Lys. In 1647 the Archduke, Governor of the Netherlands, took it from the French, who not long after became masters of it again, and are still in possession of it, by the first treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Its ancient fortifications Lewis XIV. caused to be demolished. It is considerable for its trade, particularly linen-manufactures. It lies seven miles W. of Lille city, in lat. 50 deg. 42 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. E.

**ARMAUTKOY**, one of the Grand Signior's country-houses, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

**ARMIERS**, a town of French Hainault, in the Netherlands. It is situated on the Sambre, about eight miles S. W. of Maubeuge, in lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. E.

**ARMIRA**, or **ARMIRO**, a port-town of Thessaly, or Janna, one of the provinces of European Turkey. It is situated on the Golfo dell Armiro, and taken to be the Eretria of the ancients: it is mentioned by Strabo, Thucydides, Polybius, Stephanus, Livy, &c. and also supposed to be the port from which the Argonauts set sail. Here Xerxes' fleet was so shattered by a tempest, that Greece was delivered from his intended invasion. It lies thirty miles N. W. of the island of Negropont, in lat. 39 deg. 42 min. N. long. 23 deg. 30 min. E.

**ARMORICA**, Britany in France was anciently so called: but the word in the Gallic or Celtic language signifying *Maritime*, may include the provinces on the coast of Gaul, as Flanders, Picardy, Normandy, and Britany; the inhabitants of all which were stiled *Armorici*.

**ARMTHORPE**, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of the King, Lord Chancellor or Keeper.

**ARMUYDEN**, or **ARNEMYDEN**, a town of Zealand, one of the Seven United Provinces, in Latin *Armuydena* or *Arnemuda*. It is so called from its being situ-

ated at the mouth of the Arne, a small river or canal, which loses itself in the sea near Middleburg. Nothing of the old town now remains but a fair church and hall. The new town, above 180 years ago, exceeded Middleburg in wealth, having then a good harbour, capable to receive vessels of 300 tons. It was purchased of Philip of Burgundy by the Middleburghers; but the harbour being since choaked up with sand, their principal subsistence is now from refining of salt. It has walls, and is governed by its own magistrates, and lies three miles E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 25 min. E.

**ARNA**, a town of Andros, one of the islands in the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It has a harbour, is the seat of a Cadi and Aga, as also of a Latin and Greek Bishop. At some distance from it are the ruins of a large and strong wall, several pillars and pedestals of broken statues, with a variety of inscriptions; some of which mention the Senate and people of Andros, and the priests of Bacchus; from which it is concluded that this was the site of the ancient and considerable city of Andros.

**ARNAU**, a place in Neuhausen bailiwick, and circle of Schaak, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, famous for a church to which pilgrims anciently resorted.

**ARNAUT**, the same with *ALBANIA* (which see), a province of European Turkey.

**ARNAY LE DUC**, in Latin *Arnaem Ducum*, a town of Auxois, one of the districts of the government of Burgundy in France. It is situated in the middle of the province, on the river Arroux; but Buching places this river in Nivernois. It is the seat of a collection, royal jurisdiction, bailiwick, and salt-magazine. Here is a parish-church, a priory, with two convents, a Jesuits college, and an hospital. The Counts of Armagnac are lords and barons of this place. It is pleasantly situated about five or six leagues from Autun, and thirty-five miles N. W. of Chalons, in lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 3 min. E.

**ARNCLIFFE**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of University college, Oxford.

**ARNDAL**, a small town of Nidenas district, belonging to the diocese of Christianfand, in Norway. It is a large lading-place or staple, situated on a rock in the middle of the stream Nid. The houses here are mostly built upon the rock, but some of them on piles driven into the water. The streets are bridges made of ships or boats, upon which the people go from one house to another, and even the largest vessels can lie close to these bridges opposite to the houses. The church of Arndal stands a little higher, almost in the middle of the rock, and to it they go from the houses by steps hewn along the rock. The place has a most commodious site for trade, which it drives very considerably in timber, and has several ships belonging to it. It has a town-bailiff in common with Risoer, and the privileges of a borough, but not of an early date. About two miles from Arndal, is the iron-work or forge of Bareboe, or Baaselandfwerk, which is one of the oldest in this country, and in some tolerable condition. In the neighbourhood are also several iron-mines. It lies four miles from Risoer.

**ARNEDE**, a town of Peru, according to Collier, in South America. It is situated on the Pacific ocean, or South sea, and has a good harbour.

**ARNES**, a subdivision of the fourth quarter of the isle of Iceland, belonging to Norway.

**ARNHEIM**, one of the quarters of Guelderland, belonging to the Seven United Provinces; it is otherwise called the Veluwe, or Velaw; is bounded on the W. by the province of Utrecht; on the N. by the Zuider-sea; on the E. it is divided from Over-Iffel by the river of this last name, as also from the country of Zutphen; and on the S. the Rhine parts it from the quarter of Nimeguen, or the Betwe. Its greatest extent from S. to N. is about thirty-five miles, and twenty-five from E. to W.

**ARNHEIM**, or **ARNEN**, in Latin *Arnhemium*, or *Arnacum*, the capital of the above-mentioned quarter of the same name, in Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It is situated upon the N. bank of the Rhine, in that part of Dutch Guelderland called Veluwe.



luive. Here the states of the province hold their assembly; also the court of Guelderland resides here, which judges of civil and criminal causes. It was taken from the Spaniards by Count de Meurs, who joined with the Dutch in 1585. During the war in 1672, this city surrendered to the Marshal Turenne, after one day's attack; though Blainville says, without the least resistance: but the French, upon leaving it, forced the city to pay them 170,000 guilders. This town was offered to the Prince of Orange, by a deputation of the states and nobility of Guelderland, but for political reasons he wisely declined accepting it. It is a very ancient city, and was surrounded with a wall by Otho IV. Count of Guelderland, who exempted it from toll through the duchy; and it has other considerable immunities. In 1443 it was made a Hans town. The church, dedicated to St. Eusebius, or St. Martin, was built by him; its fortifications are pretty good, though somewhat impaired by time, having a large ditch faced with free-stone, brick-walls, and ramparts. The inhabitants of this country were called *Menefici*, in ancient times. Alting, in his *Germania Inferior*, proves, that there were at least ten miles between the *Arenacum* of Tacitus, and the present Arnheim. It is overlooked by a hill on the N. W. side, from which flows a large stream of water, which turns their mills, and fills the city-ditch. It has five gates, which anciently served as fortresses. They have an hospital for decayed citizens, nobly endowed, with two others of less note. The Duke of Guelderland's palace here was mostly blown up by accident in 1589. Near the Rhine-gate is a bridge of boats into the *Betuwe*. The government of the city consists of a high-bailiff, who has also jurisdiction over a great part of the *Veluwe*, and of two burgomasters, chosen annually out of their twelve *scheepens*. They have likewise six masters of corporations, and forty-eight jurats to assist in the management of their public affairs. Arnheim is situated on the Leach, ten miles N. of Nimeguen, in lat. 52 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E.

**ARNHEMII REGIO**, *Island van Arnheim*, a part of the Terra Australis, discovered not long ago by the Dutch, upon the coast of Auchidol, lying S. of New Guinea, between Carpentaria and the region of Concord.

**ARNHUSEN**, in Latin *Arnhusia*, a small town of Lower Pomerania, in Germany, belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg, now King of Prussia. It is situated near the river Riga, four leagues from Colberg, and the Baltic sea.

**ARNIS**, an island belonging to the district of the cathedral of Sleswic, in Denmark. It lies in the Sley. Only near its church the chapter of the said cathedral has a right of patronage. This island had formerly wood growing on it: but upon the proprietor of the noble domain or state of Koft attempting to burthen the inhabitants of the village of Cappel with unusual taxes, and in the year 1667 driving out of it about 100 families, which consisted of above 600 souls, they came to this island, and settled themselves in it; upon which Duke Christian Albert granted them privileges. There now are about 56 houses on the island, and most part of the inhabitants subsist by the sea-faring business.

**ARNO**, in Latin *Arnus*, one of the largest rivers of Italy, and the most considerable of the Grand duchy of Tuscany. It rises in the Florentine territories to the E. and among the Appenine mountains, near the sources of the Tiber: it runs W. quite through that duchy, and, having passed by Florence, after receiving in its course the Sieva, Pesa, and Elsa, it falls a little below Pisa into the Tuscan sea. The valley which it waters in its way is extremely delightful, abounding in all sorts of fruit.

**ARNO**, *Val di*, is at present a very fruitful and pleasant valley, though formerly it was a quite barren and desolate spot of ground; it lies in the territory of Florence, belonging to the Grand duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. The learned Targioni looked upon the upper part of it as the bed of a lake, which, in ancient times, was united with that of Pe-

rugia, and was caused by the river Arno, before it had broke through the rock at Rignano, made a way for itself, and forsaken the valley. Here the strata of the earth are commonly regular, and the water-courfe moderate. In these parts the bones of elephants are frequently to be met with.

**ARNOGNES**, *Les*, one of the eight districts into which the government of Nivernois in France is subdivided. It is extremely fertile in grain, wine, wood and pasture: but has neither town nor village in it.

**ARNOLD**, a vicarage of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire.

**ARNON**, a river which rises in the mountain of Arabia, and, passing through the whole desert, falls into the lake Asphaltites, dividing the country of the Moabites from that of the Amorites. It is very difficult to pass, as abounding with stones; though the Almighty made it easy to the Israelites, as may be gathered from Numb. xxi. where it is mentioned what he did in the Red sea, and at the brooks of Arnon.

**ARNOO**, a considerable seat in the district of Upland, a subdivision of Sweden Proper, of which Dahlberg has a view in his *Suecia antiq. & mod.*

**ARNOTS**, people of Albania, on the eastern coasts of the gulph of Venice. They are a kind of vagabonds without any settled habitation. The Albanos of the isle of Nio, in the Archipelago, are called Arnots.

**ARNSBERG**, a county of Westphalia, in Germany, with its capital of the same name. It has Paderborn on the E. La Marche on the N. and W. and Westewald on the S. It formerly was subject to its own Counts; but now to the Archbishop of Cologne.

**ARNSBURG**, a small city, and the capital of the isle of Oesel, in the Baltic. It is subject to Sweden, and defended by a strong castle.

**ARNSPERG**, an old mountain-castle belonging to the bailiwick of Niederbrun, in the lordships of Lichtenberg and Ochsenstein, a subdivision of the government of Alsace, now a province of France.

**ARNSTAD**, a small town of Thuringia and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is situated on the Gera, about three German leagues from Ergord, and somewhat more from Gotha. Here usually the Counts of Schwartzberg reside.

**AROER**, one of the cities mentioned in Scripture on the Arnon. It was called *Rabbath Moab*, being the capital of this nation: but losing it to Seon King of the Amorites, before the children of Israel came to it, the place fell to the Gadites. Near it Jephtha overthrew the Amonites, Numb. xxi.

**AROSUNDSFEHRE**, i. e. the Ferry of Aroesund, in the bailiwick of Hadersleben, and duchy of Sleswic, in Denmark. It is situated on the Little Belt.

**AROK-SZALLAS**, a well-peopled town in the territory of the Jazyges or Philistines, belonging to the circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is situated in a level and fruitful country.

**AROMAIA**, a province of New Andalusia, in South America. It lies, according to Collier, near the mouth of the river Oronoque, and is adjacent to the country of the Caribbees.

**ARONA**, a small city belonging to the county of Anghiera, which was formerly a part of the Milanese, in the upper division of Italy; but is now subject to the King of Sardinia. It lies on the left-side of the Lago Maggiore. It hath a castle belonging to the Boromeo family; but was much damaged by a fire in 1674. It has since recovered itself pretty well through the great concourse of devotees, who resort to the relics of two famed saints, Gratignano and Faliciano, brought from Brouse, and deposited in the Benedictine abbey here. St. Charles de Boromeo was Abbot of it at twelve years of age, anno 1550: he afterwards gave it to the Jesuits. On an eminence contiguous to the above-mentioned lake the Boromeo family have erected a bronze-statue, thirty-five ells high, to the famous saint of their own name, who was a Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan, and also the principal saint in the Milanese. It stands on a pedestal, twenty-five ells high; and among the many statues which have been erected to him, this is the best and most worthy of seeing. In 1706 Arona was taken from the Spaniards by the Imperialists.

perialists. It lies thirty-five miles W. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 40 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

**ARONCHES**, or **ARRONCHES**, a fortified town belonging to Portalegre, a jurisdiction in the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It is situated on a somewhat rising ground, near the confluence of the little rivers Alegrette and Caya. It contains upwards of 1200 inhabitants, has a church, a casa da misericordia, an hospital, and a convent. In 1672, King Peter II. raised it to a marquiseate. To its district belong six parishes. Its judge is subject to the Comarca; and lies thirteen miles N. of Elvas. Lat. 39 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. W.

**ARÖSEN**, or **WESTERAHS**, in Latin *Arosia* or *Vesterasium*, the capital of Westmannia, a subdivision of Sweden Proper. It is a very ancient inland-town, situated in the place where the Swart-a, which runs through the town, falls into the Maler-lake, on the northern bank of the latter. Its second name is compounded of *Wesra*-aros. Here is the see of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of Upsal, a gymnasium, and castle, in which is a corn-magazine or granary; also a large steel-yard, from which is annually exported to Stockholm a large quantity of iron, with some copper and tin. Here the provincial governor or headman resides. The number of inhabitants may be about 1300. In the large and stately cathedral here, which is particularly remarkable for its curious and beautiful tower, lies King Eric XIV. In this church are several Gothic inscriptions. Here it was that Duke Gustavus I. or Vasa, afterwards King of Sweden, with his Dalecarlians, defeated Christiern II. of Denmark, in the year 1521. Among the general diets holden here, those of 1527 and 1544 are the most remarkable; in the latter of which was concluded the hereditary union, that is, the agreement by which the crown of Sweden, that before had been elective, was made hereditary in the family of the said Gustavus Vasa. The town carries on a considerable trade, but it has frequently suffered great damage by fire. The last misfortune of this kind happened in the year 1714. It holds the 25th place in the general diet, and is situated between Köpping and Enköpping, about thirty-five miles from Stockholm.

**AROUCA**, a small place, of Lamego district, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It has one parish, containing upwards of 1400 souls; and to its jurisdiction belong five parishes.

**AROW**. See **ARAW**.

**ARPAIA**, anciently *Caudium*. It is situated on the confines of Naples, and the ecclesiastical state, in Italy; near which are the famous Furiæ Caudinæ, now called *Stretto d'Arpaia*, being a narrow pass betwixt two mountains, where not above two persons can go abreast. The Roman generals, T. Veturius and S. P. Posthumius, having imprudently brought their army into that pass, were invested by the Samnites, and obliged to surrender on the following ignominious terms, That they should pass by couples through a yoke composed of two pikes, and another crossing them atop, without arms, their hands tied behind them, and bare-headed.

**ARPAION**, formerly *Chatres*, a small town belonging to Hurepoix, a subdivision of the government of the isle of France, in that kingdom. In the years 1720 and 1723 it was raised to a dukedom. It is the seat of a bailiwick and prevoté; which jurisdictions belong to the Duke of Arpaion. Of the same name, according to Collier, is the eldest barony of Rouergne, a subdivision of Guyenne Proper; but neither Busching nor Moll says any thing of it there.

**ARPENTRAS**, formerly a city, now a village, called *Vidy*, on the Leman lake, below Lausanne, in Switzerland. From the effigies of a brass bull, with that of the sacrificer, plowed up here in 1629, besides medals and several remains of antiquity found here, it appears to have been a place of greater note than it is now.

**ARPIGLIANO**, a small place of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy.

**ARPINO**, a castle, according to Collier, with a town called Santo Dominico, in the Terra di Lavoro, beno XIX.

longing to the kingdom of Naples, and bordering on St. Peter's patrimony, anciently called *Arpinum*, a city of the Volsci, and the birth-place of Caius Marius, seven times consul of Rome; whence he was surnamed Arpinas.

**ARQUA**, or **ARQUATO**, a village of the Paduan, in Upper Italy. It lies at the foot of mountains, separating between Este and Montefelice, upon a small lake, which discharges its superfluous waters by the old and new canal of Arqua into the Bacchiglione. This place is noted, as the celebrated poet Francis Petrarch, after the death of his beloved Lauretta or Laura, resided here; he died also at Arqua, where his tomb is, with a mean inscription. They shew likewise here, the house of that ingenious author, who contributed so much to the polishing of the Italian language, and revival of the Latin poetry. Arqua is situated between Este and Padua, about four miles from the former, and nine from the latter.

**ARQUA DEL POLESINO**, in the Ferrarese, and Upper Italy, has a church, which is handsome enough, and the paintings in it are very good, particularly that of St. Februarus, the patron of this place.

**ARQUES**, a small place, but a county of itself, in the bailiwick of St. Omer, one of the subdivisions of Artois, in the government of that name, and of Picardy, in France. For upwards of 1000 years it has belonged to the abbey of St. Berthin at St. Omer's.

**ARQUES**, a barony belonging to the states of Lower Languedoc in France. It lies in the diocese of Aler.

**ARQUES**, a small town of Ceaux, one of the bailiwicks belonging to Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the river Arques; and has indeed only the appearance of a village, yet is the seat of a viscounty, admiralty, election, and forest-jurisdiction. Here also is an abbey. It is memorable for a victory obtained in its neighbourhood, Sept. 21, 1589, when Henry IV. of France routed the army of the League under the Duke of Maine, which consisted of above 30,000 men, with only a body of 500 horse, 120 French foot, and 2000 Swiss.

**ARQUES**, or **ARC**, according to Collier, is a borough of France, near the Meuse, in the duchy of Barr, the place, as is supposed, where Joan of Arc, or the maid of Orleans, was born, under the reign of Charles VII. of France. This seems to be Busching's Arc en Barrois (which see); and which he places in Burgundy, on the little river Sangeon.

**ARRACAN**. See **ARACCAN**.

**ARRACIF**, i. e. in Portuguese, a ridge of rocks or sand-banks, a harbour belonging to the captainship of Pernambuco, in the Brasils, South America. It is small; and shut up by those rocks and sands, which form a kind of bar: so that large vessels are forced to enter by a very narrow opening. After this they come into a small bay, into which a little river discharges itself. This port consists of a small suburb, in which are some large magazines for sugar and other merchandize, and is defended by a castle on a narrow passage opposite to it, from which the entrance of any ship may be easily obstructed. Yet James Lancaster got into it in the year 1595, with seven or eight English vessels, and made himself master of the castle and port; the Portuguese, upon sight of him, abandoning both. After a month's stay here he came away laden with rich plunder; and, after his departure, the Portuguese built a second castle on a rock in the sea, and opposite to the old one, with some other forts and out-works, which render the entrance of any strangers into it now impracticable. Arracif stands in lat. 8 deg. 20 min. S. and long. 35 deg. 10 min. W.

**ARRAN**, Antoninus's Glotta, an island in the firth of this name, or that of Clyde, in Scotland. Together with the isle of Bute, it forms the sheriffdom bearing the latter denomination. Arran lies about four miles from the S. part of Bute, and six from the E. of Kintyre. It is twenty-four miles long from S. to N. and sixteen broad from E. to W. according to Busching; but the General Atlas gives it only nine where broadest. Mr. Macky, a native of the island, in his journey through it, says it is but twelve in circuit. It takes the name of Arran from a castle which stands on it.



This island is fruitful in grain, and has good pastures. It is well inhabited, and cultivated on the coast; and has an excellent harbour and bay on the E. side, covered by Lomlath or Holy Isle. On it are two churches, according to Busching (but the System says five), with several castles; among which Brodich is the most noted, a pleasant summer-seat on the N. E. angle of the island; also another castle at the north end of it, near the bay called Lochwiffel. These, and almost the whole island, belong to a branch of the family of Hamilton, who are Earls of Arran. The middle of the island is mountainous, and the highest part, called Capre ere deer, abounds with such animals. The people here, who speak both Erse or Gaelick, and Scottish, or a dialect of English, are generally Protestants, to whom their ministers preach in both languages. They are still composed of several clans or tribes. The oldest family in Arran is that in Erse called Macklow, by the Lowlanders Fullerton, who are Lairds of Kirkmichel, from the place where they reside. They own themselves to be of French extraction; and seem to be the same with those in that kingdom called De la Clue, of which name was the late French admiral from Toulon, who was defeated by Admiral Boscawen, and escaping ashore died soon after of his wounds. The Macklows are said to be upwards of 700 years standing here, and are hereditary coroners of the island; which office they held formerly of the Kings of Scotland, but till of late of the family of Hamilton, when this, with the other hereditary jurisdictions of Scotland, were by an act of the British parliament vested in the crown. The adjacent sea is tempestuous and dangerous, especially when a strong S. or S. W. wind blows. On the coast are several caves, one of which is large enough to hold 100 men, and at the further end of it is a pillar cut out of the rock with a deer, and double hilted sword, engraved upon it. The natives have a tradition, that Fune Machkowie, a giant, famous for great exploits, lodged in these caves with his attendants. The minister sometimes preaches in one of them, to such as live at a distance from the kirk. Here are many large stones from six to fifteen feet high, set up on end; some singly, and others in a circular form, supposed to have been the sepulchres of great men, Heathen temples, or places for administering justice; so little certainty have we about the destination of such huge stones. The inhabitants are generally of a brown and black complexion, healthy, vigorous and ingenious. Here are many horses and black cattle, both of a middling size, with abundance of small sheep and goats, sea and land fowl. Here is a green stone of a globular figure, and about the size of a goose-egg, said to have belonged formerly to a chaplain of Macdonald of the isles, who is reported to have been a saint. The credulous vulgar, though Protestants, have many stories about its virtues, particularly its curing of stiches; so that a branch of the family of Mackintosh carefully keeps it. The air in this island is something cold and moist, but cleared by frequent breezes from the mountains. Here are several rivers, abounding with salmon, as the sea around it does with herring, cod, ling, whiting and shell-fish; inasmuch, that, if the inhabitants catch more fish than will serve them for one day, they throw them again into the sea, as into a pond.

ARRAN, a mixture of green islands and rugged rocks, which border the W. side of Gallway, a county of Connaught, in Ireland. This part, running out in form of a peninsula, is indented with several little bays or creeks, which the Arran isles cover. Among these four of them, called South Arran, form a barony mentioned in romance as the islands of the living. The largest of them is called Kyleneoy, the next to that Kyltronon, and the third Shire. In 1661 these were first erected into an earldom, in favour of Richard, second son of James Duke of Ormond; which title became lately extinct in Charles Butler, brother to the exiled Duke, and who was Chancellor of the university of Oxford.

ARRAN, the same with AARAW, (which see), a town of Bern in Switzerland.

ARRAS, one of the twelve districts into which Artois, belonging to the government of this last name and Picardy, in France, is subdivided. Its capital is ARRAS, by Ptolemy called *Origiacum*, and by Cæsar *Aribatum*, the principal city then of the Atrebatæ. It is situated on the river Scarpe. This ancient and large city is divided into the old and new. The latter is called the town; and both it and the old city are surrounded with ancient walls, where are still several round towers in the antique manner. In 1477 Lewis XI. of France took it, and in 1493 the Emperor Maximilian recovered it. Afterwards, in 1640, the French marshals Caune, Chatillon, and Milleray, laid siege to and carried this place, after defeating the Cardinal Infanta, who came to its relief. The Spaniards sat before it in 1654, but were beat off with considerable loss. Before Arras came into the hands of the French, over one of the gates of the city was this inscription, *Quand les François prendront Arras, les souris mangeront les chats, i. e.* When the French shall take Arras, the mice shall eat the cats. But when the French took it, a man of wit said, the inscription might stand, if, by erasing one letter, *prendront* were changed to *renderont*, which signifies *shall restore it*.

Arras has since been very strongly and regularly fortified by the celebrated engineer M. Vauban, in which he has shewn some works of his own invention. It has walls, ditches, and a little valley, through which runs the small river Crinchon; and these divide it into two parts, as has been already mentioned. It is a considerable place, and has also a citadel, which, tho' not very large, is reckoned one of the strongest in the kingdom, being an oblong pentagon, which Marshal de Vauban repaired. It is something higher towards the country, where the ditch is dry, than towards the town. And the greatest part of the ground about Arras is so low, that it may be laid under water.

The Bishop of Arras is suffragan to the Archbishop of Cambrai, and he is both spiritual and temporal Lord of the city: he has a diocese of 400 parishes, an annual revenue of 22,000 livres, and he is taxed 4000 florins to the court of Rome. He is also president in the assembly of the provincial states, which is holden here; and to which lies an appeal from all inferior courts. An appeal also lies from it to the parliament of Paris. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a fine structure, and in it they keep some famous relics. The abbey of St. Vast has a very fine church belonging to it. Besides, here are eleven parish-churches, a seminary, a Jesuits college, and several convents. This town has fair and broad streets, and is inhabited by wealthy traders and artificers. They have manufactories of sail-cloth and tapestry-hangings, especially the latter, which, from that art being first invented in this city, take their name from it. Though they are indeed beautiful, they fall short of those made at Paris, Brussels, or Antwerp. Here the bailiwick or district and forest courts are kept. It lies twelve miles S. W. of Douay, in lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. E.

ARRAS, anciently *Avaxes*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises in the province of Georgia; and, after running S. E. joins the Cur, or Cyrus, whose united stream discharges itself into the Caspian sea, between the provinces of Shirvan and Aderbeitzan in Persia.

ARRAYOLOS, a little town of Villa Viciosa, a subdivision of the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 2000 inhabitants, says Busching, unless this be misprinted for 200 (as is very likely, it being but an inconsiderable place), and it has a district of four parishes.

ARRE (*le Mont*), a chain of mountains so called, which extends itself quite through Upper Britany, a subdivision of the government of this last name, in France.

ARREIGADA, a small place belonging to the jurisdiction of Pinhel, a subdivision of Beira-province, in Portugal. It contains 330 inhabitants, and has a district of one parish.

ARREU, a small town belonging to the valley of Aure, a subdivision of Upper Armagnac, in Gascony, and government

government of this last name, and of Guyenne, in France.

ARRINGTON, a vicarage of Cambridgehire, in the gift of Trinity college, Cambridge.

ARROE, in Latin *Arroa*, and *Arria*, an island belonging to the jurisdiction of Norburg, and duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It is situated about half a mile from Funen, and two miles and a half from Alfen to the N. E. It is three miles long, and between half a mile and three quarters of a mile broad. Formerly much wood grew upon it; but it has been almost entirely destroyed, and the soil turned to arable land. Here is no large game, but hares and wild-fowl in abundance, particularly several sorts of peculiar birds. It has two pretty good roads or sea-havens, namely, in the large bay or belt, on both sides of which stand two castles before them, and close by the little town of Arroeskioping, where the harbour is covered by a small island called Deyeroe, directly opposite to it. The inhabitants are partly peasants, and partly seafaring people and sailors. Herbs and garden-vegetables are cultivated here in abundance, especially white cabbage, chives, and Danish kunimel, or wild cummin seed. Duke John the younger left this island to his son Christian; but upon his dying soon after without issue, it came to his brother Frederick, who sold the middle part of the island to his brother Philip of Glucksburg. The remainder devolved to the Plon branch of the same house, and from them it came to the King of Denmark, who also in the year 1749 bought the Glucksburg share of the island: and consequently he possesses now the whole of it. It contains the bailiwick of Grafenstein, as it is called (consisting of the two estates of Wuderup and Grafenstein); also the little town of

ARROESKIOPING, which though of no considerable extent, yet is a level place, with a parish-church, and a convenient haven, also five parishes; among which Marstal resembles a village. In ecclesiastical matters, the island is subject to the diocese of Funen; but in temporals, to the duchy of Sleswick; and, by virtue of a royal ordinance made in 1750, is governed by the same laws with it. Thus far Busching. But Moll says, there are two islands of the name of Arroe; one of which lies in the Lesser Belt, between the island of Funen and the coast of Sleswick, over against Haderleben, about two miles in length, and one in breadth: the other lies on the southern coast of Funen, about eight miles in length, and not above two in breadth. It is fruitful in corn, and abounds with anniseed, with which the inhabitants season their meat and bread. It produces also plenty of black cattle and horses. This island, continues Moll, has but three parishes, the most considerable of which is Hartskioping (Busching's Arroeskioping), by some tiled a city. It stands on the S. of the island, and is a place of some trade, because of its port. Our maps distinguish indeed two islands of this name: the one a very small one, towards the Little Belt, and the other towards Lange-land island, in the Great Belt. The last lies in lat. 55 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

ARROIS, the principal castle, says Collier, in the isle of Mull, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland.

ARRON, and ARROU, two of the many rivers in the government of Nivernois, a province of France.

ARRONCHES. See ARONCHES.

ARROW, a rectory of Warwickshire, in the gift of Lord Conway.

ARRUDA, a town belonging to the jurisdiction of Torres Vedras, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 920 inhabitants; and to its district belong one parish.

ARSAMAS, a provincial or inland town, belonging to the circle of the same name, in the government of Nischneinowgorod, in European Russia.

ARSHOT, or ARSCOT, in Latin *Ariscotium*, or *Arscotium*, a fortified town of Mechlin, belonging to Brabant in the Austrian Netherlands. It is situated on the river Demer, and was an ancient lordship, which was erected into a duchy by the Emperor Charles V. in the year 1583, in behalf of Philip Duke of Croy. At present it is possessed by a branch of the house

of Ligne, and belongs to the Duke of Aremberg. It has but one parish-church, which is also collegiate. Its chapter consists of a provost, a dean, who is rector of the parish, a chanter, and twelve canons. Here are three convents of monks, and a Beguinage founded in the year 1259. The district of Arschot includes seventeen villages, besides the baronies of Rotzelaer, Heverle and Bierbeeck. It lies fourteen miles E. of Mechlin. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 52 min. E.

ARSINOE, the name of several cities; and among these, one in Egypt, now called Azirut, fifteen miles from Snez: and another now Trochara, lying between Berruce and Ptolemais in Africa.

ARSIPORE, in the province of Orixa, belonging to the southern part of Indostan or Mogul, in the East Indies, Asia. It is the residence of the Rajah of a little province bearing its name, to the N. of the dominions of Jagarynat. It has a fine river, which invites strangers to resort to it, for cotton-cloth and rice, which this country yields very plentifully.

ARSKOG, a large forest of Medelpadia, one of the subdivisions of Nordland, a district of Sweden.

ARSTA, a considerable seat in Sudermanland, a subdivision of Sweden Proper; near which is a harbour on the Baltic, together with two mineral springs, which run into a pit lying below them, and are conveyed by a canal 100 paces long into a low place, where the water both winter and summer incessantly spouts aloft. Dahlberg's Suecia has a view of the castle.

ARTA (see LARTA), a town of Epirus, in European Turkey, on a bay of the same name. It belongs to the Venetians. Lat. 39 deg. 5 min. N. long. 22 deg. 5 min. E.

ARTAJONA, a small place of Estella, one of the jurisdictions belonging to the kingdom of Navarre, in Spain. It stands on a hill in a country abounding with wine.

ARTEMUS, anciently *Artemisium*, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain. It is also called *Cabo St. Martin*, and likewise *Punta del Emperador*.

ARTEN, a village in the territory of Feltre, in the Marca Trevigiana, one of the provinces belonging to the republic of Venice.

ARTHUR'S Chair or Seat, a high and craggy rock in the royal park of Holy-rood-house, near Edinburgh, in Scotland. It is about half a mile to the top.

ARTHUR'S Oven, as it is vulgarly called, and by some *Julius's Host-court*, is an ancient monument, at a place called Kipps, near the town of Linlithgow, in Scotland. It resembles an ancient altar, and consists of large unpolished stones, so placed that they seem to lean one upon another.

ARTHUR'S round Table, the name commonly given to a noted cave of Lhanfannan, in Denbighshire, in Wales, made in the side of a rock, where are twenty-four seats, much frequented, particularly by shepherds, who tend their flocks.

ARTOIS (county of), in Latin *Artesia*, or *Ardarifesia*, was anciently one of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands; but now belongs entirely to France, and accordingly is in the government of Picardy, and that bearing its own name. It is bounded to the S. and W. by Picardy, to the N. by Flanders, and to the E. by Hainault. It is twenty-six French leagues in length, and about half that number in breadth. It is one of the most pleasant, and best provinces in the whole kingdom, very fruitful in grain; besides which, it trades in flax, hops, wool, and oil pressed from cabbage and turnip seed; and has also linen manufactories at Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, La Gorgue, Bapaume, and their neighbourhood.

This country and its capital Arras derive their names from the ancient Atrebatæ, a nation of Gallia Belgica, famous in Cæsar's time; but the limits now are very different from what they were then. Atrebatæ was in time corrupted into Adertes, or Adratas, from which last were derived Artois, and Arras. It was for a long time part of Western Flanders. In the 1180 it came to King Philip Augustus, as a portion with his wife Isabel of Hainault, cousin to Philip of Alface, Earl of Flanders. In 1236 Lewis VIII. made it an earldom in favour of his brother Robert. Margaret of Flanders



Flanders brought it to her husband Philip the Bald of Burgundy, whose male-heirs possessed it till the time of Duke Charles, after whose death King Lewis XI. made himself master of this country, notwithstanding the opposition made to it by Mary, Charles's daughter. But as she was married to the Archduke Philip of Austria, King Charles VIII. was obliged to promise, by the treaty of Senlis, in 1493, to yield it as a French fief to the earldoms of Burgundy and Artois; which accordingly happened. The house of Austria, and afterwards that of Spain, continued in possession of it, till the reign of Lewis XIII. of France, who took Arras in 1640. The Spaniards besieged it in the year 1654; but were obliged to raise the siege. By the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659, Philip IV. King of Spain yielded to the French the cities and bailiwicks of Arras, Heiden, Bapaume, Lillers, Lens, Terouenne, Pas, and the county of St. Paul: and his son Charles II. gave up the rest of Artois to the French, by the treaty of Nimeguen: all which cessions were afterwards confirmed by the treaties of Ryfwick and Utrecht.

At present this county, together with Picardy, is under a general governor, and has a general-lieutenant and two deputy-governors, one of which last is appointed for Arras and Bapaume, and the other for Aire and St. Omer. But besides these, here are likewise seven particular governors. In 1530 the Emperor Charles V. erected a provincial council, which in civil matters is subject to the parliament of Paris, and has twelve jurisdictions under it. The collecting of the royal revenues is granted to the states, which are called together by public summons, and particular *lettres de cahet*, directed to each member, without which none is admitted; and this is previously registered by the secretary of the states, before the assembly is opened. These states consist of the clergy, to which belong the Bishops of Arras and St. Omer, a great number of abbots and deputies from each chapter; also of the nobility, who are about seventy in number; and lastly, of the burghers, who are composed of the counsellors of Arras, and deputies of Magistrates from the eight best towns in the country. The free gift granted by this assembly, for which they principally meet, is settled, and it commonly amounts to 400,000 livres: but the charges of forage is more or less, according to the number of gentlemen or cavalry in the country. No toll is levied here.

The twelve jurisdictions of Artois, according to Busching, are these; namely, the bailiwicks of Arras, Bapaume, Avesnes, and Heiden, the earldom of St. Paul, the bailiwick of Aubigny, the advocatship of Bethune, the bailiwicks of Lillers and Aire, the regalities of Terouenne or Terouane, with the bailiwick of St. Omer. The Geographical System adds Lens as a thirteenth.

Besides finding the money above-mentioned, which the province is obliged to pay, by virtue of the King's demands, all affairs of a public or private nature are treated in these assemblies, which generally hold a fortnight or three weeks. Those who have suffered by fire or other accident come to petition the states for exemption from their taxes; and they that farm the revenue make remonstrances, in order to be indemnified, when the income does not answer the sum they engaged to pay. The revenue of the states arises from the duty laid upon cattle, and all sorts of liquor, as beer, wine, and brandy. The extraordinary funds are levied by a general tax laid upon all real estates, namely, arable lands, pastures, woods, houses in town and country; and this is called the hundredth penny; which, when fully paid, amounts to 215,000 livres per annum. This tax increases according to the necessity the states are under of raising more money: so that the hundredth penny has been paid twice, thrice, and even six times in a year; with this difference, however, that the houses and lands which the clergy and nobility themselves occupy or cultivate, pay this hundredth penny only once a year; whereas they are obliged to pay it every time this tax is repeated, for all the lands which they farm out to others.

The principal rivers of Artois are the Scarpe, Aa, and Canche. See PICARDY.

ARTONNE, a small town of Lower Auvergne, a subdivision of the government bearing this last name, in France: it has a chapter. Not far from this place, near the village of St. Myon, are two mineral springs.

ARTZ, a district of Kallundborg, one of the bailiwicks belonging to Seeland in Denmark. It has nine churches under its jurisdiction.

ARU, a city and kingdom of Asia, according to Collier. It is situated in the island of Sumatra, and the town lies on the freights of Malacca, directly opposite to the city of this last name.

ARVA, in Latin *Arvensis comitatus*, in Hungarian *Arva Varmegye*, a country belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary, according to Busching; but the Geographical System, and our maps, place it in Upper Hungary. It lies between the confines of Silesia and the Carpathian mountains, extending itself as far as Poland. It is inhabited by Bohemian Slavians, and Poles. It has a castle of the same name, called also Orawa, which is situated on a high hill; and is subject to several Lords of the Erdosch family, descended from Count Thurzo. The country of Arva is about twenty-four miles from E. to W. and twelve, where broadest, from S. to N. See ARVE.

ARUBA, or ORUBA, an island near the coast of Venezuela, a province of the Terra Firma, in South America. It belongs to the Dutch, and is situated about seven or eight leagues to the westward of Curacao. From this island and Banaire the Dutch fetch provisions in sloops, for maintaining their garrisons and negroes at Curacao. Lat. 12 deg. 30 min. N. long. 69 deg. 30 min. W.

ARVE, or ARVA, a river of Savoy, in Upper Italy; it rises in Faucigny, out of an inaccessible mountain, where rock-crystal is formed, and which is covered with perpetual snow. It is much more rapid than the Rhone, and loses itself in this last river, not far from the city of Geneva, at a place called La Queue d'Arva. Upon a thaw of the snow, or falling of great rains, it swells so of a sudden, according to Collier, that it makes the Rhone remount towards the lake, as may be seen from the mills turning that way. A little before the St. Bartholomew massacre at Paris, in 1572, such an inundation of the Arve happened as never was known within the memory of man. It sands yield some grains of gold; at gathering of which, some, who understand the picking of them, get above a crown a day.

ARVERT, a village of some note, in the territory of Brouageais, belonging to the government of Aunis, in France. It is situated on a peninsula.

ARUNDEL, in Latin *Arunia*, an old borough and market town in Suffex, fifty miles S. W. from London. It stands near the mouth of the river Aran, which is noted for its excellent mullets, the largest in England, much valued by the gentry here, and often sent up to London. It is governed by a mayor chosen annually, a steward, twelve burgeses, and the other usual officers in corporations. It had once a good harbour, which admitted vessels of 100 tons; but it was choaked up and ruined by a sand-beach thrown into it by the sea, though this misfortune has been in part repaired by a pier. It has four fairs, on May 14, August 21, September 25, December 17; for hogs, cattle, and sheep, on the three first, and cattle and pedlary-ware on the last.

Arundel is a borough mentioned so long ago as King Alfred's will: the manor of which has constantly gone with the castle here; and, by act of parliament in the reign of King Henry VI. it was declared, that all who should be possessed of the castle and honour of Arundel, were, and should thereby be Earls of it, without any other creation, the only privilege of the kind in all England. The same King, and his council afterwards, adjudged the precedence of the Earl of Arundel to the Earl of Devon. The title was formerly in the family of Fitz-Allan; but now in that of Howard, and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk,

folk, who is Lord of the manor. The famous Arundelian marbles were purchased in Asia by Sir William Petty, for Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surry, and shew several particulars relating to the history and chronology of Greece. The town has sent members to parliament ever since 30 Edw. I. and had anciently a collegiate-church, and a priory of Benedictines. In the grand rebellion, Arundel castle, being possessed by the parliament's forces, was, after three days siege, taken for the King by Lord Hopton, but retaken by Sir William Waller; when the famous divine Chillingworth, who was also an excellent engineer, served here in the latter capacity. The town is delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill, with a wooden-bridge over the Arun. The navigation of the river up to its bridge having been interrupted by the above-mentioned beach, an act of parliament passed in the year 1733, for repairing the harbour, by cutting a channel through the beach and old piers, and for erecting new piers, locks, &c. One considerable advantage to the country from this river, is the shipping off great quantities of large timber, which is carried up the Thames to Woolwich and Deptford, and up the Medway to Chatham; as also westward to Portsmouth, and even to the new dock at Plymouth; and indeed to all the King's yards where the business of the navy is carried on. The timber shipped off here is reckoned the best and largest which is brought by sea from any part of England: also great quantities of knee-timber are had from hence, which in its kind is more valuable than the straight timber. In the church, which is now parochial, are four old and stately monuments of the Earls of Arundel. A court-leet of the lord of the manor is held here every three weeks, in which the mayor is judge, who appoints the officers for collecting package, stallage, &c. also ale-conners, flesh-tasters, &c. and no sheriff or bailiff can execute a writ within the borough without his leave, he having the authority of a justice of peace, though he seldom acts in that capacity. Arundel sends two members to parliament, and lies ten miles E. of Chichester, in lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 30 min. W.

ARWIDSJAUR. See ARSWIDSJERF.

ARZIGNAN, a well-inhabited place, in the delightful valley of Drefina, belonging to Il Vicentino, a territory in the republic of Venice, and upper division of Italy.

ARZILLA, anciently *Zilia*, a port-town of Habat, belonging to Fez, in Africa, and eleven leagues from Gibraltar freights. It has had many masters, the last of which were the Portuguese, who abandoned it to the infidels, in whose possession it still continues. It is situated fifteen miles S. of Tangier, in lat. 35 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 40 min. W.

ARZINA RECA, a river of Lapland, between Cola to the W. and the entrance of the White sea to the E. The country about which being utterly desolate, Sir Hugh Willoughby, and all his ship's company, perished here through hunger and cold in the year 1553, after he had first passed the N. cape. Next year his ship, says Hackluyt, was found, and a written relation of his voyage.

ARZOLI, a town in the Campania di Roma, and ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It is situated on an eminence between the river Tevereone and the confines of the Abruzzo, six miles E. of Tivoli.

ARZANGARO, a jurisdiction belonging to the diocese of Cusco, in the audience of Lima, and vice-royalty of Peru, in South America. It lies about fifty leagues S. of Cusco, and is every-where cold, and proper only for feeding of cattle, in which it carries on a profitable trade. In the N. E. parts, bordering on Caravaya, are some silver mines, but a few of them only worked. Some of those lands produce plenty of such roots and grains as naturally grow in a cold air, as papas, quinoas, and canaguas; of the two last chicha is made in the same manner as from maize. At present this jurisdiction belongs to the audience of Charcas.

ASAPH, St. an Episcopal city of Flintshire, in North Wales. It is called in British *Lhan Elwy*, as being situated at the confluence of the river Elwy with the

Clwyd; and had its English name from Asaph, a very devout man, and favourite of one Kentigern Bishop of Glasgow, who erected a Bishop's see here about the year 560, and at the same time instituted a monastery composed of 663 friars; of which, on his return to Scotland, he left Asaph governor; he also resigned his cathedral to him, being conspicuous for piety and learning. The town, though in the pleasant and rich vale of Clwyd, is a poor ill-built place, whose Bishop has under his jurisdiction only parts of the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Salop. It has but one archdeaconry, which is united to the bishopric (the revenue of which last, Busching says, is only fifty pounds Sterling), for the better support of it. This town is not remarkable for its newness, nor the church for its elegant structure. Here is a bridge over each of the rivers, which meet here. It lies twenty miles N. W. of Chester, and upwards of 200 in the same direction from London, in lat. 53 deg. 18 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. W.

ASARO, an earldom of Val di Noto, a subdivision of the island and kingdom of Sicily, in Lower Italy.

ASAY, or AZAY, with the addition of *Rideau*, a little town belonging to the government of Touraine in France. It is situated on the Indre.

ASCALON, a city of Judæa, in the tribe of Dan, now part of Asiatic Turkey. It is situated on the Levant, and was anciently one of the strongest fortresses belonging to the Philistines. In 1153 Baldwin King of Jerusalem took it after a siege of between five and six months. Now it is so mean as to have not above sixty families of Moors in it, and a garrison of Turks, to prevent the incursions of the Arabs. The Christians take in fresh water from the Sorec, which runs hard by it. This place was famous for a temple dedicated to Semiramis's mother; and it also gave birth to Herod the Great, thence called the Ascalonite. During the holy war it was re fortified by Richard I. King of England, commonly styled Cœur de Lion.

ASCANIA, a very ancient castle of Germany, which formerly gave title to the Princes of Anhalt, and was the capital of the county, about half a league from Albenfeben, which rose out of its ruins.

ASCENSION, an island, according to Hackluyt, in the bay of St. Laurence, N. America, about fifty leagues from Cape Breton to the N. W. and fifteen from the continent to the N. E. The middle of it lies in lat. 49 deg. N. It is a goodly champain country, its bottom being white rocks and alabaster. On the coast abound all such trees as are in France, and it has many wild beasts. He takes this island to be the same with Naticotec.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic ocean, lying almost half way between Loango in Congo, Africa, and Fernambuc in Brasil, South America. It is almost in the same parallel, that is, in lat. 7 deg. 5 min. S. and long. 17 deg. 20 min. W. The present name it had from its discovery in 1508 by Trifan d'Acugna, a Portuguese, on Ascension-day. The island is mountainous and barren, being about four leagues in length, and one in breadth. Hither our homeward bound East-India ships resort, particularly when they have missed St. Helena, as a place of refreshment, having a safe convenient harbour, where our mariners sometimes hunt and feed on turtles for ten or fifteen days together, reckoning this both pleasant and wholesome food. Here are a few wild goats, but lean; and several sorts of birds, yet so ill-tasted, that none will touch them. On this island is a place called the post-office, where mariners leave letters, which are commonly put into a close-corked bottle. This the next that comes breaks, and leaves another in its stead. The island is uninhabited, and has neither trees, grafs, or fresh water; and that gathered from rain finks in twenty-four hours.

ASCHAFFENBURG, in Latin *Ashaffenburgum*, or *Ashaffenburgum*, a fortified town and castle in the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, in Germany. It is situated on the east bank of the Mayne, and the Achaff, or little river which empties itself into the former. It is walled, and has nothing very remarkable in it, except its castle and pretty chapel belong-



ing to it, and a fine bridge of nine arches. The castle is a square building, of red stone, flanked by four large towers, with a platform in the middle: its church dedicated to St. Peter is very large, and adorned with some excellent sculptures. In 1292 a council was held here, for regulating ecclesiastical discipline, and the reformation of the clergy. The town stands in a fine sporting country, about a league from the entrance into the black forest; and was once an imperial free city, though now subject to the Elector of Mentz. It is divided into the upper and lower town. In that Prince's palace here it was that his Britannic Majesty took up his quarters, during the stay of his army in these parts the night before the battle of Dettingen, in the year 1743; when being attacked by the French next day, who crossed the Mayne, they were repulsed; and the King continued his march to Hanau. Near it is a pleasant vale, planted with vines and tobacco, besides some corn, the river Mayne running along one side of it. Achaffenburg lies eighteen miles E. from Frankfort, and thirty from Mentz, in lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

ASCHE, or ASSCHE, a small, but free, town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It is situated about eight miles from Brussels towards the N. W. and fifteen from Mechlin towards the S. W. In its district are eight villages.

ASCHEK, a jurisdiction belonging to Aggers district, a subdivision of the diocese of Christiania or Aggerhuus, in Norway.

ASCHERADE, a parish of Seelburg territory, a subdivision of Semigallia, in the duchy of Courland. In it is an old castle of the same name, and situated on the river Duna.

ASCHERUDE, a place of Livonia, in the general government of Riga, now subject to Russia, with a demolished castle of the same name.

ASCHERLEBEN, a small city belonging to the principality of Anhalt, and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is situated on the Wiper, between Halberstadt and Mansfield: but it has been almost ruined in the wars of Germany.

ASCOLI *sur Tronti*, to distinguish it from the following, anciently *Asculum Picenum*, as being the capital of Picenum, and a Roman colony (*nobilissima*), as Pliny calls it, a city in the marquisate of Ancona, and ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It is situated on an eminence between the rivers Tronto and Castellano, on the confines of the Further Abruzzo. At present it is divided into four parts; hath still two old castles, a vast many old towers, six bridges, and nine gates, besides other more modern fortifications; with forty-eight churches and convents. It is well inhabited, and the see of a Bishop, who is immediately subject to the Pope. It was anciently the seat of the *Bellum Sociale* under Popedius, which shook the Roman republic. It lies forty miles S. of Ancona, in lat. 42 deg. 50 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

ASCOLI *di Satriano*, anciently *Asculum*, a small Episcopal city of the Capitanate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, and subject to the see of Benevento. It is an inland place, at the foot of the Appenine mountains. In 1399 the old town was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and in 1410 this new one built not far from its ruins. It has the title of a principality, which is in the house of Leiva. It lies thirty miles W. of Manfredonia, in lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 30 min. E.

ASELE, or *Angermannlands-Lappmark*, a subdivision of Lapland, in Sweden. It is situated on the Angermanland river, and is bounded on the E. by Angermanland, on the N. by Umea Lapmark, on the W. by the mountains, and on the S. by Jamtland, and is upwards of thirty miles long. In the reign of King Charles XI. namely, in 1673, a beginning was made towards the better peopling of this country. The considerable parish of the same name, which lies in it, is between eight and nine miles long. Its south part is not inhabited by Laps, but by peasants, who settled themselves there, and have been since annexed to the Wusteny colonies, of which there are twenty-five in number; but Gassele and Hellan are the oldest. The

least part of this country is profitable, but of the most valuable yet even the least part is cultivated. The largest tax a peasant pays here is twenty-one dollars copper-money; but very few of them pay so much: most of them give no more than three dollars, in consideration of which each possesses a district of between one mile and a half, and two miles, or he may even take as much land as he pleases. In this parish no other seed is sown than barley; and, by reason of the very frequent miscarriage of the crops, corn is very dear; wherefore the inhabitants mix their barley-meal with the dried and internal coloured rind of pine-trees, but for the most part with bran or chaff; and thus they make bread of it. Their principal income consists of the produce of their cattle and their fishery; which last article almost never fails them. It is worth observing, that the seed sown near the colony of Hellan is at no time killed by the frost, though hereabouts are several morasses: but, on the other hand, this often happens at Gassele, and at Noren still oftener; though both these, and especially Gassele, are equally surrounded by the river as Hellan is. Among other inconveniencies with which the people in this country are infested in summer, is a sort of stinging fly, against which the inhabitants can no otherwise defend themselves in clear and calm weather, than by smearing their faces over with a salve or ointment made of tar, and a very foetid kind of grease. In their houses or huts they are pestered with smoke. By order of Queen Christina the church of Asele was built of wood, in the year 1648; but so wretchedly, that it looks more like a barn than any thing else. With regard to the large extent of this parish, and the long way which the Laps have to the church, divine service is performed only every other Sunday; at which time the congregation assemble on Friday-evening, the Laps continuing till Saturday-evening in their huts near the church, and the peasants in the houses built by them at the end of it. The Laps who inhabit the mountains come generally every high festival to church. In the year 1730 a school has been erected among them, in which are six Lap-children, together with their school-master, who are annually maintained by the crown. At the yearly fair, which is kept every Christmas-eve near the church of Asele, the Laps sell live rein-deer, also rein-deer hides and flesh, birds, white fish, furs, &c. But the Lap-boors sell butter, cheese, dried fish, birds, and some furs.

ASGAR, a province of Fez in Africa, towards its western coast, joining to the province of Hasbat. This is the richest part of all Africa for corn, cattle, wool, hay and butter. Its principal cities are Arafch and Alcasar-quiver.

ASGARBY, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Earl of Bristol: also a Prebend of Lincolnshire, bearing the same name, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

ASHBERTON, a vicarage of Devonshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

ASHBOCKING, a vicarage of Suffolk, in the gift of the King, Chancellor or Keeper.

ASHBORNE, a vicarage of Derbyshire, in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln.

ASHBOURN, or ASBORN, in Wirksworth hundred, in the S. W. part of the Peak of Derbyshire, a market-town of no great trade; but noted for the considerable quantities of cheese it sends up and down the Trent. It borders on Staffordshire, and lies east of the river Dove, ten miles from Derby, nine from Uttoxeter, and 108 from London. Its market is on Saturday, and it has a fair on the thirteenth of February for horses of all sorts, horned cattle, and cheese: also April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horses, horned cattle and wool; October 20, November 29, for black, heavy and other horses, with horned cattle.

ASHBRITTLE, a town of Somersetshire, which has a fair February 25 for cattle.

ASHBURNHAM, a vicarage of Suffex, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

ASHBURTON, a borough and market-town of Tingbridge hundred, ten miles N. of Totness, twenty-two S. W. from Exeter, and 170 W. from London.

It is one of the four tanneries, and is noted for its excellent mines of copper and tin, also for a manufacture of serge. Its market is on Tuesday; and its fairs on the first Thursday in March, first ditto in June, August 10, and November 11, for cattle. Ashburton, whose principal trade is in the woollen manufacture, is a great thoroughfare on the London road. It lies among hills, about half way between Exeter and Plymouth. The town is governed by a Portreve, annually chosen at the court of the lord of the manor. It has only one good, but pretty long street, and a handsome church, in the form of a cathedral, with a tower ninety-one feet high, which has a leaden spire. In the church is a large chancel, with stalls, as in collegiate churches. It sends two members to parliament. It lies but a little way in from the forest of Dartmore. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. W.

ASHBURY, a place to the westward of Whitehorse vale in Berkshire; betwixt which and Wantage is a very large camp on the brow of a hill: it has a single ditch, and is of a quadrangular form, which shews it to be a Roman work. The rectory of Ashbury is in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; others say in that of the King or the Lord Keeper.

ASHBY *de la Zouch*, a very considerable market-town in Leicestershire, so called from the Zouches its Lords, is situated between Preston park, and the great park on the skirts of Derbyshire, about 100 miles from London, and 15 N. W. from Leicester. It has a large handsome church, near which stand the ruins of the Earl of Huntingdon's castle, destroyed in 1648. There is a free school here, with a good stipend, endowed by the Earl of Huntingdon, to whom the manor belongs. This town is noted for its large manufacture of hats, in which some hundreds are employed. The market is on Saturday, and there are held four fairs; on Easter-Tuesday and Whit-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; St. Bartholomew, on the 24th of August, and St. Simon and Jude, on the 28th of October, for fine young horses, of the largest and best breed in England, and cows. The ale here is excellent, and no ways inferior to that of Burton; and the fine coal-pits of Cole-Orton are within a mile of it; which, Mr. Burton says, burned for several years together in King Henry VIII's time, and could not be extinguished till the matter which fed the fire was quite consumed. By the ruins of the Earl of Huntingdon's castle here, it seems to have been one of the principal in England; and King James I. with all his court, lodged with the then Earl for several days together, and the dinner was all the time of his stay served up by thirty poor knights in gold chains and velvet gowns. It lies on the skirts of Derbyshire. Here the Earl of Stamford has a good old hunting-seat, called Bradgate, and a fine park at Grooby. The vicarage of Ashby de la Zouch is in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon. Here also is a noted mineral spring, called Griffy-dam. Lat. 52 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 25 min. W.

ASHBY, a rectory of Norfolk cum Obey, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich.

ASHBY-PARVA, a rectory of Leicestershire, in the gift of the King or Lord Keeper.

ASHBY-PUERORUM, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the King or Prince of Wales.

ASHCOMBE, a rectory of Devonshire, in the gift of the King or Lord Keeper.

ASHDOD, in Asiatic Turkey, was anciently a city and principality of the Philistines; afterwards, in the time of Christianity, the see of a Bishop, suffragan of Cæsarea; but now a little village, called Alzette by the Turks.

ASHELDAM, a vicarage of Essex, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

ASHENDEN, a curacy of Buckinghamshire, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ church, Oxford.

ASHFORD, or ESHTISFORD, i. e. a ford over a rivulet at the head of the Stour. It is a well-built and populous market-town of Chart hundred, in the S. E. parts of Kent, twelve miles S. W. from Canterbury, and fifty S. from London, on the road to Hithe. It

lies on the river Esth, is governed by a mayor, has a large church formerly collegiate: from it is a road to Canterbury, and is noted for a monument of a Countess of Athol erected there 400 years ago. Its market is on Saturday, and on every Tuesday fortnight; and has two fairs, on May 17, and September 9, for horses, cattle, and pedlary-wares. They hold pleas for any thing not exceeding twenty marks, and have a free grammar-school. Its vicarage is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long. 45 min. E.

ASHFORD, a vicarage of Devonshire, in the gift of the King or Lord Keeper.

ASHILL, a prebend and rectory, also a vicarage of Somersetshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

ASHLEY, a rectory of Wiltshire, in the gift of the King or Keeper of the Seals.

ASHNEY, a rectory of Northamptonshire, in the gift of the King or Keeper of the Seals.

ASHOW, a rectory of Warwickshire, in the gift of Lord Leigh.

ASHRIDGE, an ancient mansion-house, finely situated, with a fine park, in the parish of Gadefden, Buckinghamshire, and not far from Aldbury in Hertfordshire. It belongs to the Duke of Bridgewater. This was formerly a royal house of pleasure, and where King Edward I. held a parliament in the nineteenth year of his reign.

ASHTON *Under Line*, a rectory of Lancashire, in the gift of the Earl of Warrington.

ASHURST, a rectory of Kent, in the gift of the Duke of Dorset.

ASHWELL, a village of Hertfordshire, not far from Coldecot on the head of the Rhee, and near the borders of Cambridgeshire; which breaks out of a rock from several springs, with such force as to form a stream, which is remarkably clear, but so cold as to gripe horses not used to drink it. The water bubbles out here in such abundance, and in just such a bottom under a hill, as the Isis or Thames does in Gloucestershire. Doomday-book mentions this village as a borough, having fourteen burgeses and a market: and anciently it had also four fairs. At half a mile's distance S. of this source of the Rhee, is a spot of ground taken in by a vallum, and generally thought to be one of the *Castra Exploratorum* of the Romans. It is called *Arbury-banks*. But though Camden takes this to be a Roman village, and some of their coins have been found here, yet it wants several particulars to constitute it a Roman castrum. The vicarage of Ashwell is in the gift of the Bishop of London. Ashwell-field, in the neighbourhood, affords a stone-quarry, out of which most of the churches on this side and the adjacent part of Bedfordshire have been built. The church of Ashwell has a handsome chancel, three large ailes, a lofty tower at its west end, with a ring of six bells, and a chapel on the N. side of the chancel.

ASHWOOD, a vicarage of Buckinghamshire, in the gift of his Majesty, or the Keeper of the Seals.

ASIA, one of the four general quarters into which the terraqueous globe is commonly divided; and it is in all respects allowed to be by far the most considerable part of the whole world: for here God planted the garden of Eden, in which he placed the first man and woman, Adam and Eve, from whom the rest of mankind were to spring. After the destruction of the world by the flood, Asia became the nursery from which Noah's descendants disseminated various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. In Asia was the delightful Canaan, where God planted his favourite nation the Hebrews. Here it was that the stupendous work of our redemption was accomplished by his divine Son Jesus Christ: hence the benign light of the gospel was carried by his disciples and followers into all nations, diffusing itself into the remotest parts; here the foundation of the first Christian churches were laid, the first councils held, the first bishoprics erected, and the Christian faith miraculously founded and promulgated, being also watered with the blood of numerous martyrs, who gave a noble testimony to it. From hence, by an early communication



munication with Egypt, by philosophers, now reputed the mother of learning, all arts and sciences were secondarily derived. In Asia it was that not only the first edifices and cities were raised, but likewise where the first kingdoms and monarchies were founded. For, here in particular, after the deluge, the empire of the Assyrians was begun by Belus or Ninus, and continued to Sardanapalus; then it passed to the Medes by Arbaces to Astyages; next to the Persians under Cyrus, till Darius; and after him it came to the Greeks and Macedonians by Alexander the Great: when after his death it was split into numberless sovereignties among his captains, and these in a little time were destroyed by the Romans. In Asia the Parthians also established a very powerful empire, which ended under the Emperor Alexander Severus; and it passed again to the Persians, till it was destroyed by the Turks and Saracens. But about the year 1515 it flourished again under Ismael. Thus Asia was the seat of flourishing kingdoms, whilst the other parts of the world were inhabited, if at all, so far as we know, only by wild beasts.

Besides these advantages above-mentioned, this part of the world exceeds the other three (namely, Europe, Africa, and America), if not in the largeness of its territories, particularly with regard to the last of these; yet in the richness of its soil, serenity of its air, salubrity of its drugs, deliciousness of its fruits, fragrant and balsamic quality of its plants, spices, and gums; in the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its precious stones; the fineness of its silks and cottons, the richness of its metals and minerals, with many more advantages of the like nature. It must indeed be owned, that since the Turks, those enemies to learning, politeness, and liberty, have become masters of so large a part of Asia, its ancient splendor has been quite eclipsed, and the most fruitful spot in all Asia become an uncultivated desert; and since that era it has been only considerable for the rich commodities it yields, and on account of which it is still resorted to by merchants of other nations. But such parts as have escaped the Turkish barbarity are still in a flourishing condition; and that, in a great measure, more from the natural fertility of the soil, than the industry of the inhabitants, who are deservedly blamed for their indolence, luxury, and effeminacy.

These bad qualities are principally to be ascribed to the warmth of their climate; though perhaps not a little heightened by custom and education, and consequently are more or less prevalent, according to the nearer or farther distance from the North; for it is plain, that the southern climates do not produce persons of such robust constitutions as the northern. Yet hence we may infer, that those Asiatics, who live under the same latitude with us, cannot be much inferior to us in this respect: at least several among them, particularly the Turks and Tartars, are men of as much strength and courage as any are. With regard to the more southern inhabitants of Asia, what they want in robustness of body is in a great measure compensated by the vivacity of their mind, and in their ingenuity in several kinds of workmanship, which our ablest mechanics have in vain attempted to imitate.

All the Asiatic nations having been always kept in abject slavery by their princes, have never had an opportunity of displaying their love of liberty, which no doubt is as natural to them as to the rest of mankind. And hence they have no idea of any other form of government than a despotic monarchy, which is the only one that reigns through all the parts of that vast country.

In religion they are no less stupid and ignorant, a great part of Asia being over-run with Mahometanism, as Turkey, Arabia, part of Tartary, and India. In Persia, and the Great Mogul's country, they profess the same religion; but are of the sect of Hali, who differ in some points from the Turks; though both acknowledge Mahomet as their Prophet, and the Alcoran as the divine rule of faith and life: which diversity arises from the various interpretations given by their commentators to the tenets in the last-men-

tioned book. In the other parts of Tartary, in China, Japan, Siam, &c. they are generally Pagans, using the most extravagant rites and superstitious ceremonies in the worship of their deities, of which they have a great multiplicity.

Besides these, here are several sects of the ancient Perses or Magi, who are the followers of the great Zoroaster, and dispersed over all India, and other parts of Asia. They acknowledge but one Supreme Deity, and are distinguished by the title of Fire-worshippers, as paying him homage under the symbol of that element. These are sworn enemies to all kind of idolatry, imagery, and temples; which they look upon as derogatory to the Supreme Being, who neither can nor ought to be represented by images, or confined in temples. Among these the Brahmans or Brachmins, who are reckoned the most considerable, are very humane, lead a contemplative life, feed only upon vegetables; and are so far from killing any living-creatures, or even those that are noxious, that they build hospitals, especially for such of the domestic sort as are decayed through infirmities, or any other accident. And this lenity arises from the notion of Pythagoras's metempsychosis or transmigration, which prevails among them.

It has been hinted above, that Asia was the theatre for the first publication of Christianity, which was propagated with such amazing celerity and success, that even in the apostolic age it had penetrated as far as India, if not further, being every-where received and professed. But the unworthy deportment of these converts, and their shameful proneness to error and corruption, occasioned that denunciation revealed to St. John in Rev. ii. 5. So that the churches of Asia Minor were abandoned to persecution, and at length utterly destroyed by the inundation of northern barbarians, as the Saracens, Tartars, and Turks. And though the light of the gospel could never be totally extinguished, but great numbers of Christians continued still faithful to it in most parts of Asia; yet they have been always kept under such servile subjection, and even now so oppressed, that their condition is rather a state of misery than toleration.

But it is now time to describe the limits of Asia. It is separated from Europe by the Archipelago, the freights of Cassia, the lake Mæotis, the river Don in Russia, and a line drawn from that to the river Obi. It is divided from Africa by the Red sea, and bounded on the W. by the Black and Mediterranean seas; on the S. and E. by the Arabic, Persian, Indian, and Chinese seas; and on the N. by the Frozen ocean or White sea. And thus it is every-where encompassed by the sea, the limits northward not having been discovered till the reign of the late Czar Peter the Great, by whose orders a survey was made; from which a map of Russia was afterwards printed at Amsterdam: according to which this northern ocean begins a little beyond lat. 70, extending eastward from Greenland along the coasts of Muscovy, Siberia, &c. till it joins with the Oriental or Japan sea. But how far it reaches northward is not yet known.

The extent of Asia from the Hellespont to the city of Malacca, the furthest part of India, in the Levant sea, is computed to be about 4000 miles nearly, from east to west, that is, from the Archipelago to the Chinese ocean, upwards of 5000; and from N. to S. i. e. from Malacca to the Tartarian ocean, about 4600. Moll says upwards of 6000.

The ancients divided Asia into Greater and Less: Asia Major, or the Greater, comprehended Asiatic Sarmatia, Scythia, Gedrosia, Carmania, Drangiana, Arachosia, Sogdiana, Bactriana, Hyrcania, Margiana, Parthia; Persia, Susiana, Media, Albania, Iberia, Colchis, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Arabia, Syria, India on both sides the Ganges, Palestine, Phoenicia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Galatia, Pontus, Bithynia, Lycia, Pamphylia, &c. Asia Minor, or the Less, included Phrygia, Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Æolis, Ionia, and Doris.

In its utmost extent, Asia comprehends a great number of sovereignties or monarchies, the most known and considerable of which are reckoned about forty-two; five of which belong to Persia, the Great Mo-

gul, China, Japan, and the Cham of Tartary; besides part of two more, namely, Turkey, and Muscovy, in Asia, the greatest part of both which empires are in Europe.

It hath about thirty-three kingdoms, twenty-four of which are on the continent, and the remaining seven in islands. Of the former are those of, 1. Yemen, and, 2. Sarta in Arabia, 3. Vizapor, 4. Golconda, 5. Bistachnagar, 6. Calicut, and, 7. Cochinchina, in the peninsula of India on this side the Ganges; 8. Siam, 9. Camboya, 10. Ava or Pegu, 11. Acham, 12. Aracham, 13. Tunquin, 14. Cochinchina, and, 15. Jaos, in the peninsula of India, on the other side the Ganges; 16. Barantola or Lassa, 17. Nanyu, 18. Little Thibet, 19. Kalghar, 20. Corea, 21. Samarcand, and, 22. Becha, in Great Tartary; 23. Mingrelia, and, 24. Imeretia, in Georgia.

The seven Insular kingdoms are, 1. the Maldivia isles; 2. Candi, in the island of Ceylon; 3. Achem, 4. Materan, 5. Bornco, in the islands of those names, in the Sund; 6. Macassar, and, 7. Ternate, in the Molucca islands.

Besides these, are three dominions established here by European nations; 1. the Spaniards, in the Philippine islands; 2. the Portuguese in Goa, and other coasts of India; 3. The Dutch in Batavia, Java, Ceylon, and other isles, with settlements on the coasts. To these may be added, the settlements belonging to the English East India company at Bombay, Fort St. George, &c. the Danish at Malabar, Coast of Coromandel, &c. and some independent settlements, or, as they are more properly called, vagrant nations, as having no settled abode; but moving their tents from place to place as occasion may offer, or fancy may lead. The most considerable of these, are the tribes called Bengobres, Bedwines; and some others in Arabia; with the Kalmucs or Calmacs in Tartary, who live in hords or clans, independent of one another.

Asia, in such a vast extent and variety of nations, may be said in general to have by far the fewest dialects of any other part in the world. This principally arises from the overgrown empires in it, which commonly endeavour to introduce an uniformity of language among their subjects. The most considerable languages however are the Arabic, Persian, Tartaric, Chinese, Japanese, Malayan, and Malabaric. With regard to European languages, as the Portuguese, Spanish, English, and Dutch, as well as some of the learned ones, especially Greek and Latin among Christians, and the Hebrew among the Jews; these are known to few of the natives, and are only used by such foreigners as have introduced them here for their own convenience.

The climates are various, Asia extending itself from the Equator to the Polar circle, and beyond, or, for what we know, even to the Pole itself; consequently the soils must vary accordingly. Here we shall only observe, that Asia includes all the Temperate Zone, the greater half of the Torrid, and great part of the Frigid: hence it enjoys no less than twenty-four climates. Yet, upon the whole, except some parts of Arabia, Tartary, and some of the more northern regions, Asia is rich and fruitful; and some parts of it are exceedingly so.

The different dominions to which Asia is at present subject are, 1. Turkey; 2. Persia; 3. India; 4. China; 5. Russian Tartary; and, 6. The Asiatic islands.

Tartary indeed is not under one government, and India beyond the Ganges is independent of the Great Mogul; as Arabia also is of the Turks. And in like manner Georgia, Mingrelia, &c. are subject partly to the Turkish empire, and partly to the Persian.

#### A succinct View of the whole Country of Asia.

I. Turkey in Asia on the continent is divided into Western and Eastern.

The Western comprehends Anatolia or Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and the Turkish Arabia.

The Eastern contains Diarbeck, Turcomania, and Georgia.—All lying from S. to N.

II. Persia is divided into Northern, Southern, and Middle.

The Northern contains the provinces of Survan, Giland, Cherassen, &c.

The Middle, Erach, Sablestan, Sigistan, &c.

The Southern, Cufistan, Fars, Kirman, Macran, &c.—from W. to E.

III. Asiatic Russia, comprehending also,

IV. Part of Great Tartary, Siberia, and Samoieda.

V. China is divided into North and South; the former of which contains the six following large provinces, including Leaotung without the great wall, viz. Leaotung, Xantung, Pekin, Xansi, Honan, and Kensi.

The Southern contains the ten following, namely, Nankin, Chikiang, Kiansi, Fokien, Huquan, Quantung, Sucheun, Quicheu, Quansi, and Junan.—Extending from E. to W.

VI. Japan, and the land of Yesso.

VII. The Mogul empire; in which are many petty kingdoms; but principally those of Delli, Agra, Cambaia, and Bengala; so called from their several capitals.—The two first inland, and the others on the coasts.

VIII. India, comprehending,

1. The peninsula Indis inter Ganges; containing the kingdoms of Decan, Golconda, Bistnagar, and Malabar.—Mostly Northward.

2. Peninsula extra Ganges; containing those of Pegu, Tunquin, C-chinchina, and Siam; which latter is subdivided into Martaban, Siam, and Malacca.—From N. to S.

IX. The Asiatic islands are divided into three classes; namely,

1. On the coasts of Asia, and in the Mediterranean, are Cyprus, Rhodes, Lesbos or Mytelene, Chios or Scio, Samos, Coos or Lango, and a few others of less note.

2. Those in the Indian ocean, which are Ceylon, the Maldivias, the Sunda islands, viz. Sumatra, Java, Bornco, &c. The Spice islands, namely, Banda, &c. The Moluccas, namely, Ternate, Tidor, &c. Those of Amboyna, Ceram, Gilola, &c.

3. Those on the Eastern ocean, viz. the Ladrões, Formosa, and the Philippine islands.—For an explicit and full account of all these, see each under its proper word.

ASIA MINOR, corruptly *Natolia*, a province of Asiatic Turkey. See ANATOLIA, and ASIA, in the last article.

ASITIO. See ASSISIO.

ASINARA, a small island, situated near, and to the W. of that of Sardinia, in the upper division of Italy. It is now called Zanara, and anciently Hercules's island. It stretches northward, and is twenty-eight miles in circuit, belonging to the town of Sassari, from which it is fifteen miles to the N. It has a good castle, and near this island the Genoese were defeated by the Aragonians, in a sea-fight, anno 1409.

ASINDUM, or MEDINA SIDONIA, a town of Andalusia in Spain. It gives title of Duke to the family of the Gufmans. It stands upon a hill between Cadiz and Munda, about seventeen miles S. of Seville.

ASKARTHE, a vicarage of Yorkshshire, in the gift of Trinity college, Cambridge.

ASKEATON, or ASKREATON, a little town belonging to the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies on the Shannon, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

ASKERSUND, an inland-town of East Nerike, in the province of this last name, belonging to Sweden Proper. It is small, and situated on the most northern extremity of the Wetter-lake, near the mountains of Leerbeck and Snafung. It has a haven, and drives a good trade in corn, nails, and tobacco. It holds the 60th place in the order of the general diet; and Dahlberg has a view of it in his Suecia. It lies about eighteen miles from Orebro, to the S. E.

AS-KLOSTER, anciently a convent of North Holland, in the province of the latter name, belonging to South



Gothland in Sweden. It was founded in the year 1165. But at present it is a considerable feat belonging to a gentleman.

ASKRETON. See ASKEATON.

ASKRIG, an inconsiderable market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It lies about 175 miles from London.

ASLO. See OPSLO.

ASMER, or ADSMERE, the principal town of a province of the same name in India, on this side the Ganges, in Asia. Some make Bando the capital; but both seem to be different names for the same province and town. According to our maps it is situated at the source of the river Padder. Thevenot says, that Asmer is now only of a moderate size; though by the ruins of several palaces, and sixteen reservoirs of water, it appears to have been formerly much larger. Its gates are of a remarkable height and structure, and the houses are of stone. It has beautiful mosques, and a mausoleum, in which several of their Kings are buried. Near this is a large tower 170 steps high, and decorated with fine gates and windows. The town, adds Thevenot, is situated at the foot of an inaccessible and high hill, on which stands a castle like that of Dover in England. The town is fortified with towers, and surrounded with walls between six and seven leagues in circuit, and a fosse. Up the hill to the castle is a winding road above a league in length. In Asmer, among others, is the tomb of a Mahometan saint called Cogeamund, richly adorned, illuminated with lamps, and resorted to by pilgrims from all parts, particularly by such as want children. King Eckbar made a pilgrimage to it on foot from Agra, which is a distance of about 200 miles. He, it is said, ordered a stone to be fixed at every mile's end to rest on; and that, having obtained children by means of this piece of devotion, he built a stately palace at Sicare, which he called Fettipore.

On the road between Agra and Asmer, says Ogilby, are inns, at every twenty-five miles, kept by women, to whom travellers pay three-pence a meal both for man and horse; and that at every ten miles are handsome houses built by Eckbar for his women, whilst he made the above-mentioned pilgrimage. In a spacious palace here, the Mogul often resides, and near it is a curious grotto cut out of the rock. This town lies between the river Indus and the province of Delli.

ASMIND, or rather ASMILD, an old and celebrated convent of Skivehuus district, belonging to the bishopric of Wiburg in North Jutland, Denmark. It is situated directly opposite to the town of Wiburg, on the further side of Amild-lake. In the year 1164 it was founded for Augustine monks; but at present it is a royal fief.

ASOLA, or AZOLA, a town in the Bresciano, a territory belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Chiese, and was anciently a fortified place.

ASOLO, a castle or feat in the territory of Treviso, and marquisate of Trevigiana, belonging to the republic of Venice in Upper Italy.

ASOPH, AZOF, or ASOW, with Woronez, is one of the governments in European Russia. Of the same name is its capital; or, as the Turks pronounce it, Azac or Adzak; which many soon after so corrupted, as to write it Olow, then Kafak and Kafawa. The name of Afow seems to have been given this town from the Polowtzi Prince Afup, or Agjup, or some such word in that country-language; for, in the 11th and 12th century, this town and country were in the possession of the Polowtzi; but about that period the place was destroyed by the Russians. However, from that time, these last retained the name of Afow.

About the beginning of the 13th century the Genoese became masters of this town, and called it Tana; from them it appears to have been taken afterwards by the Tartars, who being a powerful people in these parts, an Afow coin is still extant, on which is to be seen the name of the Chan Taftamyf. From the Genoese the town came under the dominion of the Turks; when it lost its former profitable trade, which had been considerable, and was reduced to a

village. In the year 1637 the Cossacs took it, and in 1641 they defended it against the Turks; but these blew it up and burnt it in the following year. Upon this the Turks rebuilt the place, and in 1672 they strongly fortified it; at which Russia took umbrage. The late Czar Peter the Great marched, in the year 1695, with a great army to besiege Afoph; but having no fleet at that time to prevent the Turks from throwing fresh supplies continually into the town by sea, he was obliged to turn the siege into a blockade; yet he took the two strong towers before the town. But having employed Venetians and others to build him vessels at Veronis, and finding these in a condition to fall down the river Don, he went the next year a second time against Afoph, and behaved very bravely on board his own fleet: for having by stratagem drawn the Turks a little up the river, who came by the way of the Black sea with supplies of men and provisions for the town, he fell upon them, took and sunk several of their vessels; and, upon their making a second attempt, he beat them back over the sand-bar, which lies near Afoph. So that the enemy being disappointed of the relief they expected, and every way distressed by the vigorous attacks of the Russians, were obliged to surrender, and march out of the place without their arms. The Czar caused it to be better fortified after the modern taste, with countercarps, covert-ways, half-moons, &c. But as his principal design in taking this place was to open a passage for trade into the Black sea, and thence to Constantinople and the Mediterranean, his next care was to make a convenient harbour. At the mouth of the river Miens (where the Turkish ships used to anchor) some leagues westward from Afoph, having fifteen or sixteen feet at low-water, and a cape with twelve feet water, also a hard gravelly bottom, he built a fortress with five bastions, and a city which he called Petrarchina Tuba. But in the year 1711 Afoph was ceded to the Turks by the peace of Prutich. The Russians indeed took it again in the year 1736, and put it in a good condition of defence; but by the treaty of Belgrade in 1739 they were again obliged to demolish its fortifications entirely. Afoph is situated on the S. shore of the river Don, the ancient Tanais, near its mouth, and a little E. of the Paulus Mœotis, or sea of Afoph, on the frontiers of Russia, towards Turkey, the place being still subject to the former. Lat. 47 deg. 15 min. N. long. 44 deg. 10 min. E.

ASPATRICK, a vicarage of Cumberland, in the gift of the Bishop of Carlisle.

ASPE, a small place of Valencia, a province of Spain. Besides this, Busching has the valley of Aspe, belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Oleron, belonging to the principality of Bearn, in the government of that name, and Navarre, in France. Its principal place is Acous. In this valley are several cold mineral-springs, among which is that of Escot.

ASPENAS, a considerable feat of Westmanland jurisdiction, belonging to Uplandia, a province of Sweden Proper.

ASPENDUS, an inland-town of Pamphylia, a subdivision of Caramania, in Asia Minor, belonging to Asiatic Turkey. It was the capital of the province under the Romans; being situated partly on a high rock, and partly at the foot of it, and crossed by the river Eurymedon, or, according to others, the Cataractus.

ASPEREN, a small walled-town of Holland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It is situated two miles above Hoekelen. It belongs to the family of the Boetselaars, and is noted for giving birth to several eminent divines.

ASPEYTTIA, a small town of Guipuzcoa, a subdivision of Biscay, in Spain. It is situated on the river Viola, in a delightful valley, near which lie the districts Loyola and Onis, that belonged to St. Ignatius, founder of the order of Jesuits. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 22 min. W.

ASPREMONT. See APREMONT.

ASPRES LES VAYNES, a little town of Gapençois, a subdivision of the Upper Delphinate, in the government of Dauphiné, in France. It is situated between high mountains.

ASPRONISI,

ASPRONISI, anciently *Therapsia*, an island in the harbour near Apanormia, or now *Megali Cammini*, on the island of Santorin, in the Mediterranean. It has the name of *Apronisi* from the white colour of its earth: it rose out of the sea in the first century after the birth of Christ.

ASSEEN, a place fifteen miles from the city of Gomrom, or Bender Abasi in Faristan, a province of Persia, from which fresh water is fetched by land on camels backs for people of quality; the water of Naban, which is three miles off, not being accounted wholesome.

ASSEN, a small city belonging to the country of Drent, towards the N. of the province of Over-Iffel, in the United Provinces. It has a court of judicature.

ASSENS, a district belonging to the diocese of Funen in Denmark. It contains Boog-territory, to which belong twenty-one country-parishes, and ten gentlemen's seats. It takes its name from

ASSENS, or ASSNES, i. e. holy promontory; in Latin *Assenum*, or *Afnesum*, a town, on the Little Belt, and S. W. coast of Funen-island, opposite to Haderleben, in the duchy of Sleswick. It was anciently a flourishing place. In the war of 1535 its walls were levelled, and the town plundered; but in 1628 it was surrounded anew with a rampart and fosse, of which not a vestige is now to be seen. The houses here are for the most part mean buildings. The large church of Assens is said to have been erected in 1486, and the following years. Before the reformation here was a large Franciscan convent. The harbour indeed is but indifferent, yet from hence are exported great quantities of grain, and other country-commodities. The usual ferry over the Little Belt from this place towards Hæroesfundsarge, in the bailiwick of Haderleben, is about two miles.

In 1535 King Christian III. or his army commanded by John Rautzaw, says the Geographical System, defeated that commanded by Christopher Earl of Oldenburg, together with all his dependents, and killed Gustavus Troll, Archbishop of Upsal. Afterwards Rautzaw levelled this town with the ground. It lies about eleven miles from Odensee to the S.

ASSEM. See AZEM.

ASSENIPOLLS, or ASSIBOUELS, a lake from which the natives of Canada say the river of St. Lawrence rises.

ASSERIGE, a small place of the Further Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy.

ASSHAFFENBURG (see ASCHAFFENBURG), anciently known by the name of *Afshurgium*, lies on the Mayne, and Aschaff a little river, which empties itself into the former in the county of Hanau in Germany.

ASSIENTO LATACUNGA, the first jurisdiction to the southward of that of Quito. The word Assiento implies a place less than a town, but larger than a village. It is situated in a wide plain, having on the east side the eastern cordillera of the Andes, and at a small distance from its foot stands Latacunga. On its W. side is a river, which, though sometimes fordable, upon any increase of the waters, must be passed over the bridge. This Assiento is large and regular, the streets broad and straight, the houses of stone, arched, and well-centred; but, on account of the dangerous consequences so often resulting from earthquakes, without any stories in them: this precaution was occasioned by a dreadful destruction of all the buildings June 20, 1698. This shock was general over all Quito. Out of 600 stone-houses, the number of which Assiento then consisted, only a part of one, and the church of the Jesuits, were left standing; and even these were so much damaged, that there was a necessity for pulling them down. But the greatest misfortune was, that most of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins, the earthquake beginning at one in the morning, the shocks of which continued at short intervals the greatest part of the day. The stone of which the houses and churches are built, is a sort of pumice or spongy stone, ejected from volcanoes, inexhaustible quarries of it being found in the neighbourhood. This stone is so light, that it will float in water, and, on account of their

porosity, the lime cements the different pieces very closely: so that now the houses can support themselves much better than before the earthquake. Lat. 55 min. 14 sec. S. long. 78 deg. 15 min. W.

ASSINCEIRO, a mean place belonging to Thomar, a district of Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 500 inhabitants.

ASSIZE, ASSISI, or ASSISIO, anciently *Afissum*, or town of Ombria, situated in the duchy of Spoleto, and middle division of Italy; it is the birth-place of St. Francis, and a bishopric under the holy see. This city is mentioned by Ptolemy and Procopius, &c. It has its name either from Mount Afius, now Asi, or from the river of the same Latin name, now Chialco, near which it lies. This place has been so often ruined, that it is now in a mean condition, though it hath still a good citadel, and much resorted to by pilgrims. The cathedral consists of three churches, built one over another; in the lowermost of which the above-mentioned St. Francis, founder of the Franciscan order, is buried, as also St. Clara, a Franciscan nun, both which are said to be very prolific in miracles. The city is supplied with water by a noble fountain, which pours it out at twenty different pipes, a very beautiful piece of art in that kind. Assisio stands on a hill about twelve miles E. of Perugia, twenty-four N. W. of Spoleto, and eighty N. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 35 min. E.

ASSO, a fortress on the island of Cephalonia, in that anciently called the Ionian sea, in European Turkey. It belongs to the Venetians, and was erected in 1595 on a pretty high hill, surrounded with the sea and with steep rocks.

ASSOS, or ASSUM, mentioned also by St. Luke in Acts xx. a city on the S. coast of Phrygia Minor, in Asiatic Turkey, on a bay of the Ægean sea. It is a district of Troas. Formerly it was a good sea-port, strong by nature and art: and Pliny tells us, that in its neighbourhood was found the stone called Sarcophagus, which consumed the bodies buried in it; which notion might probably arise from its being used for coffins. It is situated twelve miles S. E. of Troas, or Alexandria. Lat. 38 deg. 30 min. N. long. 27 deg. 30 min. E.

ASSOUAN, or ASSOAN, a poor little town of Upper Egypt in Africa, with a barrack for some Janizaries who guard this country under a Turkish Aga. A little way from it are the ruins of the ancient Siene, directly under the tropic of Cancer. Its fortress is now surrounded with only two or three slight walls: the rest, which stretches westward, is a granite-rock, covered with ruins of unburnt bricks, and supposed to be the Assonan of the middle ages. Between the hill and river is a building, which, from what is left of it, may be supposed to be the observatory mentioned by Pliny, and built over the wall, with two openings a-top, growing narrower upwards for making observations, especially on the vertical sun when in the summer tropic. All the neighbouring country eastward, and even the bed and islands of the Nile, are red granite, filed anciently the Thebaic stone. Here are abundance of columns, &c. of the same stone lying about; the quarries of which are not deep below the surface, and they still shew the manner in which these huge stones were dug, by cutting channels round and under them with the chisel, and forcing them up by bearers.

ASSUMAR, a small place belonging to the district of Portalegre, a subdivision of the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 600 inhabitants.

ASSUMPTION, the metropolis of Paraguay, or La Plata, in South America. It is situated near the mouth of the river La Plata, and remarkable for its healthy and convenient situation, as well as for the number of its inhabitants; having about 400, descended from some of the best families of Spain, and several thousand Mestizos and Mulattoes. The territory around it is extremely fertile, producing great plenty and variety of fruits, both those natural to the country, and such as have been transplanted from Spain. The air is so temperate, that the trees are clothed with perpetual verdure.



verdure. Here also are very rich pastures, in which are bred vast herds of cattle. Assumption is situated on the shore, opposite to Buenos Ayres, which lies 170 miles S. of it, and subject to Spain. Lat. 34 deg. 10 min. S. long. 60 deg. 40 min. W.

ASSYN, or ASSINT, a district in the shire of Ross, on the W. side of it, and N. of Lochbroom, a part of the northern highlands in Scotland. It is a mountainous tract, abounding with deer and cattle, but little or no corn. Here resides a Laird of the name of Mackenzie, who takes the title of Assint, and to whom most of this tract belongs, being a descendant from the family of Seaforth. On the coast of the Deucalionian sea are promontories, in which are huge rocks of marble, particularly one running N. W. in our maps called Row Stour Assint. This country is contiguous to Strathnaver; in its mountains the river Ockell rises, which runs into the firth of Tayne or Dornoch. Its ancient inhabitants were the Creones or Cerones. It has an inland lake called Loch-Affyn, or, as our maps have it, Loch-lambach.

ASSYRIA PROPRIA was anciently the present country called Curdistan in Asiatic Turkey. See DIARBEKER. It lies on the E. side of the river Tigris, between Armenia on the N. and Babylon on the S. It had its name from Ashur, the son of Shem, who first planted it, Gen. x. It was divided into ten provinces, the principal of which were, Nineveh, Ctesiphon, Arbela, and Larissa. Dio of Halicarnassus says, that the ancient empire of Assyria was at first but of a small extent. Its true limits, according to Ptolemy, were as follows. It was bounded by part of Armenia, and the mountains of Niphas, on the N. Mesopotamia, or the Tigris, which divided it from that; on the W. Susiana on the S. and part of Media, with the mountains Choatres, and Zagrus, on the E. He also divides this empire into six regions; namely, Arapachite, on the frontiers of Armenia; Adiabene, contiguous to Arapachite; Arbelide on the E. Chalacene or Calacine, above Adiabene; Apollionate below it; and Sitacene below Susiana: all which provinces, except the first, were sufficiently known to other ancient geographers, though that only is mentioned by Ptolemy.

Assyria, in its largest extent, anciently comprehended those provinces of Turkey, in Asia and Persia, which now bear the names of Curdistan, Diarbec, and Iracabick. Its limits consequently were, Armenia to the N. Media and Persia towards the E. Arabia and the Euphrates to the S. which last divides it from Syria; and Asia Minor to the W. This is one of the empires we have the earliest knowledge of, and lasted 1200 (some say 1600) years, from Nimrod the first Sovereign, to Sardanapalus the last, having had several other kingdoms and provinces under its dominion besides those already mentioned.

ASTARA, a considerable town of Ghilan and Tabritan, provinces of Persia. It is situated on the banks of the Caspian sea, about ninety-eight miles from Rescht, towards the N. W. according to De l'Isle's map; and mentioned only by Martiniere.

ASTARAC, county of, a subdivision of Lower Armagnac, in the government of Guyenne, and Gascony, in France. It is a fruitful and well-inhabited country, belonging to the ducal house of Roquelaure.

ASTEPHAN, of *Vicus Stephani*, a village of Phrygia Major, in Asiatic Turkey, about twenty-six miles from Sinope.

ASTERRABAT, ASTRABAD, or ESTARABAD, a province of Persia, situated in its N. W. part, having Corasan on the E. part of Tartary on the N. the Caspian sea on the W. and also a little on the N. Tabritan on the W. and a branch of Mount Taurus, with the desert of Segestan, on the S. It is a mountainous country, and, except near the banks of the rivers Margab and Arias, which run through it, the soil is sandy and barren: but there it is a champaign land, pleasant and fruitful, producing grapes of an uncommon magnitude. The inhabitants are a mixture of Persians and Tartars. Its capital is the following, namely,

ASTRABAD, a large city in the bay of the same name,

which lies on the S. E. and by E. corner of the Caspian sea. There is at the entrance into the city several pyramids of human heads, placed in the walls with cement, the faces forward; of thousands that have been executed for murder, treasons, &c. Here are made a great many brown druggets, and other light stuffs. It lies 200 miles N. of Ispahan, the capital of Persia. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. long. 54 deg. 20 min. E.

ASTRABAD Bay lies in the S. E. corner of the Caspian sea, near the last-mentioned city.

ASTI, county or earldom of, a subdivision of Piemont, in the upper part of Italy: in Italian it is called *Contado d'Asi*, in Latin *Comitatus Astensis*. Ptolemy places it in the Liguria of Cisalpine Gaul. It was anciently a part of the duchy of Milan, and at present contains the county of Asti Proper, and the marquisate of Ceva. The Emperor Charles V. having taken it from the French in 1529, gave it two years afterwards to the Duke of Savoy, who is still in possession of it. Asti is bounded on the W. by Piemont, and on all other sides by the duchy of Montferrat.

ASTI, ASTA, and by the French ASTE, the capital of the last-mentioned county, and of the same name. It was anciently a Roman colony, and is situated not far from the river Tanaro, in a pleasant and fruitful valley, producing plenty of corn, vines, fruits, &c. particularly a fine sort of melon, highly valued. Asti is a large place, and in it are still some strong, but old, works; with narrow streets, but several stately and genteel houses. It was once the seat of a considerable republic; but fell afterwards into the hands of the Counts of Milan, and became part of that duchy; till, after various revolutions, it was given, as is hinted above, with its territory, to Charles III. Duke of Savoy. In 1746 it was taken from the French by the Sardinians. Asti consists of the city, the borough, the citadel, the fort and castle of St. Peter; which are all of considerable importance to its owner. Around it is a peculiar territory, to which belong the little places Camerano, Monvasio, and Bagnasco. Asti is the see of a Bishop, under the Metropolitan of Milan, and lies fifteen miles S. W. of Casiel. Lat. 44 deg. 40 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

ASTAL, a village of Oxfordshire, lying on the road between Burford and Witney. Here is a barrow, which stands very high, and is supposed to be the sepulchre of some person of great note.

ASTON, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Earl of Holderness.

ASTON-ROWANT, a vicarage of Oxfordshire, with Soken-Church chapel, in the gift of his Majesty, or Lord Keeper.

ASTON-BLANK, a vicarage of Gloucestershire, in the gift of the King, or the Keeper of the Seals.

ASTON-FLAMVILLE, a rectory of Leicestershire, in the gift of the Duke or Marchioness of Kent.

ASTON-TORALD, a rectory of Berkshire, in the gift of Magdalen college, Oxford.

ASTON, a village of Berkshire, not far from Wokingford. It is famous for a great battle fought here in the year 871, between the Danes and Saxons, in which the latter were totally defeated by Ethelred and his brother Alfred.

ASTORGA, a city of Leon, a province of Spain. It was anciently called *Colonia Asturica Augusta*. It is situated in a delightful plain, on the little river Astura or Torto, is well fortified, both by nature and art, but neither large nor populous. Its Bishop is suffragan to the Metropolitan of Santiago; his diocese contains 913 parishes, according to Moll, with an annual revenue of 10,000 ducats. The cathedral has fourteen dignitaries, fifty canons, and ten minors. It was anciently the capital of Asturias: at present it is the principal place of a marquisate; which title King Henry IV. conferred in 1465 on Don Alvaro Pedro Osorio, Earl of Traslamar and Villalobos. It was taken by the Moors, and mostly destroyed; but retaken and rebuilt by King Alphonso, who also built its cathedral, one of the most ancient in Spain. But it was again destroyed, and afterwards rebuilt, by Ordonno I. King of Aragon, in the year 851. It lies thirty miles S. W. of

W. of Leon, in lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. W.

ASTRACHAN, or ASTRACAN, a government of Asiatic Russia, called, according to Busching, in their language *Astrachanskaja Gubernija*. It comprehends the ancient Tartar kingdom of Astrachan, which was conquered by the Czar Juan Basilowitz, in the year 1554, and includes the N. and part of the W. side of the Caspian sea. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria and Baskiria; on the S. by the Caspian sea; on the W. by the Volga, which parts it from the Nagayan Tartars, and Don-Cossacks; and on the E. by the chain of hills which divide it from Great Tartary. So that this is the most Eastern province in Europe, being parted from Asia on the E. by the mountains; and on the S. by the Caspian. It reaches from lat. 46 deg. to 52 min. N. and from long. 45 deg. to 55 min. E. and beyond. The heat of the sun here in summer is so great, that, according to Mr. Lerch's observation at Astrachan, the liquor in Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes rises above the 100 deg. nay to the 130 and a half; though Boerhaave, in his *Elementa Chæmiæ*, thinks, that man cannot bear a heat which exceeds the 90th deg. of this thermometer; but all creatures that he knows of have soon died in it. Besides, the heat in September and October, says Olearius, exceeds that which is felt in Germany, in the height of the harvest-season: the winter is only of two months continuance; but so very severe, that the Volga is all that time frozen over hard enough to bear sledges.

The land here would be very fertile, were it well cultivated. But the Tartars are utter strangers to agriculture, and even averse to it; they living in tents, and shifting from place to place, as fancy or convenience leads them.

The vast desert, or waste wilderness, of this country is very much noted; and has neither water nor pasture in it. Towards the coasts of the Caspian sea, the soil is sandy. According to Moll, there is a prodigious heap on the W. side of the Volga, extending upwards of seventy German leagues; and another on the S. of about eighty more. In the parts adjacent to the town of Astrachan are small lakes, or pits of water, in which salt is to be met with in such quantity, that it partly settles and crystallizes like ice on the surface, so that one may without any danger travel upon it: but it partly gathers itself on the bottom of the pits like rock-crystal. This salt yields an agreeable perfume, not unlike that of a violet: and the Russians, who make a considerable traffic in this article, have it carried and laid in huge heaps on the banks of the Volga, where it lies ready for shipping off. See more concerning this under the city of

ASTRACHAN, the metropolis of the kingdom of Astrachan, in the island of Dongoli, or Dolgoi, near Tartary, which is formed by the Volga on its E. shore, in lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. within twenty leagues of the Caspian sea, and in long. 47 deg. 10 min. E. It derives its name from Hahdgie Tarkin, a Tartar Prince, by whom it was founded, and was for many ages subject to these people; but was in 1554 taken by Joan Basilowitz, Czar of Muscovy, as has been mentioned. About a century after it was wrested from the Czars by the Tartars, and again rescued in 1668. The city contains about 70,000 inhabitants, among whom are many Armenians (Busching says only forty families, who reside here for the sake of trade), and Tartars of various denominations, with some Persians and Indians. It is in circumference no more than three miles within the walls, but including the suburbs five. It is surrounded by a brick-wall in a ruinous condition, being built about 200 years. In the citadel here is usually kept by the Czar six regiments in garrison, making a body of 3000 men; and in the adjacent plain are erected several batteries to prevent the approach of an enemy, as Nadir Schah had given some alarms on this side. The houses are mostly of wood. The higher part of the city commands a prospect of the Volga, which spreads itself here near three miles. The city is surrounded by gardens and vineyards, and all kinds of garden-stuff

abounds here as in England, except potatoes, colly-flowers, and artichokes, and their orchards furnish them with plenty of apples, pears, &c. The water-melons are excellent; called by the Russians Arboose; and reckoned the best in all the empire: but the wine is indifferent, though Busching says that the vine-stocks planted here thrive pretty well. They dig near Astrachan annually some millions of pounds of salt, which is of great use to their fisheries, which are very extensive down the Volga to the sea. They sell the salt at three copecks a pound in Astrachan, but in Russia at fifteen to eighteen; about a farthing a pound. The principal fish are sturgeon, starlett, beluga, and affotra. The revenue of Astrachan to the crown of Russia is computed at 160,000 roubles, or 33,500 pounds Sterling, which principally arises from fish and salt. The first establisher of these fisheries was Tikon Demedeff, a carrier who settled there about half a century ago. His whole stock for some time consisted but of two horses; but in a short time, thro' his industry, he became the greatest merchant in the city; but the crown has engrossed both the fisheries and salt-works. The country here, from July to October, is infested with locusts.

The Indian Pagans have a small temple here, and worship a wooden Pagod; but the Tartars are so averse to idolatry, that they will not carry what has the image of any thing on it into their churches. The Pagan priests use beads, incense, prostrations, and offerings.

For several miles round this city are settlements of a very civil and industrious people, of the race of Crim Tartars, who are tributary to the Russians. They have a singular custom: when a daughter grows marriageable, they cover her tent with white linen, and put a painted cloth on the top: they place a painted waggon near the tent, which is her wedding-portion, and they give her usually to the man who makes the father the greatest present.

Astrachan is the residence of the governor, and the see of a Bishop. Among the Russian churches, the cathedral is the newest and most considerable. The Lutherans have also a church here; and the Armenians one. The trade in Astrachan has always been very extensive, as the people from upwards of thirty different nations resort thither upon that account. It is a good sea-port, where the merchants embark for Persia; and it lies eighty miles N. of the Caspian sea, and 800 S. W. of Moscow.

ASTROP Wells, a place near Banbury in Oxfordshire, famous for mineral waters.

ASTURA, an inconsiderable place of the Campania di Roma, a province belonging to the ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It has a harbour and strong tower, situated on the sea. It is memorable for being the place where the celebrated Cicero lost his life by the hands of that miscreant soldier Popilius (whom the orator had before by his pleadings saved from the gallows), thro' the instigation of the more infamous Marc Antony. And in this place also the unfortunate Prince Conradine, who was the last heir of the Hohenstauffen-house, was taken prisoner in the year 1268.

Here the Paludi Pontini, i. e. Pontine marshes, begin, extending themselves along the sea as far as Terracina, and run up in land a great way. This tract was anciently called Palus Pomptinus, or Campus Pomptinus; and though at that time it was well known for its insalubrious air, yet it contained twenty-three cities and towns; whilst, on the contrary, it has at present only some little mean places.

ASTURIAS, principality of, is a province of Spain; which is subdivided into two parts, namely, Asturia d' Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This principality is bounded on the W. by Galicia, on the N. by the sea, on the E. by Biscay, and on the S. by Old Castile and Leon; which are separated from it by a ridge of mountains called the Asturian mountains. It takes its name from the Asturians, a Celtic nation, which came hither from Gaul; whose valour rendered all attempts by other nations for taking it abortive. Pelajo or Pelagus bravely repulsed here the general of the Saracens with his Moorish forces, after they had



over-run the rest of Spain, and obliged these invaders to let his Asturians enjoy their liberty unmolested; for which the latter made him their Prince; and that dignity descended to his successors. To the eldest son of Spain, ever since the year 1388, this principality has given title, when it was first conferred on Henry son of King John I. upon his marrying Catherine daughter to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and, in imitation of the English monarchs, who gave the title of Prince of Wales to their eldest sons.

The greatest extent of Asturias, from S. to N. is, according to Busching, about thirteen miles, and from W. to E. twenty-seven. Moll makes it about 135 miles in length, and sixty in breadth. The air is pretty good. The country is uneven, and hollow or cavernous. All the above-mentioned Asturian mountains are covered with forests, upon which account the province is but thinly peopled. However, the soil produces a pretty deal of grain, plenty of fruits, and excellent wines. The horses of this country have of old been very famous, and much prized for their goodness and speed. The nobility value themselves upon their descent from the old Goths, and the purity of their blood, from any admixture of the Jewish and Moorish with it. For, after the unfortunate battle which the Goths under King Roderick fought with the Moors near Xeres, the above-mentioned Prince Pelajo, attended by a number of Gothic gentry, withdrew into the Asturian mountains; but finding that he could not face the enemy in the open field, he betook himself with a thousand brave Goths into a large cavern of these mountains called Aufena, from which he sallied out upon any incursion made by the Moors, and put them to flight. Afterwards there was built in this place a convent called Santa Maria de Cuadonga; which name the cavern itself also bears. This retreat and gallant defence of the Goths is to this very day so famous in Spain, that all the inhabitants of these mountains are looked upon as true Goths, and enjoy particular privileges; and though they be only peasants, who come in numbers out of Spain into other countries, and in the quality of servants, they take it as an affront to be called any other than Godes, both great and small giving themselves the title of illustrious Gode, or illustrious mountaineer; and, notwithstanding their poverty, they look upon it as a disgrace to mix with noble and rich families of any other pedigree. They are likewise so much respected, that other families give a great deal of money in order to have alliances by marriage with them.

This principality is divided into two unequal parts, whence Busching says the name of Asturias is derived. These are Asturia d'Oviedo, which is situated towards the W. and is the greatest part: the other is Asturia de Santillana, which lies towards the E. and is the least.

It is further subdivided, according to Moll, into seven merindades or liberties, besides a little province called Liebana: but Busching takes no notice of this.

ASTWICK, a village of Yorkshire, having a fair on Thursday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle.

ASUAY, Paramo of. See ANDES, and CORDILLERA.

ASZALO, an inconsiderable little town belonging to the county of Borfod, and circle on this side the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. The inhabitants are entirely employed in husbandry.

ASZOD, the most remarkable of fifty-three bourgs or villages, belonging to Vatz district, and united counties of Pesth, Pilis, and Solth, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It was anciently called Osthmach, and looks like a town. It belongs to a Podmanizky.

ATACAMES, a government belonging to Quito, in South America. It is situated W. of the western cordillera of the Andes, and borders upon the corregimientos of Quito, and the town of San Miguel de Ibarra, northward on the department of Barbaocoas in Popayan. To the West it has the South sea, and southward it joins the territory of Guayaquil. Thus it extends along the coast from the island of Tumaco and the house of Humal, which lie in lat. one and a

half N. to the bay of Caracas and the Balsamo mountains, in 34 min. S.

The country of this jurisdiction lay a long time uncultivated; and, if not wholly, at least the greatest part of it, unknown. The Indian inhabitants, tho' Christians by profession, remain in a savageness natural to men who are out of the way of intercourse with the rest of mankind to civilize them.

Though the country of Atacames lay thus neglected for some years, yet the importance of making settlements here; and cultivating the ground, for facilitating the commerce betwixt the provinces of Quito and Terra Firma; was not unknown, as by this means an end would be put to the inconveniences of carrying it on by the way of Guayaquil, which was a great circuit; and by this settlement in Atacames, the way has been made much shorter for the commerce betwixt Terra Firma and Quito, which now conveniently supplies it with provisions of all kinds, and receives European goods in return.

The towns within the government of Atacames are at present but small and poor, amounting to the number of twenty; of these five are on the coasts, and the rest inland. The inhabitants of the first five (among which the town bearing the same name is one) are Spaniards, Mestizos, Negroes and Casts; which last are a species originated from the other three. Those of the other towns are in general Indians. The spiritual concerns are lodged in eleven priests, who continually reside in the great towns, and occasionally visit the others, where there are chapels of ease.

The temperature of the air in Atacames is like that of Guayaquil, producing the same kinds of vegetables, grain, and fruit, though some of these to a much greater perfection; for, by lying higher, it is not subject to inundations: and thus the cocoa here having all the moisture that plant delights in, without being drowned, is much superior to any other in magnitude, oiliness, and delicacy of flavour. It produces also in great abundance vanillas, achote, sarsaparilla, and indigo; likewise a deal of wax; and the forests are so thick set with large and lofty trees, of an infinite variety of species, as to be impenetrable.

ATALAYA, a small mean place in the jurisdiction of Castello-Branco, a subdivision of the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 220 inhabitants.

ATALAYA, a small town of Thomar, a jurisdiction into which Portuguese Estremadura is subdivided. The number of its inhabitants is between 13 and 1400.

ATAYADA, a river of secondary note in Old Castile, in Spain. It runs into the Duoro.

ATECA, or TEXA, a small place of Aragon, a province of Spain.

ATEY, a small place belonging to the district of Guimaraens, a subdivision of the province of Entre Duoro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains one parish.

ATH, or, as the Flemish spell it, AETH, in Latin *Athum*, a small, but fine, rich, and well-fortified town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands, and is situated on the river Dender. It is a place of good trade for linen, which is manufactured here. It has a college of secular priests, who teach polite literature, and several convents of Monks and Nuns, with an abbey of the latter, who are of the Cistercian order.

In 1667 the place was taken by the French, and Vauban fortified it. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the following year, it was ceded to them; but, by the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, it was restored to the Spaniards. Marshal de Catinat besieged it again in 1697, when Count de Roex capitulated upon honourable terms, after thirteen days open trenches: but, by the treaty of Ryswick, the same year, it was given again to the Spaniards. Upon the death of Charles II. of Spain, in 1700, the French seized it again; but the allies under Field-Marshal D'Owerkerke investing it in September 1706, Count de St. Pierre, the governor, was obliged to surrender prisoner of war, with his whole garrison. The Dutch kept it till 1716, when it was given to the troops of the house of Austria, who are still in possession of it. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Mons, in lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. E.

ATHBOY,

ATHBOY, or ABOY, a populous borough-town of Eath-Meath, a county belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It has the privilege of a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

ATHDORA, according to Busching, but the Geographical System calls it *Adare*, and our maps *Adair*, is a little town in the county of Limeric, and province of Munster, in Ireland. Formerly it was fortified. It is situated on the river Mage, a little above its influx into the Shannon.

ATHELNEY, formerly *ÆTHELING*, i. e. an island of nobles. It is a river-isle, of Somersetshire, formed at the junction of the Parret with the Thone. It is remarkable in antiquity as the hiding-place of the Saxon King Alfred, with a few of his nobles, when the Danes had over-run all the country to the forest of Sherwood. The neighbouring lakes and marshes indeed rendered it inaccessible, the firm ground there not exceeding two acres in breadth: and on this he afterwards built a monastery of Benedictines, in memory of his retirement; the foundations of which were discovered in 1674 by some labourers, who, among other remains, met with the bases of church-pillars, and one grave near eight feet long, with human bones proportionable to that dimension. Alfred and his nobles having nothing to subsist on here, but what they took by fishing and fowling, discovered the lonely cottage of a poor swine-herd, by whom his Majesty, then unknown, was entertained with such mean fare as he and his wife could procure him: for which hospitality the King procured him learning, and made him Bishop of Winchester. Bishop Godwin, in his lives of the Bishops, informs us, that the swine-herd and his wife began to be tired of Alfred, he not being handy enough; so that having been once set to watch some cakes, that were baking before the fire, he let them burn; for which negligence his dame sharply reproved him.

A few years ago was found near this place, a sort of picture or medal of St. Cuthbert, with a Saxon inscription, importing, that it was made by King Alfred's order: and as its form shewed that it hung upon a string, it is conjectured, that he wore it as an amulet, or at least in veneration of that saint, who, 'tis reported, according to the superstition of those times, appeared to him in his troubles, assuring him of his future victories over the Danes: accordingly the first which he gained was at Edindon, in Wilts, where he took their King, and made him a Christian.

ATHELINGTON, a rectory of Suffolk, in the gift of the King, or his Keeper of the Seals.

ATHENE, a small place of the hither principate, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It gives the title of a principality.

ATHENREE, commonly so called for ATERITH, an ancient borough in the county of Gallway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It was once walled, but now decayed, and thinly peopled: and here the Pedicant Friars had a church, containing several monuments of the Bishops of Kilmacough, and others. It gives the title of Baron to the descendant from the Birminghams, and has barracks for three companies of foot. It sends two members to the Irish parliament, and lies ten miles E. of Gallway, in lat. 53 deg. 14 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. W.

ATHENS, in Latin *Athenæ*, still retains its ancient name. It belongs to Achaia, now Livadia, one of the provinces of Turkey in Europe. By modern geographers it is most corruptly called in their maps *Sarthenes*, *Setines*, or *Satines*. This city is situated almost in the middle of a large plain; the deficiency of which in fertility, is compensated by its salubrity and beauty. It is about twenty-five miles distant from Thebes to the S. E. twenty-eight from Negropont to the S. thirty-five from the isthmus of Corinth to the E. and about as many S. W. from Cape Raphthi, the most eastern land of Achaia. It is still the capital of Attica, as it has been from time immemorial; and is so much celebrated in antiquity, that some account of the history of that city will here be no doubt acceptable. The fame of Athens is so great, that few cities in the world can pretend to equal her, much less dispute pre-

cedence with her. For whether you consider her antiquity, the valour, power, and learning of her inhabitants, or any other quality that may render any place illustrious and renowned in the world, she still seems triumphant: neither has any city had a larger share in good and bad fortune than Athens. Her people owned no original but the earth they inhabited, and scarce allowed the sun to have an earlier date than they; nor would they acknowledge to have received their name from any but their principal goddess Minerva, whom they called *Athena*. They planted several colonies, to which they gave names and laws; and Meursius reckons to the number of forty. But the less credulous among them, and the most judicious historians, agree, that Cecrops being the first who reduced the inhabitants of Attica, the offspring of the Carians and Aonians, under political government, did at the same time advance himself to be their King. His dominions comprehended all within the mountains of Gerania, Oenoa, Parnes, and Lycabetus; that is, from the isthmus of Corinth to Oropus, now Ropo, or Oropo, near the river Asopus, which falls into the straits of Negropont, about ten miles S. from a city of that name. And he chose this rock, which was situated in a large plain, and near the middle of the country, as the most convenient place for building the metropolis of this kingdom, calling it and the whole territory by his own name Cecropia; having been called before his time Attica, and also Ionia, from Ion the son of Xanthus. This is supposed to have happened not long after Deucalion's flood, 830 years before the building of Rome, and about 1580 years before the Christian era; to which the time since elapsed being added, viz. 1759, it will be 3339 years since Athens was first built. The Arundelian marble at Oxford computed 3335, and Helvicus 3321 years.

Cecrops divided his kingdom into twelve principal cities; and was the author of many excellent laws and constitutions, especially with regard to marriage; for which reason they represented him like Janus with two faces, and but one head, denoting that the union between man and wife was such, that they constituted only one being with different aspects. Each of these twelve cities had courts of judicature and magistrates of their own; and were so little subject to their princes, that they seldom or never consulted them, except in cases of some imminent and public danger.

Athens continued a monarchy about 550 years, till the death of Codrus the seventeenth King, who, for the safety of his country, and in obedience to the oracle, devoted himself.

For 600 years after, the Athenians were governed by magistrates called Archoates. These were at first appointed for life, then changed every ten years, and afterwards annually. Under these they very valiantly defended their liberty and their borders for the space of 534 years, till the tyrant Pisistratus seized on the government. But after forty years his family was banished by Calisthenes Alcmaeonides, who became Archon. After this they had war with the Persians; and routed the numerous armies of Darius and Xerxes, and that with inconsiderable numbers, under the conduct of Miltiades and Themistocles, at land, in their victory of Marathon, obtained against a million of men, of which not 50,000 escaped; and by sea in the fight at Salamis against Xerxes' fleet. But in their wars with the Lacedaemonians, these took Athens, and imposed 30 tyrants as governors over the people. Thraibulue however soon delivered them from this disgraceful condition; and at last, by the help of the Thebans under Epaminondas, they so subdued the Lacedaemonians, at the battle of Leuctra, that they could never recover themselves again: so that the Athenians became masters of the Egean sea, and the greatest part of the isles in it; going on conquerors even to the borders of Egypt, and had a thousand cities under them. They held the sovereignty of Greece for seventy years; but kept it no longer, because the Lacedaemonians and Thebans stirred up factions in Greece against them; at which time, however, the Eleutherians voluntarily joined themselves to the Athenians. But at length a general peace



peace was concluded: after which the Athenians soon began to slight the virtue of their ancestors, and gave themselves over to luxury and idleness. This degenerate disposition soon gave the Macedonians an opportunity of advancing their monarchy over all Greece; a scheme projected by Philip of Macedon, and perfected by his son Alexander the Great. Philip broke their power at sea, and took from them the *Ægean* islands, as did Alexander what they still possessed on the continent, and even restrained them from speaking at their public meetings. After his death they in vain attempted to recover their liberty. They afterwards in some measure enjoyed it under the Romans, till joining with the unfortunate Mithridates, they quite ruined themselves: for Sylla put the greatest part of the inhabitants to the sword, setting fire to every place without distinction. After this the Athenians took the weakest side during the wars between Cæsar and Pompey. But the conqueror spared the living for the sake of the dead. After his death they erected statues to his murderer Brutus; which cost them the isle of *Ægina* as soon as Augustus came to be Emperor. Germanicus, the adopted son of Tiberius, passing by Athens, honoured them with the privilege of having a *lictor*, which is a mark of sovereign power.

In the time of the Emperor Claudius, St. Paul came to Athens; and having, in his way from the port to the city, observed an altar dedicated to the unknown god, he took occasion to preach to them the true God, the Creator of all things. He thereby converted, among others, Dionysius, a senator of the *Areopagus*, who became the first fruits of the faith in that city, and, as ecclesiastical history acquaints us, was the first Christian Bishop; another convert was a noble lady, called *Damaris*.

Besides its power, beauty, and opulence, old Athens was highly celebrated, partly on account of the inviolable fidelity of its citizens; partly by reason of its being the nursery of the greatest scholars, orators, exquisite wits, and most illustrious philosophers; and lastly, as, among all the cities in the world, it produced the greatest number of heroes. Unhappily in modern times it came under the dominion of the Turks, from whom it was taken by the Venetians. In the time of Mahomet II. in 1455, it was again reduced by the Turks, and in 1687 by the Venetians. But in the last wars between the Venetians and Turks, the latter became masters of it. These various vicissitudes of fortune have indeed very much impaired its splendor; yet both in and out of the present city may still be seen many remains of its ancient magnificence, which plainly show to what degree of perfection the arts of architecture and sculpture flourished in it. The number of its inhabitants is said to be about 10,000, of which three parts are Christians, who have a great number of churches and oratories: the rest are Turks, who have five mosques; but they have no Jews among them. Here a Greek Archbishop resides.

Among the many great and small remains of ancient and stately structures, the most remarkable are those which are thought to be the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and especially the magnificent temple of Minerva, which is called *Parthenion*. It is at present a Turkish mosque, and some look upon it as the most considerable antiquity in the whole world. But it has been miserably demolished in the last Venetian wars.

New Athens is a part of the old city, which out of complaisance to the Emperor Adrian had his name added to it. The two rivers *Ilissus* and *Eridanus*, which water the plain in which Athens is situated, are at present inconceivable streams: the former is conveyed by various canals for the watering of their olive-yards, so that at last it makes but a very mean appearance; but the latter is at length quite lost, by being drawn out upon their fields. Anciently Athens had three harbours; two of which, namely, *Phalereus* and *Munichia*, lay towards the E. side of a small promontory; but *Pyræus* towards its W. side. The last, as being a well-enclosed harbour, with a narrow entrance, and having a pretty good circuit, is still much resorted to, and by the Greeks called *Porto Drago*; but by the

Italians *Porto Leone*, from the statue of a lion here, which was carried from hence to Venice.

The citadel, or anciently *Acropolis*, was at first wholly in the city. Afterwards, in the most flourishing times of Athens, it was no more than the castle, and stood in the middle of the city. At present it is still the castle; but the town lies to the N. W. side of it, spread on the plain under it, and reckoned four miles in circuit. It has no walls round it; but all the avenues have been secured by new gates, and the outermost houses made to serve instead of a wall: whereby Athens is now pretty well defended from pyrates and corsairs, who formerly did it a deal of damage. The streets are very narrow; and the whole town is divided into eight parts, which are called *Platoma*, besides the castle.

Few towns in Turkey have preserved themselves so well as this, and enjoy greater privileges under the Ottoman tyranny. Their bad fortune has not been able to take from them their natural subtlety or wit, which some ascribe to the serenity and goodness of the air. However, when the plague rages round about, it very seldom reaches them. About 100 years ago they purchased the protection of the *Kislar Aga*, or chief of the black eunuchs, who appoints their *Veyvode*, *Cadis*, and the *Aga* or governor of the castle. The *Veyvode* receives the revenues of Athens, which are raised upon the customs, caratehs or poll-money, weights, avenues or amerciaments, tenths, and vellanics, with which their leather is tanned; besides a duty upon merchandise carried to any fair. The other officers are the *Sardar*, who commands the *Janizaries*; the *Spahis*, *Aga*, or commander of the Turkish horse; the *Düdar*, or *Aga* of the castle, who has authority only over the garrison there: the *Cadi* is judge of all causes and differences whatever. Under the metropolitan diocese of Athens are the bishoprics of *Salona*, *Livadia*, *Belinitza*, *Thalanta*, and *Granitza*, and the Archbishop's annual revenue amounts to 4000 dollars. Athens is situated in lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 min. E.

**ATHERDEE**, one of the four baronies into which the county of Louth is subdivided. This last Camden describes, as does *Busching*, under the province of *Ulster*; but others in *Leinster*, in Ireland.

**ATHERDEE**, or **ARDEE**, a small town in the last-mentioned barony of the same name. It has a harbour for boats, was seized by the Popish rebels in 1641, and was part of the unfortunate King James II.'s quarters in 1689. It has the right of a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

**ATHERSTON**, or **ATHERTON**, a market-town on the *Stour*, in Warwickshire. It has a charity-school, where twenty girls are taught reading, sewing, knitting, and spinning both linen and jersey. Its most considerable fair is on September 19, and the greatest in England for cheese, when the factors buy up vast quantities for *Stourbridge* fair, also for horses and cows; the other fairs are April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; July 18, a holiday-fair only; and December 4, for horses, and fat horned cattle. At *Atherston* was formerly an Augustine monastery; and near it is a pretty little seat called *Mereval*, belonging to Mr. *Stratford*: it stands on the edge of a steep hill, commanding a very pleasant prospect for several miles. In the gardens are a vast number of fine oaks, lately valued at upwards of 3000l. The town lies 10 miles N. of *Coventry*, and upwards of 100 N. W. of *London*, in lat. 52 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 30 min. E.

**ATHLONE**, one of the six baronies into which the county of *Roscommon*, in the province of *Connaught*, in Ireland, is subdivided. The principal town of the same name in these parts stands on both sides of the *Shannon*, with a castle, garrison, and fair stone-bridge: the first was built by order of Queen Elizabeth for awing, if not suppressing, the rebels. It is a place of considerable strength, being reckoned the key of *Connaught*, and stands on the very confines of *Westmeath*, in *Leinster*. The W. side of the *Shannon* is called the Irish town, then the best fortified; but its main strength consisted in its castles; and its E. side the English

English town. In 1690 King William's troops attacked it without success; but next year took it by storm in less than an hour, when our grenadiers, marching up to their breasts in water, beat the enemy from their posts, and put all that made resistance to the sword; on which occasion they killed 1000 Irish and French, and took 500 prisoners. General *Ginkle*, for his valour at this siege, and good conduct in the reduction of the rest of the country, was created by King William Earl of *Athlone*. This action, next to that of the *Boyne*, was the greatest performed in that war. The town has the right of holding a market, and lies sixty miles W. of *Dublin*, and fourteen from *Roscommon*. It is also the see of a Bishop.

**ATHOL**, in Latin *Atholia*, the most northern subdivision of *Perthshire* in Scotland, and also a part of the North Highlands. It is bounded by *Badenoch* on the N. *Lochaber* on the W. *Mar* and *Gowry* on the E. and S. E. *Strathern* and *Perth Proper* on the S. with *Broadalbin* on the S. W. Its extent from N. W. to S. E. where longest, is forty-three miles, and thirty-one where broadest: This country is very hilly and mountainous: but being watered by the *Tay*, and many other large rivers and pleasant streams which fall into it, here are several fruitful valleys interspersed among the hills. But these are principally, if not entirely, for pasture, and covered with woods, as some of the hills are. This country, with *Broadalbin*, has, according to *Templeman*, an area of 1500 square miles; and it gives title of Duke to the noble family of *Murray*, who are almost Kings of this country, having a vast number of vassals, and that equal to any superior in Scotland: but the many acts passed since the accession of the present royal family must very much weaken, if not quite break, the dependencies and servile tenures in Scotland.

The late Duke of *Athol* was always against the union in the last parliament held at *Edinburgh*, for passing it into an act; but did not carry his opposition to such a height as some would have had him; by which means he might possibly then have prevented its conclusion. But though the English government had never less power than at that time in Scotland, the affair was carried with a high hand; all the little tumults of the rabble, as well at *Edinburgh* as at *Glasgow*, and other places, being timely quelled, and others by prudent measures prevented.

The Duke has several seats in this country, as that of *Dunkeld*, on the opposite side of the river *Tay*, from the town of the former name (see *DUNKELD*). This seems to be the Duke's capital mansion, and the latest built. He has another at *Huntingtour*, in *Strathern*, i. e. the valley of *Ern*, where is a fine park, and great store of deer. This, as its name seems to import, may be called the Duke's hunting-seat, to which he retires in the sporting-season. Another seat is the castle of *Blair*, farther N. and beyond the *Tay*, on the edge of *Broadalbin*. Here is a change-house or inn, for travellers to and from *Edinburgh*; but in winter badly served with firing; and from *Inverness* to *Dunkeld* not a village is to be seen but a small one in *Badenoch*. *Athol*, says *Camden*, is infamous for witches: but it seems to be as free from these as any other part of the country, except what inveterate superstition and distempered imagination may have ascribed to it. The ancient *Caledonian* forest lies in these parts.

The Duke of *Athol*, though he had not till very lately an estate equal to some of the nobility, was master of more of the superiorities, or territorial jurisdictions commanding the men, than many of those who have twice his estate; and he can, at a very little warning, raise a body of upwards of 6000 hardy Highlanders. But the salutary laws above-mentioned must very much retrench this territorial power over the inhabitants. The pomp in which this noble Duke lives is not to be equalled; nay, nor imitated in any part of Great Britain: for he is served like a Prince; and he maintains a greater equipage and retinue than five times his estate would support in another country. The Duke has also another seat at *Strathern*, which is called *Tullibardin*, and gives title of Marquis to the

eldest son of the house of *Athol*; the last of which name was in the two rebellions of Scotland, in 1715 and 1745, and died in the Tower. The present Duke, upon the late Marquis his elder brother's being attainted for his adherence to the Pretender, had the title of *Athol*, with the estate, settled on him by act of parliament: and he is also Lord of, or King in, the Isle of *Man*, and Lord *Strange* of *Knocking*, in England; to both which he succeeded on the death of his cousin James late Earl of *Derby*, without male-issue. His brother, Lord *John Murray*, is Colonel of the first battalion of *Royal Highlanders*, now in North America.

Part of the famous road made in Scotland by the King's forces under the late Gen. *Wade* goes through *Athol*, from *Badenoch* to *Perth*, mostly in a spiral direction, in order to avoid the steep grounds; the old road for travellers being over a vast tract of mountainous and heathy ground, called *Minigag*, with not a house above a single shealing or herd-hut to be seen in it for upwards of twenty-four Scottish miles, till one comes to *Blair of Athol*, where, not far from the castle, is the above-mentioned change-house or inn, for travellers.

The Earls, to which *Athol* formerly gave title, both of the name of *Cumming* and *Stuart*, are memorable in the Scottish history.

**ATHOS**, one of the most famous mountains in the world. It is situated in the province of *Macedonia*, in European Turkey. It is often mentioned in antiquity for its height, *Mela* observing that it reaches above the region of the clouds. But as to its evening-shadow, at the summer-solstice, probably a little before sun-set, says *Busching*, reaching to the marketplace of *Myrina*, in the isle of *Lesbos*, a distance of about 86,000 paces, or 55 Italian miles, as mentioned by *Pliny*, *Plutarch*, and *Solinus*; though this may be too much strained, yet hence it may be concluded to be about 11 furlongs high. It is commonly called *Monte Santo*, i. e. the Holy Mountain, and stands on a peninsula, which stretches itself into the *Ægean* sea, and is an entire range of mountains, which take up the whole length of it, and said to be seven miles long, and three broad. But one of these is called *Athos* in the most proper and strictest sense. The isthmus which joins the peninsula to the mainland is said to have been cut through by *Xerxes*, being about a mile and a half, in order to make way for the passage of his ships, on his invasion of Greece.

*Athos* contains twenty-two convents, besides a great number of cells and caves, in which are about 6000 Monks and Hermits; though those who are properly called *Eremites*, and dwell in grotts, do not exceed twenty; the other Monks are *Anachorites*, or such as live in cells. It appears from *Ælian*, that *Mount Athos*, and especially its peaks, have of old been looked upon as very healthy, and contributing much to longevity; for which reason the inhabitants of it have been called *Macrobii*, i. e. long-lived. As it may also be seen from *Philostratus's* life of *Apollonius*, that several philosophers lived on this mountain, in order to observe more accurately the course of nature and the heavenly motions; so there is not the least doubt, but that the Monks afterwards appropriated it to themselves, and here founded their convents. The Monks are not at all idle; but, besides their daily devotion, follow all sorts of handicraft, make vine and olive yards, are carpenters, stone-cutters, masons, linen or woollen cloth weavers, taylor, &c. They lead a very austere life, never eat flesh, only pulse, bread, dried olives, figs, onions, fruit, cheese, and (fast-days and other particular days excepted) fish. They fast frequently, and much; and by this means, together with the salubrious air, they live to a great age, and many of them come to above 100 years. In each convent are about two or three studying Monks, who are free from labour, and employ a good deal of time in perusing the various works in their library. Here the Greeks are properly and principally taught their divinity; and most of the Bishops under the Patriarch of *Constantinople* are chosen out of these monasteries. The Monks are in high reputation for their orthodoxy of faith, and sanctity



sanctity of life. They have cloaks in their convents and churches; a thing which is not allowed the Greeks elsewhere: and they are surrounded with high and strong walls against the attacks of pirates, and provided with cannon. Besides churches and convents, there is a market-town on the mountain, called Kareis, which is inhabited also by Monks, and where the Turkish Aga resides in name of the Bostangi-Basha, in order to defend it against pirates and sea-robbers. In this town the Monks and Anchorites hold a market every Saturday; to which the latter bring their small knives and little images to sell, and with the purchase of them buy bread: but the Monks carry those relics and holy trinkets about every where, and receive alms for them. Mount Athos is under the protection of the Bostangi-Basha, to whom the Monks pay an annual tribute of 12,000 dollars; but almost double that sum must be paid at Salonichi, for the Sultan's use. This large tax is made up out of the alms which the Monks receive; to which also Russia, and the Princes of Walachia and Moldavia, contribute a good deal. On the mountain are kept no fowls nor cattle; though the dealers in the latter are allowed to send their oxen into the pastures here, at the same time paying for that liberty.

On this row of mountains stood anciently five cities. Though the buildings in these monasteries above-mentioned be ill-contrived, the churches are very beautiful and magnificent, being paved with marble and some mosaic works, and covered with lead. The walls are adorned with pretty paintings; and in several are cupolas, supported with beautiful columns. Lat. 40 deg. 10 min. N. long. 26 deg. 20 min. E.

**ATHY**, or **ATOY**, a neat little town belonging to the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is situated on the Barrow, over which is a fair stone-bridge. It was attacked by the rebels in 1643, and most part of it burnt. Here are barracks for a troop of horse. It lies ten miles from Kildare, and sends two members to parliament. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. W.

**ATIENÇA**, a small town of Old Castile in Spain: it is situated on a mountain of the same name with it. Here are salt springs, also corn and pasture for cattle.

**ATIGNY**. See **ATTIGNY**.

**ATLAS**, one of the most considerable mountains of Africa. It is divided into the Greater and Lesser: the Greater separates Barbary from Biledulgerid; the Lesser extends itself all along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the straits of Gibraltar to the kingdom of Tunis. They are a chain of mountains generally running from E. to W. through the N. of Africa. Some parts are desert, extremely cold; others, where the air is more temperate, well-peopled by the old natural Africans, who, though tributary to the Arabians, are still under their own princes; and some are perfectly independent, and continue in the Pagan idolatry of their ancestors. From this mountain the sea between Africa and America has taken the name of Atlantic ocean. Dr. Shaw assures us, that the mountains of Atlas are not of that uncommon height and magnitude ascribed to them by the ancients.

**ATLEBOROUGH**. See **ATTLEBOROUGH**.

**ATLIMSK**, a post-station in the circle of Tobolskoi, and province of this last name, in Siberia and Asiatic part of Russia. It is situated on the river Ob.

**ATOOR**, or **ATOOR**, one of the two most considerable towns of Marava, a large kingdom tributary to that of Madura, in the peninsula of India within the Ganges, in Asia. Here the Jesuits built a church, which stands near the capital of Madura. The only drink here, they say, is pond-water, and bitter vegetables the only food, except rice boiled in water. Fruit is very scarce. Their greatest trade is in fish, which they carry up the country to exchange for rice and other provisions, of which the fishing-coast is quite destitute; the whole coast, for about twelve leagues from Cape Comorin on the N. W. to Calimere point on the S. E. being covered with a sort of bramble, and dry burning sand, except a forest of five or six leagues in length, infested by tygers.

**ATOK**. See **ATTOCK**.

**ATONGUIA**, a small town of Leira district, belonging to the Portuguese Estremadura. It is situated on the sea, contains 1300 inhabitants, and has a castle by which it is defended.

**ATRI**, anciently **ATRIA**, **ADRIA**, or **HADRIA**, the birth-place of the Emperor Adrian, and an ancient colony of Picenum; now a small city of the Further Abruzzo, a province of Naples, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on a hill, four miles from the Adriatic sea. It is the see of a Bishop immediately dependent on the Pope, and gives the title of a dukedom (according to the Geographical System, a principality) to the house of Aquaviva. It lies twenty-six miles W. of Aquileia. Lat. 42 deg. 40 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E.

**ATSCHITZKAJA**, a fortress in the rough and wild deserts of the Orenburg government, belonging to the Asiatic part of Russia. It has its name from the river on which it is situated.

**ATSZINSK**, an ostrog, or palisaded fortress, in the circle of Tomskoi, and Jenesei province, of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia.

**ATTACAMA**. See **ATACAMES**. The western boundary of the audience of Charcas, and a jurisdiction of the archbishopric of Plata in Peru, in South America. It extends to the South sea. The principal town bearing the same name with it is no less than 120 leagues from Plata. Its jurisdiction is of a considerable extent, and a great deal of it very fruitful; but is interspersed with some deserts, particularly towards the S. where it divides the kingdoms of Peru and Chili. On the coast in this province is annually a large fishery of Tolo, a sort of fish common in the South sea, in which a very considerable trade is carried on with the inland provinces, it being there the principal food during Lent, and other days of abstinence.

**ATTELLA**, a small place of the Basilicate, a province of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It gives the title of Duke.

**ATTENBOROUGH**, a vicarage of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire.

**ATTENCOURT**, a village of Vallage, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, in the government of this last name, and Brie, in France. It lies two miles from Vassy; and is worth notice only on account of a mineral spring.

**ATTICA**, a province of Greece, now the duchy of Athens, in European Turkey.

**ATTIGNY**, in Latin *Attiniacum*, an old little town of Retelois, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, in the government of this last name, and Brie, in France. It is situated on the river Aine, in a fine country, which is called *Vallé de Bourg*. Cæsar built a fort here, and for some centuries past there has been a royal palace at Attigny, where also councils have been held. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Rheims. Lat. 49 deg. 25 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

**ATTLEBOROUGH**, a large and populous market-town or village of Shoreham hundred in Norfolk. It is situated ten miles N. of Thetford, and eighty N. E. of London. Its fairs are on April 11, Holy Thursday, and August 15, for cattle and toys. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 40 min. E.

**ATTLEBOROUGH**, a town of Bristol-county in New-England, North America. It lies N. of Rehoboth, and has grown rich from the increase of its inhabitants.

**ATTLEBRIDGE**, a vicarage of Norfolk, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

**ATTOCK**, or **ATTOCH**, one of the nine northern provinces of Indostan in the East Indies, in Asia. It is situated E. of Hagacan, between Cabul on the N. W. Siba on the S. E. Cachemire on the N. and Penjab on the S. The Sansons map make it about 310 miles from N. E. to S. W. and 185 where broadest from S. to N. But Catron makes it less. Its principal town is of the same name, and situated where the Indus receives the Nilab, though Catron places it indeed on the former, but a great way N. of the conflux; others, on a river of the same name. It is, according

to Tavernier, one of the strongest garrisons in the Mogul's dominions, into which no stranger is admitted without a passport. By a treaty made here between Kouli Khan, the late usurper of Persia, and the Great Mogul, this place was made the boundary between Persia and India. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 72 deg. 5 min. E.

**ATUNCANAR**, a village in the jurisdiction of the city of Cuenca, belonging to Quito, in South America.

**ATWICK**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of his Majesty or Lord Keeper.

**ATZBUL**, a parish of Sundewit district, in the duchy of Sleswick, Denmark; it belongs to the Duke of Augustenburg.

**AVA**, an empire of India beyond the Ganges in Asia. It is situated on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal, between Arracan to the N. and Pegu to the S. De l'Isle places it between lat. 15 and 28: the greatest part of it formerly belonged to the King of Pegu, who had twenty other kingdoms in his dominions besides. But that monarchy has been destroyed by two potent Kings, namely, those of Ava and Siam: the former of which possesses, or feudally commands, all the country now called the kingdom of Ava, as above bounded; but the geography of this northern tract, with regard to the extent, boundaries, and division, it being so much inland, is not yet so certainly known.

**AVA**, the capital of the last mentioned kingdom, to which it gives name. It is situated on the river Ava, or Meriamkiou, and said to be a fine large city, and the residence of its King, who has a spacious stone-palace here with four gates to it; named from the cardinal points of the heavens. Of these the North-gate is that through which his Majesty passes, when he has a mind to bless the people with his presence; and all his provisions and water are carried in at it. This city is said to be a place of trade for jewels and musk. The houses here are only built of bamboo-canes thatched, and the floors of teak-plank, or split bamboos. But we shall forbear mentioning any more particulars, the accounts about this place varying so much.

The country of Ava Proper abounds with mines of silver, copper, and lead: and it has store of elephants and horses.

**AVA**, a province and town of the same name, in the island of Xicoco, one of the three parts of Japan.

**AVAL**, one of the four bailiwicks of Franche-comté, in the government of this last name, belonging to France. It comprehends the subordinate bailiwicks of Poligny, Salins, Arbois, Pontanier.

**AVALON**, or **ORGELET**, a small town of Auxois, one of the districts of Burgundy, in the government of this last name, belonging to France. It is situated on the river Cousin. It is the principal place for a collection of the tailles, and the capital of the small territory of Avalonnois. It has a particular governor, a bailiwick united with a chancery; a Mairie, which has the care of the police; a forest-court, and salt-magazine; likewise a collegiate church, two parish-churches, five convents, with a college and hospital. It is naturally strong from its situation, and is also defended by a good castle. Here a small council was held under Pope Paschal I. when Louis Debonnaire, King of France, touched with remorse for having put to death his nephew, Bernard King of Italy, and shut up his other nephews in a cloister, did public penance before the Bishops and people of France. It lies about eleven miles S. E. from Rheims, and fifty W. of Dijon. Lat. 47 deg. 25 min. N. long. 3 deg. 50 min. E.

**AVANCAY**, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Cusco, and audience of Lima, in Peru, South America. It begins four leagues N. E. from Cusco-city, extending above thirty. Its air in general is hot, and many parts have large plantations of canes, which yield a very rich sugar. The lands where the air is more temperate, abound in wheat, maize, and fruits, part of which are sent to Cusco. In the valley Xaquijaguana, belonging to this province, Pizarro was defeated and taken prisoner by Pedro de la Gasca.

**AVANTGARDE**, a lordship and old fief of Barrois, not dependent on France, in the district of the same

name, and government of Lorraine and Bar. It lies on the Moselle, opposite to Condé.

**AVAUX LA VILLE**, a village and earldom of Remois, in Upper Champagne, belonging to the government of this last name, and Brie, in France. It is situated on the river Aisne.

**AVAUX LE CHATEAU**, a small place belonging also to the last mentioned earldom, and on the same river. In this county Charlemagne vanquished the Normans, when most of them were drowned in the river.

**AUBAGNE**, in Latin *Aubanca*, or *Albania*, a little town of Aix; a provincial district of Lower Provence, belonging to the government of this last name in France. It has the title of a barony; and is situated near the Mediterranean, seven miles S. E. of Marseilles, and five S. of Aix, in lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

**AUBANTON**, or **AUBENTON**, in Latin *Aubantonium*, or *Albantonium*, a little town of Tierache, belonging to Upper Picardy, in France. It is situated on the confines of the Netherlands, near the source of the Oyse, between Guise and Mezieres. Here is a salt-granary.

**AUBE**, one of the principal rivers in the government of Champagne and Brie in France. It rises on the confines between Burgundy and Champagne, and near Conflans unites its waters with the Seine. The attempts hitherto made for rendering it navigable have proved unsuccessful.

**AUBENAS**, a small town and barony of Lower Vivarais, belonging to the diocese of Viviers, and government of Languedoc, in France. Here is a Jesuits college.

**AUBETERRE**, a little town, and a marquise of Angoumois, in the government of Saintonge, and of that last mentioned name, in France. Here is an abbey and collegiate church.

**AUBIGNY**, a bailiwick of Artois, in the government of this last name, and of Picardy, in France. Its chief place also called Aubigny is a bourg or large village, which is divided into two parts, namely, Aubigny le Comté, and Aubigny le Marche.

**AUBIGNY**, in Latin *Albinacum*, a small town in the territory of Sologne, belonging to Lower Orleanois, in the government of that name; but Moll says Lower Berry in France: our maps have it not. It is situated on the river Nerre, in a level and delightful country. It has strong walls, deep ditches, and high counter-scarps, with four gates, and as many suburbs. In it is a pretty good castle, which, with the town, were given by King Charles VII. to John Stuart, constable of Scotland, as a reward for his services. Others say it was granted by Charles VIII. to Bernard Stuart, Captain of his Scottish guards, who was of the family of Lenox in that kingdom. It gives title of Duke and Peer of France to the Duke of Richmond, as descended from the Duchefs of Portsmouth, Louisa de Querouaille, King Charles II.'s favourite mistress, who was created Duchefs of Aubigny by the King of France, at the solicitation of that monarch. It gave birth, or at least name, to the famous Madam de Maintenon's father, who was a Protestant of some eminence in literature, and writ several pieces. Here is only one parish-church, dedicated to St. Martin, and three convents. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Bourges, in lat. 47 deg. 3 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

**AUBIN**, St. a town belonging to the parish of St. Brelade, in the island of Jersey, situated in the Channel. It is the second in rank on the whole island, and has the best harbour, which is defended by a fort.

**AUBOIS**, one of the many rivers in the government of Nivernois in France.

**AUBONNE**, in Latin *Albona*, a small town in the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, near the lake of Geneva. It is also a very ancient barony, which, among many other masters, gave title to the famous traveller Tavernier, who, being ennobled by his nephew, died very poor; and afterwards to the celebrated French Admiral, the Marquis du Quesne, who sold it to the canton of Bern for 200,000 livres. They had before been in possession of it once or twice, and always



fold it; but this time they kept it, and improved it into an excellent bailiwick. In the town, built almost in the form of an amphitheatre, is a castle, from which is not only a fine prospect of the town under it, but of all the lake from one end to the other. It has a tower covered with tin, like that of Thonou in Savoy, on the opposite side of the lake. In one part of the neighbouring Mount Jura is a deep cave, and a few paces within it is a natural and perpetual ice-pit or glacier. Here a great noise is heard, like that of the current of a subterraneous river, probably the source of the Audonne, which seems to rise not far from hence.

**AUBUN DU CORMIER**, St. a small town belonging to the bishopric of Rennes, in Upper Britany, and government of this last name, in France. Near it the Britons, their allies, defeated the army of King Charles VIII. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Rennes. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. W.

**AUBURN**, a little place and principal market-town of Ramsbury hundred, in the east-part of Wiltshire. It gives name to the neighbouring forest and chase; and is besides noted for the great numbers of rabbits it sends to London.

**AUBUSSON**, in Latin *Albucium*, *Aubussonium*, or *Albua*, a small but pretty populous town of the Upper Marché, in the government of this last name, in France. It is situated on the Creuse, in a bottom surrounded with rocks and mountains, near the confines of Auvergne. A manufacture of tapestry here has rendered the place full of inhabitants; and they drive a pretty good trade. It belongs to the Duke de la Feuillade, whose surname is d'Aubusson; and of this family was one who was Grand Master of Malta, and defended Rhodes for two months against Mahomet II. obliging him at last to raise the siege. Here is a castleward and a chapter. It lies forty miles N. E. of Limoges. Lat. 45 deg. 55 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. E.

**AUCH, AUSCH, or AUX**, in Latin *Auscii*, anciently *Elusaberris*, or, as it is sometimes written, *Climberris*, *Ellimberris*, afterwards *Augusta*, or *Augusta Ausciorum*, the capital of Armagnac Proper, and all Gascony, in the government of this last name, and of Guyenne, in France. It stands partly low, and partly on the side of a hill, upon the river Gers. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town; the communication to which is by a stone stair-case of about 200 steps. It is the see of an Archbishop, and one of the richest in France, the seat of an intendency, collection of the tailles, bailiwick, country-court, board of the finances, election, and royal jurisdiction. The lordship over the town is divided between the Archbishop and the Count of Armagnac. The former has ten suffragans under him, a diocese consisting of 372 parishes, and 277 chapels of ease, a revenue of 90,000 livres, and he is assessed 10,000 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, which is a very magnificent structure, said to be founded by Clovis the Great, here is a chapter of fifteen dignitaries, and twenty-five canons. Among the latter are five honorary ones, of which the King himself is the first, as Count of Armagnac; and here also is a priory. It lies about thirty-five miles W. of Tholouse, and 320 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43 deg. 40 min. N. long. 20 min. E.

**AUDE**, one of the principal rivers of Languedoc in France. It rises in Cerdagne, a county of Roussillon, among the Pyrenean mountains, and, running N. by Alet in that county, visits Corcaisone, and from thence directing its course thro' Languedoc, falls into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.

**AUDENARDE**. See **OUDENARDE**.

**AUDIERNE**, a small sea-port belonging to the bishopric of Quimper, or Cornouaille, in Lower Britany, and government of that name, in France. It is situated on a little bay at the mouth of a rivulet which comes from Pont le Croix. Before the mouth of this river lies a shelve, to the west of which is ten fathom water; between that and the land only six, till one enters into the harbour, where there is but four fathom, and at low-tide only three. It is about five leagues from Quimper to the N. E.

**AUDLEY**, a curacy of Oxfordshire, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ church, Oxford.

**AUDLEY-END**, or **AUDLEY-INN**, a noble seat of

the Earl of Suffolk, about a mile to the S. of Saffron-Walden in Essex; once a royal palace, and the largest in England: but it has been neglected, from its situation in a bottom, and some part of it is pulled down; one large court however still remains. It was built out of the ruins of a monastery by Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, afterwards created Earl of Suffolk, and Lord High Treasurer to King James I.

This house, however magnificent, bears an indelible stain, if what is said be true, that it was built with Spanish gold, upon the ruin of the great and learned Sir Walter Raleigh.

**AVEIN**, a village of Luxembourg, in the Austrian Netherlands, two leagues from Rochefort. It is memorable for a battle fought near it in 1635, in which the French, under the command of Gaspar de Coligny, Marshal Chatillon, defeated the Spaniards commanded by Prince Thomas of Savoy, when the latter had 4000 men killed, lost all their baggage, most of their artillery, besides many prisoners, &c.

**AVEBURY**, a vicarage of Wiltshire, in the gift of his Majesty, or the Lord Keeper.

**AVEIRAS DI CIMA**, a town of Santareen district, in Portuguese Estremadura, belonging to the Counts of Aveiras. In the same district is another small place called Aveiras Debaixo.

**AVEIRO**, a middling town in the district of the Montemaur do Velho, belonging to Beira, in Portugal. It is situated on a little bay, into which the river Vouga falls, with a harbour for vessels of a moderate burthen. The bay is properly a canal of sea-water, mixed with that of the river, and extending from Aveiro to Villa Ovar. It is separated from the sea by a sand-hill, containing several islands, in which are salt-works, and great quantities of this commodity are exported. The town is divided into five parts; of which the fourth is the oldest and principal part, and it is also walled round. It contains 4000 inhabitants, four parish-churches, all which belong to the order of Aviz, has a house of mercy, an hospital, and six convents; likewise a tribunal called Alfandega, with a judge, secretaries, and other officers: besides several peculiar privileges of a juridical kind. King John III. raised this town to a duchy. To its jurisdiction belong seven parishes. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Oporto. Lat. 40 deg. 32 min. N. long. 9 deg. 8 min. W.

**AVELLA**, a small place of Lavoro, belonging to Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

**AVELLAR**, a town of Ourem audience, in Portuguese Estremadura.

**AVELLINO**, in Latin *Abellinum*, an ancient town of the Hirpini, a small city of the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has the title of a principality, which is in the house of Caraccioli. Its Bishop, whose see has since been united to that of Fricento, is under the Metropolitan of Benevento; it lies twenty-five miles E. of Naples city. Lat. 41 deg. 11 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E.

**AVENAY**, a little town of Upper Champagne, in the government of this last name, and Brie, in France. It is situated on the Marne, has a chapter and abbey.

**AVENBURY**, a vicarage of Hertfordshire, in the gift of the King or Lord Keeper.

**AVENCHES**, a bailiwick of the Pais de Vaud, dependent only upon the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. It extends along the lakes of Morat and Neuchatel.

**AVENCHES**, or the ancient *Aventicum*, a town of the last mentioned bailiwick, and was formerly the largest in all Switzerland. Tacitus calls it the capital of the Helvetians; and Ptolemy, the Itinerary, and Cæsar, speak of it as a very considerable place. One may judge by the ruins of towers and walls of a large circuit, now called Willisburg, that it had been a fine strong city, though now a mean village. It has a handsome castle, with a church, &c. Near it is a most curious hermitage cut out of a solid rock. Its neighbourhood produces plenty of wine and corn; and near the lake of Morat and other parts are rich meadows.

**AVENTINE**, Mount, in Latin *Mons Aventinus*, one of the mountains on which Rome stands. It anciently made the 12th ward; extending itself on one side from the Dolium or Mons Testaceus, to the foot of Porta Capena, now the gate of St. Sebastian. See **ROME**.

**AVERANCE**,

**AVERANCE**. See **AVRANCHES**.

**AVERBACH**, a place of the upper palatinate in Bavaria, Germany, noted for a fair and strong monastery.

**AVERHAM**, a rectory of Nottingham, in the gift of Lord Lexington.

**AVERNACH**, one of the two largest isles situated in the bay near Faaborg, in the diocese of Funen, Denmark. In it is a church.

**AVERNO** Lake, in Latin *Lacus Avernus*. It is situated in a narrow valley in Lavoro, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, and of much the same magnitude with Agnano lake. Its water is not of the same quality ascribed to it by Virgil, and other writers; namely, that, on account of its poisonous exhalations, no birds could fly over it without endangering their lives: for at present they not only do so along it, but even swim upon it; and the adjacent parts produce fine fruit and excellent wine. Augustus caused the woods round it to be cut down, by which means these parts became more healthy. In some places the lake is 180 feet deep; which the poets imagining unathomatic, called it *Descensus Averni*, i. e. the descent into hell. The old walls standing upon it to the E. are supposed to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, or Pluto; and in a cave to the W. was an oracle, where the Heathens sacrificed to the infernal deities. Nero's projected canal, from this lake to the Tiber, proved abortive, after a vast expence.

**AVERSA**, anciently *Atella*, now a little town near Naples, in Lower Italy, having been destroyed by Cn. Octavius of Anjou, King of Naples, for a rebellion; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and erected into a bishopric. In the neighbouring country are several fine seats, the tract between it and the city of Naples being very delightful, and a perfect level, full of orange-plantations. It lies seven miles S. of Capua, in lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 45 min. E.

**AVERSTOKE**, a rectory of Hampshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

**AVES**, i. e. Birds-island; so called from the vast number of fowls of different species upon it. This is one of the smaller Caribbees, W. of Santos, in the Atlantic ocean. Its soil is generally sandy, without any springs; but it has many ponds of salt-water. On it are several shrubs, particularly goyaves. The coasts abound with tortoises, bonettas or sea-parrots, &c. with a variety of shell-fish. Different from this, as distinguished in our maps, is the island of the same name, or rather a cluster of small islands, on the coast of Terra Firma, in South America, belonging to the Dutch, and eighty miles E. of Curassoa.

**AVESNES**, a bailiwick so called from a village of the same name, in Latin *Avesnes*, or *Avenna*, which is a small fortress of Artois, in the government of this name and Picardy; but Moll says French Hainault, on the river Hespres. This is the principal place of a collection, the seat of a royal bailiwick; and here is also a chapter. It is a frontier-town, since Chapelle has been dismantled, and situated on the borders of Picardy, two leagues from Dourlens, and twenty-six miles W. of Cambay. Busching and Moll have it twice; but it seems to be one and the same place. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. E.

**AUFRING**, a parish of Kalloe bailiwick, and diocese of Aarhus, in North Jutland, in Denmark, remarkable for a very stately marble monument in its church for one of the Counts of Scheel.

**AUGE**, a subdivision of Lower Normandy, in France. In this territory are fine meadows.

**AUGNA**, a small territory in the district of Inderoen, and bailiwick of Drontheim, in the diocese of this last name, in Norway.

**AUGSBURG**, in Latin *Augusta Vindelicorum*, an Imperial city of Suabia, in Germany. It is situated on the Lech and Wardour, and remarkable for its fine town-house, nearly as superb as that at Amsterdam. Here is an eagle of brass, said to weigh 200 wt. and to have cost about 15,000 German florins, or 7500 crowns; holding in its talons a scepter finely gilt. It has besides very fine public buildings; as the electoral chambers, rich pictures, statues, fountains, and a great number of admirable curiosities, well worth the traveller's N° XXI.

notice; as its fine steeple, the chiming-clock, the funerals, the statue of Augustus, painting-chamber, the water-towers which supply the city, the secret port or *cinlasi*, i. e. inlet, which, through several iron-doors, the mechanism of which is clock-work concealed in the wall, leads you to the glacis.

Augsburg is a sovereign state, with a large territory under its jurisdiction. One half of the burghers are Protestants, and the other Roman Catholics, who have an equal share in its government. At a diet of the empire, held here in 1530, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the Emperor Charles V. from hence called the Augsburg confession, which was the occasion of a twenty years civil war in Germany. The streets of Augsburg are longer, wider, straighter, and more airy, than those of Nuremberg, Bamberg, Frankfurt, Mentz, or Cologne; but not near so well-peopled as any of them. The houses are generally of stone; and though many of the private ones are built solely of wood and clay, they are very neat. The Fuggery, or that part of the town which was built by the family of the Fuggers, is very magnificent; and here is a princely hospital, containing 106 houses in four streets, built and endowed by three brothers of this family.

The Lutherans have a college in Augsburg, which is a vast square building. It has seven classes, with a public hall and theatre. The Jesuits have a splendid college, which, with their church, is full of gilding, carving, and painting. They have a fine garden, and good library. The Benedictine abbey, called St. Ulrich's, is a vast Gothic building, with a ceiling reckoned the largest in Germany; but the church of St. Croix is one of the handsomest in Augsburg. The Bishop is one of the ecclesiastical states of the empire; but has no share in the civil government of the city. The cathedral dedicated to the Virgin Mary is a large, gloomy, Gothic building, with two spires; and the Bishop's palace joining to it is another Gothic mansion.

In Augsburg are two arsenals, well-stored with arms, as the public granaries are with corn. The soldiers of the garrison live in streets of barracks, like Carthusian cells. This city has fourteen gates, all of iron, very handsome, and some adorned with fresco-painting, six Lutheran churches, twenty-four Roman Catholic, including the cathedral and convents of Monks, and four of Nuns. The circuit of the town, including the suburb of St. James, which takes up a fourth part of it, is 8600 geometrical paces. Its fortifications are not considerable; its principal strength consisting in the sluices on the side of the meadows, by which the low country may be laid under the water of the Lech.

On the higher side of the city are six shapeless, high bulwarks; but no outworks. The hospital of the Holy Ghost is a noble building, into which patients of both the Catholic and Lutheran religion are admitted indiscriminately, attended by their respective pastors, and well taken care of. In Augsburg is a street where old cloaths are hung out for sale, even on Sundays. All orders and degrees of persons in this city are distinguished by their proper dresses; many of which, especially those of the women, are very odd. The Three Kings at Augsburg is the most superb inn in Europe; it has a fine hall. In the plain contiguous to Augsburg are several hillocks cast up, like those of Salisbury plain, supposed, by Brevall, to be sepulchral monuments of persons slain in battle here. Augsburg lies thirty-three miles N. W. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

**AUGST**, in Latin *Augusta*, a large village of Vimeux, one of the subdivisions belonging to the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It is situated on the sea. Of the same name is a village, about two leagues from Basil, in Switzerland, from which this last village had the name of *Augusta Rauricorum*. Near it are the ruins of an ancient city, which seems to have been of vast extent; and here several pieces of antiquity have been found.

**AUGUSTA**, a small but well-peopled town of Val di Noto, according to Moll, in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy. Busching does not mention it. This place has been newly fortified; and the peninsula



on which it stands made an island, and joined to the land by a wooden bridge. It is situated on the eastern coast, and on the N. side of the bay bearing its name. The harbour is large and commodious, supposed to be the ancient Xiphonia, eighteen miles N. of Syracuse. Lat. 37 deg. 25 min. N. long. 15 deg. 40 min. E.

**AUGUSTA**, or **AUSTA**, an island situated in the Adriatic gulph, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragoufa. It is subject to Venice. Lat. 42 deg. 35 min. N. long. 17 deg. 40 min. E.

**AUGUSTA**, a fort of Georgia, in North America. It is situated on the river Savannah, and is a thriving place, to which the traders with the Indians, from South Carolina and Georgia, resort; and where are warehouses stocked with such goods as the Indians want, whose deer-skins, taken in exchange, are sent 230 miles down the river to the town of Savannah in boats, each carrying about four tons and a half. This fort is a great protection to Carolina and Georgia against any invaders. From it a horse-road is made to the town of Savannah, and to the cantons and villages of the Cherokee Indians.

**AUGUSTENBURG**, a princely seat about half a mile from Sonderburg, a town belonging to the bailiwick of this last name, in the duchy of Sleswic, in Denmark. It stands on the old site of the village of Staffenbul, in the parish of Ketting. It was built about the middle of the last century by Duke Ernest Gunther, grandson of Duke John the younger, and is a place of some note. Before the castle is a small village, containing about forty houses, which are mostly inhabited by the officers and servants belonging to the Prince's court.

**AUGUSTINE**, Cape, a promontory of Brasil in South America, on the Atlantic ocean, about thirty miles N. E. of the city of All Saints, in lat. 8 deg. 48 min. S. long. 35 deg. 4 min. W.

**AUGUSTINE**, St. a town and fort of America, the capital of Spanish Florida, and situated near the frontiers of Georgia. It has been several times attempted to be reduced by the English, but without success. Lat. 30 deg. 5 min. N. long. 81 deg. 10 min. W.

**AUGUSTOW**, a fine town of Podluchia, a palatinate of Bielsk, in Little Poland. It is situated on a lake, which takes its name and original from King Sigismund Augustus. It lies thirty miles W. of Grodno. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 23 deg. 5 min. E.

**AUGWALDSNAES**, a famous promontory and seat, which takes name from it in the island of Karmen, belonging to the diocese of Christiansand in Norway.

**AVIGLIANO**, a little town of Piemont in Upper Italy, situated on a hill with a ruinous castle, seven miles W. of Turin. Neither Busching nor Moll mention it. Lat. 44 deg. 40 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

**AVIGNAN**, the seat of a vicariate, in the territory of Vicentino, a province belonging to Venice, in Upper Italy. Under its jurisdiction are eight villages.

**AVIGNON**, a state, though not belonging to France, but to the Pope, is for the most part surrounded by Provence. This very fine country, especially abounding in vast quantities of corn, wine, and saffron, consists of the territory of Avignon formerly belonged not only to the Counts of Thoulouse, but to those of Provence: but as various altercations arose between these two lords, the inhabitants made themselves independent; and they continued so till the death of the last Count of Thoulouse. Johanna his heiress, and the wife of Alphonso Count of Poitiers, brought to him, by virtue of this marriage, all the states and rights belonging to her: wherefore, uniting himself with his brother Charles of Anjou, who had married the heiress of Provence, he reduced the inhabitants of Avignon to their obedience in the year 1251. After Alphonso's death, his half of Avignon fell to Philip the Bold, which he left to his son Philip the Fair, who in the year 1290 made a present of it to Charles King of Sicily and Count of Provence; so that, by virtue of this donation, he became sole proprietor of Avignon. In 1348, Johanna,

Queen of Sicily and Countess of Provence, sold the city and its territory to Pope Clement VI. for 80,000 florins. But upon any considerable dispute between France and the court of Rome, the former takes possession of the county and city of Avignon, as happened in 1663, 1689, and 1690.

In Avignon Proper is the city of the same name, in Latin *Avenio*. It is situated on the E. side of the Rhone, into which here falls the Sorgue, is very well built, and surrounded with a beautiful wall of free-stone; but has no considerable trade, especially since the manufactures of printed linens, by which numbers of the inhabitants subsisted, were prohibited in favour of the East India company, for a sum of money paid to the Pope. The Papal vice-legate commonly resides here as governor, in a palace belonging to his Holiness, which stands on an eminence. This is a large building of free-stone, and surrounded with a ditch, but it is not regular. The arsenal is a long and high-vaulted structure, in which are only such cannon as may be used on rejoicing-days. The supreme court of the vice-legate is called *rota*, and an appeal lies from it to Rome. Besides, here is a viguier, or bailiff. The old bishopric here was raised to an archiepiscopal see in the year 1475, under which are the Bishops of Carpentras, Cavaillon, and Vaifon. The cathedral, which stands on the same eminence with the palace, is not remarkably large. In two contiguous chapels are to be seen the monuments of Popes Benedict XII. and John XXII. and the most remarkable curiosity in one of them is the chair or throne in which the said prelate used to sit. In the church of the Celestines is the monument of Clement VII. the patron-saint of which is Cardinal Peter of Luxemburg, who was raised to the red hat in his 18th year, died in his 19th, and after his death performed a vast many miracles; which last are plainly represented in the painting still to be seen in his chapel. In this church a fine chapel, with a monument, has been erected to the shepherd who is said to have built the stone-bridge here over the Rhone; but which is now in ruins. The most considerable curiosity in the Franciscan church, is the grave of the beautiful and learned Laura, whose fame Petrarch has immortalized by the verses he made on her, and the affection he bore her: but it is only covered with an indifferent sand-stone. Upon repairing this church, in the time of Francis I. her grave was opened, in which was found a leaden box or coffer with a medal, and likewise some Italian verses written on parchment, that Petrarch had composed. Upon this occasion Francis I. took the trouble to make a poem on this Laura, which now lies in the said leaden coffer. Here the Jesuits have two houses, one of which is a fine college. At Avignon also is an university founded in 1303. From the year 1305 to 1377 here resided seven Popes: and the Jews have the free exercise of their religion allowed them here. A court of inquisition is established at Avignon; but in no other part of France. It lies twenty miles S. of Orange, and the old Chevalier de St. George resided in this city some little time. Lat. 43 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

**AVILA**, City of, belonging to Old Castile in Spain, or **AVILA DEL REY**, so called on account of the loyalty of its inhabitants to the infant King Alphonso VIII. against his father-in-law Alphonso VII. This is a pretty old and considerable town, supposed to have been anciently called *Abula*, *Albula*, or *Albuella*. It stands on a mountain between two large hills; is a large place, surrounded with a noble wall, on which are eighty-six lofty towers, and ten beautiful gates; also within are seventeen principal streets, according to Moll. It is well built, has good houses, and the best cloth-manufactures. Here also is made very fine paper, and from hence excellent wool is exported. Its Bishop is under the Archbishop of Toledo, and has an annual income of 24,000 ducats. Here are nine parishes, as many monasteries, seven nunneries, two colleges, nine hospitals, eighteen chapels, and a charitable yearly donative of 10,000 ducats given by the city for maintaining poor orphans and other needy persons. The royal castle stands on a rock, in the highest part

part of the city, and is provided with a garrison and artillery. In the year 1726, the discarded prime minister Baron Ripperda was brought as a prisoner into this place. He was confined here till 1728, when he happily made his escape. At the foot of the castle runs the little river Atayda. The old Roman aqueduct, called Puente Segoviana, is an admirable structure, which is carried from one mountain to another about the length of 3000 paces; it rests on seventy-six high arches, and consists of two rows, the one above the other. It goes through the suburbs, and conveys the water thro' the whole city. Here is an university. It lies forty-seven miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 40 deg. 50. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. W.

**AVILA**, a city, but very much below that title, belonging to the government of Quixos, and province of Quito, in South America. The number of its inhabitants of both sexes scarcely amounts to 300; its houses are of wood, covered with straw. It has also a priest, whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction comprehends six towns, some of them in largeness and number of inhabitants not inferior to the city. It is situated in lat. 40 min. S. and long. 2 deg. 20 min. nearly E. of Quito.

**AVILES**, or **AVILA**, a small place of Asturia d'Oviedo, in the province of Asturias, in Spain: it is a sea-port, near the mouth of the river Nalon on the Bay of Biscay, eight miles S. of Cape de Pinas. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. W.

**AVINGTON**, a rectory of Hampshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

**AVINTES**, a small place belonging to Porto district, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains one parish.

**AVIZ**, a walled, but now inconsiderable town of Portalegre district, in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, on the river Tagus. It contains only 400 inhabitants; it was once the principal residence of the military knights of Aviz; and here are the ruins of the ancient friary to be seen. It lies fifteen miles S. W. of Portalegre. Lat. 38 deg. 50 min. N. long. 8 deg. 30 min. W.

**AUKBOROUGH**, a place near Whitton-brook, in Lincolnshire, having a Roman road, and was by them called *Aquis*. Their camp here has since been called *Countess-clofe*; The Roman castle is square, and 300 feet each side, and placed in the N. W. angle of Lincolnshire, as a watch-tower over all Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. The church is of good stone, with a square tower; but the choir is ruinous, and separated by a wooden partition: here are several relics of the deluge, as sea-shells, subterraneous trees, &c.

**AUKLAND**, or **BISHOP-AUKLAND**, a pleasant market-town of Durham, twelve miles S. W. of the capital of that bishopric. It is situated on the river Were. Near it is a seat of the Bishop of Durham, from which it has the second appellation: it lies 250 miles N. of London. Lat. 54 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 25 min. W.

**AULCESTER**, or **ALCESTER**, an old market-town of Warwickshire. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 105 N. W. from London. It appears to have been a Roman station from the many gold, brass, and silver coins and medals dug up here. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, for great quantities of corn; its fairs, Tuesday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for cheese and horses. The Roman way called Ickenild-street passes through this town. Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. W.

**AULDBY**, a little village of Yorkshire, on the S. side of the river Derwent, where, it is said, stood, in the Roman times, a city called *Derventis*, a company called *Derventienfes* having been stationed here.

**AULEN**, a small imperial city and sovereign state of Suabia, in Germany, thirty miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

**AULESCOMBE**, a vicarage of Devonshire, in the gift of the Duke of Bedford.

**AULIS**, an ancient sea-port of Attica, now Livadia, a province of European Turkey, on the narrowest part of the straits of Negropont, opposite to the island of

this last name. Here the Grecian fleet rendezvoused before they failed to the siege of Troy.

**AULON**. See **VALONA**.

**AULOT**, a small inconsiderable town of Catalonia in Spain. It is situated on the river Fluvia.

**AUMARLE**. See **ALBEMARLE**.

**AUNAY**, a small place of Upper Poitou, in the government of last name, in France, with the title of an earldom. Moll calls it Auneau; and places it in Beauce, a subdivision of Orleans, and where the Duke of Guise defeated the Germans who came to the assistance of the Protestants in 1587.

**AUNIS**, or **AUNIX**, in Latin *Anisium*, or *Anatum*, one of the governments of France, situated on the western shore of the Bay of Biscay: on the S. it is bounded by Saintonge, on the W. by Ocrum, and on the N. and E. by Poitou. It is watered by the rivers Charente and Seure; the latter of which rises in Poitou, is navigable near Niort, and afterwards receives the Vendie, which is also navigable. It has good harbours on the coast. The soil of the country is indeed dry; yet it produces good grain and great quantities of wine. In its swampy parts are also good pastures. Excellent salt is made in the salt-marshes. The country enjoys its own forms of laws, and is subject to the parliament of Paris. The governor has a general-lieutenant and sub-governor under him. It contains the country of Bronageais, Oleron, the isle of Rée, and Aunis Proper. The capital is Rochelle.

**AUNOT**, or **ANNOT**, a little town, and the principal place belonging to the viguerie of the same name in Upper Provence, in France.

**AVOLA**, a marquisate of Val di Noto in Sicily, and lower division of Italy.

**AVON**, the name of divers rivers, being the same word both in Welch and Erse, for a river. There are two Avons which rise in Wiltshire: the one under the high ridge of hills that are on the N. side of the great valley, dividing N. from S. Wiltshire, passes S. to Amesbury; then on to Salisbury, where it is joined by the Willy and the Hadder; from whence it runs to Christ-church, and there empties itself into the sea. The other rises near Malmesbury, runs by Bradford, &c. to Bath, where it is navigable, and continues its course till it reaches the Bristol channel.

**AVON**, a river rising in Leicestershire, runs S. W. by Warwick, and, continuing its course in the same direction by Everham, falls into the Severn at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire.

**AVON**, a river of Monmouthshire in Wales, which, after a short course south-eastwards, falls into the Usk near Caerleon.

**AVON**, a small river running through Hamilton-park, about eight miles to the S. of Glasgow in Scotland.

**AVONA**, or **AVON-MAGH**, an island lying about a mile from the promontory of Kantyr in Argyleshire, in Scotland. It signifies in the Highland language, a good water or harbour, to which the Danes came with their fleets when they were masters of the western isles.

**AVOO**, a small place of Coimbra district, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal; it contains between 4 and 600 inhabitants.

**AUPS**, or **AULPS**, in Latin *Alpes*, a viguerie of Dranguignan, a provincial bailiwick belonging to the government of Provence, in France. It has its name from a small town, where is the seat of a royal court, a little bailiwick, and collection of the farms. It has a collegiate church and two convents.

**AURACH**, or **AURAUCH**, a little town of Wirtemberg, belonging to Suabia, in Germany; and is the residence of the younger branch of the Wirtemberg-family, fifteen miles E. of Tubingen. Lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. E.

**AURANA**, **LAURANA**, or **VRANA**, one of the most agreeable places in all Dalmatia and Hungarian Illyrium; it stands on a lake of the same name. Here was anciently a rich Benedictine abbey, the revenue of which was, in 1217, given to the Knights Templars,



plars, Andrew II. King of Hungary, having founded a commendary in this place; and at that time it was also fortified. The suburbs are large. It was for a long time in the possession of the Turks, but was taken from them by the Venetians in 1684.

**AVRANCHES, ABRICANTÆ, or ABRINÆ,** formerly *Legedia* and *Ingena*, a mountain-town of Avranchin, and government of Normandy, in France. It is situated on the river See. It is the see of a Bishop, a viscounty, election, bailiwick, &c. The Bishop is under the Archbishop of Rouen, has a diocese of 180 parishes, a revenue of 15,000 livres, and pays an assessment of 2500 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here are three parish-churches, a convent, hospital, college, and seminary. At a council held here by order of Pope Alexander III. to take information concerning the murderers of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry II. King of England was obliged to clear himself, by oath, of the accusations laid to his charge. It lies twenty-six miles E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 20 min. W.

**AVRANCHIN,** a territory of Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It has corn, fruits, flax, and hemp; but very little pasture. On the coast they make salt.

**AURAY,** a port-town of Brittany, in France, eight miles W. of Vannes. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 25 min. W.

**AURE,** a river of Normandy, in France, which rises in the parish of Parfouru, about six leagues from the sea, and unites itself with the Drome, whose source is in the parish of the same name; but it gradually loses itself, and, as is supposed, appears again at Port en Bessin. Of the same name is another river, which falls into the Eure, in this government.

**AURE,** a valley of Lower Armagnac, belonging to the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France.

**AURENGABAD,** a large city of India, on this side the Ganges, in the province of Vijiapour, 140 miles S. E. of Surat, in lat. 19 deg. 15 min. N. long. 75 deg. 30 min. E.

**AURESSIEUX,** a little town of Savoy Proper, in the upper division of Italy.

**AURETTE,** a river of Berry, in France, which falls into the Eure.

**AURICH,** in Latin *Auricum*, the capital of a little district in the county of Embden, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It was possessed by the King of Prussia on the death of the late Count; but is claimed by his Britannic Majesty as Elector of Hanover. It lies twelve miles N. E. of the city of Embden. Lat. 53 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 50 min. E.

**AURILLAC,** in Latin *Aureliacum*, a town of Upper Auvergne, in the government of the latter name, in France. St. Flour contests the rank of capital with it. It is situated in a valley on the river Jordane; is pretty well-built, and populous; it gives the title of Count, is the seat of an election, a provincial court, bailiwick, country-district, and marshallsea. Here is a castle on a high rock, a collegiate-church, which is properly a secularized abbey, whose Abbot is Lord of the town, and is immediately subject to the Pope. Here is a Jesuits college, also an abbey, and four convents. In Aurillac is a manufacture of tapestry, both of the low and high warp; also of thread or bone laces. It lies ten leagues from St. Flour.

**AURONZO,** a small place of Cadore district, in the marquisate of Trevigiana, a province belonging to Venice, in Upper Italy.

**AUSBURG.** See AUGSBURG.

**AUSON,** a little town and barony of Lower Auvergne, in the government of this last name, belonging to France.

**AUSING,** a town of Bohemia, famous for a strong and sweet wine, called *postzalky*, which is generally thick, and keeps only a year; and of it are made not above forty or fifty hogheads in a season.

**AUST-FERRY,** a passage from Aust in Gloucestershire to Beachley in Monmouthshire, where the sea is broadest, and the bore of the tide formidable. Aust, though a

mean place, has a good neat chapel, with a high tower at the W. end decorated with pinacles.

**AUSTLE,** St. a place in Cornwall, where fairs are held on Good Friday, Whitfun-Thursdays, and November 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

**AUSTRIA,** the first in rank, and by much the largest, of all the circles, belonging to Germany, especially since the kingdom of Bohemia, the duchy of Silesia, and marquisate of Moravia, are included in it. It contains the provinces of Austria Proper, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Trent, and Brixen. Thus it is partly bounded by Turkey and Sclavonia on the E. Switzerland on the W. Poland and Upper Saxony on the N. Bavaria on the N. and W. and the Adriatic sea on the S.

The archduchy of Austria Proper has Bohemia and Moravia to the N. Hungary, Sclavonia, and Croatia, on the E. the territories of Venice to the S. and Bavaria to the W. It is a plentiful country in corn and pasture, and produces better saffron than what comes from the Indies; but the air, especially in Lower Austria, is insalutary, from noisome vapours, which cause agues. Though here is wine sufficient for consumption and exportation; yet they have other rich wines from Hungary and Italy: so that at Vienna are no less than thirty forts. They are supplied with most of their beef from Hungary. The hazel-hen, or gallina corylorum, is reckoned a great dainty here. The Danube and other rivers supply them with fish, particularly the schieden or Gesner's silurus, larger than a pike or salmon, and the hanson, something like a sturgeon.

The Austrians are naturally proud and haughty; supposing their nation, as well as their sovereign, to be the first in rank in Christendom. The gentry are so fond of the title of Count, that they solicit it as eagerly as if it was a great estate. In Austria gentlemen are so common, that scarcely any others are to be seen, especially at Vienna. The burghers and commonalty mimic their betters as far as they are able. No nation in the world may be said to be such epicures as this, a great many dishes being served up at table, and those well filled; besides, they have a variety of wines at the same time: and the people in general, on account of their drinking, are called by their neighbours ranters and flaggoners. The women are rather grand than pretty. In dress they affect finery rather than good taste; they are naturally vain, and, like all the German women, pretty referred; and not so fond of gallantry, as of gaming, luxury, and grandeur. They concern themselves no more about household affairs than if they were strangers; they know no books but their prayer-books, are extremely credulous, and give into all the externals of religion. At Vienna the ladies are all so devout, that there are none but what hears at least one mass a day. The women of the second class, including those that have no titles of honour, discover a surprising air of plenty and prosperity in their houses.

Though the Austrians may be looked upon as the very Gascons of Germany; yet they are not so brisk as those of France, but much vainer: they however prove pretty good soldiers. With regard to painting, sculpture, and the curious arts, they are on a much better footing with them than the sciences; the wretched school-philosophy is professed in all the colleges of the Jesuits, and certain rhapsodies compiled without taste or judgment, not at all deserving the name of science.

The house which bears the name of Austria, has been in possession of the Imperial throne upwards of 300 years, from Albert II. to the late Emperor Charles VI. who dying the last of the male-issure, this and all its other hereditary countries fell, by virtue of the pragmatic sanction, to his daughter Teresa Maria, Queen of Hungary, and spouse to Francis of Lorraine, the present Emperor of Germany.

The archduchy of Austria is divided into three governments. 1. That of Lower Austria, under the direction of the Emperor and privy-council, the regent-council, and the chancery. 2. Inner Austria, including

ing Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c. the tribunals of which are at Gratz. 3. That of Upper Austria, which includes Tyrol, and the hereditary countries in Suabia and Switzerland, &c. the privy-council for which is held at Inspruck. The capital not only of Lower Austria, but of all the Queen of Hungary's dominions, is Vienna.

**AUSTERHORN,** a place in the eastern quarter of Iceland in Norway.

**AUTHIE,** Le, in Latin *Ætulia*, a river in the government of Picardy and Artois, belonging to France: it rises on the confines of both provinces, and runs into the sea between the mouths of the Somme and Canche.

**AUTON,** a barony of Little Perche in Lower Orleans, and government of this last name, in France.

**AUTREE GLISE,** a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended, when the Confederates obtained the victory of Ramillies in 1706. It lies two miles N. E. of this last-mentioned place. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

**AUTUN,** anciently *Augustodunum*, and *Civitas Eduorum*, a city of Autunois, in the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated on a hill upon the river Aroux, close to three large mountains. It consists of the upper-town, which is covered by Mount Cenis, of the castle and lower-town, called Marchand. It is the seat of a chamber of tithes, a collection, an upper and lower bailiwick, a chancery, country-court, mayory, forest-court, salt-magazine, marshallsea, &c. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Lyons, is president in the assembly of the provincial states of Burgundy, his diocese consists of 611 parishes, and 14 abbeys, with a yearly income of 17,000 livres; but he pays an assessment of 4080 florins to the court of Rome. Here is a cathedral, a collegiate, and twelve parish churches, with five abbeys, two seminaries, two priories, a Jesuits college, six convents, and two hospitals. Both in, and especially out of the city, are several antiquities to be seen; as the ruins of three temples, an amphitheatre, &c. It lies thirty-two miles W. of Chalons. Lat. 46 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. E.

**AUTUNOIS,** the territory to which the above-mentioned city of Autun in Burgundy belongs.

**AUTZ,** a jurisdiction of Tuckum territory, in the duchy of Courland Proper; to it belong Candau probstey or priory, under which are nine princely, and fourteen noble, churches.

**AUVEDE LA LESCAUT,** a quarter or subdivision of Lisle-castellany, and government of French Flanders.

**AUVERGNE,** a government in France. This province, which takes its name from the ancient inhabitants Averni, is bounded on the E. by Forez, on the N. by Bourbonnois, on the W. by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche, and on the S. by Rouergue and Sevennes. Its extent from S. to N. is about forty French leagues, and from W. to E. thirty. It is divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne: the former lies among the mountains; and to the latter belongs the large valley of Limagne, through which runs the river Allier. Lower Auvergne, of which Clermont is the capital, is a very fruitful and pleasant country, abounding very much with wine, grain, pasture, fruit, and hemp. It is by far warmer, and more delightful and fertile, than the mountainous Upper Auvergne, which is extremely cold, and between seven and eight months of the year covered with snow; though here are very good pasture-grounds, well-stocked with cattle. The situation of the mountains causes a great variety and continual shifting of the winds, which blow contrary to one another; for which reason no wind-mills can be erected here. The principal rivers in this province are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon; the latter rises at Cantal, is very rapid, and but little navigable, running into the Allier.

At Pontgiband is a silver mine, the profits of which do not quit the costs; and therefore it is not worked. The pit-coals at Brassac and parts adjacent are profitable.

table. There is no province in France has more mineral springs than this. The highest mountains of Auvergne are the following; namely, Le Pui de Dome, Mons Dominans, which is 810 toises above the surface of the earth; Le Cantal, which is 984 fathoms high, and Le Mont d'Or, whose height amounts to 1030 fathoms. The two last are covered with curious plants. The trade of this country is carried on not only in corn, wine, cattle, cheese, pit-coals, and other productions, but also in manufactures, as all kinds of silk stuffs, cloths, very fine laces, and paper, which last is reckoned the best in all Europe: and some thousands of the inhabitants get their bread in Spain as labourers.

Auvergne is an ancient county or earldom, which was raised to a duchy and peerage in the year 1360. But in 1531 it was again united to the crown, a small part of the old county excepted, which still bears the title of an earldom, and belongs to the ducal house of Bouillon. The whole country is subject to the parliament of Paris; but it has different laws: for in Lower Auvergne prevails a peculiar law of its own; but in Upper Auvergne they follow the Roman or civil law. Here are five large districts and two country bailiwicks. Under the governor of Auvergne are two general-lieutenants, and two deputy-governors.

**AUXERRE,** in Latin *Austiflorum*, or *Austiflorum*, the capital of Auxerrois, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated partly upon a mountain on the Yonne, by means of which river it drives a good trade. It is the principal place of a collection of the aids, the seat of a provincial court, a chamber of tithes, chancery, royal provostship, a mayory, supreme bailiwick, particular district, forest-court, marshallsea, and salt-granary. Its Bishop is under the Metropolitan of Sens; has a diocese of 238 parishes, a yearly income of 35,000 livres, and he pays an assessment of 4400 florins to the court of Rome. His palace is a fine structure. Besides the cathedral and collegiate church, here are eight parish-churches, five abbeys, a seminary, Jesuits college, six convents, a commendary of the order of Malta, and two hospitals. It lies twenty-three miles S. of Sens. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 35 min. E.

**AUXERROIS,** a subdivision of Burgundy in France. It is an earldom and bailiwick, which extends from N. to S. nine French leagues, and from E. to W. about five. It contains several vineyards.

**AUXOIS, Le,** in Latin *Pagus Alesensis*, a subdivision of Burgundy in France. It also comprehends a part of Duclmois, and was formerly an earldom.

**AUXONNE, or AUSSONNE,** the principal place of the county of the same name, and government of Burgundy, in France. It lies on the Soane, over which is a fine bridge between both Burgundies. The town is fortified, has also an old strong castle, is the seat of a collection, salt-house, district, and particular government. Here is only one parish-church; but three convents, and an hospital. It is seven miles W. of Dole. Lat. 47 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 22 min. E.

**AW, or AWON,** i. e. a river, running from Lochow, a fresh-water lake of Lorn in Argyleshire, Scotland; and, after a course of about six or seven miles, enters Lough-Ediff, which falls into the west-sea opposite to Mull, and abounds with salmon.

**AWAS, or AHUAS,** a large city of Khusestan, a province of Persia. It is situated on the banks of a little river that falls into the Tigris, a little above its junction with the Euphrates, sixty-eight miles from Sufter, towards the W.

**AWERRI,** the capital of a kingdom, and independent of the King of Benin Proper, a province of Guiney, in Africa.

**AWEYDEN,** an estate and seat of Count Finkenstein, in the general bailiwick of Sehest, and circle of the latter name, in the kingdom of Prussia.

**AWFORD, or ALFORD,** in Lincolnshire, a market-town 5 miles from the sea, and 107 from London. Its market is on Tuesdays; and it has two fairs, on Whitfun-Tuesday, and November 8, for cattle and sheep. See ALFORD.



**AWRE**, a living in Gloucestershire, in the gift of the Harbours company, London.

**AWRUD**, in Latin *Auraria*, a well-peopled town of Weissenburg-county in Transylvania, a part of the kingdom of Hungary. It is the principal among the metal-towns, abounding in mines of gold and silver, and is the seat of the mine-chamber, or chancery.

**AWTHORN**, or **AWHTON**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of Lord Castleton.

**AXBRIDGE**, a neat market-town in Somersetshire, 8 miles N. W. of Wells, and 120 W. from London. It is situated on the river Axe, and is governed by a mayor, bailiff, recorder, &c. It has two fairs, March 25, and June 11, for cattle, sheep, toys, and cheese. Teasels are more cultivated hereabouts than in any other part of England. The church is large, and its tower has two antique statues; one on the E. and the other on the W. side; with a ring of five bells. Here is an alms-house, endowed. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. W.

**AXEL**, in Latin *Axelum*, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders. It is the principal place of one of the four manors between those of Afsenede and Hulst, containing twelve villages under its jurisdiction, fourteen miles N. of Ghent. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. E.

**AXEWAL**, formerly a strong castle of Scaraborg territory in West Gothland, Sweden; but now in ruins. Dahlberg has a view of it.

**AXFORD**, a prebend of Wiltshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**AXHOLM**, a river island in the N. W. part of Lindsey, a subdivision of Lincolnshire. It is formed by the Trent, the Idle, and the Dun; and situated partly in this county, and partly in Yorkshire. It is ten miles long, and four broad; yields alabaster and flax in the middle parts. It is a marshy strip of land; and was anciently a forest, as is evident from the great number of very large oaks, firs, and other trees, found in it, particularly the second fort. When it was first overflowed is not certain; but it must have happened many centuries ago; which is apparent from the depth of the marshes.

**AXIM**, the capital of a country bearing the same name, on the gold-coast of Guinea Proper, in Africa. Near it is a fort, with a factory called St. Antony, belonging to the Dutch. It is triangular, and mounts eleven pieces of cannon. Under the shelter of its guns is a populous negro-town. Lat. 5 deg. 4 min. N. long. 4 deg. 7 min. W.

**AXIOPOLI**, anciently a town situated in that place where the Danube takes the name of Ister, and in the sangiacate of Silistre, belonging to Bulgaria, in Turkish Illyrium: but at present hardly the name of it remains.

**AXMINSTER**, a market-town, and an old place, in Devonshire, on the borders of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, 146 miles from London, and in the western road to it, and 22 miles E. from Exeter. This town has a considerable trade for its kerseys, druggets, and other woollen manufactures. Its market is on Saturday, and its fairs on St. Mark's day, April 25, Wednesday after June 24, and first Wednesday after Sept. 29, for cattle. It stands on the river Axe; and King Athelstan the Saxon erected a minster here, for priests to pray for the souls of those buried in King's-field, in which he defeated the Danes. It is well supplied with fish from the coast-towns in its neighbourhood. The living is in the gift of the Archbishop of York. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. W.

**AXSBERG**, a sulphur-mine, or factory, about a mile and a quarter from Oerebro, in East Nericia, a province of Sweden Proper. It is considerable for that mineral, and yields great profits. From the gravel dug here is first prepared sulphur, then vitriol, and last of all a red sort of colour.

**AXTORN**, a village of North Halland and South Gothland, in Sweden, where the battle of Falkenberg was fought in 1565, in which the Danes were defeated by the Swedes.

**AXUM**, or **AXUMA**, a city of Tigrā, or Abissinia, in Africa, now in ruins. It is situated 100 miles W. of the Red sea. Lat. 15 deg. 5 min. N. long. 30 deg. 4 min. E.

**AY**, in Latin *Agium*, a town of Upper Champagne, belonging to the government of this last name and Brie, in France. It is situated on the Marne; and in it is a royal mayory, under the bailiwick of Espernay. Its neighbourhood produces excellent wine. It lies four leagues from Rheims to the S. and opposite to Espernay.

**AY**. See **AYTON**.

**AYAMONT**, a town of Seville, one of the subdivisions of Andalusia, in Spain. It is situated at the mouth of the Guadiana, and has a commodious harbour. Near it is made good wine, but not strong. It gives the title of Marquis to the houses of Zuniga and Guzman; and is eighty-five miles N. W. of Cadiz. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. W.

**AYERVE**, anciently *Ebellium*, a fine village of Aragon, in Spain.

**AYETA**, a little place of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy.

**AYLESBURY**, a manor royal parcelled out by the Conqueror under the tenure of finding litter or straw for the King's bed-chamber, three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer. Here are made laces and edgings. The Prebend of Aylesbury is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. See **ALESBURY**.

**AYLESFORD**, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

**AYLMISTER**, a vicarage of Herefordshire, in the gift of the King, or Lord Keeper.

**AYMOUTH**, **EYMOUTH**, or **HAYMOUTH**, a town of the Merse, in Scotland, with a small harbour, on the German ocean, six miles N. of Berwick. It is a good fishing-town; and here is plenty of claret. Lat. 55 deg. 50 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. W.

**AYNESFORD**, a rectory of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**AYTON**, a little town of the Merse or shire of Berwick, in the S. division of Scotland. It stands on the bank of the Ay, with a ruinous church, and unroofed.

**AYX**, or **AIX**, an island of France, at the mouth of the Charente, in the territory and government of Aunis. It lies eleven miles W. of Rochfort, in the Bay of Biscay; and is about five miles in circuit. It was taken by the English in 1757, when it had a fort, eight mortars, and thirty guns, with a governor, and a garrison, consisting of 600 men: the works were destroyed, and the place pillaged by the English. It produces grapes, which make an indifferent sort of wine; of both which we took all their stock, and stripped the priest of the parish. It is thought, that if this and the Ile de Madame were properly fortified, they would render Rochfort the most secure sea-port belonging to France.

**AZAMBUJA**, a place of Santarem district, in Portuguese Estremadura. It belongs to Count Val de Reys.

**AZAMBUJEIRA**, a place in the last-mentioned district and province. It belongs to Count Soure.

**AZAMOR**, once one of the most considerable cities of Ducala, a province of Africa, situated on the gulph of the same name, formed by the mouth of the river Omirabi. It was very populous, and had an excellent fishery, when the Portuguese seized upon the place, which, after five years possession, they demolished and abandoned in 1513. It stands about thirty leagues S. W. of Sallee, and seven W. of Mazagan. Lat. 33 deg. N. long. 7 deg. 45 min. W.

**AZEM**, **ASEM**, or **ACHEM**, a kingdom contiguous to that of Ava, in India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It is bounded by independent Tartary and Boutan on the N. by Tipra on the S. by part of China on the E. and by Mogul on the W. It is ninety German leagues from N. E. to S. W. and about forty where broadest. This is one of the best countries in Asia, producing all the necessaries of life, besides mines of gold and silver, steel, lead, iron, the best of gum-lacque, and store of coarse

coarse silk, which, though glossy, soon frets. Dog's flesh is sold in their markets as the greatest dainty. They have very good grapes, of which, when dried, they make aqua vita. They make good salt of the green scum on their standing waters, after being dried and burnt, and the ashes boiled. They make another sort from the ashes of the leaves of Adam's fig-tree; and of the same ashes they make a lee, which renders their silk as white as snow; but they have no great plenty of these leaves. The King requires no subsidies; and, tho' he is proprietor of the mines, employs none to work in them but slaves: so that the rest of his subjects live at ease, each having four wives. Both sexes have generally a good complexion; but those who live in the most southern parts are swarthy, and not so subject to wens in their throats as in the north. They have pendants of gold or silver at their ears. Both sexes wear their hair as long as possible, and are naked all except their pudenda; with a cap on their heads. They wear bracelets, which, when a man dies, are buried with him. They suffer no gold to be exported; but make it up into ingots, which pass in trade. They have silver pieces of two shillings value; and great quantities of their lacque are exported to China and Japan, for varnishing cabinets, &c. Its capital is Kemmeroo, or Guerguen.

**AZEITAS**, an inconsiderable place, in an audience of the same name, in Portuguese Estremadura.

**AZEITE**, a mean place belonging to Pinhel district, in Beira, a province of Portugal.

**AZERE**. See **PINHEIRO**.

**AZERGUE**, a small river of Lyonnois, a government of France.

**AZEVEDO**, a small district of Vienna, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal.

**AZINCOURT**. See **AGINCOURT**.

**AZOF**. See **ASOPH**.

**AZOO**, the burying-place of the Kings of Afem, in India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. In the temple, where they are buried with the idol they adored, is store of gold, silver, and other treasure, deposited in the vaults: for though they think that the good have plenty of all necessaries in the other world, yet they believe, that the wicked suffer hunger and other miseries: for which reason, not having so high an opi-

nion of the sanctity of their monarchs, they bury riches with them, as well as their principal wives, officers, elephants, camels, hounds, &c. which they believe will serve them in the other world. A notion prevails in this country, that from hence the Chinese stole the invention of guns and powder.

**AZORES**, islands belonging to Portugal, in the Atlantic ocean, and situated between Africa and America: they are also called *Terceiras*, and the *Flemish isles*. The first name they take from *Anser* (a goose), on account of the great number of devouring birds, like goose-hawks, eagles, and falcons, which were found here upon the first discovery of them: the second, from the principal island, which is called *Terceira*; and the third name from the Flemings, who discovered them much about the same time as the Portuguese did. The whole number of these islands is nine; namely, Santa Maria, S. Miguel, Terceira, S. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They are sometimes called the *Western islands*, as lying W. of Europe, between lat. 36 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 25 and 33 deg. W. Besides the above-mentioned, are some other smaller islands; particularly one, which Kercher says started out of the sea, in the year 1638, like that of Santorino in the Archipelago. The *Terceira islands* are discovered a great way off (Frazier says about thirty leagues), by a high mountain called the *Pico*, or *Peak of Azores*. All these islands enjoy a very clear sky, and salubrious air: they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and variety of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle. They are exposed to violent earthquakes, as well as the vehement agitation of the waves which surround them, sometimes causing vast damage.

**AZUAGA**, a little town of Spanish Estremadura. It has a strong castle, and is a commendary of the order of Santiago.

**AZUL**, Rio, i. e. the *Blue river*, in California, in North America. Father Kaino passed from this country into New Mexico, without crossing any other water than this, in lat. 35 deg. N.

**AZURARA**, a district of Viseu, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It comprehends thirteen parishes.







# B.

## B A B

**B A B.** See **BABELMANDEL**.  
**BABA**, one of the largest lieutenancies of Guayaquil, in South America, reaching to the skirts of the Cordillera, or Anga Marca mountains. It belongs to the jurisdiction of Latacunga. Besides the principal town of the same name, where the Corregidor's deputy continually resides, it has other towns annexed to it, so as to be under one priest. Formerly the river Baba, which ran close to this town, by a canal being cut for watering a cocoa-plantation, has ever since inclined more to this last course, than to its original channel, and could not be stopped: so that it now runs some distance from the town. In this district abounds the cocoa-tree, which is generally no less than eighteen or twenty feet high.

**BABA.** See **TOMI**.

**BABADAGI**, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, remarkable for the large eagles in its neighbourhood; from which the bowyers throughout Turkey and Tartary are furnished with feathers for their arrows; though only twelve quills, and those from the tail, can be used for this purpose: and they commonly cost a dollar each.

**BABASZEK**, in Latin *Babina*, a small town of Altfohl county, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It has good arable lands belonging to it, and Count Bereny is its proprietor.

**BABELMANDEL**, **BABMANDEL**, or **BAB**, a small island at the entrance from the Indian ocean into the Red sea in Asia: it gives name to the freights here; and is situated in lat. 12 deg. 10 min. N. long. 44 deg. 30 min. E.

**BABENTHAL**, a village in the priory or probsty of Kron-weissenburg, in Lower Alsace, now a government of France.

**BABOCSA**, or **BABOTSA**, anciently a very strong castle of Simeghi county, belonging to the circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It was taken by the Turks in 1555, but the Imperialists retook and demolished it the succeeding year. After three years time it was repaired by order of King Ferdinand, but abandoned in 1566, which the Turks took possession of in 1595; but was again taken from them in the year 1600. At present it has no garrison.

**BABYLON**, the ancient capital of the empire bearing its name, or Chaldea in Asiatic Turkey. It was situated on both sides the Euphrates, and once one of the most opulent cities in the world, near the place where the tower of Babel was begun. Its ancient state is very much celebrated in Scripture, where are express prophecies of its dreadful overthrow. This city was re-edified and enlarged by Simiramis, Ninus's widow and successor. Its walls, according to Diodorus Siculus, were about forty-six miles in compass, fifty fathoms high, and had breadth enough to admit six chariots abreast. They were defended by 250 large towers. The Euphrates ran through the middle of the city; and on each side of the river was a magnificent palace, which had a communication by means of a subterraneous passage under the river, as well as by a stately bridge over it. She also built a noble temple to Jupiter or Belus, of a prodigious height, on the top of which were Colossian statues, weighing 1000 talents each, and 40 feet high. Nebuchadnezzar afterwards much improved both city and palace, on which account he boasted, Dan. iv. But the most admirable curiosity here was the *horti pensiles*, or hanging gardens, deservedly celebrated by all antiquity. They were raised to a prodigious

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height, by arches over one another, and planted with trees producing the finest fruit. It was taken by Cyrus and Alexander: the former by cutting channels to turn the water of the Euphrates, entered the place in the dead of night: the latter, after gaining the victory over the Persians at Arbella, the city readily opened her gates to him, where he found 200,000 talents of gold; and here he died. Now a poor village stands on its ancient site, and nothing remains but the ruins of its magnificent structures. At a small distance are shewn the foundations of the tower of Babel, which seems to have been half a league in diameter, but full of serpents, infectious reptiles, and poisonous insects. Besides, the neighbouring country, once famed for its fertility, is now reduced to a mere desert that cannot be tilled. Babylon is imagined to have been the seat of paradise, and supposed to have stood in lat. 32 deg. N. long. 44 deg. E. or thereabouts.

**BABYLON**, a large city in Egypt, supposed to have stood on the present site of Grand Cairo.

**BACA**, a small river of Portuguese Estremadura.

**BACA**, or **BAZA**, anciently *Basli*, the capital of the Baskitani, an old, and pretty large town of Granada, in Spain. It lies in the valley called Hoya de Baca, on the river Guadalentin, and diocese of Guadix. It is walled, has four gates, and an old castle. It contains three parishes, one a collegiate, with five monasteries, as many nunneries, and an hospital. King Ferdinand took it from the Moors in 1489. Its neighbourhood produces wine, grain, flax, and hemp. It lies thirty-five miles N. W. of Almeria. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 6 min. W.

**BACANO**, a small place belonging to the province called St. Peter's Patrimony, in the ecclesiastic state, and middle division of Italy. Here the Papal chamber has good sulphur-works. It gives its name to a lake, from which the river Varca issues, which was anciently called Cremera, and famous for the defeat of the Roman Fabii.

**BACAR**, or **BAKAR**, one of the midland provinces of Indostan, in the East Indies, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Jamba; on the W. by Dehli; on the E. by the Ganges; and on the S. by Sanbal. Its quota of forces is 4000 horse, and 8000 foot, with a revenue of 300,000 l. Sterling.

**BACARA**, a castellany, in the government of Metz, the profitable lordship of which belongs to the Bishop of this last name; but the sovereignty of it to the Duke of Lorraine.

**BACARACH**, or **BACCHARACH**, a small town in the bailiwick of the same name, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, and subject to the Elector. It is situated on an ascent near the W. shore of the Rhine. The wine in these parts is excellent. The town is commanded by the castle of Staleck. And on the side of the river next the town is Holy-island, where a toll is exacted. It lies ten miles E. of Sinnenren, and eighteen W. from Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 3 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

**BACARDO**, a large village of Riviera di Ponente, or the western part of the Genoese dominions on the continent, and upper division of Italy.

**BACASERAI**, or **BASCHASARAY**, in Latin *Bacasara*, the capital of Crim Tartary, in European Turkey, and the seat of the Chan. It stands on the Kabarta, which runs through it. The neighbouring country is pleasant, having gardens, orchards, baths, &c. Here is a mosque, where the Chans are buried.

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In 1736 the Russians took it from the Turks. It lies sixty miles S. of Precop. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 35 deg. 10 min. E.

**BACEM**, or **BACCIAIM**, a port-town of Cambaia, in the hither peninsula of India, in Asia, belonging to the Portuguese, in lat. 19 deg. 20 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10 min. E.

**BACHIAN** Isle, one of the Molucca or Clove islands belonging to the Dutch in Asia. It lies under the equinoctial, and in long. 125 deg. 5 min. E.

**BACHMUT**, a town belonging to a district of the same name, in the government of Woronez and Afow, in European Russia. It stands on the river Bachmut; partly upon an eminence on its western shore, and partly upon a plain on its eastern side: the former is covered by a citadel; and besides, both are fortified. For the defence of the salt-works of this country, the Imperial salt-chamber maintains one battalion of regular infantry, and a company of cossacs, consisting of 100 men. The parts between Donez, Don, the Palus Mccots, Mius, and Kalmius, not only surpass all the land of Little Russia in goodness, but have also several signs of ore.

**BACHTA**, a river of Asiatic Russia, joining its waters with the Jenesei on the right.

**BACKEFORD**, a rectory of Gloucestershire, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-church, Oxford.

**BACOLA**, a town of Bengal, in the Mogul empire, and East Indies, in Asia, which the Sansons place under the tropic of Cancer. The houses here are fair and high, the streets large, and the people naked, except a linen wrapper about their middle. The women wear silver chains and rings about their necks, legs, and arms; and the poorer sort have them of ivory or copper.

**BACSFALVA**, a large village of Vaik jurisdiction, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Here is a famous Franciscan convent, to which frequent pilgrimages are made.

**BACTRIA**, or **BACTRIANA**, a province of ancient Persia, on the N. E. part of the present Usbeck Tartary, and the Persian province of Chorazzan, the native country of the late Kouli Khan, or Shah Nadir, who, after ascending the throne of Persia, and subduing the Great Mogul, was lately cut off in an insurrection of his own subjects. The Bactrians were the best soldiers in the world, but rough and brutal, without any of the politeness of the Persians; and they are much addicted to astrology. One of their most considerable towns was Bactra.

**BACTRUS**, one of the ancient names of the river Amou in Tartary.

**BADAJOZ**, a city, and the capital of Spanish Estremadura, and a frontier-town against Portugal. It stands upon an eminence, on the S. side of the Guadiana; and is divided into the upper and lower town. It is not a large place; but has good houses, pretty broad streets, fine churches, some convents, and a Jesuits college. The Bishop, who has a yearly income of 16,000 ducats, is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Santiago. Its fortifications are antique; but it has some modern out-works, a castle fortified in the modern taste, called St. Michael; and on the further side of the river the castle of St. Christoval, which particularly covers the old Roman stone-bridge over the river, that is 700 paces long, 14 broad, and is quite straight. In the time of the Romans this town was called *Colonia Pacensis*, and *Pax Julia*, or *Pax Augusta*, which last name the Moors corrupted into *Bax Augos*, out of which was at last formed *Badajoz*. In the years 1658 and 1705 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Portuguese: in the latter siege they were in conjunction with some of the confederates. The neighbouring country is extremely fruitful, and its flocks of sheep yield very fine wool. It lies 12 miles E. of Elvas, and 180 S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 38 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. W.

**BADELONA**, or **BADALON**, a small town of Catalonia in Spain, with a fortress, on the Mediterranean. It lies ten miles E. of Barcelona, where K. Charles III. and Lord Peterborough landed, when, in the year 1704, N<sup>o</sup> 21.

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they laid siege to the last mentioned city. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

**BADELUNDSAHS**, a long and narrow strip of sand, about half a mile from Westerahs; a town of Westmannia in Sweden Proper, upon which the Danes were defeated in the year 1521.

**BADEN**, a Marquisate belonging to the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It is divided between two Princes of the same family, namely, Baden and Dourlach. The former, who is also called Baden-hochberg; or Baden-baden, is Roman Catholic; and the latter, Baden-dourlach, is Lutheran. This country, one of the finest in Germany, extends along the eastern banks of the Rhine, between the Brisgaw and the duchy of Wirtemberg, opposite to Alsace, with the Palatinate on the N. the Black forest on the E. Alsace on the W. and Switzerland on the S. to which it passes on a little below Philipsburg on the N. in a narrow tract, except where it is separated by the Brisgaw. It is near sixty miles long, and twenty broad; and is very populous, abounding in corn and wine, but especially hemp, which they sell to the Dutch and Flemings.

Here are several free-stone quarries, and marble of all colours: and in Sponheim they have agate, which is polished and exported. It is besides full of villages and fine gardens. They have several woods of chestnut, where are large herds of swine. The Rhine, Entz, Wurb, Phints, &c. yield plenty of fish, as the chaces and parks do of venison and fowl. But the most considerable gain of the inhabitants arise from their baths and mineral springs, from which the principal towns take their names. The people, who are good soldiers, are greatly civilized, from the resort of strangers to their baths. By the treaty of Munster, the two branches act by turns in the general diet of the empire, and circle of Suabia.

The estates of Baden-baden are, 1. the upper marquisate, containing the Baronies of Baden, Beinheim, Buhil, Gravenstein, Ettlingen, Sultzberg, Stolhoffen, Radstadt, and Molberg; 2. part of the county of Eberstein; 3. half of the county of Sponheim; 4. the lordship of Usenbers; 5. nine towns in Bohemia, which came to them by marriage; 6. the county of Guntzberg, betwixt Ulm and Augsburg, and the fort of Keil: the two last of which were given by the Emperor to Prince Lewis of Baden, as a reward for his great services; but by the treaty of Baden in 1714 the latter of these places was restored to the Emperor. The Margrave however enjoys the profitable part of its sovereignty.

The estates of Baden-dourlach, nearly equal to the former, are, 1. the lower marquisate of Baden, containing the towns of Dourlach, Pfortzeim, Gorbach, &c. 2. the marquisate of Hochberg; 3. the landgraviate of Sausenberg; 4. the lordship of Roetelen, Baden-weiler, and Muhlberg.

The two Princes are absolute, and lay taxes even without assembling the states. The Prince of Dourlach has always some forces on foot: and the revenues of both being almost equal, may amount to about 80,000 l. each per annum.

The marquisate of Baden-baden lies on the Rhine, S. W. from that of Baden-dourlach, and comprehends six bailiwicks; but is not so large as the other. Its principal place is

**BADEN**, in Latin *Bada*, and anciently *Thermæ Inferiores*, to distinguish it from Baden in Switzerland. It is famous for its baths, the number of which is reckoned to be about 300. They pass thro' salt, allum, and brimstone; and are reckoned specific in the cramp or gout; for which, and other nervous disorders, they are much frequented. The town stands upon hills, on a rocky ground. The Prince has a palace here, with a well-fortified castle on a rising-ground. It lies twenty miles N. of Strasburg. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 8 min. E.

**BADEN**, in Latin *Aquæ Pannoniæ*, or *Thermæ Austriacæ*, a place belonging to the circle of Austria, in Germany, much resorted to for its natural baths. It is a neat, little, walled-town, on a plain, at the foot of a ridge of hills, which are the excursions of Mount Cenius.



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Within the town are two baths, five without the walls, and two beyond the rivulet Swechet: but none of these baths are so hot as the King's or Queen's baths in Somersetshire. They are recommended by the German physicians for the head-ach, maladies in the eyes and ears; and, if drank in time, for the gout, dropsy, and other chronic distempers. The best bathing-times are reckoned in June, July, August, and September. It lies fifteen miles S. of Vienna, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

**BADEN**, County of, in Switzerland, in Latin *Comitatus Badenensis*. It is situated between the northern extremities of Berne and Zurich, extending on one side to the place where the Aar falls into the Rhine; and on the other, to some villages beyond this last river. It is watered with three navigable rivers, the Limmat, Rufs, and Aar; has a very good soil, producing grain, and other fruit, and along the Limmat wine in several places. In the chain of mountains from Cappelerhof to Endingen are iron-mines. The inhabitants are Protestants and Papists. By the treaty of peace in 1712, at the conclusion of the war between the Protestant and Popish cantons, this whole country was yielded to Zurich and Berne. Its capital is

**BADEN**, in Latin *Bada*, *Aquæ Helvetiæ*, *Castellum Aquarum*, or *Vicus Thermanum*, also Upper Baden, in contradistinction from that of the same name in Suabia. The baths here were famous almost as early as our Saviour's time, according to Tacitus. The baths are about three quarters of a mile below the town. The waters are good for drinking, as well as bathing, and recommended for the cure of all distempers. Baden stands between two very high hills, on both sides the river. Here are two churches, and the place for the general diet of the cantons. The harbour on the river belongs to the town, but the customs to Berne and Zurich. The governor or bailiff is the principal. In favour of the women here, it is always an article in the marriage-settlements, that they shall go to the baths of Baden every season. In the neighbourhood are several orchards and vineyards; but their wine is not good. It lies fourteen N. W. of Zurich city. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

**BADENOCH**, in Latin *Badenacha*, a large district of the North Highlands, belonging to the shire of Inverness in Scotland. It is bounded by the east on the N. by Murray on the E. by Athol on the S. and by Lochaber on the W. Templeman makes its length forty-nine miles, and its breadth twenty-two. In it is no place of consequence, except the village near the fort; which last was taken and demolished by the rebels in the year 1745. The laird of Mackintosh has a considerable part of his estate in this country; and accordingly several of his clan reside here, particularly a very powerful branch, the Macphersons under the laird of Cluny, who has here a mansion-house of the same name. He is married to the only daughter of the late Simon Lord Lovat. Mackintosh of Borlum has a seat here called Retz, in which he resides. This is a cold, and mostly mountainous country, and the soil not very fertile. It abounds with deer and other game. The first stage from Inverness towards Edinburgh is at Aggymore in this country, and a pretty commodious, tho' thatched inn, with plenty of provisions considering the situation. Badenoch is almost divided into two parts by the river Spey, which is here a considerable volume of water; tho' its source in one of the mountains of Athol is very small, and comes tumbling down in silver threads from the steep brow of a mountain.

**BADENWELLER**, the chief town of the lower marquisate of Baden, in Suabia, in Germany, lying S. of the Brigaw. It has several hot baths; but they are not reckoned to be of such virtue as those of the city of Baden. The waters are both drank and bathed in. It is situated about a league from the Rhine, fifteen miles from Basil on the S. and the same from Brisac on the N. in lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. E.

**BADIS**, a fortress of Livonia, now subject to Russia. Buching calls it Padis, and says it was anciently a castle and convent; but at present is only a gentle-

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man's seat. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Revel. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 23 deg. 10 min. E.

**BADMINTON**, a place in Wiltshire, remarkable for nine caves, all in a row, but of different dimensions; the least four feet wide, some nine or ten long; supposed from the spurs, pieces of armour, &c. found therein, to be the tombs of some warriors, either Romans, Saxons, or Danes.

**BADMINTON**, a place in Gloucestershire, noted for cylindrical and spherical stones, almost as large as cannon-balls, found in its fields. At Badminton Magna is a noble seat of the Duke of Beaufort, the completest in the kingdom; in whose gift is the vicarage of Badminton Magna, as also the chaplainry of Badminton Parva, in this county.

**BADOW MAGNA**, a vicarage of Essex, in the gift of Lord Viscount Fermanagh.

**BADSWORTH**, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Earl of Derby.

**BAEZA**, anciently *Vatia*, a city of Jaen, a subdivision of Andalusia in Spain. It is a pretty considerable town, situated on a hill upon the Guadalquivir. And it has a small university, which was founded in the year 1533, with the see of a Bishop. It lies forty miles N. E. of Granada, in lat. 37 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.

**BAEZA**, the capital of the government of Quixos, belonging to Quito and Peru, in South America; tho' long the residence of the governors, still remains very small. But now it has declined extremely, consisting only of eight or nine thatched houses, with about twenty inhabitants of all ages. It is annexed to the parish of Papallacta, where the priest resides, as does the governor of late at Archidona.

**BAFWEN**, one of the principal inland lakes of Sudermannia, in Sweden Proper. It contains about 100 islands.

**BAFFERTON**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of his Majesty or Lord Keeper.

**BAFFIN'S BAY**, a gulph of North America, communicating with Davis's freights. It lies to the N. of this last, and of North Main, or James's island. It takes its name from one Baffin, an Englishman, who discovered it in the year 1622, as he was attempting a North-west passage into the Pacific or great South Sea. It runs from Cape Farewell in W. Greenland. At the extremity of it, which is beyond lat. 78 deg. N. is Sir Thomas Smith's bay, the furthest part hitherto known, where are the largest whales. The whole extends from between the parallels of lat. 60 and nearly 80 deg. N.

**BAGA**, anciently *Bergusia*, a small place of Catalonia, in Spain. It is situated between high mountains on the river Llobregat.

**BAGDAT**, formerly the seat of the Abissinian Caliphs, now the capital of Iracaarabic, or the ancient Chaldea, in Asiatic Turkey. This country is reckoned 120 leagues long, and eighty broad; though great part of it is very poorly inhabited. It includes several districts, and is one of the most important governments in the Ottoman empire. The city is situated on the E. side of the Tigris, on the banks of which it extends about two miles. It was built on the ruins of the ancient Seleucia, near the year of our Saviour 760. The government of the Caliphs being extinct, the city was united to the kingdom of Persia about the year 1250, but was taken by Amurath IV. in 1638; and has remained under the dominion of the Ottoman empire, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the Persian monarchs to recover it; particularly the late Kouli Khan, who more than once laid siege to it, but was obliged by the Turks to raise it. The fortification is composed of lofty thick walls of brick, covered with earth, strengthened by great towers in form of bastions, placed at certain distances, and protected by a deep ditch, which can be filled at any time by the waters of the Tigris. The citadel is on the N. side, and commands the river. The whole fortification is furnished with near 200 pieces of cannon. The garrison generally consists of a body of 10,000 men, and in time of war more than twice that number, besides the ordinary militia;

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militia; which last amounts to 12,000 men. From hence it is easy to conceive, that, under an experienced commander, this place could hardly be taken by an eastern army any otherwise than by famine. Its happy situation on the Tigris is an advantage which enables it, upon the apprehension of an enemy, to lay in a large supply of provisions.

The suburbs being very extensive, and raised on both sides of the Tigris, there is a communication by a bridge of boats, the only one which that river will admit of, as it is broad and deep, and in its ordinary course very rapid. At certain seasons it swells to a prodigious height, and overflowing the country, occasions many morasses on the side opposite to the city. Among these are several towns and villages, whose inhabitants are said to be the ancient Caldeans. These people are of a particular religion, which they pretend is that of Seth. There are also a great number of Arabs in this neighbourhood, who render travelling dangerous. The advantage of the Tigris is so considerable with regard to commerce, that although the climate is excessive hot, and in other respects far from being agreeable, yet there are a great number of inhabitants in this city. The greatest part of these are Persians, Armenians, and Jews. The two last occupy near half the city, and drive a considerable trade with Bassora, and the inland parts. The Jews are the more engaged to live here, from a reverence to the sepulchre of the prophet Ezekiel, which it is pretended is a day's journey from the city. It stands on the frontiers of Persia, 260 miles N. W. of Bassora. Lat. 33 deg. 26 min. N. long. 43 deg. 40 min. E.

**BAGEMDER**, or **BAGAMEDRI**, a kingdom of Abissinia in Africa. It lies S. and S. W. of Tigra, having that of Angot on the E. that of Amhara on the S. and those of Goyama and Dambea on the W. Its greatest extent is from E. to W. and in some parts very rocky and mountainous, especially towards the E. where live a part of the Agamerians, as also of the Caffres, a people wandering through most of Africa. Its capital of the same name is situated on a fine plain, on the banks of the Bachelo, where the viceroy of Tigra receives an additional crown; but is in all other respects an inconsiderable place.

**BAGENDON**, a rectory of Gloucestershire, in the gift of Lord Viscount Weymouth.

**BAGESORE**, a rectory of Shropshire, in the gift of his Majesty or Lord Keeper. Also a living of Herefordshire, to which Mr. Kinnersey nominates, though his Majesty presents.

**BAGLIO**, a small place of the Basilicate, a province of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. This is the seat of the provincial court.

**BAGNAGAR**, the capital of Golconda, in the hither peninsula of India, in Asia, formerly the residence of the Kings of Golconda; but both it and the whole province is subject to the Mogul. It is situated on the Nerva, with a bridge over it, and in a plain surrounded with hillocks, at a little distance, which renders the air healthy. The English and Dutch have factories here only for the sake of the diamonds. The city and suburbs are upwards of three miles (Thevenot says seven) in length. Here are abundance of European jewellers, as also Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, the most expert cutters of diamonds, and best judges of their worth. In this city is a magnificent reservoir, with fountains, round which is a colonade supported by arches, affording an agreeable coolness in the hottest season. It lies 220 miles N. W. of Fort St. George, and as many E. of Goa. Lat. 16 deg. 30 min. N. long. 77 deg. 30 min. E.

**BAGNALIA**, a beautiful seat belonging to the ducal house of Lantini. It is situated two miles from Viterbo, a city of St. Peter's patrimony, and ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy.

**BAGNIALUK**, or **BANIALUCKA**, in Latin *Banialucum*, a good fortress of Bosnia, in Turkish Illyrium, in Europe. It is situated near the confines of Dalmatia, and a lake of the same name, upon the river Cetina. It is the residence of the beglerbeg, and the principal place of a sangiac, containing all the western part of Bosnia; and has a good citadel. The Turks took it

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in 1527; and near it a battle was fought between them and the Christians in the year 1737. It lies sixty miles from Spalato to the N. E. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

**BAGNARA**, or **BAGORARA**, a small place of the Further Calabria, in Naples, and lower division of Italy. It gives title of Duke to the house of Ruffo.

**BAGNAREA**, in Latin *Balneoregium*, a small and ill-peopled town of Orvietano, in the ecclesiastical state, in Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies between Orvieto on the N. and Montefascone on the S. about six miles from each. This, according to Moll, is the same with Buching's Bagnara above-mentioned; but our maps have neither.

**BAGNASCO**, a small place of Asti, in the principality of Piedmont, and upper division of Italy: but under a distinct jurisdiction.

**BAGNERES**, a town of Bigorre, in Gascony, and government of this last name and Guyenne, in France; in Latin *Vicus Aquensis*, or *Aquæ Bigerronum*. It is situated in the valley of Campan, on the river Adour; and famous for its mineral springs, which were known to the Romans. Salignac has given a description of them. Here are cold as well as warm mineral waters; and they are resorted to in spring and autumn. Bagneres lies four leagues above Tarbe.

**BAGNI**, a duchy of Val di Mazara, in the kingdom of Sicily, and lower division of Italy.

**BAGNOLAS**, anciently *Aquæ Votonis*, a small place of Catalonia, in Spain.

**BAGNOLO**, a small place of Cremasco, a province belonging to Venice, in the upper division of Italy.

**BAGNOLO**, a small place of the further principate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy.

**BAGNOLS**, or **BAIGNOLS**, a small town, belonging to the diocese of Uzez, in Lower Languedoc, and government of this last name, in France. It stands on a rock, close by the river Cefe; and the Prince of Conti is proprietor of it. Here is a priory, and convent.

**BAGORARA**. See **BAGNARA**.

**BAGTHORPE**, a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of the King, or Lord Keeper.

**BAGSHOT**, formerly *Holy Hull*, and the lordship of our Kings, who have a house here, with a park. It is a place in Surry, extending from Egham to Farnham for near eighteen miles, and noted for good inns in the road between Staines and Hartley-row.

Bagshot heath is a barren desert for many miles, with nothing but furze and whorts upon it; yet in some inclosures lately made, it produces good corn and grass, and plantations of trees. The soil is capable of improvement. It is to be observed, that though the Bagshot mutton be so much valued, it is called so as being only killed by the butchers there; and the sheep are fed upon Hampshire-downs. The Earl of Anglesea, as also the Duke of Roxborough, have fine seats on the edge of this heath.

**BAGYON**, in Latin *Bagyona*, a considerable town of Aranes jurisdiction, in that called the Sicilian territory, belonging to Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It is situated close by the river Maros.

**BAHAMA**, or **LUCAYA** Islands, in the Atlantic ocean. These are the most easterly of all the Antilles: they lie to the S. of Carolina, from lat. 21 to 27 deg. N. and between long. 73 and 81 deg. W. and extend themselves along the coast of Florida quite down to the island of Cuba. They are said to be 500 in all; but some of them are only mere rocks: but a great many others are large and fertile, differing in nothing from the soil of Carolina. Columbus, in his search for America, discovered the Bahama islands in the year 1492; one of which, namely, St. Salvador, was the first land he saw, when his men despaired of finding any, and were going to throw him over-board; which made him call it by the name of Providence; except which, though none of the largest or most fertile islands, all the rest are absolutely uninhabited. The English have also fortified it, and it commands all the others. Here is a governor, and an independent company. See **PROVIDENCE**.

**BAHAMA**, an island from which the rest take their general name. It is situated about eighteen leagues E. from



from the peninsula of Florida, and about eight or ten W. of Lucaya, in lat. 26 deg. 45 min. N. is about fifty miles long, and sixteen broad, and in many places not half that breadth. At present its principal produce is Indian wheat, fowl, and a particular sort of rabbits. On the N. of Bahama and Lucaya, lies the great Bahaman sand-bank; which extends itself northward up to lat. 27 deg. 30 min. and is surrounded with rocks. It lies on the N. of Cuba, and is terminated by the Long-island. On the N. E. it has the freight of Exuma and island of Cigateo; on the north, Providence; and the island of Andros is quite surrounded with it. On the W. it is bounded by the isles of Mimbres and Bimini; the former a huge rock much dreaded by sailors; and these, with some other rocks, bound it in a line parallel to the N. E. coast of Cuba, from which it is divided by the channel or arm of the sea between the island of Bahama and the great bank. Besides this old channel is another, called the freight of Bahama, lying between Florida and the island of Lucaya. This is one of the most impetuous currents northwards of any in those seas, into which there is no entering but at a certain season. The Spanish ships from the Havannah pass through this freight homeward. It is reckoned sixteen leagues broad; and its length from Cape Florida northwards, forty-five.

The Bahama islands lie near to Hispaniola, and the Havannah in the island of Cuba, where the Spanish galleons and flota always rendezvous, before they return to Europe, having the gulph of Florida to the W. and the windward passage to the E. of them. Their situation in time of peace is capable of great improvement in trade; and has always been a good retreat for disabled ships. But in time of war with any power, especially Spain, the Bahama islands are of the highest importance, cruisers and privateers from thence being more capable to obstruct and annoy the Spanish trade homeward bound, than any where else in America.

The Bahama islands were for many years a receptacle of pirates; and which, before the year 1718, when Captain Wood Rogers was sent governor thither, had been plundered above thirty times by the Spaniards. But he recovered them from the pirates, and also defeated the Spaniards, who, after three several preparations, attacked him with 2000 men; which force he repulsed, and burnt two of their ships of war in their retreat.

**BAHAREN**, from the Arabic *Babaraim*, a province belonging to the kingdom of Oman in Asiatic Turkey: it extends itself along the coasts of the Arabic and Persian gulphs, in which is an island of the same name, near the continent of this province. Here was once the most considerable pearl-fishery in the world, but now disused. Ahfa or Ahassa is the capital. Lat. 26 deg. 10 min. N. long. 50 deg. 5 min. E.

**BAHUS**, or **BOHUS**, in Latin *Præfectura Bahusæ*, a subdivision of West Gothland in Sweden. It takes its name from a castle so called, and is derived from the Norwegian word *bay*, i. e. large and flatly, and *bus*, that is, a house. It is also called *Wike*. It has the West sea on one side, but is bounded on the other by West Gothic Thalland or Dal: it begins near Swinefund, and extends itself as far as Gotha-elbe. It is about twenty-one miles long, and between three and four broad. The country in general is level and fruitful. It has fine corn-fields, meadows, forests, inland lakes, and fresh water streams. Among the rocks on the coast are salt-works, where salt is made from the sea-water. Near Uddewalla is a very high mountain, mostly consisting of a sort of mussel-shells, which are burnt to a lime. In many places one meets with large caverns in the mountains, which look like chambers, and are called mountain or giant caves. Here are several lakes and rivers; among the latter is Gotha-elf, which divides itself into two branches, the western belonging to this prefecture and Quistrom: both these have a salmon-fishery. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture and breeding of cattle; but especially by their fisheries. They also trade in beams, masts, deal-boards, tar, lime, cattle, tallow, hides, and all kinds of fish.

This country in ancient times belonged to Sweden, to which it was also ceded by Denmark, by the peace of Roschild, concluded in the year 1658: for which reason it is here inserted, though it be reckoned a part of Norway. Its clergy are in the bishopric of Gottensburg. It is subdivided into the S. part, called Binneland, which consists of four inland districts; and into the N. part, properly styled *Wike*; and this again into Sunnar and Nor-wike, consisting in general of nine inland districts.

The castle of Bahus, from which the whole prefecture is called, lies close before the town of the same name, in Latin *Babusium*. It is a well-built and excellent fortress, standing on a rock, which is surrounded by the Gotha-elbe; and within it is a fine spring. In 1448, King Christian I. built both the walls and houses of stone, which before had been only of wood. By the above-mentioned treaty of Roschild, it was surrendered to the Swedes. In 1678, the Danes attempted to take it, but without success. It lies near the Skagerack, 20 miles N. W. from Gottensburg. And Dahlberg has a view of it in his Suecia. Lat. 58 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. E.

**BAJA**, a well-inhabited town belonging to the county of Bats, in the circle on this side the Danube, and Lower Hungary. It is situated on the Danube, in a fruitful country, and the Barons of Vajay are proprietors of it, forty-five miles N. W. of Elicck. Lat. 46 deg. 40 min. N. long. 19 deg. 50 min. E. Of the same name is also a town in Walachia, on this side the Aluta, belonging to Turkey in Europe. See **BALÆ**.

**BAJADOR**, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, to the southward of the Canaries. Lat. 27 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. W.

**BALÆ**, or **BAJA**, a town of Terra de Lavoro, on the coast, twelve miles W. of Naples, in Lower Italy. It was famous for its hot baths, and where persons of quality among the Romans had seats, to which they resorted in the cold months, and in spring. Near it was the delightful bay of the same name, in form of a crescent, where ships might ride in safety. And in its neighbourhood are the ruins of the palaces said to have belonged to Cæsar, Pompey, Cicero, &c. also Nero's elegant palace, &c. About a mile from Bala is the little spot called the Elysian field; but at present it has little to recommend it. Lat. 41 deg. 6 min. N. long. 14 deg. 45 min. E.

**BAIBY-BURG**, a large town of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper. It is encompassed with a wall, and is situated on the river Kila, and opposite to Gulbo-burg.

**BAIGORRE**, a district of Lower Navarre, in the government of this last name and Bearn, in France.

**BAIKAL**, an inland lake of Asiatic Russia, which the people dwelling about it call the Holy sea. It is said to be 500 wersts in length from W. to E. but from N. to S. in a direct line between 20 and 30 in breadth, and in some parts only 15 wersts. It is encompassed all round with high mountains. It begins to freeze towards Christmas, and the frost goes off again towards the first day of May. From this time till September it is said that a ship seldom comes to any misfortune upon it: but in the month of September the winds are said to be violent; whereby many unfortunate accidents are occasioned; against which, however, the inhabitants fancy that they are secure, from their calling the lake a sea. In the parts about the river Bargulin it throws up vast quantities of bitumen, or mountain-tar, as it is called, which the inhabitants burn in lamps. Round it also are sulphureous springs. Its very sweet water appears green at a distance, and it is so clear, that one may see several fathoms depth into it. Here are found great numbers of large sturgeon and pikes; also black sea-dogs, but none speckled. In it are likewise several islands: and round the lake not only fables, but civets, are to be met with.

**BAILLEUL**, or **BELLE**, an open town of the Quartier de Cassel, in French Flanders. It is the principal place of a castellany, and has been burnt by accidental fires five or six times.

**BAIMOTZ**, a district of Neutra county, in the circle on

on this side the Danube, and Lower Hungary. It contains ninety-one large villages or boroughs: Also the castle of

**BAIMOTZ**, which is charmingly situated upon a mountain, and belongs to the Palfy family. Near it is a middling town of the same name, upon the river Nitra, and in it is a priory of the order of St. Anthony: and here is also a well-ordered warm bath.

**BAINS**, *Le fort de*, a fortress belonging to the bailiwick of Perpignan and county of Roussillon, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated upon a mountain, at the foot of which runs the Tec, and consists principally of four regular bastions. In 1670, Lewis XIV. caused these to be built. Under it lies the small village of Bains, which takes its name from the good warm baths that are in it.

**BAKA-BANYA**, **PUGGANS**, or **BUKANETZ**, a royal free mine-town of Bath district and county of Hont, in the circle on this side the Danube, of Lower Hungary. It had formerly gold and silver mines; but at present it subsists by husbandry. In the year 1664 it was plundered and burnt down by the Turks.

**BAKELY**, a small place of Suffex, well known for its iron-works.

**BAKETON**, a vicarage of Norfolk, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich.

**BAKEWELL**, the best town of the N. W. side of the peak of Derbyshire. It is situated on the banks of the Wey, near its junction with the Derwent. From certain altars dug up near Haddon-house, it is supposed to have been a Roman town. Though large, it contains only one parish, but has seven chapels of ease, and is exempt from Episcopal jurisdiction. Its fairs are on Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, August 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, for cattle and horses.

**BAKMONOSTRA**, or **BANOSTRA**, anciently the seat of the Bishop of Sirmi, in the Bannat of Sclavonia, and kingdom of the latter name, in Hungarian Illyria; but at present are hardly any remains of its former magnificence to be seen.

**BAKOW**, or **BRATZKOW**, a town of Walachia, on the further side of the river Aluta, in European Turkey. It stands in a pleasant and fruitful country. Here a Bishop resides.

**BAKTSCHISARAI**, a town situated on the peninsula of Crim Tartary in European Turkey, and close by the sea. It is the residence of the Chan, and an open town, between two mountains, which serve it instead of walls. The inhabitants are Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, and Jews; the houses are here the best in all the country. The Chan's palace is a large, irregular, and pretty commodious structure. In the year 1736 the town was taken by the Russians.

**BAKU**, a town situated on the W. part of Schirwan, a province of Persia in Asia, upon the Caspian sea, to which last it sometimes gives its name. It is fortified, and has a good harbour. The Russians took it during the late troubles, and Shah Nadir yielded it to them.

**BALA**, a mean place of Merionethshire in N. Wales, yet a corporation, and governed by Bailiffs. It is the only market-town of the mountaineers. Its weekly market is on Saturday; its fairs, May 14 and July 10, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It lies near the lake Lhyntegid and Pimble-meer, sixteen miles S. of Denbigh. Lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. W.

**BALACHNA**, a circle of the Nischneinowgorod government in European Russia. To it belongs a town of the same name, which is very long, but meanly built, on the Wolgaw. It is famous for its rich salt springs, from which upwards of fifty salt pans or pits may be constantly fed and employed.

**BALAGANSKOI**, an ostrog or pallisadoed place in the circle of Irkutsk, and province of the latter name, in Siberia, Asiatic Russia. It is situated on the Angora, is of an earlier date and more considerable than Irkutsk, but has only two pieces of brass-cannon for its defence. Contiguous to it are about sixty houses, mostly good ones, inhabited by some trading people, who are well to live.

**BALAGATE**, mountains of Asia, dividing Malabar from Coromandel. They run nearly the whole length of the hither peninsula of India, from N. to S. and in some places are impassable. Of the same name is a province of Decan in the Mogul's country, in which are these mountains. This province lies S. of Candish.

**BALAGNA**, or **BALANIA**, the most fruitful district of all Corsica; it lies in the N. E. part of the island, and in Upper Italy. It can bring 4000 men into the field: and comprehends the following small districts; namely, Ofricone, Aregno, Guisani, Andre, Olmi, and Pino. In it is the town of Calvi. Moll mentions a town of the same name.

**BALAGNIA**, a town in the province of Little Novogorod in Russia, on the Wolga, fifty miles N. of Nise. This seems to be the same with Balancha above-mentioned in Busching.

**BALAGUER**, formerly *Ballegorium* and *Balaguerium*, a walled town of Catalonia in Spain. It is situated on the river Segre, with a stone-bridge over it, at the foot of a high mountain, and in a very fruitful country. It contains 800 families, has one parish, three monasteries, and a nunnery. It lies fifteen miles N. E. of Lerida. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 min. E.

**BALAKLAWA**, a fortress and harbour near a cape on the S. W. side of the peninsula of Crim Tartary in European Turkey. It belongs to the Ottoman Porte.

**BALALCAZAR**, according to Moll, a town of Spanish Estremadura, on the confines of Andalusia. Busching does not mention it.

**BALANTES**, a negro nation of Melli, a province of Negro-land, in Africa. Their country is ten or twelve leagues in length. They have no correspondence with the other negroes their neighbours, nor intermarry with them: and though they sometimes go into their neighbours country; yet they suffer none to come into theirs. They form a kind of commonwealth, governed by a council of the oldest men in each district. They are very courageous, and great robbers; but are not slaves to one another. Their weapons are hassagays, arrows, and fabres. In their attack on the Portuguese barks, when they succeed, they kill all the whites without mercy, and the negroes they sell or exchange for oxen. The Portuguese being induced (from the general opinion of gold mines being in this country) to attempt the conquest of it, accordingly landed there in July 1695: but it being then the rainy season, the Balantes attacked them so briskly, that the Portuguese were entirely routed, and obliged to retire, leaving most of their allied negroes, and the best part of their arms and ammunition, behind them.

**BALARUC**, a large village or burgh, on Lake Thau, in the diocese of Montpellier, in Lower Languedoc, and government of that name, in France. In its neighbourhood are warm baths, in the water of which is little or no sulphur, as Astruc affirms; but it contains some salt. It is lighter than the common drinking-water in the place; and is not so hot as to boil eggs: yet when these are put into a dry vessel, and hung over it, they are hatched in about the same number of days as when placed under a hen. The water laded out of the springs retains its heat at least for eight hours, is longer in boiling upon the fire than common water, and does not make such a strong ebullition. Hence it is evident, that its heat does not arise from a subterraneous fire, but from an intestine fermentation of its particles. This water is used for drinking and bathing, with very salutary effects.

**BALASFALVA**, or **BLASENDORF**, a large burgh of Walachia, in the county of Weissenburg, a subdivision of Transylvania in the kingdom of Hungary. Here the Bishop of Walachia resides.

**BALASORE**, or **BELLESORE**, formerly *Ballapur*, a place of Bengal on the N. W. part of the bay of this name in the East Indies, in Asia; subject to the Great Mogul, where European ships bound from Bengal and the Ganges take in a pilot. It lies 180 miles S. W. of Huegley; and the English, Dutch, and French, have their respective factories here, which indeed were the capital ones before the navigation of the Huegley river was improved; but now of little account. The town is four miles from sea by land, but twenty by its river.



river. The neighbouring country is admirably fruitful, producing rice, wheat, doll, callavances, several sorts of pulse, annis, cummin, coriander, and caraway seeds, tobacco, butter, oil, and bees wax. Their manufactures are of cotton, and of the herba, which is the rind of a tree. Here are rich Moors, Banians, and Gentiles. The town trades pretty much with the Maldive islands; which having no rice or other grain of their own, are supplied with what they want; and, in return, they bring cowries and cayar for the service of the shipping: these ride three leagues from the town in a road secured by Cape Palmeiras from the S. wind. At the mouth of the river is a dangerous bar about twelve leagues to the N. of Cunnaca river. Between these two rivers is one continued sandy bay, to which vast numbers of sea-tortoises resort; and here are shoals of a very delicious fish called Pamplee, sold for two pence a hundred, two of which are sufficient for a moderate stomach. Lat. 21 deg. 30 min. N. long. 85 deg. 15 min. E.

**BALASSA-GYARMATH**, a mean town of Kekko district, and county of Neograd, in the circle on this side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

**BALATON**, or **PLATTEN-SEE**, anciently *Vocæa*, an inland-lake belonging to the county of Simeghi, in the circle on the other side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It abounds with fish, is twelve miles long, and from two to five broad. It is planted round with fine vines: and here also are otters and beavers to be met with. The river Sarwiza issues from this lake, and falls into the Danube, over-against Bathmonster.

**BALBASTRO**, or, according to Busching, **BARBASTRO**, in Latin *Barbastro*, a city of Aragon, in Spain: by the Goths called *Bigastro*, and in the Toledo acts *Bisfargo*. It is a walled town, has strong towers, and is situated on the little river Vero, which, not far from hence, falls into the Cinca; and has a stately bridge over the river. It has a cathedral, four monasteries, a nunnery, an hospital, and eighteen chapels. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Saragossa, and has an income of 8000 ducats per annum. It lies fifty miles N. E. of Saragossa.

**BALBEC**, anciently *Heliopolis*, a famous city of Phœnicia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated at the foot of Mount Libanus, about thirty miles N. of Damascus. On the S. side of the city are noble remains, particularly of the stately temple dedicated to the Sun. Some stones in the wall above are twenty yards long, four broad, and the same in depth each. The city at present is but meanly built, and poorly inhabited, principally by Greek Christians; and is subject to the Turks. This is very different from Palmira; though some learned men have taken them to be the same. Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 37 deg. 30 min. E.

**BALBRON**, a small town in the bailiwick of Westhofen, and lordship of Lichtenberg and Ochsenstein, in Lower Alsace: through it runs the river Mosig.

**BALCH**, or **BALK**, a city of Usbeck Tartary, in Asia; it is the capital of a territory bearing the same name, on the frontiers of Persia, and situated near the head of the Oxus, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 65 deg. 20 min. E.

**BALCURI**, the residence of the Bishop of Man.

**BALDIVIA**, or **VALDIVIA**, a port-town of Chili, in South America. It is situated 100 miles N. E. of the island of Chiloe. The famous Spanish General, Peter Valdivia, founded this town about the year 1551, and gave it his own name; reserving the country about it to himself, as the neighbouring mountains have greater plenty of gold than any part of America: but at last he was defeated, and taken prisoner by the natives of Chili, who, it is said, poured melted gold down his throat, of which he died. They afterwards recovered Valdivia, and many other places, driving the Spaniards out of the inland-country; who, however, continued in possession of several places on the coast. The Dutch and the English afterwards attempted to settle here; but were forced to retire: and the Spaniards are still masters of it. The harbour is very advantageously situated, and therefore the Spaniards have strongly defended the entrance to it with forts and batteries. Lat. 40 deg. 5 min. S. long. 80 deg. W.

**BALDO**, Monte, one of the mountains of the Veronese, a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is particularly remarkable for its excellent plants.

**BALDOCK**, a large market-town in the hundred of Broadwater, in Hertfordshire. It lies on the Ikening-street, which here looks only like a field-way. Here are many maltsters. The church is large and handsome, with three chancels; the two outward ones are rather chapels. It has a fair tower, in which is a ring of six bells. Its weekly market, considerable both for corn and malt, is on Thursday: its fairs are on Wednesday after St. Matthias, Feb. 24, the last Thursday in May, Aug. 6, Oct. 2, and December 11; and all of them large fairs for cheese, household-goods, and cattle. It lies thirty-eight miles N. from London, and four E. of Hitchin. The rectory is in the gift of the crown or Lord Keeper. Lat. 51 deg. 55 min. N. long. 15 min. W.

**BALDON**, a territorial jurisdiction of Semigalia, in the duchy of Courland, in which is Baldonen, a village, with a church in it.

**BALDOTZ**, a large village or bourg in the territory of Count Clafky, belonging to the circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It lies not far from Zipsorhaus, where is a hot bath and a mineral spring.

**BALDREU**, a small district of Vianna, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal.

**BALÉARES**, Spanish islands in the Mediterranean so called: the principal of which, with the circumjacent smaller isles, were anciently subdivided into the Balearic and Pythufian. The Balears or Balearic islands were Mallorca, Mayorca or Majorca, and Minorca, with some other smaller ones. The Romans called them Balears, and the Greeks Balarides; which name some derive from the Greek, but others from the Phœnician language: however both derivations signify the same thing, namely, the islands of the Slingers, the inhabitants being every expert at handling the sling, the only weapon they had in use; which dexterity the Minorcans are still possessed of. These islands the Greeks called also *Gymnesiæ* or *Gymnasia*, from the inhabitants going naked in summer. The other ancient division of these islands was into Pythufian, from their abounding with pine-trees, under which denomination was comprehended Ivica, Formentera, &c.

The Rhodians, Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, and Moors, are all said to have been successive masters of these islands; the last of whom had their own King: but between them and the Catalonians were frequent wars, which were carried on with various success on both sides.

About the close of the year 1220, James I. King of Aragon, made himself master of Majorca, and in 1232 he took Minorca; and two years afterwards Ivica: so that the whole kingdom of Majorca was annexed to the crown of Aragon.

Whilst the Romans continued in possession of these islands, they cultivated and fortified them, having considerable cities and sea-ports in each. They likewise changed their names into those of Major and Minor, or, as Pomponius Mela hath it, Majores and Minores; and he also styles them *Coloniae*.

**BALGA**, a capital bailiwick, in the circle of Brandeburg, and kingdom of Prussia, whose sixteen churches are under the jurisdiction of the principal court-chaplain at Königsberg.

Of the same name with this district is a large village, and very old castle, situated on the Frische-haf, of which the Teutonic order made themselves masters so long ago as the year 1238. It was formerly a commendary, and converted into a capital prefecture by Duke Frederic the Grand Master.

**BALGANY**, or **BALGONY**. Busching calls it a little town of Fifeshire. It is however an ancient and considerable seat formerly belonging to Gen. Alexander Lesly, noted for his services in Germany under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; but at last more so, as commanding the Scots army against King Charles I. and into whose hands this unfortunate Prince put himself.

**BALISORE**. See **BALASORE**.

**BALINETUR**,

**BALINETUR**, or rather **BALLANATYRE**, one of the six baronies in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

**BALINGHEIM**, one of the twenty-four parishes belonging to the government of Calais, and that of Picardie and Artois, in France.

**BALK**. See **BALCH**.

**BALLAGHY**, a town in the county of Slego, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies twenty miles S. of Slego. Lat. 53 deg. 48 min. N. long. 85 deg. 15 min. E.

We shall observe here once for all, that the prefixed syllable **BALL**, in this and the following places of Ireland, signifies a town, or a wall either of stone or earth, both in the Irish and Highland languages.

**BALLAGEEN**, one of the eight baronies into which the county of Wexford, in the province of Leinster, is subdivided.

**BALLEK**, a little town belonging to the county of Fermagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland.

**BALLIADEM**, one of the seven baronies into which Queen's county, belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland, is subdivided.

**BALLIBAY**, or **BALLIBUY**, one of the eleven baronies in King's county, belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland. Of the same name is a thriving plantation, very well situated, about the center of the province.

**BALLIBRIT**, another barony of the last-mentioned province, in Ireland.

**BALLICONNEL**, a town belonging to the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is situated eleven miles N. E. of Cavan town. Lat. 54 deg. 6 min. N. long. 7 deg. 50 min. W.

**BALLICORA**, a small town belonging to the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

**BALLIECARY**, one of the nine baronies of Antrim, a county belonging to the province of Ulster, in Ireland.

**BALLIMONE**, i. e. the peat-town, or **BALLIMOHRE**, i. e. the large town, a little town belonging to the county of West-Meath, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

**BALLIMORE**, a barony of Gallway, a county of Connaught, in Ireland.

**BALLINAHINCH**, or **MAGHEDROLL**, a town on a little river nearly in the center of Down, a county belonging to the province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland. It lies on the great road from Lisburn, Lurgan, and Drommohre, to Down-Patric and the sea-side. This neighbouring country is very rough with rocks, and the roads upon that account difficult and unpleasant: yet the valleys and slopes of the hills produce good oats, potatoes, and flax. The staple-commodity here is linen-yarn. The Papists in this parish are near 1000 souls: for which reason a charter-working-school is settled at this place, in order to educate 20 poor Popish children of both sexes in the Protestant religion; and who are constantly employed in the linen-manufacture. The parish-church and vicar's mansion are but a little way from the school. Ballinahinch lies eight miles from Down-Patric and Drommohre.

**BALLINAKYLL**, a small town of Queen's county, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It has a castle, which held out bravely against the Irish rebels in 1642, till it was relieved. The town sends two members to parliament, and lies five miles from Ballroan.

**BALLINANE**, or **BALLINANEN**, one of the baronies belonging to the county of Gallway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland.

**BALLINROBE**, **BALLINROAN**, or **BALLINROAL**, a corporation, and reckoned the shire-town of Mayo-county, in the province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies fifteen miles from Castlebar.

**BALLISHANNON**, a town belonging to the county of Dunnegall, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is situated on a river, which runs out of Lochern into Dunnegall-bay. It has a good harbour, with a tolerable trade; and is pretty well inhabited, considering that this county is full of bogs, large loughs, and

woods; and consequently a retreat for the wild Irish. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Folliot.

**BALLON**, a small town and marquise of Upper Maine, in the government of the latter name and of Perche, in France. It is situated on the right bank of the Orne, contains two parishes, and lies five leagues from Mans.

**BALLY**, a small island belonging to the East Indies, in Asia, by some called Java the Less, is divided from Great Java on the W. only by the freights bearing its own name. It abounds in provisions. The natives, many of which make good soldiers in the Dutch service here, are generally bold fellows. The freights of Bally, which in the narrowest part are not much broader than the river Thames, are very difficult to frangers. Capt. Beeckman, who passed them in January 1714, says, he was fifteen days in making to them from the E. end of Madur island, though only thirty leagues; for once in twenty-four hours the S. wind bursting violently through the freights, drives ships back. On each side of them are also high mountains, from which gusts of wind come down, veering sometimes all round the compass, and that in a few minutes. See **JAVA**.

**BALME**, La, a little town belonging to the duchy of Genevois, a subdivision of that of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

**BALMERINO**, so pronounced by the English; but by Scots *Balmirino*, and accordingly *Balmirinoch*, a small place of Fifeshire, in Scotland. It is situated on the firth of Tay. Here was anciently a famous monastery, founded by Ermengred, Queen of William King of Scotland; but even its ruins are now almost effaced by time. It gave the title of Baron to a branch of the Elphinston family, the last of which unhappily lost his head on Tower-hill for his attachment to the Pretender, and espousing the insurrection of 1745 in Scotland, against the government.

**BALNA**, formerly a celebrated and opulent town belonging to the county of Gran, in the circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary; but at present it is a very mean and inconsiderable place.

**BALSARA**. See **BOSSORA**.

**BALSHAM**, a rectory of Cambridgeshire, in the gift of the Charterhouse in London.

**BALTALIMANI**, a palace of Romania, in European Turkey. It is situated on the freight which joins the Black sea with that of Marmora.

**BALTAR**, a place belonging to Porto district, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal.

**BALTHAM**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

**BALTIC** Sea, in Latin *Mare Balticum*. It is properly a large bay of the German Ocean, between Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Courland, Russia, and Sweden. The German name of Ost-sea, or East-sea, seems to have been given it by the Dutch, it lying to the E. of Holland. In the Baltic is neither ebb nor flow; yet it is observed, that the natural current of its waters goes towards the Sund; but this may be hindered by a N. W. wind of any long continuance, which also drives large volumes of water into the Baltic out of the German ocean; whence the observable rising of the waters is caused in its harbours. When the N. wind blows, the water of this sea, which is otherwise salt, becomes pretty fresh, and in some measure may be used for culinary purposes: but in general it is not very salt, on account of the great number of rivers that fall into it.

The greatest depth of water in the Baltic hardly exceeds fifty fathoms. M. Andrew Celsus demonstrates, in the Swedish acts, vol. v. p. 25. that the water in the Baltic decreases; and, according to his calculation, it has fallen forty-five geometrical inches in 100 years. The waves here are not so high nor so long as they are in the North sea; but fall shorter, quicker, and more numerous one upon another.

The fishery in the Baltic is considerable; particularly that of the streamer-fish, the best sort of which is called wasbuck. When the sea is tempestuous and violently agitated, it throws upon the coasts of Prussia and



and Courland, especially on the former, the so much celebrated amber: concerning which see more under PRUSSIA.

Near Sweden the Baltic extends itself into two bays or gulphs, which in Swedish are called Hafs-botnar: the one runs towards the N. and in the same language is called Nord-Bottn, in Latin *Sinus Botnicus*, i. e. the Bothnic bay. This gulph is eighty miles long, and thirty broad. The other bay runs towards the E. and is called in Latin *Sinus Finnicus*, i. e. the gulph of Finland, or Finnic bay. It is sixty miles long, and fifteen broad. It is said, that in the Baltic are many places, where the magnetic needle does not stand true, here pointing between S. W. and there again towards N. W. Lastly, the Baltic near Livonia forms, 1. a bay, which is called the gulph of Livonia or Riga, at the mouth of the Dwina, where the town of Riga is situated; 2. the gulph of Courland, at the mouth of the Niemer, where Memel stands; 3. the gulph of Dantzick, at the mouth of the Vistula; and, 4. the gulph of Lubeck, at the mouth of the Trave.

You pass out of the German ocean into the Baltic through these three freights; namely, the Oerfund, the Great and the Little Belt: the first freight lies between Seeland and the province of Schonon, in Sweden; the 2d between Funen and Seeland; and the 3d between Jutland and Funen. In winter the Baltic is commonly frozen for three or four months; by which its navigation is interrupted all that time.

**BALTIMORE**, a little town and corporation, but decayed, belonging to the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It has a commodious harbour, within an island and bay of the same name, which is secure against all winds. It sends two members to the Irish parliament, and gives title of Baron to the family of Calvert. It stands on a head-land, which runs into the sea, fifteen miles S. W. of Rosie, and five N. E. of the island of Cape Clear. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 15 min. W.

**BALTIMORE**, one of the five western counties of Maryland, in North America, and the most Northward side of the bay, reaching to the bottom of it. Here also is a parish or town of the same name; but the houses here, as elsewhere in this county, are at a great distance from each other.

**BALTINGLASS**, a town belonging to the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is situated on the river Urrin, and has the privilege of sending deputies to the Irish parliament.

**BALVAIRD**, a place in Fife, a county of Scotland, remarkable for the rocking-stone which was broken down by Oliver's soldiers. The motion of it was performed by means of an egg-shaped prominence made on a huge globular stone, which was inserted into a cavity in the surface of another lower stone quite flat, an exact proportion having been calculated for the purpose. This mechanism was concealed by the vast bulk of the upper stone, and two or three surrounding flat stones. In Popish times, by this pretended miracle, persons were condemned or acquitted of perjury, as interest or affection led the clergy who were judges; and often criminals were brought to confess, by this means, what could not otherwise be extorted from them.

**BALVENY**, a mountainous district on the W. side of Bamf-shire, in the northern division of Scotland. It lies on the river Spey; abounding with pasture and wood, and noted for a rock from which hones and whet-stones are dug in such abundance, that the people cover their houses with them instead of slate. Here also are veins of that stone, from which allum is made; likewise springs of allum-water.

**BALUCLAWA**, or **BALACLAY**, a town on the W. coast of Crim Tartary in European Turkey. It was some time possessed by the Genoese, who called it Jambolic, from the store of fish in its neighbouring sea. It has about 120 houses, with an excellent harbour, surrounded with high mountains that secure the vessels in it from all winds. It receives ships of 500 tons, and has a considerable depth of water. The place is now in the possession of the Turks, who build their ships and galleys here.

**BALWHIDER**, a district belonging to Perthshire in Scotland.

**BAMBA**, a considerable province of Congo Proper in Africa. It extends along the coast from the river Ambrisi to that of Dande, which divides it from the kingdom of Angola on the S. it has Songo on the N. the ocean on the W. the lake Chilande or Aquilonde, and the province of Sissama, on the E. In this province are several lordships, and in most of them is a village of the same name, where its respective Lord resides. Its capital is Banga, or Panga.

**BAMBERG**, bishopric of, in Franconia, Germany, is the first in the empire. It has Wurtzbourg on the W. and Anspach on the S. and E. It extends about sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth; abounding in rich fruits and plants, particularly corn, wine, saffron, liquorice, and prunes.

Its Bishop, who is a prince of the empire, and its vice-chancellor, depends immediately on the Pope; and is not only Lord of this see, but also of divers manors in Carinthia, the castles of Cronach and Fortzheim, besides several royalties elsewhere. On him the King of Bohemia, and the Electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and Brandenburg, are dependent for some parts of their estates. He is the only Bishop in Germany who has the privilege of wearing a Cardinal's hat, together with the pall of an Archbishop; for which last he pays the Pope 4000 l. The four above-mentioned Electors are his hereditary officers, who have hereditary vicars under them. He can raise between 4 and 5000 men. His revenue amounts annually to above 50,000 l. besides the produce of sixteen large bailiwicks in Carinthia. The chapter, which chuses the Bishop, consisting of twenty capitular, and fifteen domiciled canons, are all persons of quality. This country has but little commerce, and is wholly inhabited by Roman Catholics. It was formerly an earldom; but the Emperor Henry II. erected it into a bishopric, to be entirely dependent on the church, and gave it several other lands in Carinthia, together with the town of Abach (where he was born) near Ratibon.

**BAMBERG**, the capital of the above bishopric of the same name, a handsome, large and populous city in the center of Germany, in Latin called *Bamberga*, *Babanberga*, *Bergium*, and *Baberbergium*, the ancient Granicarian of Ptolemy. It is pleasantly situated, and watered by the rivers Rednitz and Pegnitz, which run through the town, and a little below join with the Mayne. Though formerly free and imperial, and afterwards governed by its own Counts, is now subject to its Bishop. About the town are few vineyards; but the soil is fruitful in corn and melons. Here are two palaces, the old and new. The former is in an island formed by the Pegnitz, with a tolerable garden; the latter, standing on an eminence, is a vast pile of freestone, with handsome apartments. Eight miles off is the Bishop's hunting seat of Pommersfelden, reckoned one of the most charming fabrics in the empire. The way to it from the city is through a large forest of firs, abounding with deer.

The cathedral of Bamberg, dedicated to St. George, is a vast Gothic edifice, with a lofty steeple, and four noble spires. Besides the tombs of several Bishops, here are those of Suidger, a German, who was afterwards Pope Clement II. the Emperor Henry II. and his consort Cunigunde, &c. Here the Jesuits and Dominicans have each a church. Also in Bamberg is an Augustine friery, and Benedictine abbey. A council was held at this city in the year 1011, for putting an end to the differences between the German Bishops. And in the time of Henry IV. its Bishop Otho converted the Pomeranians. Melchior Otto, one of its Bishops, founded an university here in 1653. Bamberg has no fortifications but its wall; for which reason its Bishop resides in time of war at Forcheim, where is commonly a very strong garrison. It lies forty miles N. of Nuremberg. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

**BAMBERG**, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, near the river Orlitz, about six leagues from Glatz.

**BAMBLE**,

**BAMBLE**, Priory of, in the shire of Bradburg, and diocese of Christiania, in Norway. This, together with Lower Tillemarken, has twenty-two churches under its jurisdiction.

**BAMBOUC**, a country of considerable extent in Guinea Proper, belonging to Negroland, in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by part of the kingdom of Gualam and Kasson, by the river Faleme, and the kingdoms of Contou and Cambegowda, on the W. and by the kingdom of Makannah on the S. but its eastern boundary is not known. The inhabitants are governed by the Lords of their respective villages, who have almost the same authority as Kings, and the same respect paid them, provided they conform exactly to the laws and customs established from time immemorial, in that kind of commonwealth; otherwise they must expect at least a shameful deposition, the plunder of all their goods, if not worse. They are independent of one another; but all are obliged to concur in the defence of the state, when attacked either in whole or in part.

This country is very populous, having a vast many villages on the rivers which fall into the Faleme or Niger; but more inland are but few of those. The heat here is extreme, both from the country lying between lat. 13 and 14 deg. N. and from its being inclosed within high and craggy mountains: nor can the wind blow strong enough to cool the air, and dissipate the thick and noisome exhalations, arising from grounds full of metals and minerals. But this country is little known. F. Labat sets down very nicely in his map (if it may be depended upon) every place where there is a mine of gold, silver, or precious stones; and the French, continues he, have built a fort called St Peter, near the village of Caynoura, on the W. bank of the Faleme, about fifteen leagues S. of Sanega or Senegal.

**BAMBROUGH**, a place of Northumberland, where formerly was a famous castle, now in ruins.

**BAMF**, shire of, in the middle division of Scotland, or north of the firth of Forth. It comprehends that part of Buchan, which lies N. of the river Ugie, the countries of Strathdovern, Boyne, Enzie or Eenie, Balvenie, and Strathyla. It was a part of the ancient Caledonia, and in the diocese of Murray, when under Episcopacy. On the S. it is divided from that part of Buchan which belongs to Aberdeenshire, by the same river or water of Ugie; on the E. it has the water of Dovern and the German ocean; on the W. the water of Spey and Elginshire, on the S. W. the braes of Badenoch and Braemar, and on the N. the Murray-firth. Its dimensions are variously given: but, according to Templeman's survey, its length from E. to W. is fifty miles, and greatest breadth eighteen, containing 560 square miles. The climate and soil of Bamf-shire are much the same as in Aberdeenshire. The part called Buchan is watered by several rivers and small streams. It is divided into corn-fields and little hills; and no tract in the whole kingdom is so free from mountains; consequently, none more fertile. And such is the plenty of grain here, that the common labourers have five or six meals of it a day, in the various forms it is used in the country; though little of what the English call meat. The district of Strathyla drives a considerable trade in lime and fat cattle. The lime-stones here are so plentiful, that they build the houses with them. They also carry on a trade in fine linen, by means of the weekly market, or rather annual fair, at Keith, a neighbouring village. Upon the banks of the Spey, in this country, is the Bog of Gicht, or Gordon-castle, the noblest palace in the north, and belonging to the Duke of Gordon; the paternal inheritance of which family is Strathawin, or Strathavon, a valley on the river Awin, one of the clearest in Scotland, which falls into the Spey. This tract is more inclined to pasture than grain; besides fine estates, and other seats hereabouts, which belong to them. In Balveny is found that stone from which allum is prepared; and in the district of Boyne large quarries of spotted marble have been discovered. Bamf-shire sends a member to the British parliament.

**BAMF**, a royal borough in the last-mentioned shire of N<sup>o</sup> 22.

the same name. It is the third in order of the following districts of boroughs, namely, Elgin, Cullen, Innerury, and Kintore, which by turns send a member to the British parliament. It is a neat town, situated in the N. E. part of the shire, at the mouth of the river Doveron or Deveran, on its N. banks, upon the German ocean, and in the district of Boyne. In it the sheriff holds his courts. Here are the ruins of an old castle, and in the neighbourhood those of the abbey of Deer, formerly belonging to the Cistercian monks, and founded by William Cumming, Earl of Buchan. Not far from the town is a grand modern house of Lord Braco's, on the river, being adorned with noble columns and towers, with summer-houses upon little islands in the Doveron. But the inside is left unfinished, and, from some disgust, abandoned by the proprietor, for a reclusive seat among the mountains of Strathbogy. Bamf consists of two principal streets, which are long, besides several short ones or wynds. Here also are some genteel buildings, and two little harbours for shipping; but vessels of burthen cannot come near them. Along the sea-coast, just beyond Bamf, you have views of the rising mountains near the firth of Cromarty, but at a considerable distance. The trade here is but little, except from its corn, salmon-fishery, and some coasting-vessels; for the townsmen are fonder of tillage than commerce. The Ogilbies, with their vassals, of whom the Earl of Finlater and Airley is chieftain, possess most of the adjacent country; and that nobleman has a fine seat here, but it was pillaged in the late rebellion. It lies 7 miles E. of Cullen, 32 N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57 deg. 40 min. long. 2 deg. 5 min. W.

**BAMPTON**, a market-town of Devonshire, and an old corporation; but, from an odd plea of poverty, was excused from sending members to parliament. Its fairs are on Whitfun-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle. It lies 8 miles N. of Tiverton, and 160 W. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. W.

**BAMPTON**, an old market-town of Oxfordshire, on the borders of Berkshire. It is situated on the river Isis, navigable only by boats. Here is the greatest market in all England, for furs and fellmongers wares, sheep skins being dressed and stained for leather jackets, gloves, and breeches; stockings, &c. are also brought hither from Whitney, and sold into Berkshire, Wilts, and Dorsetshire. Its fair is on August 26, for horses and toys. The vicarage is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Oxford. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 35 min. W.

**BAMPTON**, a vicarage of Westmoreland, in the gift of the crown or Lord Keeper.

**BAN**, **BANE**, or **BAAN**, the principal river in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. The word in Irish and Erse imports beautiful or fair, it being clearer than any other river in Europe, and for that reason the best stocked with salmon; which fish particularly delights in clear water. Its source is in the Mourne-hills, in the county of Downe; and, after losing itself and its name for about thirty miles, in Lough-neagh, or Sidney-lake, recovers its name again at Towma-chaittle; from whence, being crowned with woods on both sides, and dividing the county of Antrim from that of Londonderry, it runs by Glencolkein into the sea. Of the same name is also a lesser river in Ireland; and therefore, by way of distinction, this we are now upon is called the Great Baan, though otherwise not a very large river.

**BANAGHIR**, a place belonging to King's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, noted only for its bridge over the Shannon, which is a great pass on the borders of Gallway. In it are barracks for two companies of foot. It lies twenty-five miles from Philipstown, the capital of the county, and sends two members to parliament. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. W.

**BANARAS**, or **BANNARON**, a handsome large city in the Southern division of Indostan in the East Indies, in Asia. It is situated on the E. side of the Ganges, about 100 miles above Patna, in the road to Agra.



The houses are of brick and stone, being higher than usual in India; but the streets are very narrow. Here is a seminary or university for the mathematics, as well as for educating their youth, in the mysteries of their religion. It is held in high veneration for its sanctity; so that Banians come hither over land from Surat, and the Pagan priests fill gallon-pots with the water of the Ganges, which they send all over India for sale, or as presents to their friends, who make them good returns. A draught of this water is thought to obtain a plenary absolution from all sin: so that at weddings, &c. 500 crowns are commonly laid out upon it. Banaras has a considerable trade in calicoes and silks, which must not be sold till stamped with the Mogul's seal, on pain of a fine or the bastinado. Here are fine Mahometan sepulchres, and one of the noblest idol-temples in the Indies. In the neighbourhood, according to Catrou, is plenty of pulse, and all sorts of grain, with manufactures of rich stuffs of gold, silver, and silk; also magnificent turbans, fine girdles, and light vestments for the ladies of the seraglio.

**BAN-BRIDGE**, a town belonging to the county of Downe, and province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland: it is so called from a bridge over the river Bane. In and near it are several bleaching-yards for the linen-manufacture, the water of the Bane being proper for this purpose. Here are the greatest fairs for linen in the whole kingdom. It lies three miles from Gilford.

**BANBURY**, a large and pleasant town of Oxfordshire, on the river Charwell. Having been a borough since the first of Queen Mary, his late Majesty gave it a new charter in the year 1718, and it is now under the government of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, six capital burghesses, and thirty assistants. It drives a considerable trade, especially in cheese; which is reckoned very good, the meadows in its neighbourhood being extremely rich. And it is noted also for cakes and ale. It gives the title of Earl to Lord Viscount Walsingham, and sends a member to parliament. Here is a fine large church, a free-school, a work-house, and two charity-schools; the one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls, who are all clothed. In the ploughed fields near it are found coins of the Roman Emperors. Here the make-king Earl of Warwick surprised the Earl of Pembroke and his brother, who were of King Edward the Fourth's party, and had them beheaded. To the westward lies Edghill, where the famous battle of that name was fought between the forces of Charles I. and those of the parliament. Its vicarage is in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford; and its fairs are Thursday after Jan. 17, first Thursday in Lent, Ascension-day, Corpus Christi, June 13, Aug. 12; all these for horses, cows, and sheep: besides the addition of fish to the fair in Lent; also Thursday after October 10, for hiring servants, in other places called the Statute, but here the Mop; likewise hogs and cheese; and October 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle.

Banbury is situated twenty miles N. of Oxford, and sixty N. W. of London, in lat. 52 deg. 5 min. N. long. 1 deg. 20 min. W.

**BANBURY**, Hospital of St. John, in Oxfordshire, a living in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

**BANCA**, a town of Upper Hungary, noted for hot baths, whose waters have a white sediment, but instantly dye silver and copper black. The Waag has overflowed several of them. It lies fifteen miles from Friedstadt.

**BANCA**, an island near the S. E. part of Sumatra, in Asia, being separated from the latter by a narrow channel. It is about fifty leagues long, and sixteen broad, in some places. The coast is very foul for six leagues within Monapin-point, which is the N. W. cape of the island; and on that headland is a high mountain called Monapin-hill. On the N. W. coast navigation is very dangerous, by reason of many banks and rocks under water, and practicable by none but praws, and such small craft. Lat. 2 deg. 5 min. S. long. 105 deg. 10 min. E.

**BANCALIS**, a port-town, situated on the E. coast of Sumatra, an island of the East Indies, in Asia. Here is a Dutch settlement, who sell cloth and opium, for

which they have pepper and gold-dust in exchange; the latter supposed to be from Achin. Here are vast numbers of wild swine, the flesh of which is very sweet and fat: it is singed, and salted for sale. It lies 130 miles W. of Malacca, in lat. 2 deg. 5 min. N. long. 99 deg. 7 min. E.

**BANCOCK**, or **BENCOCK**, an island of Upper Siam, in India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It is formed by the river Menan. Here are large gardens, supplying the inhabitants with plenty of fruit. It lies forty miles S. of the city of Siam, in lat. 13 deg. 30 min. N. long. 101 deg. 5 min. E.

**BANDA**, the principal and largest of the Indian islands, bearing that name, in Asia, famous for whole forests of nutmegs and cloves, particularly the former, and that without any cultivation. Scarce any of these islands are twenty miles long, nor half that in breadth. They are bounded by Ceram on the N. Celebes on the W. and Macassar on the W. and have the Indian ocean on the E. and S. The mace covers the nutmeg as the husk does the nut. These spices the Arabs first brought to Egypt, and the coast of the Levant, from whence they were distributed all over Europe.

In the year 1500 the Portuguese having discovered the way to Asia, round the Cape of Good Hope, trafficked with the natives of India; and so brought the spices into Europe.

About the year 1609 the Dutch invaded these islands, at which time the natives put themselves under the protection of the English, acknowledging the King of England as their Sovereign. But the Dutch driving both out, usurped the dominion of these islands, and still keep possession of them, to the exclusion of all other nations from those valuable spices: besides which, the soil here produces also plenty of oranges, and other fruits.

At the W. end of Banda the Dutch have a fort on a high mountain; and at the foot of it is a town for their negroes, also well-fortified: and they have likewise fortifications at every landing-place. Their principal factory is at Nera. Banda lies 170 miles S. E. of Amboyna. Lat. 4 deg. 30 min. S. long. 128 deg. 5 min. E.

**BANDEIRA**, one of the forts defending the harbour of Lagos, in Algarve, a province of Portugal.

**BANDELSDORF**, a church-village, belonging to the island of Femarn, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

**BANDER ABASSI**. See **GOMBRON**.

**BANDER CONGO**, a port-town of Asia, on the E. side of the Persian gulph, and situated 100 miles W. of Gombron, in lat. 27 deg. 5 min. N. long. 54 deg. 50 min. E.

**BANDO**, the same with **ASMER**, which see.

**BANDONBRIDGE**, a small borough belonging to the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It is situated on both sides the river Bandon or Baan; and, tho' fortified by the Irish rebels, Oliver obliged them to surrender. In 1690 its three castles, which served for gatehouses, and its walls, were demolished by the French and Irish. It sends two members to the Irish parliament, and lies about eight miles W. from Kinsale.

**BANDORA**, the capital of the island of Salfet or Canorin, on the W. coast of the Hither India, in Asia. A narrow channel parts it from the island of Bombay. It is subject to the Portuguese. Lat. 19 deg. 5 min. N. long. 72 deg. 30 min. E.

**BANEINS**, a castle-ward of the sovereign principality of Dombes, and government of Burgundy, in France: but the castle of the same name does not belong to it, as being situated in the bailiwick of La Bresse.

**BANGOR**, a village of Belle-isle, belonging to the bishopric of Vannes, and Lower Brittany, in the government of the latter name, in France.

**BANGOR**, or **BANCHOR**, a very ancient city, but now decayed, and still the see of a Bishop, in Caernarvonshire, one of the counties of North Wales. Its Latin name is *Bangertium*; it was formerly very large, and therefore called *Bangor Vaur*, as the latter word imports great: its strong castle has long been demolished. The diocese comprehends the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey, together with part of Denbigh, Merioneth,

and Montgomery; has 107 parishes, thirty-six of which are impropriated; and under it are three arch-deaneries, namely, Bangor, Anglesey, and Merioneth (all three, with the deanry of Bangor, in the gift of the Bishop); one of which is added to the bishopric, for the better support of its prelate. The cathedral, which is the oldest in all Britain, was consecrated in 516; and having been miserably effaced by Owen Glendour and others, is now but a despicable structure. The principal buildings are the Bishop's palace and free-school-house. It is inclosed by a very steep mountain on the S. and a hill on the N. One of the Bishops, called Bulkeley, sold, says the Monasticon, the revenues and bells of the bishopric. The Bishop's revenues now are valued in the King's books at 1311. 16s. 4d. and the clergy's tenths at 1511. 14s. 3d. It lies thirty miles W. of St. Asaph, and on the arm of the sea or Meneu, dividing the isle of Anglesey from Caernarvonshire, where it has a harbour for boats. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. W.

**BANGOR**, a small village of Flintshire, according to Camden, in North Wales, with a noble stone-bridge over the Dec. It was anciently a city, and had a celebrated monastery, said to have had, in the time of the British Kings, 2400 monks, if not too high a calculation, 100 of which read prayers and sung psalms continually day and night. But not so much as the ruins of it are now to be seen. This was the birth-place of the heretic Pelagius, or at least he was a monk here, who from this place and Rome propagated his errors over the church.

**BANGOR**, a rectory of Cardiganshire, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David.

**BANGOR**, a small borough, with a provost and twelve burghesses, belonging to the county of Downe, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It sends two members to parliament. Here was the first church built of stone in the whole province; and Duke Schomberg, sent against the rebels in 1689, landed at Bangor, of which he was soon after created Earl. Some noble remains of its very ancient abbey are still to be seen. The town contains about 200 houses, but has little trade; tho' it spins considerable quantities of fine linen-yarn; and on this, as on all the coasts of the county, is plenty of fish. It lies five miles from Donnaghadee, and six from Carrickfergus.

**BANHO**, a town of Viseu-district, in the province of Beira. It belongs to the Dowager of Portugal, and contains 440 inhabitants.

**BANIALUCKA**, a fangiagate belonging to Bosnia and Turkish Illyria, in Europe. Of the same name is a stout fortress, where the beglerbeg resides, and near which a battle was fought between the Christians and Turks in the year 1737.

**BANIANS**, a numerous sect of idolaters in the East-Indies, in Asia, who never eat any thing that has had animal life. They believe a God, and yet worship the devil. They principally follow trade, and are perhaps the greatest merchants in the world.

**BANJAR**, a river in Borneo, one of the Indian islands in Asia; in the mouth of which, twice as broad as the Thames at Gravesend, is a floating town, where the English East-India company have a factory.

**BANKISH**, a province of the Mogul, and situated in the North part of the Hither India in Asia, and S. W. of the province of Cassimere.

**BANNABAT**, **BANNACHIR**, or **BUNNALIN**. See **BANAGHIR**.

**BANNE**, or **BANNOW**, a town belonging to the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is situated on a bay. See **BAN**.

**BANNINGHAM**, a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of the Duke of the latter name.

**BANNOCKBURN**, a place near the ruins of Cambuskenneth-abbey in Stirlingshire, Scotland, famous for a battle in which Edward II.'s vast army was routed by the Scots; and he himself narrowly escaped in a boat; also for another battle, fought between James III. of Scotland, and his nobility, the latter of whom, with the young Prince his son at their head, taking up arms against the King, on account of his tyranny,

defeated his army; and he himself was killed in the fight, and lies buried under a hawthorn tree near the above-mentioned ruins.

**BANNOS**, a village situated in a small plain, between the skirts of Tunguragua, and the Cordillera of the Andes, in South America. It has its name from hot medicinal baths much resorted to. South of Cuenca, and not far from another village, called Bannos, are other hot waters, gushing out through several apertures on the summit of an eminence, the heat of which hardens eggs sooner than boiling water. These several streams uniting, form a rivulet of a brackish taste. In the aforesaid eminence are many crevices, through which issues continual smoke, a sufficient indication of its containing sulphur and nitre in great abundance.

**BANSTEAD-DOWNS**, a famous, smooth, and dry level in Surrey, of some extent, in the neighbourhood of London. It is a delightful spot, surrounded with villages; and much resorted to for hunting, and taking the air; where also every Whitsun-holidays are horse races, on a four-mile-course. These downs, though under different denominations, stretch thirty miles in length from Croydon to Farnham; and are covered with a short grass, intermixed with thyme and juniper, on which the sheep feed here; so that the mutton, though small, is sweet.

**BANTALL**, an English settlement in Sumatra, one of the Indian islands in Asia, 100 miles N. of Bencoolen.

**BANTAM**, once the metropolis of a large kingdom in Asia. It is situated on the N. W. coast of Java, one of the Indian islands. It was very populous, well-fortified, and one of the greatest ports in those seas, where the English East India company had one of their principal factories. But the Dutch having attacked and deposed the King of Bantam, drove the English and other Europeans out in the reign of King James II. and still retain the possession of the place, permitting one of the race of their ancient Kings to enjoy the title. The city stands in a plain at the foot of a mountain, from which issues a river that divides itself into three streams; two of these surrounding the town, and the third running through it. Bantam is now a poor ruinous place, without trade or gentry, both which are engrossed by Batavia. The houses are built of reeds and canes. It has a good safe road and pleasant bay, in which are several little islands, that retain their English names. It lies fifteen leagues W. of Batavia. Lat. 6 deg. 30 min. N. long. 105 min. E.

**BANTRY**, a barony of Desmond, which is united to the county of Cork, and belongs to the province of Munster, in the S. W. part of Ireland. It has a commodious bay, running twenty miles in land to the town, from which it has its name, and contains several havens; the mouth of the bay called Beerhaven, from an island lying in it, is four miles wide. Bantry town is situated in lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. W.

**BANTRY**, also one of the baronies, according to Burching, in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

**BANWELL**, a vicarage of Somersetshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Here are kept two annual fairs, on January 18, and July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

**BAOL**, or **BAOUL**, a kingdom of Guinea, and Negroland, in Africa. It is bounded by that of Cajor, and does not extend above twelve leagues southwards along the coast, having the river Bruffalum, or Barfally, to the S.

**BAPAUME**, a prefecture or bailiwick of Artois, belonging to the government of the latter name and Picardy, in France. It gives denomination to a small town, fortified after the manner of M. de Ville. It is called in Latin *Bopalma*, or *Balma*, and situated near the borders of Picardy, in a dry country, which is very much in want of water; and this is said to be its principal defence. It has an old castle, which gave the first occasion to the building of this town. Here is a particular governor, a royal prefecture, and forest-court. In the year 1641 the French took it from the Spaniards. It lies eleven miles from Peronne to the N.



**BAR SUR L'AUBE**, a very old town of Vallage, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, and government of this last name and Brie, in France. In Latin it is called *Barium Super Albulam*, or *Albam* and *Bar-Albula*: both names shew its situation on the river Aube. It lies at the foot of a hill. It was formerly a very considerable city, since at its four annual fairs separate quarters were assigned the Germans, Dutch, the people of Lorraine, and those of Orange. The Jews also had their quarters, and a synagogue. It gives the title of Count, is the seat of a collection and royal provostship, and has a particular governor and chapter. It lies twenty-six miles E. of Troyes, and is noted for excellent champagne. Lat. 47 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 22 min. E.

**BAR**, a small town belonging to the palatinate of Podolia, in Little Poland. Here is a Jesuits college. It is situated on the river Kiow, and upon a hill in the midst of marshes, sixty-five miles N. E. of Kaminiac. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E.

**BAR**, according to Buching, and our maps **BARDO**, a fortress in the duchy of Aosta, and valley of this name, in Piemont, in Upper Italy. It is subject to the Duke of Savoy, and commands the passage out of the above-mentioned valley into Piemont. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E.

**BAR**, or **BARROIS**, duchy of, in the government of Lorraine and Bar, now belonging to France. It was anciently an earldom, and had its name from the castle of Bar. The lordship or territory of Bar on the other side of the Maes became a French fief in the year 1354, and afterwards continued so; but in ancient times it was an Imperial fief, as well as the territory on this side that river, which was always a feudal dependency on the empire. How the duchy of Bar was annexed to Lorraine, see under **LORRAIN**: and afterwards had the same fate with it, having been ceded by the Emperor to the French, who divide the duchy of Bar into the four following general divisions.

I. Barrois Mouvant, i. e. a fief of France, containing these two prevotés, namely, Bar le Duc and Bassigni. 1. Bar le Duc comprehends the prevoté of Souillieres, and earldom of Ligni. 2. The prevoté of Bassigni includes the prevoté of Gondrecourt, the provincial bailiwicks of La Motte and Fourmont, the prevotés of La Marche, Chailion, and Conflans, with the lordship of St. Thieboud.

II. Barrois Non-mouvant, i. e. not feudatory to France, and comprehended in the bailiwick of St. Mihiel, which is a large territory, extending between the Maes and Moselle, as far as the frontiers of Luxemburg. This includes the castle-wards of Sanci, Foug, and Bouconville (to the last of which belong the lordships of Trognon and Thiaucourt), the lordships of Mandre aux Quatre Tours and Amermont, the castellanies of Chauffée and Conflans, the prevotés of Estain and Brie, the village of Muffi, the prevoté of Longuion, the marquise of Pont à Mousson, the castellany of Condé, the lordships of Avantgarde and Pierrefort.

III. The earldom of Clermont, in Argonne, including the city of the same name on the Air: to which also belong the lordships of Varennes and Vienne.

IV. Several lordships lying between the Maes and Moselle, depending neither on Lorraine nor Bar: and these are the lordships of Apremont and Commerci, the marquise of Hatton-Chastel, the lordships of Dieulouard and Gorze, with the small town and district of Malatour.

This duchy of Bar is bounded by Luxemburg on the N. and part of Lorraine on the S.

**BAR**, a prefecture or lordship of Lower Alsace, belonging to the city of Strasburg.

**BAR**, Castle of, in the lower district of the isle of Schutt, belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Baron Amade is proprietor of it.

**BAR LE DUC**, a prevoté of Barrois, in the government of Lorraine and Bar, in France. Of the same name is a city belonging to it, which is the capital of the duchy of Bar. It consists of the upper and lower town, with some suburbs, and is situated on the river Ornei. In the upper division formerly stood its strong

castle; and there is also the ducal palace, with two chapters: besides these, in the whole town is one parish-church, a priory, seven convents, a Jesuits college, and an hospital. It lies thirty-five miles W. of Nancy, and formerly belonged to Lorraine, but now to France. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

**BAR LE MONT**, a town of Hainault, in French Flanders. It is situated on the river Sambre, fifteen miles S. of Mons, in lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 40 min. E.

**BAR SUR SEINE**, a town of La Montagne, a territory in the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated on the Seine, as its name imports; it is the capital of a county, the seat of a bailiwick, prevoté, election, forest-court, salt-house, and the residence of a particular governor. This small town has only one parish-church, a chapter, a little college, with three convents, and an hospital. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Troyes, near the confines of Champagne. Lat. 47 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 22 min. E.

**BARABIACO**, a small place of the duchy of Milan, in the upper division of Italy. It is situated on the river Olona.

**BARAÇAL**, a small and mean place, belonging to Guarda, a district of Beira, a province of Portugal. It contains 300 inhabitants.

**BARACAN**, or **PARKAN**, formerly a strong place on the Danube, belonging to the county of Gran, in the circle on the further side of that river, in Lower Hungary. In 1594 the Imperialists attempted it without any success: in 1684 the Turks were defeated near it, and the Imperialists took the town by storm. It is situated directly opposite to Gran; for which reason it is looked upon as a part of that city.

**BARACOA**, a town on the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, in the gulph of Mexico, North America, fifty miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lat. 21 deg. 5 min. N. long. 76 deg. 10 min. W.

**BARANCO**, a port-town of St. Martha, in the Terra Firma of North America. It lies on the river Grande, thirty miles S. of its mouth, and seventy-five N. E. of Carthagena. It is the see of a Bishop. Lat. 11 deg. 10 min. N. long. 75 deg. 30 min. W.

**BARANWAHR**, a town of Lower Hungary. It is situated near the Danube, and subject to the house of Austria, twenty-five miles N. W. of Effeck, in lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

**BAR AUBE**. See **BAR SUR L'AUBE**.

**BARBACENA**, a small place, in the district of Elvas, belonging to the province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 700 inhabitants.

**BARBADOES**, one of the principal islands of the windward division of the Caribbees, and, next to Jamaica, the most considerable of all the isles belonging to the British dominions in America. Geographers vary much as to its true situation. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, more easterly than any of the rest, and seventy miles E. of St. Vincent.

When the English first landed here, probably about the year 1625, it had not the least appearance of having ever been peopled even by savages. There was no kind of beast of pasture or prey, no fruit, herb, nor root, fit for the support of human life. Yet as the climate was good, and the soil appeared fertile, some gentlemen of small fortunes in England resolved to become adventurers thither. They met with difficulties and discouragements, which nothing but the noblest courage, and a firmness that cannot be too much praised, could have carried them through. By degrees some of the trees yielded succor for the dyers; cotton and indigo agreed well with the soil, and tobacco answered tolerably: so that the country began to submit to cultivation.

These good appearances in America, and the storm which some time after began to gather in England, encouraged many to go over. But still the colony received no sort of encouragement from the government.

However, as this colony had the hardest beginning, and most laborious infancy of any among our settlements; so it was far stronger in its vital stamina, and grew consequently with greater speed. For in this small island, which is but twenty-five miles in length,

and but fourteen in breadth, in little more than twenty years after its first settlement, that is, in 1650, contained upwards of 50,000 whites of all sexes and ages, and a much greater number of blacks and Indian slaves: the former of these they bought, and the latter they seized upon without any pretence, and carried their unhappy men into slavery; a practice which has rendered the Caribbee Indians irreconcilable to us ever since.

But this small island, peopled by upwards of 100,000 souls, was not yet above half of it cultivated, nor was the industry of the inhabitants at a stand. A little before the last-mentioned period, they learned the method of making sugar: and thus enlarging the sphere of their trade, they grew prodigiously rich and numerous.

About this time the government in England, then in Cromwell's hands, confined the trade of Barbadoes to the mother-country, which before was managed altogether by the Dutch: at the same time, by the rigour exercised towards the royal party, a great many gentlemen of very good families settled in this island. After the restoration it continued still to advance by hasty strides. At that time King Charles created thirteen Baronets from the gentlemen of this island; some of whom were worth 10,000 l. a year, and none of them so little as 1000.

In 1676 this settlement was at its height, when their whites were computed to be still much about 50,000; but their negro slaves were increased to upwards of 100,000 of all kinds. They employed 400 sail of ships, one with another of 150 tons, in their trade: and their annual exports in sugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, &c. amounted to upwards of 350,000 l. and their circulating cash at home was 200,000 l. Not the best inhabited spots on the globe, perhaps, have ever been peopled to the same proportion, nor has land of the same dimensions produced any thing like the same profits, excepting the land upon which great cities are built. But since that time the island has been much upon the decline. The growth of the French sugar islands, and the settlement of Antigua, St. Christopher's, Nevis and Montserrat, as well as the greater establishment in Jamaica, have drawn away, from time to time, a vast number of their people. A terrible contagion attacked the island in the year 1692. It raged like a pestilence; twenty died in a day in their principal town; and all parts of the island suffered in proportion. War raged at the same time with this distemper; and the Barbadians, who raised a good number of men, lost many of them in fruitless attempts against the French islands. The land too began not to yield quite so kindly as formerly; and in some places they were obliged to manure it. All these causes contributed to reduce the numbers and opulence of this celebrated island. But it is only in comparison of itself, that it may be considered in any other than the most flourishing condition even at this day. For, at present, it contains 25,000 whites, very near 10,000 negroes, and it ships above 25,000 hogheads of sugar, to the value of 300,000 l. besides rum, molasses, cotton, ginger, and aloes: an immense peopling and produce for a country not containing more than 100,000 acres of land. So that by the rise of sugars, the returns of this island are little less than they were in its most flourishing times.

The climate of this island is very hot, especially for eight months; but not so excessive as in the same latitude on the continent of America, by reason of the sea-breezes blowing all the year round, from E. or N. E. except in the tornado months of July, August, September, and October, when it chops about for an hour or two to the S. As the weather is generally serene, so the length of the days is nearly equal. The twilights are so short, that it is dark three quarters of an hour after sunset. The rains fall when the sun is vertical. This excess of moisture and heat is the reason that their trees and plants grow to such a height. The coast is defended by rocks and shoals on the E. side or windward shore, so as to be two-thirds inaccessible; and by breast-works and redoubts on the W. or leeward side. Besides, the whole coast is defended by a good line, and

several forts in proper places. There is scarce a harbour in the island except that of Bridge-town in Carlisle-bay, nor a stream that deserves the name of a river, though on the E. side are what they call Scotland-river, and Joseph's river. They have wells of good water almost every where, without digging very deep, and large ponds and reservoirs for rain-water. It is mostly a level country, with some small hills covered with wood. No English grain is sown here; and only the Indian or Guiney corn are cultivated by the poor; our corn they have generally in flour from Britain. They have also potatoes, yams, &c. planted all the year. Here are all sorts of oranges, and lemons, the fruit of which is large, and the juice delicious. Here are abundance of citron-trees: of the peel of their fruit are made by the Barbadoes ladies, the finest cordial and sweet-meats in the world, besides choice roots, leaves, &c. pickled. The lime-tree here is as prickly as our holly. And since punch has been drank in England, the juice of its fruit has become a staple commodity, some runs of it being imported into England and Ireland in a year. China limes are frequent, as also China or sweet lemons, tamarinds and palm-trees, bananas and pine-apple, with the aloes, mangrove and calabash trees, the cotton, cedar, mastic and bulley trees, the sugar-apple, sourp and shaddock, with the cocoa-tree, of whose shells they make cups, and of the nuts is made chocolate; and other trees and shrubs of note. Here are the fig-tree, cassia fistula, the shrub physic-nut, the pickled apple, pomegranate, papa, guava, custard-apple, macow-tree, palmetto, locust-tree, iron-wood, and plantain-tree.

The chief plants of Barbadoes are ginger and red pepper, with an infinity of others, too tedious to enumerate here. In Barbadoes is plenty of all sorts of excellent pulse: but our shrub-fruits do not thrive here. Of their potatoes they make a brisk small-beer called mobby. The inhabitants have coach-horses from Old England, saddle-horses from New England, and others for common uses from Bonavista, Cape de Verd islands, and Curassou. They have a breed of their own, mettlesome, but not strong. Bulls are yoked in the cart with their cows. They have asses which run along where horses cannot pass. Sheep do not thrive here; but they have plenty of goats, monkeys, and raccons.

Among their birds the largest is a buzzard, but less and swifter than our grey fort; and they destroy rats very much. Here is store of large turtle-doves, and a less kind. The principal singing-bird is a thrush, and another sort like a wren, but seldom or never sings. They have a sort of fowl called oxen and kine, and the men of war birds; the last so called as flying twenty leagues from land to make discoveries, and return when they spy a ship, their intelligence of this kind seldom failing the Barbadians: an hyperbolic, if not incredible, relation! They have plenty of wild and tame fowl. Their most common insects are snakes and scorpions. Here are no toads nor frogs, but musketoes and cock-roaches; the latter of which always leave a sting; with many more insects, which we must pass over for want of room.

The precincts of this island are subdivided into South, West, North, and East, consisting of eleven parishes:

I. In the South part of the island, St. Michael's or Bridge precinct, are the parishes of St. Michael, St. George, and St. John.

In St. James's or the Hole precinct, are the parishes of St. James and St. Thomas.

In St. Peter's or Speight's precinct, is the parish of St. Peter, with All Saints chapel.

II. In the West is the parish of St. Lucy.

III. In the North, in St. Andrew's Over-hill, or Scotland precinct, are the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Joseph.

IV. In the East, in Offine's precinct, are the parishes of Christ Church, and St. Philip.

The civil government of Barbadoes is now like that of the other islands: it consists of a governor, a council of twelve of his own nomination, being appointed by letters of mandamus, and an assembly of twenty-



two, chosen annually out of the several parishes, namely, two for each, by a majority of voices. The governor has the sole power of appointing and displacing all military officers. His place is worth at least 5000*l.* a year; and the rest of the officers on this establishment have very handsome places.

The rectors of the eleven parishes, who are of the church of England, which is the religion established here, as in the other islands, are allowed 150 or 200*l.* a year, paid quarterly, besides perquisites, which in some parishes are very considerable. The living of Bridgetown is valued at 6 or 700*l.* but the account does not say whether this money be sterling or currency. Here are few Dysenters; and on this island has been no pastor of this denomination since the year 1690. The surrogate of the Bishop of London, who is the ordinary of all the English colonies in America, has the church-affairs here under his government.

In general here is an appearance of something more of order, and of a settled people, than in any other colony in the West Indies. In Bridgetown, which is the capital of the island, is a college, founded and well-endow'd by several contributions, but principally by the liberality and virtue of that valuable man Col. Christopher Codrington, who was a native of this island, and the most shining ornament it ever had.

The Barbadians trade with New England, Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia, not only for timber, but for bread, flour, Indian corn, rice, tobacco, salt beef and pork, fish, pulse, and other provisions: with Guinea for negroes: with Madeira for wine: with Tercera and Fayal for wine and brandy: with the isles of May and Curassow for salt: and with Ireland for beef and pork. From Great Britain and Ireland they import osnaburghs, the chief wear of their servants and slaves; linen of all sorts, broad-cloth, kerseys, silks and stuffs, red caps, stockings and shoes, gloves, hats, millinary-wares and periwigs, laces for linen, pease, beans, oats, biscuit, wine, strong beer, which they have also from New England, and pale ale, pickles, candles, butter and cheese, with all sorts of iron-ware for their sugar-works, leaden, brass, and copper wares, with powder and ball: all kinds of Indian goods and toys, coals, pan-tiles, hearth-stones, hoops, and in short every thing fit for an English market, the difference of the climates being always considered. The planters send to Guinea guns, powder, and arms, perpetuanas, tallow, &c. with hats, and other wearing-apparel, which they have from England, and dispatch small vessels thither to bring slaves for their plantations, which must be recruited every year with 20 or 30 negroes to every 4 or 500 acres: inasmuch that this island has required a supply of 100,000 negroes every 30 years. Upon a parliamentary enquiry into the African trade, it appeared, that, in three years only, the number of negroes imported at Barbadoes, Jamaica, and Antigua, amounted to 42,000, besides those carried to St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. Madeira wine being the principal drink of the gentry here, about 3000 pipes of it, with Malmsey and Vidonia wines, are imported into this island in a year.

The staple-commodity of this island is sugar, of which the quantity and value exported have been mentioned above, and the chief mart for it is London. Little or no indigo is now made here; but great quantities of scraped and scalded ginger. They have abundance of cotton-shrubs, of which the slaves make hammocks. They also ship lignum vitæ, succats, citron-water, molasses, rum, and lime-juice, for England.

The inhabitants of this island are of three classes; namely, 1. The masters, who are English, Scots, or Irish, with some few Dutch, French, Portuguese, and Jews; 2. The white servants; and, 3. The black slaves. The masters live very elegantly, with rich equipages and fine liveries, &c. The white servants are either by covenant or purchase; and the latter are of two sorts, such as sell themselves in Great Britain or Ireland, for four years or more, and such as are transported for crimes. The servitude of the blacks is perpetual; yet great care is taken of them; because,

if a negro dies, it is 40 or 50*l.* loss to the owner. They are purchased by lots, after being all viewed quite naked: and the men are allowed two or three wives, in order to increase the planter's stock. Few of these have been converted; nor are the planters, it is said, very forward in promoting their conversion. The masters are obliged to treat the negroes very severely, not only by reason of the stubborn, treacherous temper peculiar to all of their complexion and country; but as being three times the number of the whites in this island, and having made frequent attempts to get the mastery.

This island, particularly in July and August, is subject to hurricanes; but not so much as in the other Caribbee islands. The trade-wind at all other times blows continually from the eastward. The island lies in lat. 13 deg. 5 min. N. long. 59 deg. 32 min. W.

**BARBAGIO**, a large village of Nebio, a district in the N. E. division or country on this side the mountains in the island of Corfica, in Upper Italy.

**BARBANTANE**, a small place belonging to the country bailiwick of Arles, in Lower Provence, and government of this name, in France. It stands on an eminence near the confluence of the Rhone and Durance.

**BARBARAN**, a large village of Il Vicentino, a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is the seat of a vicariate, under which are fifteen smaller villages.

**BARBARY**, a vast tract of ground in Africa. It has the Mediterranean sea on the North, which divides it from Europe; is bounded on the East by Egypt, on the South by Zara or the desert, and on the West by the Atlantic or Western ocean. It extends along the South shore of the Mediterranean, from long. 30 deg. E. to 2 deg. W. that is, from Egypt on the E. to the river Mulvia, which separates it from Morocco, on the W. a space including above 2000 miles. Its breadth from N. to S. is very unequal, in some parts not above six or seven degrees, and, where widest, namely, from Cape Non to Tangier, not above ten degrees or 600 miles. But geographers greatly vary with regard to its extent both ways. It commonly includes the countries of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Fez, and Morocco.

Barbary, next to Egypt, is the most fruitful, trading, and populous part of Africa. The soil abounds with variety of grain and fruits, particularly citrons, oranges, dates, figs, olives, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, &c. in all which the inhabitants drive a considerable traffic, as well as in coral, Morocco leather, Barbary horses, and other commodities. The air, though hot, is refreshed by constant breezes from the Mediterranean sea, by which it is rendered temperate. The inhabitants are swarthy and strong, very expert horsemen, and in the inland peculiarly dexterous at their bows, arrows, and lances; and those along the coasts pretty well accustomed to the use of fire-arms. By nature, as well as custom, they are proud, fierce, choleric, jealous, revengeful, ignorant, idle, treacherous, cruel, addicted to robbery, piracy, and all kinds of debauchery. The name Barbary is generally thought to have been given to this country by the Romans, on account of the ferocity and barbarity of the manners of its inhabitants. In religion they are mostly Mahometans, and of different sects, but with some superstitions and tenets peculiar to themselves: yet, for the sake of commerce, they tolerate Jews, Christians, or any other people they can get advantage by, though they treat them no better than slaves. The language in most of the sea-ports, and all along the coasts, is Arabesque, or corrupt Arabic, but with more or less barbarism in some kingdoms than others; and in Morocco least of all. The trading people, in their commerce with strangers, use a jargon compounded of Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages, not unlike the Lingua Franca. The greatest part of this vast territory is divided into kingdoms and provinces, under the dominion of the Turk, each under a particular *Bashaw* or Viceroy. Some few others are under Arabian or African Princes, either wholly independent, or tributary to the Turks, and others of his vassals. And a third

third sort are only obliged to furnish a sum of money, or number of men, to their principal Lords. The remainder is subject to the King of Fez and Morocco.

The natural rarities being but few in this country, two artificial curiosities deserve particular notice. The first, a few miles from Tangier, is a vast hole many fathoms deep, which leads into several subterranean apartments, all of marble, and very fine. The other is a bridge, or rather ferry, over the river Sabu, between the two mountains of Benja-jafga and Silego, where, by the help of two flukes on either side, between which are two ropes extended; to one of these is fixed a basket capable of containing ten men, and into which the passengers having entered, and pulling one of the ropes that turns by a pulley, can waft themselves over very easily.

After the destruction of Carthage, and reduction of Numidia and Mauritania by the Romans, not only all the coast of Africa, even to the Atlantic ocean; but all the inland, as far as the desert, became subject to the Roman yoke, and new provinces of their overgrown empire. In this condition they continued under the Roman Emperors, till Christianity having taken root in this country, it became as illustrious as any other for men of learning and piety; particularly those great lights St. Cyprian, St. Augustine, Tertullian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius, Victorinus Afer, Optatus Milevitanus, Victor Uticensis, Fulgentius, Primasius, and many others.

But not to enter into a further detail of the variety of changes with regard to its masters which this country of Barbary underwent from the Vandals, Bellisarius, the Caliphs, Edrissites, Saladin, and the sons of Benhamed; it is now divided between the Grand Signior and the Emperor of Morocco and Fez, except those few towns which the Portuguese and Spaniards still keep along the coasts; the former of which have only the port of Magazan on the Atlantic ocean; and the latter still holding Mazalquivir, Melilla, and Penon within the Mediterranean, and Ceuta at the mouth of the Straights.

**BARBE**, St. or St. BARBARA, a town of New Biscay, a province belonging to the audience of Guadalajara, in Old Mexico or New Spain, in North America. In its neighbourhood are silver-mines; and therefore it is well-inhabited. It lies 240 miles N. of Zatecas, and 500 N. W. of the city of Mexico, in lat. 26 deg. 10 min. N. long. 110 deg. 5 min. W.

**BARBARINA**, a noble villa at Rome, belonging to the Barbarini family, and built by Pope Urban VIII. from which is a fine prospect of the city. Here are good paintings, with other curiosities; and it has beautiful gardens. Near this palace is the bastion before which the intrepid Charles of Bourbon lost his life in the year 1527.

**BARBARINO**, a market-town belonging to the territory of Florence, and Grand Duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It is the birth-place from which the Barbarini family above-mentioned derive their origin. It lies twelve miles S. of Florence, lat. 43 deg. 40 min. N. long. 12 deg. 15 min. E.

**BARBASTRE**, or **BARBESTRE**, a bourg of Lower Poitou, and government of the latter name, in France.

**BARBATE**, a small place of the kingdom of Seville, a subdivision of Andalusia, a province in Spain. It is situated on a little river bearing the same name.

**BARBAZAN**, a little place belonging to the small territory of Nebouzan, in Upper Cominges, and province of Armagnac, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. Here are mineral waters.

**BARBERN**, Great and Small, a place of Bauks territory, belonging to Semigallia, a province of the duchy of Courland. Near both these is a medicinal spring.

**BARBESIEUX**, in Latin *Barbezillum*, a little town of Saintonge, in the government of this name, and Angoumois, in France. It is a marquise, now in the house of Louvois. It has a manufactory of linen, which is sold not only within the kingdom, but also to the English. The capons of this place are reckoned extremely nice, and accordingly they are sent to Paris for the tables of the delicate. Here are two parish-churches and a convent; and not far from hence is a

mineral spring. It lies about five leagues from Angoulême to the S. W. and fourteen from Bourdeaux to the N. E.

**BARBI**, a place near the influx of the Saal into the Elbe, in the principality of Anhalt, and electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the Weissenfels branch of Saxony, who has erected a noble castle here, finely painted and furnished. Its gardens are delightfully situated on the side of the Elbe. The Duke of Barbi is the only Prince of the Saxon family who is a Calvinist. It lies between the cities of Anhalt and Magdeburg.

**BARBOSA**, a little district of Porto, belonging to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal.

**BARBOUTHOS**, **BARBUDA**, or **BARMUDA**, one of the Leeward islands, among those called the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, North America. It belongs to Great Britain, and lies forty-five miles N. of Antigua, being about twenty miles long, and twelve broad. It is low land, but fertile; and was planted by the English as early as any of the Leeward islands, except St. Christopher's; but were often forced to desert it by reason of invasions by the Caribbees from Dominica. At length, gathering strength, and the Barbarians diminishing, they repossessed it: so that in a few years it had 500 inhabitants; and in 1708 the number amounted to 1200. A governor is appointed by the Codrington family, the proprietors, who have here, as well as at Barbadoes, great numbers of negroes. Part of this island, and of the estate of Christopher Codrington, Esq; to the value of about 2000*l.* together with two plantations in Barbadoes, he gave to the society for propagating the Gospel, towards instructing the Caribbean negroes in Christianity, and erecting a college in Barbadoes for teaching the liberal arts, particularly physic and surgery.

Here is plenty of black cattle, sheep, goats, kids, fowls, &c. the breeding of which is the principal employment of the inhabitants; and they sell these to the neighbouring islands to considerable advantage. Barbuda is said to produce citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, maize, pease, and coconuts, besides tobacco, and several raw woods, herbs, roots and drugs. Here are serpents of various sorts; some of which are very large, but not poisonous; and they destroy rats, toads, and frogs: of others the bite is incurable, if an antidote be not applied in two hours. This island is better provided for shipping than Nevis, which lies to the S. W. though not so well-inhabited and planted as the latter is; for on the W. side it has a good road, well sheltered, and clear of rocks or sands. But from the N. W. and S. W. points, two shoals of sand run upwards of two leagues into the sea. Lat. 18 deg. 5 min. N. long. 61 deg. 3 min. W.

**BARCA**, a country of Africa, whose inhabitants the Barcae are mentioned by the ancients, for their brutal ferocity, and by Virgil *lateque furentes*; under which character they are no less known at present, those who live on the coasts of the Mediterranean being all given to piracy, and those of the inland to robbery and plunder. It is bounded on the E. by Egypt, on the S. by part of Biledulgerid, on the W. by Tripoli, and on the N. by the Mediterranean sea. It is commonly divided into two parts; namely, the kingdom and the desert of Barca, otherwise Marmarica and Deserta. The Arabs commonly call it Sohart, or Ceyrat-Barca, i. e. the desert, or stormy way of Barca, it being little else but a vast, wild, and sandy desert, reaching from the province of Mezrata, and Cape Raxaltin, on the W. quite to Alexandria on the E. that is, about 160 miles; and upwards of 200 from N. to S. comprehending the two regions anciently stiled Cyrenaica and Marmarica. It is at present commonly known by the name of the coast of Derma, so called from the latter, which is the principal city now left on it; all the rest, which were formerly in great number, and most of them rich and well-built, being either dwindled into villages or heaps of ruins. Amongst these were the following; namely, Berniche, Bengasi, Tolometta, Persis, Grenna, or the ancient Cyrene, Port Soufu, Rafat, Lanza, Ludouera, Docra, Bonandra, Tavara, Derna, Cape Raxaltin, Patriarcha, Trabuck, Port Salometta, Brada



Brada or Bracka, Port Soliman, and some few others of less note. The pretended city of Barca seems to have been an imaginary one: for neither Leo Africanus, nor any other author of note, mentions it. In this country also stood anciently the temple of Jupiter Ammon. Contiguous to Barca on the W. is the gulph of Sidera, the great Syrtis of the ancients, a bay infamous for its shipwrecks, and its shores for thieves and desolation, as not a drop of fresh water is to be found for four day's journey, between Tripoli and Barca. Hence Virgil calls it *inhospita Syrtis*.

Along the foot of Mount Atlas on the N. is a spacious plain, said to be fruitful, and well-watered. The air is more subject to cold than excessive heat; and in winter they have deep snows. The mountains yield fruits, but no grain; and the woods are full of all sorts of wild beasts. Lybia, properly so called, lay, according to Procopius, between Cyrene to the W. and Alexandria in Egypt, to the E.

**BARCA**, *Ponte de*, a little town of Vianna district, and province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It contains 600 inhabitants in one parish. To its jurisdiction belong twenty-five parishes.

**BARCELLOS**, a town belonging to an audience which bears its name, and subject to the Dowagers, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It is situated on the river Cavado, and surrounded with walls and towers. It has a collegiate and a parish church, a house of mercy, an hospital and convent. It contains, according to Moll, but 400 inhabitants. It is the seat of an audience, an auditor, and judge called Juiz da fora, appointed by the royal house of Braganza. This place, after the erection of the kingdom, was the first earldom in Portugal, and then raised to a duchy by King Sebastian. But at present no body bears the title, it being absorbed in the royal house of Braganza. It lies twelve miles W. of Braga. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 15 min. E.

**BARCELONA**, anciently *Barcino*, from its founder the famous Barcinus, Hannibal's father. The Romans called it Faventia, allowing it the privileges of a municipal colony. It is the capital of Catalonia in Spain, and the seat of a governor. It is situated at the foot of Montjoui, which lies W. and on the Mediterranean, a little below the gulph of Gaul, now the gulph of Lyons. It opens to the sea, in a beautiful semicircle, between the rivers Lobregat and Besos. It is a well-fortified and large place, being divided into the Old and New town, and separated from each other by a wall and ditch. Most of the streets are pretty broad, paved with large stones, and clean. Here are several beautiful structures, a large and fair cathedral, together with other considerable churches and convents; likewise some neat market-places. At the church of Capiulesmona, i. e. alms-taker, close by the cathedral, 300 poor are fed every day upon charity. The number of houses in Barcelona is reckoned at about 15,000. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Terragona, and his annual income is reckoned to be 10,000 ducats. Here also is an university, an academy of the fine arts erected in 1752, a court of inquisition, and a royal audience of Catalonia, in which, next to the governor and captain-general, sits the regent. The other members here are ten counsellors, five criminal or justiciary officers, and two fiscals.

On the coast of Barcelona is a safe road. The town carries on a good trade, and has a large, deep, and secure harbour, which is defended on one side by a large mole or bulwark, at the extremity of which is a lighthouse, with a little fort, and a garrison for the defence of small vessels, those of larger burthen lying out in the road. On the other side the castle of Montjoui covers the harbour, between which and the city is a line of communication; and upon this is a fort, whereby the entrance into the harbour is flanked and commanded. In 1753 the King resolved to build five forts on this mountain. Till 1162 Barcelona had its own Counts; but in this year it was united to Aragon. In 1640 it revolted from Spain, and put itself into the hands of France: but in 1652 it was reduced by the Spaniards. In 1691 and 1697 it was be-

sieged (the latter lasting for fifty-six days) and taken by the French under the Duke of Vendome, but restored the same year to the Spaniards by the treaty of Ryswick. In 1700 the French possessing themselves of this city, and the rest of the Spanish monarchy, King Charles III. afterwards Emperor of Germany, took the title of Charles VI. and the Earl of Peterborough, took it October 4, 1705, sword-in-hand, after a siege of only three weeks, with a handful of men not much more numerous than the garrison which defended the place.

In April 1706, Philip Duke of Anjou and Marshal Tefse invested it with a large train of brass artillery, and a numerous army; but the city, animated by the presence of the above-mentioned Charles, held out for thirty-five days, though in the midst of very great difficulties, till relieved by Lord Peterborough and Sir John Leake, who coming up with the English fleet, the French and Spaniards raised the siege in great precipitation, leaving behind them all their cannon, ammunition, tents, baggage, and wounded men. The city remained in the possession of Charles II. till 1712, when his brother Joseph dying, he became Emperor; and the citizens erecting themselves into a sort of commonwealth, set up for an independent state; but in 1714, after a very long siege by the Duke of Berwick, it was obliged to submit to Philip V. and still continues under hard subjection. The neighbouring country abounds with wheat and other grain, oil, rich wines, fruits of all sorts, cattle, fowl, honey, wood, and plenty of wild game. It is well watered, and thick-set with villages. They have silk and woollen manufactures; and they excel in iron and steel works. Good wine is made here, and large quantities of it exported. It lies 140 miles E. of Saragossa, and 300 of Madrid, in the same direction. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 5 min. E.

**BARCELONETTE**, a valley and territory of Provence, in France. It is situated on the Alps, on the confines of Dauphiny, and the county of Nice, in Italy. Francis I. King of France, took it from the Duke of Savoy, and annexed it to Provence; but Henry II. restored it to Savoy: at last, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, it was ceded to France, and in the following year united to the government of Provence. The principal place in it is of the same name, which was built in the year 1230 by Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, who, in memory of the origin of his predecessors from Barcelona in Spain, called it Barcelonette. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Embrun. Lat. 44 deg. 35 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. E.

**BARCELOR**, a town of Baticala, belonging to the empire of the Mogul, in the East Indies, in Asia. It is situated on a broad river. The neighbouring country yields two crops of rice annually, which the Dutch factory here buys up for Malabar. The Portuguese get supplies of it for Goa. The English and Danes also have factories here. It lies 130 miles S. of Goa, in lat. 13 deg. 30 min. N. long. 74 deg. 15 min. E.

**BARCOMBE**, a rectory of Suffex, in the gift of the crown.

**BARCOS**, a town of Lamego, a district belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 380 inhabitants.

**BARDASTRANDAR**, a district belonging to the western quarter of Iceland, in Norway.

**BARDES**, an island of the Mogul, in the East Indies, in Asia. It lies N. of Goa. The land here is high, under which the Portuguese anchor, loading or unloading their ships; on it are the forts Aguada and Los Reys. It is full of cocoa-trees. From hence a good deal of palm-wine is exported.

**BARDEWICK**, or **BARDANWICK**, in Latin *Vicus Bardorum*, *Bardejugum*, or *Bardopolis*, now a village of Brunwick and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is situated on the river Ilmenaw: and of its ancient grandeur only the cathedral is left, after the bishopric was transferred to Verdun, the district about it being turned into kitchen-gardens. It is subject to the Elector of Hanover, the present King of Great Britain. It lies about a mile northward of Lowenburg, in lat. 53 deg. 40 min. N. long. 10 deg. 6 min. E.

**BARDFIELD**, a small place in Essex. An annual fair is kept here June 22, for cattle and toys.

BARD,

**BARDI**, a small place belonging to the Val di Taro, and duchy of Parma, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Cevo.

**BARDNEY**, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

**BARDO**, a mean place belonging to the duchy of Aosta, in the principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy. Here is a mountain castle.

**BARDONACHE**, a place in the valley of St. Martin, and principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy. There is also another place of the same name in Dauphiny, in France, and may be seen in the particular maps.

**BARDSEY-ISLAND**, in Cardiganshire, South Wales; it forms the north point of Cardigan-bay. Within Bardsey is good anchoring, in the little bay of Aberdaron; but it has a difficult entrance for large ships in case of hard weather.

**BARDT**, a little town belonging to a district of the same name, and situated on the river Bardt, in Pomerania, in Germany. It has a castle and harbour on the Baltic, eighteen miles W. of Stralsund, and three N. E. of Damgarten. It is subject to Sweden. Lat. 54 deg. 20 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

**BARDUTZ**, a juridical seat, united to that of Udvarhely, in the Terra Siculorum, or N. E. part of Transylvania, belonging to the kingdom of Hungary. It contains a town of the same name, which is well-inhabited, and where they make great quantities of salt.

**BARDWELL**, a rectory of Suffolk, in the gift of St. John's college, Oxford.

**BAREBOE**, or **BAASELANDSWERK**, an iron-manufacture, belonging to the diocese of Christianland, in Norway, about two miles from the town of Arndal. It is one of the oldest in this country, and is in a middling condition. In this neighbourhood also are several iron mines.

**BAREEDGE**, in Latin *Vicus Baredginus*, a little place in the valley of Lavedon, and ancient earldom of Bigorre, belonging to Lower Armagnac, in Gascony, and government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France. It is situated at the foot of Mount Tormalet, which is famous for its warm baths, of which four have different degrees of heat, and are good for the cure of rheumatic pains, &c. It is about a league distant from the kingdom of Aragon, from which it is separated by the Pyrennees, and five leagues almost S. from Bagneres.

**BAREITH**, a marquifate in the eastern division of Franconia, in Germany, formerly subject to its own Margrave, who was a Prince of the empire, and had a vote in the diet; but since the extinction of this branch, in the year 1726, it is now in that of Culmbach. It extends thirty-eight miles from N. E. to S. W. but is of a very unequal breadth, being seventeen at the two extremes, and not above four in the middle. The Margrave being a branch of the Brandenburg family, is thence styled Brandenburg Bareith.

**BAREITH**, the capital of the last-mentioned marquifate, or margravate, is a fine city, defended by a castle, where the Prince resides. This is but an old huge pile, and inconvenient. He has a pretty house ingeniously contrived about two miles off, called the Hermitage. Bareith lies fifteen miles S. E. from Culmbach.

**BAREME**, valley of, one of the four vigueries belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Digne in Upper Provence, and government of this latter name, in France. To this valley belongs a large village of the same name, situated on the river Assé. It is the seat of a collection, and the principal place in the valley.

**BARESUND**, a place in the fief of Linkioping, belonging to East-Gothland, in Sweden, to which ships can come out of the open sea towards the towns of Norkioping and Soderkioping. Here is a custom-house, at which vessels are visited.

**BARFLEUR**, or *Val de Cere*, in Latin *Barrofluatum*, and *Vallis Cerevis*, a small town, with a little port, belonging to the territory of Cotantin, a subdivision of Lower Normandy, in the government of the last name, in France. Formerly it was the best port in this province, where the Kings of England, when masters of

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it, used to land; but it is now choaked up with sand. Here is the seat of a viscounty and admiralty; in 1346 the English destroyed it. At the Cape of Barfleur, twelve miles E. of Cherbourg, was once a royal yard, where part of the royal navy of France was destroyed the day after the victory of La Hogue, obtained by the confederate fleet under Admiral Rooke, in the year 1692. Lat. 49 deg. 47 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

**BARFORD**, a vicarage of Bedfordshire, in the gift of Trinity college, Cambridge.

**BARFORD**, St. Martin, a rectory of Wiltshire, in the gift of All-soul's college, Oxford.

**BARGA**, a little town of the Florentine territory, in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and middle division of Italy.

**BARGE**, a small place of Rossino, one of the districts of the N. E. division of Corsica in Upper Italy.

**BARGEMON**, a bourg or large village, belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Draguignon in Lower Provence, and government of the last name, in France. It is situated on a hill, which is covered with vines and olive-trees, and surrounded with mountains.

**BARGENY**, the ancient *Berigonium* of Ptolemy, a little town, and the only place of note in the bailiery of Carrick, a district belonging to the shire of Ayr, in Scotland. It has the privilege of holding a market, and gives the title of Lord to a branch of the Hamilton family.

**BARGLI**, a castle of the Bolognese, a province of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy.

**BARHOLM**, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the crown.

**BARGIE**, one of the baronies in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

**BARGON**, an inconsiderable place in the eastern division of the Genoese dominions, on the main land, in Upper Italy.

**BARGUSIN**, a small river of Asiatic Russia, in the neighbourhood of which the bitumen or mountain-tar is thrown up in the Baikal lake very plentifully, and burnt by the inhabitants in their lamps.

**BARGUZINSKOI OSTROG**, or pallisadoed place, in the circle of Selenginski, and province of Irkutzkaja, in Asiatic Russia. It is situated on the little river Barguzin, which falls into the lake of Baikal.

**BARI**, or **BARRI**, in Latin *Ager Bariensis*, or *Barianus*, a subdivision of Apulia; and the greatest part of it was anciently called Apulia Peucetia. It is now called Terra di Bari, being a province in the kingdom of Naples, and Lower Italy. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Adriatic sea; on the W. by the Capitanate, from which it is divided by the river Offanta; and on the S. by the Basilicate and Otranto. It is the most fertile and best cultivated province of this kingdom, especially towards the Adriatic sea, along which is the greatest extent.

**BARI**, the capital of the last-mentioned province, bearing the same name, in Latin *Baris*, *Barrion*, or *Barrietum*. It is a well-built, fortified, and populous city, on the Adriatic. It drives a good trade, notwithstanding the Venetians spoiled its harbour. The Archiepiscopal see was formerly at Canosa; but, upon the Saracens destroying this town, the Patriarch of Constantinople united its church with that of Bari; for which reason the Metropolitan of Bari is styled Archbishop of Bari and Canosa. His suffragans are the Bishops of Bitetto, Bitonto, Conversano, Giovenazzo, Lavello, Monorvino, Polignano, and Ruvo. Bari was anciently the residence of the Greek governor or exarch, in Apulia and Calabria.

In 1465 Ferdinand I. of Aragon took the city and duchy of Bari from the Prince of Taranto, together with all his other lands, and gave them to Francis Sforcia, Duke of Milan. Afterwards it came, together with the principality of Rossano, to Princess Bonna, who, in 1517, was married to Sigismund, King of Poland; after whose death she resided at Bari, and appointed King Philip II. of Spain her heir to Bari and Rossano. In a council held at Bari by Pope Urban II. in October 1, 1098, St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, disputed against the Greeks upon their union

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with



with the Latin church. It lies eighty-five miles N. W. of Otranto, in lat. 40 deg. 40 min. N. long. 17 deg. 40 min. E.

**BARJAC**, or **BARGEAC**, a little town in the diocese of Uzes, belonging to Lower Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France. It has the title of a barony; and close by it stands the castle of Banos.

**BARILLE**, a little place of the Basilicate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

**BARILLES**, a large village and bailiwick of Lower Foix, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the river Aurige.

**BARILLOWITZ**, a town, with a garrison, belonging to the generalate of Croatia Proper, on the further side of the Save, in the kingdom of Hungary.

**BARJOLS**, or **BARJOUX**, a pretty large and well-inhabited town, in the viguery of the same name, belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Brignoles, in Lower Provence, and government of this last name, in France. It is a seat of the collection of the tailles and viguery, also of a royal jurisdiction. Here is a collegiate-church, and two convents.

**BARKAM**. See **BARAKAN**, in Hungary. It is situated at the confluence of the Ibola and Danube; and is memorable for the victory which John Sobieski King of Poland, and the Duke of Lorraine, obtained here over the Turks in 1684.

**BARKHAMSTEAD**, Great, anciently *Durobrivæ*, a market-town of Hertfordshire. Here are the ruins of an old castle, which was very large and strong, on the N. side of the town, where the Kings of Mercia resided: a parliament was also held here in 697, and Ina's laws published. In this town was the famous meeting between William the Conqueror and the English nobility, after the former had defeated Harold; the issue of which was, that he was obliged to swear he would inviolably keep the ancient laws of the kingdom: tho' he afterwards took away their lands. The church of St. Peter is a handsome structure, having many chapels and oratories. The chapel of St. John is for the use of the master, ushers, and scholars of the free grammar-school, built by Dean Incent of St. Paul's. Its rectory is in the gift of the Prince of Wales. The town extends itself in handsome buildings and a broad street, at the S. E. end of which is St. Leonard's hospital, and at the other that of St. James's. It lies nine miles W. of St. Alban's, and twenty-five N. W. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 40 min. W.

**BARKHAMSTED Parva**, a rectory of Hertfordshire, in the gift of the Earl of Salisbury.

**BARKING**, a large village in the marshes of Essex, not far from the Thames, mostly inhabited by fishermen. It has a large parish, with a chapel of ease at Ilford, and another called New-chapel, on the side of Epping forest. Its vicarage is in the gift of All-soul's college, Oxford. The soil here is rich, but the air unhealthy. A little beyond the town, on the road to Dagenham, stood a large old house, where, tradition says, the gun-powder treason was first contrived, and all the consultations holden about it. On the same road is the famous breach which laid about 5000 acres of land under water; but after ten years inundation, and the works being several times blown up, it was stopped by Captain Perry. The annual fair of Barking is on October 22, for horses. It lies 8 miles E. of London.

**BARKLEY**. See **BERKLEY**.

**BARKSHAM**, a prebend of Chichester, in the gift of that Bishop.

**BARKWAY**, a market-town of Edwine-street hundred in Hertfordshire. It is a considerable thoroughfare in the N. road, with good inns, and is a populous place. The church, which stands in the middle of the town, has an aisle on each side, and a tower with five bells, and a turret clock. The bodily representation of the Deity, like a man in a loose robe down to his feet, on some of the window-panes, with the globe before him, and emblems of the six days creation, is very gross, and was placed there in the Roman Catholic times:

and St. George slaying the dragon, a Bishop, &c. on a window in the N. aisle, owes its origin to the same times. Here are several handsome monuments, and about a mile off is Northamsted, a chapel of ease to it. Its annual fair is on July 20, for pedlary-ware. It lies fifteen miles S. of Cambridge, and thirty-six N. of London.

**BARREDCUC**. See **BAR** and **BARROIS**.

**BARLETTA**, a little town in the province of Bari, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It is the see of a metropolitan, who styles himself Archbishop of Nazareth (where one of them anciently was prelate) also Bishop of Canosa and Monteverde. He likewise, among all the clergy of Catholic Christendom, has the privilege of wearing the crofs and pallium.

**BARLEVENTO isles**. See **CARIBBEE**.

**BARLEY**, a rectory of Hertfordshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

**BARLING Magna**, a vicarage of Essex, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

**BARLINGS**, a curacy of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Earl of Derby.

**BARMACH**, a famous and very high mountain on the coast of the Caspian sea in Schirvan, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is very cold at the top, though the air is mild at the foot of it.

**BARMING**, a rectory of Kent, in the gift of the Crown.

**BARMINGHAM**, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BARMSTED**, a town of Segberg division, in Stormar, and duchy of Holstein, in Germany. It belongs to the ducal branch of Holstein.

**BARNAGLASS**, or rather **BAHR-NAGHASH**, i. e. lordship of the sea, a district of the kingdom of Tigris in Asia. It is so called, as extending to the coast of the Red sea, on which it had the famed sea-port of Arkko or Arquico, which rendered its commerce very considerable. But as that hath been seized by the Turks, Bahr-naghash has dwindled to little or nothing.

**BARNARDCASTLE**, vulgarly **BARNYCASTLE**, but properly **BERNARD'S CASTLE**, as having been built by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather of John Baliol, whom Edward I. of England made King of Scotland. It is a large structure, situated on a rock, and guarded upon one side by the river Tees, and in the bishopric of Durham. The town contiguous to the castle on the N. is well-built, but not large. Here they have an excellent method of dressing their hides into leather, of which are made the best bridles, reins, and belts. The manufacture of stockings flourishes here, as does also the jockey-trade. At this place is a good weekly market for corn. The annual fairs are on Easter Monday, Wednesday in Whitfun-week, and St. James's day, July 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It gives title to Lord Barnard, of the Vane family, and lies near Marwood park, about twenty-six miles S. W. of Durham city, in lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 1 deg. 3 min. W.

**BARNBURGH**, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of Southwell-college in Nottingham.

**BARNBY**, a vicarage of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of Southwell-college in Nottingham-town.

**BARNES**, a rectory of Surrey, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

**BARNESLEY**, a well-built and populous little market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Here manufactures of iron and steel works are very flourishing. It is called Black Barnesley; but whether from its smoaky appearance, or from the moors near it, which look all like Bagshot-heath, is uncertain. The annual fairs here are on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle and horses. It lies 10 miles from Doncaster, and 175 from London.

**BARNET**, East, a thoroughfare town of Hertfordshire, and well supplied with inns. It lies high, and was formerly much frequented for its medicinal waters; but now for its hog-market. In its neighbourhood, near Enfield-chace, are several very handsome houses belonging to the citizens of London.

**BARNET**,

**BARNET, CHEAPING**, a place of Hertfordshire, a little further N. in the St. Alban's road; it is famous for the decisive battle fought there on Easter-day 1468, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the make-king Earl of Warwick, with many of the nobility, and 10,000 men, were killed. The field of battle is supposed to be a green spot near Kikfend, between St. Alban's and Hatfield road, a little before they meet. And here, in the year 1740, a stone column was erected, with an inscription, giving an account of the battle. In the street are six alms-houses for the like number of widows; also a free-school-house, where nine children are taught gratis, and all other boys at five shillings per quarter. It lies ten miles N. W. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 42 min. N. long. 10 min. W.

**BARNEVELT islands**, so called by Schouten and Le Maire in their voyages. They are grey and barren rocks, surrounded with several other smaller ones, and lie in about lat. 57 deg. S.

**BARNHAM**, St. Gregory, a rectory of Suffolk, in the gift of the Duke of Grafton.

**BARNHAM-BROOME cum Bixton**, two rectories of Norfolk, in the gift of the Earl of Torrington.

**BARNOCK**, a rectory of Northamptonshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Peterborough.

**BARNOLBY LE BECK**, a rectory in Lincolnshire, in the gift of Southwell-college in Nottingham.

**BARNSDALE**, a moor five or six miles from Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, across which the great Roman causeway runs, from Doncaster to Castleforth.

**BARNSTABLE**, or **BARNSTAPLE**, a well-built and populous borough of Devonshire, with a stone-bridge over the river Taw, and a port which is common to it and Biddiford, both being contiguous and trading towns. The gulph between Hartland point and the headland of Barnstable-haven, is called Barnstable-bay; at the E. end of which the rivers Taw and Towbridge empty themselves at one mouth. It drives a good trade to Ireland in the herring-fishery; and to the British colonies in America. It imports wine and other merchandises, and has a considerable commerce within-land, by its great market for Irish wool, and yarn, &c. with the serge-markets of Tiverton and Exeter, which carry on a trade here. The fair on September 19 is for cattle; and the two great markets, so called, as having no charter for them, are on Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December, for cattle. It is governed by a mayor and twenty-four burgeses, two of which are aldermen, a high-steward, and recorder. It sends two members to parliament, lies 30 miles N. of Exeter, and 200 W. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. W.

**BARNSTABLE**, an archdeaconry in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter.

**BARNWELL**, i. e. according to Camden, bairns or children's wells, to which youth resorted for merriment on St. John's eve; and hence called midsummer-fair. It is a little village with a church, in the hundred of Flensish, Cambridgeshire. Here was formerly an Abbey. Barnwell is memorable for a dreadful disaster which happened here on September 8, 1727, when, about 120 men, women, and children, and among these several young gentlewomen of fortune, being assembled in a thatched barn to see a puppet-show, miserably perished in the following manner: A villain, who had been denied admittance, as thrusting himself in without paying, set fire to a quantity of hay and straw just by, which immediately catching hold of the barn, the company crowded so fast to the door to get out, which was either locked or nailed, that before it could be opened, being the longer in doing as it turned inwards, the people fell on one another in heaps, as so many barricades to hinder it. During this melancholy struggle the roof fell in, and smothered a great number, while the fire burnt many more: so that not above five or six escaped. The most shocking scene was, when the friends came next day to remove the bodies for decent

interment, they were so terribly mangled and consumed by the fire, as not to be distinguished: they were therefore put promiscuously into one large hole dug in the church-yard. About four years afterwards, the whole town was almost consumed by an accidental fire.

**BARNWELL**, a fort of North Carolina in America, situated about twenty miles to the N. W. of New-Berne; a town on the southern bank of the New-river.

**BARNWELL ANDREWS**, and **BARNWELL SAINTS**, two rectories of Northampton, in the gift of the Duke of Montague.

**BAROCHE**, or **BROTCHA**, a walled town of Cambaya, in the empire of the Mogul, and Hither India, in Asia. It is situated on the river Nerdaba, which runs into the bay, where it has a port. Here the English and Dutch had factories formerly; but now only agents. It is inhabited by weavers and other manufacturers of cotton cloth; the bastas of this town, a long fine sort of cotton stuffs so called, being famous all over India, and the country being level, produces the best cotton, as well as wheat, rice, and barley. But Thevenot says, its principal trade is in agates, brought from quarries in the mountains, on the S. W. called Pindatche. On the top of a hill is a fort: it has one great street for the markets; and calicoes are brought hither from all parts, in order to be whitened, the water here being excellent for that purpose. It is a thoroughfare to Lahor, Delli, Agra and Amadabat. The river is broad, rapid and deep, but in many places choaked up with sand; tho' pilots bring up large vessels to the very walls, where they load salt and corn. It lies sixty miles N. of Surat. Lat. 22 deg. 15 min. N. long. 72 deg. 5 min. E.

**BARONIES**, a territory belonging to the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France, so called, as consisting of two large baronies, which formerly were free imperial lordships. These are the barony of Meuoillon, and that of Montauban.

**BAROS**, a town of Sumatra, one of the Indian islands in Asia, belonging to the Dutch. It is situated on a considerable river, and abounds in gold, camphire, and benjamin, but admits of no foreign commerce. Captain Hamilton says, that it lies within the fourth end of Hog-island, and bounds the kingdom of Achin.

**BAROUSSE**, valley of, a subdivision of Upper Armagnac, in Gascony, and belongs to the government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France.

**BARQUEIROS**, a little district of Lamego, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It includes one parish.

**BARR**, and **BARRI**. See **BAR**, and **BARY**.

**BARR**, Isle of John, so called by F. Labat. It lies in the river Sanaga, or Senegal, as the French name it, and belongs to Guiney, a province of Negroland, in Africa. It is situated above the bar, being five or six leagues in circuit, but longer than it is broad. It is extremely fertile, with beautiful high trees upon it in some parts. It is subject to two negro lords, who have their particular district and respective villages therein.

**BARRA FRACA**, a marquise of Val di Noto, a province of Sicily, in the lower division of Italy.

**BARRA**, one of the Hebrides, or Western isles of Scotland, so called from St. Bar, its tutelary patron. It belongs to the chief of the Macneils, who is styled Macneil of Barra, and is the principal island in his possession: it is situated about two miles from Vattersea, which lies to the S. and is one of nine islands lying sixty miles S. W. from Skie. Barra is seven miles long, and three broad: it is fruitful in corn in some parts, but has mostly pasture-grounds, and is noted for its cod and whiting fishery. It is much indented by bays, in which are many islands mostly for pasture. In one place the sea enters Barra at a channel to the S. which afterwards enlarges itself into a round bay, where is an island with a very strong castle upon it: but our maps do not distinguish this, nor any of the subordinate ones, except those lying between it and South-Uist, which seem to be very numerous. On the N. E. side is a good harbour or road, its coasts here



here especially abounding with cod, ling, and other fish; in its rivulets on the E. side is abundance of salmon. In the N. part of the island is, according to Buchanan, a grassy hill, at the top of which there is a fresh spring, that, falling down in a rivulet into the sea, carries something shaped like a cockle with it; and in the sands where this stream spreads at ebb, the inhabitants dig up at low-water large shell fish, of which this fountain is supposed to be the seminary, and that they grow in quantity and shape by means of the sea.

**BARRAH**, or **BARRA**, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa. Here is a point or headland of the same name, which reaches about twenty leagues along the N. side of the river Gambia. The King of Barrah is of Munding extraction, and tributary to that of Barfally. The Royal African company of England had two factories in this country; but the trade is now open, with all their settlements in Africa, having been lately resigned, are now lodged in the government, for a valuable consideration; the one of these was at Gillyfree, lying opposite to James fort; the other at Colar, upon a river of the same name, which discharges itself through one mouth into the Gambia, and which is upwards of eight leagues above James island. In this kingdom, about six leagues from the sea, is Charles island, lying about a musket-shot off Barrah-shore: on which island formerly stood a fort, but it is now gone to ruin. James island is opposite to Gillyfree, from which a spit of land, and rocks, runs out a great way, N. N. W. vulgarly called the Companies spit. In 1663 the King of Barrah was prevailed on by the Dutch to attack the English factory.

**BARRABA**, a wild desert and waste of Siberia, in the Asiatic part of Russia, lying between the rivers Irtsch and Ob, or betwixt the town of Tara and Ostrog, i. e. a palliaded place of Tschaukoi. Here is little wood, but the finest arable land, of which part might be turned into meadow-grounds: yet hitherto uninhabited. Here are a great many lakes, abounding with a fish, which is a kind of black sea-dog; also in this waste are several rein and red-deer, foxes, ermines and bears. Among the inland or fresh water lakes, the principal is Tichane, in which are many isles. Some fortified places in this desert had afterwards their names from the province of Jenesei.

**BARRACUNDA**, a place belonging to the kingdom of Yany, in Negroland, and on the river Gambia in Africa, upwards of fifty miles from Fatatenda in a strait line, but many more by water, on account of the windings in this river. This was once a place of good trade, but grown so wild since the demolition of the town, that at present there is not so much as a ferry. The inhabitants have retired to Jah, an inland town about nine miles further. See **GAMBIA**. About threecore miles above Barracunda, which is 250 leagues from the sea, the tide flows up this river; and vessels of 150 tons can come almost to it.

**BARRAUX**, simply, or **Le fort de BARRAUX**, a large village, with a fort, in Graisivandian, a district of the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France. It is situated on the river Here, and on the frontiers near the entrance into the valley of Graisivandian; it is the residence of a particular governor, deputy-governor, and major. In 1528 the Duke of Lesdineres took it in less than two hours, though a garrison were ready to receive them with lighted matches. It has Montmelion on the N. from which it lies a league distant, and Grenoble on the S. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N. long. 30 min. E.

**BARREIRO**, a town belonging to the audience of Setuval, in Portuguese Estremadura.

**BARRETS**, a barony belonging to the county of Cork, in the province of Munster, in Ireland.

**BARRIMORE**, a barony in the last-mentioned county and province, in Ireland. It now gives title of Earl to a nobleman of that kingdom.

**BARRINGTON**, a viscounty in Ireland, the present Lord of which is one in the commission for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain, and his brother succeeded Hopson in the taking of Guadaloupe.

**BARRINGTON**, a vicarage of Cambridgeshire, in the gift of Trinity college, Cambridge.

**BARROIS**. See **BAROIS**.

**BARROW**, one of the principal rivers in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It rises in Queen's county, and, after running E. and then S. it washes Catherlogh and Loughlin; then taking in the province near Waterford, falls together with it into the ocean.

**BARROW**, a place in Lincolnshire, where is a British temple, vulgarly called a castle.

**BARROW**, a rectory of Cheshire, in the gift of Earl Rivers. Also a vicarage of Derbyshire, in the gift of the Earl of Chesterfield.

**BARROW**, a rectory of Somersetshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

**BARROWDEN**, a rectory of Rutlandshire, in the gift of the Earl of Exeter.

**BARRY**, an island of Glamorganshire, in South Wales; so called from one Baruch, a holy man, buried there. It gave surname to the viscounty of Barry, in Ireland. Here, according to Giraldus of Monmouth, is a very little chink by the sea-side, to which, upon applying the ear, is heard, as it were, the noise of smiths at work, and blowing the bellows, striking the sledge and hammer, rubbing of iron tools against the grindstone, and heating of irons from the furnace. This fable is related by Camden.

**BARSTED**, a rectory of Suffex, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BARSTON**, a vicarage of Leicestershire, in the gift of the Duke of Rutland.

**BARTE**, a bourg belonging to the valley of Nestez, on a river of this last name, in Upper Armagnac, a subdivision of Gascony, in the government of Guyenne, and Gascony, in France.

**BARTEN**, one of the capital bailiwicks belonging to the circle of Rastenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. It contains a country uncommonly pleasant; for which reason several of the principal families have built themselves seats here. The eight churches in its district are under the inspection of the Archdeacon of Rastenburg. Among other towns it comprehends the little town of

**BARTEN**, which is well-built, and has a beautiful castle, erected about the middle of the fourteenth century, upon the Liebe. It was sometimes the residence of the Bishops of Pomesan, and Knights of the Teutonic order.

**BARTENLAND**, a country formerly so called, in the circle of Brandenburg, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, in which lies the capital bailiwick of Prussian Eylau. The sixteen churches of the latter, and of the capital bailiwick of Bartenstein, are under the inspection of the Archdeacon of Bartenstein.

**BARTENSTEIN**, a capital bailiwick which belonged to the ancient Bartenland. In it is

**BARTENSTEIN**, the most regular and best town of all Natangia, and situated in a pleasant country, on the Alle. It has the precedence, and holds the first rank among all the Prussian towns. Its old castle, which was built by the Knights of the Teutonic order, about the middle of the thirteenth century, has formerly stood out several assaults from the enemy. Here is an Archdeacon. See **BARTENLAND**.

**BARTFA**, **BARTHFELD**, or **BARDIOW**, a royal free town belonging to the province of Saros, and circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It lies at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and drives a considerable trade in wine towards Poland.

**BARTHOLOMEW**, Isle of, St. one of the Lesser Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, twenty miles N. of St. Christopher's and thirty N. E. from Saba. It is reckoned to be about five leagues in circuit, but has little ground fit for culture. It produces tobacco and cassava; and is covered with trees, among which are some excellent ones, highly valued; as, the soun or aloes tree, the calabash tree, the canapia tree, which bears a flower of five leaves, that close at last in form of a cherry, with a white pulp and yellow juice. It blossoms in October and December, and has ripe fruit the two following months. Upon a fire being made about the tree, it yields plentifully a pleasant gum used in physic as an aperient. The parotane tree, whose boughs grow downwards, and, being plaited thick together, serves

serves sometimes for bulwarks. Under these lie the wild hogs; and on the banks near the rocks are feathery, whose boughs are surprisngly plaited together, and look as if they were glazed. On the shore are found the fish called the sea-star and sea-apple. Here is a vast variety of birds, and a particular kind of limestone exported to the adjacent islands. The inhabitants have no fresh water but what rain they save in cisterns, of which every house has one or more. The island is encompassed with so many rocks, that it proves dangerous for ships of burthen to approach it. Poincy, the French Governor General, peopled it at his own charges, in the year 1648. But Sir Timothy Thornhill took and plundered it in 1689, after beating the French from their works, and a fortification of the extent of two acres of land, encompassed with a double row of palisades six feet high, the intervals being filled with earth, and a wide trench without, and well-manned. After burning many of the houses, Sir Timothy carried off about 700 people with their cattle and goods, the men to Nevis, and the women and children to St. Christopher's. The inhabitants were afterwards allowed to return, but under an English governor, who kept it in the King of England's name. Yet by the peace of Ryfwick it was restored to the French. But in the late war with France, the English, in two privateers of Antigua, suddenly attacking the French, took 300 negroes, and about 400 white people prisoners, 140 of which were able to bear arms. In the island is a good harbour well fortified, from which the French greatly annoyed our trade, having taken upwards of fifty sail of our merchantmen since the commencement of that war. This island is besides considerable for lignum vitae, and that sort called iron-wood. It lies in lat. 18 deg. 6 min. N. long. 62 deg. 15 min. W.

**BARTON**, a place about twelve miles from Liverpool in Lancashire, where is a remarkable salt spring, proceeding from some rock of salt, and not from the sea; as it has been proved by experiment, that a quart of sea-water will yield but an ounce and a half of salt: whereas the same quantity of this spring produces near half a pound of a good, white, and granulated salt. See **BURTON**.

**BARTON**, a mean straggling town in Yarborough Wapentake, and Lindsey division, in the N. of Lincolnshire. It is situated on the S. shore of the Humber; over which is, at this place, a sorry and dangerous passage to Hull in an open ferry-boat, in which sometimes fifteen horses, ten or twelve cows, intermingled with seventeen or eighteen passengers, are tossed about four hours, more or less, on the Humber, before they can get to the harbour at Hull. It lies 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 140 of London.

**BARTON UPON HEATH**, a rectory of Warwickshire, in the gift of Trinity-college, Oxford.

**BARTON** in le Clay, a rectory of Bedfordshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BARTON**, St. Mary's, upon the Humber in Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BARTON**, Earles, a vicarage of Northamptonshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BARTON-DAVID**, a prebend and rectory of Somersetshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

**BARTON** in Fabis, a rectory of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

**BARTON-MILLS**, a rectory of Suffolk, in the gift of the Crown.

**BARTON-STACIE**, a vicarage of Southampton, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

**BARTON-TURFE**, a vicarage of Norfolk, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich.

**BARTONSHAM**, a prebend of Herefordshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford.

**BARWICK** in Elmet, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BARWICK**, St. John's, a rectory of Wiltshire, in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke.

**BARWICK**. See **BERWICK**.

**BAS**, an island belonging to the bishopric of Quimper, or Cornouaille, a subdivision of Lower Britany, in the go-

vernment of the latter name, in France. It lies opposite to Roscof, and forms an excellent road.

**BASADOIS**, in Latin *Ager Vasatensis*, a territory of Gascony, in the government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France. It takes its name from the Vasati or Basati. The middle part of this country is sandy. It is bounded by Guyenne Proper on the N. and W. the Landes on the S. and Agenois with Condomois on the E. It is generally fertile in corn, wine, and fruit.

**BASARTSCHICK**, a town belonging to the sangiacate of Kirkeli, and province of Romania, in European Turkey. It is much cried up by the Turks, and situated on the river Maritz, into which another stream falls that runs round the town. It is altogether well-built; has pretty broad and clean streets, carries on a considerable trade, and lies in a delightful country. Here also are several baths. Lat. 41 deg. 49 min. N. long. 24 deg. 40 min. E.

**BASAS**, in Latin *Vasatum*, anciently *Cessium* and *Civitas Vasatica*; the capital of Basadois, a territory of Gascony, in the government of this last name and Guyenne, in France. It stands on a mountain, the foot of which is washed by the little river Lavafane, and is the seat of a prevoté, country bailiwick, a provincial, and royal jurisdiction. Its Bishop is under the Metropolitan of Auch, has a diocese containing 234 parishes, and 37 chapels of ease, with an income of 18,000 livres a year; and he pays an assessment of 600 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here are three parish-churches and a college. It lies about eight miles from the Garonne, and thirty S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 25 min. W. See **BAZA**.

**BASCARA**, a little town belonging to Catalonia in Spain. It is situated on the river Fluvia.

**BASIL**, bishopric of, though reckoned a part of the Franche Comté, is situated in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. Its Bishop is a Prince of the empire, whose diocese is part of the ancient territory of the Rauraci, being situated between France and Switzerland. It is bounded by Sundgane Proper on the N. by Franche Comté on the W. and by the cantons of Basil, Berne, and Solothurn, on the S. and E. It is an ally of the Switzers, and divided into two parts; namely, Elsgaw, which is the largest, and the Free-mountains. It extends about thirty miles from E. to W. and thirty-three from N. to S. It abounds with corn, wine, fruit, wood, meadow and pasture grounds. The lake Biel yields store of a kind of fish, called hourlings, which, when salted, are sold at a good price. The Bishop's lands consist of the bailiwicks of Porentru, Biederthan, Florimont, &c. The towns of principal note are only four; namely, Porentru, and Delmont, in both which the Bishop has seats, Bienne, and Arlesheim.

The inhabitants of the bishopric of Basil speak broken German, and are composed of Papists and Protestants; but the latter are more numerous.

**BASIL**, Canton, is not properly within the limits of ancient Switzerland, but includes the country of the Rauraci, who even in Cæsar's time were allies of the Helvetians. It is bounded by the canton of Solothurn on the S. by the Brigaw belonging to the empire, and the territory of Rhinfelden, a forest-town, on the E. and by Alface on the W. It advances on the territories of Germany beyond the Rhine, and is bounded by the Brigaw on the N. Its extent from N. to S. is about twenty-four miles, and from E. to W. twenty-one. It is entirely Protestant, containing only thirty parishes, and six bailiwicks, from which each bailiff receives 1000 or 1200 livres per annum. This is a pleasant, rich, and fruitful country in all the necessaries of life; it produces also for exportation, excellent corn and wine, particularly about the city of Basil, the neighbourhood of which consists of a fine level tract reaching to Mount Jura. The air is salubrious and temperate, though the country be much exposed to the northern winds. The inhabitants are tall, proper, and well-set men, being ingenious, sincere, courteous, cheerful, yet grave, and living amicably with one another. The



men mostly wear the French dress, as do the greatest part of their women. Their language is High-Dutch; though the French is also much used. The revenues of the Canton principally arise from secularized abbey, their bailiwicks, and the imposts laid on goods carried through their country, to and from France, Germany, and Italy. Their chief strength lies in the wealth and number of inhabitants in the city of Basil; exclusive of which they can raise only 4000 men.

**BASIL**, or **BALE**, as the French call it, which is the capital, stands on the Rhine, upon the confines of Alsace and the empire. In Latin it is called *Basilica*. It had its rise from the ruins of Augusta Rauracorum; some vestiges of which are still to be seen near Augst, a village seven miles to the E. It was a Roman colony erected by Augustus, and much enlarged afterwards. It is reckoned the largest of all the towns in Switzerland, having 220 streets, six market-places, and ninety-nine wells. Its situation is uneven, most of the streets being crooked and paved with sharp stones, which however is designed for the surer footing of the horses that carry loads up-hill. This city has at different times suffered greatly by fire, inundations and earthquakes; particularly the latter in the year 1356, when it was almost ruined; but it recovered itself in 1431, when the famous council, consisting of but few members, was held here, which lasted seventeen years, in which Pope Eugenius IV. was deposed, and Aeneas Sylvius its Bishop declared it was preferable to Ferrara or Florence; and, when he came hither in 1460, being Pope, by the name of Pius II. he established an university in Basil, with very ample privileges; and to it belongs a noble library of 16,000 volumes, besides MSS. This city was formerly subject to the Landgraves of Alsace, but made imperial about the close of the fourteenth century, yet was not quite independent on the empire till the treaty of Munster in 1648. It was formerly an Episcopal see, under that of Besançon. But since the reformation, the Bishop has been obliged to reside at Porentru near Upper Alsace, the Protestants styling him Bishop of the former place. But though he still retains the sovereignty of a considerable part of the bishopric, he has no jurisdiction in the city of Basil. And though he comes once a year to receive the money, which this city is bound to pay him in lieu of his rights, he must be gone as soon as he receives it; the city is also independent of the canton. Trade, especially that in ribbands, still continues to flourish at Basil, six or eight factories sending each to the value of 30 or 40,000 guilders of that commodity annually to the Franckfort fair. Most of the offices here are bestowed by lot, and none but qualified persons admitted to be candidates. There is a proper alternation in the lucrative posts: so that a person seldom holds a place above three years. No person without the city is to wear gold or silver-lace, under the penalty of three guilders. All unmarried women are prohibited silk cloaths. The bridge over the Rhine, which is all of wood, except six piers of stone, next the little town, is 250 common paces in length. The city on the German side of the Rhine is called the lesser town, has its own jurisdiction, but in subordination to the great town; and its privileges have been considerably abridged, on account of their having declared formerly for the house of Austria. The little town has no fortifications, and those of the great town are of no importance, its principal strength consisting in its union with the Swiss cantons. St. Peter's square, with its row of limes, is the best walk in the great town. The cathedral is an old building, with two towers. Among the tombs here of eminent personages, is that of the celebrated Erasmus; the inscription on which is verbose, but not very elegant. The government of the city is aristocratical, and divided into fifteen trading companies, from which are chosen the members of the great and little council; the former having no power, and is only assembled on extraordinary occasions, when the little council thinks proper to communicate any matter of importance to it. Two burg-masters govern by turns. From the bridge, the greater town, which stands on a rising ground, looks like an amphitheatre: and both can raise 3000 men, and, when

joined together, form almost one half of the state. On the Rhine are thirty-one mills, twenty-one of which are for corn, and six for making paper, which art, at least with regard to ordinary paper; is said to have been first invented here, in 1417, by Antony and Michael Gallicion. The town-house, not far from the cathedral, is an ancient fabric, adorned with fine paintings, mostly by Holbein: the great town, which is seven miles and a half in circuit, has nine or ten churches, and seven or eight convents, but for no other uses than to harbour monks. The little town, which is two or three miles round, has four churches and three convents. The clocks in the city of Basil are always an hour faster than those of the country: the reason for which is variously told; among others, it is said, that it was in order to bring the fathers of the famous council, which sat here, earlier together, for the quicker dispatch of business: however, the custom still continues. The salmon come up to this part of the Rhine to spawn, and bits of gold are now and then found in this neighbourhood; which shew mines of gold to be some where near this river, but hitherto undiscovered. About a quarter of a league without the city is a lazaret-house, with a church on the spot, where, in 1444, about 1600 Swiss fought for ten hours with 30,000 French under the Dauphin; the former of which were all killed, except sixteen, but not before they had slaughtered 6000 of their enemies. The Princes of Baden Dourlach have a palace in Basil, with a large collection of curiosities. Fort Hunningen, built by the French in the last century, is so near Basil, as to cannonade each other. It lies forty miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

**BASILICATE**, or **BASILICATA**, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It is partly surrounded by the Appennine mountains, and formerly comprehended the greater and better part of the ancient Lucania, as also some part of Calabria. It is bounded by the Capitanate on the N. by the gulph of Tarentum, and part of Bari, on the E. and by the two principates on the W. Its length from N. to S. is about sixty-six miles, and its breadth from E. to W. about fifty. The Appennines in this province divide themselves near Venola into two principal arms, both which terminate at the sea. This country, though mountainous, is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, saffron, cotton, honey, wax, fruits, &c. And along its coasts are found pearls, though neither large nor fair. Notwithstanding the goodness of the soil, the Basilicate is at present neither well-peopled, nor well-cultivated; on which accounts the greatest part of it would be looked upon as naturally barren, had it not been formerly famed for its fertility.

**BASILIPOTAMO**, i. e. the royal river; the present name of the ancient Eurotas, a river of the Morea, in European Turkey. It discharges itself into the Golfo de Calochina.

**BASILUZO**, anciently *Insula Herculis*, one of the little islands lying round that of Sicily, in the lower division of Italy.

**BASING-HOUSE**, a seat in Hampshire, built upon the site, and out of the ruins, of the old house, which was a famous fortress in the time of the civil wars, belonging to the then Marquis of Winchester, the Duke of Bolton's ancestor, who garrisoned it with a resolute band; but after a vigorous defence it was taken, and the brave Marquis in it, by Cromwell, who put almost the whole garrison to the sword, and burnt the fabric to the ground. The garrison here, lying on the great western road, by their suffering nothing to pass unimpounded, was a great interruption to the trade of London.

**BASINGSTOKE**, a large and populous market-town in the N. part of Hampshire. It has a good trade for corn, especially barley, a great many maltsters living in this place. A manufacture of druggets and shalloons set up here, employs many poor people. Near this town a bloody battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes in 871; and from it goes the great western road to Whitchurch. Its annual fairs are on

Wednesday

Wednesday in Whitsun-week for pedlary wares, and October 10, for cattle, and hiring of servants. Those on Basingstoke-Downs are on Easter-Tuesday, and September 21, for cheese and cattle. Its vicarage, with Nately and Basing chapels, is in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford. It lies sixteen miles N. E. of Winchester, and fifty S. W. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. W.

**BASINGTHORPE**, with Westby, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Duke of Kingston.

**BASKIRIA**, or **BASKIRI**, a territory of Russian Tartary, in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by part of Bulgaria and Tumean Tartary; on the E. it is separated from that part of Great Tartary called Albi and Kalmaki, by a ridge of mountains extending quite to the White sea; on the S. by another ridge called Gertora; and on the W. by part of Bulgaria, from which it is divided by some mountains which produce iron, crystal, and other fine stones. In this country is Mount Albater, from which rise the rivulets Vye and Loskama; which, uniting some leagues afterwards, forms the river Tobol, which runs into Siberia, and gives name to the city and territory of Tobolskoi.

**BASKIRIANS**, or **BASKIRS**, and *Usskoi* Tartars, a people inhabiting the western and southern parts of Asiatic Russia. They are included in the government of Casan. The former dwell towards the W. between the river Kama, the Uralskoi mountains, and the Wolga; the latter principally in the northern parts. They live promiscuous, and intermarry together. They are strong-bodied and tall men, have a broad brownish visage, black hair, and long beard. Their dress is not unlike that of the Russians. They yield good horsemen, are warlike, and very expert at the bow and arrow. With regard to their religion, they may rather be reckoned Pagans than Mahometans, from the latter of which they have only retained circumcision; and some other rites. Some of them have been brought to profess the religion of the Greek church. They dwell in villages, and support themselves by breeding of cattle, hunting, and agriculture. They have no want of honey, and other wild productions. They thrash their corn in the open fields, and so carry it home. They pay their tribute from the produce of the lands, namely, corn, wax, honey, horned cattle, and pelletory. They have abundance of swine; but they eat none of them. Besides horses, they use also the two-bunched camel. They take as many wives as they can maintain; and they truck these for horses: so that frequently six or seven are given for one woman. Not only the Baskirs, but likewise the Tartars, have several times revolted from Russia; and the last insurrection was in the year 1735: but they were soon reduced to obedience again. And whenever they design any new enterprise, a particular judge from among the principal inhabitants is appointed in every district or bailiwick, and an overseer of the Russian nation set over each village: so that no future rising is readily apprehended; as at the same time they are curbed and overawed by several fortresses now erected in their country.

**BASMÖE**, a place of Borresyssel, one of the districts belonging to Christiania diocese, in Norway. It is fortified both by nature and art, and is a pass into the Swedish frontiers.

**BASOCHE**, a barony of Le Perche Gouet, belonging to Lower Orleans, in the government of the latter name, in France.

**BASQUE**, or **BASQUES**, the S. W. division of the government of Gascony, in France, upon the Bay of Biscay, and confines of Spain, as far as the river Bidassoa.

**BASS**, an island within the mouth of the firth of Forth, in Fifeshire, Scotland, about a mile from the S. shore of East Lothian, and opposite to the remains of Tantallon castle, on the N. shore. It is inaccessible every way, except by one narrow passage, which only a single person can pass at a time, and that not without the help of a cable or crane. At the top of that passage was a fort; but neglected since the revolution. It was but slightly fortified; rather to prevent its being made a retreat for pirates, than for any use it could be of to

command the sea, the entrance of the firth being so wide, that ships can go in and out without the least annoyance from the Bass. The whole island is a mile in circuit. In the times of King Charles II. and his brother James II. it was a sort of state-prison for the western people called Cameronians; particularly those Presbyterians who had been in arms at Bothwell-brigg against the government. After the revolution a desperate crew got possession of it; and having a boat, which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, took a great many coasting vessels; and held out the last of any place in Britain for King James: But their boat being either seized or lost, and for want of the usual supplies from France, they were obliged to surrender.

The Solan geese are the principal inhabitants of this island; a fowl which is found no where in Britain except here, in some of the lesser Orkney isles, and that of Ailzy in the mouth of Clyde. They come periodically, as the swallows and woodcocks do. They mostly feed on herrings, and therefore come just before or with them, and go away with them also; though they do not follow the shoals, going all away northward; but whither is not known. The neighbouring inhabitants make a great profit both of the flesh and feathers of their young, which are taken from their nests by a person let down the rock by means of a rope. At the top of the Bass is a fresh-water spring, with a small warren for rabbits; and on it is pasturage for about thirty sheep: but the soil at the bottom of it is almost worn through by the violence of the sea. It was purchased by King Charles II. Besides the Solan geese, here are incredible flocks of other fowl; so that, in May and June, the surface of the island is almost covered with their nests, eggs, and young. The Bass rises very high above the sea, in the form of a cone. It lies forty-five miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 deg. 3 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. W.

**BASS**, La, a town of French Flanders, on the river Lender, and on the frontiers of Artois. Lat. 24 deg. 5 min. N. long. 51 deg. 5 min. E.

**BASSAM**, Grand, a town of Guiney Proper, in Africa. It is situated at the mouth of the river Sueira da Costa.

**BASSAIM**, or **BACCEN**, a neat town of the Hither India, in Asia, lying in the province of Cambaya, forty miles N. of Bombay, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 19 deg. 30 min. N. long. 72 deg. 5 min. E.

**BASSANO**, a little town, or large village, of La Marca Trevigiana, one of the provinces belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the Brenta. Here is a podestaria, to whose jurisdiction twelve villages are subject, which gives the name of Bassanese to the neighbouring territory. Between it and the Alps are several hilly grounds, famous for their fertility, particularly in exquisite wines. In Bassano a great deal of silk is wrought and manufactured.

**BASSATERRE**, part of the island of St. Christopher's, one of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean. It was in possession of the French, till ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in the year 1713. Part of Guadaloupe, one of the Caribbees, and situated in the same ocean, is also called Bassaterre. A few months ago this island likewise was taken from the French by the troops of the King of Great Britain, under General Barrington. See **GUADALOUPE**.

**BASSE**, a little town belonging to the Quartier la Wepe, and castellany of Lille, in the government of French Flanders. It is situated on the Deule, and formerly it was fortified.

**BASSETER**. See **BASSATERRE**.

**BASSIGNI**, a bailiwick of Barrois, in the government of Lorraine and Bar, belonging to France. It only comprehends a part of the territory so called, the other part being in the government of Champagne. It consists of six districts or jurisdictions; namely, the *prevoté* of Gondrecourt, the provincial bailiwicks of La Motte and Bourmont, the *prevotés* La Marche, Chatillon, and Conflans; with the lordships of St. Thieboud.

**BASTIA**, a little town of Modenese Proper, in Upper Italy. It is pleasantly situated on an island formed by

the



the river Panaro, about sixteen miles below the city of Modena.

**BASTIA**, the capital of the island of Corsica, in the division of it on this side the mountains, in Upper Italy, and on the N. E. part, upon the sea, on the site of the ancient Mantium. It is the seat of the Genoese governor, has a good harbour, and is defended by a strong castle. Here also resides the Bishop of Mariana Di-frutta: and they have likewise at Bastia an academy of the fine arts. The malecontents of Corsica have made several attempts on this city, for which reason it is provided with a strong Genoese garrison. In 1745 it was bombarded by the English, very much damaged, and, after taking it, given to the Corsicans, who were driven out again by the inhabitants in the year 1746. It was besieged by the Austrians and Piemontese in 1748; but defended itself so valiantly, that the besiegers were obliged to retire. Terra Vecchia is a suburb of Bastia. It lies 7 miles E. of San Florentino, and 120 S. of Genoa, and is subject to that republic. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 40 min. E.

**BASTIADA**, a little town of Old Castile in Spain.

**BASTICK**, or **BASTIA**, a sea-port of Turkey in Europe, near the island of Corfu, and subject to the Grand Signior. Lat. 38 deg. 42 min. N. long. 45 deg. 5 min. E.

**BASTIDE DE SERON**, a very little town of Upper Foix, in the earldom and government of the latter name, in France. It stands high.

**BASTIDE DE CLARENCE**, a little town belonging to the district of Amix, and kingdom of Lower Navarre, in the government of this last name and Bearn, in France. It was built in the year 1306.

**BASTILLE**, a noted castle in Paris, especially for state-prisoners, and other delinquents.

**BASTIMENTOS**, some small islands at the mouth of the bay Nombre de Dios, and above half a mile from the coast of Darien in South America, and a little to the E. of Porto Bello. They are famous for a British fleet under the late Admiral Hosier continuing so long before them, in a state of inaction. These islands are mostly high, one of them being peaked, and all clothed with woods. Upon one of them, part of which is a sandy bay, and a good riding and landing-place, is a spring of very good water: and all together form an excellent harbour between them and the isthmus, the bottom of which affords good anchorage. It is safe coming in with the sea-wind, between the most easterly island and the next to it; and also going out with the land-wind the same way, this being the principal passage. Further W. before one comes to Porto Bello, lie two small islands, which are flat, and without either wood or water. They are pretty close together, the soil is sandy, and they are surrounded with rocks, particularly towards the sea. Between these and the isthmus is a very narrow channel, not fit for ships to enter.

**BASTIOGNE**, or **BASTOGNE**, in Latin *Bastonia*, or *Belfonancum*, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, and county of Chiny, near the forest of Ardenne, twenty-eight miles N. W. of the city of Luxemburg. It is the seat of a provostship, containing 145 villages in its district; and the birth-place of John Beck, who, from a messenger, was made captain-general and governor of Luxemburg. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E.

**BASTION DE FRANCE**, a fortress on the Barbary coast, and kingdom of Tunis, in Africa. It lies eighty miles W. of the city of Tunis, and subject to France. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

**BASTON**, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BASWICK**, with Whittington, a prebend comprehending the impropriate parishes of both these, in the county of Staffordshire. It is in the gift of the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield.

**BATA**, or **BATA-SZEK**, a handsome town belonging to the county of Tolna, and circle beyond the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is situated in a fruitful country, and united with a rich abbey of St. Michael the Archangel.

**BATACALA**, or **MATACELO**, a small East Indian island, on the N. E. side of that of Ceylon, and sixty

S. E. from Trinquemale. On it is a fort of about two leagues in circuit, and three within the mouth of the river bearing its name. It was the first place taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who here made an alliance with the Emperor of Ceylon, and fortified the place with high stone-walls and three bastions. It lies 160 miles N. E. of Columbo. Lat. 8 deg. 2 min. N. 81 deg. 3 min. E.

**BATALHA**, a town belonging to the district of Leiria, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains upwards of 1800 inhabitants.

**BATAN**, one of the many valleys belonging to the kingdom of Navarre in Spain.

**BATAVI**, the ancient inhabitants of Holland, mentioned in Caesar's Commentaries, who were friends and allies to the Romans. The modern Hollanders also retain the name of Batavi. This ancient people, in the time of Vitellius and Vespasian, carried on a very vigorous war under the command of their valiant leader Claudius Civilis. The modern Betaw or Betuwe, which is the general appellation of the quarter of Nimeguen belonging to Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, was the ancient Batavia, and the seat of the Batavi, who were part of the Catti. These leaving Austria (the towns of Battenburg and Batterhausen having some traces of their name) settled first here; and afterwards extended their limits over part of the tract lying between the Waal and Maese. Their territories are supposed to have extended from Rhineberg in the duchy of Cleves, to Catwyck on the sea in Holland; which is probable, from Tacitus assigning them the ocean for their boundary upon one side: so that they possessed most of that called the isle of the Rhine; namely, part of South Holland, of the duchy of Guelderland and lordship of Utrecht, which was formerly inhabited both by the Batavi and Menapii.

**BATAVIA**, the capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, and center of their commerce in Asia. It is situated on the N. E. part of the island of Java, S. E. of Sumatra, and S. W. of Borneo. Here is the residence of their Governor General, and council of the Indies. It has a most excellent harbour belonging to it. The Dutch at Batavia can now fit out so many ships, that no European nation at that distance can cope with them: so powerful are they, and so numerous are the subjects and dominions dependent upon them. When they first came hither, which was in the year 1619, the place was only a village, in a flat country, with fenny grounds round it: but they have since made it a very beautiful city, built of white stone, having cut canals faced with stone, on the borders of which are evergreens planted, running all along the principal streets; so that the water of land-floods is carried off. About 17 or 18 small islands in the Offing so break the violence of the winds and waves, that 1000 sail may ride safe there at a time, besides small craft, which go into the river, and lie close in-shore fastened to piles. Two large piers run out about half a mile into the sea, between which 100 slaves are constantly employed in taking up the mud and soil from the town, otherwise it would soon be choked up. Cross the river below the town is a boom, which is shut up every night, and well-guarded. Here all vessels pay toll. A sea-gale rises every morning about ten, to bring vessels into the bar, and a land-one about ten at night, to carry them out. The one comes from the N. and the other from the S.

The city is nearly square, being divided into two parts by a river, and is between five and six miles in circuit. The streets are spacious, exactly crossing each other alike; and over the canals are reckoned no less than fifty-six stone-bridges, besides those of timber, and draw-bridges. The buildings in general are neat, most of the houses having handsome gardens. The public structures are magnificent, particularly the governor's house, with a lofty turret, which may be seen a good way at sea. Here are several spacious market-places; and in the middle of the city is a large square, which serves as a parade for the garrison. On its W. side stands the great church, and on the S. the Stadthouse. The suburbs reach almost half a league into the country. Here the Chinese have their temples and

burying-ground: and here live Malayans, Javans, and other nations, which the Dutch have transported from Banda, Amboyna, &c. The reformed Portuguese and Malayans have each a church in Batavia: but neither Papists nor Lutherans are tolerated. The city has four stately gates; namely, two on each side of the river, and it is surrounded with a good rampart faced with stone, as is also the curtain between its two bastions, and planted with cannon so contrived as to be equally serviceable against an invasion or insurrection, the guns being easily brought to point down the principal streets. On the W. side of the city is a large quadrangular fort, commanding both the town and road. There are also five very strong forts erected two or three leagues from the town, in order to defend the avenues against the incursions of the natives. The city may be so surrounded with water, that no approaches nor attacks can be formed against it in the ordinary way. In the islands of Omus and Onroft in the bay, and about two leagues from Batavia, are several good platforms of guns lying level with the water; they have also yards and docks for ships, with plenty of timber and other naval stores. This city is said to be the best supplied with flesh-meat of any factory in the Indies, though the beef is generally lean, and the mutton dear. The regular troops that garrison the city and neighbouring forts, are ten or twelve thousand, about a thousand of which mount guard every day. And these consist, 1. of Chinese, who are computed at no less than 80,000 under this government. 2. Dutch. 3. Reformed Malayans. 4. Mahometans. 5. Amboynese. 6. Javaneses, who are all Mahometans. 7. Topasses or Mardykens, who are a mixture of Indian and other nations. 8. The Bugasses and Macassars, descended from the ancient inhabitants of Macassar and the neighbouring islands. And, 9. The Timoreans transported hither from the Island of Timor, whose inhabitants were formerly barbarous Pagans; but many of them have turned Christians or Mahometans. The Dutch have in Batavia a spin-house, or house of correction; a pest-house, a house of artisans, and a Chinese-hospital for sick and old people. They have set up a printing-house, and founded schools for teaching the learned languages, as well as the liberal arts. Most Indian languages are spoken here, though the Malayan and the bastard Portuguese are most in use: and these two serve a man in almost any part of this country. This city being the great magazine of the Dutch East India company, they import hither not only what Europe affords, but the merchandise of Japan, the Spice-islands, Persia, Surat, Bengal, the coasts of Malabar and Comorandel, &c. Though they suffer no Europeans to trade hither, yet fifteen or twenty sail of Chinese junks, from 300 to 500 tons apiece, come hither every November or December, and return the beginning of June: by which means the Dutch are furnished with the goods of China much cheaper than if they sent their fleets thither. All the other governments belonging to the Dutch East India company, are not only subject to the Governor General and council at Batavia, but the following chiefships and factories are immediately under their direction; namely, Japan, Tonquin, Macassar, Siam, Bantam, Japara, Jambec, Pullambam, and Arrakan. The Governor and his Lady have their respective guards, and splendid equipage, like those of Princes. Every thing in Batavia being subject to a duty, the revenues of this government must be very considerable. Here, or in any part of Java, are few common servants, besides the slaves brought hither from almost every country of Asia. Crocodiles are so much dreaded here, that the company give thirty florins for every one that is killed. That frequent disturbances arise from such a medley of different nations, is not to be wondered at, considering that none of them are celebrated for their probity. A plot of the Javaneses to destroy this whole colony, was discovered but a few days before that fixed for the execution of it, namely, January 2, 1722; when the ringleader, with eighteen of his adherents, was put to death. A more dangerous plot contrived in 1740, by the Chinese, was frustrated by Governor Imhoff; when many thousands

of that nation were massacred, and 635 of them, committed to prison, were directly put to death. Batavia lies in lat. 6 deg. 5 min. S. long. 105 deg. 5 min. E.

**BATAVIA**, the name of a river in the Terra Australis, first discovered by the Dutch, and situated in that part of it called Carpentaria, or Carpenter-landt.

**BATENBURG**, or **BATTENBURG**, in Latin *Batenburgum*, *Arx Batavorum*, and anciently *Batavodurum*, a small city of Guelderland, one of the seven United Provinces. It is the seat of a little district called Maes and Waal, as lying between those two rivers, near their confluence. It gives title of Baron. And two brothers, Barons of Batenburg, were beheaded at Bruffels in 1596, by the Duke of Alba's orders. It lies on the N. shore of the Maes, ten miles from Nimeguen, towards the S. W. and nearly opposite Ravenstein. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

**BATH**, a city of Somersetshire. This place was famous in the time of the Romans for its medicinal waters: it is called by Antoninus *Aqua solis*, by the Britons *Caer Baden*, i. e. the city of baths; and by the Saxons *Akmanchester*, or the city of Valetudinarians. It is not so large as it is close-built; and is on all sides surrounded by the river Avon, in a large valley, which is encompassed with hills in the form of an amphitheatre; from these issue the excellent warm springs and baths from which this city takes its name, and for which it is so much celebrated. The principal of these are, the King's bath, the Queen's bath, the Cross bath, the Hot bath, the Cold bath, and Leper's bath. These are much resorted to in spring and autumn, in the former season for the sake of health, and in the latter mostly for pleasure.

The walls of Bath, though slight, are almost entire; the upper part of which seem to have been repaired. The small circuit of ground encompassed by these walls, is in the form of a pentagon, with four gates, besides a postern. Without the walls is a stately square and fine chapel lately erected. In the center of the quadrangle is an obelisk seventy feet high. The stone of which the houses here are built, is mostly dug out of the quarries upon Clarton-down, where horse-races are kept; and brought from thence down a long steep hill by a curious engine, invented by Mr. Padmore of Bristol.

Over the market-place is a town-hall, a large stone-building, upon thirty-one stone-pillars. Here is a general hospital or infirmary for the reception of sick and lame poor from all parts of the kingdom, erected in 1738, by the contributions of the nobility and gentry: and it is capable of containing 150 patients. Another new square has been laid out in the gardens adjacent to the public walks on the S. side of the city, by the Avon; where is a noble room for balls and public assemblies. The grand parade, and part of the great terrace, are united by two streets; both which are raised on arches from twenty-four to forty feet high. Bath is the see of a Bishop, who is also prelate of Wells. St. Peter's cathedral, which was the abbey-church, is a lofty venerable pile, with a handsome tower in the middle, and a good ring of eight bells in it. Besides this, here are three other churches; namely, St. James's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's. Here also are two schools, the one for fifty boys, and the other for as many girls. Hard by the Cross bath is St. John's hospital for poor sick people, with a chapel of white free-stone: also Bellot's and Bimburie's two hospitals, the latter built by seven sisters. Here is an alms-house called Ruscot's charity, for 12 men and 12 women, nobly endowed. St. James's parish gave birth to Mr. Hales, who for his learning was styled the Walking-library. The famous Mr. Prynne of Lincoln's-inn was a native of Swainswic, in this neighbourhood. This city formerly gave title of Earl to the Granville family, but now to the Hon. William Pultney. The above-mentioned obelisk has an inscription on it in honour of the famous Mr. Nash, commonly called Beau Nash, to whose good regulations, with regard to the decorum of the diversions, and oeconomy of their expences, every one at Bath submits with pleasure. And it is indeed a place of such universal sobriety, that drunkenness here is reckoned



roned one of the greatest scandals. The cloth manufactures in Bath are very considerable. Here is a bridge over the Avon; and so far is that river navigable from Bristol, and that by means of six locks or water-dams upon it, by virtue of an act of parliament. The magistracy take great care in preserving good order; and the prices of lodging, of coach and chair hire, &c. are under certain regulations. In and about Bath are also pleasant walks, a theatre, and every thing that can render the place agreeable. The government of the city is in a mayor, aldermen, and common council. They send two members to parliament. Its annual fairs are on February 3, and June 29, for cattle. It is situated 12 miles E. of Bristol, and 110 W. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 30 N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. W.

BATH, BATOWTZE, or FRAUMARK, a small town belonging to a district of the first name, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. In its neighbourhood are fine corn-fields and vineyards. It has also considerable annual fairs and weekly markets. It lies eighteen miles E. of Esbeck. Lat. 49 deg. 5 min. N. long. 20 deg. 40 min. E.

BATH-GATE, a Roman causeway so called, in the peak of Derbyshire.

BATHMUNSTER, or BACHMONOSTRA, formerly a celebrated priory, of which at present are only some remains to be met with in the town of the same name, and belonging to the county of Bats or Bath, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

BATHOR, a town belonging to the county of Szabolts, and circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, together with the castle of Nair-Bathor, from which the ancient family of Bathori takes its name, and who also are proprietors of it.

BATHSTONE, a vicarage of Somersetshire, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-church, Oxford.

BATHTOWN, in Albemarle county, belonging to North Carolina, in America. Our maps place it on the northern bank of the Pantego or Pamlico river, in lat. 35 deg. 30 min. N. Tho' we are told by some, that they have no townships, nor even churches, in this part of the province.

BATHWICK and Wolly, both rectories and vicarages of Somersetshire, in the gift of the Earl of Bath.

BATICALA, or BATACOLA, the most southern kingdom of Canara, belonging to India, on this side the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Onar, on the W. by the ocean, on the E. by Garzopa, and on the S. by Malabar. It is, according to Luyts, a fruitful country. But the Portuguese, by blocking up its harbours, and making incursions into the country, reduced it thrice, compelling it to pay them tribute. But since that the Dutch have engrossed all its trade.

BATICALA, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of the same name, is situated on a small river, about four miles from the sea, and thirty leagues S. of Goa. It seems to have been once a considerable place; but now it has nothing remarkable in it, except half a score pagods covered with copper and stone. The country producing such good pepper, the English had formerly a settlement here; but at a hunting-match, about the year 1670, an English bull-dog happening to kill a cow devoted to a pagod, the priests of the country raised a mob, by which the whole factory, consisting of eighteen persons, with John Best the principal of them, was murdered; as appears from an inscription upon one large grave in which they were all buried. The English have never settled at Baticala since, though they still buy pepper here.

BATIE, an earldom belonging to the castleward of Montmerle, in the sovereign principality of Dombes, and government of Burgundy, in France.

BATISFALVA, a castle and large village belonging to Zips county, and circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is situated in a fruitful plain, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. This is the native place of the ancient Mariasi family, and one of those articulated towns in which the Lutherans may perform divine worship without any molestation.

BATORKESZY, a spacious and well-inhabited town belonging to the county of Gran, and circle on the other side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is subject to Palfi: and its neighbouring land has become very fit for producing grain and vines.

BATS, or BATH, in Latin *Comitatus Balensis*, a county belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It was formerly united with that of Bodrog, and is mostly under the jurisdiction of the royal chamber. The inhabitants are Hungarians, intermixed with a good many Servians or Rascians.

BATS, or BACHIA, in the last-mentioned county of the former name, in Hungary Proper, an Episcopal town, which was formerly famous, not only as being the residence of a Bishop, but for the number of its inhabitants. But it has since declined very much, and been united with the archbishopric of Colocza.

BATLEY, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Earl of Cardigan.

BATURIN, a town of Severia or circle of Nefchinz, belonging to the government of Kiew, in the European division of Russia. Before it was demolished by the Russians, it stood upon a little hill on the river Sem, and was the residence of the Hettman of the Cossacs. In the year 1708 it was taken sword-in-hand by the Russians without considerable loss, pillaged, reduced to ashes, and all the inhabitants cut to pieces. The castle has been since rebuilt for the new Hettman, and all proper methods, by means of public decrees, used for the re-edifying of the town.

BATTAGLIA, a little town of Paduano, one of the provinces belonging to the republic of Venice, in the upper division of Italy. It is said to take its name from the strong and impetuous confluence of two rivers. It lies about an Italian mile from Cataio.

BATTEL, or BATTLE, a large village of Suffex, in the rape of Hastings, so called from the decisive battle fought October 14, 1066, between King Harold and William Duke of Normandy, in which the former, with 60,000 men on both sides, were killed. This is commonly called the battle of Hastings. By this decisive blow in favour of the conqueror, the English became subject to him, and he was soon after acknowledged King of England. On Heathfield, or rather Headfield plain, where the battle was fought (so called, probably, from so many heads or lives having been lost in it) which is not far off, he founded a monastery of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Martin, whose abbot was mitred, and called it Battle-abbey, both in commemoration of his own success, and that the monks of it should pray for the souls of the slain. This appears, from its remains, to have been a very stately pile, and a mile in circuit; of which the gate-house is almost entire, and still used for the sessions and other public meetings. In the town of Battle is made very fine gun-powder, and the best perhaps in Europe. Its weekly market, formerly on Sunday, has since the year 1600 been changed by act of parliament to Thursday; and it has another the second Tuesday in every month. Its annual fairs are on Whitsun-Monday, and the 22d of November, for cattle and pedlary ware; also on Battle-field, August 2, for horned cattle and sheep. In the town is a charity-school for forty boys. The incumbent of the church here is called the Dean of Battle. The town stands in a low dirty site; consequently not very healthy. Near it is Beacon-hill, from a beacon now upon it, but formerly called Standard-hill, where the Norman invader set up his great standard of defiance the day before the above-mentioned decisive battle. Here is a harbour for their barges. It lies six miles N. of Hastings, and forty-eight S. E. of London, in lat. 50 deg. 55 min. N. long. 35 min. E.

BATTEL-EDGE, a place near Burford in Oxfordshire, where Cuthred King of the West Saxons beat Eichelbald King of the Mercians, in a pitched battle, and shook off the yoke of the latter. In commemoration of this battle, as they say, a kind of festival is celebrated annually on Midsummer-eve. The learned Dr. Heylin was a native of this place; and Lenthall, the famous Speaker

Speaker of the House of Commons in Oliver's days, had a seat here, in which he died.

BATTELSDEN, a beautiful seat of Thomas Page, Esq; in a very fine taste, near Woburn in Bedfordshire, and daily improving.

BATTENBURG. See BATAVI and BATENBURG.

BATTERBAY, a fine harbour in the bay of Gallway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It is four miles long, narrow, but with a very safe entrance; in some places a mile broad, and in others two, with a channel of ten or twelve fathom water, and not less than five close to the shore, on both sides. It has good anchorage without any rock or shoal: but here are no town's ships nor trade, as is the case all over this coast.

BATTERSEA, a pleasant village of Surry, in the neighbourhood of London, and not far from the Thames. It has numerous seats on that river belonging to the Londoners; and its grounds are mostly laid out for furnishing the markets of the metropolis with vegetables, and is particularly noted for its asparagus. It gives title of Baron to Lord Viscount St. John.

BAVARI, anciently BOII and BOIARES, a warlike people of Germany, who carried their victorious arms into Italy, Greece, and beyond the Hellespont. They were the first Germans that traversed the Alps, and pitched their standard on the banks of the Tiber and Thermodon. They possessed that part of Germany lying between Pannonia, Suabia, Italy, and beyond the Danube.

BAVARIA, one of the nine circles into which Germany is divided. In High Dutch it is called *Bayern*, and is part of the ancient Rhætia Vindelica & Noricum. Its Latin name *Boiaria*, is derived from the Boii, a warlike people of Gallia Celtica, and mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries. It was first governed by Kings, and afterwards by Dukes, till Maximilian I. who had the dignity of Elector conferred on him, together with the Upper Palatinate, by the Emp. Ferdinand II. in the year 1623, in reward of the services he performed in his war against the unfortunate Frederic V. son-in-law to James I. King of Great Britain, who was chosen King of Bohemia, and in the event stripp'd of all his territories. It is bounded on the E. by Austria and Bohemia, on the S. by Carinthia and Tirol, on the W. by Suabia and Franconia, and terminating almost in a point towards Upper Saxony on the N. Its greatest length from N. to S. according to the New General Atlas, is 190 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W. 115; but every way variously indented. The present State of Germany makes Upper and Lower Bavaria 130 miles long, and 100 broad, not including the independent states, reckoned also to belong to this circle: and these are the archbishopric of Saltzburg, with the bishoprics of Ratibon, Passau, and Freisingen, the duchy of Newburg and landgrate of Leuchtenburg, besides some imperial cities.

The air of Bavaria is healthy, the soil abounding with corn and pasture, though but little wine. Forests and mountains occupy much of this country; the former yielding venison, and the latter mines of copper, with some silver, as also quarries of marble. Here are likewise salt-works and baths.

The principal rivers of Bavaria are, 1. The Danube, which running through it from E. to W. divides that part of the circle called the Upper Palatinate, from the duchy; and washes in its course Newburg, Ratibon, and Passau. 2. The Lech, which issuing from Tirol, runs from S. to N. along the W. side of the duchy, and, separating it from Suabia, falls into the Danube not far from Donawert. 3. The Jun, which rising also in Tirol, not far from Inspruck, and entering Bavaria, runs first N. by Munich and Freisingen, afterwards flows N. E. by Landshut, and joins the Danube at Deckendorf, between Ratibon and Passau. 4. The Amber, which rising in the S. W. part of the circle, forms a small lake called the Animersee, and then flowing N. N. E. to Nosburg, there joins the Iser. 5. The Saltz, which having its source in the S. E. part of the circle, on the confines of Tirol, directs its course first E. to Bischofshoff, then bending N. W. by Saltzburg

and Birkhausen, falls a little below the last into the Jun. Besides the above-mentioned, there are smaller streams, as Altmuhl, Nabe, Rogen, &c.

Though the Bavarians are reckoned rude, and by the other Germans called hog-drivers, yet they are found to be as hospitable and courteous as any of the rest. The absolute government of their Prince keeps them poor, whilst their clergy suffer them to continue in deplorable ignorance, with regard to religion, most of their worship being paid to saints and images. They are by far more superstitious than the Suabians, there being hardly a town where some bone or relic is not held in higher veneration than the welfare and honour of their country. They are however more polite and ingenious than the Suabians. But though they cultivate the sciences, they are more addicted to arms than arts, making good soldiers. The directors of the circle of Bavaria are, the Elector of the latter name, and the Archbishop of Saltzburg. Its three capital provinces, according to Hubner's division, are, 1. The electorate, subdivided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. 2. The Upper Palatinate, in contradistinction from the Lower, or the Palatinate of the Rhine. 3. The archbishopric of Saltzburg. And, 4. the Independent States; namely, the bishopric of Ratibon and Passau, the duchy of Newburg, the provostship of Bergelsgarden, and the county of Sultzbach. See GERMANY.

BAVAY, in Latin *Bavacum*, Ptolemy's *Baganum*, or Antonine's *Bagacum*; a very old little town, belonging to the French part of Hainault, and in the government of Flanders, belonging to that kingdom. It is situated on the river Osneau. It was, under the Romans, the capital of the Nervii, and a considerable place, from which were several causeways that led to Maestricht, Cologne by Tongres, to Rheims, through all Champagne, besides many others. At present it contains not above twenty families. It lies twelve miles S. W. of Mons, and three of Malplaquet; to which the French retired after the glorious battle of the latter name, wherein was the greatest slaughter of any fought in Queen Anne's wars, almost the whole force of both sides being engaged that day; the confederates under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the French under that of the Marshals Villars and Boufflers. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E. See MALPLAQUET.

BAUCINA, a principality belonging to the Val di Mazara, in the island of Sicily, and lower part of Italy.

BAVERSTOCK, a rectory of Wiltshire, to which the Dean and Chapter of Exeter nominates, and Exeter-college in Oxford presents.

BAUGE, or BEAUGE, in Latin *Balgicum*, or *Baugium*, the name of two little towns lying contiguous, in the government of Anjou, in France. The one is called Beauge le Vieux, and the other Beauge sur Coesnon; both of them on the river of the last name. Near Beauge le Vieux the French obtained a victory over the English in the year 1420. In the other town is a royal court of justice. It contains but one parish, with between 5 and 600 families. It lies twenty miles E. of Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. and under the same meridian with London.

BAULA, or BAULI, a pleasant country lying beyond the castle of Baia, in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, and lower division of Italy. A little further in land are some very genteel seats, with the ruins of several more, particularly Hortensius, Pompey, &c.

BAUME, a marquisate belonging to the little territory of Royanez, a subdivision of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France.

BAUMGARTEN, a convent belonging to the Cistercian abbey of Neuenburg, in Lower Alsace, and government of the latter name, in France.

BAVORD-CASTLE, a fortification raised by King Alfred in Kent, and just by the town of Sittingham, when in pursuit of the Danes; but now in ruins. Here, they say, one Norwood entertained King Henry V. on his triumphant return from France, very elegantly, at the expence of no more than 9s. 9d.

BAUSKE, a little town, in a parish of the same name, belonging to Semgallia, a subdivision of the duchy



of Courland. It lies between the rivers Maus and Memmel, with a strong castle near it, which is called Bauskenburg, and situated upon a rock. It has a large garrison. In 1701 the Swedes took it, with the King of Poland's magazines, valued at 300,000 crowns; and he demanded 60,000 crowns from the duchy, besides vast quantities of provisions. In 1705 the Czar Peter surprised the town by stratagem, and forced the Swedish garrison to surrender, just after the victory he had obtained over them at Muhrendorf. They repossessing Bauske, quitted it, and the whole duchy of Courland, in 1709, after levying great sums from the inhabitants. It lies seventeen miles E. of Mittau. Lat. 36 deg. 22 min. N. long. 46 deg. 10 min. E.

**BAUTRE** or **BAWTRY**, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire; 'tis about three furlongs in length, and situated on the Idle, which parts this division from Nottinghamshire. It stands on the post-road to Scotland, and has very good inns. The river, tho' small, has a deep channel and quick stream, which carries flat-bottomed vessels into the Trent, within seven miles of it to Stockwith, from thence to Burton, and then to Hull, if the weather be fair. From Stockwith, vessels of 200 tons burthen may come up to the town. By this navigation upon the Idle head, mill and grind stones are brought from Derbyshire; all sorts of iron wares from Sheffield, and the adjacent country of Hallamshire, this being the center of all exportation, particularly for heavy goods, from this riding. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are Holy Thursday, Old Martinmas, November 22, for cattle and horses. It lies three miles E. from Tickhill, and 147 N. of London.

**BAUTZEN**, **BAUDISSEN** or **PANTZEN**, in Latin *Budissa* or *Bubesia*, the capital of the marquisate of Lusatia, and upper division of it, in the circle of Higher Saxony. It is situated on the Spree, which river rises about two miles above it, at the village of Sprueberg. Its castle stands on a high and steep rock. It suffered much in the civil wars of Germany, particularly from the Elector, and when the Imperialists, setting fire to the suburbs, to dislodge his forces, was driven into the town, which was quite burnt down; and since this disaster it has never recovered its lustre. The church here serves both the Lutherans and Roman Catholics to perform divine service in. It lies thirty-five miles N. E. of Dresden. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 30 min. E.

**BAUVILLERS**, a small place in the environs belonging to the district of Amont or Gray, in the government of Franche-comte, in France. It lies on the frontiers of Lorain.

**BAWDSEY**, a vicarage of Suffolk, in the gift of the Crown.

**BAUX**, or **BAULX**, Les, in Latin *Baltium*, and by corruption *Baucium*, a large village belonging to the provincial district of Arles in Lower Provence, and government of the latter name, in France. It stands on a mountain with an antique castle, which was formerly very strong. The Lords of this place were powerful and very considerable; for they possessed all that tract of country which from Baux is called *Terres Baus-fenques*, and to which seventy-nine places belonged. At length, by failure of heirs, this lordship of Baux, belonging to a daughter of the Orange family, married to John of Challon, was, after her death, annexed to the earldom of Provence, and reckoned among the adjacent countries. Lewis XIII. raised Baux to a marquisate; which title he conferred upon the Prince of Monaco, in the year 1642.

**BAY**. See under the proper name of each.

**BAY LE GRAND**, and **BAY LE PETIT**, two of the many forts belonging to St. Malo, in the government of Bretagne, in France. See **MALO**.

**BAYAO**, a small district of Porto in Entre douro e Minho in Portugal. It contains 18 parishes.

**BAYBIL**, a vicarage of Pembrokehire, with Moylgrove, in the gift of the Prince of Wales.

**BAYDOUR**, a town of Canara, in the subdivision of Malabar, belonging to the peninsula within the Ganges, in Asia. It lies about two days journey from the sea, and is the residence of a lady who generally governs this country. See **CANARA**.

**BAYEUX**, in Latin *Baiocum*, formerly *Biduacum*, or *Juliobona*, a town belonging to the territory of Bessin in Lower Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France. It lies near the English channel, on the river Eure, which a little below is said to lose itself under ground. 'Tis the see of a Bishop, the seat of an election, bailiwick, viscounty, admiralty, forest-district, and salt-granary. Here are seventeen parishes, nine convents, two hospitals, a Jesuits college, and a seminary. The Bishop is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Rouen, has a diocese consisting of 615 parishes, with a revenue of 60,000 livres, and he is assessor to the court of Rome in 4433 florins. The cathedral of St. Mary is very magnificent, with two high spire-steeple, besides a stately tower. The city is divided into upper and lower town, or the suburbs of St. John, George, and Patrick. In Bayeux were set up manufactories of cloth, serge and stockings, which succeeded very well; but the high taxes obliged the merchants not only to abandon these, but to leave the city and settle elsewhere. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 min. W.

**BAYKUL**. See **BAIKAL**.

**BAYLUR**, the principal sea-port on the Red Sea, in the kingdom of Dancali, in Africa. Here the Abyssinian patriarch, who was sent from Rome, landed.

**BAYNA**, a town belonging to the district of Bodok, and county of Neutra, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Its inhabitants almost in general follow agriculture.

**BAYONA**, a little town of Galicia in Spain. It is situated on a small bay, which forms a commodious harbour at the mouth of the river Minho. The sea-coast abounds with fish, and the territory belonging to the town produced fine fruit. Near the entrance of the bay are some islands, which the ancients called the Islands of the Gods. It lies below Vigo, and contains about 400 houses.

**BAYONNE**, in Latin *Bajona*, or the ancient *Lapurdum*, is the capital of Labourd, a territory belonging to Gascony, in the government of the latter name and Guienne, in France. It lies near the confluence of the rivers Adour and Nive, not far from the mouth of the former, whose united stream falls a little below into the Bay of Biscay. It is of a middling largeness, the see of a Bishop, the seat of a collection for the tailles, a provincial district, admiralty, and mint. The name Bayonne is compounded of the Basque words *Baia* and *Ona*, which signify a good harbour, and considerable on account of the great resort to it for trade, tho' its entrance is difficult, by reason of a sand-bank. The river Nive runs thro' the town, the Adour surrounds its walls, and afterwards both streams unite. They divide the town into three parts. The great town, as it is called, lies on this side the Nive; the little town is between the Nive and Adour; and the suburb St. Esprit, where great numbers of Jews reside, lies on the further side of the latter river. Each of the two former parts of the town, besides fortifications, has a small strong castle. But the suburb, exclusive of its good works, has also a citadel on an eminence, which is a regular square, fortified after Vauban's manner; so that it defends all the three parts of the town, the harbour, and the neighbouring country. The Bishop of Bayonne is under the metropolitan of Auch, has a diocese of seventy-two parishes, an income of 19,000 livres, and repays an assessment of 100 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and its chapter, there is also in the suburb a small chapter; exclusive of all which, in this city is a college and five convents. This being the only place in France that has the advantage of being situated on two rivers, into which the tide flows. Here are imported all sorts of foreign goods, which the merchants send into Aragon and Upper Navarre, on the backs of mules, that return loaded to Bayonne, with Spanish wool, that is afterwards exported into several countries of Europe. From the forests, on the Pyrenean mountains, they have great quantities of masts, which they send to Brest and other French ports, where the King's ships are built. They send also a great many ships to the whale and cod fisheries; and they were the first

who sent vessels, in the year 1605, to the coast of Finland and to Groenland, for the former purpose; but the fish spoiling, by reason of their being far from home, they contrived a method of making the fat into oil at sea. The inhabitants have the privilege of keeping two of the city-gates in their own hands; the third, leading into the suburb, being the only gate which is guarded by the King's troops. It lies eighty-five miles S. of Bourdeaux, 360 S. W. of Paris, and but five leagues from the frontiers of Spain, on which side 'tis one of the keys of France. Lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 20 min. W.

**BAYTON**, a vicarage of Worcesterhire, in the gift of the crown.

**BAZA**, **BAZAS** or **BASA**, a pretty old and large town of Granada in Spain. See **BASAS** and **BACA**.

**BAZOCHE**, or **BAZOGUE**, a little place belonging to the country of Thimerais, part of the county of Perche, and government of the Isle of France. It lies on the rivulet Coitron, and contains about 240 families. See **BASOCHE**.

**BAZOIS**, a district belonging to the government of Nivernois in France. It consists of valleys, which lie under the mountains of Morvant. It produces only a little wheat and rye; for which reason it yields the more pasture, wood and pit-coal.

**BEACHAMPTON**, a rectory of Buckinghamshire, in the gift of the Earl of Salisbury.

**BEACHLY**, a town of Monmouthshire; the ferry between which and the village of Aust is here called Beachly-passage, and on the opposite side that of Aust. It is two miles from Chepstow, a port-town on the river Wye.

**BEACHY-HEAD**, a promontory on the coast of Suffex, between Hastings and Shoreham. It is noted for shipwrecks in stormy weather, and has several caverns made in it by the sea. It projects perpendicularly over the beach, from which it has its name, and is the highest cliff on all the south coast. From beyond Arundel to this headland, the country along the coast, for a good breadth, rises into high hills, called the South Downs. This cape is memorable for a defeat of the English and Dutch, near it, by a superior fleet of the French, June 30, 1690. Tho' it was alledged by the Dutch, that Torrington did not fight; yet, having been tried for it, at the solicitation of the States General, he was acquitted by a court-martial, mostly composed, it was said, of the Earl's friends.

**BEACON-HILL**, a very high hill of Essex, on the S. side of the mouth of Harwich harbour, about half a mile from that town, and opposite to Landguard-fort, on which stands a large light-house, commanding an extensive view of the coasts of Suffolk and Essex.

**BEACONSFIELD**, a small market-town of Buckinghamshire, on the Oxford-road; it has several good inns, and stands on a dry hill. It gave birth to the celebrated poet Edmund Waller, Esq; who had a good estate and seat here. Buching, thro' mistake, says it sends members to parliament. It lies eight miles from Marlow, and twenty-two miles W. of London. Its market is on Thursday; and its fairs are February 13, and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows and sheep.

**BEAKISEBOURNE**, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BEAUMINSTER**, a place in Dorsetshire, where an annual fair is kept September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep and cheese.

**BEAR**, a barony belonging to the county of Desmond, united to that of Cork, in the province of Munster, in Ireland.

**BEARALSTON**, a borough of Devonshire, upon the river Tamer or Tave, and bordering on Cornwall. It is governed by a Portreeve, and lies ten miles N. of Plymouth, and 200 W. of London. It sends two members two parliament; the burgage-holders, who pay three pence or more to the Lord of the manor, being the only voters. It is only a hamlet in the parish of Bearferrers. Lat. 50 deg. 55 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. W.

**BEARDEN**, a curacy of Essex, in the gift of Christ-church-hospital and Haberdashers company in London.

**BEARNE**, a territory and principality, which, with

Navarre, is one of the governments in France. It takes its name from the ancient town of Beneharnum, whose situation cannot be ascertained; in Latin it is called *Bearnia*, and lies at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains. It is bounded on the E. by Bigorre; on the S. the Pyrennees part it from Aragon, and Upper Navarre; on the W. it borders on the provostship of Acqs, Lower Navarre and Soule; and on the N. it has Lower Armagnac, Turfan and Chalosse, parts of Gascony. 'Tis sixteen French leagues in length, and twelve in breadth, being mountainous and dry; yet the vallies are pretty fruitful. Here they have but little wheat and rye, but a deal of mailloc or manioc, a sort of Indian corn; and they sow flax, of which they make linen. On the rocks are vineyards, the wine of which, in some places, is excellent. In the mountains contiguous to Monein are copper, iron and lead mines, with great numbers of fir or pine trees, from which masts and deal boards are made. In the vallies of Ossau and Aspe, and near Oleron, are mineral waters. The principal rivers are Gave Bearnais and Gave d'Oleron, both which are very rapid, and fall into the Adour. At Saillies is a salt-spring, which furnishes the whole government with salt. In the year 1695, the number of inhabitants in Bearne was found to be 198,000. The inhabitants are strong, laborious, lively, and frugal, but not very open and sincere, minding only their own interest. The municipal law, by which justice is administered in Bearne, they call *Forz*. At Pau is a supreme council; of which, with the chancery of Navarre, also a sovereign court, is composed the parliament of Navarre, sitting at Pau. The States are composed of two bodies; namely, the clergy and nobility, the other of the commons. The trade of Bearne consists in exporting the wine produced in the seneschalship, or provincial bailiwick of Morlas. The English and Dutch buy up great quantities of it. The inhabitants sell also to the Spaniards linen, cattle, and vast numbers of little horses, which suit a mountainous country. Besides seven considerable towns, here are 434 villages or boroughs.

**BEAT**, St. a fortified little town, belonging to the upper part of the diocese of Cominges, and Upper Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies between two mountains, near the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Pique, being divided by the former into two parts. All the houses in St. Beat are built of marble, there being no other stone in this country. In the town is a priory; and here a considerable trade is carried on in cattle, horses and mules.

**BEATON**, a prebend of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

**BEAUCAIRE**, in Latin *Belliquadra*, so called from an old quadrangular castle, which was demolished in the year 1632. It is a town belonging to the diocese of Nismes in Lower Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the Rhone, directly opposite to Tarascon. Here is a very considerable annual fair kept on the 22d of July, which lasts about ten days. They hold it in a large meadow near the town; the duty on all merchandise, and even unopen'd bales, amounting to about 30,000 livres. The trade in this fair is carried on for upwards of six millions of livres: and merchants resort hither from Italy, Germany, Spain, Turkey, Armenia, Smyrna, &c. Here is a collegiate church. It lies seven miles N. of Arles, and about twelve from Nismes. Lat. 43 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

**BEAUCE** Proper, or the territory of Chartrain, in Latin *Belsa Propria*, in the government of Orleans, in France. It lies between Orleans, Blaizois, Perche, and the Isle of France, being fourteen leagues in length, and eleven in breadth. 'Tis a country very fruitful in grain.

**BEAUDESERT-PARK**, a place in Staffordshire, near the Trent, where are the remains of an old fortification, called Castle Hill, supposed, by Camden's Annotator, to have been cast up by Knute, the Dane, in his ravages over this part of the country.

**BEAUFORT**, in the valley, a town belonging to the government of Anjou, in France; in Latin *Bellafordia*.



It lies near the river Authion, on a branch of the Coefnon, which divides the town into two parts. It formerly belonged to several particular Lords, but is now united to the crown. Though this place is small, it has two parish-churches, and a convent of Recollets, and contains not above ninety families. It lies fifteen miles E. of Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 min. E.

**BEAUFORT**, an Archiepiscopal barony, which anciently was an imperial state, belonging to Ambrunois, a territory of the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France.

**BEAUFORT**, a little town of Savoy Proper, a subdivision belonging to the duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It lies thirty miles E. of Chambery. Lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. E.

**BEAUFORT**, the family-estate and mansion, long since demolished, of the late unfortunate Simon Lord Lovat, in the Ard, N. W. of Inverness, in Scotland, whose father, and a son of the Lovat family, was styled Thomas Frazer of Beaufort; when, upon failure of male-heirs in Hugh Lord Lovat, his son Simon, according to the tailzie-settlements in that kingdom, succeeded as next male-descendant to the lordship; though the deceased Lovat had daughters, the eldest of which was married to Mr. Mackenzie of Fraserdale.

**BEAUGE**, or **BAUGE**, a little town of La Bresse, a subdivision belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It stands high, gives the title of Marquis, and was anciently the capital of Bresse. In Anjou are two other little towns contiguous to each other, which are called Beauge fur Coefnon, and Beauge le Vieux. See **BAUGE**.

**BEAUGENCY**, in Latin *Balgenciacum*, or *Baugentiacum*, a town and earldom of Upper Orleanois, in the government of this last name, in France. It is situated on the Loire, over which here is a stone-bridge of twenty-two arches. Its neighbourhood abounds with corn, wine, fruit, and game. It is the seat of an election, royal presidentship, a bailiwick, salt-granary, forest-district, casteward of the bailiwick of Orleans, a hunting jurisdiction, with a chapter. In 1104 and 1157 councils were held here, in one of which a divorce was obtained by Lewis XI. of France, from Eleanor, heiress of Guyenne, on the score of consanguinity; though he had two daughters by her. She afterwards married Henry Duke of Normandy, who became King of England; and she carried her daughters with her. This was the occasion of a bloody war between France and England, which continued above 300 years. In Beaugency is a manufactory for ferges and other stuffs. It lies fifteen miles S. W. of Orleans. Lat. 47 deg. 48 min. N. long. 1 deg. 36 min. E.

**BEAUJEU**, in Latin *Bellus Jocus*, a little town of Beaujolois, a subdivision of the government of Lyonnois, in France. It stands on the river Ardiere, with an old castle upon a mountain. It was formerly the capital of the country; but at present only a large borough, and gives name to Beaujolois. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Lyons, in lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

**BEAUJOLLOIS**, a territory belonging to the government of Lyonnois, and S. E. division of it, in France. It is about ten French leagues in length, eight in breadth, and a very fruitful country. It was anciently a barony, which Baron Edward II. in the year 1400, made a present of, together with the lordship of Dombes, to Lewis II. Duke of Bourbon; from which house it came by inheritance to that of the Duke of Orleans. It is bounded by the subgovernment of Lyonnois on the S. Maçonnois on the N. on the W. it is parted from Forez by the Loire, and on the E. from the principality of Dombes, by the Saone.

**BEAULIEU**, according to Busching, only a little town belonging to the viscounty of Turenne, and government of Limosin, in France. In it is an abbey. Of the same name is another small town, and a barony, which both Busching and Moll mention, belonging to the government of Touraine, in France. Its name in Latin is *Bellus Locus*. It is situated on the river Indre, lying opposite to Loches, to which it is joined by a bridge.

Here is a Benedictine abbey of St. Maur, where stands a pyramid, with characters that could never be deciphered.

**BEAULIEU**, a famous feat in Essex, in which King Henry VIII. very much delighted. It lies not far from Chelmsford, and near Boreham.

**BEAULIEU**, or **BEWLEY**, a village of the Ard, belonging to Inverness-shire, in Scotland; where stood, before the reformation, a famous monastery, in a very rich clayey soil, and in the language of the country called *Mannachin*, which denotes such a religious foundation. It lies on the river or water of Bewley. Here is a celebrated water-fall, where great numbers of salmon are caught, particularly by means of a creek or large kind of hamper, into which the fish tumble back in their attempting to mount the cataract. It lies not far from Castle-Downy, the demolished seat of the late Lord Lovat. Bewley gives name to the neighbouring arm of the Murray firth, which reaches up to it, and about eight miles N. W. of Inverness. The Rev. Mr. James Frazer, in one of the earliest papers of our Philofofical Transactions, supposes this firth to have formerly been firm land, from long oaks with their roots having been found lodged under the sand in the middle of it; unless the rapid water of Bewley, otherwise Farrar, in its inundations, should have carried such trees down with its stream from the adjacent lands. At Bewley are annual fairs held, which were formerly much resorted to by the Highlanders. The monastery seems to have been secularized, and engrossed by the Lovat family. The salmon-fishery on the river brought in annually 500l. Sterling in the late Lovat's time, and is now let for about 400 l. to one of the merchants of Inverness, who holds it of the crown.

**BEAULIEU**, a place in Hampshire, where are annual fairs kept, on April 15, and Sept. 4, for horses and cattle. The curacy is in the gift of the Duke of Mountague.

**BEAUMARIS**, a well-built town-corporate, belonging to the Isle of Anglesea, and on the E. side of it, in North Wales. It is governed by a mayor, &c. It has its name from its standing in a moorish place or fine plain. It is the county-town, where the sessions and county-gaol are kept. Here are two good streets; and its markets, which are on Wednesday and Saturday, are well supplied with provisions. It is the usual town for the reception of passengers, before they take shipping for Ireland at Holyhead. It has a handsome church, with some fine monuments, and, among others, some of the Knights-templars. It lies in a very level, fruitful, and healthy soil; and sends one member to parliament. The annual fairs held here are on Feb. 13, Holy-Thurday, Sept. 19, and Dec. 19, all for cattle. Here was formerly a castle, built by King Edward I. but now in ruins. It lies 9 miles N. of Bangor, and 200 N. W. of London. Lat. 53 deg. 25 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. W.

**BEAUME LES NONNES**, a little town belonging to the bailiwick of Amont, in the government of the Franche Comté, in France. It lies on the Doux; but it has been ruined by the wars. Here is a parish-church, and two convents.

**BEAUMONT LE ROGER**, in Latin *Bellomontium Rogeri*, a little open town and earldom, belonging to the territory of Ouche, in Upper Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France. It stands high, on the rivulet Rille: it has but one street and one parish, with a priory in it. Here is a high court of justice, a mayor, captain, and lieutenant. At Beaumont are made woollen stuffs and linen cloth. It is joined by a bridge to the large borough of Vielle, where vast quantities of linen are bleached. It lies sixteen miles S. of Alençon. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 min. E.

**BEAUMONT EN AUGÉ**, a borough belonging to the county of Auge in Lower Normandy, and last-mentioned government. Here is a forest-court, a college, and priory.

**BEAUMONT LE VICOMTÉ**, a small town of Upper Maine, belonging to the government of the latter name, and Perche, in France. It lies on the Sarre. It was a duchy-peerage in 1543, and the first title of Henry

Henry le Grand in his father's life-time, now in the house of Teflé. It has but one parish, and about 500 inhabitants, with a royal court of justice, salt magazine, marshalea, and a convent.

**BEAUMONT**, a little town belonging to the ancient viscounty of Lomange, and Lower Armagnac, in the government of Guienne, and Gascony, in France. It is situated on the Gimone.

**BEAUMONT**, a borough of Lower Perigord, and last-mentioned government. It lies on the Couffe.

**BEAUMONT**, a small town belonging to Argonne, and Upper Champagne, in the government of this last name, and of Brie, in France. It has a royal court of justice and prevoté, where is also a regal mayory under the bailiwick of Reims. Besides the Beaumonts above-recited by Busching, Moll places one in Vexin François, a subdivision of the government of the Isle of France, at the foot of a hill, upon the Oise, over which is a fine bridge. It may be seen also in our maps. It stands on the confines of Beauvaisis, about six leagues N. of Paris, and two below Pontoise. Here is a collegiate church. It has the title of a duchy, now belonging to the Duke of Vendôme.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of French Hainault, in the government of Flanders. It is situated on the top of a fine hill, whence it has its name, and in Latin *Mons bellus*. It has the title of an earldom. In 1684, the Spaniards delivered it up to the French; but King William having taken it in 1697, had the castle blown up. It lies twelve miles S. W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. E.

**BEAUMONT**, a rectory of Essex, united with that of Mose, in the gift of Lord Guilford.

**BEAUMONT**, a rectory of Cumberland, united with Kirk-Andres super Eden, in the gift of Lord Londale.

**BEAUNE**, in Latin *Belna*, a fortified town of Dijonois, a district belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated on the river Bougeoisie, and in the territory of Beaunois. Here is the seat of a bailiwick, a royal prevoté, salt granary, and a particular goernor. Besides a collegiate-church, here is also a parish-church, an hospital, and two convents. The neighbourhood produces excellent wine.

**BEAUPRÉ**, an abbey of reformed Bernardines who follow the rule of St. Benedict, according to the manner of the Cistercians. It lies in the district of Nancy, belonging to the duchy of Lorraine, and in the government of this last, and of Bar, now subject to France. It is very delightfully situated, about an hour's journey from Luneville. It has an abbot, nine priests, nineteen religious, and twenty-three lay brothers, who are said to have an annual income of 80,000 livres of Lorraine.

**BEAUPREAU**, a little town belonging to the government of Anjou, in France. It is situated on the Isere, with two parish-churches, and a collegiate one. It has the title of a duchy-peerdom.

**BEAQUESNES**, a borough and royal prevoté, belonging to the county of St. Paul, and that of Artois, in the government of the latter name, and of Picardy, in France.

**BEAUREGARD**, a casteward belonging to the sovereign principality of Dombes, which lies round the government of Burgundy in France, but independent of that government. In it is a small place bearing the same name, and situated on the Soane, which was formerly the capital of the country, and seat of the parliament. It has also a strong castle. In the year 1377 it was so laid waste by the Savoyards, that it never recovered itself after.

**BEAUREGARD**, a nobleman's seat, or castle of Le Blaisois, a subdivision of Lower Orleanois, in the government of the latter name, belonging to France.

**BEAUREPAIRE**, a borough or large village of Viennois, a territory belonging to the government of Dauphiny, in France.

**BEAUREVOIR**, a borough belonging to a little territory in the sub-stadtholdership of Tierache and Vermandois, belonging to the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. Near it rises the river Scheld.

**BEAUSENT**, a place belonging to the viscounty of Thal Lovedan, in the government of Guienne and Gascony, in France.

**BEAUSSE** Proper, **BAUCE**, or *Chartrain*, a small territory belonging to the government of Orleanois, in France; in Latin *Belsa*, or *Belsa*. It generally includes Chartrain, Dunois, Vendomois, Martois, and Hurepois; though it never forms a proper territory or lordship of itself. The two last belong to the government of the Isle of France.

**BEAUVAIS**, in Latin *Bellovacum*, and by Cæsar called *Cæsaromagus*, a town of Beauvaisis, and its capital, in the third sub-stadtholdership, belonging to the government of the Isle of France. It is situated on the river Terain, is the seat of a prevoté, a bailiwick (which, as well as that of the forest, belongs to the Bishop of Beauvais) a provincial court of justice, salt-magazine, and marshalea. Besides the cathedral of St. Peter, it contains six collegiate-churches, 13 parish-churches, and three abbeys; a general hospital founded by one of its Bishops, and a Hotel Dieu; both which have an annual income of 12,000 livres. The Bishop, who is spiritual and temporal Lord of the city, is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Rheims, and a Count and Peer of France. His diocese contains 12 chapters, 14 abbeys, 48 priories, 442 parishes, and 300 chapels. His yearly revenue amounts to 55,000 livres. His tax to the court of Rome is assessed at 4600 florins. Here has been erected since the year 1664, a considerable manufactory of tapestry, said to be as fine and beautiful as that of Flanders; but the wars have interrupted it greatly: and they make also here large quantities of ferges and woollen cloths, which they send into other provinces of kingdom, and into foreign countries, particularly Savoy and Italy. This trade is pretty considerable, as well as that of the linen cloths, in the neighbouring villages; particularly the half-hollands made at Bulles, four leagues off, which are manufactured from very fine flax, growing in the neighbourhood. The town would be very strong, were it not surrounded almost on every side with the neighbouring mountains. However, it happily stood out a siege in the years 1443 and 1472; in the last of which the women defended the town, and repulsed the assailants; and for that reason they have the precedency of the men, in a solemn procession that is holden every year, on the 10th of July. It lies thirty-two miles S. of Amiens, and forty-three N. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 33 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

**BEAUVAISIS**, in Latin *Ager Bellovacensis*, was formerly a part of Picardy; but has been long separated from it. It is now a subdivision of the third under-government, in the Isle of France; and is bounded on the N. by Picardy; on the W. by Vexin Normand, from which it is divided by the river Epte; on the S. by Vexin François; and on the E. by the bailiwick and county of Senlis, from which the Oise parts it.

**BEAUVIN**, a city of Burgundy, in France, fifteen miles N. of Chalons, in lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E. But neither Busching, Moll, nor our maps, have it: and it seems to be a mistake of Salmon, Chalons being in Champagne, and a great many miles N. of Burgundy.

**BEAUVOIR**, an inconsiderable place of Les Royanez, a small territory belonging to the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France, according to Busching: but our maps, and Salmon, place it as a sea-port, on the coast of Orleanois; provinces very remote from one another. It lies twenty-five miles S. W. of Nantz. Lat. 47 deg. 2 min. N. long. 2 deg. 5 min. W.

**BEAUVOISIN**, *Pont*, an open little town of Viennois, belonging to the Lower Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France. It is divided by the river Guier into two parts, the eastern part of which belongs to Savoy, and the other to Dauphiny. This river forming the boundary between France and Savoy, is very rapid in its course, and for that reason called Vif, i. e. lively. The stone-bridge over it is defended both on the French and Savoy side with iron rails or grate-work; and each of them have a guard of invalids.

**BEBRA**, or **NEBRA**, a mine-town belonging to the circle







owing to the defect of the Portuguese constitution, the pride and harshness of the nobility, their excessive contempt of the poor, and thereby discouraging all industry among them. Besides, most of the lands are in the possession either of the nobility and gentry, or clergy. That the disease is not universal, plainly appears from the number of cities and noted towns, in which are still flourishing several manufactures, though these are not carried on so considerably as heretofore. The country is well fitted for inland productions, being less mountainous than some parts towards the N. and likewise better watered than some others. Its principal rivers are the Lomba, Arda, Paiva, Tevora, Tourones, and Coa, all which fall into the Duero; those of Zezar, Ponful, Aravil, and Elia, discharge themselves into the Tagus; and lastly, the Mondego and Vouga, which, after receiving several considerable streams in their course, at length fall into the Mediterranean. Beira is commonly divided into the Upper and Lower Beira (Baira Alta and Baixa). The upper part is that which lies to the N. and on the sea-coast; the lower towards the Spanish and Portuguese Estremadura. The soil produces wheat, rye, and millet. Some parts yield such excellent wine and oil, that they export considerable quantities of these commodities. Mount Estrella, by the Romans called Mons Herminius, which lies in the district of Guarda, is very much celebrated. From the town of St. Roma, which lies at the foot of it, about two hours and a half are usually taken up in going to the top. In ascending, it is observed in several places, that the mountain is hollow, from the rumbling noise which is heard, of a stream running underneath. Further one meets with a quarry of excellent alabaster, and on the top of the mountain are pastures uncommonly beautiful; together with several little streams which yield a very clear and well-tasted water. But the most remarkable thing on the mountain, is a lake which is surrounded with high rocks. Its water spouts out of the ground, is very clear, moderately warm, and in the middle it seems to have a quivering motion, and little bubbles rising up from time to time upon it. As in one place it draws every thing towards itself, probably here is an opening, through which it runs out again, and is the spring of another lake lying something lower, that proceeds from the larger brooks, which form a river running at the foot of the mountain. Lisbon is supplied all summer with snow-water, taken from a deep valley in this mountain, though the distance be upwards of sixty Spanish miles between both places. The Portuguese have frightful notions about the above-mentioned mountain and lake.

This province contains four Episcopal cities, viz. Coimbra, Lamega, Viseu, and Guarda; 234 towns, the principal of which are Aveiro, Castel, Roderigo, Pinhel, Almayda, Cavillano, and Montamar; and 55 smaller privileged districts, called *concelhos* and *contos*. It consists of 8 jurisdictions, six of which are *correicaves*, namely, Coimbra, Viseu, Lamego, Pinhel, Guarda, and Castello Branco; the other two are *audiencias*, as Ouidoria Montemor o Velho and Feira. According to the list given in by Luiz Caetano, this province, in the year 1732, contained 1094 parishes, in which were 551,686 souls. It has the title of a principality, which belongs to the oldest son of the Prince of Brasil.

**BEKES**, a county belonging to the circle beyond the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It includes a large heath or waste, through which runs the river Koros, and only some few towns. It is inhabited by Hungarian and Bohemian slaves, the latter of which follow the manners of the Hungarians. Of the same name with the county is a place, which was formerly a borough, but is now a town, on the river Koros.

**BEKETFALVA**, a castle or seat of Count Eszterhazy, belonging to the lower district of the island of Schutt, in the county of Presburg, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

**BEKIO**, **BEQUIO**, or **BIFECHE**, an island, situated between the main stream of the river Niger or Senegal, and that branch bearing its own name, otherwise

called Corow river, in Africa. It is about thirty-five leagues in length, and in some parts twelve or fifteen broad; and is also intersected by several smaller streams and canals, which resemble a groupe of little islands covered with palm and other fruit-trees, besides many towns and villages, that carry on a good trade. Bekio reaches almost to the mouth of the Niger, or Great river.

**BEKIO**, or **BOQUIA**, an island belonging to the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean. It is about twelve leagues in circuit, lying about sixty-five leagues due W. from Barbadoes, and fifty-five miles N. W. from Grenada. Its harbour is secured from all winds; but here is no fresh water: it is therefore frequented only by the Caribbees of St. Vincent, who come hither to fish for tortoises, and to see the planters fragrant flower-plats. The soil produces wild cotton-trees, and abundance of water melons.

**BELA**, one of the towns mortgaged to the crown of Poland, in the county of Zips, and circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is pretty spacious, and situated in a delightful plain, not far from the river Popper. It has suffered greatly by several fires.

**BELA-BANYA**, i. e. a white mine, anciently *Esper-Banya*, a little town, indifferently situated and built; yet one of the royal and free mine-towns belonging to Schemnitz district, and county of Hont, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Its mines being discontinued, the inhabitants apply themselves to agriculture; but which becomes a laborious employment to them.

**BELAC**, or **BELLAC**, the capital of the Lower Marche, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. It is the seat of a provincial bailiwick and jurisdiction; and has its name from an old strong castle which stood here. It lies on the Gartemp, 23 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 160 S. of Paris. Lat. 46 deg. 18 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

**BELBEUF**, a marquisate of Le Vexin Normand, in Upper Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France.

**BELCASTRO**, anciently *Petilia*, a small city, the see of a Bishop, suffragan to St. Severino, in the Further Calabria, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It gives the title of Duke to the house of Caraccioli. It is the most southern part of Italy, near the gulph of Squillaci, and upon the river Nasaro, lying between Catanzaro and St. Severino, about five miles S. of the latter, in lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min. E.

**BELCH**, Mount, one of the highest peaks of the Walsgaw mountains, in the government of ALSACE, which see.

**BELCHAMP**, St. Paul's, a vicarage of Essex, in the gift of the Dean and Chapper of St. Paul's, London.

**BELCHFORD**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BELCHINGDON**, or **BLECHINGDON**, a rectory of Oxfordshire, in the gift of Queen's college, Oxford.

**BELCHITE**, a little town of Aragon, in Spain. It lies in a fruitful plain.

**BELCOE**, a town belonging to the county of Farnagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is situated on Lough-Nilly, eighteen miles S. E. of Ballyshannon. Lat. 14 deg. 2 min. N. long. 8 deg. 6 min. W.

**BELEM**, a strong tower, on the N. side of the river Tagus, about two miles from St. Julian, and one mile from Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. It defends the entrance into that city: and here all vessels that sail up to Lisbon must come to.

In its large and costly church, called *Nossa Senhora da Ajuda*, and in the possession of Monks of St. Jerome, founded by King Emanuel, are buried several Kings and Princes of the royal blood. And close by it is a village of the same name. Here is a public settlement for the maintenance of such gentlemen as have become poor and infirm in the King's service.

**BELEME**, or **BELLESME**, in Latin *Belisum*, a little town of Great Perche, a subdivision of the territory of the

the latter name, in the government of Maine and Perche. It disputes the right of being the capital of the country with Mortagne. It is the seat of a royal viscounty, forest-court, salt magazine, and bailiwick, belonging to the jurisdiction of Chartres. In the neighbouring forest, and on the road between this town and Mortagne, is the mineral spring of Herse, the waters of which are reckoned salutary. It has an old castle, but much neglected. Its suburbs are large.

**BELEME**, a strong fort and oblong quadrangle belonging to the house of Austria. It is fortified with towers, commanding the roads at the foot of the mountain, between the cities of Trent and Reveredo, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. The rocks which surround it are quite inaccessible. It lies beyond the torrent Perenna, which runs into the Adige, more than a league above Trent.

**BELEZERO**, the capital of a province of the same name, in Russia. It is situated on the E. shore of the White sea, 100 miles N. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 61 deg. 50 min. N. long. 36 deg. 10 min. E.

**BELFAST**, a handsome populous town belonging to the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It lies at the mouth of Lagganwater, and bottom of Carrickfergus-bay. It is the principal port of all this part of the kingdom for trade, shipping, and wealth. Over the river it has a good stone-bridge, and vessels come up to Cormoyl road, a safe commodious harbour below the town, with a good depth of water. A considerable trade is carried on from this port to Scotland, particularly Glasgow. From Port Patrick in Scotland is the ferry for the packet-boat, which comes to this and other ports in Ireland. This place, and most of the adjacent country, being inhabited by Scots people, have their kirk-sessions, presbyteries, and regular judicatures, as in Scotland; though not with equal authority. It sends two members to parliament, and lies nine miles S. W. of Carrickfergus. Lat. 54 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. W.

**BELFORD**, a small thorough-fare post-town of Northumberland, one of the northern counties of England. It lies twelve miles from Alnwick, and in the road to Berwick, which runs all along the sands or sea-shore. That town is in full view from thence for ten or twelve miles together. At Belford are annual fairs on Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, and August 23, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.

**BELFORTE**, a castle belonging to the marquisate of Ancona, one of the provinces of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy.

**BELGARD**, or **BELGARDEN**, a town belonging to the duchy of Casubia, a subdivision of Lower Pomerania, and in the eastern part of it, in Germany. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. of Stetin, and is subject to the King of Prussia. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

**BELGOROD**, or **BIELOGOROD**, one of the governments belonging to the European division of Russia. It is also a part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Kosacs. It comprehends the eight following territories; namely, the districts of Izum, Charkow, Sumin, Kurki, the circles of Bielogorod, Maluiki, and Siewski, with the province of Orel. See **BIELOGOROD**.

**BELGOROD**, the capital of the last-mentioned government. It is situated almost in the middle of Russia, on the river Donez. It was built by the Great Duke Vladimir, in the year 990. About a quarter of a mile from the town lies a large chalk-hill, upon which it formerly stood, and from which it has also had the name of the White town; but afterwards it was removed to a valley between two mountains. It is divided into the Old and New town, and has three large suburbs. The old town is surrounded with a rampart and ditch; but the other only with paliades. Here an Archbishop resides. It was anciently called Sarsel, which is of the same import with its present Russian name. From Belgorod to the little town of Staroi Oskoi a retrenchment is thrown up, and another also between those of Nowoi, Oskoi, and Werchosofnizy, the latter small town lying in the government of Woronefch.

**BELGRAD**, one of the four sangiacates of Servia, be-

longing to Turkish Illyrium, in Europe. It lies between the rivers Drino, Save, and Danube.

**BELGRAD**, the capital of the last-mentioned sangiacate of the same name, in Latin *Alba Græca*, or *Taurinum*: it is called by the Germans *Griechisch-Weissenburg*, and by the Turks *Belgrad* and *Nandor-Fejervar*, or *Nandor-Alba*. This is a famous and considerable town and fortress, situated near the confluence of the Save and Danube. It consists of the Upper castle, the Town properly so called, the Water-town, and the Rascian-town; and formerly it was looked upon as the bulwark and key of Hungary. This is a large and populous place, with considerable trade; is built on a hill, and surrounded with a double wall, flanked with several towers. The suburbs are very extensive, and greatly resorted to by Turkish, Jewish, Greek, Hungarian, and Slavonian merchants. The streets, where the greatest trade is carried on, are covered with timber, and the goods generally sold to the customers out at the windows of their small shops. The rivers Tibufcus and Drave to the E. and Morawa to the W. being not far off, render the situation of Belgrad very commodious for commerce. And accordingly it is the principal staple-town in these parts; and to it trade the Ragulians, and the merchants of Vienna, who have factories here; also the Armenians and Jews; the former of which have a church; and the latter, being very numerous, a synagogue, in this town.

Here are two large bazars built cross-wise, with rich merchandise, and walks in the inside, and two exchanges of stone, built with two rows of pillars over one another. They have also here a stately caravan-fara or public inn, and a college for young students. It is the see of a Bishop, who was formerly a suffragan to Buda. The Emperor Sigismund annexed it to Hungary. The Turks attempted it thrice without success, till Solyman the Magnificent took it in 1521, which the Turks kept till 1688; when the Hungarians, under the Duke of Bavaria, took it by storm. In 1690 it fell again into the hands of the Turks, who, with an army of 60,000 men under the Grand Vizier, entering it sword-in-hand through a breach made by a bomb, cut off all the garrison, which was about 6000 strong, except the governor and 300 who made their escape. After this they fortified it very strongly; and though the Imperialists could not take it in the year 1693, yet they recovered it in August 1717, under Prince Eugene, and kept possession of it till 1739, when the Hungarians were obliged to yield the place up to the Turks, after having first demolished its outer works, and left nothing standing but the old walls inseparably united to the city: so that now the Turks are possessed of Belgrade, the whole province of Servia, and all the country lying S. of the Danube and Save, from the Black sea to the river Unna. Belgrade is situated sixty miles S. of Temeswaer. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 21 deg. 20 min. E.

**BELGRADE**, a Greek village of Romania, in European Turkey, not far from Constantinople. It is situated in a wood, on the freights where the Grand Signior has kiosks, or small seats, where he sometimes resides; and foreign Ambassadors have seats here also.

**BELGRADO**, a borough of Friuli, which is a territory belonging to the republic of Venice, and in the upper division of Italy.

**BELHAVEN**, a village on the S. side of the firth of Forth, and shire of East Lothian, in Scotland. It lies on the coast not far from Dunbar; and gives title of Lord to a branch of the Hamilton family, who has a fine seat here.

**BELHAW**, a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich.

**BELICIS**, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Sicily, and lower division of Italy.

**BELISNA**, a river of Staradub-circle, which is a subdivision of the government of Kiew, in Russia, in Europe.

**BELLA**, a borough, and almost the largest in the whole district of Blatnitz, and county of Thurotz, in the circle on this side the Danube, belonging to Lower Hungary.

**BELLA**, a small place of the Basilicate, one of the provinces



vinces belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy.

**BELLAC.** See **BELAC.**

**BELLANTE,** a small place belonging to the Further Abruzzo, one of the provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

**BELLARGAN,** an inland town of the Peninsula intra Gangem, in Asia; where, it is said, a great market for diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones is kept; but it does not appear in our maps.

**BELLAS,** a little town of Torres Vedras, a district of Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 1240 inhabitants.

**BELLCLAW,** or rather **BALACLOW,** a town belonging to the county of Slego, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies twenty-three miles S. E. of Slego-town. Lat. 53 deg. 55 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. W.

**BELLE,** a town of French Flanders. It lies nine miles S. W. of Ypres, in lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 2 deg. 40 min. E.

**BELLEGARDE,** a little town belonging to the small territory of Franc Alleu, a subdivision of the government of La Marche, in France.

**BELLEGARDE,** a strong place belonging to the viquery of Peripignan, in the county and government of Roussillon, in France. It is situated on a mountain, and consists of five regular bastions, besides a fort lying somewhat lower. Here are no other inhabitants than soldiers. This place serves for a defence to the difficult road or pass out of Roussillon into Catalonia, which is called Col de Pertuis.

**BELLE-ISLE,** anciently *Colonesus*, an island on the coast of Brittany, and in the diocese of Vannes, in Lower Brittany, and government of this last name, in France. It lies about six leagues from the main-land, being the same number in length, and two in breadth. It has the title of a marquisate. It is almost entirely surrounded with steep rocks: so that there is no landing but at three small places, one of which is Palais, a small fortified town, with a citadel. Its road is very good. Bangor is a borough upon it; the principal of the other places in this island, are Sauzon and Lomaria. Belle-isle lies in lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 5 min. W.

**BELLEISLE,** Streights between the main-land of New Britain, in North America, and Newfoundland, about seven leagues broad, which the Indians, called *Esquimaux*, make nothing of passing over, from an island on the E. coast of New Britain or Eskimaux. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 58 deg. 5 min. W.

**BELLENTZ,** a city of Switzerland, near the N. extremity of the lake Lugano, bordering on the territory of the Grisons, and subject to the Swiss Cantons. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 25 min. E.

**BELLERICAY,** only a hamlet of Essex, belonging to the parish of Great Burstead, and situated on a hill: but it has a considerable market for corn, &c. which is on Tuesday, and its annual fair July 21. It lies four miles from Burntwood, and twenty-three from London.

**BELLESME** (See **BELEME**) a town of La Perche, and government of this latter name, in France. It lies twenty-seven miles S. E. of Alençon. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 40 min. E.

**BELLESTAT,** a small place belonging to the diocese of Mirepoix, in Upper Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France. In its neighbourhood, on the river Lers, is the celebrated spring Fontestorbe, that is, the intermitting spring, issuing out of a cavity under the rocky mountain, but ceasing in hot weather. This interruption happens commonly in the months of June, July, August, and September. But when it rains much for some time, it flows for about ten or twelve days successively, and in a very rainy summer it never ceases flowing. Its water is discharged into the Lers. The reason of which phenomenon is, that in the mountain are two reservoirs, the one lower than the other, communicating together by a proportionable canal, and some openings near the lowermost basin, through which the water runs, seem to account for the nature of this spring.

**BELLEVILLE,** a small town of Beaujolois, a subdivision of the government of Lyonnois, in France. Here is an abbey.

**BELLEY,** in Latin *Bellica*, the capital of Bugey, a subdivision belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated between hills and small mountains, and about 2000 paces from the Rhone. It is the seat of a governor, election, royal bailiwick under the jurisdiction of Bourg in Bresse, a marsh-land, and salt-granary. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Besançon, who styles himself a Prince of the empire: his diocese consists of 221 parishes, and he has an annual income of 10,000 livres. The assessment he is rated at to the court of Rome is 330 florins. Besides the cathedral, here is only one parish-church, but four convents, and an abbey. It lies on the confines of Savoy, sixteen miles N. W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

**BELLINGHAM,** a place of Northumberland, one of the northern counties of England, where an annual fair is kept on Saturday after September 15, for black horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

**BELLINO,** St. a church belonging to Polefine di Rovigo, a territory of the Venetian dominions, famous for a resort of pilgrims to it.

**BELLUNESE,** or the territory of **BELLUNO,** a subdivision of Trevigiana, one of the provinces belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the North by the Cadorino, on the South by the Feltrino, on the East by Friuli and Trevisano, and on the West by Trentino and Tirol. It is a small territory, but mountainous, containing great quantities of iron. On its E. side is a forest called *Bosco da Remi di St. Marco*, which is reckoned sixteen miles long.

**BELLUNO,** a small, but pleasant and well-peopled town, also the capital of the last-mentioned province. It is situated on the river Piave, and is the see of a Bishop under Aquileia. It lies forty miles N. of Padua, and the same N. W. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

**BELMONT,** a little town belonging to Savoy Proper, a subdivision of the duchy bearing the former name, in Upper Italy.

**BELMONT,** a small town belonging to Rouergue, a subdivision of Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name, and of Gascony, in France.

**BELMONTE,** a little town belonging to the district of Castello Brayco, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It has 1140 inhabitants, two parishes, with a district of two more.

**BELMONTE,** a mountain castle of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands on the sea.

**BELOZERO,** or **BILEJEZORA,** a province of Muscovy: it is small, and almost circular, and takes its name from a lake called *Biele-ozoro*, which signifies the white lake. It is bounded on the East by Jaroslaw, on the North by Wologda, on the West by Great Novogorod, and on the South by the duchy of Twere. The lake in it is about thirteen leagues in length, and six in breadth where broadest, but much narrower in other parts. It abounds with variety of fish. The rest of this province is so full of woods, lakes, and fens, that the ways through it are impassable, except in winter, when they are frozen: yet some parts are well-inhabited, and produce corn and good pasture.

**BELOZERO,** or **OZERO,** a large, populous, and very strong town, belonging to the last-mentioned province of the same name. It is situated on the Lake Ozero; and its castle, which is surrounded with the water of the lake, is reckoned impregnable. It lies about sixty miles E. of Novogorod Veliki, and sixty-five N. of Moscow. Lat. 59 deg. N. long. 39 deg. E.

**BELPUCH,** a little town of Catalonia, in Spain, where is a celebrated monastery of Franciscans.

**BELRAIN,** or **BEURAIN,** a borough, or large village, belonging to the German bailiwick, a subdivision of the duchy of Lorraine, in the government of the latter

latter name and Bar, now subject to France. It is the principal place of a lordship.

**BELSKOL,** an inconsiderable place belonging to the circle and province of Irkutsk, in the Asiatic part of Russia, in Siberia.

**BELT,** Great and Small, two famous freights of the German ocean; the formerly lying between the islands of Seeland and Funen; and the latter between Funen and the main-land of Denmark, namely, Jutland; by means of which, and by the Sund, a third freight between the island of Seeland and Sconen, a province of Sweden, vessels go from the German ocean into the Baltic sea, or out of it again into that ocean.

**BETINGHAM,** a large village of Northumberland, and situated on the river Tyne.

**BELTON,** a rectory and vicarage of Leicestershire; the former in the gift of the Lord Tyrconne, who has a seat here, and about a mile from Grantham; and the latter in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon. At this place an annual fair is held on Monday after Trinity-week for horses, cows, and sheep; and is remarkable for the first article.

**BELTON,** a rectory of Suffolk, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich.

**BELTON,** a place in Lincolnshire, where a yearly fair is kept on Sept. 25, for hemp, flax, &c.

**BELTURBET,** a little town belonging to the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It has a harbour for boats on the river Ern; in which the Popish rebels, in 1641, drowned several of the Protestants. It lies eight miles N. of Cavan. Lat. 54 deg. 7 min. N. long. 7 deg. 35 min. W.

**BELTZ,** or **BELZ,** a woywodship or palatinate belonging to Little or Red Russia, in the Lesser Poland. Its name in Latin is *Palatinus Belcensis*. It comprehends three districts; namely, Busk, Horodia, and Hrabowiec. Of the same name in this palatinate is a spacious town, with a woywod, castle-warden, starost, provincial-court, and diet. It lies thirty-five miles N. of Lemberg. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 25 deg. 5 min. E.

**BELVEDERE,** a district belonging to the Morea, in European Turkey. It includes the ancient Elis and Messenia. Of the same name with the district is a place, by the Greeks called *Calycopium*, upon the river Peneus, and on the site of the ancient capital Elis; and so denominated from the delightful country in which it stands, on the W. coast of the Morea, near Cape Tornefe, whence are imported the raisins called *Belvederes*. It is now subject to the Turks, and was anciently famous for fine horses; but became an indifferent town since. Lat. 37 deg. 11 min. N. long. 22 deg. 5 min. E.

**BELVEDERE,** or *Villa Aldobrandini*, a fine seat at Fiescati, twelve miles from Rome, remarkable for its curious water-works, a noble cascade, fine wilderness, and fresco paintings. It belongs to Prince Pamfili.

**BELVEDERE,** a castle, or fine seat, with the title of a principality, belonging to the house of Caraffa. It is situated in the Hither Calabria, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy.

**BELVENIE,** or **BAVENY,** a district of Bamshire, in Scotland.

**BELVER,** a little place of Portuguese Estremadura. It is situated on the Tagus.

**BELVIS,** a small town of Spanish Estremadura, with a strong castle, situated between mountains.

**BELVOIR,** or **BEVER,** a fine vale, which, about a mile beyond Grantham N. W. spreads itself into the counties of Lincoln, Leicestershire, and Nottingham.

**BELVOIR-CASTLE,** so called from its beautiful situation on a high precipice, in Lincolnshire, but on the edge of Leicestershire. It is the seat of the Manners, Dukes of Rutland. From the hill is a prospect into the shires of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicestershire; and about it are thirty-six manors belonging to the family, that contain immense subterranean treasure in lead-mines and coal-pits.

**BELVOIR,** a pleasant seat in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It is very elegantly laid out in gardens; the best part of which lie over the Legan river, which is navigable to it. And but a little way from Belvoir is a very neat church.

**BEMISTER,** a market-town of Dorsetshire, 12 miles N. 25.

N. W. of Dorchester, and 120 W. of London. Its two prebends, *Bemista Prima* and *Bemista Secunda*, are in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. W.

**BEMPER,** a chain of mountains, in Asia, which divides India from Tartary.

**BEMPOSTA,** a little place belonging to Miranda district, and province of Traz los Montes, in Portugal. In it is one parish, containing 400 souls. To its district belong four parishes. Of the same name is another small place, mentioned by Busching, in the district of Castello-Branco, belonging to the province of Beira, in the same kingdom.

**BEM-VIVER,** a district of Porto, belonging to Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal. It contains sixteen parishes.

**BENABARRI,** or **BENHUABEI,** a valley belonging to the earldom of Ribagorza, among the Pyrennees, and province of Aragon, in Spain. Of the same name is a little town, the principal of all the rest, where is plenty of provisions, twenty-six miles N. of Belaguer, in Catalonia. Lat. 42 deg. 5 min. N. long. 10 min. E.

**BENAVENTE,** a town belonging to the audience of Aviz, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains upwards of 2100 inhabitants, and has a district of two parishes. Busching has besides another town belonging to Leon, in Spain. It lies on the river Elsa, and gives the title of Count to the house of Piementeli, who have here a fine palace, and a well-fortified castle; also noble gardens, and a small wilderness: and is forty miles S. of the city of Leon. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. W.

**BENAVILLA,** a mean place belonging to the audience of Aviz, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal.

**BENBECULA,** one of the western islands of Scotland, two miles N. of Southwift, and between this and Northwift. It is parted from both by sandy channels, which at ebb are not above knee-deep, but navigable by boats at time of flood. To the E. of these channels lie several islands, dangerous to sea-faring people. Benbecula is three miles from N. to S. and the same from E. to W. and about ten miles in circuit. On its E. side is a harbour or bay for small vessels that sometimes catch herrings. Here are several fresh-water loughs or lakes, well-stocked with fish and fowl; and the ruins of ancient forts or castles. The E. side is all arable land, though a thin and sandy soil. On the W. side they take abundance of salmon. Here are many little chapels, and in the Romish times they had a nunnery in this island. The inhabitants are Papists, and mostly Macdonalds, the proprietor being of that name.

**BENCOOLEN,** a town and fort belonging to the English East India company, on the S. W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in Asia: whence large quantities of pepper, the produce of the neighbouring country, are imported into Europe. The first fort the English built here in 1690, about five years after their first settlement, they called *York fort*, where is a convenient river on its N. W. side, for bringing the pepper; only there is a dangerous bar at the mouth of the river. The road formed by Rat-island and the land-point of Sillebar is inconvenient, ships in it being violently tossed during the S. W. monsoons. This place, almost two miles in circuit, is known at sea by a high slender mountain which rises in the country twenty miles beyond it, called the *fugar-loaf*. The town being unhealthy, as standing on a stinking morass, in 1719 the company built a fort three miles further, on an eminence, and more salubrious and defensible spot, and called it *Fort Marlborough*. Through the ignorant pride and indiscretion of the governors generally sent thither, the natives have been so provoked, that several attempts have been made by them to drive the English factory from thence; particularly in the last-mentioned year, before the fort was quite finished, they set fire to it and the town, massacred a great part of the garrison, the governor and the remainder embarking for Batavia, and leaving every thing behind him. But in a year after matters being accommodated, the English factory were permitted to return and carry on their trade as before. The pepper brought thither comes from the territories of two Rajahs; the one residing at



Single-diamond, at the bottom of a bay ten or twelve miles to the N. and the other at Bufar, ten miles to the E. but they have houses here. The English pay them half a dollar custom for every 560 pounds of pepper, as they do for every such quantity to the owner ten Spanish dollars, weighing each seventeen penny-weights, and twelve grains. The natives of Bencoolen build their houses on bamboo-pillars; the Chinese, Portuguese, and English, having separate quarters, after the manner of their respective countries; the last of these building them with timber, not for want of brick or stone, but by reason of the frequent earthquakes which happen here. Bencoolen lies in lat. 4 deg. 5 min. S. long. 101 deg. 5 min. E.

**BENDER**, a name given it by the Turks, which signifies a pass. It is a town of Besarabia, or Budjack Tartary, in European Turkey, delivered up to them by a Prince of Moldavia; and is a Turkish fortress or frontier, upon the Niefter, and formerly called Tigine. Its commandant is a Bascha. To Bender Charles XII. of Sweden retreated, after his defeat at Pultowa, by the Russians, in 1709; and here he was subsisted several years by the Turks, till, refusing to quit their territories, they attacked him; and then being taken prisoner, he was removed to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he continued another year, till he returned to his own dominions. It lies 100 miles N. W. of Bielgorod, and above 390 miles N. of Constantinople. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 29 deg. 5 min. E.

**BENDERDELEM**, or **BANDAR-DILLON**, a town of Farfistan, one of the provinces of Persia, in Asia. According to Captain Hamilton, it is a large place, on the sea-coast, with wide plains in its neighbourhood, which produce plenty of wheat and barley, besides good pasture.

**BENDERICK**, or **BENDER-REGH**, i. e. Sandy-port, a small town of the last-mentioned province, upon the Persian gulph, where it runs into a long, narrow, and winding channel, but not deep. Most of the houses and the walls round them are made of mats; though some are of bricks baked in the sun. Most of its inhabitants are Arabs, who all speak Arabic and Persian. The soil around it is sandy, and the water they drink is fetched from a well a good way off. Here a great deal of corn from the adjacent valleys is shipped for Bahara and Basora, whence they have their dates.

**BENE**, a strong place in a district belonging to the city of Mondovi, and principality of Piemont, in Upper Italy.

**BENEDETTI**, a villa near the Porta di S. Pancratio at Rome; the walls of which, both inside and out, are covered with proverbs and moral sentences, directed against the fair sex.

**BENEDITTO**, or **BENDITTO**, St. a town of the Mantuan, in Upper Italy, on the S. side of the Po, where is a Benedictine abbey, inferior to no monastery in Italy for riches and splendor. Here the Countess Matilda died and was buried.

**BENENDEN**, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the university of Oxford. At this place is also an annual fair on May 15, for horses and cattle.

**BENEVENTO**, or **BENEVENTO**, a duchy in the further principate, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy; which was without interruption subject to the Frank and German Emperors and Kings, but mostly with Dukes and regents of its own, till the year 1053, when the Emperor Henry III. surnamed the Black, gave it up to Pope Leo IX. under certain limitations. Its capital of the same name is situated at the confluence of the rivers Sabato and Calore, here forming the Voltorno, in a fruitful country. It is fortified, and the see of an Archbishop. It was anciently called Maleventum; but upon the Romans sending a colony thither, it was called Beneventum. The duchy and town are still subject to the Pope. In the year 1688 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake; when the Archbishop, and afterwards Pope Benedict XIII. was dug alive out of the ruins, having been providentially preserved by an incurvated beam which fell over him, and so kept off the ruins from crushing him to death. Upon his promotion to the papal chair, he rebuilt the city. It lies 34 miles

N. E. of Naples, and 130 S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 15 deg. 30 min. E.

**BENFELD**, a little town belonging to the bailiwick of the same name, in Lower Alsace, and government of the latter name, now subject to France. It is situated on the Ill, and was once a fortified place, fifteen miles S. of Strasburgh. Lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. E.

**BENFLEET**, a borough, or large village, in the marshlands of Essex. At South Benfleet a fair is kept annually, on the 24th of August, for toys.

**BENGAL**, one of the five kingdoms belonging to the southern division of Indostan, or Mogul, in Asia, and the most easterly. It is situated at the mouth of the Ganges; being bounded by the provinces of Patna and Jesuat on the N. by the bay of Bengal and province of Orixia on the S. and by the provinces of Narvar and Malva on the W. It extends from E. to W. almost 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the richest and most fruitful countries in all India, being annually overflowed by the Ganges, as Egypt is by the Nile. The gulph which has its name from it, is the largest and deepest in the world, except that of Mexico. The extent of this bay, in Latin called *Sinus Gangeticus*, is from the most southern point of the isle of Ceylon, on the W. to Achem or Achin, on the most northern point of the island of Sumatra, on the E. and thence to the coast of Malacca, being 780 miles: and as it strikes out from the Indian ocean towards the N. between India and the peninsula of Malacca, it stretches from lat. 6 deg. to the entrance of the Ganges, in lat. 23 deg. which is 17 degrees, or 1020 miles. This bay, as commonly understood by the English, extends from the S. part of Coromandel, to the river Hugueley. Into it several great rivers discharge themselves, particularly the Ganges and Guengia, from the W. side, and the Arracan and Menamkion, or Ava, from the E. side. The usual time for shipping to come into this bay, is from April to October. On September 3, 1737, happened in it one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever recorded. It was attended with a very heavy rain, by which the water rose fifteen inches in six hours, and a violent earthquake. As the storm reached sixty leagues up the Ganges, an incredible damage was done to the shipping, great and small, among which three or four East India-men were cast away: besides, some English vessels of lighter burthen were blown up a good way upon the land, and shattered to pieces; and prodigious numbers of cattle, &c. drowned: the water rose in all, forty feet higher than usual. Bengal, as a coast, is reckoned to extend only from Cape Palmiras, on the N. of the coast of Golconda, to the entrance into the Ganges; where the English, French, and Dutch, have their respective factories. See **GANGES**, or **HUGUELEY** river.

**BENGUELA**, a province of Africa: it is bounded by Angola on the N. the country of Jaga Casanii on the E. the kingdom of Matapan on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. The coast begins near the mouth of the river Coanza, or at Cape Ledo, and extends to Cape Negro; that is, from lat. 9 deg. 20 min. to 16 deg. 30 min. S. about 430 miles. The most considerable countries along the coast, are Libolo and Aio, Sova-Caria, Sova-Calemba grande, the country of the Sunbis, and that of the Quimbondos. The inland countries are but very little known. Along the coast are several places, among which are Old Benguela, or Benguelo Viella, Manikicongo, Fort Cabuto, St. Philip de Benguela, Angra de Sancta Maria, Farfa-bay, Angra de Negris, and Great Wiffers-bay. **BENGUELA**, Old, the capital of the last-mentioned province bearing its name, on the W. coast of Africa. It lies on the river Benguela. The soil in its neighbourhood is very fruitful, and the land low. Here the Portuguese built a fort with pallisades, and a ditch round it; the whole surrounded with houses, and shaded with orange, lemon, banana, and other trees. Seven villages in the neighbourhood are under its jurisdiction. It lies 140 miles S. of the island of Loanda, and 300 N. of Cape Negro. Lat. 11 deg. 5 min. S. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.

**BENGUELA**,

**BENGUELA** Bay lies to the S. of the town last-mentioned, is about two leagues broad at the entrance, and a league and a half deep. Here is very good anchoring. Before the town is a sand-bank, which hinders ships from riding near it; and are obliged to cast anchor above a league from the coast, in five fathom water.

**BENIKOVA**, a remarkable rock, among those of Deminfalva, belonging to the county of Liptau, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It ascends almost perpendicularly, and is about 3000 paces in height. See **LIPTAU**.

**BENINGTON**, a place in Hertfordshire, where a fair is annually kept on June 29, for pedlary-wares. Just by is Bennington-place, a seat of the Caesar family, but lately burnt down: formerly a castle stood there, and on the hill are deep ditches still to be seen.

**BENINGWORTH**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of Lord Middleton.

**BENIN**, Proper, a kingdom on the Guiney coast, in Africa. It has part of the gulph of Guiney, and the Slave coast, on the W. part of Gago and Biafara on the N. Mujac and Makoko on the E. and Congo on the S. where it reaches one degree beyond the equinoctial. Its extent from W. to E. is about 200 leagues; but how far it extends from S. to N. cannot be well ascertained. The land in general is low, woody, and in some parts has rivers and ponds; but in others there is a scarcity of water. At proper distances are jars set, full of clear water, by order of the King, for the use of travellers: but none must presume to drink without paying. The country abounds with wild beasts and game. The soil produces orange, lemon, and especially cotton trees, also pepper, but smaller, and not in such quantities, as in the East Indies. The King is very powerful, being able to raise, in a very short time, 80 or 100,000 men. And as this country is inhabited by several nations, and each have their own King, they are all, except the King of Awerri, slaves or vassals to the great King of Benin.

The natives are generally good-natured and civil; very expert in business, but withal very tedious and ceremonious in dealing. They seem very obliging to each other; but this is mere compliment, being very reserved, especially in the management of their trade, for fear of being represented to their governors as considerable dealers; who, upon such a discovery, would accuse them of some crime or other, in order to possess themselves of their effects. Next to the King are three persons called great Lords, who are always near his person. The second rank is composed of Are de Roe, or street Kings: out of which are chosen the viceroys and governors of countries; as also particular supervisors over every thing that can be thought of. These are all under the three great men, and responsible to them upon every occasion. The King presents each of them with a string of coral, as a badge of office, which they wear about their necks, without daring to take it off: and if they are so unhappy as to lose it, or suffer it to be stolen, they are irretrievably condemned to die. The counterfeiting, or having any of these corals in possession, without the King's grant, who himself keeps them, is also punished with death. The third rank is of those appointed by the government to treat with the Europeans, on behalf of the traders of Benin. These are called *fadors*, or brokers and mercadors, or merchants, who speak a miserable sort of Portuguese, the only good quality they have, and without which they would be looked upon as the very scum of their countrymen. Besides these, are in the same rank, the fulladors, or intercessors, and the vielles or elders, who are all distinguished with the above-mentioned mark of honour. The fourth and last class, is that of the commonalty, very few of which are industrious, except the wretchedly poor. The others lay the whole burthen of their work on their wives and slaves; and, if they have but the least stock, apply themselves to merchandise alone.

Here are very few manual arts, besides weaving. Their principal workmen are smiths, carpenters, or leather-dressers: but all their performances are miser-

rably clumsy. The habit of the negroes here is neat, and much more magnificent than that of other negroes. The rich wear first a callico, or cotton-cloth, a yard long, and half that breadth, in the nature of drawers; over that they have a fine white cotton dress, very ornamentally plaited in the middle; and over that a scarf, with fringe or lace at the end. The upper part of their body is mostly naked. Thus they appear abroad. But at home they wear a coarse paan, instead of drawers, over which is a painted cloth like a cloak. The meaner sort are dressed in the same manner, but in a much coarser stuff. The wives of the great Lords wear the callico paans very fine, and women in this country, being beautifully variegated. These are not very long, and buckled together. The upper part of their bodies is covered with a beautiful cloth about a yard long, like a veil. They have coral necklaces very agreeably arranged; their arms are dressed with bright copper or iron rings, as also the legs of some; and their fingers are as thick crowded with copper rings as possible. The children in general go naked, the boys till ten or twelve, and the girls till the age of maturity, wearing only before that some strings of coral twisted about their middle. The men buckle their hair only in two or three places for a great coral to hang by; the rest they let grow naturally. But the women have their hair very artificially turned up into great and small curls, and divided on the crown like an inverted cock's-comb, by which means the small buckles are exactly ranged. Some oil their hair with that which is got from roasting the kernels of oil-nuts; by which means it loses its black colour, and in time turns green or yellow, which they are very fond of. The men here marry as many wives as their circumstances will admit of. Their marriage-ceremonies are very few. For upon one of the principal relations of a virgin asking her of her parents, by the suitor's desire, and these consenting, the bridegroom dresses his future wife with rich cloaths, necklaces, and bracelets; and after handsomely treating the relations on both sides, each having his portion of the victuals sent home, the wedding is over. The wives of the meaner sort go every where, as their work calls them; but those of the rich are generally shut up very close, the negroes being very jealous. Upon a woman's delivery, if a boy, it is presented to the King, as of right belonging to him; and hence all the males are called the King's slaves. But the females belong to the father, and live with him according to his pleasure, till of age, when he disposes of them as he thinks fit. In eight, or fourteen days, and sometimes longer, after the birth, both males and females are circumcised; besides small incisions made all over the body in a regular manner, as expressing some figures thereby, and on the female children most. When the child is seven days old, the parents make a small feast, strewing the way with dressed victuals, in order to prevent the evil spirits from doing it any hurt.

In most parts of the Benin dominions twins are reckoned a good omen, and the King is immediately informed of it, who causes public joy to be expressed with all sorts of their country-music: but at Arebo they kill both the mother and infants, sacrificing them to a certain demon which harbours, as they fondly imagine, in a wood near the village. But if the husband is more than ordinary tender, he sacrifices a female slave in her stead; but the children are irredeemable offerings to this savage custom. Menstruous women must not enter their husband's houses, nor so much as look into several, and are obliged to reside in a separate house; but as soon as it is over, and they have washed themselves, they are restored to their former state.

When any person of condition dies, the eldest son is sole heir; but is obliged to present a slave to the King as a herriot, and another to the three great lords, with a petition, that he may succeed his father in the same quality; which the King grants. He bestows on his younger brothers only what he pleases; but he allows his mother a creditable maintenance, suffering her besides to keep whatever she has had from her husband. His father's other widows, especially those without children, the son takes home, if he likes them; for his

own



own use: those he does not like, he also takes home, with their children, and sets them to work; but without any matrimonial conversation. Upon failure of issue, the brother or next of kin inherits: but if no lawful heir appears, the inheritance falls to the King.

Thievery is not common here, the negroes not being of the same pilfering disposition as in other parts. But if a thief is taken in the fact, besides restitution, he is punished in a pecuniary mulct, and, if poor, severely whipped. Murder is still more rare. Whoever kills a man is punished with death. But if the murderer be the King's son, or any considerable person, he is banished to the utmost borders of the King's dominions; and being escorted thither by a strong guard, the negroes take it for granted, as these banished persons never appear, that they are sent to the Elysian fields. For manslaughter the offender may purchase his life; first by burying the deceased decently, at his own charges, then producing a slave to suffer in his stead, which he is obliged to touch on his knees as he is killed; and after that he must pay a large sum to the great lords. Upon performing all which he is acquitted.

Among the commonalty, if any suspects his wife's chastity, he must surprise her in the fact, otherwise he cannot punish her: but if he does, he is lawfully entitled to all the effects of the lover; and the offending wife is very heartily cudgelled, and driven out to seek her fortune. The rich revenge themselves much the same way; but the woman's relations reconcile the injured husband with a good sum of money, which has generally the desired effect, the thus attuned adulteress passing for as virtuous as ever, and being treated for the future with all the matrimonial endearments in her turn. The governors, whenever they surprise a man debauching any of his wives, kill both the offenders directly, and throw their dead bodies on a dunghill. All other crimes are atoneable with money, and the fine is proportioned to the offence; but on the failing of money, a corporal punishment takes place.

The people here have a great many festivals; the principal of which is called the coral-feast, and happens in May. This is the only day in the year in which the King appears in public, very magnificently dressed, under a canopy in an open place, in the town of Benin. He is attended with his wives and officers of the first rank, all in splendid dresses, makes a procession, sacrifices in the open air, and then begins the feast; nothing being seen on that day throughout the town but eating, jollity, and rejoicing. It is called the coral-feast, as on this day the King distributes the above-mentioned strings, and on no other, unless a particular urgency of state requires it. They believe there is a God, the efficient cause of all things; but, like the rest of the natives of Guiney, they are superstitious and idolatrous. Their Sabbath is every fifth day, and solemnly observed by the great with the killing of cows, sheep, and goats; whilst the commonalty kill dogs, cats, and chickens, or whatever their money can reach. And large portions are distributed to the necessitous; as every body is obliged to do. One day in the year they very expensively celebrate the decease of their ancestors or relations, to keep up the remembrance of them.

**BENIN**, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of the same name. It is the royal residence, pleasantly situated on the Formosa, also called the river of Benin. The streets are very long and broad; and markets of kine, cotton, elephant's teeth, or European goods, are continually held in them; yet they are kept very clean. The houses are large and handsome; tho' the walls are of clay, and covered with reeds, straw or leaves. Benin was once very populous: but the King causing two Street-Kings to be killed, under pretence of their attempting his life; but really to get their wealth, which he accordingly seized. This led him to attempt the life of a third; but he having timely notice of the Prince's intention, took his flight, accompanied with three-fourths of his inhabitants. The King failing in two attempts to reduce these, the Street-King came directly to Benin, plundering every place but the King's palace. After which he retired; but continued for ten years to rob the inhabitants of the city: till at length a peace

was concluded, by which he was pardoned, and intreated to return: but the Street-King, not trusting to his Majesty, settled at a place about three days journey from Benin, with a court and state equal to that of the King himself. However, the returning citizens were friendly received, and many of them preferred; but this had no force to induce the rest to return. The King's court is in a very large plain, encompassed with a mud-wall, and four different galleries, in the middle of which is the King's house.

The inhabitants of Benin are all natives, foreigners not being allowed to live there. Here are several rich men, who continually attend at court, but leave all their affairs to their wives; and these go to all the neighbouring villages to trade in every kind of goods, or serve for daily wages; the greatest part of their gains either way they are obliged to bring to their husbands. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold as such: nor is it allowed to export any male slaves that have been sold here; but females may be dealt with at pleasure. It lies 120 miles N. E. of Whida, and is resorted to by Europeans for negroes, for which this is a staple from other countries. Lat. 7 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 4 min. E.

**BENI-RAZID**, or **BENI-ARAXID**, a province of Africa, so called from its inhabitants, the Bereberes, of the tribe of Magaroas, and lineage of Beni Atchida. It is a dependency upon Algiers, lying very high, and about sixteen leagues in length, and nine in breadth. The S. part is a champaign country; but the N. very mountainous, though interperfed with fertile valleys, which abound with corn, honey, and pasture-grounds. The whole province yields plenty of jujubes, figs, and other excellent fruit. One part of the inhabitants dwell in towns and villages on the mountains, and cultivate their corn-lands, vineyards, and fruits: the other, which inhabit the plains, range about like the Arabs, and are richer in cattle, camels, horses, &c. Benirax, the capital, though not walled, is the most ancient and considerable place in the province, with upwards of 2000 houses, and several persons of quality and wealth residing in it. The other principal towns are Calaa, El Mohafcar, and Batha.

**BENSBERG**, a strong fort and monastery of the Holy Ghost, in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. The castle or palace stands on a hill, in a forest. The apartments are large, well-decorated with paintings, and have a vast prospect; namely, of Cologne, the Rhine, and all the flat country. The outside is so encumbered with ornaments, that M. Polnitz says, it is a noble fine house, full of imperfections. It is situated three leagues from the Rhine, between Cologne and Duitz.

**BENSFORD**, a small market-town of Wiltshire, lying N. W. towards Bristol.

**BENSHEIM**, a town of the palatinate, in Germany. It lies on the E. side of the Rhine, ten miles E. of Worms, and subject to the Elector of Mentz. Lat. 42 deg. 42 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

**BENSTEAD**, a rectory of Southampton or Hampshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

**BENSUEF**, or **EBEN-SUEF**, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, to the half of which province it gives name; and is the residence of the bey or sangiac. It is about a mile in circuit; but ill-built of unburnt brick. It is principally remarkable for a manufacture of a narrow striped carpet, without a nap, made of wool and coarse thread. It is used mostly by the meaner sort, for covering the cushions of their sofas, or to make coats without sleeves for their children. Bensuef lies W. of the Nile, and about 100 miles above Grand Cairo.

**BENTHAM**, a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is kept annually on June 24, for cattle.

**BENTHEIM**, a county of Westphalia, in Germany. It is bounded by the United Provinces on the N. and W. and the bishopric of Munster on the E. Its extent S. E. and N. W. is about thirty miles, and fifteen broad. It is mostly woody, except on the river Aa, where are pleasant fruitful valleys. Its capital of the same name, the ancient seat of its Counts, lies on the S. borders of the country, is fortified, and has a castle: but is a place of no trade, as standing in wood, and

near no river, twenty-five miles N. of Munster. Lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

**BENTIVOGLIO**, a palace of the Bolognese, one of the territories belonging to the Ecclesiastical state in the middle division of Italy. It is surrounded with strong works, ten miles N. of the city of Bologna. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 12 deg. 6 min. E.

Of this name is a fine palace in Bologna, built since the total demolition of the former in 1507. Also another at Ferrara.

**BENTLEY**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln.

Of the same name is a vicarage in Suffolk: and another place in Essex, where a fair is kept annually on Monday after St. Swithen's day, July 15, for toys.

**BENTLEY MAGNA**, a vicarage of Essex, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

**BENTON**, a vicarage of Northumberland, in the gift of Baliol-college, Oxford.

**BENUKNEN**, Great and Little, two seats and estates belonging to Count Lohndorf, in the general bailiwick of Gerdanen and Nordenburg, in the circle of Rastenburg, and kingdom of Prussia.

**BENYE**, a town belonging to Zemplin county, in the circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is situated on the rivers Bodrog and Theiss. It is famous for its costly wine, which equals that of Tokai in goodness.

**BER**, or **BERRE**, a considerable river of Upper Alsace; which, rising in the Wasgaw mountains, runs into the Rhine.

**BERAR**, a province belonging to the S. division of Indostan, in Asia, and subject to the Mogul. It is bounded on the E. by those of Orixa and Bengal, being divided from the former by the Ganga; by Malvay on the N. Candish on the W. and Golconda on the S. It is 240 miles from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful of the Mogul's provinces, in corn, rice, pulse, and poppy. Here sugar-canes are said to thrive almost without cultivation. Its quota of militia is 7000 horse, and 14,000 foot, and its revenue is near two millions sterling.

**BERBERES**, a people in the province of Tessel, or Further Sus, in Africa, whose principal abode is on the hills and valleys, for their better security from the incursions of the plundering Arabs.

**BERDICZOW**, an old town of Volhinia, a province of Little Poland, in the kingdom of the latter name.

**BERDOA**, a province of Africa. It is bounded by Faisan and Barca on the N. Bournow on the S. and Nubia on the E. extending from lat. 20 to 23 deg. N. and from long. 16 to 22 deg. E. beyond which is a frightful desert. The country in general is dry and barren, with only five or six villages, and three castles.

**BERDONES**, an abbey belonging to the county of Astara and Lower Armagnac, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France.

**BERE**, or **BERE REGIS**, a little market-town of Dorsetshire, 10 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 100 S. W. of London. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. W.

**BEREA**, now **ALEPPO**, which see.

**BEREALSTON**, or **BEERALSTON**, a small borough of Devonshire, governed by a portreve. It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen only by the burgh-holders that pay three-pence or more annually to the Lord of the Manor, and returned by the portreve. Its market is on Thursday; and lies 3 miles from Tavistock, and 163 W. from London.

**BEREFERERS**, a rectory of Devonshire, in the gift of the Earl of Stamford. Of this parish Beeralston is only a hamlet, lying two miles off the church.

**BEREFIORDUR**, a place for trade, and a harbour for flesh-meat, in the eastern quarter of Iceland, belonging to Norway, and subject to the King of Denmark.

**BEREGH**, a county belonging to the circle on the further side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It is inhabited by Hungarians and Russians.

**BEREGH-SZASZ**, was at first a strong borough, from which the county of Beregh last-mentioned took its N<sup>o</sup> 25.

name: it afterwards became a considerable town, and had its denomination Szasz from a Saxon colony settled there; but its present inhabitants are Hungarians.

**BERENICE**, a port-town of Egypt, which stood anciently at the bottom of the gulph called the Red sea, in Africa, on the side of the present Suez, which see.

**BERENTSH**, an old ruinous mountain-castle of Szakoltz circle, and county of Neutra, in the circle lying on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

**BERE-REGIS**. See **BERE**.

**BERESOW**, a town of Asiatic Russia, near which in particular the famous river Ob forms several isles.

**BERETHALON**, a spacious town of Weinland, a district belonging to that called the Royal Territory of the Saxons in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. Here resides the Lutheran superintendent. Its church stands on a high rock; and in the neighbourhood is produced a good sort of wine.

**BERETTYO**, a river belonging to the county of Bihar, in the circle on the further side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary.

**BERETZK**, a town of a middling largeness, belonging to the jurisdiction of Kez di, and territory of the Sicilians in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. From this place is the way leading thro' the narrow pass of Ojitos.

**BERETZKO**, a town belonging to the district of Luck, in Volhinia, a province of Lesser Poland, and in the kingdom of the latter name. It is situated on a little river.

**BEREZA**, a small place in the district of Berezeski, and Lithuanian Russia, a subdivision of the great duchy of Lithuania. Here is a charterhouse.

**BEREZOW**, one of the circles belonging to Siberia, in Asiatic Russia. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Waigatz; on the E. by the large bay which goes a great way in-land from the Frozen sea towards the S. and under lat. 66 deg. N. divides itself into two arms; one of which is called the bay of Obi, and the other that of Takowi. Into the former of these falls the river Ob, and into the latter the river Tax; from both which these two branches are denominated. This district was under the Russian dominion long before the other parts of Siberia, the Czar Gabriel having taken it in 1530.

**BEREZOW**, a place belonging to the last-mentioned circle of the same name. It is situated on the river Ob, and fortified with pallisadoes. Here the famous Prince Menschikof died an exile in the year 1731.

**BERFREYSTON**, a rectory of Kent, in the gift of St. John's college, Oxford.

**BERG**, S. WINOX. See **WINNOXBERG**.

**BERG**, a duchy of Westphalia, so called from its being full of mountains. It is situated on the E. side of the Rhine, opposite to the electorate of Cologne; has part of that electorate on the S. which separates it from Juliers; the county of Mark on the N. and the duchy of Westphalia on the E. It is about fifty miles long, and twenty broad. It belongs to the house of Newburg, now Elector Palatine. Here are coal-mines, and the country abounds with corn; though not so fruitful as Juliers, being mountainous and woody in the E. parts, but more level towards the Rhine. Its principal rivers are the Roer, Wipper, Agger, and Sieg, which all fall into the Rhine. The inhabitants are much addicted to trade. The capital and residence of the Elector Palatine is Dusseldorf.

**BERGA**, anciently *Berginium*, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain.

**BERGAMESCO**, or **BERGAMESE**, in Latin *Ager Bergamensis*, anciently a port of Gallia Cispaduana, and a portion of Lombardy, in Upper Italy. It has been possessed by the Venetians ever since the year 1428; but before by the Duke of Milan. It is bounded on the N. by the Valteline; on the E. by the Brecciano; and on the W. and S. by the Milanese. This territory is very well watered by several rivers which come down from the Alps, and which the inhabitants cut into many more channels, for fertilizing every part of it. Some spots however are naturally barren: but that defect is supplied by the industry of the inhabitants, who breed great numbers of cattle, especially sheep, and



make the most of their wool. And in other parts, particularly some valleys, they cultivate such vines as produce excellent wine; and they have oil, iron-mines, and quarries of mill-stones, which they also trade in. The people are ingenious; whence their capital Bergamo is styled *La Sottile*. But their language is a coarse Italian: and both the men and women have goitres or wens in their throats, sometimes as large as their heads. See SAVOY.

The country towards the N. is mountainous and rough; but fertile about Bergamo.

**BERGAMAZKAJA**, a pallifadoed borough in the circle of Tobolskoi, and province of the latter name, in Siberia. It is situated on the river Taxa. It has fifty-two houses, and a fortress made of beams lying on one another, and surrounded with a deep ditch.

**BERGAMO**, the capital of the last-mentioned Bergamisco, in the Venetian territories, at the foot of the Alps. It is a well-fortified place, standing upon several hills, between which are four or five suburbs; and in one of them is kept a fair at St. Bartholomew tide, to which there is a great resort of merchants and tradesmen from Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. It is a place of considerable traffic, and well supplied with necessaries for life or delight. Between the town and a strong castle, upon the highest mountain, is a covered way or gallery. The fruits of its territory are delicious. The Bishop is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Milan. In the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, are twenty-five bodies of saints kept and venerated. The place is famous for its twisted silk, and lies between the Serio on the E. and the Brembo on the W. twenty miles N. W. of Brescia, in lat. 45 deg. 40 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

**BERGASE**, or **BURGAS**, a celebrated market-town of Rumania, a province of European Turkey; where is a caravanera or public inn, in which travellers have lodging and board gratis.

**BERGBIETHEN**, a large borough of Dachstein district, in Lower Alface, and government of the latter name, now subject to France.

**BERGEN**, a diocese of Norway, not above forty or fifty miles long, and only includes the jurisdiction of Bergenhuus, to which seven bailiwicks, and as many priories, belong: but it is populous. At present here are seven marble quarries, which are all worked. The bailiwicks are Hardanger, Sundhord-lehn, Norhord-lehn, Sogn, Sundford, Nordford, and Sundmor. It is the most southerly and most westerly part of Norway, and is surrounded by the sea on the S. S. W. W. and N. It is bounded by Drontheim on the N. E. and Aggerhuus on the E.

**BERGEN**, in Latin *Berga*, anciently *Biorginn*, or *Biorgvin*, in the diocese of the same name last-mentioned. It is the largest and most considerable trading-place in all Norway. It is situated on the main-land, in the middle of a valley, and in the form of a semi-circle or horse-shoe, round the shore of the bay, which the natives call Waag. On the land-side the town is defended by high mountains, the principal of which are seven; so that no enemy can approach it, by reason of the narrow way. On the sea-side the harbour is sufficiently guarded by several fortifications, which the English fleet must have experienced to their great loss, in the year 1665, when they attempted to carry off the Dutch East India ships, which had withdrawn hither for security, and were obliged to retire without their prize. The harbour is strongly defended on the N. side by the citadel of Christiansholm, also by Rothouven, Sverrefborg, the Commun and castle, and on the left-side by some batteries erected upon Nordnas and Fredericksberg, which last is reckoned among the most considerable fortifications about Bergen. Besides, on Syndnas is a blockhouse, and a particular round citadel called Christiansberg. All the churches and public buildings, as also most of the burghers houses on the shore, are of stone. Formerly here were thirty churches and convents; but at present in Bergen are only four parish-churches, three of which are Danish, and one German; and besides these is a church in the great hospital of St. Jurgen, and a little church in St.

James's church-yard. The castle is a considerable building. The large cathedral or high-school was built in 1554 by Bishop Petri, and endowed by him, the revenues of which have been since augmented: so that twelve free scholars are annually maintained in it. The school for navigation was formerly very numerous, but it has much declined. The Frederick-seminary is also worth notice. The town carries on a large trade in all kinds of fish, coarse goods, hides, fine furs, tallow, fir-timber, and wooden wares. These commodities are brought hither from the northern countries, and exported abroad; in exchange for which, corn and other goods are returned. The Hanse towns erected a factory or counting-house here, in which the towns of Lubeck, Hamburg, Rostock, Deventer, Emden, and Bremen, have the greatest share. In the seventeen edifices with ware-houses, are forty-two burghers shops, and seventeen factories with shops also; of which the Lubeckers have one, the Hamburgers one, and the Bremeners the other fifteen. They have altogether eight halls for the merchants to assemble and feast in. Three several councils have been holden here; and the place has been five times burnt down, particularly in 1248, when eleven parish-churches were burnt to ashes. The number of its inhabitants amounts to about 30,000: and besides the magistracy, Bergen has a town-bailiwick. It is the see of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of Drontheim; and lies 200 miles N. W. of Gottenburg, and 340 of Copenhagen. It is subject to the King of Denmark. Lat. 60 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 21 min. E.

**BERGEN**, an open town in the middle of the title of Rugen, and its capital, in Pomerania, in Germany. Though it consists only of about 400 houses, to its synod twenty-seven parishes are subordinate. North-west of it are hills and woods; and beyond these is a lake from which the brook Duvon issues. It is subject to Sweden. Lat. 54 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 2 min. E.

**BERGEN**, a county of New Jersey, in North America. It lies on Hudson's river, and opposite to New York. It is extremely well-watered. The number of its inhabitants does not exceed that of its only town of the same name, which has about 350; and most of them Dutch. The town stands on the W. point of a neck of land, which, with Staten-island, forms a fund. In its precincts are 10,000 acres of land, as are the like number in the county.

**BERGENHUUS**. See **BERGEN** in Norway.

**BERGEN-OP-ZOOM**, i. e. the hill on the border, namely, of the sea. It is a strongly fortified town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, and on the E. shore of the Scheld. It has a very fine harbour, defended on both sides by stout forts. The houses are well-built. This city, though besieged twice in vain by the Spaniards, in the infancy of the republic, particularly by Spinola, who was obliged to draw off with the loss of 10,000 men; yet was not found to be so impregnable as imagined, since Count Saxe, in the last French war, took it in a few weeks. It lies twenty miles W. of Breda, and the same N. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E.

**BERGERAC**, anciently **BRAIERAC**, a town of Upper Perigord, belonging to Guyenne Proper, in the government of this name, and Gascony, in France. It is situated in a delightful plain, on the Dordogne, and consists of two small towns; namely, St. Martin de Bergerac, and Madelain. Here is a provincial bailiwick. The Protestants had formerly fortified this place very strongly; but Lewis XIII. making himself master of it in 1621, had it dismantled. It once drove a considerable trade, the reformed having been very numerous here and in the neighbourhood; and it is now the staple-town between Lyons and Auvergne. It lies forty miles from Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 20 min. E.

**BERGERDORF**, a small town and bailiwick, belonging to the duchy of Lawenburg, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It has a castle on the Bille, which river falls into the Elbe about eight miles above Hamburg. It is subject to Lubeck and Hamburg, which cities put in

a bailiff alternately, and garrison the castle with an equal number of soldiers each.

**BERGHAPTON**, a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of Lord Abergavenny.

**BERGHOLT**, a place in Suffolk, where a yearly fair is holden on Wednesday after St. Swithin's day, July 15, for toys.

**BERGUES**, or **BERG**, with the addition of St. Vincox, or Wynoxberg, a meanly built, but well fortified town of Freylandes, in French Flanders, with the two forts Lapin and Suisse, on the river Colme. The neighbouring country can be laid under water from Fort Suisse, as far as the canal of Dunkirk. It is the seat of a bailiwick, viscounty, and collection, with an abbey and Jesuits college. It lies about a mile from Fort St. Francois, eight miles S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

**BERGZABERN**, a town of Lower Alface, in Germany, five miles S. of Landau. Lat. 49 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

**BERINGEL**, a little town belonging to the audience of Beja, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 1200 inhabitants, and is the property of the Marquis of Minas.

**BERINGTON**, a rectory of Shropshire, in the gift of the University of Cambridge.

**BERKESZ**, a middling town of Kovar district, belonging to the circle on the further side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. Here several gentry reside, not far from the foot of the castle of Kovar.

**BERKHAMSTEAD**, in Hertfordshire, where fairs are annually kept on Shrove-Monday, and Whitfun-Monday, for cattle; and St. James's day, July 25, for cheese.

**BERKHEIM**, a bailiwick belonging to the county of Kappollstein, in Upper Alface, and government of the latter name, now subject to France. Of the same name is a small town, from which, as far as Gemar, a dry ditch is thrown up, dividing Upper and Lower Alfatia.

**BERKLEY**, or **BARKLEY**, a borough of Gloucestershire, and the largest parish in it; besides having thirty parishes dependent on this manor. Near this place is the castle of Berkley, belonging to the Earl of this name, where King Edward II. was kept prisoner. It is rather ancient than healthy, lying low, and near the Severn. The church is a spacious building, with a chapel, which is the burying-place of the Berkley family, and a high tower. The vicarage is in the gift of the Earl. Its weekly market is on Tuesday; and annual fairs are kept here on May 3 and July 20. It lies 15 miles from Gloucester, and 111 from London.

**BERKLEY**, a county lying N. of that of Colleton, in Carolina, North America. Its northern parts are not planted; but the southern are thick of plantations, on account of the two great rivers Cooper and Ashley, besides smaller streams. Off the coast are several isles.

**BERKS**, or **BERKSHIRE**, one of the most agreeably and fruitful counties of England. It is bounded by Hampshire on the S. Wiltshire and Gloucestershire on the W. by the Thames on the N. which divides it from the shires of Buckingham and Oxford; and by Middlesex and Surry on the E. It is thirty-nine miles long, and twenty-nine broad; containing 527,000 acres, 140 parishes, and 11 towns and boroughs. It sends nine members to parliament, of which two are Knights of the shire; and it gives title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family. Its archdeaconry is in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**BERKWAY**. See **BARKWAY**.

**BERLANGA**, or **VERLANGA**, the principal place of a marquise, belonging to Old Castile in Spain.

**BERLIN**, the capital of the marquise of Brandenburg, in Germany, and the usual residence of the Elector, now King of Prussia. It stands on the banks of the Spree, in a sandy soil, amidst woods and marshes; yet it is encompassed with fruitful gardens and vineyards. The canals from Berlin to the Havel, the Oder on the E. and from thence to the Elbe on the W. not only stock it

with fish, but make it a good trading town; for these open a communication, by small vessels, from Silesia to the mouth of the Elbe, and with the Baltic sea and German ocean. It is a large well-built city, the streets are spacious and neat. The town is divided into five wards, exclusive of large suburbs. The wards are separated by canals, with draw-bridges over them.

To the aggrandisement of this city, the French refugees have not a little contributed, by introducing the arts, and all kinds of manufactories. Here is a work-house, called the royal manufactory, with lodgings for several woollen manufacturers; also contiguous to it are other public-work-houses. Near the Jews-street, crossing the Street-royale, is a manufactory of gold and silver lace. Facing the castle or King's palace is the quay. The suburbs are generally built of timber, but well plastered.

The magnificence of this city is greatly owing to the many buildings erected in several parts of it, by the Elector William the Great, first King of Prussia, and grandfather to his present Majesty. The national religion is mostly Lutheran, and that of the court Calvinism; and each have handsome churches belonging to them in Berlin. The manufactures which flourish most here, besides curious work in gold and silver, are those in polished steel and glass; as also light stuffs, coarse cloths, stockings, &c. Among the many country-seats belonging to the King, in the neighbourhood of Berlin, Potsdam or Poldam is the principal, where his present Majesty mostly resides; but for three or four years past he has undergone amazing fatigues in the field, beating his numerous enemies wherever he can meet them. Berlin lies fifty miles W. of Frankfurt on the Oder, and ninety N. of Dresden. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. E.

**BERMEO**, or **VERMEJO**, a small place of Biscay Proper, a subdivision of the province of the former name, in Spain. It has a good harbour on the Mediterranean.

**BERMUDAS**, or *Sommer's islands*; the former is so called from a Spaniard of that name, who discovered them in 1552: and the latter from Sir George Sommers; who, in 1609, found them deserted, and ever since have been possessed by us. They are a cluster of very small islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and a pretty way from the continent of America, are generally reckoned to be 400 in number, not containing in all above 20,000 acres, and very difficult of access; being walled with rocks, as Waller expresses it, who spent some time here. Though the air is clear and serene, and the climate healthy, yet the soil could never boast of an extraordinary fertility. Their best production was cedar; which is still so, though considerably diminished in quantity.

The principal, and indeed only business of these islands, is in joinery, in building and navigating light sloops and brigantines made of their cedar, which they mostly employ in the trade between North America and the West Indies. These vessels are as remarkable for their swift going, as the wood of which they are built is for its hard and durable quality. They export nothing from themselves, but some white stone to the West Indies, and some of their garden-vegetables. To England they send nothing. Formerly they made a good deal of money of a sort of women's hats of Palmetto-leaves, while the fashion lasted; but this and the trade are gone together. Their whites are reckoned to be about 5000. The blacks which they breed are the best in America, being as serviceable as the whites in their navigation. The inhabitants of the Bermudas are poor, but healthy, being contented, and remarkably cheerful. They abound with flesh, fish, fowl, and garden-productions. Here the famous Dean Berkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, intended to have founded an university for the use of the Indians; but the Captain of the ship having, through mistake, carried him to New England, that project was frustrated.

The principal of the Bermudas are St. George, St. David, Ireland, Somerset, Long, Cooper, and Non-such; and the capital of all is the town of St. George. These islands lie 500 miles E. of Charleston,



town, North Carolina. Lat. 32 deg. 30 min. N. long. 65 deg. 10 min. W.  
**BERN**, or **BEARNE**, the most fruitful, richest, and by much the largest, of all the Swiss cantons. It is bounded on the N. by Solothurn, and a part of the bishopric of Basil; on the E. by Lucerne and Unterwald; on the S. by Valais or Wallisland, and the lake of Geneva; and on the W. by the Franche Comté and county of Neuchâtel. It runs almost the whole length of Switzerland, its territories extending from Geneva very near the Rhine. Its dimensions are variously given, and divided into two great parts; one called the German country, from Morat to the Rhine; the other the French country, New Conquest, or Country of Vaux, from Morat to Geneva. It is divided into bailiwicks, governed by bailiffs from the great council of Two Hundred at Berne.

Since the accommodation with the cantons, after the war in 1712, Bern has a share in the sovereignty of Turgow, Sargantz, Rhinthal, and the other half of the free bailiwicks. The sovereign power of this canton is lodged in the above-mentioned great council, which, when complete, is 299; out of these, who must all be citizens of Bern, is drawn the senate or little council of 27, including the two chiefs, called avoyers, for life, who by turns preside annually in both councils. In the war of 1712 they had 40,000 men in arms; and they boast they can raise 80,000 in 24 hours: these are all militia. The language of this country is a coarse German; but all persons of distinction speak French: that of the Pais de Vaud is a corrupted French, or Savoyard. The college for the German canton is at Bern, and that of the Pais de Vaud at Lausanne; and both are supported by the magistrates of Bern. The air throughout the canton in general is moist. The country produces barley, rye, oats, &c. but is too cold for wheat. The peasants are generally rich, especially on the German side, and all well-armed. They get a great deal of money by breeding horses. They are furnished with a light, good wine, both white and red, from the Lemane lake, with which they regale themselves much. Though the subjects of the state are rich, yet the public is poor; and tho' they could oppose a sudden invasion; yet their unkindly soil requires such a number of hands to cultivate it, that they could not spare any for a long war. See **BEARNE**.

**BERN**, in Latin *Berna*, the capital of the last-mentioned Swiss canton. It is a long, but not very large, city, nearly in the middle of the canton, on a long peninsula, washed on three sides by the Aar. The houses are mostly of white free-stone, with piazzas. On the E. side of the town is a stone-bridge. Besides the great church, here are four other churches, and a college, which has bred several great men, with a numerous library. Both in town and country are public granaries, well-stored with corn. The arsenal is one of the best furnished in Switzerland. The trade of Bern is not at present considerable. The adjacent country is very agreeable for a league round: and the Aar, which is navigable from Bern to the Rhine, has several windings about this city; but is dangerous in some places, by reason of hidden rocks, and the rapidity of its stream, which hinders the navigation up. Bern lies forty miles S. of Basil. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. E.

**BERN**, a town of Bohemia, subject to the house of Austria, and fifteen miles W. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 2 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.

**BERNARD**, St. the capital of Cominges, and in the upper division of it, belonging to Lower Armagnac, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It is but a small place, lying high on the Garonne. Its Bishop is under the Metropolitan of Auch, has a diocese of 200 parishes, part of which is in the province of Languedoc; for which reason this prelate is one of its states. His revenue is 28,000 livres per annum; and he pays a tax of 5000 florins to the court of Rome. In this neighbourhood formerly lay the city of Lugdunum Convenarum.

**BERNARD-CASTLE**, commonly **BARNYCASTLE**, a market-town in the bishopric of Durham. See **BARNARD-CASTLE**.

**BERNAY**, in Latin *Bernacum*, a town belonging to the territory of Ouche and Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the rivulet Charentonne, is the principal place of an election, the seat of a viscounty, and salt-magazine. Here are two parishes, a college, and a rich Benedictine abbey, with several convents.

**BERNBURG**, a fortified town of Anhalt, belonging to the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is situated on the Sala, twenty miles N. E. of Mansfield. Lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

**BERNCASTLE**, a populous town of Triers, belonging to the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies on the Moselle, and is enriched by making of wine.

**BERNDT**, a bailiwick in Struxdorfsharde, belonging to the jurisdiction of the chapter of Sleswick, in Denmark.

**BERNERA**, one of the western islands of Scotland, two miles in circuit. The Tour gives us two of this name; the one two miles, and the other four in length, and the same in breadth; both fruitful in corn and grass. Bernera is eighteen miles W. of Tyree, six S. of Harries, and eighty S. W. of Skie; but not marked in our maps, abounding in fish and fowl: the latter are preserved with sea-ware ashes, and put up in skins. Strangers who resort hither from the northern isles are (such is their hospitality) disposed of by putting only one in each family. The natives are very dexterous in climbing the rocks for the sea-fowl and their eggs. It is the property of Macneil of Barra, who nominates both husbands and wives for the natives, giving a bottle of whisky or strong waters besides for the wedding, and furnishing them with cattle and bread, when any of them are in want of either, particularly when grown old, and past their labour.

In Popish times Bernera was a sanctuary; and on it is a noble wood of yew. Here is a fresh-water lake, called Lochbruist, where many land and sea fowl build.  
**BERNERIE**, a borough and small seaport, on the English Channel, in the bishopric of Nantes and Upper Brittany, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France. The inhabitants live principally by catching of fish.

**BERQWARA**, a seat of Smoland, in East-Gothland, a province of Sweden. Dahlberg has a view of it in his Suecia.

**BERRE**, a town belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Aix and Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on a salt lake, communicating with the sea; which is about five miles long, three broad, from four to fourteen fathoms deep, and navigable throughout. Here they make fine salt, and in large quantities; but the air is unhealthy.

**BERRY**, so called from the Cubi Bituriges, a nation of the Celts, in Latin *Ducatus Bituricensis*. It is one of the governments of France, being bounded on the S. by Bourbonnois and Marche, on the W. by Touraine, on the N. by Orleansois, and towards the E. by Nivernois. Its extent from W. to E. is between twenty-seven and twenty-eight French leagues, and from S. to N. between thirty-five and thirty-six. The air of Berry is temperate, and its soil produces wheat, rye, and wine; which last, in some places, as Sancere, St. Satur, and Lavernulle, is nothing inferior to that of Burgundy: it has also a great quantity of pretty good fruit, and excellent pastures; consequently, the numbers of cattle in this province are considerable, especially of sheep, which yield fine wool; likewise a great deal of hemp and flax. In the parish of St. Hilaire, near Vierzon, they find ocre, for smelting metals and dyeing, which is a mineral rarely to be met with in France. At Bourges is a mineral spring, and near it are stone-quarries. In this county they make large quantities of thick woollen-cloth, called Draps de Berry. Its capital rivers are the Loire, Creuse, Cher, the Great and Little Saubre, the Merre, which, rising three miles above Aubigny, falls into the Great Saubre: the Indre, which has its source in this province, is navigable near Chatillon, and discharges itself into the Loire, the Orron, which issues from some lakes in Bourbonnois, and with the Aurette and Moulon, runs into the Evre. This last, otherwise called Yevre,

has its rise near Neronde, and falls into the Cher. In the neighbourhood of the little town of Linieres is the lake Villiers, which is about seven or eight leagues in circuit. This country had formerly its own counts, who styled themselves counts of Bourges, afterwards viscounts; but in time it became annexed to the crown, so that the use and profits, only of this province, have several times since been granted to Princes or Princesses of the blood royal, with the title of a duchy, but never absolutely alienated. It is subject to the parliament of Paris, but under its own laws. It has a Governor, a Lieutenant-general, and two Deputy-governors, though here is but one archbishopric, and no Episcopal see, yet in the diocese are thirty-four collegiate churches, nine archdeacons, twenty archpriesthoods, about 900 parishes, and thirty-five abbeys. Berry is subdivided into Upper and Lower: the former lies towards the N. E. from Cher to the Loire; and the latter between the Cher and the Creuse, towards the S. W. The capital is Bourges.

**BERRY-POINT**, a cape at the entrance of Torbay, in Devonshire.

**BERSELLO**, or **BRESSELLO**, anciently *Brixillum*, a colony of Gallia Cispadana; a small city of Reggio, a subdivision of the Modense, in Upper Italy. It stands near the Po, and is defended by a good citadel. In 1702 Prince Eugene took it, and the year following it was retaken by the Duke of Vendosme; but restored by the peace of Utrecht to the Duke of Mantua, who held it as a fief. It is now subject to Modena, and lies fourteen miles N. E. of Parma. Lat. 44 deg. 40 min. N. long. 11 deg. 6 min. E.

**BERSCH**, or **BARSCH**, county of, a subdivision of the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is about seven miles long, and between two and three broad. Among its mountains, those of Cremnitz are rich in gold. Its capital rivers are the Gran, Nitra, and Sitva or Zitawa. It not only affords mineral springs, as those of Bukovi and Ebedetz, but also warm baths, the most celebrated in all Hungary; namely, the Glashut or Sklenni bath, and that of Eisenbach or Wihni. This county produces excellent wine and good corn in the plains. The gold mines of Cremnitz and Konigsberg have not for some time past yielded so much as formerly. The cattle in the mountainous parts are poor and small, though they breed great numbers of sheep; yet in the plains these are not considerable. The inhabitants are Hungarians, Bohemians, Slavi, and Germans. This county includes the following districts, Ofzlani, Levi, Kif-topoltan, and Verebely.

**BERSENBURG**, **O-BARSCH**, or **TEKOU**, a quite inconsiderable town of the last-mentioned county, in Hungary, so denominated from the second name. It stands on the river Gran, which frequently lays the adjacent plains under water.

**BERTELSGADEN**, or **BERCHTOLSGADEN**, an abbey in the very heart of the archbishopric of Saltzburg, in the circle of Bavaria, in Germany. Its abbot or provost is a Prince of the empire, whose territory is fourteen miles long, and as many broad. His revenue is reckoned to be 10,000 crowns a year. The town of the same name belonging to him lies fifteen miles S. of Saltzburg, and furnishes the neighbourhood with store of salt.

**BERTINORO**, or **BRITTONORO**, in Latin *Forum Trutarinorum*, a small city of Romagna, in the ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy. It stands on a hill surrounded with vines, and near the little river Bedefa. It has a stout castle. Its Bishop is under the metropolitan of Ravenna. It abounds in oil of olives, wine, and water, enjoying a clear air, as well as a prospect of the Adriatic, the coasts of Dalmatia and Croatia, the territories of Venice, and of this province. It belongs to the Pope, and lies five miles E. of Forli, and seven W. of Cesena.

**BERTRAND**, a city of Gascony in France. It is situated on the Salat, a river that falls into the Garonne, 35 miles S. of Auch. Busching does not mention it, though our maps distinguish it as a city not far from St. Lifer. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 30 min. E. N° XXVI.

**BERVEY**, or **INNERBERVEY**, a royal burgh, made so by King Alexander III. It lies on the coast and German ocean, upon the river Don, in the shire of Kincairdin or Mearns, in Scotland. It is one of the district of boroughs, which, alternately with Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, and Aberbrothock, sends a member to the British parliament. It is indeed decayed, and situated twenty-two miles S. W. of Aberdeen, and fifty-seven N. E. of Edinburgh.

**BERUM**, or **BARUM**, Ost and West, a district of Aggers-herred, in the diocese of Christiana or Aggerhuus, in Norway. Of the same name in this district is a very old and excellent iron-mine, which is in good condition.

**BERWALD**, a small town belonging to the duchy of Zator, in the palatinate of Cracow, in Little Poland.

**BERWICK**, or **BARWICK**, upon Tweed, an old frontier-town, being a county and town of itself, as in all royal proclamations, &c. it is distinctly mentioned after England and Wales. Though on the N. side of the Tweed, it is generally included in Northumberland. It was long the bone of contention between England and Scotland, and often possessed alternately by each; till Thomas Stanley, with great loss, reduced it to the obedience of Edward IV. from which time it has been possessed by the English without disturbance. It is a large, populous, and fortified mayor-town, with a garrison in it, but not so much minded since the union of both kingdoms. Its language, manners, and laws, are a mixture of the English and Scottish. At its market, which is held every Wednesday and Saturday, corn, salmon, and almost every other kind of provisions, are sold cheap. It has handsome streets and houses, a fine parish-church, and other public buildings, with a stately stone-bridge of sixteen arches over the Tweed, joining, as it were, the two kingdoms, and leading to a suburb called Tweed-mouth. At the N. W. end of the town is another suburb called Castle-gate. Here is a noble fishery of salmon, being the fish which are carried by land to Shields to be pickled, and then sent in kitts to London, where they are cried about as Newcastle salmon. In Berwick is also a considerable manufacture of fine stockings, and a charity-school. It gave title of Duke to one of James II.'s natural sons by Mrs. Churchill, till he was attainted, and about twenty years ago shot by a cannon-ball, as he was reconnoitering Fort Kiell, in Alsace. The harbour of Berwick is but mean, and the navigation cannot be carried far up, the bridge being within a mile and a half of a bar at the river's mouth, though the tide flows four miles above the town. The bar is likewise so high as to admit no ships that draw above twelve feet water; nor is there any good riding in the offing near the bar: for the shore is steep and rocky, and the cliffs high; so that if a ship riding before Berwick should be driven from her anchors, her only refuge is, if the wind be at S. to make for the Edinburgh-firth, but if from the N. to run into Holy-island. At Berwick is held an annual fair on Friday in Trinity week, for black cattle and horses. Its vicarage is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. It sends two members to parliament, and lies 52 miles N. W. of Newcastle upon Tyne, and 300 N. of London. Lat. 55 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. W.

**BERWICK**, North, a small market-town of Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian, in Scotland. It is a district of royal burghs, which, alternately with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and Lauder, sends a member to the British parliament. It has a harbour, mole, or pier, at the entrance of the firth of Forth, for securing such vessels as come hither to load salt and other goods. In the neighbourhood is a handsome seat of the Dalrymples, descendants of the Earl of Stair. It is noted for good malt-liquor, according to the rate of this country, and lies seventeen miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 deg. 5 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27 min. W.

**BERWICKSHIRE**, one of the counties of Scotland, and, as bordering on England, called the Merie or March. See **MERSE**.

**BERRYW**, a vicarage of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph.



**BÉRYSLADE**, a pretty seat, though low, in Hertfordshire, not far from St. Faith's well, a fine spring at Ravensborough: in the moory ground thro' which is cut large canals, stocked with trouts, some of them twenty-two inches long; and the water from hence feeds a large canal in the garden stored with carp and tench.

**BERYTE**, **BERYTUS**, now **BARUTI**, a town of Phœnice, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It is situated on the coast, formerly very flourishing, and in a fertile country. It is supplied with plenty of fresh water from many neighbouring springs, and a small river which runs through it. It has narrow streets, and houses mostly mean and ill-built. It was once an Episcopal see, and the residence of the Emirs, who governed this country. The fourth of which Princes, namely, Faccardine, was driven hence by Sultan Morat, into the mountains; the ruins of whose palace in Beryte show him to have been a person of exquisite taste; not to mention the rudera of other ancient and magnificent structures to be seen here. Its principal commerce, which is still very considerable, consists in fine tapestry, silks, camblets, cinnamon, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, cassia, rhubarb, and cochineal. The sea-banks abound with mulberry, pine, lime, and other trees; also gourds, and vast quantities of colocynth. It lies about eighteen miles from Seyd, the old Sidon. Lat. 33 deg. 58 min. N. long. 36 deg. 13 min. E.

**BERZETIN**, a borough belonging to the county of Gomar, in the circle on this side the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It is situated not far from Rosenau, and upon the river Sajo, and is noted for the seats of the free Barons which are here.

**BESANÇON**, a bailiwick, and one of the subdivisions of the government of the Franche Comté, in France. Of the same name is the capital of the country. In Latin it is called *Vifuntio*, *Besontium*, or *Chryseopolis*. It is situated on the river Doux, which divides it into two parts, nearly equal, called the Upper or Old, and the Lower or New city. It is the see of an Archbishop, who styles himself a Prince of the empire; has three suffragans, namely, the Bishops of Laufanne, Basil, and Bellay: his diocese consists of 838 parishes, with a yearly revenue of 36,000 livres, and he pays an assessment of 1023 florins to the court of Rome.

Besançon is the seat of a parliament, intendant, collection, bailiwick, provincial-court, mint, marble-table as it is called, forest-district, &c. Until the peace of Westphalia it was a free Imperial city; but then yielded up to Spain, in exchange for Frankendal. Lewis XIV. having taken it in 1674, has made it a considerable fortress, which is defended by two citadels. The place contains two chapters, eight parish-churches, four abbeys, a seminary, an university, a Jesuits-college, twelve convents, and three hospitals: it has five public structures, and four fountains. This was the birth-place of Cardinal Granville, Archbishop of Besançon, Prime Minister of Charles V. and Philip II. infamous for his cruel administration in the Low Countries. It lies 52 miles N. E. of Challons, and 160 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

**BESBRE**, a river in the government of Nivernois, in France.

**BESC**, a small river of Dauphiny, in France, which falls into the Drome.

**BESCERTHORPE**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the crown.

**BESIERS**, a diocese and subdivision of Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is the most fruitful part of the province; has the district of Narbonne on the W. Rouergue on the N. that of Nismes on the E. and the sea on the S. Of the same name is a very ancient city belonging to it, anciently called in Latin *Bliterra*, or *Biterra*, a pretty large place, upon a hill on the river Orbe, and on the royal canal. It is the see of a Bishop, the seat of a collection, provincial bailiwick, and provincial court. The Bishop is under the Metropolitan of Narbonne; his diocese comprehends 106 parishes, has a revenue of 30,000 livres per annum, and pays a tax of 2008 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here are three abbeys, one of which is secularized, and

a Jesuits-college. Over the river is a bridge. The number of inhabitants is but 3133 families. Though commodiously situated for manufactures, the genius of the people does not lie that way. The country lying round this place, tho' partly mountainous and partly level, has hardly its equal for pleasantness and plenty. It produces excellent wines; much more corn than is wanted for home-consumption, with great quantities of oil.

At Bedarieux and in the neighbourhood are made fine druggets, which are sent into Germany; and in the district of Graiffelay, all the inhabitants apply themselves to the nail-trade. In this diocese are marble-quarries, and a variety of springs. The city of Bessiers lies two miles N. of the Mediterranean, and fifteen N. E. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 25 min. N. long. 3 deg. 7 min. E.

**BESIKTASCH**, a summer-seat of the Grand Signior, near Constantinople, to the westward, with a terrace.

**BESIGNANO**, in Latin *Besilia*, a small city of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It has the title of a principality, which is in the house of San Severino. Its Bishop is immediately dependent on the Pope. It stands high, on the little river Cotilo, not far above its junction with the Grati. The place is pretty well peopled, and defended by a citadel; but commanded on all sides by the mountains. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Rollano, and the same from the Tuscan sea. Lat. 39 deg. 38 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

**BESOS**, the ancient *Betulus*, a river of Catalonia, in Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean, not far from Barcelona.

**BESSASTADER**, the seat of the royal bailiff, belonging to Gulbringu-Syffel, a subdivision of the S. quarter of Iceland, in Norway. Here is an iron-manufactory, and a fulling-mill. Its lat. is 64 deg. 6 min. N.

**BESSIN**, a territory of Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is planted with vast numbers of apple-trees, and by the industrious inhabitants rendered fruitful and profitable. Its principal town is Bayeux.

**BESTERTZE**, or **BISTRITZ**, also *Besricia*, or *Nesfstadt*, a royal free-town of Nofnerland, a district belonging to that called the royal territory of the Saxons, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It was built in 1206, and is the capital of the district, being surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, where the Patres Piarum Scholarum and the Reformed have also a gymnasium or academy. It is situated on the little river Bistriz, in a very wide and even valley; but has neither a healthy air, nor good water. The hills round the valley produce wine. The Imperialists took the town in 1602. It is 85 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt, and very remarkable for the gold-mines in its neighbourhood. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 22 deg. 10 min. E.

**BESTEYROS**, a little district of Viseu, belonging to the province of Beira. It contains fifteen parishes.

**BETANZOS**, a city of Galicia, a province of Spain. It is a sea-port upon the river Maudeo, which makes a good harbour. It is walled, containing two parishes, one monastery, a nunnery, three hospitals, and ten chapels. It is supposed to be the Flavius Brigantium, where Julius Cæsar landed. It lies twenty miles S. of Ferrol. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. W.

**BETAW**, or **BETUWE**, the general name of the quarter of Nimeguen, in the province of Guelderland, in the United Netherlands. This is the ancient *Batavia*, and the seat of the Batavi. Part of the Catti, who, quitting their native country, settled first here, and afterwards extended their limits between the Waal and the Maes. See **BATENBURG**.

Their territories extended from Rhineberg in Cleves, to Catwyck on the sea in Holland, which village seems to have some affinity to the Catti in its name. The present Betewe reaches from Schenkenschan on the E. to Worcum on the W. about forty-nine miles; and its greatest breadth, between Grave on the Maes and Arnheim on the Rhine, is sixteen miles.

**BETHAM**,

**ETHAM**, noted for a cataract near it, on the river Ken, southward of the village of Levens, and not far from Kendal in Westmoreland, as there is another water-fall at that village. From the latter, which is more northward, sounding clear, the inhabitants promise themselves fair weather; but from the former doing so, they expect rain or mist. Both fall with a hideous noise.

**BETHLEHEM**, or **BETHLEM**, once a famous city of Judæa, in Asiatic Turkey; but now reduced to a sorry village. It is situated on a hill, in a pleasant and fertile plain, about six miles S. of Jerusalem. It is still much resorted to by pilgrims, as being the place of our Saviour's birth; where is a stately temple erected by St. Helena, over the manger where the Holy Babe lay; the roof of which is cedar, supported by four rows of white marble pillars, ten in each row, and the wall faced with the same stone. Here also is the chapel of St. Joseph, our Lord's supposed father, with another of the Holy Innocents. Lat. 31 deg. 30 min. N. long. 36 deg. 7 min. E.

**BETHLEHEM**, or **BETHLEM**, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, where the Duke of Bavaria and M. Villeroy encamped, after the forcing of the French lines by the Duke of Marlborough, who also encamped here in 1706, after the surrender of Louvain, being two miles N. of the last-mentioned city. Lat. 51 deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. E.

**BETHLEHEM**, an Episcopal see of Nivernois, a government of France. Its origin, says Moill, and adopted by Busching, was thus: Upon the expulsion of the Christians out of the Holy Land, Reinier, Bishop of Bethlehem of Palestine, followed Guy, Count of Nevers, into France in 1180, who gave him the borough of Pentenor, near Clamecy, beyond the river Yonne, with the manor of Cambeuf or Sembert, and some other places; which ever since have been called the Bishopric of Bethlehem. See **CLAMECY**.

**BETHLEHEM-FALVA**, a place belonging to that called the seat of the ten lance-men, in the circle on this side the Theifs, in Hungary. It was formerly one of the titles of the Turzon family.

**BETHLEN**, a castle on the great Szamos, in the inner county of Zolnock, a subdivision of the seven counties of Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It is fortified with a rampart and towers, giving name to the Counts of Bethlen.

**BETHSORA**, or **BETHZOR**, so called from its being situated on a rock, a very strong fortress of Palestine, about six or seven miles S. of Jerusalem. King Rehoboam and the Maccabees improved its fortifications much; so that in their time the place was impregnable. It stood opposite to the southern Idumea, and was a kind of key to Judah on that side. The village on the top of the hill, where stood Bethsora, is now called St. Philip. Though the adjacent parts be called a wilderness; yet they still produce plenty of corn, wine, and olive-trees.

**BETHUNE**, a sort of district called *Advocatie*, belonging to Artois, in the government of the latter name and Picardy, in France. Of the same denomination is the seat of the last-mentioned district, and a fortified town on the little river Bietre, which is the third city of this county. In it is a strong castle. The houses are meanly built, and the streets as meanly paved; but the market-place is a large and fine square. Here is made an excellent sort of cheese, which is sold in all the neighbouring countries. It is a place of some trade, and has two annual fairs. Besides a collegiate-church, here are two parish-churches, two priories, a Jesuit's college, six convents, and an hospital. This fortress was taken by the allies in 1710; but by the treaty of Utrecht delivered up again. It lies thirteen miles N. of Arras. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 2 deg. 35 min. E.

**BETISH**, or **BETISY**, a borough in Le Valois, a subdivision of the two under-stadtholderships, belonging to the government of the Isle of France.

**BETLEY**, a small market-town of Staffordshire, lying N. W. of Newcastle under Line, and on the borders of Cheshire. It has an annual fair on July 20, for cattle.

**BETLIS**, or **BETILIS**, the capital of Assyria, now *Cur-*

*distan*, in Asiatic Turkey. It is the residence of a Bey or Prince of the Curds; who is the most considerable of them all, being neither subject to the Turks nor Persians, as the rest in some measure are to one or the other. This city is built between two mountains, about a cannon-shot asunder. The castle is built on a third hill, steep, craggy, and difficult, to which there is a winding path cut through the rock. When come to the top, one must cross three draw-bridges before he arrives at the castle, and then pass through three courts to the Bey's palace. The city extends itself on each side of the two mountains, from the bottom almost to the top; and in it are two caravanferas, one at the foot of the hill on which the castle stands; and the other at the further end of the town, situated higher; whereas the other is so low as sometimes to be filled with water which pours down from the neighbouring hills, and runs across the town. Both city and castle are accessible only thro' a narrow pass, which may be defended by two men against a thousand. The Bey can raise 25,000 horse, besides foot; which latter principally consist of shepherds that live among these mountains, and are trained to war in case of need. So that though his territory is surrounded by the Turks and Persians; yet both are obliged to keep fair with him, as he can stop the caravans which go between Aleppo and Tauris, the road from the former being within a day's journey of this city, and cut in several places out of the rock, and only broad enough for a camel. Betlis is an asylum for the subjects of the neighbouring states, and lies about twenty miles from Lake Wan, near the northern frontiers of the province. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 45 deg. 6 min. E.

**BETSE**, a military-town in the county of Bodrog, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is situated not far from the Theifs near its influx into the Danube, and inhabited by Rascians. Of the same name is another town in the county of Turuntal, and circle on the further side of the Theifs, upon the latter, and in Upper Hungary; which some include in the banat of Temeswear. Busching has this, and both the former also.

**BETSTADT**, a market-borough and large fishing-place of Christianstadt territory, and province of Scania, in South Gothland, Sweden. It is situated on a bay of the West sea. It is like a little town; and had formerly the privileges of one.

**BETTUS**, a place in Merionethshire, in North Wales, where annual fairs are held on March 16, June 21, August 12, September 16, and December 12, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

**BETUWE**. See **BETAW**, the ancient *Batavia*.

**BETTWYS**, a place of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, where fairs are kept annually on May 15, and December 3, for cattle. Of the same is a vicarage in Denbighshire, North Wales, in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

**BETZKOW**, a populous town belonging to the county of Trentschin, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is situated on the Waags, and is the property of several Lords. Its castle had formerly the name of Bolondotz.

**BEVAGNA**, anciently *Mevania*, a small and almost ruined town of Spoleto, one of the provinces of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on the river Timia or Timia, six miles W. of Foligni, and thirteen from the city of Spoleto.

**BEVECUM**, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, about seven miles S. of Louvain, where the Duke of Marlborough encamped after having forced the French lines in 1705; and here he rested also his army after the victory of Ramillies, May 24, 1706. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. E. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.

**BEVELAND**, North, formerly but one island with South Beveland, till separated by an inundation in 1532, caused by the waters of the sea and Scheld, which swallowed up several villages. It belongs to the province of Zealand, in the United Provinces; has now but one town called Cats, and a village called Colynsplaet. Great part of its N. E. side has been recovered from the sea; but it falls very short of its pleasantness, when it was reckoned the Garden of Zealand.

**BEVELAND**,



**BEVELAND**, South, lies S. of the former, and E. of Walcheren, extending towards Brabant and Flanders. It was formerly above sixty miles in circuit; but is now so much diminished by inundations, that its greatest length is but seventeen miles, and greatest breadth but eight. By the inundation mentioned under North **BEVELAND**, the town of Borselen, with the greatest part of its lordship, was swallowed up; and Rommerwael divided from the rest, and ruined by six inundations, and by fire. Both the Bevelands lie E. and W. of the Scheld.

**BEVERLEY**, the principal place in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is situated at the foot of the Woulds, about a mile from the river Hull. It is a large, populous, corporate and borough town, governed by a mayor, &c. and gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Queenbury.

It had formerly a considerable trade, by means of a creek or cut, commonly called Beverley-beck, made from the town to the Hull, which falls into the Humber, for the passage of boats, keels, wherries, hoys, &c. to and from Beverley, with divers staiths or landing-places contiguous to the beck, for lading and unloading all sorts of goods. For the cleansing of which cut, and repairing the staiths, an act of parliament passed in the year 1727: so that the river is now navigable, and the town thereby kept clean. Beverley has been of great note ever since the time of John de Beverley, or St. John, who was Archbishop of York, first doctor of divinity in Oxford, and preceptor of the venerable Bede: here he built a monastery, where he resided four years, and died in it in 721. King Athelstan in 930, Henry I. and most of the succeeding Princes of England, granted Beverley an exemption from all manner of toll throughout their dominions: from which, and the like privileges, Beverley keeps up its flourishing condition. The sessions of the riding are held here in a spacious hall called Hallgarth, where is a register for deeds and wills; the only place in England, besides Middlesex, which has such a thing. The town sends two members to parliament, has two weekly markets, the one on Wednesday for cattle, and the other on Saturday for corn. Its annual fairs are on Thursday before Valentine, February 14, Holy Thursday, July 5, and November 16, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep: one of this, namely the Mart, is kept in a street leading to the Minster-street, called Londoners-street. Here is a large market-place and beautiful cross, where was a stone-seat called freed-stoole, to which any criminal resorting had full protection, as a modern inscription here shows. In Beverley are seven alms-houses, and legacies for two more, besides a workhouse. It has a free-school, for the scholars of which are appropriated two fellowships at St. John's college in Cambridge, and nine exhibitions. Here were formerly four churches, now only two, namely the late collegiate church of St. John, still called the Minster, and St. Mary's. The former has been repaired by the liberal contributions of Mr. Moyser their member, Sir Michael Wharton, and others. What is remarkable in this pile, is, that the north-end wall of the great cross aisle, which hung over about four feet, has been skewed up to its proper perpendicular by an ingenious contrivance of one Mr. Thornton a joiner of York. By an inscription dug out of a grave here in 1664, it appears that this church was burnt in 1188, and St. John's reliques found in 1197, and again deposited. Near the altar-place is the above-mentioned stool of one entire stone. Here are several monuments of the Piercys, Earl of Northumberland, &c. The minister's living is in the gift of the town. The principal trade of Beverley is in making of malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather: but the poor people maintain themselves by working bone-lace. Formerly the cloathing trade was greatly followed in this town; but Leland says it was much decayed in his time: yet it is said not to be inconsiderable now. Here and in the neighbourhood reside several gentlemen, drawn thither by the good opportunities for fishing and hunting. About a mile E. of Beverley is a kind of spaw, though without any mineral taste, which, when drank,

is a great drier, and bathed in is good against all febrile and cutaneous eruptions. It lies about 7 miles from Hull, 30 E. of York, and 150 N. of London. Lat. 53 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 min. W.

**BEVERSTON**, a rectory of Gloucestershire, in the gift of the crown.

**BEVIERO di Terra Nova**, II, i. e. The Lake of the New Land. It is situated in the Val di Noto, belonging to the kingdom of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is a salt-water lake, longer by much than it is broad, and said to be upwards of three Italian miles in circuit, and six from the town of Terra Nova. It must yield rich profits of salt, since the inhabitants of the last-mentioned place to which it belongs know not how to draw any better advantage from it. This lake so abounds with fish, that in summer one may kill them with a stick from the very shore: but to prevent this two men continually keep watch in a tower adjacent. Into it comes only some fresh water, which the town has conveyed from the river Drillo, by means of a channel they have cut through a mountain towards the E. and what falls from the clouds. On fast-days they not only supply the above-mentioned town, but also the other neighbouring parts, with fish from hence. When the lake is something dried up by the summer-heats, its shores are covered with salt: for which reason some take this to be the Lacus Cocanicus mentioned by Pliny.

**BEVIS-MOUNT**, a pile of earth in form of a cone, rising from a wide foundation, on the banks of the river Itching, and about a mile from the town of Southampton, in Hampshire, supposed to be a fortification thrown up under a Saxon Lord called Bevis, as renowned here as King Arthur in Wales or Cornwall, in order to oppose the passage of the Danes over that river, which is not very large, but the tide running up a good way into it, forms a kind of bay just under this mount; which the late Earl of Peterborough converted into a wilderness, about a quarter of a mile from his seat, cutting several labyrinths through the trees and brambles upon it. The mount terminates a-top in a kind of fork, like that feigned on Parnassus: and between the two spires is a parterre adorned with fine marble statues from Italy. It lies open towards the river. On one side, declining gradually from the top of one of the spires, is a vineyard exposed to the S. and on the other, upon the summit, is a very fine summer-house.

**BEAVERAY**, a small place of Autunois, one of the subdivisions belonging to the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, which some take to be the ancient Bibracte.

**BEWALD**, properly **BIENWALD**, i. e. Bee-forest, in the government of Alsace, in France. It is fifteen miles long and twelve broad; it is situated upon the borders of Lower Alsacia, and belongs to the Bishop of Spire. It abounds with all sorts of four-footed game and wild fowl.

**BEWCASTLE**, a rectory of Cumberland, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

**BEWDESERTE**, a rectory of Warwickshire, in the gift of the crown.

**BEWDLEY**, as if *Beaulieu*, i. e. a fine place, being delightfully situated on the declivity of a hill, on the W. bank of the Severn, over which it has a large stone-bridge. It is a small borough and market-town of Worcester-shire, governed by a bailiff and recorder, &c. It is well supplied with corn, malt, leather, and caps called Monmouth caps, which last the Dutch seamen buy. It was anciently noted for the forest of Wyre in its neighbourhood, where stood vast tall trees, 1000 of which about three centuries ago were blown down by one tempest. Here was a palace called Tickenhall, or rather Tickenhill, i. e. goats hill, built by King Henry VIII. for his son Prince Arthur, with a fine park; both which were destroyed in the fury of the civil wars. By means of the Severn great quantities of salt, iron-ware, glass, Manchester-goods, &c. are put on board barges here and at Gloucester, aboard trawlers for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other parts; which renders this a thriving place. It has a market for hogs every Saturday. Its annual fairs are on May 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen cloth; December

December 10, for hogs only; and December 11 for the same articles as on the fair in May. Bewdley sends but one member to parliament, lies 12 miles N. of Worcester, and 100 N. W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. W.

**BEWDSEY**. See **BAWDSEY**.

**BEWFIELD**, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BEYHE**, or **BEG**, a river belonging to the banat of Temeswar, in the circle on the further side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It unites itself with the Temes.

**BEYXBV**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the crown.

**BEYXHILL**, or **BEXHILL**, a vicarage of Suffex, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester.

**BEZIERS**. See **BESIERS**.

**BEZOUART**, a large town of Bisnagar, belonging to the Mogul empire, in Asia. It is full of Pagods; and in particular one very large, with 120 pillars, and frightful figures embossed. Also another with the like figures, the idol in which sits cross-legged, with a triple crown, and four horns on his head. This they besmear with oil and paint, and offer it eatables, which maintain several priests and their families, taking them away by night. Pilgrims who resort to it for cure, bring an offering in the form of the part affected, in gold, silver, or copper. Others repair to it for responses in several cases; which the priests frame as they list, from holes behind, and cannot be perceived, the pagods being always kept dark.

**BI**, one of the names of the great river Ob, in Asiatic Russia. See **OB** or **OBI**.

**BIALA**, a little place belonging to the general district or bailiwick of Johannesburg, and circle of Oletzko, in the kingdom of Prussia. In 1722 it had the privileges of a town given it; where is a palace of Prince Radzivil's, now a gymnasium or academy, for the instructing of youth. It lies twenty miles S. W. of the town of Breschk.

Of the same name, or Bialla, is a little town belonging to Prince Radzivil, in the district of Breschk and Polessia, in Lithuanian Russia, and great duchy of the former name.

**BIALACERKIEW**, a town in the palatinate of Kiow, a subdivision of Little Poland, in the kingdom of the latter name. Here the Tartars sustained a great defeat in the year 1626. It lies about forty miles S. of Kiow.

**BIALLA**. See **BIAZLA**.

**BIALYKAMIEN**, a small place of Lemberg district, and palatinate of that name, belonging to Red Russia, in Little Poland. Here rises the river Bug.

**BIALYSTOCK**, a town of Podlachia, one of the subdivisions of Little Poland, in the kingdom of the latter name. It is divided into the old and new town. It was almost entirely burnt down in 1753. In the new town is a fine seat, with a well-ordered garden, belonging to Count Branicki. It may be called the Versailles of Poland.

**BIANA**, a town of Agra or Indostan Proper, and empire of the Mogul, in Asia. Near it is a royal palace with fine gardens, in the road to Agra, divers seraglios, a long market-place, but ill-peopled.

Before King Eckbar ruined it, this was a large fair city, the capital of the Pagan Kings; and still it gives name to the neighbouring parts for fifty miles. Here is found the best indigo in the country, and at Scanderbad, about thirty miles eastward.

**BIANCO**, a little place of the Riviera di ponente, or western part of the Genoese dominions on the continent, and upper division of Italy. Of the same name is another small place in the Further Calabria, a subdivision of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. These two Busching makes mention of, and Moll has a town called Bianza, and placed under Monterrat: though but a borough, continues the author, it is considerably large, rich, and well-peopled, and situated on the confines of the lordship of Vercelli; but it appears no where in our maps.

**BIAR**, a small town of Valencia in Spain, where are considerable quantities of very fine honey.

**BIARNAFLAG**, one of three mountains in the district N<sup>o</sup> 26.

of Things, and northern quarter of Iceland, belonging to Norway. It was on fire the 19th of April 1725.

**BIBERAC**, or **BIBRACH**, i. e. the river of otters, from the multitude of those animals near it, is an imperial walled town of Suabia in Germany, governed by its own magistrates, half Protestants and half Papists. It stands in a fruitful valley, surrounded with hills, pleasant fields, gardens, and meadows. Here the states of the circle meet. It has plenty of timber from the neighbouring woods, and fish from the Rufs, on which it stands. The bottom in the lower part of the town is so marshy, that they are obliged to build upon wooden piles; and though their water may very likely be tolerably sweet, yet how should the air be healthy, as Moll would make us believe? In this territory is a natural hot bath, which, if drank warmed in spring, is reckoned good against cutaneous disorders. Here also is accommodation for bathing. The town has a considerable trade in fustians, the weavers being the most numerous of all the companies. Here is an hospital for decayed citizens, and some Latin schools. It suffered much in the civil wars of Germany, having been taken by Gustavus Adolphus, and in 1702 by the Duke of Bavaria, who soon quitted it. Here Marshal Tallard joined that Elector with the French reinforcement but nine days before the memorable battle of Hochstadt. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E.

**BIBERSBURG**, one of the five fortresses near the five royal free-towns, in the county of Presburg, and circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a high hill of the Carpathian mountains, and belongs to Count Palfi. To its jurisdiction belong a castle, four towns, and thirteen boroughs, or large villages. Near this place a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and Hungarian malecontents; fifteen miles N. of Presburg. Lat. 48 deg. 35 min. N. long. 17 deg. 30 min. E.

**BIBENA**, a borough of the province of Florence, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, and middle division of Italy.

**BIBIGNE**, a little place of Zara county, belonging to the continent of Venetian Dalmatia, in the Hungarian Illyria.

**BIBRACH**. See **BIBERAC**.

**BIBY**, a royal domain of Nikoping territory, belonging to Sudermania in Sweden Proper.

**BICESTER**, or **BURCESTER**, an indifferent straggling town of Ploughly hundred in Oxfordshire. It once had a monastery: it is famous for its beer, and remarkable for having had a Roman castrum on the W. side of it, called Aldchester, long since passed over by the plough, which has turned up several coins and other antiques; and is undoubtedly the Maima of Ravennas. It lies a little E. of Dedington: and has an annual fair on August 5, for tanned leather and horses.

**BICHOR**, a small, but fortified town, which, according to Moll, some place in the county of Czongrad, and others in that of Kalo, in Upper Hungary. It has a bridge over the river Kalo, six miles N. of Great Waradin. This Busching has under Bihar, which, says he, is a very old borough, in the county of the same name, and circle on the further side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary.

**BICKER**, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

**BICOCA**, a village of the Milanese, which is a subdivision of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. Here the French were defeated by the Imperialists in the year 1522.

**BICKNOR**, a rectory of Kent, in the gift of the crown.

**BICKNOR WALLICA**, a rectory of Herefordshire, in the gift of the crown.

**BICTON**, formerly *Bicheton*, a place in Devonshire, belonging to Lord Rolle; by the tenure of which he is to keep the prison for this county, it having descended to him by marriage, from one Janitor, which denotes the nature of the service. It lies not far from Exeter.

**BIDACHE**, a principality of Labour, belonging to Gascony, in the government of the latter name and Guyenne.



Guyenne, in France; at present in the possession of the house of Grammont.

**BIDASSO**, or **VIDASSO**, a river near Fuent-Arabria, belonging to Biscay, in Spain. It is very broad, and is the boundary here between Spain and France. By virtue of a treaty concluded between Ferdinand the Catholic and Lewis XII. it belongs in common to both crowns, travellers paying the fare on this ferry to each on their respective sides.

**BIDBURG**, a little old town belonging to the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, and Antoninus's *Beda Vicus*. It is situated on a small hill, in a fine and fruitful plain, and the chief place of a lordship, under whose jurisdiction are thirty-three villages. Here are two parish-churches, with a nunnery. It lies on the borders of Luxemburg, and electorate of Treves, to which it is subject in spiritual matters.

**BIDDENDEN**, a place in Kent, where an annual fair is kept, October 28, for cattle and horses. Its rectory is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BIDEFORD**, i. e. by the ford, a clean well-built town of Devonshire, on the Towbridge, governed by a mayor, and near Barnstable-bay. It is a sea-port, has a fine stone-bridge of twenty-four arches (but a ship of sixty tons cannot pass through it, as we have been told), with a very good key and custom-house; near which is a populous street fronting the river three quarters of a mile long, besides another spacious one, running N. W. and S. E. a pretty way, inhabited by wealthy merchants, who traffic to most parts of the world: besides a spacious church, here is a very large meeting-house, much resorted to.

The trade of this town being very much in fish, several ships go to Liverpool, and up the river Mersey to Warrington, for rock-salt, which here, and in the neighbouring town of Barnstable, is dissolved in the sea-water, and boiled into a new salt; and with this they cure their herrings. The difference in curing the fish with this salt upon salt has considerably increased the demand in foreign markets. It lies near Barnstable on the Taw. And they are both considerable and rival towns, having each a large share in the trade to Ireland, the herring-fishery, and to our British colonies. They are both established ports for landing wool from Ireland. Between forty and fifty sail have been employed to fetch cod from Newfoundland. Its fairs are annually kept on February 14, July 18, and November 13, for cattle. It gave title of Baron to Granville, late Lord Lansdown, in the gift of whose heirs the rectory of Bideford is. It lies 30 miles from Exeter, and 197 from London. See **BARNSTABLE**.

**BIDER**, or **BANDER**, the capital of Telenga, a subdivision of Decan, in the Mogul empire and East Indies, in Asia. Thevenot says it belonged to Ballagat, when it had Kings; but at other times to Decan. It is surrounded with brick-walls, in which are battlements and towers; has a castle without the town, and in it a governor, with a garrison of 1500 horse and as many foot, besides 700 gunners, according to the same traveller. See **BANDER**.

**BIDGOST**, or **BEDGOTZI**, the Polish name of Blomberg. Moll says it is a walled town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia, situated in a plain, and on the river Barde; by means of which goods are brought up to it from the Weiffel, particularly Uladislaw, from which it is twenty-four miles. It is noted for a salmon-trade. See **BLOMBERG**.

**BIDIN**, one of the four sangiacates of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. Also a town of that name, or **WIDIN**, which see.

**BIDIZANO**, an inconsiderable mean place belonging to the principalities of Massa and Carrara, in Upper Italy.

**BIDOUSE**, a river of Lower Navarre, in France, in which province it rises; it falls into the Adour.

**BIDNAM**, a vicarage of Bedfordshire, in the gift of Lord Trevor.

**BIDSTON** cum Ford, a living of Cheshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester.

**BIECZ**, a district in the palatinate of Krakow, in Little Poland.

**BIESVERSKOW**, a district belonging to the bailiwick of Tryggevælde, in the province of Seeland, in Denmark.

To it belong twelve parish-churches. In that of Hefogle is an hospital for twenty aged persons and ten young children, with a school-master to instruct them. It was founded by Queen Anna-Sophia.

**BIEL**, or **BIENNE**, the capital of a little territory in the bishopric of Basil, belonging to Suabia, in Germany. It is an ally of the Swiss cantons of Friburg, Bern, and Solothurn. The Bishop of Basil has no spiritual jurisdiction here. He nominates one of the senators for mayors, and swears to maintain their privileges when they swear fealty to him. He has part of the fines, tithes, and other revenues; but the customs belong solely to the city. They furnish him in time of war with a number of soldiers at their own charge; but these are obliged to march no further than they can return at night, unless the Bishop pays them. They are governed by a greater and lesser council, both chosen out of the six trading companies: and the mayor and senate determine in criminal causes; but in matters relating to the republic, the burgo-master, chosen by the two councils, presides; when the mayor, and other officers, dependent on the Bishop, must withdraw. The inhabitants are Calvinists, and the common language is the German. It is the frontier-town of Bern canton, being situated in a plain, at the foot of a hill covered with vines; and at the N. extremity of a lake of its own name, which receives the Thur and Schmie. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Bern city. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 min. E.

**BIEL**, a lake in the bishopric of Basil, near the town of the same name last-mentioned, N. E. of that of Neuchatel, with which it runs almost parallel from N. E. to S. W. having a communication with each other by the canal of Tiel, which separates the country of Neuchatel from the canton of Bern.

**BIELA**, or **BUGELLA**, the capital of the territory of Biellese, belonging to the lordship of Vercelli, a subdivision of Piemont, in Upper Italy. It is situated at the foot of the mountains, not far from the river Cerva; is famous for an image of the Virgin, and lies twenty-five miles N. W. of Vercelli, and about four or five from Mafferano.

**BIELA**, or **BIELSKI**, a territory of Western Muscovy, bounded on the N. and E. by that of Rzeva; by Lithuania and the palatinate of Witepetz on the W. and that of Smolensko on the S. Its capital of the same name, and also of a duchy formerly, when governed by its own Princes, though subject to Lithuania, was a considerable place, till subdued by the Czar Basilowitz; but now of little account otherwise. It is situated on the western side of the Osa or Opfcha, at some distance S. of its fall into the Dwina, about fifty leagues from Moscow. Lat. 55 deg. 34 min. N. long. 34 deg. 40 min. E.

Our maps sufficiently distinguish both the territory and town; but Busching has it not, unless it be under **BIALLA**, which see; though he mentions a river of this name in Little Poland.

**BIELAJA ZERKOW**, a frontier-fortress in the circle of Kiow, and government of this name, in European Russia, not far from Trethimerow, which lies on the W. side of the Nieper.

**BIELAKOWSKAJA**, a palisadoed place, and wooden fortress, in the circle of Tjumen, and province of Tobolskoi, in Siberia, and Asiatic Russia. It is situated on the river Pyschma.

**BIELCZ**, **BIELSK**, or **BYELSKO**, in our maps called *Beltz*, a palatinate of Little Poland, and otherwise termed *Podlachia*. This province having been taken from the Pagan Jaczvingi by the Poles, under Boleslaus V. was united to Poland in the year 1596. The Lithuanians have had frequent contests with the Poles about it. It is entirely subject to the Bishop of Lucko in spiritual matters. It contains the three districts of Drogyczyn, Mielnik, and Bielsk. To it belongs a town of the same name, which is large, but wholly built of wood; as are the castle and fortifications, yet reckoned a pretty strong place. Here the Jews drive a considerable trade. It is situated on the little river Biela, which falls into the Narew, sixty-two miles S. of Gronod. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 min. E.

The Geographical System has another wooden town of this name, in a palatinate of the same denomination, in the duchy of Warfaw, belonging to Red Russia, and lying E. from the north part of the latter. It stands on the river Bug, among marshes.

**BIELEW**, a small town belonging to the province of Orel, in the government of Bielogorod, in European Russia.

**BIELGOROD**, *Akerman*, or *Akkirman*, by the Moldavians called *Tjebetate Alba*; all these signifying the white town in Bessarabia, or Budziak Tartary, in European Turkey. It is inhabited by Turks and Russians, and is an old town, situated at the influx of the Niefter into the Black sea.

**BIELICA**, a small town belonging to the district of Lida, in Lithuania Proper. It is situated on the river Niemen.

**BIELAND**, a place where is a very surprising fishery, belonging to the districts of Mandals and Lister, in the diocese of Christiansand, in Norway. It lies half a mile to the N. of a hole or breach raised between two rocks, about eighteen e.l.s high above the water. Here the fishermen take the water near a cataract, and steer for the space of some fathoms against the stream, and under a rock covered with water, being high, and hollowed like a vault. Out of this hole they drive the salmon before them, and let themselves be carried down the stream upon a float; but should any piece of the wood happen to loosen from it, the people upon the float would inevitably perish.

**BIELOGOROD**, one of the governments of European Russia. It is also a part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cossacs. It includes the districts of Iziumsch and Charkow, the circles of Bielogorod and Waluiki, the districts of Sumyn and Kurk, the circle of Siewsk, with the province of Orel.

**BIELOGOROD**, in the circle of the same name, and the capital of the government last-mentioned. It lies on the river Donez; and was founded by the Great Duke Wladimir, in the year 990. About a quarter of a mile from the town is a large chalk-hill, on which it formerly stood; and from this it had the name of the White town; as Bielogorod also imports: and formerly it was called Sarkel, of the same signification likewise. But in succeeding times it was removed to a valley between two mountains. It is divided into the Old and New town, having three suburbs. Here an Archbishop resides. From Bielogorod to the little town of Staroi Oskol is an intrenchment thrown up, and the like also between those of Nowoi Oskol and Werchofosiniy: which last is in the government of Woronesch.

**BIELOJAR**, a small town belonging to the circle of Sinbirk, and government of Casan, in Asiatic Russia. It lies on the Wolgaw.

**BIELOJURSKAJA**, a frontier-fortress in the circle of Kutnetz, and province of Jeniseisk, belonging to Siberia, in Asiatic Russia.

**BIELOKOLSK**, a little town in the district of Woronesch, belonging to the government of this last name and Afow, in European Russia.

**BIELOSERO**, in the district of Nadporofchskoi, and province of Bieloserskaja, in the government of Great Novogrod, in European Russia. It is a provincial or inland town, on a lake of the same name. It contains about 500 dwelling-houses, mostly inhabited by trading people, and 18 churches, according to Busching; besides a fortress, consisting of a quadrangular rampart of earth, in which are two capital churches, the palace of the Archbishop, the chancery, the woywode or Palatine's palace, &c.

About a werst and a half from the town, towards the river Schokfna, is Jamfkaja Sloboda, or a place where carriers reside; and not far from the fortress is a monastery: upon which account the town is said to have been called Sosnowez, and is one of the third rank. The first town, where Prince Sinuis of Waregi resided, stood on the N. bank of the lake: the present town is directly opposite to it. Wladimir the Great caused it afterwards to be built at the mouth of the Schokfna; from which it has been removed hither upwards of 300 years ago.

**BIELOSERSKAJA**, in Latin *Provincia Bieloserensis*, a province belonging to the last-mentioned government in European Russia, and formerly a duchy. In it are the large inland lake of Bielo Osero, i. e. White lake, which, from the mouth of the river Schokfna to that of the river Kowfcha, in a direct line, is about fifty wersts in length; likewise Wofche Osera, Latscha Osero, and Waldo Osero.

**BIELSCH**, or **BIELSK**. See **BIELCZ**.

**BIELUN**, or **WIELUN**, territory of, in the palatinate of Siradia, belonging to Great Poland Proper, in the kingdom of the latter name. In it is a town of the same denomination, built of bricks, with a high wall and deep ditch round it.

Bielun stands on the river Profna. Here is a castle, with a castellany and starost. The provincial diet and country court are held in this place. Some of its buildings are stately. In 1656 it suffered much from the Swedes, but has since been repaired.

**BIENWALD**. See **BEWALD**.

**BIERG**, a district belonging to the bailiwick of Nyborg, and island of Funen, in the diocese of the latter name, in Denmark. It contains twelve country-churches, ten gentlemen's seats, with the barony of Scheelsborg, which was formerly called Eskielsborg, belonging to the Baron of Brockdorf.

**BIERGE**, a district in the bailiwick of Stiernholm, belonging to the diocese of Aarhus, in North Jutland, in Denmark. It contains seventeen churches.

**BIERVLIET**, giving name to a little island of Flanders, in the Austrian Low Countries, where it stands. It is situated on the sea-coast, and on the S. side of the Scheld. What was formerly but one island, is now, by the violence of the waves, divided into four.

**BIETHERTHAL**, a nobleman's seat and village, belonging to the bailiwick of Pfird, in the Sundgaw, and government of Alface, now subject to France.

**BIFLEET**, a rectory of Surry, in the gift of the Crown.

**BIFRONT**, a seat belonging to the family of Errington, very pleasantly situated on the other side of the Tyne, from Hexamshire, in Northumberland, and W. of Newcastle.

**BIGBURIE**, a rectory of Devonshire, in the gift of the Duke of Bolton.

**BIGLESWADE**, or **BIGGLESWORTH**, in a hundred of the same name, is a town pleasantly situated on the Ivel, a river of Bedfordshire, which is here navigable by boats. Being a thorough-fare from London to York, it is well supplied with inns. It has a stone-bridge; with two charity-schools for boys and girls. Its weekly market is on Tuesday. Its annual fairs are on February 13, Saturday in Easter-week, Whitfun-Monday, July 22, and St. Simon and Jude, October 28. Camden says these were noted for horses. Its vicarage is in the gift of the Prebendary of the same name. It lies S. W. from Potten, eight miles S. E. from Bedford town, and forty-one N. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 5 min. N. long. 20 min. W.

**BIGNOR**, a rectory of Southamptonshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BIGORNO**, a large village of Costera, a subdivision of the country on this side the mountains, or N. E. part of the island of Corsica, in Upper Italy.

**BIGORRE**, formerly a county of Lower Armagnac, in that of the latter name, a subdivision of Gascony, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It was anciently inhabited by the Bigerri or Bigerrones. It has its own states, which are composed of the Bishop of Tarbe, four abbots, three priors, and a commandeur of Malta, eleven barons, the states of the burghers and peasants. It is divided into three parts; namely, the plains, the mountains, and Kustan.

**BIGRAVE**, a rectory of Hertfordshire, in the gift of the Earl of Salisbury.

**BIHAR**, a county belonging to the circle on the further side the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. Its inhabitants are Hungarians, and some Germans.

Of the same name is a very old burgh, from which the county is denominated.

**BIHLSTEIN**, a ruined castle in the lordship of Reich-enweyer, belonging to Upper Alface, and government of



of the latter name, not far from the town of Rippolweiler, and the property of the Duke of Wurtemberg.

**BIKATUNSKAJA**, a frontier-fortress against the Kalnucs, in the circle of Kusnetzk, belonging to the province of Jeniseisk, in Siberia, and Asiatic part of Russia.

**BIKALVA**, a town belonging to the jurisdiction of Sepse, and territory of the Sicilians, a subdivision of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It is well-known for the narrow pass called Buza, on the frontiers of Moldavia.

**BILBAS**, an island in the Niger or Senegal, a river of Africa: it is not far off from the Morpiti island, from which it is separated only by a narrow channel; being about thirty leagues long, and five or six broad. It is well-peopled, and its negro-inhabitants drive a good trade in ivory, gold-dust, and some small plates of that metal, of different shapes and sizes, which have been flatted by the hammer, and principally used by the women, for adorning their hair. These two adjacent islands belong to the Firatic or Fullis kingdom, whose Prince and subjects are courteous to strangers. And besides the populousness and fertility of these islands, they have peculiar trees, herbs, and roots. They breed great variety of cattle, and other animals, have fowl in abundance, besides plenty of cotton, which they manufacture also.

**BILBAO**, vulgarly **BILBOA**, a corruption of *Bella vado*, i. e. a fine ford, lying near it. This, though not a city, according to Moll, is the capital of Biscay Proper, a subdivision of the province of that name, in Spain. It is situated in a plain, bounded by high mountains. The tide, which flows up here into the river Ybaicabal, the ancient Nervius, forms a secure harbour, which is very much resorted to; small vessels coming up to the mole, whilst those of greater bulk lie further out in the road. The greatest export of this place is of their fine wool and excellent iron, most of the latter article in bars, though great quantities of it are wrought into swords, fire arms, horse-shoes, and other the like military implements, which are shipped off from hence, besides saffron and chefnuts. It is large and populous, containing 1200 houses, five parishes, the like number of monasteries, seven nunneries, and has a bridge over the river. The trade of Bermeo, an old sea-port, and the Roman Flaviobriga, has been removed hither some centuries ago, by one of the Lords of Biscay. Bilboa is in the site of the ancient Portus Amanus, and that a very delightful one. It has a good air, a fruitful country round it, and is well-built. Provisions are here very plentiful and cheap. It lies six miles from the sea, and sixty W. of St. Sebastian, in lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. W.

**BILBURGH**, or **BLIBURGH**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BILCHAMWELL**, All Saints, a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of the Crown.

**BILCHFIELD**, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

**BILDESTON**, or **BILSTON**, a market-town of Suffolk, where the woollen manufactures are carried on. It has a good church; but, according to Moll, is a dirty place, and the buildings mean. Its fairs are kept annually, on Ash-Wednesday and Holy-Thursaday, for wearing-apparel and toys. Its weekly market is on Wednesday. It lies six miles from Stowmarket, ten S. E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and sixty N. of London; in lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 40 min. E.

**BILEDULGERID**, i. e. the land of dates, as abounding with that fruit more than any other territory in Africa, so as to be able to furnish most of the neighbouring kingdoms with it in exchange for wheat, of which grain here grows but very little. This province is the ancient Numidia, and was subdivided into the two large countries, inhabited by the Massylæans and Massylians; the former situated westward of the latter. Both were allies to the Romans, till they fell upon Jugurtha, whom Marius defeated and took prisoner; at which time they seized upon Numidia. In the reign of Julius Cæsar, the Massylæana was alone styled Numidia,

and Massylæna included under Mauritania Cæsariensis. Moll, and those geographers he follows, comprehend in Biledulgerid several large tracts, from the confines of Egypt westward; namely, Barca, Biledulgerid Proper, Zeb, Tegerarin, Segelmessa, Fafiet, Darha, and Teflet; besides smaller ones, as Ouguela, Faifan, Gadamis, &c. But De Lisle includes in it only the province properly so called, lying S. of Tunis, and another part of it, from which it is divided by a ridge of mountains. This province extends from lat. 28 deg. 30 min. to 32 deg. 50 min. N. and from long. 5 deg. 30 min. to 11 deg. 50 min. E. and is nearly square. It is bounded on the E. by a ridge of high mountains, dividing it from Tripoli and part of Gadamis; on the S. by Whergela, and Zara or the Desert; on the W. by Zeb and Mezcl, and part of the kingdom of Coucque, or more generally by Algiers. The whole country is very mountainous, sandy, and barren, producing little or nothing except vast quantities of dates, gathered from palm-trees, with large woods, of which some parts are entirely covered.

The climate is hot and unhealthy, and the people lean, swarthy, and shrivelled. The E. winds injure their eyes very much, by driving the sand into them; and sometimes whole herds are buried under it. Their teeth oft drop out even when young. Otherwise they are healthful and vigorous. The plague, so frequent in Barbary, is seldom known here, no more than the small-pox. They are represented in their character as lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel. With regard to their extraction, they are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in a sort of towns and villages, the principal of which are Tusera and Capla; the latter in tents, and roving about for food and plunder. They have hardly any rivers of note. The Arabs are in some measure independent, and will hire themselves into the service of any of the neighbouring Princes at war. The rest follow either the plundering or hunting trade, particularly that of the ostriches. They eat their flesh, and barter their feathers for grain, or what else they want. They use their hearts in their juggling tricks, their fat as a medicine, make pendants for their ears of their talons, and knaplocks of their skins. Their common food, besides dates, is the flesh of these ostriches, with that of their goats and camels: and their drink is either the broth in which that flesh is boiled, or camels milk; seldom drinking any water, that little they have of this element being neither pleasant nor wholesome; but in most places they are in great want even of that. They have some horses which they use in their huntings and depredations: in both which the better sort are attended by black slaves, and the rest by their wives, who look after their husbands and their horses, performing all the servile offices about them. They have a sort of schools, to which they send their boys, who, if they prove good proficient in that miserable kind of learning taught there, are advanced to cadis or judges, and marabouts or priests, but rather jugglers; their worship, if it may be called, being no other than a heap of such idle superstitious trash. Some few apply themselves to trades: but most part despise these as below them. And where it is thought worth while to till the ground, a thing which rarely happens, they leave it to be performed by their wives and slaves, for the greater part of the old native Africans have been forced to retire more towards the Negroland, and leave the S. country to the Arabs, for them to range freely in. Some wander about with their cattle, owning no superior, while others have their particular Peques or Lords; and a third sort are either subject or tributary; some to the Turks, who are in possession of parts of Numidia, and others to Morocco and Fez. They mostly profess Mahometanism, but know very little of it; and what they do is blended with Pagan superstition: so that they have only the name of it.

**BILEVELT**, or **BIELFELDT**, a town belonging to the county of Ravensberg, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is situated at the bottom of a large hill, and defended by the impregnable fort of Sparenberg, which made a gallant defence in former wars against

against the French, attacking it from an adjacent hill, with granadoes and fire-balls; the inhabitants having covered their houses with pieces of linen steeped in milk. The last-mentioned article is their principal manufacture; which, while a-bleaching on the neighbouring hills, is watched by boys, who set up a hideous howl at the approach of travellers. It lies in the road between Munster and Minden, seven miles S. E. of Ravensburg-city, and subject to the King of Prussia, in lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

**BILJARSK**, a fortress of the circle of Casan, belonging to the government of the latter name, in Asiatic Russia. It stands on the river Maloi.

**BILLENGAY**, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Earl of Tyrone, in Ireland.

**BILLESBY**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of Southwell college, in Nottingham.

**BILLEDEN**, an inconsiderable market-town of Leicestershire: It lies S. E. of Leicester-town. Its vicarage is in the gift of the Duke of Chandois.

**BILLICOWEN**, one of the eleven baronies included in King's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland.

**BILLINGFORS**, a good iron-work in the northern and stony part of Westgoth-Thalland, a subdivision of West-Gotland, in Sweden.

**BILLINGHAM**, a market-town of Northumberland. It is situated on the Tyne, 25 miles N. W. of Newcastle, and 250 N. of London. The vicarage of this name, in the Bishopric of Durham, is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of this diocese.

**BILLINGSHURST**, a place in Suffex, where a fair is annually kept on Whitfun-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

**BILLIRICAY**, a good market-town of Essex. It lies eight miles S. of Chelmsford, and twenty E. of London. Here two annual fairs are held on July 22 for horses, and October 7 for cattle in general.

**BILLON**, a poor little town belonging to the duchy of Montpensier, and Lower Auvergne, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is the property of the Bishop of Clermont; and in it is a chapter and Jesuits college.

**BILLY**, a castellany of Donzoiis, a district belonging to the government of Nivernois, in France.

**BILSDEN**, a place in Leicestershire, where annual fairs are kept on April 23, and July 25, for pewter, brads, and toys.

**BILSEN**, a town belonging to the principality and bishopric of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands. It is situated on the Denier. Here the Confederates rendezvoused before they attacked the French at the battle of Ramillies. It lies six miles W. of Maastricht, in lat. 51 deg. 7 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

**BILSTON**. See **BILDESTON**.

**BILSWORTH**, or **BLISWORTH**, a rectory of Northamptonshire, in the gift of Lord Hatton.

**BILTON**, a prebend belonging to the archdeaconry of York; with the impropriation of the same, in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

**BIMLIPATAN**, a sea-port of Golconda, a province of the East Indies, in Asia. It lies W. of Bengal bay. Here the Dutch East India company have a factory. It lies in lat. 18 deg. 20 min. N. long. 83 deg. 15 min. E.

**BINA**, a small town of the Cremonese, a territory belonging to the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Oglio.

**BINASCO**, a little town of the Milanese, a territory belonging to the last-mentioned duchy, in Upper Italy. It stands upon a canal.

**BINBROOK**, a large village of Lincolnshire. It lies 25 miles N. E. of Lincoln city, and 130 N. of London. Its rectory of St. Mary's is in the gift of the Crown.

**BINCH**, a small but fortified town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on the river Haine, which rises in the neighbourhood, in a fruitful country, abounding with all sorts of game, and the air very salubrious. The French became masters of Binch in 1668, but restored it to Spain by the treaty of Nimieguen; since which it has continued in the house of N<sup>o</sup> XXVII.

Austria. It is the principal place of a provostship, extending along the Scheld to the confines of Namur, and contains fifty-one boroughs or large villages, but no city. It lies ten miles E. of Mons, in lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

**BINCOMBE**, a rectory of Dorsetshire, in the gift of Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge.

**BINEGAR**, a place in Somersetshire, where are two annual fairs, on Whitfun-Monday for cattle of all sorts, and the following Tuesday for cloth and horses.

**BINES-GREEN**, a place in Suffex where a fair is held yearly, on June 12.

**BINFIELD**, a rectory of Berkshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BINGEN**, a town belonging to the electorate of Mentz in Germany, on the Rhine, subject to the Archbishop, sixteen miles W. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. E.

**BINGER-LOCH**, a cascade in the Rhine, a little below Maufthurn, or the Mouse-tower. It is formed between two rocks, and is the most dangerous passage in all that river.

**BINGEY**, a vicarage of Suffol, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

**BINGHAM**, a small market-town of Nottinghamshire, in the road to Newark. It is noted for a rich rectory, in the gift of the Earl of Chesterfield. Its weekly market is on Thursday; and it has three annual fairs, namely, February 20 and 21, for horses of the strong kind; the first Tuesday in May, a shew for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine; and November 8, chiefly for colts and hogs. It lies 108 miles from London.

**BINGIEY**, a place in Yorkshire, where are held two fairs annually, on January 25 for horned cattle, and August 25, 26, 27, for the same, with sheep and linen. Its vicarage is in the gift of the Crown.

**BINLEY**, a living of Warwickshire, in the gift of Lord Craven.

**BINNENLAND**, the S. part of Bohus prefecturate, a subdivision of West Gothland, in Sweden. It consists of four provincial districts.

**BINSTALL**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

**BINTON**, a rectory of Warwickshire, in the gift of Lord Conway.

**BINTS**. See **ALVINTZ**, or **ALVING**.

**BIONVILLE**, a small place in the government of Metz, now belonging to France.

**BIORKEDAL**, a swamp or morafs of Sundmor, a subdivision belonging to the diocese of Bergen, in Norway. It is said, that, upon putting a hazel stick into this morafs, it turns it to a whet-stone in three years time; but the part which is out of the swamp continues wood as before. Here also alders are said to grow, which undergo no sort of change. But Bishop Pontoppidan has found, that in this morafs there is no petrifying water; only upon one side of it is a part of a mountain, consisting of amianthus or asbestos; the parts of which, more like wood than stone, have been looked upon as petrifications: so that it is the mountain which has the quality undervelvedly attributed to the morafs.

**BIORKHOLM**, a small island of Bleking, which is a subdivision of South Gothland, in Sweden. Upon it stands part of the town of Carlscroon.

**BIORKO**, an island belonging to the ten inland districts, in the territorial jurisdiction of Stockholm, in Uplandia, a province of Sweden Proper. It is situated on the Malar-lake, three miles from Stockholm. Upon it formerly stood the considerable market-town and royal seat of Birka or Biorko; commonly, though without any foundation, called a town. Dahlberg has a view of it in the first volume of his Suecia.

**BIORKOHN**, an island, with a church built of stone. It lies near the town of Tornea, belonging to Westrobothnia, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden. Here sermons are preached in the Finnic language for the use of the inhabitants of that town and the neighbourhood.

**BIORNEBORG**, a district or sief belonging to Fmland Proper, in Sweden. It lies N. and is subdivided into Upper and Lower Satagunda.



**BIORNEBORG**, a town of the last-mentioned district of the same name, in Latin *Beornburgum* or *Arctopolis*. It lies on the sea-coast, and is situated on a long strip of sand on the E. shore of the Kumo-elf, or Bothnic gulph, which below the town is subdivided into several arms, and by that means forms many small islands for the space of half a mile. It is said at first to have been built in the parish of Kumo, but afterwards removed to Ulfbj, or Wanbakyla, and in 1558 to its present site. From this place are sent annually great quantities of wooden ware, and abundance of fish, particularly salmon and large cod or white fish, not only to Stockholm, but also to other parts. Its loading-place is near Sandud, about a mile from the town. A general diet of the kingdom was held here in 1602; and it is ranked the sixty-fourth town in that national assembly. Close by it is a royal demefne. It lies eighty miles N. of Abo, in lat. 62 deg. 7 min. N. long. 21 deg. 10 min. E.

**BIORNO**, an inconsiderable place of Finland Proper, in Sweden, according to Moll. It lies about twelve miles distant from Abo, to the N. W.

**BIORNSHOLM**, a considerable feat in the district of Slet, and bailiwick of Aalborguus, belonging to the diocese of Aalborg, in North Jutland, Denmark. Here was formerly a rich monastery of Bernardines, called *Vita Schola*; and hence, by corruption in the language of the country, *Vitkiol*, with a stately church, which is said to have been one of the finest in all the North; but now a mere heap of rubbish. After its secularization King Frederic II. gave it in 1573, to his Counsellor of State, Biorn Anderson, from whose first name it had that of Biornsholm.

**BIR**, a little borough-town of King's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is by much the best place in the county, and situated on the confines of Tipperary, on a river which discharges itself into the Shannon. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

**BIR**, or **AL-BIR**, by the inhabitants called *Berygeon*, a town of Diarbeckr, or the ancient Mesopotamia, in Asia. It is situated on the side of a hill, upon the E. side of the Euphrates, and defended by two old castles; the one upon the banks of the river, and the other upon a hill; in which a fangiac, 200 janizaries, and twice as many spahi's, reside. On the opposite side of the river is a large caravanfera, well guarded from the free-booters. Here the Euphrates is about a mile broad, and its current gentle enough for flat-bottomed boats to cross it: so that it is a kind of ferry from Syria. The caravans are not allowed to go into the city, but march by the side of it, in order to reach another caravanfera on the top of a hill; where the officers come at night to receive the customs. The river-water is muddy, which they keep in pots till the sediment subsides. In the town is store of all kinds of provisions, as excellent bread, wine, and fish. The country round it is pleasant, and sown with corn; but further E. it is more hilly and barren. It lies seventy miles S. E. of Aleppo, in lat. 35 deg. 20 min. N. long. 40 deg. 5 min. E.

**BIRCH MAGNA**, a living of Herefordshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Gloucester.

**BIRCH MAGNA**, a rectory of Essex, in the nomination of the Bishop of London, though others present.

**BIRCH PARVA**, a rectory of Herefordshire, in the gift of the Governors of Guy's Hospital, London.

**BIRCHAM MAGNA**, } three rectories of Norfolk,  
**BIRCHAM NEWTON**, } in the gift of the Earl of  
**BIRCHAM TOFTS**, } Oxford.

**BIRCHANGER**, a rectory of Essex, in the gift of New College, Oxford.

**BIRD ISLANDS**. See **AVES**.

**BIRDHAM**, a rectory of Suffex, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

**BIRKBY**, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Durham.

**BIRKENFELD**, the capital of a principality, and duchy of the same name, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It is a walled-town, defended by a castle, and gives title to a branch of the Palatine family. It lies towards the confines of the electorate of Treves,

twenty miles E. of the capital of the latter name. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. E.

**BIRKENFELD**, a place in the capital bailiwicks of Gerdau and Nordenburg, belonging to the circle of Rastenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia; where is a handsome country-seat, with gardens, and a profitable glass-house.

**BIRKHAUSEN**, anciently *Bedacum*, a strong town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Saltz. It is the principal place of a bailiwick, on the confines of the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seven miles from that city, in the road to Straubing, and thirteen E. from Munich.

**BIRMINGHAM**, vulgarly *Brimingham*, a very populous town of Warwickshire, on the confines of the county, and the side of a hill. This place is full of iron manufactories, particularly of the smaller sort, great quantities of which are carried to all parts of the world, and are reputed excellent. It is a lordship, and governed by two constables. Here are many new buildings, public and private; particularly St. Philip's church, a charity-school in which are maintained and instructed upwards of fifty boys and girls, and a free grammar-school handsomely rebuilt. Here is a very plentiful weekly market on Thursday, and two annual fairs on Thursday in Whitfun-week, and October 10, for hardware, cattle, sheep, and horses. Its living is in the gift of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. Birmingham is allowed to excel Sheffield in Yorkshire for locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. See **SHEFFIELD**.

It is the greatest iron and steel manufactory in England, vast numbers of the meaner sort of people being employed in it, who are exquisite artificers: so that nothing but a continual noise of files, hammers, and anvils, is to be heard in this place day and night. It lies sixteen miles N. W. of Coventry, and ninety of London. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. W.

**BIRSE**, one of the districts of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland.

**BIRSINGEN**, a small place belonging to the lordship of Lutzelstein, a subdivision of the government of Alsace, now subject to France.

**BIRZA**, a town of Samojitia, in Poland, according to the Universal Gazetteer, forty-two miles S. E. of Mitau. Lat. 56 deg. 35 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E.

**BIRZE**, a strong town in the district of Upitz, and palatinate of Trockie, in Lithuania Proper, belonging to the great duchy of the former name, a residence of Prince Radzivil's.

**BISACCIA**, an Episcopal city, united, according to Moll, to that of St. Angelo. It belongs to the further principate, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It gives title of Prince to the house of Pignatelli. It stands on the Appennine mountains, about eight miles W. of Cedogna, and thirty E. of Benevento. Lat. 40 deg. 56 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

**BISAN**, a large village belonging to the diocese of Narbonne, in Lower Languedoc, and government of the latter name, in France.

**BISANTAGEN**, an inland-town of Cambaya, a province of the Mogul empire and East Indies, in Asia. It is situated in the center of the province, and considerable for pasture, and the fertility of its neighbouring soil for rice, wheat, and cotton. Here are several large towers and temples, with a great pool in the middle for bathing. It lies a little to the right of the road leading from Patan to Amanadabat, about 107 miles N. E. from the former, and S. W. from the latter.

**BISCARA**, one of the five ancient cities of Zab or Zeb, a province of Africa. It is pretty well inhabited by a civilized sort of people, who are obliged to abandon it in the height of summer, to avoid the sting of the scorpions, then reckoned mortal, and live in distant villages; but return again about November.

**BISCARI**, a principality of the Val di Noto, a subdivision of the island of Sicily, in the lower part of Italy.

**BISCAY**, **BISCAYA**, or **VIZCAYA**, in Latin *Cantabria*, one of the provinces belonging to Spain. It is bounded on the W. by the principality of Asturias; on

the N. by the Mediterranean, which here is called the Biscayan or Cantabrian sea, the Bay of Biscay, or simply by us the Bay; on the E. by French Lower Navarre, and Spanish Navarre; and towards the S. by Old Castile. Its extent from S. to N. is from five to twenty miles, and from W. to E. about twenty-nine: though the Geographical System makes both these dimensions vastly larger.

The air here is fine and temperate, as in the other provinces of Spain. The soil is uneven and stony. In some places hardly any thing grows; but in others they have a little wine called chacolino, which is pleasant, and drank here as small-beer, and what grain is necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants: but throughout the province great quantities of apples are produced, of which they make fine cyder, that supplies the want of good wine.

The sea yields excellent fish of all kinds. The coast abounds in oranges and citrons, which may be bought very cheap. Its large forests supply them with excellent timber for ship-building: and its mountains yield mines of iron and lead. In its valleys is produced some flax. Its commodious situation on the sea, and in the neighbourhood of France, makes the trade here very flourishing: they especially export great quantities of iron-work, with all sorts of swords and fire-arms, which are very neatly finished; also a great deal of tar. Here they ship off large quantities of wool, but mostly brought from Old Castile: but their own produce in this article, which is not so fine, nor in such quantity, they manufacture wholly for home use.

The natives of this province are of Celtic extraction, being, like their progenitors, generous, brave, hardy, men of few words, active, and choleric. They are reckoned the best soldiers and sailors in all Spain. They once inhabited some of the finest parts in the ancient Boetia; but their natural love of liberty, and invincible aversion to a foreign yoke, made them retire into these mountainous countries, when invaded and overpowered in their ancient seats. They have a particular language of their own, called the Basque or Biscayan, which has no affinity with any of the European tongues; and there are few, but among the very meanest, who do not speak it readily: having preserved this, with their genius, ancient laws, government, and manners, without innovation, more than any other nation in Europe, except our Welch.

Until the year 859 the Biscayans were governed by Counts or Governors, sent them by the Kings of Oviedo and Leon. About which time they revolted, and chose themselves a Lord; which they retained till Peter the Terrible reduced them, and united Biscay, under the title of a lordship, with Castile; which still continues.

This province includes the three following subdivisions; namely, Biscay Proper, Guipuzcoa, and Alaba.

**BISCAY**, New, a province of Guadalajara audience, or kingdom of New Galicia, in New Spain, North America. It is bounded on the N. by New Mexico; on the E. by part of Florida and Panuco; on the S. by Zacatecas; and on the W. by Culiacan. It extends about 100 leagues from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. By being well-watered it is rendered fruitful, and by lying a little above the tropic of Cancer, it is a temperate climate. Though Topia be a mountainous barren part, yet most of the country is pleasant, abounding with all kinds of provisions; and, though it be an inland-country, and has no communication with the sea, yet the inhabitants are very rich, not only in corn, cattle, &c. but likewise in silver-mines; and some of lead; with which last, the author of the Geographical System says, they refine their sugar.

The natives being warlike, have not yet been wholly reduced. Between the mines of Zacatecas and those of this country, they have four large towns, situated in morasses; and consequently difficult of access.

**BISCHMARK**, a small town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia.

**BISCHOFSDORF**, or **BISCHDORF**, also *Pyspoki*, with the privileges of a township, belonging to the upper district of the island of Schutt, and circle on this side

the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It is well-inhabited, and belongs to the Archbishop of Gran.

**BISCHOFBURG**, or **BISCHBURG**, a small town of Ermeland, belonging to Polish Prussia. It was once burnt down.

**BISCHOFSCHEIM**, a small town in the bailiwick of Lichtenau, and lordship of Lichtenberg and Ochsenstein, belonging to Lower Alsace, in the government of the latter name, now a province of France.

**BISCHOFSTEIN**, or **BISTEIN**, a little town of Ermeland, a subdivision of Polish Prussia. It was built in 1325, taken by the Teutonic order in 1455, and burnt down in 1589.

**BISCHOFSWERDES**, a small town in the capital bailiwick of Marienwerder, belonging to the circle of the latter name and Mohrung, in Oberlande, a subdivision of the kingdom of Prussia. It is situated on the Asse, and was founded in the year 1325. The great damage done it by fire in 1730 has been since pretty well repaired.

**BISCHWEILER**, a fine market-town of Lower Alsace, in the government of the latter name, now a province of France. It lies near the river Mötter, and belongs to the Duke of Birkenfeld, who has a genteel seat here, formerly the residence of that family. It lies five miles W. of the Rhine and Port Lewis. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 7 deg. 52 min. E.

**BISCHWIHR**, a small place in the county of Harburg, belonging to the Duke of Wurtemberg, in Upper Alsace, and government of the latter name, now a part of France.

**BISEGLIA**, an Episcopal see in the Terra di Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It is situated upon a hill on the Adriatic, and in a fertile territory. Its Bishop is under the Prelate of Trani, from which latter city it lies about five miles to the E. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 55 min. E.

**BISENTIO**, a small place in the duchy of Castro, a territory, with the county of Ronciglione, belonging to the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy.

**BISENTINA**, an island in the last-mentioned duchy. It is situated in the Lago di Bolsena, in the middle division of Italy. See **BOLSENA**.

**BISERT**, a fortress belonging to the government of Orenburg, in the Asiatic part of Russia. It is situated on a river of the same name.

**BISERTA**, a small province of Africa. It has its name from its capital, which was once a large city, and is still considerable. It is a sea-port in the kingdom of Tunis, upon the Mediterranean, near the site of the ancient Utica. It contains, according to Moll, near 6000 houses, has two large prisons for slaves, a magazine, and two towers for defending the harbour, with eight villages about it: but is infamous on account of its horrid pyracies.

There is another city here called Biserta Vecchia, which has dwindled into a poor village, with a large harbour; but now little frequented. The former Biserta lies forty miles N. of Tunis, and about thirty N. W. of the ruins of Carthage. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 9 deg. 7 min. E.

**BISHAM**, a place in Berkshire, opposite to Marlow, in Bucks, and intersected by the Thames; where formerly stood an abbey, of which the ruins are still to be seen. The estate came from the Knights Templars to the Hobby family; two of which name are celebrated in our histories, and whose monuments in the little church of Bisham are well worth seeing.

**BISHAMPTON**, a vicarage of Worcestershire, in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester.

**BISHOP** and his **CLERKS**, rocks so called, on the coast of Pembrokehire, in South Wales. They lie about a league N. W. of the isle of Ramsey, and are very distinctly marked in our maps, at the extremity of the island of Britain that way, and not far from St. David's. From hence the land falls off, bending N. E. to the W. coast of South Wales. And here begins St. George's channel, which has a bold shore to the S. point of Cardigan bay, for seven leagues and a half.

These



These rocks are noted for airys of excellent falcons bred in them; but they are more infamous for frequent shipwrecks.

**BISHOP-AUKLAND.** See **AUKLAND.**

**BISHOPRIC.** See **DURHAM.**

**BISHOPS-BOURN,** a rectory of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BISHOPS-BURTON,** a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of York.

**BISHOPS-CASTLE,** a small borough of Purflaw, in Shropshire. It is governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Friday, and its annual fairs are on Friday before Good-Friday, the first Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13; which are much frequented by the Welch, and noted for sheep, horned cattle, horses, and all kinds of commodities. It is situated upon the river Clun, which meets the Teme at Ludlow, in a kind of promontory, between the shires of Montgomery and Radnor. Not far from this town, just at the entrance into the former county, is a noted place, called Bishops-mott, being an acre of ground, surrounded with an intrenchment. The living of Bishops-castle is a vicarage. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Shrewsbury, and 140 N. W. of London.

**BISHOP-SHERST,** a prebend in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester.

**BISHOPSLACK,** or **LACK,** a town of Upper Carniola, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It is situated on a little river, ten miles S. of Crainburg, and eleven E. of Laubach. It is fortified, and subject to the Bishop of Freysing. Its territory is ten German miles round, and contains 200 villages.

**BISHOPS-LAVINGTON,** a vicarage of Wiltshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**BISHOPS-LYDEARD,** a place in Somersetshire, where they hold annual fairs on March 25, for bullocks, horses, and sheep, and September 8, for all sorts of toys.

**BISHOPS-TAUNTON,** annexed to the deanry of Exeter, in the gift of the Crown.

**BISHOPS-THORPE,** a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

**BISHOPSTON,** a vicarage of Suffex, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester.

There is another living of the same name, in Monmouthshire, annexed to the archdeaconry of Landaff, in the gift of the Bishop of this name.

**BISHOPSTON,** a vicarage of Wiltshire, in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke.

Also a prebend of the same name and county, annexed to the archdeaconry of Wilts, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**BISHOPSTON,** a vicarage of Durham, in the gift of Shirbourn Hospital.

**BISHOP STORTFORD.** See **STORTFORD.**

**BISHOPS-ZELL,** in Latin *Episcopi Cella*, a pretty town of the Thurgaw, in Switzerland. It is situated at the confluence of the Thour and Sitter, almost midway between Constance and St. Gall, three leagues and a half N. W. of the latter. It is partly subject to the Bishop of Constance, and partly free. The Bishop's bailiff, who resides in the castle, receives half the fines; but has no command over the town. Before the inhabitants swear fealty to the Bishop, he swears to maintain their privileges without diminution. They chuse their own magistrates and senate, from whom there is no appeal.

**BISIGNANO,** a small city of the Hither Calabria, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It gives title of Prince to the house of Sanseverino; and its Bishop is immediately subject to the Pope. It lies twenty miles N. of Cofenza. Lat. 39 deg. 50 min. N. long. 16 deg. 45 min. E.

**BISLEY,** a place in Gloucestershire, where two annual fairs are held on April 23 and November 12, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

A vicarage of the same name in Bedfordshire, if this be not a mistake for Gloucestershire, is in the gift of St. John, Lord Viscount Bletsoe.

**BISNAGAR,** a province of the hither peninsula of India, in Asia. When under the dominion of its own King,

it included not only Bisnagar Proper, and the Coromandel coast, but extended about 600 miles in length, from the river Nagundi, to Cape Comorin, till Gingi, Madura, and Tanjowar revolted, and became separate principalities, each of which retaining a kind of sovereignty, as do several European nations on the E. and W. coasts, though all three are as much tributary to the Great Mogul as Bisnagar Proper is, since conquered by that Prince. And the Mogul's generals frequently block up those places; to extort some tribute, which is paid, in order to restore the commerce, otherwise at a stand, with the neighbouring country.

Bisnagar may be subdivided into Bisnagar Proper, and Coromandel. The former lies inland, called also Narsingua and Carnate. It is bounded by Golconda and Visapour on the N. by the mountains of Gate, which separate it from Malabar, on the W. by Coromandel coast on the E. and the principality of Gingi on the S. The air is very hot, but the winter-nights extremely cold: and here are great rains for three months together every year.

The soil of this country, being well watered, is fruitful; abounding in cattle, lions, tygers, elephants, boars, and stags. The inhabitants are tawny and lazy; though some are very ingenious in watering and painting calicoes, which is the principal trade of the country. Their King was once so potent, that, if we may credit the account, which has very much the air of romance, he could bring into the field 766,000 foot, with 3400 horse, and 600 elephants: but upon his death the nobles parcelled out the kingdom into many petty sovereignties, which brought famine, with all the calamities of war, upon the country. Luys makes its extent 250 miles from N. to S. The missionaries say, that they have no caravanseras here, and that travellers pass the night in the pagods. See **COROMANDEL.**

**BISNAGAR,** or **CHANDEGRY,** the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom, is situated in the middle of it, upon a high hill, near the river Nagundi, which falls into the Christena. It is a fine, large, rich, and strong city; has a fort, and is walled round; having a stately royal palace in it. The trade here is in Arabian horset, velvets, damasks, fattins, chints, saffron, scarlets, Turkey jewels, and gold ducats, or pagods. The inhabitants wear velvet, sattin, and scarlet, with breeches like the Turks, and large gold ear-rings. When a great man dies, his wife and concubines are burnt with the dead body; but the wives of the poorer sort are strangled, as they hold the corps, by the neck. And we are told that when a woman rides out to be burnt, she sings all the way to the pile, having a looking-glass in one hand, and an arrow in the other. It lies 250 miles N. W. of Madras. Lat. 14 deg. 10 min. N. long. 78 deg. 15 min. E.

**BISSAW,** or **BISSAUX,** an island of Melli, belonging to Negroland, in Africa. It is situated in a pretty long and deep gulph, containing a great many more islands which are inhabited by several nations. It is separated from the island of Bussi, by a channel a quarter of a league in breadth; is between thirty-five and forty leagues in circuit, and in lat. 11 deg. 25 min. N. The ground rises imperceptibly to the middle, where are hills which form several valleys, where the waters gather and break out into rivulets. The country is very fruitful, and all cultivated. It abounds with several sorts of trees, particularly large oranges, which are planted round the houses of the Portuguese and negroes, that lie intermixed. Near the shore are several other trees, especially mangroves. The only town is that which the Portuguese built about their convent of St. Francis; and has been greatly increased by the French factory near it. Besides this they have not even a hamlet in the whole island, which is divided into nine provinces. The inhabitants are Papels, having customs and language peculiar to themselves. Their principal idol is a little figure called Shinah. Besides this, every one has a god as fancy leads him. Consecrated trees are gods, or the dwellings of gods; and to these they sacrifice dogs, cats, and bullocks, which they fatten and wash very clean before they kill them. After

spilling

spilling some of the blood round the tree, and sprinkling its branches, they divide the victim into pieces, which the King, his officers, and the people, take home and eat; the gods having nothing but the horns, which are hung upon the branches till they drop off. When the King dies, such of his beloved wives, or most useful slaves, as may serve or divert him in the other world, are killed and buried near him. The King's body being put in a coffin of reeds very neatly woven, and carried by four of the strongest Lords to the grave, they toss the coffin into the air, and catch it again: after doing so several times without suffering it to pitch on the ground, they at last let it fall upon some of the great Lords, who are laid prostrate on the ground for that purpose; and on whomsoever the royal weight falls, is acknowledged King: only he must be one of the royal family, who is thus chosen. So that these bearers are properly the electors. Upon this island the Portuguese have a sorry fort.

**BISTENTHWAITE,** a living of Cumberland, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

**BISTRITZ.** See **BESTERTZE** and **NASENSTADT.**

**BITETTO,** a little Episcopal town in the Terra di Bari, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has the title of a marquise.

**BITHAM PARVA,** a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln.

**BITHYNIA,** a province of Asia Minor, and the nearest to Turkey in Europe; being parted from it by the small freight called the Thracian Bosphorus, which is so narrow here, that Scutaro on the Asian side is reckoned only a suburb of Constantinople. Its ancient name was Berbryce, or Berbrycia, and famed even as far back as the times of the Argonautic expedition; and its cities were large, beautiful, and opulent. It had, according to Pliny, other ancient names, as Chronia, Malianda, Strimonis, Theffalis, &c. The Turks call it Beck-fangil: and it certainly would be a rich fruitful spot of ground, were it duly cultivated; but no such thing is to be looked for in the Turkish dominions. Its most considerable towns are Bursa or Prusa, Nice, Chalcedon, and Nicomedia, &c.

**BITONTO,** anciently **BUTUNI,** and by Martial called *Bitonta*. It is a little Episcopal city in the Terra di Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is situated in a spacious plain eight miles S. W. of the city of Bari, in the road to Ruvo, and about six or seven from the Adriatic sea. In its neighbourhood the Spaniards beat the Imperialists, in the year 1734; in consequence of which victory, the kingdom of Naples submitted to Don Carlos, the late King of the Two Sicilies, and who now succeeds his deceased half brother Ferdinand, in the crown of Spain. Besides, the Spanish General, who commanded in this action, was created Duke of Bitonto. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 40 min. E.

**BITSCH,** an earldom or lordship of Lorraine, on the further side of the Saar, and on the confines of the duchy of Zweybruck and Lower Alsace. It also belongs to German Lorraine, and is a part of the ancient inheritance of the ducal house, and a fief in the Counts of Zweybruck: after the death of Count Jacob in 1570, the Count of Hanau was invested with the fief; but soon after Duke Charles II. took the county from him, and annexed it for ever to Lorraine. The little town of the same name with the earldom, was taken by Lewis XIV. and fortified. But as he restored it by the peace of Ryfwick, it was dismantled.

**BITTESWELL,** a vicarage of Leicestershire, in the gift of the governors of Christ's hospital, London, alternately with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, or Haberdashers company.

**BITTON,** a vicarage and prebend of Gloucestershire; the latter annexed to the archdeaconry of Wilts, and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury; and the former in that of one of the prebendaries of that diocese.

**BIVERO,** or *Vivero*, as Busching has it, a small town of Galicia, in Spain. It is situated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the little river Landrova, and at its influx into the sea is formed a large haven; so

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that it is a sea-port next to Asturias. It contains 400 houses, has two parishes, four monasteries, two hospitals, and a college.

**BIUGNEN,** a place in the district of Fosen, belonging to the bailiwick of Drontheim Proper, and diocese of the latter name, in Norway, where is a fine herring-fishery, the Drontheim herrings being taken in it.

**BIVONA,** a small place in the Val di Mazara, a province of the kingdom of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is strongly situated on the top of a steep and craggy rock. It lies about six miles N. of Calata-Bellota, and has the title of a dukedom.

**BIXLEY,** a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk.

**BIXTON,** a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of the late Earl of Torrington.

**BIYORT,** in French *Biwurt*, a considerable village, two leagues above the bar of Senegal, upon a little channel or arm of that river which leads to it, belonging to Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It is the principal place of a lordship, and a part of the kingdom of Cajor. At the mouth of the aforesaid small channel, is also a bar which is very dangerous. Near this arm of the river are several salt-ponds, where the salt formed at the bottom, like a scaly stone, is broken off and dried in the open air; but it is of a corrosive nature, more like alum than salt, and only used for curing of raw hides. In the same channel are vast numbers of large oysters; the fish of which is somewhat insipid, but the shells serve to make excellent lime.

**BIZU,** an old town in the province of Hascora or Escura, belonging to Morocco, in Africa. It stands on the top of a hill, containing, it is said, about 1500 houses. It is surrounded with walls and towers, has a stately mosque, and a large rivulet to supply it with water. The inhabitants are industrious and wealthy, and cultivate all the neighbouring grounds, which abound in corn and fruit, &c. particularly their figs, raisins, and dates, are sold through most parts of the empire. They are civil to strangers, and both men and women are as neatly dressed as in the great cities of Morocco.

**BLABY,** a rectory of Leicestershire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BLACKBANK,** a town of Armagh county, belonging to the province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. It lies seven miles S. of the city of Armagh. Lat. 54 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 50 min. W.

**BLACKBOURN,** a market-town of Lancashire, W. of Coln, and eight miles E. of Preston. Its annual fairs are May 21, for horned cattle, horses, toys, &c. September 30, for toys and small wares, October 21 for the same commodities as in May. The vicarage of Blackbourn is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It lies 180 miles N. of London.

**BLACKBOYS,** a place in Suffex, where they keep an annual fair on September 29, for pedlary-wares.

**BLACKBURTON,** a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is annually held on Whitfun-Monday, for horned cattle.

Of the same name is a vicarage of Oxfordshire, which is in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christchurch, Oxford.

**BLACKENHAM-MAGNA,** a rectory of Suffolk, in the gift of Eton college.

**BLACK-FOREST,** the ancient *Saltus Hircinius*, or Hircynian forest, in the S. W. part of Suabia. It formerly extended through two thirds of Germany. That part of it which is about a league from Aschaffenburg, is there called *Speshartwaldt*, the trees being very close and thick on the great roads; and in this way, to the village of Effelbach, for upwards of four or five leagues thence, are precipices which render it very bad travelling.

**BLACKGIERD,** a rock in Lower Borrefylfel, a fief or district belonging to the diocese of Christiana, in Norway. It lies on the Swedish confines, and in war-time is occupied by bodies of men, which formerly did great damage to Sweden.

**BLACKHALL,** one of the two colleges, the other being Brasen-nose, still remaining at Stamford in Lincolnshire. See **STAMFORD.**



**BLACKHEATH**, a heath or common, so called from the appearance of its surface, behind Greenwich, in Kent. It is beautifully situated and pretty high, enjoying, for that reason, an excellent air. Near it is a hill formerly used as a butt for archers; and hence it has the name of Shooter's-hill. On the E. side of the heath is the noble college of Sir John Morden, Bart. a Turkey merchant, which is an hospital for the reception of decayed merchants, the number of which is now between thirty-five and forty. It is under the direction of seven Turkey merchants, and has a neat chapel, with a chaplain belonging to it. Besides many genteel seats built on and round this heath, is that of Sir Gregory Page, resembling a palace, with a fine park and gardens. Upon this heath the rebel Wat Tyler is said to have numbered near 100,000 men, in the reign of King Richard II. That other rebel Jack Cade, or Mortimer, encamped here in the reign of Henry VI. Here also 2000 Cornish rebels were slain, and the rest defeated, in that of King Henry VII.

Over this heath ran the famous Roman Watling-street, towards Shooter's hill, to Rochester, Canterbury, and Dover. Here are several tumuli, small and great, in which human bones have been found. In the year 1011 the Danes lay long encamped on Blackheath, where the trenches and remains of their lines are still visible. Here two fairs are annually kept, on May 13, and October 11, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

**BLACKMANSTON**, a rectory of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BLACKMIDDENS**, a number of rocks so called, near Tinnmouth-bar, not far from Clifford-fort in Northumberland, which are very dangerous. For preventing damage to ships among these, two light-houses have been erected not far off.

**BLACKMOORE**, a large heath or moor in Yorkshire.

Of the same name is a place in Essex, where an annual fair is kept on August 20, for cattle in general.

**BLACKMOUNTAINS**, a chain of hills, lying on the right hand, and Monuchdenny-hill on the left, as one enters Glamorganshire, from those of Radnor and Brecknock, in S. Wales; it is a ridge of dreadful rocks and precipices.

**BLACKNESS**, a strong castle, on a peninsula or neck of land stretching out into the frith of Forth, in West Lothian, Scotland, about two miles from Borrowstonness. It belongs to the Crown, and has been frequently used as a state-prison.

**BLACK-NOTELEY**, a place in Essex near Braintree, where the late learned and ingenious Mr. John Ray resided for many years, and lies buried in the church-yard, and his monument lately removed to the chancel of Black-noteley church; which last is a rectory.

**BLACK SEA**, in Latin *Mare Nigrum*, the modern name of the Pontus Euxinus, or Euxine sea. It lies between Europe and Asia; and as far as it goes is their common boundary. It might be more properly called a large lake, if it did not communicate with the Mediterranean, by the Thracian Bosphorus. The Turks call it *Cara Daghis*. It is said to be 3800 English miles in circuit. On account of the dreadful storms which rage more furiously here than in any other sea, it has had the name of the Black or Terrible sea: though at the same time it appears, that these frightful ideas were formed of it, before navigation had arrived at the perfection it is now brought to: yet it has been found, from later experience, that the tempests on this sea are very violent and dangerous, from the sea itself being inclosed almost on every side, and the waves beating circularly upon the vessels that sail thereon. Besides, the danger is increased, as on its coasts are no good harbours; especially towards the S. where the Turks navigate for the most part. The southern banks appear something black, by reason of the large woods growing every-where on the coasts.

Some are of opinion, that its appellation is derived from the Cimberians, who dwelt on this sea; because their complexion was black. On the other hand, the Scythians, who admired white colour, have called it *Axius Pontus*, i. e. the White sea; from

which Euxinus has been formed. The water of this sea is fresher than that of any other; and is entirely frozen over in winter. Towards the N. it communicates, by means of the freights of Caffa, with the sea of Azov or Afof.

The Euxine has Tartary on the N. Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia on the E. Natolia Proper and Asia Minor on the S. with Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia, on the W. so that it is entirely surrounded by the Grand Signior's dominions; within which limits is comprised also the Paulis Mæotis, extending from Caffa freights in Tartary, to the city of Asoph, at the mouth of the Don or Tanais. It extends from lat. 42 to 46 deg. N. and from long. 28 to 45 deg. E. being about 700 miles in length from E. to W. and from 260 to 150 in breadth from N. to S.

The Turks enjoy the sole navigation of this sea, except when disturbed by the Cossacs, who make excursions from the mouth of the Boristhenes, and commit great ravages on their coasts. The Russians have been obliged to deliver up to the Grand Signior all the fortresses which they had erected on the Euxine sea, and entirely to abandon its navigation. The Turks sail on this sea with no larger vessels than saics and seluccas, with four oars, coasting along, and hauling ashore every evening: so that should they get out of sight of land, they would be at a loss how to steer, and look upon themselves as lost. They never put out but with a fair or calm wind. The utmost extent of their knowledge in navigation seems to be only this, that when they sail from Constantinople to Caffa, they must turn to the left; and so leave Trebezond to the right.

As to improving harbours, building moles, &c. the Turks are wholly ignorant or careless about any such matters: whereas the remains of such works, still to be seen, shew the care and skill of the Genoese, when masters of many places on those coasts, towards the declension of the empire, till dispossessed by Mahomet II. since which time none of his successors would suffer any Franks to traffic upon this sea.

From Constantinople to Trebezond, all the coasts, says Tournefort, who sailed thither, are admirable for their verdure; and most of the woods extend themselves a pretty way into the land. As the Euxine water is fresher, so is it clearer, than that of other seas; owing partly to the small communication it has with the Mediterranean, through an aperture next to nothing; and partly to the number of large rivers it receives into its bosom; namely, the Danube, Boristhenes, Don, Phasis, Cafalmak, Aitocza, and Zagari; besides many smaller ones.

Though it has no visible outlet, its waters are never higher at one time than another; nor have they any discernible flux or reflux.

**BLACKSOD**, or **BLACKFORD**, a harbour on the S. side of a narrow isthmus, joining a sort of peninsula in the N. W. corner of the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland.

**BLACKSTON-HILL**, one of the rocks in Shropshire, declining towards the Severn, out of which a hermitage, with a chapel and several apartments, is cut. Near it is a pretty rock, upon the edge of the water, covered with oaks, besides many curious plants.

**BLACKSTON-EDGE**, a number of high hills in Yorkshire, for a considerable track; at the foot of which is Rockdale town.

**BLACKTAIL**, a shoal or sand below Canvey or Candy island, or Leigh road, in Essex, which runs out about three leagues due E. into the sea. At the end of it stands a sea-mark, set up by the Trinity-house of London. It is called Shoe-beacon, from Shoeberry-nels, a point of land where the shoal begins: and near it is the town of Shoeberry.

From this land, and on the edge of Shoeberry, S. W. of it, all the way to the mouth of Colchester-water, the shore is full of shoals, with some intermediate deep channels, so abounding with fish, that the Barking smacks are well-employed; besides swarms of fishing-boats belonging to the towns and villages on the coast, who sell the lesser fish in the country, but send the largest on horses, that travel night and day, to the London markets.

markets. On this shore are taken also the best and most relishing, though not the largest, oysters in these parts.

**BLACK-WATER**, a town belonging to the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It stands on a river of the same name, and is the boundary between this county and Tyrone. It had a strong fort, which was taken by the rebel Earl of Tyrone, in 1593, after the garrison had held out till almost famished. It lies two miles from Charlemont.

**BLACK-WATER**, in Irish *Avondow*, or *Avonmore*, i. e. the Black or Great water, a river of Munster, in Ireland, which rises in Kerry, runs eastward, and watering New-market, Mallo, Lefmore, and Youghall, near the last empties itself into the sea.

Of the same name is a river of Essex, which meets the Chalmers near its mouth.

**BLACKWATER-BAY**, a little beyond Colchester, in Essex, famous for the pits of those excellent oysters called Wallfleet, from the shore where they lie, which is about five miles long, and defended by a wall of earth to keep out the sea.

**BLACKWELL**, a vicarage of Derbyshire, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire.

Of the same name is a vicarage in Somersetshire.

**BLADIAU**, or **PLADIA**, a large village in the capital bailiwick of Balga, belonging to the circle of Brandenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia.

**BLADINGDON**, a vicarage of Gloucestershire, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-church, Oxford.

**BLAGAI**, a forsaken and ruined castle of Turkish Croatia, and province of the latter name, on the Save, in the kingdom of Hungary. It formerly belonged to Count Urfini.

**BLAGODAT**, an iron-work belonging to the circle of Werchoturje, and province of Tobolskoi, in Siberia, and the Asiatic part of Russia. It stands on the rivulet Kuchwa, and belongs to the Crown. In the mountain of Blagodat, from which the iron-ore comes, are got also lead-stones of a very good kind. Here is likewise a copper-work, to which the ore of Polowinnoi Rudnik is brought. Upwards of 100 dwelling-houses have been already built at this place. To the iron factory belongs also the iron flattening or hammer mill of Turinskoi, upon the river Tura.

**BLAIR-CASTLE**, a seat of the Duke of Athol, and the only place of note in the district of the latter name in Perthshire, in Scotland, on the confines of Broadalbain, and on the banks of a clear and fine river called the Tillin (whence the title of Tillibardin, a marquissate in the eldest son), near its influx into the Garry, which last falls into the Tay, a few miles lower. By means of sluices, this river (Tillin) is formed into a pond before the house, which is six stories high; and for its better defence, the windows are covered with iron-bars, as was usual in the old castles of Scotland, and the walls five feet thick. The mountains here, but at some distance off, are vastly high on every side.

In the gardens are several statues of lead gilt; and in the park are English cattle, which thrive well. The village consists of sod houses, except that of the minister and the Kirk, which are of stone; also the inn, and a handsome house, built by the Duke, and occupied by one of his tenants, at a place commonly called Blair of Athol, not far from the castle; where is pretty good accommodation for travellers, though with only peat-fires; which, should the weather prove wet, give but a comfortable warmth at night to sit down by, amidst a smother of smoke, as they seem to have no method for blowing them up: yet in the season you may here be regaled with fine wild-fowl, other provisions, and pretty good liquors. This is the second stage from Inverness to Edinburgh. Thither you come either thro' Drummuachker, a part of Gen. Wade's famous road, or Minigagg, the old road, thro' a waste and uninhabited heath or blair, and very high grounds, for thirty miles together, from Badenoch; but shorter by ten Scotch miles than the other way. From Dunkeld to this inn are mile-stones set up, being twenty miles asunder. Blair castle lies about twenty-eight miles N. W. of Perth. Lat. 56 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 35 min. W. See GILLICRANKY.

**BLAIR DRUMMOND**, remarkable for a great waterfall near it, on the Keith, which empties itself into the Tay, in Scotland. The cataract makes a hideous noise among the rocks.

**BLAISOLS**, a small territory in the government of Orleans, in France, lying N. of Berry: it was formerly an earldom. It has a good soil, and is subdivided into Upper and Lower Blaisois.

**BLAKEMER**, a vicarage of Herefordshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford.

**BLAKENY**, a town of Blasflow hundred, in the W. part of Gloucestershire, and on the W. side of the Severn, near the influx of a little river into it. Its two annual fairs are on April 12 for horned cattle, and November 12 for the same articles, and for fat hogs also.

**BLAKESWARE**, a fine seat of Mr. Plummer, one of the Knights for the county, in the eastern part of the parish of Royston, in Herefordshire, with a stream called the Ash on its E. front, that feeds a canal and garden by the river-side. The principal gardens lying on a declivity, are seen from the western front, and yield a fine prospect that way.

**BLAMONT**, or **BLANKENBERG**, a small town belonging to Lorraine, in the government of this name and of Bar, in France, and subject to this crown. It lies on the river Vezouze, has a collegiate-church, and two convents, being about twenty-eight miles S. E. of Nancy. The lordship of Chatillon is a dependency on this place. Lat. 48 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45 min. E.

**BLANC**, or **BLANC EN BERRY**, in Latin *Obblancum*, a town of Lower Berry, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. It stands near the confines of Poitou, upon the river Creufe, which runs through it. Blanc is the seat of an election, collection, and marshalsea. It is divided into the upper and lower town; in the former of which is the castle, and in the latter a priory, and an Augustinian convent. Its territory is very barren, containing many woods and forests, and such vast numbers of ponds, that in one manor, belonging to the Duke de Mortemar, are reckoned 309. Near Blanc is a vineyard, producing pretty good wine. Though the Creufe be not navigable here, floats of timber are sent down upon it from hence to the adjacent towns.

Of the same name is a fort belonging to Dunkirk, which see.

**BLANCHIER**, an upper district belonging to the princely Imperial foundation of Luders, in Upper Alsace, and government of this name, now in France.

**BLANCO**, a pretty large island, among the Lesser Antilles, in the Atlantic ocean, lying opposite to New Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma, in North America. It is almost N. of Margarita, and about thirty-five leagues from the mainland. It is a flat, even, low, and uninhabited island; most of it savannas, with long grass, and some plats of lignum vitæ trees, and shrubby bushes about them. The only road here lies on the N. W. extremity, opposite to a small cave, or little sandy bay, it being deep water, and steep close to the land. On the W. side is a little spring, and sandy bays all round the island, where turtles greatly resort. Lat. 12 deg. 5 min. N. long. 64 deg. 6 min. W.

**BLANCO**, Cape, a promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean, 180 miles N. of the river Senegal. Lat. 20 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 23 min. W.

**BLANCO**, Cape, a head-land of Peru, in South America, on the Pacific ocean or great South sea. It lies 120 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lat. 3 deg. 45 min. S. long 81 deg. 10 min. W.

**BLAND-AA**, a considerable river of Hunavatus, a district of Iceland, belonging to Norway. It is one of those called the Milk-rivers, as being of that colour, and carrying down lime with its stream.

**BLANDFORD**, a large and flourishing borough of Dorsetshire, upon a flexure of the river Stour, over which is a bridge, and before it fine meadows. It lies in the road between Salisbury and Dorchester, and is governed by two bailiffs. Here the quarter-sessions for the county are held annually. It has been twice burnt by accidental fires; the last time, in the year 1731, when almost the whole place, consisting of



600 houses, with the church, and a village beyond the bridge, were consumed; and few of the inhabitants goods saved. It has since been rebuilt, and its streets and passages widened. Formerly the principal trade of this place was in making band-frings, afterwards straw-hats and bone lace; of which last article some has been manufactured so fine, as to be rated at thirty pounds sterling a yard; according to the author of the Tour, who says he saw it: but the greatest traders here now are maltsters and clothiers. Its market is on Saturday; and annual fairs on March 7, July 10, and November 8; for horses, sheep, and cheese. Its living is a rectory. Blandford lies in a very pleasant, healthy country, where wood thrives extremely, with a fine variety of arable and pasture lands, ten miles N. of Poole, and ninety W. of London. To it is a great resort of gentry, who have delightful seats on the neighbouring downs of Burford extending to Dorchester. It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Marlborough.

**BLANDFORD-FORUM**, a vicarage of Dorsetshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

**BLANES**, anciently *Blanda*, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, not walled. It is situated on the Mediterranean, and is a sea-port. It has an old castle, and the inhabitants are about 600 families. It lies 20 miles S. of Gironne, in lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 2 deg. 40 min. E.

**BLANKENBURG** and *Reinfein*, so called from their principal towns, are commonly considered but as one county, lying in the east-part of the duchy of Brunswick, belonging to Lower Saxony, in Germany. They are about 24 miles from S. to N. but narrow at both extremities, and not above 9 miles where broadest. It once included Werningerode on the W. which, with Quedlinburg, Hohenstein, Stolberg, and Schwartzburg, in Upper Saxony, were formerly one province called Hartzingow, i. e. the Hercynian county, a part of the ancient forest of the former name, now the Hartz; of which there are still some large woods and parks, abounding with game. Reinfein, tho' claimed by the Elector of Hanover as a vacant fief, was seized by the late Elector of Brandenburg, as holding of his principality of Halberstadt. These counties lie S. of Brunswick Proper, S. W. of Magdeburg, W. of Halberstadt, N. of Thuringia, and E. of Hildesheim. It is a cold country, the snow lying on its mountains till midsummer, and yields but little corn. Its inhabitants are strong, living to a great age. They have iron mines in their mountains; one of which, called Brocken or Brocksberg, the Bruclerus of the Latins, is reckoned the highest in Germany. Between Blankenburg and Elbingerode is a remarkable cave called Buman's hole, with a narrow entrance; but none ever found the end of it: though some miners affirm, if they may be credited, that they have gone as far as Goslar, which is 20 miles. Large bones of rare animals, and a giant's skeleton, have been found in it. Two large rocks near the convent of Michaelstein, and not far from Blankenburg, have been called Monks-cruises from their exact resemblance to two of that order in their habits. In this country are several castles upon inaccessible rocks, and some hewn out of the latter. The most remarkable is that near Brocksberg, where was an idol and temple of Saturn. Charlemagne called the place Hartzburg. Near a salt-spring at the bottom of this hill is a little town, called Juliusburg, lately built, which is now enriched by their trade in salt, copper kettles and pots, wire, &c. The inhabitants of this country are reckoned the most stupid dolts in Germany, and extremely bigotted to their ancient customs. The town of Blankenburg is but small, and ill built. Here the Duke has a castle, who, tho' he offered the inhabitants materials gratis for building, and did all he could to inspire them with a taste for the arts, found it to no purpose. It lies 8 miles W. of Quedlinburg, and S. W. of Halberstadt, also 45 S. W. of Wolfenbüttele, being on the confines of the principality of Anhalt. Lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 11 deg. 25 min. E. Both the town and county are now subject to the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele.

**BLANKENBURG**, a town on the coast of Dutch Flanders, 8 miles N. E. of Ostend, in lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

**BLANZAC**, a small town of Angoumois, a subdivision of the government of Saintonge and Angoumois, in France. It has a chapter belonging to it.

**BLAREGNIES**, a town of French Flanders, Moll says Hainault, in the Netherlands, near which the Confederate army under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene obtained a single victory over the French commanded by the Marshals Villars and Boufflers in the year 1709. The French being encamped in the woods of Sart and Sanfart, cut down vast numbers of trees, and threw up a triple entrenchment: so that it cost the Confederates several thousand men before they could drive them from thence. The armies on each side, it is said, consisted of 120,000 men, of which at least 20,000 were killed. Moll says, the number of the allies killed were 18,000, and of the French but 15,000. However, the French made a regular retreat; tho' Villars was wounded and disabled at the beginning of the action. This advantage on the side of the allies was soon after followed by their taking of Mons, from which Blaregnies lies 7 miles S. This battle is sometimes called that of Malplaquet, Teniers, or Blangies, from villages of these names lying near the field of action. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 55 min. E.

**BLASENDORF**, the same with **BALASFALVA**, which see.

**BLASERK**, a remarkable mountain of Greenland.

**BLATNITZ**, a district belonging to the county of Thurotz, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. In it is the castle of Blatnitza, which stands on a steep rock, and belongs to the Revay family.

**BLAVET**, a town belonging to the bishopric of Vannes, in Lower Britany, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. Lewis XIII. called it Port Louis, from his own name, and built a citadel and other works here. It stands at the mouth of the river Blavet, has a very good harbour and capacious road. Its principal trade is in pilchards and eels, of which a considerable fishery is carried on in these parts.

**BAUGIES**, a place lying between Bavay and Maubeuge, in the government of French Flanders, near which the Confederates and French fought a very bloody battle in 1709. See **BLAREGNIES**.

**BLAWBUREN**, a town belonging to the circle of Sussia, in Germany. It lies eleven miles E. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 24 min. N. long. 9 deg. 45 min. E.

**BLAYE**, or **BLAYES**, in Latin *Blavia*, or *Blavium*, a small city of Bourdelois, a subdivision of Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name and Gascony, in France. It is situated on the Garonne, has a citadel with four bastions, and built upon a rock. This is the upper town, which is separated from the lower by a small river, into which the tide flows. In this lower town live the merchants, and have their ware-houses. In Blaye is a Benedictine abbey. Here the vessels bound for Bourdeaux must leave their cannon and arms, till they return. The Garonne being very broad at this place, upon an island in it a battery has been raised, in order to play upon any enemy's ships that would attempt to enter. Directly opposite to Blaye, on the other side of the river, in the territory of Medoc, is also a fort, flanked with four bastions. The port of Blaye is very much frequented by foreign vessels, and ships from Britany, which load here the wine of the growth of this district. It lies two leagues below Bec d'Ambez. Lat. 45 deg. 9 min. N. long. 45 min. W.

**BLAZEY**, St. a place in Cornwall, where an annual fair is kept, on February 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

**BLEAGON**, a place in Somersetshire, where a fair is held annually, on the last Friday in August, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of toys.

**BLEASBY**, a vicarage of Nottingham, in the gift of the Chapter of Southwell.

**BLECHINGLEY**, a small borough of Surrey, but has no market, according to Moll. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. The town stands on a hill, on the side of Holmisdale, with a fine prospect as far as the South Downs and Sussex. Here is an alms-house for ten poor people, and a free-school

school for twenty poor children. It has a handsome church, which is a rectory; but its spire and bells were destroyed by lightning in 1606. It lies E. of Gatton, sixteen miles in the same direction from Guildford, and twenty S. of London. Its annual fairs are on June 22, and November 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys.

**BLEDES**, Las, an island lying about Majorca, one of the Baleares, in the Mediterranean, not far from the harbour of Olla. It is a considerable place, and was formerly very populous. In it is a good marble quarry.

**BLEGEN**. See **BLEKING**.

**BLECKERT**, a place near the village of Hunningen, about a league from Lintz, in the electorate of Cologne, in Germany; where is made an excellent wine, which the Liegeois buy up in great quantities; and, after brewing it up, sell it for Burgundy.

**BLEKING**, or **BLEKINGIA**, by the inhabitants called *Blegen*, a subdivision of South Gothland, in Sweden. It lies on the E. side of Scania, being fifteen miles long and four broad. It is pretty mountainous; but withal so pleasant, especially between Carlscroon and Carlshamn, that few places of Sweden can be compared with it. Here is good store of wood, consisting of oaks, box, pine, pomegranate, and birch trees; but their arable land is not sufficient for the sustenance of the inhabitants, the country being too narrow for agriculture: for which reason some are obliged to furnish themselves with corn from the adjacent villages. In this province are reckoned 1089 gentlemens estates, and about 50,000 men.

The inhabitants drive a good trade in pot-ash, tar, tallow, hides, some leathern wares, beams, deal boards, and masts: and they also draw a good subsistence from fishing and hunting. The pastures here are fine; and consequently the best cheese in Sweden is made here. The breeding of cattle is indeed followed with a good deal of care and pains; but they are of a smaller size than those in Scania. The province maintains no soldiers; only 1554 sailors for the use of the navy, which are divided into three companies. Besides several lakes, here are six rivers, which, taken together, have a good salmon-fishery; and they part Bromfelroe-Bleking and Smaland from each other.

The principal islands belonging to this province amount to about 130 in number. Here are 29 country-parishes in all. The clergy are subject to the Bishop of Lund. It consists of one territorial jurisdiction for raising the men, which are subdivided into the four following districts, as Oestra-harad, Medelsta-harad, Brackne-harad, and Liffers-harad.

**BLENEAU**, in Latin *Blenarium*, a small town belonging to Gatinois Orleansois, a subdivision of Lower Orleansois, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the Loing, about four leagues from Briare, to the E. It belongs to the Prince of Courtenay, and has a bailiwick in it.

**BLENHEIM**, a village of Bavaria, one of the circles of Germany, on the W. side of the Danube, betwixt which and that of Hochstet, hence indiscriminately called the victory of Hochstet or Blenheim, was fought an ever-memorable battle, August 2, 1704, by the Confederates under John Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in which the French and Bavarians, commanded by the Duke of Bavaria, and the Marshals Tallard and Marsin, were entirely defeated; when Tallard was taken prisoner, and continued so in England until peace was concluded. In this bloody and obstinate battle upwards of 20,000 lives were lost: and Blenheim, which lay on the flank of the French army, being crowded with their soldiers upon the turn of the action, was surrounded and set on fire by the allies; when 10,000 men were forced to surrender at discretion, besides the many thousands that were pushed and perished in the Danube. It lies three miles N. E. of Hochstet, and twenty-five N. W. of Augsburg. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 10 deg. 25 min. E.

**BLENHEIM-HOUSE**, a magnificent palace, about half a mile from New Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, a royal gift of Queen Anne to the Duke of Marlborough, which was founded in 1705, to perpetuate (as an in-

scription, set up by the Ducheys, says) the memory of the signal victory he obtained over the French and Bavarians near the above-mentioned village of Blenheim, on the banks of the Danube. This noble pile is decorated with exquisite paintings, has a fine chapel, and grand gardens, with numberless other beauties, besides a most delightful situation. Amidst all this glare of pomp, near the palace-gate of Woodstock, is the humble house where our famous Chaucer was born. See **WOODSTOCK, New**.

**BLERANCOURT**, a genteel castle or seat of Le Valois, one of the two sub-fidholderships belonging to the government of the Isle of France.

**BLERE**, in Latin *Bleriacum*, a small town in the government of Touraine, in France. It is situated on the river Cher, near Amboise. It contains 1400 souls. This being a thorough-fare for the soldiers, occasions its not being so well peopled as formerly.

**BLESSINGTON**, a small town belonging to the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It stands on the Liffey, eastward of which it has three castles. It gives the title of Viscount to Lord Boyle, sends two members to the Irish parliament, and lies fourteen miles from Dublin.

**BLETHERSTON**, with Llahadden-Llanhalden, a rectory of Pembrokeshire, in Wales, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David.

**BLETHWAUGH**, a rectory of Radnorshire, in Wales, in the gift of the last-mentioned Prelate.

**BLETSHO**, a parish in the hundred of Willey, belonging to Bedfordshire, and upon the Ouse. It gives title of Baron to Lord St. John: and here a fair is annually kept on the 19th of May. Its rectory is in the gift of his Lordship above-mentioned.

**BLEWBERRY**, a vicarage of Berkshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**BLITHBOROUGH**, or **BLIBURG**, a place in Suffolk, and on the S. banks of the river Blythe, where the Christian King Anna, of the East Angles, slain in battle by Penda the Mercian, lies interred, with his eldest son. Here several Roman coins have been dug up. It has a fine old church, kept in good repair, which was formerly eminent for a college of prebendaries. Its annual fair is kept on April 5, for toys; though Moll says, that both this and its weekly market have for some time been discontinued. It lies four miles E. of Halefworth.

**BLITHE**, a market-town in the hundred of Bassetlaw, in Nottinghamshire, the last town of this county to the N. except Scroby, on the very edge of it, belonging to the Archbishop of York. It stands higher up than Chaworth; has a very large good church, and only the ruins of an old castle and priory. The annual fairs kept here are on Holy Thursday for cattle and horses, and on October 6, for sheep and swine. It lies eighteen miles N. of Newark upon Trent.

**BLITHE**, a river of Staffordshire, which, running southward into the Trent, waters in its course Pagets-Bromley.

Of the same name is another river in the N. E. parts of Suffolk, running from W. to E. into the sea near Southwold, not far from its source, and in its way watering Halefworth.

**BLITON**, a vicarage of Lincolnshire, in the gift of Lord Castleton.

**BLOCKBERG**, the highest mountain of the Hartz, in Saxony, Germany.

**BLOCKHAM**, with Milcombe chapel, a vicarage of Oxfordshire, in the gift of Eton college.

**BLOCK-HOUSE FORT**. See **PORTSMOUTH**.

**BLOCKLEY**, a vicarage of Worcestershire, in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester.

**BLOCKSYL**, a place of considerable trade in Overissel, one of the Seven United Provinces. It stands at the mouth of the river Aa, on the bank of the Zuydersee, which it partly commands. It is a very populous place, well-fortified with bastions, and other works. Its harbour, formed by the Aa, can contain above 200 vessels.

**BLOIS**, in Latin *Blesse*, or *Castrum Blesense*, the capital of Blaisois, a province of Lower Orleansois, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France. It lies partly on an eminence, and partly on a plain, upon



the Loire, which river separates it from the suburbs of Vienne, that is joined to the city by a fine stone-bridge.

Blois had formerly the title of a county: it is the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Paris; has a diocese of about 200 parishes, five abbeys, above sixty priories, besides a vast many chapels; his annual income is 24,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2533 florins to the court of Rome.

Blois is the seat of an election, bailiwick, chamber of accounts, marshalsea, and salt-granary; it has a Je-fuits-college for polite literature and philosophy, with a fine church, where King Stanislaus' mother is buried. Here are several collegiate and parochial churches, besides convents of both sexes. The cathedral is St. Solumnis, magnificently rebuilt by Lewis XIV. after having been entirely destroyed by storm. Its very considerable and famous castle lies on a rock, but not high. It is a royal palace, which has been built by several Princes and Lords, with noble gardens, and a spacious court; where stands the collegiate-church of St. Saviour, and formerly the scene of several tournaments. Here, among others, was born Lewis XII. an equestrian statue of whom stands over a gate of the castle. In it is the black chamber, in which the Duke of Guise, and that wherein his brother the Cardinal, the heads of the league, were both killed, by order of Henry III. in the year 1588; as also the hall where the states met then, for suppressing the disorders of the Popish cabal; in the large fire-place of which both their bodies were burnt to ashes. At present several noble families reside in this palace. The town was taken by the Protestants; but retaken and sacked by the Duke of Guise in 1562.

The principal trade of Blois consists in wine and brandy, which are sent to Orleans, Paris, Tours, Angers, Laval, and even into Holland. Here formerly were many tanners; but the high tax upon leather crushed that manufactory. They also made some ferges, and other woollen stuffs here; but that branch of trade is not considerable. This city is noted also for the best watches in the kingdom.

As Blois has been the residence of the court, and many Princes of the royal blood, the French tongue is spoken here in its greatest purity. This elegant city lies in one of the finest countries in France: and W. of it is the forest of Blois, which takes up about 5300 acres of ground. This city lies thirty miles S. W. of Orleans, in lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 1 deg. 20 min. E.

**BLOMMESHOLM**, a gentleman's domain or estate in the northern division, belonging to the prefecture of Bahusia and West Gothland, in Sweden. It is about three miles from Stromstad; and near it is an ancient monument, consisting of high stones set up in the form of a ship.

**BLONAY**, a barony belonging to Pais de Vaux, or French country, a subdivision of the Swiss canton of Bern. It is in a family of the same name, which has continued in possession of it for above 700 years. The village also denominated from this barony lies about a league above Vevay, at the foot of the mountains, on which it has a castle, commanding a prospect over the lake, the neighbouring country, and Savoy. In this place alone, of all the Pais de Vaux, they sing psalms in their churches with sound of trumpet.

**BLONHAM**, a rectory of Bedfordshire, in the gift of the Duke of Kent.

**BLONIEZ**, a town belonging to the province of War-fovia, in Poland. It lies twenty miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52 deg. N. long. 20 deg. 30 min. E.

**BLONSK**, a district belonging to Watschau, in Massovia Proper, Poland.

**BLONTESHAM**, a rectory of Huntingdonshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

**BLOREHEATH**, a place in Shropshire, according to Moll; and Buching says, a small market-town of Staffordshire, famous for a very bloody battle fought in the reign of Henry VI. between the houses of York and Lancaster; in which Nevil Earl of Salisbury for the former, with 5000 men, beat Lord Audley for the latter, with twice that number.

**BLORE-ROY**, a rectory of Staffordshire, in the gift of the Duke of Newcastle.

**BLOTZEN**, a gentleman's seat or castle, with a village belonging to the bailiwick of Ultkirch, a subdivision of the Sundgaw, in the government of Alsace, now subject to the crown of France.

**BLUDWORTH**, a vicarage of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of the two Prebendaries of Oxford.

**BLOXHAM**, a rectory of Oxfordshire, in the gift of the Duke of Rutland. It lies S. of Banbury, has a fine church; but its steeple is of an odd, though agreeable make.

**BLUMBERG**, in French *Florimont*, a lordship in the Sundgaw and government of Alsace. It consists of the little town and castle of the same name, with five villages more, and belonging to the Barons of Pfird.

**BLYTHE**, a vicarage of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of Trinity college, Cambridge. See *BLITHE*.

**BOA DE QUIRES**, Villa, a small district of Porto, belonging to Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal.

**BOBADELLO**, a small place of Coimbra, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 300 souls.

Of the same name is another little place in the district of Viseu, and province of Beira. It includes one parish, and belongs to the Queen Dowager.

**BOBENHALL**, a prebend of Warwickshire, which has the impropriation of the parish of the same name, in the gift of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

**BOBERG**, a high promontory within the bailiwick of Bofling, belonging to the diocese of Ripen, in North Jutland, Denmark. Near this head-land the coast is extremely dangerous: and therefore several ships have been split to pieces upon it.

**BOBI**, one of the communities or parishes included in the valley of Lucerne, belonging to Piedmont, and in the upper division of Italy.

**BOBIESE**, or **BOBIO**, a territory formerly belonging to the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. Since 1743 it has belonged to the King of Sardinia, having been ceded to him by the house of Austria. It is so called from its principal, and the only place of note in it; which is a small town situated on the river Trebbia, near the confines of Parma and the Genoese territories; and but a little way from a river which gives it its name. It is the see of a Bishop, subject to that of Genoa; and is a place of no strength. It gives the title of Count, and lies thirty miles N. E. of Genoa, and the same distance S. W. of Tortona, and twenty-eight S. of Pavia, in lat. 44 deg. 35 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

**BOBROTZ**, and **BOBROWETZ**, both inconsiderable towns, belonging to the northern district of the country of Liptau, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

**BOBROWNIKI**, a small town in the territory of Dobrzyn, and palatinate of Waldislaw, a subdivision of Cugavia, in Great Poland.

**BOBROWSK**, a small town in the district of Korotjak, belonging to the government of Woronezh and Alov, in the European part of Russia.

**BOCA CHICA**, a narrow entrance to Carthage bay, in South America; with a fort of the same name defending it. This, with several other forts and platforms of cannon, the English under Admiral Vernon took in the year 1741. Before this fort the Lord Aubrey Beauclerc, youngest son of the Duke of St. Alban's, in the Prince Frederic, sustaining a much superior fire of the enemy, both from the land and two Spanish men of war, for several hours together, had both his legs shot off. Though the English fleet had entered the bay with an intent to take the city of Carthage, they miscarried in their attempt, and were obliged to retire with considerable loss. See *CARTHAGENA*.

**BOCA**, Great and Little, two islands on the coast of New Andalusia, in the Terra Firma of South America.

**BOCA DEL DRAGO**, a freight between the island of Trinidad and New Andalusia last-mentioned.

**BOCAGE**, a small territory belonging to Lower Normandy, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France.

BOCHARA,

**BOCHARA**, the capital of a territory of the same name, in Usbec Tartary. It is situated upon the Oxus, sixty miles W. of Samarcand. Lat. 40 deg. 10 min. N. long. 65 deg. 5 min. E.

**BOCHETTA**, or **BOCCHETTA**, famous in the war of 1746 and 1747. This is a chain of mountains in the Riviera di Ponente, belonging to the Genoese dominions upon the continent, in Upper Italy: and over it is the high road out of Lombardy to Genoa, through several windings. Upon the extremely steep peak of the highest mountain is a narrow way, in which hardly three persons can go a-breast; which pass is properly called the Bocchetta.

For its defence are three forts, which may be looked upon as the key to Genoa; for in the year 1746 the Imperialists, by taking these, opened themselves a passage to that city.

**BOCHIANICO**, a large village of the Hither Abruzzo, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

**BOCHNIA**, a town of the palatinate of Krakow, in Little Poland. It is famous for its salt-works, having been only a village before the discovery of the quarries of that mineral in its neighbourhood. A little way on this side of them runs the little river Raab, which falls into the Vistula. The town is quite surrounded with mountains and hills. The salt-pits form only a long and narrow strip of 75 fathom extent from S. to N. and 1000 in length from E. to W. the largest depth of them is 100, and in some places only 20 fathom. The mine begins only in strata, and the salt lies in all directions. It is, however, finer than that got at Wieliczka, especially when they dig somewhat deep into the quarries; and it is hewn down or cut small, and put into vessels. Between 2 and 300 men are employed in these mines. It is observed, that all the way the salt goes, the ground is quite dry, and under it are found black pieces of decayed wood. Here they find also alabaster. These pits are under the direction of the town of Wieliczka. Our Philosophical Transactions, No. lxi. p. 1099. call them salt-gem mines.

**BOCKENHEIM**, a place about a league from Francfort on the Maine, upon the confines of Hesse and Franconia, in Germany. It is the territory of the Count of Hesse. The Calvinists have a place of worship here, to which the Lutherans of Francfort will hardly admit them to go, through the gate of their city, which they keep shut till a late hour in the day; having absolutely denied them the liberty of worship within the town.

**BOCKHOLM**, a small island belonging to the district of Korholm and Ostro-Bothnia, in Finland, Sweden, on which stands part of the town of Jacobstad; which see.

**BOCKHOLT**, a town subject to the Bishop of Munster, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies twenty miles E. of Cleef. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

**BOCKI**, a small town of Podlachia, a subdivision of Little Poland.

**BOCKING**, once a large and populous town of Essex, with spacious houses belonging to clothiers. It is parted from Braintree only by a small stream. It was formerly very rich and flourishing, occasioned by its great trade in a particular kind of bays manufactured here, called Bockings; for this town and Braintree sent weekly to London between five and six waggon-loads of that manufactory. But this trade having greatly decreased in a few years, the poor-rate, with other taxes, rendered it very burthenome to all the inhabitants. Besides, the small-pox had so infested the above-mentioned towns, that their markets were almost deserted by the country people. Its church, which is a deanry, and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is valued at upwards of 500 l. per annum.

**BOCKING-HARDE**, a district belonging to the jurisdiction of Dreyharde, and bailiwick of Tunder, in the duchy of Slefwic, Denmark.

**BOCKLETON**, a living of Worcesterhire, in the gift of the Treasurer of Hereford deanry.

**BOCZEYKOWO**, a small town of Lithuanian Russia, belonging to the great duchy of the former name.

**BOCZOWCE**, a small town in the district of Halicz, belonging to the palatinate of Lemberg, in Red Russia, Little Poland.

**BODEGRAVE**, the seat of the ancient Bagoadae, who are supposed to have been a kind of banditti. This was a fine village of Holland, one of the United Provinces, before it was burnt by the French in 1672. Here the Prince of Orange encamped at that time, to cover the country. It was afterwards fortified, and is still a very pleasant place, about eleven miles S. E. of Leyden.

**BODENHAM**, a vicarage of Herefordshire, in the gift of the Countess of Coningsby.

**BODENSEE**, in Latin *Lacus Brigantinus*, or *Podamicus*, at present called *Bodman*, or *Podman*. It is a lake not far from Constance, a city of Suabia in Germany. It divides itself towards Germany into two arms; namely, the Zeller-see, or *Lacus Venetus*, and the Bodmer, or *Uberinger-see*, *Lacus Acronius*: in this is the island of Meinau, as in the former is that of Reichenau. That part of the lake from Bregentz to Constance is called the Upper lake, and that from Constance to Zell the Lower. The latter is betwixt twenty and thirty fathoms deep, along the banks of which are near forty cities, towns, and villages: yet the Upper lake has no less than fifty; and its greatest depth is said to be 350 fathoms. Here likewise, namely between Buchorn and Roschach, which are five leagues asunder, is its greatest breadth; which was found by actual mensuration to be, when the lake was frozen over, 7275 perches: but along its upper part it is much narrower. Besides the fish usually taken near Lindau and Bregentz, is a sort of salmon-trout called *gang-fische*, which, when full grown, are pickled and exported as a rarity, being about two ells long, and called *Rheinlacher*, i. e. Rhine salmon. As the fishermen cannot always make a good market of such large fish, they pass a line through the gills, stopped by a bit of wood, which they fasten to a stake ashore, and so giving the fish a range of about forty paces, preserve it alive till they can meet with a purchaser.

**BODJAM**, a place in Suffex, where is kept an annual fair on June 6, for cattle and pedlary-wares.

**BODINGTON**, a rectory of Northamptonshire, in the gift of the Earl of Malton.

**BODMIN**, a market and borough town of Cornwall; it is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It was anciently a Bishop's see, afterwards translated through St. Germain's and Crediton to Exeter, and had a priory and friary. Here is a good corn and flesh market on Saturday: its annual fairs are on January 25, Saturday after Mid-lent Sunday, Wednesday before Whitsunday, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some hops. The town is near a mile long, in the very center of the county, about twelve miles from the two channels, situated in a good air, between two hills, and the only staple-town of the county.

On *Holgaver-moor*, near the town, a sort of carnival is kept every year about the middle of July, to the merry gambols of which there is a great resort of people. Here some trivial offenders are tried before one who is called the Mayor, and branded with some harmless disgrace. Hence slovens are commonly threatened to be presented in *Holgaver-court*. Its parish-church, which is a vicarage, formerly belonged to the Priory. Its spire was destroyed by lightning in 1699, and reckoned the highest in Cornwall. Bodmin gives title of Viscount to the family of Robartes, Earls of Radnor, and lies 26 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 220 W. of London.

**BODNEY**, a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of the crown.

**BODOK**, or **BODROCH**, a district belonging to the county of Neutra, in the circle on this side the Danube, a subdivision of Lower Hungary. In it is a slightly fortified castle of the same name, belonging to the Counts of Bereny. It stands on the N. E. shore of the Danube, and has good pastures in its neighbourhood, which form the desert of Barmesche, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. It has been taken by the Turks, and retaken by the Hungarians. Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

**BODON**, in Latin *Bidnum* or *Vodenum*, anciently *Viminacium*, a good fortress, belonging to the sangiacate of the same



same name in Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey. It is subject to the Turks, and lies, according to the Universal Gazetteer, 26 miles W. of Widin, in Servia: but Bushing makes this and Bodon the same place. The Hungarians attempted it without success in the year 1739. It is the see of a metropolitan, in lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 45 deg. 24 min. E.

**BODSCHOT**, a town of Brabant, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Nethe. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Malines, in lat. 51 deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

**BODVARRY**, a rectory of Flintshire, in North Wales, in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

**BODVEAN**, a rectory of Caernarvonshire in North Wales, in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor.

**BODYHAM**, a vicarage of Suffex, in the gift of Lord Montacute.

**BODZER**, a parish in the island of Samsoe, belonging to the bailiwick of Kallundborg in Seeland, a province of Denmark.

**BOEOTIA**, a subdivision of the ancient Greece Proper. It is now commonly included in the modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey. It lies between the countries of Doris, Phocis, Thessaly, Attica, the Archipelago and isle of Negropont. It was divided into the Upper and Lower. In the former were the cities of Cheronea, the birth-place of Plutarch, Platea, where Pausanias and Aristides, the Lacedemonian and Athenian Generals, defeated Mardonius, in the 75th Olympiad, &c. The Lower had Thebes, which was the capital of all Boeotia. See **ACHAIA** and **GREECE**.

**BOETICA**, anciently a province of Spain, so called from the famed river Boetis, since Tartesus, and now Guadalquivir, or the Great river. See **SPAIN**.

**BOFLING**, a bailiwick belonging to the diocese of Ripen, in North-Jutland, Denmark. It constitutes the Northern-quarter, and includes the districts of Wanfeld, with 3 churches or parishes, Schodborg with 16, Ulfborg with 11, and Hind with 12.

**BOG**, or **BUG**, anciently *Hypanis*, a considerable river of Poland; which rising in Podolia, runs S. E. through this province and Budziac Tartary, and after joining the Nieper, or Boristhenes, falls into the Black Sea.

**BOG OF GICHT**, now *Gordon-castle*, the usual residence of the Duke of Gordon, in Bamfshire. It is the noblest palace in the North of Scotland; and lies not far from the S. banks of the river Spey, and but a little way from its mouth, being adorned with delightful gardens, a large park, fine canal, noble fountain and statues. It looks more like a town than a seat. In its neighbourhood to the westward is the village of Fochabus, a long straggling place. The Duke is proprietor of very large tracts in this part of the country, where he has several other seats besides. It lies about 8 miles (6 computed) E. of Elgin, 4 S. of the Murray firth, and 100 N. E. of Edinburgh.

**BOGIE**, a river of Bamfshire in Scotland. It gives name both to the valley and village, called Strath-bogy. It furrows one side of the latter, and joins the Deveron, which invests the other. It abounds with fine trout.

**BOGLIASCO**, a large village of the Genoese territories on the continent of Upper Italy. It lies close to the sea.

**BOGLIO** or **BROGLIO**, a small place belonging to a county of the former name, or Beuil, and its capital, in the county of Nice, a subdivision of Piemont in Upper Italy. It lies on the frontiers of Provence in France, 25 miles N. E. of Nice, in lat. 44 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45 min. E.

**BOGOTO**, St. Fe de, the capital of New Granada, belonging to Terra Firma, a province of North America. It is the see of an Archbishop. Here is also a sovereign court of judicature, whose president is governor of the whole province, and in this city is an university. It stands on the banks of the little river Pati, which falls into the Madalena. Near it are gold mines, and it is subject to Spain. Lat. 4 deg. 10 min. N. long. 74 deg. 5 min. W.

**BOHEMIA**, in general includes the kingdom of Bohemia Proper, the duchy of Silesia and marquisate of Moravia, lying altogether in a form of a lozenge. It is bounded by Austria and Bavaria on the S. Brandenburg, the electorate of Saxony and Lusatia on the N. the palatinate of Bavaria, and another part of Saxony, on the

W. Poland and Hungary on the E. It lies between lat. 48 deg. and 52 min. N. being about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It formerly included Lusatia, till it was granted by the house of Austria to the electoral house of Saxony. And the greatest part of this kingdom was taken in the year 1741 by the King of Prussia, who still possesses Silesia, it having been since ceded to him by the Queen of Hungary.

Bohemia being an inland country, and remote from the sea, the cold is more intense here than in some other places under the same latitude: and yet the air is not healthy, especially between Bohemia Proper and Moravia, and towards the S. and E. parts of Bohemia, on account of woods and mountains, tho' it lies more open to the N. and W. Its principal rivers are, the Elbe, Muldaw, Egra, Oder, Vistula, Moraw, Teyn, and Iglu. Its revenues are reckoned at about 1,400,000 l. communibus annis. Its mines, tho' not properly looked after, are esteemed the richest in Europe for gold and gems. The proportion the three grand divisions bear to one another, may appear from the extraordinary subsidies which the Emperor demanded in 1733, when Bohemia Proper was to furnish 260,000, Silesia 190,000, and Moravia 140,000 l.

**BOHEMIA** Proper is one of the best countries in the Austrian dominions, and next to Hungary yields most money. It is bounded by Moravia and Silesia to the E. Misnia and Bavaria on the W. Lusatia on the N. and Austria on the S. Its extent from N. to S. is about 140 miles, and about 170 where longest from E. to W. lying in the 8th and 9th climates, where the longest day is 16 hours and an half. 'Tis almost surrounded with mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, and nitre. It abounds with carbuncles, emeralds, amethysts, jasper, sapphir, and other gems, more than any part of the empire, of which Jasper Bostius has published an account. In some of its rivers is found gold sand. Here are salt-pits; but with this they are principally supplied from Misnia, &c. They make vast quantities of alum and glass. It was formerly a part of the Hercynian forest, which, tho' now replaced with a vast many towns and villages, yet has still forests and woods well stocked with wild beasts, deer and fowl. In general it is fat, and the land arable, tho' barren and sandy in some parts; and it not only yields corn, but plenty of saffron, yet far short in quality of the English. The gardens and orchards yield a sufficient quantity for consumption and exportation. Vineyards are not much cultivated here, because the wine will not keep. They have beer both brown and white, which is highly valued, and exported; and they have better hops and a greater plenty of them than their neighbours, tho' their quality is again short of our English kind. Here are meadows and pastures in abundance, with large cattle and horses fit for war, besides sheep and geese; the feathers of which last animals are sent abroad, there being scarce any beds at the public inns of the country but at Prague. Tho' the air of Bohemia be cold, yet it breeds contagious distempers in some parts. Besides many smaller rivers which supply this country with fish, the Muldaw, rising in the mountains on its East-side, as the Elbe does in those of the N. both unite below Prague, and render that river navigable; which being joined also by the Egra, it retains only the name of the Elbe, and running thro' Saxony, and by Hamburg, falls at last into the German ocean, below the latter city.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Sclavonians, those living in the villages being slaves, and of Germans. The inhabitants of the towns are not fond of arms, arts, or trade; but prefer an indolent life. They are in general large bodied and well set, subtle, courageous, and true to their word: but the common sort are very thievish, both in the country, and even in the towns, after sun-set. They are also reproached with the character of drunkards and gormandisers; but this, as in all such cases, is to be understood with great latitude, and many exceptions. Their original language is the Sclavonian; which was so copious and sweet, that their lawgivers ordered its true orthography and pronunciation to be inviolably preserved; but most people of fashion, through their intercourse with the court of Vienna, speak

High Dutch, which the common people have also intermixed with their own language. A few Hussites still subsist in Bohemia; but they keep very close, and the government seems to take no notice of them. The Jews have an open toleration; but the religion most predominant is the Roman Catholic. The Protestant religion had very early footing here; for some about Queen Anne, who was a Bohemian, and wife of King Richard II. of England, copying several of Wickliff's writings at Oxford, carried them to John Huf, and Jiom of Prague, who being convinced thereby, set about a reformation with great success; and it spread so after they were burnt at the council of Constance, that the Pope, upon the death of their King Winceflaus, who defended the Hussites, infligated the Emperor and others to extirpate them; but they bravely defended themselves under their General Zisca, whose soldiers, by his own desire, made a drum of his skin. But afterwards their enemies found means to divide them, which terminated in their ruin: Upon which, the remains of them being driven to the mountains of Moravia, joined the Waldenses, by which name they were afterwards called. They agreed with Luther in doctrine and discipline, and there were several Barons and Knights of their communion, the Emperors Maximilian, and Rudolph II. tolerating that religion; but Mathias persecuting them, hence arose the Bohemian war in 1618, when the Protestants chose Frederick V. Elector Palatine, for their King; but he being defeated at the battle of Prague, in 1620, they were persecuted, and at last banished, in 1639; since which time, their worship, which was much of the Calvinistic principles, has not been tolerated in Bohemia. Since that fatal period, the Bohemians have been governed very despotically by the house of Austria. They have still only the shadow of liberty among them, their States meeting every year at Prague, who seldom refuse the whole of the Emperor's demands.

The annual revenue of Bohemia is near a million Sterling to the house of Austria. The wealth and grandeur of the nobility, with the extreme poverty and slavery of the peasants, can hardly be imagined. The generality of the nobility and gentry despise preferments out of their own country; and they travel into France or Italy, but not without express leave from the Emperor, under the penalty of forfeiting their estates. When they come of age they are obliged to take the oath of fidelity to the King.

Many of the Bohemians have a talent for music, especially the hunter's horn; and there is no village where the mass is not sung in concert. The affairs of Bohemia are directed by a Chancellor, who has a Vice-chancellor under him; with several assessors and counsellors. King Winceflaus, who was canonized, is the tutelary saint of Bohemia.

This was originally a limited monarchy, and elective. But Ferdinand I. by his marriage with Anne, heiress of Bohemia and Hungary, annexing those kingdoms to the house of Austria, they have claimed it as hereditary; which occasioned that bloody war between Ferdinand II. and the unfortunate Frederick V. above-mentioned, that ended in the ruin of the latter. Ever since which this kingdom has been entirely subject to that family, and the crown made hereditary to it by the peace of Westphalia.

This country is properly divided into the eastern and western parts by the Moldaw; and each of these is subdivided into nine small provinces or circles; namely, in the E. those of Prague, Kaurfim, Becheyn or Berawn, Czaflaw, Chrudim, Koniginkrays, Glatz, Boleslaw or Buntzler, and Leitomeritz. In the W. are the circles of Satz or Ziatech, Schlany, Rakonick, Elm-bogen, Egra, Podebrock, Pilsen, Moldaw or Ultaw, and Prachem.

**BOHOL**, one of the Philippine islands, in Asia, lying N. of that of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte.

**BOIANO**, anciently *Bovianum*, a small city and Episcopal see of the county of Molise, one of the provinces belonging to the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It is situated on the river Tiferno, at the foot of the Appennine mountains, and the confines of Terra di Lavoro. Its Bishop is subject to the prelate of N<sup>o</sup> XXVIII.

Benevento, from which latter city it lies fifteen miles N. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E.

**BOIGNY**, the principal commendery and meeting-place for the Knights of the order of St. Lazarus. It is situated in Upper Orleans, a subdivision of Orleans Proper, in the government of the former name, in France.

**BOILHOSA**, a small district of Vianna, a jurisdiction belonging to the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It is annexed to Queijada.

**BOIS-BELLE**, in Latin *Boscobellum*; it is otherwise called *Henrichemont*: an absolutely sovereign principality, situated round Upper Berry, in France. It belongs to the Dukes of Sully, of the house of Bethune; is about twelve French leagues in circuit; and mostly consists of but an indifferent soil, containing about 6000 and some odd hundred inhabitants. The Prince's domain only amounts to about 2000 livres: but the King's farmer-general gives him 24,000 livres annually, for the liberty of selling salt in his country. Besides the salt-duties, the subjects of this principality are burthened with no other taxes.

**BOIS-BELLE**, a large village of the last-mentioned principality, situated quite close to its capital Henrichemont; which see.

**BOIS DE SOIGNIES**, a forest of Brabant, a province in the Austrian Low-Countries, about three miles from Brussels. See **SOIGNIES**.

**BOIS-LE-DUC**, a considerable fortified town of Dutch Brabant, upon the river Bommel. It lies seventeen miles W. of Grave. Its inhabitants are mostly soldiers. The linen and woollen manufactures flourish here: and its cutlery wares and needles are famous. It is surrounded also with rivers, and its meadows are often overflowed. It has several forts and ditches round the city. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

**BOKARA**, Tartars of, are generally looked upon as the most civilized of all that tribe, though great robbers. They are very courageous, and even the women among them are of an undaunted bravery. See **TARTARY** and **BOCHARA**.

**BOKELEM**, a town belonging to the bishopric of Hildesheim, in Germany.

**BOKENHEIM**. See **BOCKENHEIM** and **FRANKFORT**.

**BOLAM**, a vicarage of Northumberland, in the gift of the Crown.

**BOLDON**, a rectory in the bishopric of Durham, in the gift of its Prelate.

**BOLE**, a village of Melli, a province of Negroland, in Africa. It is situated above Bot, not far from the mouth of the river Gesses, where millet and oxen are sold.

**BOLE**, a prebend; with the rectory of the same name, in the archdeaconry of York, and in the gift of the Metropolitan of the latter name.

**BOLEDOC**. See **BOIS-LE-DUC**.

**BOLI**, or **BOLLI**, the Turkish capital of the province of the same name, in Phrygia Major and Asiatic Turkey. It is the seat of one of the fifteen sangiacates of Anatolia Proper.

**BOLINGBROOKE**, an inland town of Lincolnshire, between the river Witham and the sea-coast, N. E. with a castle famous for giving birth and title to King Henry IV. From it also the late Mr. Secretary St. John, had the title of Viscount, who made such a noise both in his false politics, and superficial writings; from which latter, the Deists particularly, have very little or nothing to boast, notwithstanding he is cried up by his followers as a prodigious genius.

**BOLINGEY**, a place in Cornwall, where an annual fair is held on March 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth and hops.

**BOLISLAW**, a town in the eastern division of Bohemia, and circle of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is situated about thirty miles N. E. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 40 min. E.

**BOLLING**, a district belonging to the bailiwick of Ludenas, and diocese of Ripen, in North Jutland, Denmark. In it are twelve parish-churches.



**BOLNEY**, a place in Suffex, at which two annual fairs are held on May 17 and December 10, for cattle and pedlary-wares.

**BOLOGNA, BONONIA, or IL BOLOGNESE**, the territory or duchy of, in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy. It is bounded by the Ferrarese on the N. Romagna on the E. Tuscany on the S. and Modena on the W. Bononia formerly maintained its independency as a republic, under the protection of the Emperor of Germany; but in the year 1278 it subjected itself in some measure to Pope Nicholas II. In succeeding times it underwent several revolutions, till Pope Julius II. on occasion of the Venetian war, entirely annexed the city of Bologna and its territory to the Papal dominions, in 1513. The city having freely submitted itself to the Romish chair, its various privileges have been preserved, which it still enjoys; such as the right of sending an Envoy to the Papal court, that of having an assessor in the Rota, that no citadel be built at Bologna, and that the effects of the citizens shall not be taken from them upon any pretext whatever. In memory of their former state, the word *libertas* is stamped on their coin. The temporal government is in a Cardinal, who has the title of a Legate, and who has a prelate as a Vice-legate appointed him. The Legate himself is either changed or confirmed every three years.

The Archbishop of Bologna has the direction of the ecclesiastical matters. The whole territory is said to contain 308 cities, towns, boroughs, and villages; with 308,000 souls. Among its natural curiosities, is the famous Bononian stone, which is to be met with, particularly towards the Appenine mountains and that of Paderno, about three short English miles from Bologna city; besides many other places in Italy. It is commonly of the magnitude of a walnut, and in many parts of it sparkling like talc. After a heavy rain has washed the earth down from the hills, it is found very readily; when, by a particular calcination, differing before in nothing from another stone, it acquires the following property: That, after laying it in open daylight, it absorbs so much luminous splendor, as to shine in the dark like a glowing coal for eight or fifteen minutes; and, when the stone is very good, its lustre is like that of a flambeau. The moon-shine adds no force to it; and the sun-beams are too strong for it, as calcining it too much, so as to crumble it to powder. It retains also its luminous quality, when laid in water; and in general it lasts for three or four years: at the expiration of which, or at any other time, it may be calcined anew, to recover its quality, but never becomes so luminous afterwards.

The soil of Bononia is very rich and fertile; but neither so well cultivated nor peopled, as under its ancient inhabitants, the brave Boii and Ligures; in whose time it flourished much better. The place of principal note in this country is the capital; namely,

**BOLOGNA, or BONONIA**, commonly styled the Fat, from the richness of its soil: it was placed in Gallia Transpadana, and anciently called Felsina. Next to Rome it was the best and richest city in all the Ecclesiastical state. It is large, being between five and six Italian miles in circuit; and populous, the number of its inhabitants being reckoned at 80,000. It lies at the foot of the Appenine mountains, in a fruitful plain, with a healthy air. The river Savona washes its walls, and the Reno runs through the city. Among its houses are several beautiful buildings; but the arched piazzas standing before the houses in most of the streets, and higher than these where people walk, on which the second story rests, hide much of their beauty. The vast number of churches and convents here have a good effect upon the eye, when this city is viewed at a distance. Here is the see of an Archbishop. The churches are for the most part fine, and embellished with costly paintings. The cathedral has nothing particular about it. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in the city; but it is only of a middling beauty: in it Pope Clement VII. crowned the Emperor Charles V. And the most remarkable curiosity in it is the meridian line drawn by Mr. Cassini, which is

said to be 180 feet long. It lies upon the pavement, in white marble, and is almost an inch broad, being made of brass: in the roof of the church, towards the S. a small round hole has been bored, through which the sun-beams fall upon it, shewing the true meridian point throughout the year. In the beautiful church of the Dominicans lies St. Dominic, who died here in the year 1221. In the convent just by it are between 120 and 150 monks, with a fine library belonging to it. In this church also lies buried the famous Count Lud. Ferd. Marigli. The other churches most beautiful in Bologna, are that of the Franciscans, St. Agnese, St. Bartholomai, Corpus Domini, S. Giovanni Battista, S. Maria di Galiera, and S. Paolo de Padri Bernabini. The quadrangular tower, called Degli Ainelli, is 371 feet high; and close by it is also the quadrilateral tower Garisenda, 130 feet high; which, after its foundation gave way, became so sloping on one side, that a plumb-line let fall from the top, shewed that the bottom had swerved seven complete feet from the perpendicular. The palace where reside the Legate, Vice-legate, and Gonfaloniere, or principal person among the fifty senators, of which the council consists, with others in the magistracy, and where all the colleges meet, is situated in the large market-place, belongs to the city, and is a more bulky fabric than it is costly. The brass statue of Pope Gregory XIII. which stands over the outermost gate, is admired by connoisseurs; and on the left hand, after entering this door, is to be seen that of Pope Boniface VIII. In the the same palace are the natural curiosities of the learned Ulysses Aldrovandi, which he left by his will for the use of the public, together with his manuscripts, which fill a large cabinet or closet. Here also is the arsenal. The medicinal garden belonging to this palace is but small. Among the fine private palaces in this city, that of Caprari is most worth seeing. The university of Bologna is very old, and in it the Germans have their own magistrates, a particular matricula, with many other privileges. Among the buildings of the university, called Il studio, the most beautiful is the anatomical theatre, built like an amphitheatre, wainscoted with cypress, and decorated with the statues and busts of the most celebrated physicians of Bologna. The Clementine academy, founded by Pope Clement XI. for paintings, sculpture, and architecture, has been united with that erected in 1712 by the learned Count Marigli above-mentioned, for the sciences. In the buildings of this academy is a library, observatory, a cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities, an excellent printing-house, a public hall for declaiming, a chamber for painting, sculpture, &c. The tomb of the famous Telecottus, whom Butler ridicules in his Hudibras, is in this city. The twisted silk prepared here in great quantities, by means of the water-mills on the river Reno, is only of the second sort. The damask, sattin, taffety, velvet, and crape, manufactured in Bologna, are very highly prized. Here they drive also a considerable trade in flax, hemp, olives, oil, and wine; likewise in all sorts of works made of walnut-tree, preserved quinces, all kinds of essences, distilled spirits, wash-balls, snuff, theriac, a variety of rock crystal curiosities, flowers and fruits made of wax, besides leather-bottles, and other manufactures of this city; with fruits, which are produced in great plenty in its neighbourhood. They have a curious breed of lap-dogs, so small, that the ladies carry them in their muffs and apron-pockets. For facilitating the transportation of all commodities to and from Bologna, a large canal has been cut between the Reno and Po. Here an academy of wits, styled Gli Otiosi, have a fine structure, a noble library, and other curiosities. The town is surrounded with a high wall of brick, with towers at proper distances, and it has twelve stately gates. It lies 25 miles S. of Ferrara, and 200 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 40 min. E.

**BOLOGNE**. See BOULOGNE.

**BOLSENA**, a small contemptible town, but very delightfully situated, on the N. end of a pretty large lake called Lago di Bolsena, anciently Lacus Vulturnus, belonging to St. Peter's patrimony, in the Ecclesiastical state

state and middle division of Italy. The mountains covered with oak-forests, that mostly surround this lake, represent a pleasant amphitheatre. Here it is said that a miracle was wrought with the host, which gave occasion to the institution of Corpus Christi festival. Not far from hence are to be seen upon an eminence the ruins of the ancient Etrurian city Volturnum. It lies forty-five miles from Rome, in lat. 42 deg. 40 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

**BOLSLAW**, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sifera, lying about 30 miles N. E. of Prague.

**BOLSOVER**, a large and well-built town of Derbyshire, but has no market, with a castle upon an eminence, in the hundred of Scarfdale, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle; one of whose titles was Baron Cavendish of Bolsover. The living, which is a vicarage, is in the Duke's gift.

**BOLSWERT**, a well-peopled town of West Friesland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It is situated on a rising ground, encompassed with a ditch and ramparts. The houses are neatly built, with several canals navigable by small vessels, that run through the town. It has five gates, four sluices, a town-house, a church with two ministers, a grammar-school, and hospitals for orphans and poor people: it is governed by its own magistrates. It had formerly a considerable trade by sea; but now the inhabitants deal principally with the neighbouring towns, by means of their canals. It lies about four miles from the Zuyder-see to the E. and 13 S. W. of Lewarden, in lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

**BOLT**, one of the principal among the many large rivers belonging to Groenland. It lies in lat. 64 deg. N. and has been navigated between eighteen and twenty Norway miles up the country, where the first Danish lodge was settled in the year 1721.

**BOLTON**, a market-town of Lancashire; where are cotton and woollen manufactures. It is a staple for fustians of divers sorts; particularly those called Augsburg and Milan fustians, brought from all parts of the country to its market, which is on Monday; as also to its two annual fairs, kept on July 19, and October 2: at which, besides, are sold horses, horned cattle, and cheese.

The above-mentioned fustians are used by the countrymen for cloaths, and by the gentry for linings, and other uses. Here are medicinal waters.

In the year 1651 the old Earl of Derby was beheaded here, for proclaiming King Charles II. The living, called Bolton in le Moor, is in the gift of the Bishop of Chester. The town lies eight miles N. W. from Manchester, the same from Lancaster, 27 from Liverpool, and 237 from London.

**BOLTON**, a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is annually kept on the 28th of June, for cattle, and pedlary-wares. Its living is a rectory.

Of the same name is another rectory in Cumberland.

**BOLTON-PERCY**, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Archbishop of York.

**BOLZANO**, the name given by the Italians to the town of Posen, in Austria. See POSEN.

**BOMAL**, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Low Countries. It is situated on the river Ourte, about twenty miles S. of Liege, in lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

**BOMBAY**, an island belonging to the peninsula of India, within the Ganges and Mogul empire, in Asia. It has its name from the goodness of its harbour, which is capable of containing 1000 ships. In the year 1663 the King of Portugal transferred the property and sovereignty of this island, with all its appendant members and islands, to King Charles II. as part of the Infanta Catharine's portion, upon her marriage with him, who afterwards made a present of it to the English East India company; and they have ever since been in possession of it, only the French took it in the last war; but it was ransomed for a very large sum. The president of the English factory at Surat is commonly the governor of Bombay, who is attended with his guards, and other ensigns of sovereignty, like a Prince.

This island is about seven miles in length, and twenty in circuit, being inhabited by English, Portuguese, and people of different nations from the neighbouring countries, as Pagans, Mahometans, and a sort of Christians called Coolys, mostly fishermen: so that the number of souls on it now is said to be above 60,000. The island is not able to supply all these with provisions, the soil being barren, the climate unhealthy, and air putrid: but Governor Bohun, by draining the swamps and bogs, has remedied this latter inconvenience: however, the neighbouring country brings them abundant supplies. The island has woods of cocoa, and some salt; and lies convenient for trade.

The English here are obliged to live in friendship, not only with the Portuguese, but with the neighbouring Rajah, and the Great Mogul; the fleet of which last Prince they suffer to winter and recruit in the bay, supplying him at the same time with fire-arms.

During the rainy season, here and in the neighbouring islands there is a cessation of all commerce or hostilities, travelling being impracticable either by land or water, on account both of the violent rain and thunder, which last till about the close of August; and then European vessels venture to put into this bay, which is reckoned one of the best havens in the Indies, as being never choaked up by the storms, or annual monsoons; but affording shelter and security for whole fleets in all seasons.

The capital of Bombay, which is of the same name, is about a mile long; but the houses are mostly mean, and thatched with cocoa-leaves, except a few left by the Portuguese, and some others built by the company's officers and factors; whose ware-house and custom-house are handsome structures, with windows of polished oyster-shells. Here the Portuguese have a church; as have also the English. There is no good water, but rain preserved in cisterns; and what they sometimes dig for is brackish: so that the better sort are supplied from a spring, about a mile further up the bay, at Massé-goung.

At Bombay is a fort, which is a regular tetragon, whose outward polygon is about 500 paces, and is built of a good hard stone: besides this, forts have been since erected at Mazagan, Soures, Sian, Mahim, and Worlee. The town lies a pretty way from its castle, and has been inclosed from Dungere to Mendham's point, for securing the trading people from the insults of their beggarly neighbours on the continent: and the town-walls have happily secured the inhabitants from the pirate Angria's depredations.

In the entrance of Bombay road is no danger but one hidden rock, about half a league from the castle; but which is dry at low water; and within it is a channel passable by the largest ships. Besides the town of Bombay, there are other smaller ones upon this island. It lies 130 miles S. of Surat, and 40 N. W. of Dun de Rajapore, in lat. 28 deg. 30 min. N. long. 20 min. E.

**BOMENE, or BOMMENE**, a port-town belonging, with its territory, to Holland; though the rest of this island is subject to that of Zealand, one of the United Provinces. It is walled, and has a deep ditch, with other fortifications. It lies on the N. shore of the island of Schowen, and opposite to that of Goree, about 20 miles E. of Bromers-haven, in lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 2 min. E.

**BOMMEL**, the capital, and only considerable place, of an island of the same name, or *Bommelwaert*, in Dutch Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It stands on the N. bank of the river Waal, is doubly walled, and has broad and regular streets. It is fortified with good curtains, bastions, towers, and double ditches. It lies low, and can be overflowed by the above-mentioned river and the Maefe.

In 1672 it surrendered to the French, who destroyed its fortifications, carried off all the artillery and warlike stores, and obliged the town to pay 36,000 guilders, to prevent its being burnt. The states fortified it afterwards, as it is at present. The town is governed by its own magistrates, under whose jurisdiction is the whole island, being thirteen miles long, and four broad between



between the Waal and Maefe; and on it are several villages. Bommel is four miles N. E. of Nimeguen; in lat. 52 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E.

**BOMMELWAERT.** See **BOMMEL.**

**BON**, or **BONNE**, in Latin *Colonia Julia*, or *Ara Ubiorum*, a small, but well-inhabited city, in the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, and the capital of the upper diocese. It is situated on the W. side of the Rhine, and twelve miles S. of Cologne, in a fruitful country, producing good wine; and the woods, with a ridge of mountains near it, abounding with game. Its churches, particularly the collegiate, are stately buildings. It is subject to the Elector, who has a fine palace here, in which he usually resides. It has been frequently besieged and taken; particularly in 1703, by the Duke of Marlborough. Upon its restitution, by the treaty of Utrecht, its fortifications were to be demolished. Lat. 50 deg. 35 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E.

**BON ACCORD**, the name sometimes given to the New Town of Aberdeen, in Scotland, from its motto so called. See **ABERDEEN.**

**BON ESPERANCE**, Cape, or the Cape of Good Hope, the most southern promontory of Africa, where the Dutch have a good town and fort, the principal place of their settlements in Caffraria, or country of the Hottentots. Their territory here extends 200 miles inland, producing the most excellent wine, corn, and fruits, to be met with any-where; with abundance of cattle, venison, fish, and poultry. This would be a delightful place, were it not subject to storms, both in summer and winter, more than in any other part of the globe. It lies in lat. 34 deg. 15 min. S. long. 2 deg. 7 min. E.

**BONA**, a province of Algiers, in Africa. It lies on the maritime-coast, being bounded by Tunis on the E. Constantina on the S. and Labez on the W. It is so called from its capital, supposed to be the ancient Hippo, where the famous St. Augustine was once Bishop.

This country abounds in corn and fruit; particularly the jubub-tree, which covers great part of it; and with its fruit, dried in summer, the natives support themselves in winter. They breed also great numbers of cattle, large and small. But they are so much exposed to the continual depredations of the Arabs, that only a little part of the mountains is inhabited.

The town of Bona was taken by the Emperor Charles V. who landed here in 1535, when he invaded Africa; but it has since been retaken by the Turks, who dismantled it; being now small, ill-built, the streets narrow, and not over populous. About a mile off are the ruins of a monastery built by the Prelate above-mentioned; and near it a spring, which the Moors still call by his name, to which Romish sailors resort, in order to pay their devotions at an old statue there.

On the E. side is a fort, in which the present governor of the province resides, with a garrison of 200 janizaries. Six miles E. of Bona is a fort called the Bastion of France, and kept by the French, who have magazines of corn and other commodities there, with apartments for those employed about them; besides a chapel, hospital, garden, &c. with a good garrison. The pirate Barbarossa annexed this town to Algiers. The road before it is good for little; but further westward, where the Genoese have a fort, it is both deep and safe. On the E. side of the bay these have also a coral-fishery. Bona lies 200 miles E. of Algiers city, in lat. 36 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 57 min. E.

Upon the same coast, to the E. and almost opposite to Sicily, is another cape of the same name.

**BONAIRE**, the largest of the three islands belonging to the Dutch, on the coast of Venezuela, a province of the Terra Firma, in America. It lies twenty leagues from the main, and reckoned about seventeen in circuit. The road is on the S. W. side, about the middle of the island, where a pretty deep bay runs in. Ships from the eastward come close to the eastern shore, and let go their anchors in 60 fathom water, within half a cable's length of it; but they must directly make them fast ashore by a hawser, otherwise the land-winds in the night would drive them off to sea, the ground

being so steep, that no anchor can hold, once it starts. About half a mile off is a small, low island, with a channel between it and Bonaire.

The houses are about half a mile in land, and right in from the road. A deputy to the governor of Caffraffa resides here; with seven or eight soldiers, and five or six Indian families. They have no fort; and the soldiers never watch but in war-time. They have some horses and cows. The S. side is low and level, with several sorts of trees; but not very large. A small brackish spring near their houses serves the inhabitants. At the W. end is a good spring of fresh water, where live three or four Indian families. On the S. side, near the E. extremity, is a good salt-pond, whence Dutch sloops fetch salt. Bonaire lies fifteen miles E. of Curaçao, with which the Dutch carry on a traffic from thence, and forty N. W. of Lagaira, a Spanish fort on the continent. The middle of the island is in lat. 36 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 57 min. E.

**BONAISE**, very high mountains of Savoy, in Upper Italy, close by Lafnebourg, whose tops are continually covered with snow and flakes of ice; the steep cliffs of which cannot be climbed, by such as gather rock-crystal, or go in pursuit of wild goats, without imminent hazard of their lives.

**BONASCOLA**, a large village of the Riviera di Levante, or eastern part of the Genoese dominions, on the continent, in the upper division of Italy.

**BONAVENTE**, or **BONAVENTA**, a town of Portuguese Estremadura. Buching has it not; and Moll says, that it is situated on the Tagus, and at the junction of the Zaito with that river. In it are 400 inhabitants in one parish, which is a priory, belonging to the Knights of the order of Aviz. It lies thirty miles N. E. from Lisbon, and the same distance S. W. of Santarem.

**BONAVENTURA**, a port of Popayan, a province belonging to Terra Firma, in America. It is situated at the bottom of a bay of the same name; and inhabited by a few Spanish families, who send merchandise brought from New Spain to Popayan and the towns in that province. The place is very damp and unhealthy, from its high mountains, whence issue several rivers. A pilot is required to enter its harbour, the mouth of which is difficult to find. The Spaniards have built a fort in Bonaventura-bay, which is the staple for the cities of Cali, Popayan, Santa Fé, and for all the S. part of Terra Firma. It lies in lat. 3 deg. 30 min. N.

**BONAVISTA**, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and subject to Portugal. It is about twenty leagues in circuit. Along the N. coast is a ledge of white rocks, against which the waves break with great fury: the E. coast is bounded by sandy downs, and inland it is mountainous. From the Southern point juts out another bank of rocks eastward. The best road and harbour are under the S. W. point, from five to sixteen fathom water. This island is situated 200 miles W. of the African coast. Lat. 16 deg. 10 min. N. long. 23 deg. 5 min. W.

**BONAVISTA**, a fine bay on the E. side of Newfoundland, in North America; where the English had a settlement so well fortified, that when the French had over-run great part of that island in 1696, they durst not attack it.

**BONAVISTA**, an island in the South-sea, called so by the Spaniards, but Tinian by the Indians, where Commodore Anson anchored, in his way from Acapulco to China. Lat. 15 deg. 58 min. N. long. 139 deg. 25 min. E.

**BONIFACIO**, a fortified and well-peopled town, in the district of the same name, belonging to the country on the further side of the mountains in Corsica, and upper division of Italy. It has a Genoese garrison. The town stands on a high rock, at the most southern verge of the island. The channel dividing it from Sardinia, is called the Streights of Bonifacio, formerly Fretum Taphros. According to De Chazelles, its lat. is 41 deg. 24 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. E.

**BONGO**, or **BUNGO**, a port town, and the capital of the Japanese islands of the same name, in Asia. It lies opposite

opposite to that of Tonfa, from which a narrow channel separates it. Lat. 32 deg. 41 min. N. long. 131 deg. 57 min. E.

**BONINGUE**, one of the twenty-four parishes belonging to the government of Calais, in France.

**BONNE**, a small fortified town of Faucigny, a subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy. See **BON** in Germany.

**BONNESTABLE** had formerly the opposite name *Malesable*, from the bad accommodation in its inns: a small town of Upper Maine, a subdivision of the government of the latter name and Perche, in France. In it are about 700 families; and this place drives a very considerable trade in corn. It lies on the road to Rouen, and five leagues from Le Maus.

**BONNEVAL**, a small town of Chartrain, a subdivision of Lower Orleans, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France. It stands on the Loire, in a fruitful valley, from which it has its name. It is the seat of a royal prevoté and mayory. Here is a famous Benedictine abbey, with three parish-churches and an hospital.

**BONNEVILLE**, a large village of Rumois, a subdivision of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It stands on the Rille.

**BONNEVILLE**, La, a small fortified town of Faucigny, a province of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the N. side of the river Arve, twenty miles S. E. of Geneva, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 46 deg. 18 min. N. long. 6 deg. 19 min. E.

**BONS**, a small town of Chablais, a subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

**BOOG**, or **BOG**, a river of Poland, which rises in Podolia, and falls into the Nieper. See **BUG.**

**BOORGLUM**, a bailiwick belonging to the diocese of Aalborg, in North Jutland, Denmark; with a district of the same name, to which belong fourteen parishes.

Of this name also is a castle, formerly the residence of the Catholic Bishop, which was secularised in 1537. It is now a Gentleman's seat, and under its jurisdiction is the town of Sabye.

**BOORSONY**, or *Pilsen*, an old mountain-town and colony of Saxons, in the district of Bath and county of Barfch, belonging to the circle on this side the Danube, in Lower Hungary. The inhabitants formerly worked in the gold mines; but now they follow agriculture. It belongs to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Gran.

**BOOSING.** See **BOZIN.**

**BOOSZORMENY**, one of the seven Heyduc towns, in the county of Szabolc, belonging to the circle on the further side of the Theis, in Upper Hungary; which Mathias II. exempted from the jurisdiction of the county, on account of their valour.

**BOOTH**, a place in Lancashire, where two annual fairs are kept, on Whitfun-Saturday, and Saturday before October 23, for pedlary-wares.

**BOOTLE**, a place in Cumberland, where they hold annual fairs on April 5, and September 24, for cloth and corn.

**BOPART**, a town and fort of Triers, in Germany, belonging to that Elector. It is situated on the W. shore of the Rhine, at the foot of a hill, eight miles S. of Coblenz, in lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

**BORHAS**, an inland town belonging to the territory of Elfsborg and West Gothland, in Sweden. It is situated in a woody and mountainous country, on the river Wiska. The inhabitants of this place travel through the whole kingdom, and trade in several home manufactures, for which they have an exclusive privilege. They look upon it as a disgrace to stay half a year at home. Here is a mineral spring; and it is the forty-third town in the general diet.

**BORBA**, a town of Villa Vigosa, an audience belonging to Alentejo, a province of Portugal. It contains 2700 inhabitants, has two parish-churches, and is situated on a mountain. To its district belong two parishes

**BORBEREK**, a town belonging to the county of Weisfenburg, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. N° 28.

In its neighbourhood is a castle of the same name, on a high rock, and fortified with towers.

**BORBY**, a parish belonging to the territory of Schwansen, in the duchy of Sleswick, Denmark.

**BORCH**, a town belonging to the duchy of Magdeburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies fourteen miles N. E. of the city of Magdeburg, in lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. E.

**BORCH-HOLMEN**, a large village in the general government of Reval, belonging to the duchies of Livonia and Esthland, now subject to Russia; with a castle.

**BORCHLOEN**, or *Loets*, a town of the country of the latter name, belonging to Liege, in Germany. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of the city of Liege, and subject to that Bishop. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 30 min. E.

**BORCHWORM**, the principal place of Halbain county, and bishopric of Liege, in Germany. It lies on the little river Jecker, fourteen miles W. of Liege city, and fifteen S. W. of Maestricht.

**BORD**, a small town of Lower Limosin, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the river Dordonne, and has a convent.

**BORDELUM**, a district of Bredstedt county, formerly belonging to the bailiwick of Schwabstedt, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

**BORDIGHERA**, a borough in the western division of the Genoese dominions, on the continent of Upper Italy. It is situated on the Mediterranean.

**BORDINSKOI**, a frontier fortress, belonging to the government of Orenburg, in the Asiatic part of Russia, and on the river Jaik.

**BORDOE**, one of the Faro islands, belonging to Norway. It is two miles long, and on its N. W. side lies the secure harbour of Klack. Between this and the islands of Videroe and Suinoe, is a small whirlpool in the sea.

**BOREK**, a small town in the palatinate of Kalisch, belonging to Great Poland. It is situated on a lake. Here is a famous image of the Virgin, much resorted to by pilgrims.

**BOREKUL**, one of the highest mountains of West-Gothish Dalia, in West Gothland, Sweden.

**BOREN**, or **BORM**, a parish in the district of Schliefs, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

**BORERA**, an island lying N. of North-Uist, one of the western isles of Scotland. It is four miles in circuit; in it is a fresh-water lake, abounding with large eels. On the coast of this island is found the largest and best sort of the sea-weed called dulce.

Of the same name is another island distinguished in our maps, though the other is not; and lying about two leagues N. of St. Kilda, the most north-westerly island of the Hebrides. It is about a mile in circuit, and mostly surrounded with a high rock. Here is good pasturage, with vast numbers of sea-fowl, solan geese, &c. from March till September, whose eggs are preserved in peat-ashes, and the fowl also, without salt. Solan geese eggs are eaten here raw, as a pectoral. A bird called fulmar, of the size of a moor-hen, upon any one's approach, spouts out, Martin says, pure oil from its bill, which the natives have a method of catching when they surprize it, and use in their lamps, and for swellings, vomits, and purges, &c. with success. By ropes they climb the rocks, in order to get at the fowl and their eggs, which are their principal maintenance. They have no money among them, but barter with one another for what they want.

**BORG**, or **BURG**, a pretty old town in Fenmar-isle, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark.

**BORGA**, a commodious harbour of Sweden. See **BORG-HOLM.**

**BORGERHOUT**, a village called a liberty belonging to the territory of Antwerp, and marquisate of the Holy Empire, in the Austrian Netherlands.

**BORGAR-FIARDUR**, a district of the S. quarter of Iceland, Norway.

**BORGBERG**, a ruined borough of Westmanland territory, in Uplandia, Sweden Proper.

**BORGHETTO**, a small place belonging to the duchy



of Castro, in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy. Also a borough in the western part of the Genoese dominions, on the continent of Upper Italy. It lies on the Mediterranean: and of the same name is likewise a rich abbey in the duchy of Placentia, in Upper Italy. These three are mentioned by Busching.

**BORGHOLM**, a town with a handsome royal castle, in the N. part of the isle of Oelandia, and belonging to East Gothland, in Sweden. It has a fortress which was taken several times by the Danes, but always restored to Sweden. Close by is the commodious and well-situated haven of Borga; and not far off is a royal farm. Dahlberg has three views of this castle. It lies fifteen miles N. E. from Colmar, in lat. 56 deg. 57 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10 min. E.

**BORGI**, a town in the province of Zeb, in Africa. It lies about a league S. of Biscara: both which places were seized by the Algerines, in order to have a free passage into the land of slaves, where they make continual irruptions. It is reported by the inhabitants of these two towns, that lions, tygers, and other wild beasts, are brought to be sold at the several ports of Algiers.

**BORGIA**, a castle of Ancona, a marquise belonging to the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy.

**BORGO**, a district of Nyland, a subdivision of Finland Proper, in Sweden.

Of the same name, and belonging to it, is a maritime-town, which is very old, situated on the Finnic gulph, with an indifferent harbour: it has pretty well recovered itself since the last war. Here is the seat of a Bishop, with a good academy. The inhabitants trade in all sorts of linen-cloth; and it is the 60th town in the general diet. It lies on the eastern bank of a little river opposite to Paling, and twenty-one miles N. E. of Helsingfors.

**BORGO**, St. Sepulchro, a town of Urbino, a duchy belonging to the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It is situated on the Tuscan frontiers, and near the source of the Tiber. In it resides a Bishop, who is under the Metropolitan of Florence; from which city it is fifty miles E. in lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. E.

**BORGO di St. Domino**, the ancient *Julia Fidentia*, a mean little town of the Stato Pallavicino, a subdivision of the duchy of Parma, in Upper Italy; yet is the see of a Bishop, who is under the Metropolitan of Bologna. It lies on the road from Parma to Placentia, almost mid-way; namely, ten miles N. W. of the former, and subject to Austria. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 10 deg. 31 min. E.

**BORGO di Sefia**, a small town in the Val di Sefia, formerly belonging to the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy; but now subject to the King of Sardinia.

**BORGO di St. Georgio**, a suburb of Mantua, towards the N. E. See MANTUA.

**BORGO FRANCO**, a small place of the marquise of Ivrea, a subdivision of Piedmont, in Upper Italy.

**BORGO FORTE**, a borough on the Po, belonging to the duchy of Mantua, in the upper division of Italy, near the confluence of the Po with the Menzo, eight miles S. of Mantua city, in lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 11 deg. 2 min. E.

**BORGO di Val di Taro**, a small place, and the only one, in the valley of Taro, a subdivision of the duchy of Parma, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Taro, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, in the road to Sarfana, twenty miles S. W. of Parma city, and subject to Austria, in lat. 44 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E.

**BORGOMANERO**, a small place belonging to the territory of Novaresa, formerly subject to the Duke of Milan, but now to the King of Sardinia.

**BORJA**, City of, anciently *Balsa*, a genteel place belonging to Aragon, in Spain, close by the famous Mount Cayo, at the foot of a hill, the neighbourhood abounding particularly with grain, oil, wine, hemp, flax, and all sorts of vegetables; and is well watered. Its walls are adorned with towers, and has a fortress. The inhabitants amount to about 800 families, having three parishes, one of the churches being collegiate, four

monasteries, a nunnery, an hospital, and several chapels. It lies thirty-five miles N. N. W. of Saragosa, in lat. 41 deg. 48 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. W.

**BORIAN**, or **BURIO**, a rectory and a deanry, in Cornwall, in the gift of the Crown.

**BORISOGLIEBSK**, a middling town in the district of Tambow, belonging to the government of Woronezh and Asof, in the Asiatic part of Russia. It stands on the river Choper.

**BORISOW**, a town belonging to the circle of Moscow, and government of the latter name, in European Russia.

Of the same name is a small place belonging to the territory and palatinate of Minski, in Lithuanian Russia. It lies on the river Berezina, is built of wood, but mostly ruined by the Russians; with a regularly fortified castle, round which are deep ditches, a double palisade, and defended also by a morass.

**BORISTHENES**, the Latin name of the great river DNEIPEP, which see.

**BORKELOE**, a small city belonging to the earldom of Zutphen, in Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces. It is situated on the little river Berck, whence it has its name. Since the contest between the Bishop of Munster and the States General, about this place, during which the former took it twice, but restoring it in 1674, the latter have fortified it, and keep a strong garrison there, it being a key into their country. It is situated on the confines of the bishopric of Munster, five miles N. W. of Grol, and eleven E. of Zutphen.

**BORKHOLM**, **BORKLOEN**, and **BORKWORM**. See **BORGHOLM**, **BORCHLOEN**, and **BORCHWORM**.

**BORLINGHAM**, or **BIRLINGHAM**, St. Edmund and St. Peter, two rectories of Norfolk, in the gift of the Duke of the latter name.

**BORLISE**, a small place belonging to the government of Metz, in France.

**BORMIO**, a county belonging to the subjects of the Grisons, in Switzerland, being a valley surrounded by high mountains, except an opening that lets in the river Adda. It is bounded on the W. by the Valteline; on the N. and W. also by the league of Caddee; and on S. by the Venetian territories.

Of the same name is a town, by the Germans called Worms. It is a populous place, and governed by a Podesta, sent hither by the Grisons. It is defended by a good castle.

Bormio stands three miles from the source of the Adda, at its confluence with the Isolaccia, near the entrance of the Valteline, twenty-two miles N. E. of Soudrio, and fifty W. of Trent.

**BORMOLA**, or **BURMULA**, an open town belonging to the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean. It consists of between 6 and 700 houses. It lies behind Sciglea, and on the other side is inclosed by Citta Nuova Cottonera.

**BORNA**, a small town of Gestricia, in Nordland, a province of Sweden Proper, about forty miles N. of Gest or Gevalia. Busching has it not.

**BORNE**, or **BOURNE**, a small borough of Lincolnshire, about thirty miles S. of the city of Lincoln. Its living is a vicarage. Annual fairs are held here on March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horses and horned cattle.

Of the same name is a vicarage of Cambridgeshire, in the gift of Christ-college, Cambridge.

**BORNEO**, one of the Indian or Sunda islands, in Asia. It is of a circular form, and near 2530 miles round. On the N. and N. W. it is separated from China and India by the ocean of the latter name. It has that of Celebes or Macassar to the S. E. from which it is divided by the streights of Macassar; Java on the S. Sumatra on the S. W. Malacca on the W. and the Philippine islands on the N. E. It lies between lat. 7 deg. N. and 30 min. S. and between long. 107 and 117 deg. E.

The country produces several sorts of fruit in great abundance, excellent mastic, and other gums, wax, rice, cassia, honey, cotton, the best camphire in the world, frankincense, musk, aloes, agaric, brasil wood, sapan, pepper, cinnamon, and other spices; excellent diamonds

diamonds found in their rivers, particularly Succadano, and gold-dust in their sands; and the richest bezoar-stones in the wild apes stomachs. They have mines of iron, tin, and good load-stone. They have vast numbers of little horses, besides elephants, oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, bears, tygers, and monkeys, parrots and paroquets of all sorts; but no European bird but the sparrow. Here is great plenty of sea and river fish, besides mullets, breams, &c. known in Europe. The musketoes here are intolerable and venomous. The rains lasting for half a year, the sea-coasts, which are very low for many miles, are generally overflowed; for which reason their towns consist of floating-houses in the mouths of their rivers, which are here very numerous, or of houses built on pillars. Of this fort may be seen floating-towns at the mouth of the Banjar river, where the English East India Company have a factory, and from which pepper is chiefly exported. The country merchants bring down diamonds, and other gems, with some gold; or our people purchase them of the Chinese, who carry on a considerable trade both with natives and foreigners.

The inland-country is mountainous, and inhabited by native Pagans called Byayos, who are extremely swarthy, and who are chiefly employed in hunting, and looking after their cattle: they go naked all but about their waist, and have a string of tygers teeth about their necks, reckoned their greatest ornament. The Mahometans, namely, the Bonjareens, inhabit the coast, which may be said to be possessed by the Dutch, being masters of the best ports, and the most profitable part of the trade. Besides them, here are other traders, as Chinese, Malayans, Japanese, Siamese, Macassars, Javans, and some from Mogul, Portugal, and England, as have been hinted above.

The Dutch supply the natives with the manufactures of India and Europe, particularly cloth made of cotton and flax, for the Malayan and other women of the island: for which the Dutch receive diamonds, gold, and other valuable goods. The principal articles we export from this island are pepper, diamonds, and other gems. Here are three sorts of black pepper, namely, the Molucca, Negaree, and Caytongee. The white pepper brought from this country is twice as dear as the black. The only handicraftsmen here are goldsmiths and carpenters; though all in general are nice carvers, even with a common knife. The Malayan is the language of the Moors on the coast; but the inlanders have one peculiar to themselves. The country is divided into several petty governments, under certain Moorish Princes; but the mountaineers are formed into numerous clans, under their respective chiefs: these are all of a very savage nature.

**BORNEO**, a town of the island of the same name last-mentioned. It stands among fens, near a great salt-water lake at the N. W. corner of the island. On its E. side is a deep, safe, and capacious harbour, at the mouth of a great river: but it is not a place of considerable trade, the greatest resort being to the S. E. part, subject to the Sultan of Caytongee, whose capital is 100 miles up the river of Banjar. Though upon the English attempting to build forts on the Banjar coast, they were either murdered or expelled, they have since been permitted to return and trade here. It lies in lat. 4 deg. 30 min. N. long. 111 deg. 30 min. E.

**BORNHEM**, a village in the territory of Alost, belonging to Flanders, in the Austrian Low Countries. It gives title of Count to the house of Celoma. It is situated between Dendermonde and Rouelmonde. Here is a Benedictine priory, and a convent of English Dominicans, founded in 1670 by Father Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, afterwards made a Cardinal.

**BORNHOLM**, an island included in the diocese of Seeland, in Denmark. It lies in the Baltic, about sixteen miles from the outermost point of the isle of Seeland, and six from Ystad, belonging to Schonon in Sweden. It extends itself from N. N. E. to S. S. E. is seven miles long, and four broad. It is fruitful in all sorts of grain, especially good oats, has excellent pasture-grounds, for which reason great quantities of butter are exported from this island. In some places are good lime-stones,

marble-quarries, pit-coals, and also materials for cement or mortar.

The coasts are impracticable in many places on account of the foul and dangerous ground. But where any landing-places are, they are planted with cannon. Hither both criminals of the gentry, as well as commonalty, are usually sent into exile from other parts of Denmark: but since this country revolted from Sweden in 1658, and the inhabitants, under the conduct of Jens Roefods, gave themselves up into the hands of the King of Denmark, on account of the bad usage they received from the former, it has become an hereditary part of the latter kingdom.

In 1678 a body of 5000 Swedish troops, in their passage from Pomerania to Sweden, being shipwrecked on this island, such of them as escaped were made prisoners of war.

The inhabitants, for the defence of their country, have their own militia, without any expence to the crown. Here is a commandant, vice-commandant, amtmann, and other officers. The island consists of one bailiwick, about 100 villages, and 16 country-churches. It lies in lat. 55 deg. 15 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

**BORNOS**, a small town of Andalusia, in Spain. It lies in a pleasant plain, abounding with grain, fruit, and oil, being inclosed by high, barren mountains.

**BOROMEAN ISLANDS**, in the Lago Maggore, or Great lake, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. Of these there are a great many small ones, mostly belonging to the Boromeo family; of which was the famed St. Charles of that name, and Archbishop of Milan. Every one of these has a palace and gardens very delightful.

**BORRISTOWN**. See **BOROUGHSTONNESS**.

**BOROS-JENO**, a fortress which was formerly built against the Turks, in the county of Zarand, and circle on the further side of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary: but it is at present an open town, and well known for its excellent wine.

**BOROSTYAN**, a castle on a high mountain, at the foot of which is a town on the river Pinka, belonging to the county of Eisenburg, in the circle on the further side of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

**BOROSTYANKO**, a castle on the further side of the district, beginning at the Carpathian mountains in the county of Presburg, and hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a steep rock of the aforesaid mountains, and belongs to the Palfi family.

**BOROUGHBRIDGE**, or, as it is commonly pronounced by the country-people, *Borowbrigg*, i. e. the Borough at the Bridge, a town, governed by a bailiff, in the center of Yorkshire, and on the skirts of the North and West Riding. It sends two members to parliament, and seems to have risen out of Aldborough, i. e. the Old borough, adjacent. See **ALDBOROUGH**.

On the left-hand in going through it are three large pyramidal stones in the fields, which the vulgar call the Devil's arrows. This town stands on the Eure, over which is a bridge of four or five arches, each forty feet wide, the ends being continued with high causeways of stone. At this bridge King Edward II. defeated his Barons; and afterwards ensued the execution of the Earl of Lancaster, &c. at Pontefract. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and its annual fairs on April 27 for horned cattle, June 22 holds a week, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hard-wares; also on October 23, for horned cattle and sheep. It lies about three miles from Rippon, 15 N. W. of York, and 170 N. of London.

**BOROUGH-HILL**, a place near Aldborough, in Yorkshire, where a tessellated pavement, and several other Roman antiquities, have been discovered: and a temple is supposed to have stood here.

**BOROUGHSTONNESS**, a town of West Lothian, or Linlithgow, in the southern division of Scotland. It is a long straggling town of one street, extending along the shore of the firth of Forth, and next to Leith, carries on the greatest trade to Holland and France of any place in the kingdom, unless smuggling be the thing in it. For repairing and maintaining its harbour, an act of parliament has passed for laying two pennies



pennies Scots on every pint of ale sold in the town. It lies W. of Blacknefs castle.

**BOROWICZ**, a town belonging to the palatinate of Kiow, a subdivision of Little Poland. It lies on the river Nieper, where, in the year 1638, the Cossacks were surrounded by the Poles, and obliged to deliver up their General Paolucco, with four of their superior officers.

**BORRESYSEL**, anciently *Wingulmark*, a district belonging to the diocese of Christiana, in Norway: it has its name from the seat or castle of Borre, which was entirely swallowed up in the year 1703, after the waters of the cataract of Sarpen had undermined it: so that at present here is nothing but a deep hole, full of sand and rubbish. This province has good arable land, in which oats grow best, and in the greatest quantity, the ground lying low, and wet. Upon the sea-coast near Follo the inhabitants draw a good maintenance from timber, which is carried to the lading-places, where it pays duty; also at Krogtadt, Drobach, Holen, Zoen, Huidteem, and other parts. Its fresh waters are Manfoeford, Rodenas, Temeford, and Storely, which afterwards fall into the Sarpen, forming one of the largest water-falls in the country.

The whole province is in general divided into Upper and Lower Borresyssel; which again consists of several bailiwicks; 1. Racheftad, Heggen, and Froland; 2. Ide and Marcher; 3. Moofs, Oufce, Thune, and Wemble; and, 4. Follo. With regard to its ecclesiastical government, the whole contains three probsteys or priories, namely, the upper, middle, and lower probsteys of Borresyssel. To the first belong 18 churches, to the second 13, and to the third 25. In Upper Borresyssel are no remarkable places: but in the Lower is so much the more.

**BORSCH**, a ruinous little town belonging to the chapter of Strasburg, in Lower Alsace, and government of the latter name, now subject to France.

**BORSOD**, a borough, formerly fortified in the ancient taste; but after its fortifications were demolished, it became an open small town, giving name to its county, which lies in the hither circle of the Theifs, and belongs to Upper Hungary.

**BORSPACH**, a small place belonging to the lordship of Lutzelftein, in the government of Alsace, now subject to France.

**BORTH**, a place in Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, where two annual fairs are kept, on August 26, and October 24, for cattle.

**BORVE**, a medicinal spring in the Harries, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, good against the colic and gravel.

**BORWE**, one of the two places of greatest note in Strathnavern, or the Lord Ray's country, the most N. W. part of the main-land of Scotland.

**BORYGLIA**, a town of Caria, a province of Asia Minor, anciently famous for a temple of Diana, some noble remains of which are still to be seen. It stood near the sea-coast, at the entrance of the Doric gulph or Jasic bay, about thirty-five miles S. W. of Miletum, and forty S. of Heraclea.

**BORZELAND**, or **WURTZELAND**, so called from an herb which it bears in its arms. It is one of the districts of that denominated the Royal Territory of the Saxons, a subdivision of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It lies E. of the Moldavian confines.

**BOSA**, anciently **BOS**, a small Episcopal city of Cape Lugatori or Saffari, comprehending the northern division of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the W. coast, with a harbour defended by Fort Saravalle, near the mouth of a small river of the same name. The fee is under that of Saffari, and the place is but thinly peopled. It lies thirty-two miles N. of Oristagni. Lat. 40 deg. 15 min. N. long. 8 deg. 30 min. E.

**BOSBURY**, a vicarage of Herefordshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford.

**BOSCASTLE**, a large village of Cornwall. Here two annual fairs are held, on August 5 and November 22, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

**BOSCAWEN**, anciently **BISCAW-WOANE**, a parish near the Land's-end in Cornwall; giving name to the

family of Boscawen, Lord Viscounts Palmouth; of which is the famous Admiral, by whose conduct and bravery M. de la Clue's squadron was very lately taken, destroyed, and dispersed; and that French Admiral had both his legs shot off in the engagement, and, escaping ashore, died soon after. At this place are nineteen stones, set up in a circle, each about twelve feet asunder, and supposed to be a sepulchral monument of the Britons.

**BOSCHAM**, a vicarage of Suffex, in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester.

**BOSCO**, an abbey in the territory of Alesandrino, formerly part of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, now belonging to the Duke of Savoy. It has between fifty and sixty monks in it, and a church very elegantly decorated.

**BOSCOBEL-HOUSE**, a seat of the Pendrils, in the E. part of Shropshire, next to Staffordshire; famous for giving shelter to King Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester, having been hid in a little cavity in the garret. About a gun-shot from it is the royal oak, into which the King and Colonel Carlos climbed by the hen-roost-ladder, and so escaped from a party of horse sent to search the house, and who rode just by the oak whilst they were there. It was afterwards surrounded with a brick-wall, but travellers have cut most of the tree away. His Majesty afterwards took some of its acorns, and had them planted in St. James's park or gardens; and in gratitude, gave 200l. per annum to the family, his preservers.

**BOSCOMBE**, a rectory of Wiltshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury.

**BOSEN**, a large village in the capital bailiwick of Rheim, belonging to the circle of Seheft, in the kingdom of Prussia. It is situated on the lake of Sallen.

**BOSHARSTON-MEER**, a pool or lake on the coast of Pembrokehire, in South Wales, near Stack-pool-Bosher, which could never be fathomed. It foams before a storm; and the noise of its agitation is heard, they say, a pretty way off, and is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with the sea.

**BOSNA**, a navigable river of Turkish Illyrium, in Europe.

**BOSNA-SARAJA**, or simply *Saraja*, a frontier town in the fangiacate of Sarali, a subdivision of Bosnia, belonging to Turkish Illyrium, in Europe. It is a famous trading town on the river Bosna, which was burnt by the Hungarians in 1697. It lies 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. 5 min. E.

**BOSNIA**, also **RAMA**, both from rivers of the same name, the river Bosna running through part of it, and falling into the Save; if it has not the former denomination from its ancient inhabitants the Boffeni. It is a province of Turkish Illyrium, in Europe. Towards the N. it is divided from Sclavonia by the river Save; on the E. from Servia by the Orino; on the S. by the mountains of Dalmatia; and on the W. from Croatia, by the river Verbas. It is upwards of 120 English miles in length, and sixty in breadth. This was anciently that part of Panonia, called Inferior, or Secunda Confularis. In time it became part of Hungary; and for near two centuries had Kings of its own, till 1465, when Mahomet II. having taken Stephen V. the last sovereign, had him flea'd alive, and made Bosnia the government of a beglerberg, who has eight fangiacs under him: but Busching makes them only three; namely, Banialuck, Orback, and Sarali. The air here is sharp, but the soil yields some corn; and in it are some gold and silver mines. It is otherwise subdivided into Upper Bosnia, towards the S. or duchy of St. Saba, or Heriegovina, confining on Dalmatia; and Lower Bosnia, or Bosnia Proper, on the Save. It is a frontier country of Christendom; that part E. of the Unna, belonging to the Turks, and the other W. of that river, to the house of Austria.

**BOSPHORUS THRACICUS**, the Latin name of the Hellespont Gallipoli, or Dardanelles; a narrow straight dividing Europe from Asia.

**BOSRA**, or **BUSSERITH**, an ancient city of Arabia Petraea, in Asia. It was situated in the midland, on the back of Palestine, on the other side Jordan, and

about 150 miles from the lake or sea of Galilee. In the Christian times it was a Metropolitan see, and is now that of a Greek Archbishop, and the seat of the beglerberg of this district. It is now much decayed.

**BOSSAL**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Durham.

**BOSSINCY, TINTAGEL, or TREVENA**, though a mayor-borough of Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, is only a small village. Here are the splendid ruins of the seat of the British Princes, and afterwards of the Dukes of Cornwall, where Prince Arthur was born. Under the name of Trevena it has an annual fair on October 19, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some hops. It lies on St. George's channel, 15 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 210 W. of London.

**BOSSORA, or BALSORA**, a port-town of Arabia Deserta, in Asia. It lies on the W. side of the Euphrates, with which it communicates, by means of a canal, and to the extremity of it large ships come up from the sea. It is said to be twelve miles in circuit, has walls, and other works. About 170 years ago it was taken by the Turks from the Arabs; but the latter capitulated to be governed by a Prince of their own, who gives liberty to all nations to trade to his capital, where all good order is observed. The Dutch bring hither their spices, and the English their pepper and cloth. The East Indians bring also their commodities, which are bought up by merchants from all parts of Turkey, Egypt, &c. and conveyed thence on camels purchased here. The Prince, who is tributary to Turkey, has his revenue from exchange of money for horses much valued, and for camels sold here; but chiefly from his palm-trees, of which he has a vast plantation: so that, after defraying all charges of government, he can from these several articles lay up three million of livres every year. The English and Dutch have considerable factories at Balsora, for the Indian commerce and dispatch of their letters from all parts, into England and Holland, by Damascus and Aleppo; and these are carried by Arabs hired for the purpose. Most of the commerce is carried on by Armenians, Indians, and Persians. The caravan of Balsora brings very rich merchandize from India, as well as Europe. It lies about forty miles N. W. of the Persian gulph or bay of its own name. Lat. 30 deg. 1 min. N. long. 47 deg. 10 min. E.

**BOSSUPT**, a town of Brabant, a province of the Austrian Low Countries. It lies eight miles S. of Louvain, in lat. 50 deg. 52 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

**BOST**, a town of Sablestan, one of the provinces of Persia; it is marked in our maps.

**BOSTON**, a large, populous, and well-built mayor and sea-port-town, of the subdivision of Lincolnshire called Holland. It is full of merchants, and has a good share of foreign and inland trade. It is built on both sides of the river Witham, at its mouth; and navigable, by means of artificial banks, up to Lincoln. Over it is a high wooden bridge. It has a commodious harbour on the German ocean, and sends two members to parliament. The church, without cross-aisles, is the largest parish-church in the universe, and its tower about 280 feet from the ground, which serves as a land-mark to mariners, not only into this port, but even into the mouth of the Ouse, being seen out at sea to the entrance of the channels called Lynn-deeps, and Boston-deeps, very difficult places. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the mayor and burgeses. It is supplied with water by pipes from a pond made by act of parliament, in a common called the West Fen. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. Its annual fairs are held on May 4, principally for sheep; August 11 town fair, and December 11, for horses. This is called a mart, and lasts nine days. Fox the martyrologist was born here; and it gave title of Viscount to the Earl of Grantham, lately extinct in the Auverquerque family, whose predecessor was one of King William's Earls. The country round is all fenny grounds, where the land is very rich, and feeds vast numbers of large sheep and oxen. It lies twenty-six miles S. E. of Lincoln, and ninety N. of London.

N° XXIX.

**BOSTON**, not only the capital of Suffolk county and Massachuset's bay, but of New England, and even of all North-America. It is a large and flourishing place, which stands in a peninsula, and is about four miles in circuit, at the bottom of Massachuset's bay, which is full of little islands and rocks, defended by a castle called Fort William; about a league from the town, and platforms of guns, which render an enemy's approach to it very difficult. It stands in the form of a crescent round this bay; and the country beyond it rises by degrees. Here are ten churches, of which six are for Independents. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at above 14,000, others say 20,000. Provisions are as plentiful here as in any town of Old England; and the inhabitants are also as elegant in their conversation, dress, and tables. Five hundred sail are said to be loaded here in a year, for Europe and the British plantations, with lumber, beef, pork, fish, masts, tar, and boards; besides vast quantities of spirits: exclusive of coasting and fishing vessels, which are very numerous. The governor resides here. At this place also meet the general assembly, to which the city sends four members, and the courts of justice. Its weekly market is every Thursday; and it has two fairs annually, that hold each for three days, on the first Tuesday in May, and the last Tuesday in October, which are much resorted to far and near. Boston lies in lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 71 deg. 4 min. W. See ENGLAND, New.

**BOSTON-DEEPS**. See BOSTON in Lincolnshire.

**BOSWORTH**, an old market-town of Leicestershire, on a hill, situated in a fruitful soil. About three miles off is Redmoor, a plain where the decisive battle between Richard III. of the house of York, and Henry VII. of that of Lancaster, was fought in the year 1486, in favour of the latter. Richard was slain, and in him the contest between the white and red roses terminated, which from its beginning had cost this nation above 200,000 lives. This is called Market Bosworth, to distinguish it from another in Gartery hundred. Its weekly market is every Wednesday: and its annual fairs are held on May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and July 10, for the two first articles. The livings of both Bosworths are rectories. This lies eleven miles S. W. of Leicester-town, and ninety N. W. of London.

**BOT**, a village of Melli, a province of Negroland, in Africa. It lies near the mouth of the river Geseves, where most of the traders buy rice; which is in great plenty here, and very good.

**BOTAO**, a small place in the district of Coimbra, belonging to the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains about 550 inhabitants.

**BOTEA**, a parish of Angermanland, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden.

**BOTHALE**, a rectory of Northumberland, in the gift of the Earl of Orford; or late Earl of Oxford, now Duke of Portland.

**BOTHMAR, or BOTMAR**, a town of Lunenburg-Zell, belonging to the Elector of Hanover, in Germany.

**BOTHNIA**, East, or *Ojiva-Botnia*, a subdivision of Finland, in Sweden; it lies high towards the N. and so called, as situated on the E. side of the Bothnic gulph. To reckon, says Busching, according to the road by land, it is above 723 English miles in length, and 280 in breadth; others reckon the former only 462, and the latter but 84. Nature has divided it from the adjacent countries by mountains that extend themselves along the E. side. From these arise several rivers, which partly fall into the White-sea, and partly into the Bothnic and Finnic gulphs. The land is level for the most part, especially in the southern parts, towards the sea-coast, and in some other places; but at the same time full of morasses. Agriculture is followed here to great advantage, for which reason this country can supply other places with corn: yet sometimes the cold does a little damage. The inhabitants frequently make use of the Swedish land, as it is called; yet still vast tracts remain unoccupied. Here one meets with great numbers of forests, lakes, and rivers, abounding with fish; it has also a good salmon-fishery. In some rivers they fish



Ekewise for pearls, among which there are many near as large as swallow-eggs. Here are some iron works, with flating mills. Towards the sea-side lie large and spacious craggs. The inhabitants on the coast speak Swedish, but the others Finlandish. They trade in timber, boards, tar, and train-oil; also cattle, salmon, butter, and other provisions. Their principal maintenance they have from husbandry, breeding of cattle, burning of lime, bricks, and tar (of which last article is made about 50,000 tons; and this quantity requires about 3,200,000 fir-trees) hunting and fishing; as also the sea-dog fishery, building of ships, and the profits or loppings of the woods. In the parishes of Carleby and Cronoby they build ships. In the whole country is no more than nineteen Finnish, and nine Swedish parishes.

The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 80,000. Ostbotnia maintains a whole regiment of foot: but instead of soldiers some parishes furnish ship-carpenters for the royal navy at Carlscroon. The clergy belong to the bishopric of Abo.

The country is divided into three fiefs or parts, which together are under one territorial governor. These are, Cajana, lying on the N. Uleaborg, which is divided into N. and S. districts, and Korsholm, also subdivided in like manner.

**BOTHNIA**, West, or *Westro-botnia*, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden, so called, as lying on the W. side of the gulph of Bothnia. The parts inhabited of this country is reckoned to be in length, from the confines of Angermanland to the church of Upper Tornea, about 406 English miles, and between 112 and 126 in breadth. Near the sea-shore are several pleasant islands. The country abounds with woods, lakes, and rivers. The largest forests border on Lapmark. Its pastures are fine; but on the high mountains is mostly rein-deer moss.

The land is level, and its soil fruitful: and though the seed be sown late, yet it ripens between six, seven, and eight weeks, according as the land lies more or less to the N. Here the cold frequently causes considerable damage, particularly the hoar-frosty nights, in the month of July. Here are several good copper and iron mines. The inhabitants have gained themselves the reputation of bravery. They get their maintenance from agriculture, breeding of good cattle, hunting, and fishing. They can bear hunger better than the people of other countries: for they are accustomed from their youth, even in fruitful years, to mix pure corn with the refuse and pine-bark ground for the purpose: and for this reason they call their bread *stampe-brot*. They trade in timber, deals, and oak boards, tar, salted and smoked salmon, with other kinds of fish treated in the same manner, and pikes dried in the sun; as also in feathers, bread, cummin, train oil of sea-dogs, wild game, tallow, butter, and cheese; in like manner they trade in various peltry, as the skins of black, blue, and white foxes, ermines, bears and wolves, with other rough hides, otter and beaver skins, castor, linen cloth, and rein-deer hides: all which are imported, not only into Sweden, but carried over the mountains and barren wastes into Russia and Norway. The country maintains a regiment of soldiers: it is divided into four parts or bailiwicks, under one territorial governor, to whom the Lapmarks are also subject. It has two juridical districts, or courts of justice, and the clergy are under the Bishop of Hernosund.

**BOTHWELL**, a village of Lanerksire, in the S. division of Scotland, about two miles and a half from Hamilton, on the other side of the river Clyde. Here is a fine modern seat of the Earl of Forfar, who was murdered by the rebels after giving him quarters, at Dumblain; also the ruins of a much older castle.

Over the Clyde is a bridge, noted for the defeat of a body of undisciplined and unheaded Presbyterians, by the Duke of Monmouth, in the year 1679, commonly known by the name of Bothwell-brigg; many thousands of which were afterwards hanged, imprisoned, or transported to the plantations, by King Charles II. This place gave title of Earl to Hepburn, who was married to Mary Queen of Scots: but it is now extinct.

**BOTIVANT**, a prebend of the archdeaconry of York, in the gift of the Archbishop.

**BOTLEIGH**, a vicarage of Hampshire, in the gift of the Dukes of Beaufort and Portland. Here annual fairs are kept; on Shrove-Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, Tuesday before St. Bartholomew, and August 24, for toys.

**BOTRYS**, now *Patron* and *Elpatron*, an ancient town of Phoenice, a province of Asiatic Turkey, on the Mediterranean, between Tripoli to the N. and Byblus to the S. It lies near the head-land of Peniel, now called Capo Pagro. Here, except the ruins of several churches and monasteries, are now only a few cots of fishermen.

**BOTSAND**, or **BAATSENDAR**, a trading place and fish-haven of Gulbringu-district, in the S. quarter of Iceland.

**BOTSDALE**, or **BOTTISDALE**, a long mean-built thoroughfare town of Suffolk; it has a grammar school, the master and usher of which must be of Bennet college, Cambridge. Here is a market every Thursday, and an annual fair on Holy Thursday, for cattle and toys.

**BOTTESHAM**, a vicarage of Cambridge, in the gift of Trinity college in Cambridge.

**BOTTESWORTH**, a place in Leicestershire, but on the confines of Lincolnshire, where are fine tombs of the Mannors family.

**BOTTISFORD**, a rectory of Leicestershire, in the gift of the Duke of Rutland. These two seem to be the same.

**BOTTLEBRIDGE**, a rectory of Huntingdonshire, in the gift of Lord Morpeth.

**BOTTISACK**, a dangerous place on the E. side of the isle of Samsoe in Kullundborg bailiwick, and diocese of Seeland, in Denmark.

**BOTWAR**, a town of Wirtemberg, and circle of Swabia, in Germany. It lies fifteen miles S. of Hailbron, and is subject to the Duke of Wirtemberg. Lat. 49 deg. 2 min. N. long. 9 deg. 15 min. E.

**BOTZA**, a mountain-town of the eastern district, in the county of Liptau and hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies in a deep valley, and consists of three parts; namely, Upper Botza, Lower Botza, or Joachimsthal and Bobrow. The country round it is partly a royal, and partly a noble demesne. Its mineral waters are of great virtue. The gold mines here yield indeed fine metal, though it is but in an indifferent condition. The *Urburarii*, as they are called, who are at all the expence of the working it, and to whom it belongs, pay the King, and the nobleman whose property it is, only a certain duty.

**BOVA**, a small Episcopal city of the Further Calabria, and utmost verge of the kingdom of Naples, and all Italy. It has the title of a county, and stands on the southern coast, upon a high hill, surrounded with craggy rocks. Its see is under the Archbishop of Reggio, who is also temporal Lord of it: and it lies twenty miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 15 min. E.

**BOUC**, *Tour de la*, a fort so called, which defends an island that lies before Martigues, in Lower Provence, in France.

**BOUCACHARD**, **BOURG-ACHARD**, a large village of Roumois, one of the subdivisions of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. Here is a collegiate church.

**BOUCAS**, a district of Porto, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, belonging to Portugal. It includes eight parishes.

**BOUCHAIN**, in Latin *Buccinum*, the capital of the district of Ostervant, in Hainault, belonging to the government of French Flanders. It is a small fortified city, which is divided by the Scheld into the upper and lower town. Here are sluices, by which the ditches may be filled. The French took it in 1676, after six days siege. The Duke of Marlborough took it in 1711; but after the unfortunate battle of Denain, it was retaken by the French, who still possess it. It is situated seven miles N. of Cambray. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.

**BOUCLANS**,

**BOUCLANS**, a large village belonging to the bailiwick of Amont, in the Franche-Comté, one of the governments of France.

**BOUCONVILLE**, a castellany belonging to Barois, that was not alienated from France, in the government of Lorain and Bar, now subject to that crown. It has its seat in the small town of the same name, which is situated on the little river Maid. To it belong the lordships of Trognon and Thiaucourt.

**BOUCRE**, a village of one of the twenty-four out-parishes belonging to the jurisdiction of Calais, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France.

**BOVENSE**, a mean village in the bailiwick of Rugaard, a subdivision of the bishopric of Funen, in Denmark. Its inhabitants have some little trade with Norway. At this place, and in the neighbourhood called Norre Sletting, they make bedding; and they cultivate here great quantities of the Danish cummin-seed. From hence is a ferry of two miles to Klacking in Jutland.

**BOVEY-TRACEY**, a place in Devonshire, where two annual fairs are kept, on Holy Thursday for sheep, and July 7 for wool. Its vicarage is in the gift of the Crown.

**BOUFLETS**, or **CAGNY**, a small place of Beauvaisis, a subdivision belonging to the third sub-stadtholdership, in the government of the isle of France. It is a dukedom and peerage under the first name. Here is a castle or seat, and a brass statue of Lewis XIV.

**BOUGHRODDE**, a vicarage of Radnorshire in South Wales, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

**BOUGHTON**, a noble seat of the late Duke of Montague, in Northamptonshire, built after a model of the French King's palace at Versailles, with fine paintings, gardens, and a park, all in beautiful order; though the road near it is very dirty. At the village of this name is kept an annual fair on June 24, for ready-made cloaths, &c. It lies in the road towards Harborough.

**BOUGHTON** under Bleane, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BOUILLE**, La, a large village of Roumois, a subdivision of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, belonging to France. Here is a salt-granary, and a manufacture of cloth.

**BOUILLON**, duchy of, a part of that of Luxemburg, Busching says, of the county of Ardenne; which, by the peace of the Pyrennees in 1659, was ceded to France. It lies contiguous to the principality of Sedan, and N. of it, being inclosed within the duchy of Luxemburg, near the confines of Champagne, Hainault, and Condros, a province of Liege. It is now comprehended in the government of Metz; belonging to France. The Dukes of Bouillon had tedious contests with the Bishops of Liege about it, which last had been long in possession of it, and had purchased it. But Lewis XIV. of France, having taken the city of Bouillon in 1676, restored it two years afterwards to the Duke of Bouillon his great chamberlain.

**BOUILLON**, in Latin *Bullio*, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name, is situated upon a rock on the river Semois. It is a fortified town; and on the steepest eminence of the rock is also a strong castle, which the French King keeps in his own hands. It lies ten miles N. E. of Sedan, in lat. 45 deg. 55 min. N. long. 5 deg. 7 min. E.

**BOUIN**, Isle of, belonging for the most part to the bishopric of Nantes, a subdivision of Upper Britany, in the government of the latter name, in France.

**BOVINES**, a small city of Namur, a province of the Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Maes: our maps have it opposite to Dinant. Here is one parochial church and two convents. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

**BOVINO**, a small Episcopal city of the Capitanate, one of the provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is situated at the foot of the Appenine mountains, near the Cervaro, and gives title of Duke. Near this place the Spaniards were beaten by the Imperialists in 1734. It lies sixty miles E. of Naples city. Lat. 41 deg. 2 min. N. long. 16 deg. 15 min. E.

**BOULAI**, or **BOLSHEN**, a small place belonging to the German bailiwick of Lorain, in the government of the latter name and Bar, now subject to France. It is the seat of a casteward.

**BOULENE**, a small town in the jurisdiction of Carpentras, and county of Venaissin, in the government of Provence, in France. Here is the seat of a provincial judge.

**BOULOGNE**, anciently *Gesoriacum*, afterwards *Bononia*; a maritime town of Boulonois, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It is situated on the English channel, near the mouth of the little river Liane, with a harbour, the entrance of which is very difficult, and defended by a small fort on the site of an ancient tower, formerly called by the English, The Old Man. Ships of war can come no further than the road of St. Jean, and cannot keep there unless the wind blows from some point between the N. and S. E. and merchantmen can enter the harbour only with the tide. This town is the seat of a provincial government, bailiwick, provostship, admiralty, marshallea, forest-court, and governor.

It is divided into the upper and lower town, about 100 paces asunder: the latter is larger and better built than the former; is mostly inhabited by trading people and merchants; and has only one parish. The upper town is small, but in it is the cathedral and judges palace or court-house. Here also is a seminary, a college, a convent, an hospital, and some houses of religious orders. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Reims, has a diocese of 277 parishes, 147 chapels of ease, and a yearly revenue of 12,000 livres: his tax to the court of Rome is rated at 1500 florins. Some hundred paces from hence is a mineral spring that tastes of iron, for which reason it is called La Fountain de Fer. Godfrey of Boulogne and his brother Baldwin, Kings of Jerusalem, were descended from the Counts of Boulogne; though Mo I says, that the former was Duke of Bouillon. Henry VIII. of England took it, but it was restored for 300,000 crowns. It lies about sixteen miles S. W. of Calais, 130 N. of Paris, and about twenty-one from the nearest coast of England. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 30 min. E.

**BOULOGNE**, a barony belonging to the Provincial States, it lies in Lower Vivarais and diocese of Viviers; in Lower Languedoc, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France.

**BOULON**, a bourg in the viguerie of Perpignan, and county of Rouffillon, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France.

**BOULONOIS**, a subdivision of Picardy, in France: this and the reconquered land constitute an under-stadtholdership. The former is a particular government of itself, and not under the general governor of Picardy. It extends from the river Canche, as far as the borders of Flanders, having been formerly a part of the ancient county of this name. It had Counts of its own, one of whom exchanged it for that of Lauraguais, in Languedoc; upon which King Lewis XI. of France gave it for ever as a fief to the church of the Virgin Mary, at Boulogne; of which that crown still holds it, presenting at every accession a gold heart, worth about 6000 livres; in token of homage: a custom observed by the French Kings to this day.

**BOURBON**, so called by the French, but in our maps *Mafarin* or *Mafarenab's isle*; an African island in the Eastern ocean, where the French have a considerable settlement, with a governor at the town of St. Denis. It is fruitful in plants and trees, being well watered, and its rivers abounding with fish. Here they have plenty of horned cattle, hogs, goats, and boars, &c. This at present is the place where the French East India ships touch. It lies 100 miles E. of Madagascar. Lat. 22 deg. 2 min. S. long. 54 deg. 10 min. E.

**BOUREON**, *L'Ancy*, in Latin *Bourbo Ancelli*, a small town of l'Autunois, a bailiwick in the government of Burgundy, in France. It stands on a mountain, upon the Loire, and is divided into three parts; namely, the proper town, with a strong castle upon a rock, and two suburbs, one of which is called St. Leger. In the latter are hot baths, that are salish, sulphureous, and ferruginous;



Inaccessible mountains of snow. They have silver pieces of money coined here, to the value of half a crown; and with regard to what little gold they have, it is brought hither by merchants from the East.

**BOUTON**, an island in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies twelve miles from the S. E. part of the Isle of Celebes or Macassar, in lat. 4 deg. 30 min. N. long. 121 deg. 30 min. E.

**BOUÏTTONNE**, a considerable river of Saintonge and Angoumois, in France: it rises at Chef-boutonne in Poitou, is navigable near St. Jean d'Angely, and falls into the Charente.

**BOUVILS**, one of the communities belonging to the valley of St. Martin, in Piemont, Upper Italy.

**BOUVINES**, a bourg in the quarter of La Peule, belonging to Lille, in the government of French Flanders.

**BOUZONVILLE**, the principal place of a lordship, in the German bailiwick belonging to the duchy of Lorraine, in the government of the latter name and Bar, now subject to France.

**BOW**, a village of Middlesex, and on the confines of Essex; which county begins after passing Bow-bridge, being the first place one comes to from London, after leaving Mile-end. It lies not far from Stratford; has very good houses, the seats of merchants and citizens belonging to the neighbouring capital. It has its name from the stone-arches, called bows, of the bridge over the river Lea. It is noted for dying of scarlet; and has a manufactory of porcelain lately set up in it, which is said by some to be little inferior to that of China. Its annual fair is on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitfun-week, for toys, and to which many of the lower class of people from London resort, being ornamented round with boughs of trees, &c. Its church, formerly a chapel of ease to Stepney, is now parochial.

**BOWDEN**, a vicarage of Cheshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester.

Also a living of the same name, with the addition of Magna, in Leicestershire, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-church, Oxford.

Likewise a rectory of Northamptonshire, with the addition of Parva, in the gift of the late Duke of Mountague.

**BOWDITCH**, a large circular camp upon a hill, in the parish of Chu, about a mile from Stanton-drew, in Somersetshire. It was treble fortified. From it is a view of Flatholm and Steepholm isles, in the sea: as also here is a petrifying spring, with many other springs, which make it a bad road for travelling.

**BOWE**, a small, yet very neat, town of Devonshire: it lies twelve miles N. W. of Exeter. Annual fairs are kept here, on Holy Thursday, and November 22, for cattle.

**BOWES**, a small place in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It lies upon the Tees, and on the military Roman way.

**BOWLNEY**, annexed to Harpden, a rectory in Oxfordshire, in the gift of All Souls college, Oxford.

**BOWMAN'S ISLANDS**, a knot of several isles in the Southern or Antarctic countries, discovered in steering N. W. from that of Recreation, in lat. 12 deg. S. and long. 152 deg. W. They are well-planted with fruit-trees of all sorts, and produce abundance of corn, vegetables, and roots. The Indians come on board the Dutch vessels with fish, cocoa-nuts, Indian figs, and other refreshments, which they exchange for trinkets. All the inhabitants of these islands are white, only a little sun-burnt; and shewed nothing savage in their behaviour. They were handsomely clothed. It appeared, that each family or tribe in these islands had its particular district, the whole ground being laid out in regular plantations.

**BOWNES**, a rectory of Cumberland, in the gift of the late Lord Londale, now Sir James Lowther.

**BOXFORD**, a well-built village of Suffolk, about seven miles from Sudbury. It carries on a considerable traffic. Here are two annual fairs kept, on Easter-Monday, and St. Thomas's day, December 21. Its rectory is in the gift of the Crown.

**BOXGRAVE**, a vicarage of Suffex, in the gift of the late Earl of Derby.

**BOXHILL**, a rising-ground in Surry, planted with box and other wood; from which is a fair view quite over the Wealds of Suffex to the South Downs, &c. besides an unbounded prospect into Kent.

**BOXLEY**, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester.

**BOXTED**, a place in Suffolke, where a fair is annually kept on Whitfun-Tuesday for cattle. Its living is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of London.

**BOXTEL**, a town of Dutch Brabant in the Low Countries. It is situated on the river Bommel, about eight miles S. of Bois-le-duc, in lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 16 min. E.

**BOXTHUDE**, a pretty large town of Bremen and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It has broad streets, with a wall and ditch round it. It is situated on the Elbe, which falls about four miles off into the Elbe, and is navigable for boats. It was several times taken and retaken in the civil wars of Germany. It lies fifteen miles W. of Hamburg, and subject to the Elector of Hanover. Lat. 53 deg. 50 min. N. long. 9 deg. 16 min. E.

**BOXWELL**, a rectory of Gloucestershire, in the gift of Lord Moreton.

**BOYLACH**, or **BANNACH**, one of the baronies constituting the county of Dunnegal, and province of Ulster, in Ireland.

**BOYLE**. See **ABBYBOYLE**.

**BOYNE**, a river rising in Queen's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It falls into the Irish sea a little below Drogheda. It is famous for a victory gained near it by King William, July 1, 1690, over King James and the Irish army, commanded by Mont. Lauxun. In it Duke Schomberg was killed; and the day before, King William viewing the enemy's camp, received a slight wound in the shoulder. Upon this victory Drogheda surrendered next day, and on the sixth Dublin was entered by King William without any resistance.

**BOYNE**, one of the districts of Bamshire, and in the middle division of Scotland. See **BAMFSHIRE**.

**BOZENTIN**, a strong town belonging to the palatinate of Sandomir, in Little Poland. It is surrounded with a rampart and wall, and is subject to the Bishop of Crakow, who has a fine palace here. It lies at the foot of Mount Kalenberg. In its neighbourhood is plenty of iron.

**BOZIN**, in Latin *Basinga*, a small but genteel royal free-town, of the upper and outer district, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands something high. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating of vineyards, in trade and handicrafts. It has been thrice burnt to ashes.

Of the same name is a castle on the N. side of the town, belonging to Count Palfi, under the jurisdiction of which are seven castles more.

**BOZIO**, a district of the N. E. division of Corsica, in Upper Italy. It can raise 380 men.

**BOZOK**, a district belonging to the county of Hont, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary.

Of the same name with it is a small town with a castle. It had formerly a Præmoftratusian priory, but has no such thing now. It belongs at present to the Jesuits of Ternau.

**BOZZOLO**, a principality and subdivision of the duchy of Guastalla, in Upper Italy. It belongs to the Infant Don Philip, Duke of Parma and Placentia. It is about five miles long, and lies nearly in the middle between Cremona and Mantua.

Of the same name is its capital, a small, genteel, and fortified city, with a castle. It lies twelve miles S. W. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 40 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

**BRABANT**, Duchy of, in Latin *Brabantia*; a province of the Austrian Netherlands. It is bounded on the N. by Holland and Guelderland, on the W. by Zealand and Flanders, on the S. by the counties of Hainault and Namur, and on the E. by the bishopric of Liege.

Its extent from S. to N. including the marquise of the Holy Empire and lordship of Mechlin, is about seventy-five miles; and from E. to W. about sixty-three. It is commonly divided into Austrian Brabant and Dutch Brabant. The greatest part of it is subject to the house of Austria, and its capital Brussels; the remainder is subject to the Dutch, and its capital Breda. This province is governed by its States, consisting of clergy, nobility, and commoners, who meet commonly four times a year. They appoint a committee of two clergymen and two noblemen, to meet daily during their recesses. The high council of Brabant judges without appeal, and is established at Cortenberg, between Brussels and Louvain; at the head of which is the Chancellor. The air in this province is in general good, and the soil very fertile, except in some of the northern parts.

The rivers here, besides the Maese and Scheld, are the Demer, Dommel, Senne, Aa, Dyle, Geete, Jeckes, the Great and Small Nethe, and the Merke. Here are also a great number of lakes.

**BRABANT**, Austrian, contains Brussels, with a large territory belonging to it, Louvain, and its territory, Gemblours, and Diest.

**BRABANT**, Dutch, or that part of it belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, is bounded on the S. by Austrian Brabant and the bishopric of Liege; on the E. by Prussian Guelderland, on the N. by Dutch Guelderland and Holland, with the North sea and Western Scheld on the W. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about seventy miles, and breadth from S. to N. thirty-six. It is divided into three countries, which take their names from their capitals; namely, the marquise of Bergen-op-zoom, the barony of Breda, and the mayory or manor of Bois-le-duc.

**BRABORG**, a royal domain belonging to the fief of Linkioping, in East Gothland, Sweden, the old castle of which was demolished by the Russians in 1719.

**BRACCIANO**, a duchy of St. Peter's patrimony, a province of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It was sold in 1696 to Prince Liv. Odescalchi, for 386,000 dollars. Here are medicinal warm-baths. It includes a lake, called Lago di Bracciano.

And of the same name is a little town on the W. side of the above-mentioned lake. It lies twelve miles N. of Rome, in lat. 42 deg. 6 min. N. long. 13 deg. 4 min. E.

**BRACCIO DI MANIA**, or *Tzakonia*, a subdivision of the Morea, a province of European Turkey. It includes the ancient Arcadia and Laconia.

**BRACEBURG**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BRACHNELL**, a place in Berkshire, where three annual fairs are held, on April 25, for cows, sheep, &c. August 24, for horses, cows, and hogs, and on October 1, for sheep and other cattle.

**BRAIKHAUSEN**, a country-seat belonging to the Elector of Hanover, in the duchy of Zell.

**BRACKLEY**, an ancient, large and corporate mayor-town of Northamptonshire. It is situated on the Ouse. In it are two parish-churches, and it had formerly a college belonging to Magdalen college in Oxford; but now converted into a free-grammar-school. Its weekly market, which is on Wednesday, was once the staple for the wool in this county, by the removal of which it has since declined. It sends two members to parliament. Its annual fairs are on Wednesday after February 25, for horses, cows, and sheep, the third Saturday in April for horses, cows, and swine; Wednesday after June 22, for horses and cows; Wednesday before St. Michael, October 10, for horses and cows, and hiring servants; and lastly, December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep. The living is a vicarage. It lies fifteen miles S. W. of Northampton.

**BRACLAW**, palatinate of Podolia, in Little Poland. It consists of the two districts of Winnica and Zwino-grod.

Of the same name is a double town, situated on the river Bog. It is the seat of the Palatine. It is also called St. Peter's town, as bearing his image in its coat of arms. In 1659 it was taken from the Cossacs. It lies 110 miles E. of Kamienieck. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 29 deg. 20 min. E.

**BRACNE-HARAD**, a district of Blekingia, a province of South Gothland, in Sweden.

**BRACONS**, a small town belonging to the district of Dole, in the government of the Franche Comté, in France.

**BRAD**, or **BROD**, a small fortress in the lower prefecture of the confines of the Saave, belonging to the generalate of Sclavonia, in Hungarian Illyrium. It defends the vessels that sail upon the Saave. In its territory lies the regiment of Brod infantry. It is about seventeen miles S. of Pofega. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 18 deg. 36 min. E.

**BRADALBIN**, or rather, according to the language of the natives, *Bra-albin*, i. e. the high grounds or braes of Scotland. It is a district of Perthshire, is partly reckoned to belong to the W. and partly to the N. highlands. These are otherwise called the Grampian mountains, and cut through Scotland E. and W. The rivers which rise here run every way, some into the eastern, and others into the western seas.

The country is rough and uncultivated, producing little corn; but the inhabitants are a hardy race, and, when disciplined, make some of the best troops in the world. These mountains abound with herds of black cattle, flocks of sheep and goats, horses, wild game in abundance, and seem to contain mines of marble, if not iron, and some of the richer minerals. The beef and mutton here is of a delicious taste: and the wool of their sheep is remarkably white and soft.

Bradalbin is bounded on the W. by Lochaber, Lorn, and Knapdale; on the N. by Athol, and another part of Lochaber; on the E. by part of Athol; and on the S. by Strathern and Monteith. Where largest, it is about thirty-two Scottish miles from E. to W. and about thirteen where broadest, from N. to S.

The inhabitants of this country are the original Albannich, or natives of Scotland, retaining the ancient language, dress, manners, with much of the primæval parlimony and ferocity in their way of living: and from them the whole country of Scotland has, in their language, the name of Albin or Alep. This district gives title of Earl to a branch of the Campbell family, who, before the late vesting of the jurisdictions of Scotland in the Crown, were its hereditary sheriffs.

**BRADBOURNE**, a vicarage of Kent, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BRADBAY NEWNHAM**, a vicarage of Northamptonshire, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-church, Oxford.

**BRADLEY**, a rectory of Derbyshire, in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln.

**BRADENHAM**, a rectory of Buckinghamshire, in the gift of the Lady Wentworth.

**BRADWORTHY**, a vicarage of Devonshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BRADFIELD**, a market-town of Essex, about fourteen miles N. of Chelmsford.

Of the same name is a rectory of Norfolk, in the gift of the Duke of Somerset; besides several other livings of the same denomination in England.

**BRADFORD**, a market-town of Wiltshire, lies on the side of a hill on the Avon, over which river it has a stone-bridge. Here is made the finest broad-cloths; and many of the gentry in these parts have been originally raised to very great estates from this noble manufacture. Here is a charity-school for sixty-five boys. Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fair on Trinity-Monday, for cattle and millinery goods. It lies W. of Devizes, and ninety-eight of London.

**BRADFORTH**, or **BRADFORD**, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire: it is noted for the wool-len-manufacture. Its weekly market is every Thursday; and annual fairs on March 14 and 15, and on June 28, 29, 30, for horned-cattle and household-furniture; also on December 20, 21, 22, a very large fair for hogs. This place gave birth to Dr. Sharp Archbishop of York, who distinguished himself at the revolution by his writings, and was originally Rector of St. Giles's in the Fields, London. It lies 30 miles S. W. of York, and 133 N. from London.

**BRADING**, a place in Hampshire, where two annual fairs are kept, May 12 and October 2, for toys.

**BRADNINCH**, formerly *Bradneyham*, or *Braines*, in Devonshire,



vonshire, on the river Columb, and in the road from Exeter to Wellington, six miles from the former, and 177 from London. Its vicarage is in the gift of the church of Windsor.

**BRADSBURG**, a fief, or district, belonging to the diocese of Christiana in Norway. It includes the county of Tillemarken, which is subdivided into Upper and Lower Tillemarken, each of which constitutes a bailiwick: but the former of them is subject to Christianland in ecclesiastical matters. It has, according to all appearance, says Busching, given occasion to the ancients of calling Norway and Sweden by the name of Thule. Its inhabitants have at all times been looked upon as the most warlike people among all the Normans, on account of their hardiness and courage. To Lower Tillemarken and the priory of Bramble belong 22 churches. Upon a mountain near Skicen is the seat of Bradberg, from which the fief takes its name, and where the royal feoffee formerly resided.

**BRADSTONE**, a rectory of Devonshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter.

**BRADWELL**, a place in Essex, where a fair is annually held on June 24, for toys. Its living is a rectory. Besides this, there are several livings of the same name in England.

**BRAE-MARR**, or the Braes of Mar, a hilly district belonging to Aberdeenshire in Scotland, where the late Earl of Mar began the rebellion against King George I. upon his accession to the throne of Great-Britain in 1714. This mountainous tract lies 27 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

**BRAE-MURRAY**, or the Braes of Murray-Land, a rising ground, running W. and E. above Elgin, Forres, Nairn, and running to Inverness in Scotland, the whole tract being above 30 miles, including a good deal of moor, peat, and wood-lands, though some parts of it produce grain, especially black-oats in Stradern and Stranairn, particularly towards the river-sides: as it advances to Elgin, the soil is more fertile. It is watered principally by the Nairn and Findorn, two rivers abounding with salmon. The inhabitants towards Invernesshire are some of the various branches of the Macintoshes, or Clan-Chatan, intermixed with the Rosses, &c.

**BRAGA**, audience of, a district belonging to the province of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal. Of the same name is an archiepiscopal city, and capital of the province. It is situated in a delightful plain, which is surrounded by the rivers Cavado and Deste, on the S. side of the former river. It has its name from a certain kind of dress which was in use amongst its ancient inhabitants. It was successively in the hands of the Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Swabians, Goths, Moors, and the Kings of Leon. The Romans styled it Augusta Bracara, and it was the royal residence of the Suevi, or Swabians above-mentioned. The town, with all penal jurisdiction, both supreme and subordinate, belongs to the Archbishop, who is also Primate of Portugal; but an appeal lies in all such cases from the Archbishop's audience to the royal-court, called Relagoens. To this archbishopric belong five ecclesiastical districts, namely Braga, Valenza, Chaves, Villa-real, and Torre de Moncorvo. The city contains 12,300 inhabitants, with five parish-churches, among which is the spacious and old cathedral. To its jurisdiction belong twenty-seven churches. Besides, here are eight cloisters or convents, a Casa da Misericordia, for persons of both sexes well born, who have come to decay, and who are settled in it for life, or provided for with wonderful privacy; an hospital and a seminary. Between the church of St. Pedro de Maximos and the hospital, are the remains of considerable old buildings, particularly an amphitheatre and aqueduct. This is the seat of an audience, auditor, and judge. It lies thirty-two miles N. of Oporto. Its lat. according to F. Capassi, is 41 deg. 33 min. N. long. 8. deg. 44 min. W.

**BRAGANZA**, audience of, belonging to the province of Tras los Montes in Portugal. It consists of one city and ten towns; of which the royal house of Braganza are proprietors, and in the jurisdiction of Miranda. Of the same name is the city, which is situated in a spacious plain upon the little river Fervenga, which divides

it from Mount St. Bartholomew. It consists of a city and town; the former of which is surrounded with a wall and towers, having a good castle within; the latter is also fortified, and Fort S. Joao de Deos, standing on the rock Carrascal, covers both, but is of no great strength. The town contains two parishes, with 2700 souls, a house of mercy, an hospital, and four convents. It is likewise the seat of an audience, the auditor of all the places belonging to the house of Braganza, and a judge. Here are several silk-manufactures carried on. It gives title of Duke, the eighth of which, John II. became King of Portugal under the name of John IV. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. of Villa-real, and, according to F. Capassi's observation, in lat. 41 deg. 47 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. W.

**BRAGNAS**, a fief or district, belonging to the diocese of Christiana in Norway, together with Hurum, Roggen, Eger, Lier and Buskerud. Here are several iron-works, as at Egen, Modum and Lier. Through this district runs the large river Drammen, which falls into the bay of Christiana; and upon it stands the towns of Bragnas and Stromfoe; the former on the N. side of the river, and the latter directly opposite to it. They both have their own town-bailiwicks and churches; yet together they form but one place for taking of toll, which is one of the largest and most considerable in all Norway, as great numbers of deals, beams, iron, brought from the neighbouring parts, are exported from hence. Both places are commonly called Drammen. To the priory of Bragnas belong sixteen churches.

**BRAHALLA**, a seat belonging to the territory of Jonkioping, in Smolandia, a subdivision of East Gothland, in Sweden. Dahlberg has a view of it in his Suecia.

**BRAHEHUUS**, a seat also in the last-mentioned province of Sweden. It stands on the Wetter lake; and Dahlberg has likewise a view of it.

**BRAHELINNA**, a royal demesne of Savolaxia, a subdivision of Finland Proper, in Sweden.

**BRAHESTAD**, a well-situated maritime-town in the N. part of Uleaborg district, belonging to East Bothnia, a subdivision of Finland Proper, in Sweden. It has its name from Count Pehr Brahe, one of the King's counsellors, who built it for handicraftsmen, and purchased also the privileges of a township for it. Here is a good haven. It ranks as the 99th town in the general diet of the kingdom.

**BRAILA**, or **IBRAELI**, a small town lying in the E. part of Walachia, or on the further side of the river Aluta, in European Turkey. It is situated on the Danube, and has a strong castle of seven towers, which the Russian General, M. Ronne, took in 1711; but by the Czar's orders he evacuated it directly.

**BRAILES**, a place in Warwickshire, where a fair is annually kept on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep.

**BRAILES FORD**, a rectory of Derbyshire, in the gift of Earl Ferrers.

**BRAILOW**, a town in the palatinate of Bracław, belonging to Podolia, a province of Little Poland. It is situated on the river Bog, forty miles N. of Bracław, in lat. 43 deg. 50 min. N. long. 29 deg. 14 min. E.

**BRAINE**, or **BRENNE**, a small town of Soissonois, a subdivision of the two under governments in the Isle of France. It is situated close by the little river Velle, with the title of a county, annexed to the duchy of Valois. Here is a small abbey.

**BRAINE-LE-COMTE**, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Low Countries. It is so called in contradistinction to Braine-la-leu, and Wauter-Braine, in Brabant. It belongs to the Duke of Aremberg; as does its castle-ward, containing eleven villages. It lies nine miles N. E. of Mons, in lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E.

**BRAINTREE**, in Doomsday-book called *Rains*, consisting of Rain Magna and Parva, formerly a flourishing market-town of Essex, where the bays-manufacture was carried on with vigour; but since very much reduced. It is parted from Bocking only by a little stream. It lies twelve miles N. of Chelmsford, and forty-two E. of London. Its weekly market is on Wednesday; and it has two annual fairs, on May 8, and October 2, for cattle, butter, cheese, &c. Its living is a vicarage. See **BOCKING**.

**BRAINTREE**,

**BRAINTREE**, a town of New England, in North America, noted for its free-school.

**BRAITHWELL**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BRAITTOFT**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BRAITON**, or **BURITON**, a rectory of Hampshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

**BRAKEL**, a town of Paderborn, belonging to the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is situated on the river Brug, twenty miles E. of Paderborn, and subject to the Bishop of the latter name, in lat. 51 deg. 42 min. N. long. 6 deg. 4 min. E.

**BRACLAW**. See **BRACLAW**.

**BRAMANT**, a town in the county of Maurienne, a subdivision of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Arc, thirty-five miles N. W. of Turin, in lat. 45 deg. 7 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45 min. E.

**BRAMBER**, or **BRAMBOROUGH** cum Botolph, a poor mean borough of Suffex, governed by constables, yet sends two members to parliament. On account of their poverty, the inhabitants, according to Busching, are very much suspected of bribery in their elections. To this the author of the Tour adds, that in it are not twenty families, and of them but few above asking alms: and a landlord here boasted, upon an election just over, that he had made 300l. of one pipe of canary. One half of the town joins to Steyning; the other, about half a mile off, is called Bamber-street, N. W. of which latter are the ruins of a strong and stately castle. Here is neither market nor fair; and its rectory is in the gift of Magdalen-college, Oxford. It lies sixteen miles S. of East Grinstead, and forty-five S. of London.

**BRAMDEAN**, a rectory of Southamptonshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester.

**BRAMFIELD**, a vicarage of Suffolk, in the gift of the Crown.

**BRAMFORD**, a vicarage of Suffolk, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

**BRAMFORD-SPEKE**, a living in Devonshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BRAMHAM**, a vicarage of Yorkshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-church, Oxford.

**BRAMLV**, a vicarage of Southamptonshire, in the gift of Queen's college, Oxford.

**BRAMPOUR**, the capital of Candish, a kingdom in the southern division of Indostan in the East Indies, Asia, and subject to the Mogul. It lies in an unhealthy valley near the head of the river Tapti, and is mostly inhabited by Banians. The streets are many but narrow, the houses low and mostly mean. Here is a large castle, where is the Mogul's palace, from which he sees the elephants fight in the river. Here also is one caravanera for his treasure, and another for lodging strangers. The Dutch, who have a factory here, barter pepper for opium. The water of the Tapti being brackish, the inhabitants are supplied from a basin in the market-place. It lies 220 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 21 deg. 30 min. N. long. 77 deg. 15 min. E.

**BRAMPTON**, a market-town of Cumberland, about a mile below the Ficts wall, and six N. E. of Carlisle on the river Itching. Upon the bank of the river, in a rock called Helbeck, is an imperfect inscription, set up by an ensign of the Legion Augusta under Agricola. In the town is an hospital for six poor men and as many women, founded by Lady Carlisle. Its weekly market is Tuesday, and two annual fairs are kept there on the second Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and last Wednesday in August, for horses and horned cattle. It lies 287 miles from London.

**BRAMTON**, a place in Herefordshire, where a fair is annually held on June 22, for horned cattle, horses, sheep and wool. Its rectory called Bramton Abbas is in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford, and its curacy in that of the Dean.

**BRAMGARD**, a market-town of Herefordshire, 12 miles N. E. of Hereford-city, and 134 W. of London. This seems to be the same with the last mentioned Bramton.

**BRANCALEONE**, a small place near Cape Spartimento in the Further Calabria, a province of Naples, in the lower division of Italy.

**BRANCHON**, a town of Namur in the Austrian Low N<sup>o</sup>. 29.

Countries. It is situated on the Mehaigne, 2 miles S. E. of Ramillies, in lat. 52 deg. 32 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. E.

**BRANDEIS**, a town of Bohemia. It is situated on the Elbe, about 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 25 min. E.

**BRANDENBOURG**, or **BRANDEBURG**, Marquifate and Electorate of, properly so called, in Germany, was originally inhabited by the Varini and Naithones, branches of the Suevi or Semnones, or Longobardi, and known under the general name of the Slavi, to curb whom a Margrave or Lord Warden of the Marchs was appointed; which honour the Emperor Sigismund conferred in 1417, after the extinction of the former Margraves, upon Frederic V. Burgrave of Nuremberg, in whose family it still continues; with the title of Elector, by which he was proclaimed at the council of Constance. These dominions of the Elector are called Mark, and he himself Mark-grave or Margrave, which is equivalent to our Marquis.

Besides Prussia, a country N. of Poland, which the Elector of Brandenburg enjoys with the title of King ever since the year 1700, he has the following dominions in Upper Saxony: 1. The Marquifate and Electorate of Brandenburg. 2. Lower Pomerania. 3. Swedish or Upper Pomerania. 4. The towns of Cotbus, Protz, Sommerfeld, Preiskaw, Petzen and Storkau in Lower Lusatia. And in Lower Saxony he has, 1. The principality of Magdeburg. 2. The counties of Hohenstein and Rheinstein, contiguous to Magdeburg. In Westphalia he has, 1. The principalities of Minden and Halberstadt. 2. The country of Terlenbourg. 3. The duchy of Cleves, and the countries of Mark and Ravensberg. Besides, 1. the dukedom of Crossin in Silesia, and Silesia itself, both Upper and Lower, except the principalities of Teschen and Troppau, first conquered in 1741 by the present King of Prussia, and the following year yielded to him by the treaty of Breslau. 2. The larger part of the Spanish Gelderland, with the fortified town of Guelders. 3. The larger half of the estates of King William III. of England; namely, the principality of Meurs and county of Lingen in Westphalia, and the following estates and towns in Holland; as the bailiwick of Montfort, the lordship of Upper and Lower Swaluse, the lordships of Naultwich, Hendeland, Wateringer, Orangeplolder, and S'Gravensande; as also the house at the Hague, called the Old Court, the palace of Houfflaerdike, the toll of Gennepe on the Meuse, with about 7000l. per annum arising from other tolls on that river; the barony of Herstal on the same, the lordship of Turnhout in Brabant. 4. The lordships of Lavenburg and Butaw in Poland. 5. The cities of Hall in Saxony, and Lipskadt in Westphalia. 6. The following lately purchased of the Elector of Saxony, namely, the patronship of the two Protestant nunneries of Hervorden and Quedlinbourg: the protectorship of the imperial towns of Mulhausen and Northausen; the lordships of Schomberg, and some lands in the countries of Weissenfels, Merseburg and Naumburg. 7. The principality of Neuchatel and county of Valengin in Switzerland, which were adjudged to the Elector by the States of the country in 1707, on the demise of the Duchesses of Nemours: not to mention the various claims he forms to several other countries. So that in travelling, from the borders of Lithuania in Poland, quite across the Empire to this side of the Rhine in the Netherlands, he possesses a tract of about 800 miles with but very little interruption, and need sleep only one night off his own land. His annual revenue is reckoned by some at near two millions sterling. Having few silver mines, but some of brass, iron, and copper, his coin is baser than that in Saxony and the dominions of Hanover.

Next to the house of Austria, that of Brandenburg is allowed to be the most powerful in the Empire: and, from such extensive dominions as he possesses, can raise an army of above 100,000 men, horse and foot; which number he must actually have on foot in the present war: but he does not seem to have resources of money from his own funds for maintaining them, Great Britain furnishing him with large subsidies, which for the ensuing year are said to be a million sterling. The Elector has many fortified places in his dominions, and his maga-



zines are well furnished with military stores. His family is divided into several branches; the principal of which are those of Barcith, Culmbach and Anspach. He has the sixth suffrage in the general diet, and sits on the right hand of the Elector of Saxony, and has seven votes; namely, as Elector; and the rest as prince of Magdeburg; Cleves, Lower Pomerania, Halberstadt, Minden and Camin, with an eighth for Meurs, lately erected into a principality.

As Arch-chamberlain of the Empire he holds the basin, laver and napkin, for the Emperor to wash his hands at the coronation. He presides in the circle of Lower Saxony, in conjunction with the Duke of Bremen, now Elector of Hanover; and in the circle of Westphalia, he and the Elector Palatine are the two directors, as Dukes of Cleves and Juliers. He keeps a very magnificent court, and his household troops are about 8000. He has 6 or 7 supreme courts of judicature, and has lately made very commendable regulations for dispatch in their proceedings, which are not to exceed a twelvemonth; and worthy the imitation of other countries, where some causes are prolonged for an age. He presides himself in council, and in his absence the Prince Royal, and next to him sits the Prince of Anhalt. The Elector and his court, with the most of the great men and governors, are Calvinists; but the religion of the country is Lutheran. A few Roman Catholics are tolerated, and allowed their churches and monasteries by the treaty of Westphalia. The Calvinists and Lutherans live in good harmony; the churches of each are well endowed, and the laity of both denominations employed by the government.

The Elector of Brandenburg's German dominions are computed to contain 3 millions of souls. It is bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the E. by Poland, on the S. by the Electorate of Saxony, and on the W. by Brunfwic and Lunenburg. It is 200 miles in length, and from 50 to 100 in breadth, and lies in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is generally subdivided into three parts, called Marks; namely, 1. The Middle Mark, which lies W. of the Oder, and extends to the Havel and Elbe. 2. The New Mark, lying to the N. E. on the banks of the Oder, and Wart, stretching northward to Pomerania. 3. The Alt or Old Mark, on the west-side of the Elbe, between that river and Lunenburg. To those some add the Upper or Uker Mark, near the river Uker and the Priegnitz, which has the duchy of Mecklenburg on the N. W. and N. E. The northern situation of this country makes it very cold, and the winter sharp for about 7 months. The soil is not very fruitful; but it has extensive woods, full of deer and wild game. The Old Mark however is said to have plenty of herbs and fruit, and in the New Mark is some corn with pasture-grounds, in which are fed great flocks of sheep, and some black cattle. The country people are generally poor; yet they are universally allowed to be brave. Since the Elector Frederic William entertained near a hundred thousand French Protestants, who fled hither from persecution after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685 and succeeding years, many useful manufactures have been settled in this country by these industrious people, and several branches of the revenue thereby doubled. The commodities of Brandenburg are principally exported by the Elbe and Oder, betwixt which is a communication by a canal; so that the paying of toll in the Sund is saved thereby: their good rivers water also the country, particularly the Spree, the Havel, the Netze, the Uker, and the Warta; besides many fresh water lakes, the principal of which is the Ukersee, the best stocked with fish in all Germany. The capital of the Middle Mark, and of the whole Electorate, is Berlin, which is also the royal residence.

**BRANDENBURG**, an ancient city of Germany, which gave name to the last-mentioned marquisate, and was its capital formerly. It is situated on the river Havel, dividing it into the Old or Upper town, and the New. The streets of the former are built crosswise, and center in a fine market-place, where is a Statue Rolandia, as a testimonial of the great privileges granted it by the Emperors. It lies in the road from Berlin to Magdeburg; is strong, by its situation among marshes, and has only a few towers along the walls of the new

town, with a garrison in it. Besides the great church is that of St. Mary's, on the top of a hill, one of the richest abbeys in Germany. Here is a considerable trade, the Havel bringing great boats hither from the Elbe, with all sorts of merchandise from the several towns on that river. It lies twenty-six miles W. of Berlin, in lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

**BRANDENBURG**, Circle of, in the kingdom of Prussia, includes a part of the old Natangia. It is a province very well-inhabited; for agriculture, and the breeding of cattle, flourish extremely here. So that, though the soil be a little stony in some places, it yields better corn than Samland and Little Lithuania do. It has no want of wood, wild game, and fish. Of the fifteen capital bailiwics in Natangia, seven are called German, and eight Polish. The capital bailiwick of Brandenburg comprehends the districts of Karlsruh, Kobbeldude, Uderwangen, and Dolfstadt. The twenty-five churches of this capital bailiwick are under the inspection of the upper court-preacher at Konigsberg. Besides this, here are two other capital bailiwics, a Balga, and Prussian Eylau.

**BRANDENBURG**, a middling borough in the circle last-mentioned, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, pretty well-built, and mostly inhabited by fishermen. It lies on the Frisch-haf, into which the Huntu falls at this place. The old spacious castle having been demolished by the Prussians in 1520, has been since rebuilt. Here was formerly a considerable commendary, which Duke Frederic seized upon, and converted into a capital territory for raising the men, with principal directors over it.

**BRANDES BURTON**, a rectory of Yorkshire, in the gift of St. John's college, Cambridge.

**BRANDESTON**, a rectory of Northamptonshire, in the gift of Jesus' college, Oxford.

**BRANDO**, a fief of Capo Corso, in the district on this side the mountains, belonging to the Island of Corsica, in Upper Italy.

**BRANDON**, a town of Suffolk, not ill-built, with a good church belonging to it; the living of which is a rectory. It is commodiously situated on the Ouse; and over this river is a bridge, with a ferry belonging to the Bishop of Ely, to and from the island of which latter name goods are carried thereby. It has also a harbour, and gives title of an English Duke to Duke Hamilton of Scotland. It has lost its weekly market; but has three annual fairs, on February 14, for cattle and toys; June 11, and November 11, for toys. It gave birth to Sir Simon Eyre, who built Leaden-hall, in London, and left 5000 marks in charities. It lies 10 miles N. of Berry, and 78 of London.

**BRANECK**, or **BRUNECK**, a considerable fortress in the bishopric of Brixen, a subdivision of Austria, in Germany. It is the property of the Prelate, and lies ten miles N. E. of Brixen city.

**BRANESCOMBE**, a rectory of Devonshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

**BRANKSEY**, an island at the entrance of Poole-bay in Dorsetshire, which divides it into two; and where is an old castle of the same name, for defending this passage, particularly in time of war with France.

**BRANSBURTON**, a place in Yorkshire, where a fair is held annually, on May 14, for horses, sheep, &c.

**BRANSK**, a small place of Podlachia, or Palatinat of Bielsk, in Little Poland, where is held a provincial-court.

**BRANSKA**, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merid, twenty-five miles S. of Weissenburg, and subject to the house of Austria, in lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 23 deg. 15 min. E. But neither Busching, Moll, or our maps have got it.

**BRANSKI**, or **BRANSZO**, a small strong town of the duchy of Sewerski in Western Muscovy. It stands on the river Dezna, about twenty leagues from Novogorod Sewerski, and the same distance from Demetriowitz.

**BRANSTON**, a living of Rutlandshire, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

**BRANTINGHAM**, a vicarage of Howdenshire, in the county of York, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

**BRANTOLME**, or **BRANTOME**, a bourg of Upper Perigord in Guyenne Proper, belonging to the government

ment of the former name and Gascony, in France. Here is a Benedictine abbey of the order of St. Maur.

**BRANVITSKA**, a castle belonging to the Josiki family, in the county of Weissenburg, a district of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary.

**BRANXTON**, a vicarage of Northumberland, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

**BRAPPELL**, a vicarage of Dorsetshire, in the gift of the Crown.

**BRASCHOW**, Busching's **BAKOW** (which see) a town of Walachia, on this side the Aluta, in European Turkey. It lies near the confines of Moldavia and Transylvania, fifty miles N. of Targowitz.

**BRASIL**, a large province of South America. It was first discovered by the Portuguese in 1550. The French made several settlements upon it since; but were often driven out. The Dutch afterwards invading Brasil, took part of it from them in 1629, but were at last quite driven out in 1654; so that at present the Portuguese are sole masters of the country, which is the only tract they hold in America, extending themselves no further than along the coasts, whilst the inland parts are still inhabited by the natives, a barbarous people. It is now stiled a principality, as giving title to the presumptive heir of Portugal. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic ocean, and the river of Amazons or Maragnon; on the E. by the same Atlantic ocean; on the S. by the river de la Plata; and on the W. by Paraguay and the country of the Amazons: lying between the equator and lat. 35 deg. S. and between long. 35 and 60 deg. W. Besides the productions common to hot climates, here diamond-mines have been discovered. Sugar is its principal commodity, of which vast quantities are made. Tobacco grows here in great plenty in several parts, and is chiefly made of it. The other commodities are, ambergris in small quantity, resin, train-oil, sweetmeats very plentifully, hides, ginger, indigo, and especially balsam of capayva; besides vast quantities of Brasil-wood. It is well situated for trade on account of its many noble rivers and commodious harbours; and, though under a very hot climate, this inconvenience is greatly allayed by the E. winds blowing from the ocean, without any interruption from islands or mountains. The natives are divided into several nations, and these again subdivided into a variety of tribes; the principal of which are the Tupinambos, Tobajaras, Petiguaras and Tappas, &c. They are not naturally black, but made so by the heat of the sun and painting: those of the inland go mostly naked, with only a covering of leaves about their middle; but such as live near the sea-coast go dressed like the Europeans, among whom they converse. The obsequious wife commonly accompanies her husband every where, even to the wars, and serves him in the quality of a beast of burthen, with a basket on her back and another on her head, carrying all the paltry household-furniture; besides a child tied to her, and another by her side. They generally live in mean villages, or scattered hamlets. Their common food is bread made of maize or the maudic-root, with the flesh of such beasts and fowl as they kill, and fish they catch, either boiled or half roasted, but mostly raw. Their usual drink is water, sometimes mixed with black sugar, and at other times with a few leaves of akaju, which makes it heady. But that which they press from the fruit of it is very potent; and which liquor they drink to great excess, at the same time smoaking their stout tobacco very plentifully. But they are most fond of brandy, rum, or any such distilled spirits. The inland inhabitants scarcely seem to have any religion; and yet they have a kind of priests, or rather paltry conjurers. They believe a future state, where they shall excel in all sorts of pleasure, more or less, according to their former prowess in war, or number of enemies they have killed and eaten. But as for such as do nothing like this, they shall be severely punished. They have some knowledge of the universal flood. The Brasilians are said to be Cannibals, rather out of revenge against their enemies, than any love of human flesh. They disfigure themselves by cutting a gash in the under-lip, and hanging a kind of green jasper at it to keep it open. The coasts of Brasil are the nearest to those of Caferia in Africa of any others in

America. The Dutch, and several other maps and charts, have placed them by many degrees more E. than Frazier found them.

This country lying between the first and fourth climates inclusive, and consequently being very hot, breeds a great number of poisonous creatures, as snakes of peculiar kinds; besides a great variety of wild and other animals: they have no less plenty of birds, some remarkable for their beauty, others for their exquisite taste, &c. Their sea-coasts, vast lakes and rivers, very much abound in fish. To give a detail of all these, and of the various woods, plants, roots, &c. would be carrying us too far, and seems more properly the province of natural history. They have two roots on which they mostly feed; namely, the acy and manioc, besides other plants both for eating and physic. They keep no religious festivals, and have neither temples nor idols; having only rejoicings after some victory, or in pitching upon such of their prisoners as they think fit to be butchered and eaten: both men and women are decked about their heads, arms, waists, &c. with variety of plumes, and beautiful small feathers, &c. glewed on their bodies: and the festival is usually attended with music in their way, and dancing, at which they do not forget alternate drinking and eating. This diversion lasts two or three days, and sometimes ten or fifteen. See AMERICA.

The Portuguese have here an Archbishop; namely, that of St. Salvador, which is the capital, situated on All-saints bay, together with some suffragans; but have no university in all this vast tract.

The government among the natives being split into a vast number of kingdoms, nations, and languages, have in each a chief or captain over them. But some live like the wild Arabs of Africa, wandering about without either laws or government. The Portuguese, we are told, exercise such cruelties over their negro slaves, and are so hated by the natives, that they are in continual danger of being driven out, if not massacred by their united forces; against which combination they are obliged to be more than ordinary watchful.

Brasil hath a great many very considerable rivers, particularly that of the Amazons. See AMAZONS.

The next is Paranyba, springing from a ridge of mountains about the middle of the country, and in its course northwards receiving about thirty others: some of them pretty large, falls into that of the Amazons, near its mouth. Its course, exclusive of its windings, is upwards of 600 miles, and has various nations who live on each side of it, and trade with the Portuguese by means of it. There are others less considerable, that discharge themselves into the same gulph; as the Paraxax, and Tocantino. Further E. are those of Maracu, Topocoru, Mony, and some smaller ones; all which join their streams at Cuma-bay, where they form the island Sant Lodovigo de Maragnon. All these, and many others still further E. have their course northward, and fall into the Atlantic ocean. On the eastern coast are also a considerable number; as that of St. Francis, whose course is mostly eastward, from long. 46 to 35 deg. This river, about mid-way between its fountain and mouth, buries itself several leagues under ground; and, after emerging, forms some considerable islands, and divides the captainric of Fernambuco from that of Seregipe; after which it falls into the Atlantic ocean. Rio real, i. e. the royal river, runs parallel with that of St. Francis, and divides Seregipe from the captainric of Todos los Santos, and falls into the same ocean, about forty-one leagues N. of the bay of the same name. Rio Dolie, or Rio de los Magos, in its course from W. to E. receives several other rivers, dividing the captainric of Porto Seguro from Santo Spirito. The Rio de Janeiro, running from N. to S. gives its name to a captainric, and falls into the same ocean a little to the W. of Cabo Frio. The entrance into it is guarded on the E. side by fort Santa Cruz, and by that of San Juan on the W. and northward, a little higher, by that of San Jago, and the city of St. Sebastian, the capital of that captainric.

The principality of Brasil is divided into fourteen governments or prefectures, which the Portuguese stile capitania's.



capitania. They begin from the W. corner, where the river of Amazons discharges itself, and running along eastward, then southward, and then westward, according to the course of the coast, are as follows: 1 Para, 2 Maranhao, 3 Siara, 4 Rio Grande, 5 Parahiba or Parayba, 6 Itamarica or Tamarac, 7 Pernambuco or Pernambuc, 8 Serecipe, 9 Bahia de Todos los Santos, 10 Rio de los Ilheos, 11 Porto Seguro, 12 Espirito Santo, 13 Rio de Janeiro, and 14 De San Vincente.

Every one of these prefectures is under a peculiar governor, and all are accountable to the Viceroy of the country, who commonly resides at St. Salvador. Of these captainries eight belong properly to the King, who maintains the colonies here, and hath the whole revenue; the other six belong to Portuguese noblemen, who have formerly obtained grants of them, and peopled and fortified them. These last receive their governors from their respective Lords; but they acknowledge the Viceroy's sovereignty; and each have their inferior governments, like those belonging to the King.

From the discovery of the diamond-mines above-mentioned, the Spaniards have been induced to attempt possessing themselves of the S. part of Brasil: whence continual hostilities arise between their respective colonies, at the mouth of Rio de la Plata, the Portuguese being in possession of the N. shore of that river, and the Spaniards of the S.

**BRASLAW**, one of the subordinate districts belonging to the palatinate of Wilno, in Lithuania Proper, in the great duchy of the former name. Its capital of the same name is a spacious place, and situated on a lake; and is the seat also of a provincial diet. It lies 70 miles N. E. of Wilna, in lat. 56 deg. 20 min. N. long. 26 deg. 5 min. E.

**BRASSA**, or **BRESSA**, one of the Shetland isles, belonging to Scotland, formed by the freight called Brassa's-Sund, lying east of the Mainland of Shetland, and about a mile opposite to Lerwic the capital. It is 5 miles long and 2 broad, with an excellent harbour or road of the same dimensions, and has some arable land, and two churches in it.

**BRASSINGTON-MOOR**, a plain or heath, beginning a little beyond Wirksworth in Derbyshire. From Brassington to Buxton it is full 12 miles; but not quite so much from Wirksworth. Here is a high mountain, where the wonder-monging Peak people say a giant was buried; which they call the Giant's tomb: and this place affords an habitation in the rock for a poor man and his family.

**BRASSO**. See **CRONSTADT** in Transylvania.

**BRASSY**, a small place, with a bailiwick, belonging to the district of Morvant, a subdivision of the government of Nivernois in France.

**BRASTEAD**, a place in Kent, where a fair is held annually, on May 23, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. The rectory of this name is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**BRADENBRUNN**, or **SZELES-KUT** in the Hungarian, a fine, well-inhabited and walled town in the county of Oldenburg, or Sopron, a subdivision of the further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It belongs to the territories of Prince Esterhazy.

**BRATTLEBY**, a rectory of Lincolnshire, in the gift of Balliol College, Oxon.

**BRATTON-FLEMING**, a rectory of Devonshire, in the gift of Gonvil and Caius-College, Cambridge. Of the same name simply is a rectory in Somersetshire.

**BRATTOW**, or **BRATTON-CLOVELLY**, a rectory of Devonshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter.

**BRATSBURG**, one of the bailiwicks belonging to the diocese of Aggerhuus, or Christiana, in Norway.

**BRATSKOI**, an Ostrog, or place surrounded with pallisades and earthen ramparts, in the circle of Ilimskoi, a subdivision belonging to the province of Irkutzkaja, in Siberia, and Asiatic part of Russia. It lies on the river Angara; and contiguous to it are about fifty dwelling-houses, and five wersts from it is the monastery of Spafkoi. In the neighbourhood live Tungusi; and four wersts further is a brandy-distillery, with six stills or kettles.

**BRAVA**, the capital of an aristocratical republic of the

same name, in the country of Ajan, and the only one perhaps in Africa. It lies in lat. 1 deg. N. between two arms of the river Quilmanci, near the maritime-coast, where is a pretty good harbour. It is a large walled city, with houses in the Moorish taste, and inhabited by merchants trading in gold, silver, silk-stuffs, &c. who pay the Portuguese a small annual tribute of about 2000 sterling. The principal inhabitants are Mahometans. The body of the people chuse from among the most ancient families, twelve Cheques, who manage all public matters. On the coast is a great deal of ambergris.

**BKAVAHUL**, or **BRAVAGHUL**, a river of Cafertia in Africa, by part of which the country of the Hottentots is bounded to the N. W.

**BRAUGHING**, in Hertfordshire, was anciently, next to Verulam, the most considerable place in the county. It lies a little E. of the northern road, and thought to be the Caesaromagum of the Romans, twenty-eight miles from London, according to Antoninus. There are still the ruins of its former grandeur to be seen. It lies exactly sixteen miles from Durohitum (Cheshunt), and twelve from Canonium (Littlebury-hill in Essex). It gives name also to the deanery and hundred. The church is a handsome building, and has a ring of five good bells. Near the church-yard is an old house, now inhabited by poor families, which was given with all sorts of furniture for celebrating weddings: some of which were in being a few years ago. Here a fair is annually held on Whit-Monday, for toys.

**BRAUNAW**, a town in the circle of Bavaria in Germany. It is fortified, and lies on the Inn. It held out against the Swedes in 1632, and was garrisoned by the late Emperor Charles VII. but taken by the Queen of Hungary's troops in 1742. It is situated twenty-six miles W. of Passaw, in lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 min. E.

**BRAUNSBURG**, a pretty large and good trading-town of Ermeland, in Polish Prussia. It stands on the Pafarge, which not far from hence falls into the Frisch-haf. It is divided into the Old and New Town, is a populous place, and under the Lubecker law. Its celebrated college of Jesuits was formerly a Franciscan convent, and founded by the learned and famous Cardinal Hofius Bishop of Ermland, and therefore called Hofianum. Here is also a nunnery. The cathedral has sixteen prebends, with the same number of canons. It belongs to the Bishop of Ermeland. It is a town of Regal Prussia, says the Universal Gazetteer, on the Baltic, about fifty miles S. W. of Konigsberg, and subject to Prussia. Lat. 54 deg. 15 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

**BRAUNTON**, a vicarage of Devonshire, in the gift of the Dean of Exeter.

**BRAVO**, one of the Cape Verd islands, situated in the Atlantic ocean, and opposite to Cape Verd in Africa. It belongs to Portugal. Lat. 14 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 22 min. W.

**BRAWIK**, Bay of, in East-Gothland, Sweden.

**BRAXTED-MAGNA**, a rectory of Essex, in the gift of Lord Petre; as **BRAXTED-PARVA** is in that of Lord Arundel.

**BRAY**, a very mountainous tract, as the word imports, belonging to Upper Normandy, in France. Its valleys are marshy; and hence it is called also *The Dirty*. The soil is not fit for grain; yet here are good pastures, and great quantities of fruit.

**BRAY**, on the Seine, a town of Senonois, belonging to Upper Champagne, in France. It is a peerage-barony; and here is a Chapter and Priory; sixteen miles N. of Sens. Lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 3 deg. 26 min. E.

**BRAY**, a place in Berkshire, commonly noted for its Vicar, who was twice a Papist and twice a Protestant, in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth: for which being taxed, he said he always kept his principle, *To live and die Vicar of Bray*. The living, with *Maydenhyth-chapel*, is in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford.

**BRAY**, a port-town on St. George's Channel, belonging to the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, ten miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 53 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 16 min. W.

**BRAZIL**. See **BRASIL**.

**BRAZ-**

**BRAYTON**, a rectory belonging to the archdeaconry of York, in the gift of the Archbishop of the latter name.

**BRAZZO**, **LABRAZA**, or **BRAC**, an island in Venetian Dalmatia, and Hungarian Illyrium, in the kingdom of the former name: it is so called from a large village in it. The Venetian Count or Governor resides at St. Peter's, which lies westward, near the harbour of Milna.

**BREAME**, or **BREANE**, a rectory of Somersetshire, in the gift of the Duke of Somerset.

**BREANDING**, a vicarage of Hampshire, in the gift of Trinity-college, Cambridge.

**BREBINCE**, or **BOURBINCE**, a river of Burgundy, in France, which issues out of Lake Longpendu.

**BRECHIN**, a royal burgh in Angus, Scotland, was formerly an Episcopal see, comprehending part of Angus and Mearns, and now the seat of a Presbytery, in which eight parishes are included. This town, with Montrose, Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervy, alternately sends a member to the British parliament. It stands on the river Southesk, over which is a fine bridge of two arches; and has a good market for salmon and cattle. Near it, in 1010, the Danes were entirely defeated, and their General killed: the high stone over whose grave is still called *Camus-crofs*, from his name, with antique letters and images upon it.

On the S. side of the town is an old castle, which was gallantly defended by Sir Thomas Maule against King Edward I. of England, on the site of which now stands a grand palace of the late Lord Panmure, forfeited in the rebellion of 1715; though his son, the present Lord, is an Irish Peer, a member of the British House of Commons, and a General of his Majesty's forces. Brechin gave title of Baron to this family. It lies fifteen miles N. E. of Dundee, and forty-five of Edinburgh.

**BRECKNOCK**, or **BRECON**, the capital of the shire of the same name, in South Wales. It is a well-built place, governed by two bailiffs, who return one member to parliament. It stands at the junction of the rivers Honddy and Uik, and from the former called *Aberhonddy*. Here is a good stone-bridge: and the assizes for the county are held at this town. Several Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. It is pretty well inhabited, has some share in the woolen-manufactures; with the ruins of a castle, and three churches, one of which is collegiate. Its weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are well-supplied with cattle, corn, and other provisions. Four annual fairs are held here, on May 4, July 5, September 18, and November 17, for leather, hops, cattle, and all sorts of goods. It gave title of Earl to the Duke of Ormond. It gives name to an archdeaconry, which is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David; and the living of Brecon is a vicarage. It lies 25 miles N. W. of Monmouth, and 120 of London.

Not far from hence is *Brecknock-mere*, an inland-lake, between two and three miles over, which greatly abounds with fish; where formerly stood a city that was swallowed up, it is said, by an earthquake.

**BRECKNOCKSHIRE**, one of the counties of South Wales. It is merely inland, and jocularly, though not very improperly, called by the English *Break-neck-shire*, being extremely mountainous, except towards Radnorshire, where it is something more low and level. It is bounded by the last-mentioned county on the N. from which it is divided by the Wye; by Herefordshire on the E. by Monmouthshire on the S. E. by Glamorganshire on the S. and S. W. and by Carmarthenshire, with part of Cardiganshire, on the W. It is well-watered by the Wye, the Yvon, and the Uik; all which, with their rivulets, are well-stored with fish.

Its valleys produce plenty of corn, and from their mountains come great herds of cattle to England. The air here is mild; only that on the hills is sharp, yet salubrious. Besides black cattle, this county produces goats, some venison, and store of fowl. It contains 620,000 acres, 61 parishes, 4 market-towns, with 35,300 inhabitants. It sends a member to parliament for the county, and lies in the diocese of St. David's.

**BREDA**, the capital of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands. It lies on the river Merk, is a large and beautiful city, with four spacious market-places, and plenty of salt and fresh water fish its river falling into the Roovert, by which it communicates with the sea.

The great church, now in the hands of the Protestants, has several very fine monuments, and a handsome spire 362 feet high; besides two other churches, the one for the Dutch, and the other for the French Protestants. The Roman Catholics, though more numerous, are allowed only three chapels; but no pastoral functions can be performed by their priests, without leave from the Baron of Breda, or his deputy. The Lutherans have also a church here. The town-house is very large. They have an old castle, and also a fine new one, built by King William III.

This city suffered very much during the wars between the States and the Spaniards, who took and retook it alternately; but the former, since 1637, have been in possession of it.

It is a fortified place, and has a Dutch garrison; but the property and civil government of the town and barony belong of right to the Prince of Orange. Here King Charles II. resided, when invited over to England; and from Breda his famous declaration was dated. Between him, Lewis XIV. of France, and the States-General, a peace was concluded here in 1669. It lies twenty-six miles S. E. of Rotterdam, in lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

**BREDA**, Barony of, is bounded on the N. by the province of Holland; on the W. by the mayory or manor of Boileduc; on the S. by that of Hoogstraten and Ryen; and on the E. by the marquissate of Bergen-op-Zoom and Princelund. It was anciently more extensive; but contains now, besides the capital of the same name above-mentioned, only seventeen villages or manors. The States-General levy the same duties here as they do in the cities and territories of the republic: though the Lord of Breda has very considerable prerogatives, and is possessed of several estates, &c.

**BREDE**, a place in Suffex, where a fair is annually held on Easter-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlary-wares.

**BREDENBERG**, or **BREITENBERG**, one of the fairest small towns belonging to the King of Denmark, in Stormar, a subdivision of Holstein, in Germany. In the civil wars it made a stout resistance against Count Wallenstein, who took it by storm, and put all the garrison to the sword. Its lies eleven miles N. E. of Gluckstadt.

**BREDICOTE**, a rectory of Worcestershire, in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester.

**BREDSTADT**, a county of Sleswic, in Denmark, formerly called *Norgsharde*, is about eight English miles long, and the same in breadth, being full of marsh-lands. It is subject to the bailiff or amtman of Flensburg. Here is an oeconomy-college, and a court for regulating all accidents by fire. In civil and ecclesiastical matters it is under the consistory of Flensburg.

Of the same name is an old market-borough belonging to it, which is well-built and populous, resembling a little town. To the S. W. of this place a large tract of land was drained in 1742 by Count des Mercieres, and called *Sophia Magdalen-koeg*.

**BREED**, a place in Suffex, famous for its iron-wares.

**BREEDING**, a well-known harbour of Bradberg fief, in the diocese of Christiana, in Norway, and much resorted to.

**BREEVORT**, or **BREDEVORT**, a town of Zutphen, belonging to Guelderland, one of the United Provinces. It lies on a small river, near the confines of the bishopric of Munster. It is five miles from Groll, to the S. and fortified, being encompassed besides with marshes, so as to be inaccessible but by one narrow path. Prince Maurice taking it in 1597, by storm, his soldiers found therein a very rich booty; and having lost several men before it, he could hardly refrain his enraged soldiers from committing great cruelties, usual on the like occasions.

**BREWWOOD**, a pretty market-town of Staffordshire, lying S. W. of Stafford. Here an annual fair is kept, on September 19, for horses and cattle.

**BREGANÇON**, a pretty castle on an island belonging to the provincial bailiwick of Hieres, and Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France.



**BREGANZA**, a place belonging to Il Vicentino, one of the provinces of the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy; in the neighbourhood of which a sweet wine is produced, that is greatly admired.

**BREGENTZ**, or **BERGENTS**, Antoninus's *Brigantia*, a town of Suabia, in Germany; but annexed to Tirol. It lies at the E. extremity of the lake of Constance, hence called *Lacus Brigantinus*; once a famous city, but now much declined. It is situated six miles S. of Lindau, and subject to Austria, in lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

It is the capital of a county of the same name, bounded on the N. by the territory of Wangen; on the E. by the bishopric of Augsborg and county of Tirol; on the S. by the counties of Pludentz and Montfort; and on the W. by the Rhine and lake of Constance. It is mountainous, particularly on the E. side.

**BREIDE**, a narrow pass of Gulbrandsdalen, and diocese of Christiana, in Sweden, famous for the defeat of a body of Scots, in 1612, under Saintclair their commander, who wanted to join the Swedes, but were beaten by some peasants, who had hastily assembled themselves here. In this place a monument has been erected, with an inscription on it.

**BREISACH**, or **BRISAC**, New, a considerable fortress built by the French in the county of Harburg, and in the Wirtemberg territories, belonging to the Sundgaw, in the government of Alsace. It stands close by the W. shore of the Rhine, and opposite to Old Brisac; which latter is in Suabia, thirty miles S. of Strasburg, and subject to the house of Austria, in lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. E.

New Brisac is a regular octangle, and so exactly constructed in the inside, that from the large market-place one may see its four gates. Lewis XIV. built it after the peace of Rywic. Just by is Fort Mortier, upon a branch of the above-mentioned river, besides Jacob-Schanze or Fort James, not far off.

**BREMEN**, Duchy of, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It borders on the Elbe, which separates it from Holstein to the N. E. on the Weser, which parts it from Westphalia to the S. on the German ocean on the W. and Lunenburg on the S. E. Its dimensions are variously given. The Present State of Germany makes it sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth, including Verdun.

Hubner divides it into twelve districts: and others into five; 1. The land of Bremen Proper, which lies some miles round the city of its name: 2. Wursterland, along the coast from the Weser to the mouth of the Elbe: 3. Hadeland, the N. part of the duchy, at the mouth of the Elbe, whose inhabitants are so fond of gay cloaths, that it is proverbially said, "There are no peasants in Hadeland;" one part belongs to Hamburg, and the other to Saxelawenburg: 4. Kedingerland; in which is situated, 5. Aldland, a fruitful tract of about fourteen miles in length.

Between Bremen and Stade, the country is either a barren sand, or morass; but towards the rivers are pleasant fields, meadows, and orchards. The inhabitants were formerly valiant, and are still reckoned as good soldiers as any in Germany: and the Wursterlanders in particular will fight and toap with the best. The situation of the country between two such navigable rivers, has given the minds of the people in general a turn to trade.

This country was long subject to its Archbishop, till, by the treaty of Westphalia, his diocese being secularized, was converted into a duchy, and given to the Swedes, in lieu of other places taken by them during the civil war in Germany, and for restoring its peace. They continued masters of it till 1712, when this country and Verdun were conquered by the King of Denmark; who soon after mortgaged it to the late Elector of Hanover, King George I. of Great Britain; who, in the year 1715, had 250,000*l.* granted him by parliament, for enabling him to make a purchase of it.

In 1720 Sweden consented in form to the dismembering of this duchy from her dominions, and confirmed

it to the house of Hanover. The common dialect here is a sort of Lower Saxon; neither Low nor High Dutch, but the root of both: yet every one understands the latter. The rivers Tech, Humme, and Hamma, join together, and fall into the Weser; as do the Brey, Lun, Stotel, &c. The Esia, Schwingel, and Ohe, empty themselves into the Elbe.

**BREMEN**, an Imperial city in the above duchy of its own name, and its capital, is situated on a plain on both sides of the river Weser, over which it has a bridge. Only a small quarter of the town, in which stands the cathedral, is subject to the Elector of Hanover: the rest, with its territories, is free, and under its own laws and magistrates, chosen out of the citizens, who profess Calvinism, which is the established religion; and they have five churches for the citizens of that persuasion. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000. The greatest part of the streets are narrow: the shops are well-stocked with merchandizes, and they have many houses of good appearance. They have a town-house, an exchange, and water-works supplied from the river.

In the market-place is the figure of a man in armour, called Rowland, or Royland, from the name of a General, by whom, say they, this was made a free city. The figure however serves to keep up a sense of freedom; though under the burlesque form of a giant of about fourteen feet high.

But nothing is so remarkable in this place as the cathedral, where worship is performed after the Lutheran manner. It is a Gothic building; and under it is a vault, in which are the bodies of several persons, first discovered about forty years since. These lie in it as one common grave; their skins look black and parched, but their features are distinguishable; they are extremely light, but the cohesion of the parts entire.

Bremen, standing on the Weser, but twelve German miles from the sea, would be as advantageously situated for trade as Hamburg; but the ships of burthen cannot come within two miles of the town, as there is often not above four feet water. This deficiency is supplied by boats, and does not hinder their building large ships at the town. Notwithstanding the neighbourhood of Hamburg, the trade is here considerable. They import a great quantity of sugar from France: of the English they take tobacco, and other West India commodities, and also some of their manufactures.

This city trades with Hanover, Saxony, Bohemia, &c. from which they receive corn, linen, timber, and minerals. They have fresh fish in plenty in some seasons: and are said to dress leather extremely well. It lies seventy miles N. W. of Zell, in lat. 53 deg. 27 min. N. long. 8 deg. 23 min. E.

**BREMERFURD**, or **BREME-VERDEN**, a walled town of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It has a good castle, and a palace on the river Ohe, which runs into the Elbe. It lies fifteen miles S. of Stade, and twenty-seven N. of Bremen. Its principal trade consists in passengers to and from these two last-mentioned towns. It has been twice taken; but restored each time. At this place the duchy-chancery is kept. It lies in lat. 53 deg. 48 min. N. long. 8 deg. 35 min. E.

**BREMETOMACÆ**, a famous station of Antoninus, in Lancashire; on the site of which stands Overborough, a seat of Mr. Fenwick's, and at a little distance from the public road. The military way may still be traced from Coccium or Ribchester to it. Here is a fine park, with gardens.

**BREMGARTEN**, a borough of the free provinces, a subdivision of Baden, in Switzerland. It belongs to the eight old cantons, who chuse their chief magistrate; but in capital causes it is subject to Zurich. It is encompassed on three sides by the river Ruis, over which is a good wooden bridge. It consists of the Upper and Lower town: has a considerable trade, particularly in paper. It is entirely Catholic, and lies in the road to Lucerne, twelve miles W. of Zurich. Lat. 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. 8 deg. 22 min. E.

**BREMIS**, a village of the Valesians, in alliance with the Swiss cantons. It stands at the confluence of the Rhone

and Borni. Here is a church and a monastery hewn out of a rock, but deserted since the sixteenth century. It lies opposite to Sion.

**BREMSNAS**, a place in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, where a remarkable glass or goblet (Busching calls it a beaker) of cast crystal, and surrounded with a gold rim, was found in 1672, full of ashes. This urn is preserved in the royal museum at Copenhagen.

**BRENBURG**. See **BERNBURG**.

**BRENDOLA**, the seat of a vicariate, in the Vicentino, a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. To it belong eleven villages.

**BRENNE**, a damp and marshy tract belonging to the government of Touraine, in France. See **BRAINE**.

**BRENNER**, Mount, the highest part of the Alps; at the foot of which stands the city of Brixen, in Austria. Though for nine months covered with snow, it is inhabited to the very top, and produces corn and grass in abundance. The passage of this mountain is very difficult.

**BRENO**, the capital of the valley of Camonica, belonging to the Bresciano, a territory of the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy. It lies near Oglio, where is a podestaria.

**BRENT**, a market-town of Devonshire, 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 198 of London.

**BRENTE**, a river rising in the bishopric of Trent, in Austria, runs S. E. through the Venetian territories in Italy, and falls into the Adriatic, opposite to Venice.

**BRENTFORD**, a market-town with a ford, on the river Brent, in Middlesex, where it falls into the Thames. It is divided into the Old and New; the former to the E. and the latter to the W. where is the market-house and the church; which last is a chapelry to the town of Ealing. This place being a great thoroughfare to the W. and about ten miles in the same direction from London, and near the Thames, has a considerable trade, particularly in corn, both by land and water carriage. Here are two charity-schools.

On the N. side of it is an airy place called the Butts, with several seats on it, where the poll is always taken for Knights of the shire. And on the W. side near the Thames, is Sion-house, a seat of the Duke of Somerset, built on the site where formerly stood the church belonging to a nunnery in Henry V.'s time. A little to the N. W. of Brentford lies Offerley-house, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange in London, with a fine park, now the seat of Mr. Child the Banker. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and its annual fair on July 7, for horses and horned cattle.

**BRENT-KNOWLE**, a rising ground in the flat country of Somersetshire, midway between Bridgewater and Uxbridge. It commands a very wide prospect all round. The low part between Bridgewater and Bristol suffered greatly by a dreadful inundation of the sea, occasioned by the storm of 1703; at which time a ship was driven several hundred yards beyond the usual high-water mark here, and left on the land.

**BRENTWOOD**, or **BURNWOOD**, a large thoroughfare and market town of Essex. It stands on a hill, and is principally maintained by the number of carriers and passengers continually going this way to London, with droves of cattle, provisions, and manufactures. On Purstow wood-common, in the neighbourhood, are frequent horse-races. The town lies seventeen miles E. of London. Its weekly market is on Thursday; and annual fairs on May 17, 18, 19, and September 12, 13, 14, 15, for horses, cattle, and hogs.

**BRESCAR**, by Arabic authors *Bersac*, and Ptolemy's *Campi Germani*, an ancient Roman city of Sargel, in Africa, full of old monuments and structures. It is walled, and very populous, the inhabitants stout, and mostly employed in the weaving business. The neighbouring territory abounds with corn, flax, linen, and cattle, particularly excellent figs exported into all parts of Barbary.

**BRESCIA**, or **BRIXIA**, a fortified city of Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It stands on the river Garza, which runs through it, and its walls are watered by the Mela on the W. and Navilio on the

E. It has a strong castle upon a hill. Besides the cathedral, here are nineteen parish-churches, forty-five convents and foundations, with a general hospital. Its Bishop is under the Metropolitan of Milan, and has the titles of Duke, Marquis, and Count; with considerable revenues. The cathedral is a beautiful new structure; to which its famous Bishop, Cardinal Quirini, contributed very largely, and gave the town a library, two marble busts of whom the magistrates erected in 1750; the one in this church, and the other at the entrance into the library. Among the curious relics in the former, is an Oriofamma, as it is called, or a sky-blue cross, said to be that which appeared in the air to Constantine the Great. The number of its inhabitants is nearly 50,000, and the gentry here live nobly.

This city drives a considerable traffic, particularly in fire-arms, swords, knives, cutlery, and other iron wares, all in great estimation. They make also fine linen cloths, and deal in many other kinds of merchandise. Not only the men, but the very women, go about the streets and sit in the shops, as in England and France. It lies thirty miles N. of Cremona, in lat. 45 deg. 27 min. N. long. 10 deg. 39 min. E.

**BRESCIANO**, or **BRESSANO**, territory of, in Latin *Ager Brixianus*, a province belonging to the republic of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the E. by the Lago di Guarda, on the W. it incloses the Lago d'Iseo (*Lacus Sabinus*), on the S. the little lake Idro, and has the Bergamaco on the W. Besides the two lakes just-mentioned, it is watered by the river Oglio, which falls into the lake Iseo. Its other rivers are Mela, Garza, Noviglio, and Chiese; the three first of which unite a little above Brescia, and a little below they divide themselves into several branches. Hence the whole territory, being intersected by so many streams, is mostly divided into valleys, as Val Camonica, Trompia, Sabbia, and Salo.

The territory of Brescia is a part of Lombardy, for the most part, indeed, mountainous, yet abounding in wine, oil, wheat, and other grain. It has also iron, copper, silver, gold, alum, and marble of different colours.

**BRESCOW**, a fort in the diocese of Agde, belonging to Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It stands on a rock in the sea, near the mouth of the river Craut, and the promontory of Agde.

**BRESLAW**, duchy of, a fruitful country in the middle of Silesia, and on both sides the Oder. It is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Wolaw and Oels, and barony of Wartenberg, on the E. by the duchy of Brieg, on the S. by part of the last-mentioned duchy and that of Schweidnitz, and on the W. by part of Schweidnitz and the duchy of Lignitz. It was subject to the house of Austria before its cession to the King of Prussia.

**BRESLAW**, the capital of the duchy last-mentioned, and of all Silesia. It lies on the Oder, at its confluence with the Olaw and two other rivers. Here, in 1742, the cession above-mentioned was made to the King of Prussia, having first surprised it and all Silesia in 1741, which was confirmed to him by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. This is a large, rich, and strong city, with the see of a Bishop suffragan to the Metropolitan of Guesna, in Poland; and an university in the hands of the Jesuits solely. It was refounded in 1702 by the Emperor Leopold, and called the Leopoldine academy. It is a sort of republic, governed by its own Lutheran magistrates; very populous, and much frequented by Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, and other merchants; has large squares, stately churches, convents, and other fine structures. The streets are straight and wide, the houses being generally well-built; the citizens are mostly Protestants, and had their liberties ratified by the treaty of Munster. Here the Oder is about 300 paces wide, and runs with great rapidity under its bridge. The town-house is a stately building, with a fine clock in a very high tower, from which the hour is declared with the sound of trumpet and other instruments in concert. The square in which it stands is near a mile round, where are three grand ware-houses



on one side, like market-halls, full of shops for all kinds of merchandise, and on the other side the houses of the merchants to which they belong. Those with battlements next the streets look like so many castles: but the salt-market, with regard to magnificent buildings, is the finest square in Breslaw.

On the other side of the Oder is the suburb of St. John, to which are two bridges.

Tho' the Lutherans are most predominant here, and have the finest churches in their hands; yet the Catholics have their churches also, and enjoy the protection of its present sovereign.

The Olaw, after filling the town ditches, waters a large meadow, which after rain looks like a lake, and by means of sluices can be easily laid all under water. From hence to Berlin the country is very even and well-peopled. It lies 120 miles N. E. of Prague. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 56 min. E. See BRASLAW, a town of Lithuania, in Poland.

**BRESLE**, La, a town of Lyonnais, a subdivision of the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated between the mountains, on the river Tardive, and suffered greatly by an inundation in the year 1715.

**BRESSE**, La, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is bounded on the N. by Burgundy, on the N. E. by Franche Comté, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by Vennois, and on the W. it has the principality of Dombes and the Soane, which divide it from Maçonnois. It takes its name from a forest called Brexia, and had been long in the hands of the Dukes of Savoy, under the title of a county, till, by the treaty of Lyons in 1601, they ceded it to France, for the marquisate of Saluzzo. It has its particular states, who meet here every three years, in order to deliberate on the affairs of their own district, and afterwards send deputies to the assembly of the states of Burgundy. Its capital is Bourg.

**BRESSVIRE**, a town of Poitou, in France, according to some authors; but neither Bufching nor our maps have it. It lies thirty-five miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46 deg. 50 min. N. long. 30 min. W.

**BREST**, in Latin *Brestia*, formerly *Gesobriate*; a famous sea-port town in the government of Brittany, in France. It is situated at the N. side of a large commodious bay or harbour, opening to the Atlantic ocean, in the most extreme western part of that kingdom. It is a small but strong place, and the streets are narrow. It is defended by a castle upon a rock, which is very steep towards the sea, and on the land-side surrounded with a broad ditch, a tower, and some other works.

The harbour, lying between the town and suburb of Recouvrance, has a narrow entrance called the Goulet, which is extremely difficult by reason of certain rocks covered at high-water, known by the names of Minons, Filets, and Mingant. This port, therefore, is one of the French King's capital stations for his ships, and the best and securest retreat for the royal navy in all the kingdom; where the greatest number of them, as at Toulon the ships of largest burthen, winter and are fitted out.

At Brest are laid up all sorts of naval stores and provisions, to furnish, they say, seventy men of war; and ships of eighty and ninety guns are built here, which renders this a populous and rich place. In the castle is always kept a strong garrison, which is commanded by staff officers. Here is also an arsenal, an admiralty, and a provincial bailiwick. It has two parish-churches, a seminary of Jesuits, and a convent: here is likewise an academy for the marine.

A squadron of twenty-one ships from Brest, under the command of M. Conflans, taking advantage of Sir Edward Hawke's absence, who was driven by storm out of the Bay of Biscay, ventured to come out of this harbour: but being soon after attacked by that gallant English Admiral, on November 20, 1759, off the S. end of Belle-Isle, he took one capital ship, sunk two with all their men, and burnt two more; among the latter was the *Soleil Royale*, Conflans' own ship, who himself got away, or was drowned in the attempt: eight more of the enemy's ships having stood off to sea, the English Admiral sent a proper squa-

drone after them; and eight more of the French ships, after throwing all their guns over-board, ran up a river called Villaine, in Brittany, and near Belle-Isle; and, by too eager a pursuit in-shore, we lost two of our ships, but saved the men.

This memorable victory, with that of the brave Admiral Boscawen a few weeks before over De la Clue, and both with inconsiderable loss on our side, added to Prince Ferdinand's defeating the French, with a handful of men, in the plains of Minden, with that of August last, are such instances of British valour, and in so short a period, as the annals of no age can parallel; and, at the same time, abundant proofs of the debility of the French courage, and a total degeneracy; notwithstanding their insolent pretence to give law to the rest of Europe.

In 1694 the English attempted to take the town of Brest; but the design unhappily perspiring, the avenue to the place were so strongly defended by a numerous train of artillery, and a superior army to that of the invaders, that General Talmash, who commanded the English, was mortally wounded in making the descent, and the forces obliged to re-embark with loss. It lies about 50 miles N. W. of Belle-Isle, 150 in the same direction from Nantz, and 300 W. of Paris, in lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. W.

**BRETAGNE**. See BRITANNY.

**BRETCHER**, in Polish *Graban*, a town and castle of Culmerland, in Polish Prussia. It lies on the Dreb-nitz, and was built in the year 1254.

**BRETEUIL**, a town and viscounty of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the river Iton, and is the seat of a for-tiliwick, thirty-five miles S. of Rouen, in lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. E.

**BRETON**, Cape, an island of North America, situated in the Atlantic ocean, and separated from Acadia or Nova Scotia by the narrow strait of Canlo. This island properly belongs to the division of Acadia, and is the only part of it which France has not ceded to Great Britain by treaty. It is about 140 miles long, and upwards of 50 broad. It lies between lat. 45 and 48 deg. N. and between long. 61 and 62 deg. W.

It is a small settlement, but perhaps not the least considerable that belonged to France. It is full of mountains and lakes, being intersected by a vast many creeks and bays, almost meeting each other on every side. It seems in general, both for the coast and inland, very much to resemble those of the most northern countries, as Scotland, Iceland, Denmark, and Sweden. Tho' it be covered with snow in winter, and subject to great fogs even in summer, yet the soil, some say, is sufficiently fruitful in certain parts; others affirm, that being excessively cold, it hardly produces any corn or grass: which is the most likely of the two. It however yields vast quantities of timber in every part for all uses. In the earth are coals; and on its shores is one of the most valuable fisheries in the world. The only town in this island is Louisburg. See LOUISBURG.

The possessors of Cape Breton command the navigation to Canada, by the river St. Lawrence. The English took it from the French in 1745; but restored it to them by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. They again took it in 1759, and are still in possession of it and Louisburg.

**BRETTEN**, a town belonging to the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the frontiers of Wirtemberg, in Germany. It is the capital of its bailiwick, and is the birth-place of the famous divine Melancthon, who composed the Augsburg Confession. It lies ten miles E. of Philipsburg, and eighteen S. of Heidelberg. Some place it in Creigow.

**BREVORDT**, a town of Guelderland, one of the Seven United Provinces, in the Netherlands. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Zutphen, in lat. 52 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 35 min. E.

**BREUSCH**, in Latin *Bruscha*, a very considerable river of Lower Alsace, in the government of the latter name, now a province belonging to France. It rises in the Wasgau mountains, in the county of Salm, and in the bailiwick of Dachstein divides itself into two branches;

one of which receives the river Mosly, and runs above Strasburg into the Ill, through the canal made by Lewis XIV. which is four French leagues in length, twenty-four feet in breadth, and eight in depth; so that all timber materials for building may be carried upon it: but the other runs through Strasburg, and below this city mingles its waters with the Ill. Into the Breuch fall the rivers Sauvel, Mofsig, Hasel, &c.

**BREWERSHAVEN**, a good harbour at the north extremity of the isle of Chiloe, lying off the coast of Chili, in South America, which the Dutch entered with a squadron and land forces, in the year 1642, with a view of making settlements at Baldivia and other parts of Chili. But they were driven out from hence by the Spaniards, in conjunction with the natives. It lies in lat. 42 deg. 5 min. S. long. 82 deg. 10 min. W.

**BREWOOD**, a small but pretty place in the W. part of Staffordshire, in Cudleston hundred, and under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Litchfield, who had anciently a palace in this place. Here a fair is annually kept on September 19, for horses and cattle.

**BREY**, a town belonging to the principality of Liege, in Germany. It lies eleven miles W. of Maeyc, and sixteen N. of Maestricht, and is subject to the Bishop of Liege. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 40 min. E.

**BREYDA-FIARDAR-DALER**, a district in the western quarter of Iceland, in Norway, so called from the bay Breydashordur. It is the most pleasant, if not the only pleasant part in all this island. Between the mountains which run parallel are green and delightful valleys, watered by frequent small streams: and in the bay are several isles.

**BREZAN**, a well-inhabited town of Red Russia, in Little Poland: where is a strong castle. At this place the Poles were encamped in 1698.

**BREZOWA**, a very populous town in Vihely district, and county of Neutra, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. The inhabitants follow husbandry and handicraft-trades.

**BREZESC**, or **BREZESTI**, oddly spelt by the Poles *Brzesk*, in Latin *Palatinatus Brestiensis*, a palatinate of Cujavia, which is a subdivision of Great Poland. It includes Kruszwica and Kowal. It is very fertile in all sorts of grain, of which it exports vast quantities to Dantzic.

Of the same name with the palatinate is a town surrounded with a wall, rampart and ditch. It is situated in a marshy country; sixteen miles W. of the Weiffel, and thirty S. W. of Thorn. Herein is a castellain, forest, and provincial court.

**BREZESKI**, or **BRZESKI**, a territory belonging to Lithuanian Russia, in Lithuania Proper, in Poland.

In it is a middling and fortified town of the same name, or Brzesc; it has a castle upon a rock, on the river Bug, in a marshy situation. Without the town is a royal palace and garden.

The famous Jewish synagogue here is resorted to by those of this nation from all parts of Europe, both on account of studying, and for the sake of preferment. Here is also a Greek Bishop and a provincial diet. See POLESIA.

**BRIANÇON**, in Latin *Brigantia*, the capital of Briançonnois, a subdivision of the Lower Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It is a small, but ancient town, and the seat of an election. It has a strong castle on a steep rock, at the foot of which the place lies. Just by the little rivers Dure and Ance unite their waters, and so form the Durance. It is situated forty-five miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

**BRIANÇONNOIS**, a subdivision of the Lower Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies to the E. of Graisivaudan, and W. of Piemont, being part of the Alpes Cottiae, and entirely among these mountains.

Through this country goes one of the principal roads out of France into Italy. The inhabitants long maintained their freedom; but at length they submitted to the Dauphins of Viennois, upon very advantageous conditions, and that they should be preserved in the No 30.

same state in which they had been time out of mind. All that part of Briançonnois on the E. of the Alps, towards Piemont, and in the diocese of Turin and Saluces, was yielded by Lewis XIV. of France, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, to the Duke of Savoy, who gave up to the French in exchange all that belonged to him on the W. of the Alps, and in the diocese of Ambrun.

**BRIARE**, in Latin *Brivodurum*, a small city of Gatinois-Orleanois, a subdivision of Orleanois Proper, in the government of the former name, in France. It is situated on the Loire, over which is a bridge. Here is only one street. But it is principally noted for the canal that begins at Briare, which unites the Loire with the Seine, by means of the river Loing, the water being brought over hills. It passes at Montargie and Chatillon, and falls into the Loing at Cepoi. The duties paid by the boats on this canal are said to amount at present to 100,000 livres per annum. By means of this canal a communication has been opened between Paris and the sea, and between that capital and the inland provinces situated on the Loire, or where other rivers fall into it. Briare lies seventy-five miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 45 min. E.

**BRICKHILL**, Little, a place in Buckinghamshire, where two annual fairs are held on May 1 and October 18, for cattle.

**BRIDFORD**, a place in Wiltshire, where a fair holds annually, for sheep and horses.

**BRIDGEND**, a place in Glamorganshire, where two annual fairs are kept on November 17, and Holy Thursday, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

**BRIDGE-NORTH**, a very ancient borough-town of Shropshire. It is governed by two bailiffs, who return two members to parliament. It consists of two towns, the Upper and Lower, which are separated by the river Severn, but united by a stone-bridge of seven arches, with a gate and gate-house. Here are many streets, and those well paved. Part of the Cowgate street is a rock rising perpendicularly, with several tenements on it.

This town is noted for good gun-makers, and its stocking-manufacture. Its weekly market on Saturday is well furnished with all necessaries: and its annual fairs are held on Thursday before Shrove-tide, for cattle, horses, sheep, hops in great plenty, cheese, wick-yarn, linen and woollen cloth; June 30 is considerable for sheeps wool, and the last-mentioned articles; August 2 for ditto and lamb's wool; and October 29 for horned cattle, horses, sheep, salt, bacon, butter, and cheese. Two of these hold for three days, and are much resorted to. Here are two churches, St. Mary Magdalen's and St. Leonard's; which, though the parishes are large, and the town very populous, are but indifferently endowed; here is also the free-school, that maintains eighteen scholars at Oxford. A hollow way cut thro' the rock, in some parts twenty feet deep, leads from the high town to the bridge, besides many vaults and dwellings hewn out of the rock. The town is not only supplied with water by leaden pipes from a spring half a mile off, but the Severn water is thrown up to the top of the castle-hill. Very good mills on the little river Worfe, which falls into the Severn, belong also to the town. In the High church-yard is an hospital for ten poor widows. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 135 W. of London.

**BRIDGE**, or *St. Michael's Precinct*, includes the S. part of the island of Barbadoes, one of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, and contains the parishes of St. Michael, St. George, and St. John.

**BRIDGE-TOWN** or *City*, the capital of the island of Barbadoes. It lies on its S. W. part, and in the precinct last-mentioned: it is a fine large place. It was first called St. Michael's, from the church in it dedicated to the archangel, and has its present name from a bridge in its E. part, which is laid over the waters that come from the neighbouring marshes after rain. It is in the innermost part of Carlisle-bay, which can contain 500 ships, being a league and a half broad, and a league long. The neighbouring grounds being low, were usually over-flown, and a noisome marsh, till the



inhabitants drained them. But there is still one E. of the town, occasioned by great floods.

The town lies at the entrance of St. George's valley, that runs several miles into the country. Formerly a river fell into the bay at the bridge, by which floops could come about a mile up into the country, but is now quite choked up. The houses, which are of brick or stone, are about 1200, being high, and the streets broad. The harbour lies open to the W. but is secure from the N. E. which is the constant trade-wind here, and blows from morning to evening. But during the hurricanes, to which this island is very subject, such ships as happen to be in the bay are in the utmost danger of being wrecked on the shore, if they cannot get out to sea; and therefore seldom venture to ride out those storms. The bay, formed by Needham and Pelican points, has twenty fathom water, so clear that one may see the bottom: yet so foul and rocky, that the cables are always buoyed up with casks. As the wind generally blows from the E. or N. E. the E. part of the town is called windward, and the W. part leeward. The wharfs and quays are very convenient. And here are several forts towards the sea. The first of these to the W. is James's fort, near Stuart's wharf, mounting eighteen guns, where is a fine council-house. The next is Willoughby's, built on a narrow neck of land that runs out into the sea, with twenty guns. Above Needham's and more within land is the royal citadel called St. Anne's fort, the strongest in the island. Charles fort on Needham's point lies out in the sea to windward of the bay and town, and built with stone and lime. From this a platform runs to Ormond's fort, in the leeward part. On the E. side of the town is a small fort of eight guns, and a magazine built of stone, for powder and stores, under a strong guard.

In short, this is not only the safest, but the richest place in all the Caribbees; the store-houses and shops being very well furnished. The church here is large, with a good ring of bells, and a curious clock. Here are large taverns and eating-houses, with a post-house; and packet-boats carry letters to and from this island monthly. The number of militia for the town and precinct is 1200, called the royal regiment of foot-guards. This is the seat of the governor, assembly, and courts.

About a mile from the town to the N. E. is the governor's house, called Pilgrims. From the town to it along the shore runs a line, fortified with a parapet: and at Fontabel, about a mile and a half N. W. of the town, is a battery of ten guns. From Maxwell fort runs a ridge of hills to Harrison's, the furthest plantation to the W. Under Chace's plantation is a battery of twelve guns called Randal's fort; and great rocks and steep cliffs lie from thence to Mellows bay, where is another battery with the same number of guns. The town having been burnt, was rebuilt with stone and brick. Formerly there was a mole in Carlisle bay, which ran out from James's fort into the sea; but a hurricane in 1694 ruined it.

Near the church is a convenient building, handsomely endowed for a free-school; also an allowance for twenty poor widows. A college has likewise been erected here, and endowed by Colonel Christopher Codrington, for propagating the Christian religion among the negroes in this and the neighbouring Caribbees, and for teaching surgery and physic. Labat who was here in 1700, says, that in this town there was no want of goldsmiths, jewellers, watchmakers, and other curious artists, and a splendor and elegance in the houses not to be equalled any where else. It lies in lat. 13 deg. 5 min. N. long. 59 deg. 2 min. W. See BARBADOS.

**BRIDGEWATER**, formerly *Brugge Wolter*, i. e. Walter's Bridge, an ancient populous and very considerable town of Somersetshire, with a sea-port, and great thorough-fare place. It stands at the mouth of the river Perrot, which coming from the South, after having received the Tone from the West, is made navigable up to within a few miles of Taunton by a new channel, upon which coals are brought from Swaney in Wales by sea to Bridgewater, and thence by barges up this river to Taunton; and from Bristol iron, lead, oil, wine,

hemp, flax, pitch, tar, grocery, dying-stuff, and the like. It afterwards falls into the Bristol channel.

Bridgewater sends two members to Parliament, in a well built town, and inhabited by many families of good fashion, besides merchants. The famous Admiral Blake, who made such a figure under the commonwealth of England, was a native of this place. It was regularly fortified, and sustained more than one siege in the time of the civil wars: which it might well do, by the river and haven taking up the principal part of its circuit. Over the river is a very good stone-bridge; and the tide rises here near six fathoms, and sometimes comes in with such impetuosity about two fathoms deep at once, as frequently to occasion great damage to the shipping. This sudden rage of the tide is called the boar, and is usual in all the rivers of this channel, particularly the Severn, and also in the North, at the entrance of the Humber. Besides a large church, here is likewise a fine meeting-house, in which is an advanced seat, for the Mayor and Aldermen, when any of the magistrates are of that persuasion, as sometimes happens. Here is also a private academy for the Dissenters, to breed up their young preachers. From Bridgewater is a road to Bristol, called the lower way, and often overflowed; the upper, which is the more frequented road, being over the Mendips-hills. All this part of the country, namely, between Bridgewater and the sea, and northward on the coast, lies low, and is wholly employed in feeding black cattle, brought out of the west parts of Devonshire, and the neighbouring borders of Cornwall. They likewise breed a great many colts. The moors, or marsh-lands, employed in the same manner, extend themselves up the rivers Perrot and Ivil, into the heart of the county. Its weekly markets are on Thursday and Saturday: and four annual fairs are held here, namely, on the second Thursday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 29, for cattle and all sorts of goods. It stands about 13 miles S. W. of Wells, and 143 from London. And gives title of Duke to the Egerton family.

**BRIDLINGTON**, or **BURLINGTON**, the capital of New Jersey in North-America. It lies in the subdivision of West Jersey, upon an island in the middle of Delaware river, and opposite to Philadelphia, in which, tho' few or no plantations are within 20 miles of it, the courts and assembly of West-Jersey used to be kept. The houses are mostly of brick, and well built: and here is a market-place, supplied with plenty of provisions. It hath a town-house and two good bridges over the river, namely, London-bridge and York-bridge. It carries on a brisk trade thro' its easy communication with Philadelphia and the Ocean, by means of the river Salem, which falls into Delaware-bay. The town is laid out into spacious streets, with commodious quays and wharfs, which will receive ships of 2 or 300 tons. It lies 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40 deg. 40 min. N. long. 74 deg. 10 min. W.

**BRIDPORT**, a pretty large, but not well built borough-town of Dorsetshire, on the sea-shore. It is governed by bailiffs, who return two members to Parliament. Here all along the shore boats fish for mackrel, which they take very easily and in prodigious quantities. In 1722 they had an act of parliament for restoring and repairing the haven and piers, for the security of such ships as might be driven by stress of weather into the deep and dangerous bay, where these formerly stood. At Bridport ropes are made for the royal navy, the neighbouring lands yielding plenty of hemp. It lies 10 miles W. of Dorchester, and 145 of London. Its weekly market holds on Saturday, and annual fairs on April 5, for bullocks and sheep, Holy-Thursdays for the same and cheese; and on October 10 a small fair is kept for pedlary and cattle.

**BRIE CHAMPENOISE**, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, belonging to the government of the latter name, and of Brie, in France. It is a part of the county of Brie (*Pagus Brigenis*) which was formerly a large forest, and belonged to the government of the Isle of France.

**BRIE FRANCOISE**, La, a subdivision of the second subgovernment in the Isle of France; it lies from Lagny to Melun, between the Seine and Marne. It is very fertile in corn, fruit, &c. To it belongs

BRIE,

**BRIE**, properly **BRAYE**, *Comté Robert*, in Latin *Braia Comitatus Roberti*, so called from Robert of France, Count Dreux. See **BRAYE**. It is a small town, situated on the river Yerre; which, after several possessors, was annexed to the crown by Francis I. Here is a Governor, a royal jurisdiction, castellany, and bailiwick, which is under the provostship and viscounty of Paris. It has a salt-granary, a provincial church, a large market-place, and a convent of Minims. Pope Martin IV. was born here. It lies 3 leagues N. of Melun, and 5 S. E. of Paris.

**BRIEG**, one of the principal duchies of Silesia, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the principality of Breslaw and barony of Wartenberg, and on the East by Poland. The river Brinnitz separates great part of it from the principality of Oppelen. It is also bounded on that side by those of Grotka and Munsterberg; and that of Schweidnitz shuts it in to the W. The river Law, which rises here, runs thro' it from N. to S. as does the Olaw: and the Neifs enters it near its junction with the Oder. It is likewise watered by the Browitz. Upon the demise of the last of its Dukes in 1675, this country devolved to the Emperor, as King of Bohemia and Duke of Silesia. It contains nine towns; of which two, namely Reichenstein and Silberberg, are noted for their mines.

**BRIEG**, the capital of the last mentioned duchy of the same name. It is situated on the Oder, over which is a bridge. It is a well-fortified and handsome town, with a college, where the professors are Lutherans, and an academy for gentle exercises. The streets are uniform, and the houses generally of stone. St. Nicholas' church is a stately old fabric with two towers. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Breslaw, and with its territory is subject to the King of Prussia. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 17 deg. 20 min. E.

**BRIEL**, in French *la Brille*, a neat town of Holland, one of the Seven United Provinces in the Netherlands. It stands in the island of Voorn, on the left side of the Maese, near its mouth. It is a strong place, with a convenient port, which brings it a pretty good trade, and renders it populous. The streets are large. The great church is a good structure, and its steeple is a land-mark to sailors. On the ramparts are pleasant walks of trees. This was one of the cautionary towns, given to Queen Elizabeth for her assisting of the Dutch, and was garrisoned with English troops; but King James I. restored it thirty years after. The famous Sir Francis Vere was governor of it for some time; and it was the birth-place of Admiral Van Tromp. It lies five miles N. of Helvetfluis; in lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E.

**BRIENNE**, St. or **BRENA**, a small town of Vallage, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, belonging to the government of the latter name, and of Brie, in France. It is one of the seven old counties and peerages in Champagne, at present in the possession of the house of Lomeny. It consists of two places; namely, Brienne la Ville, which lies on the Aube; and Brienne le Chateau, about a thousand paces distant from the former. It lies about five leagues from Bar sur l'Aube, and eight from Toinville to the W.

**BRIENNOIS**, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It lies to the S. and is a small territory on the Loire; taking its name from Brienne, a place which long since has been demolished.

**BRIES**, Die. See **BRIZNO-BANYA**.

**BRIESCIA**. See **BRESTE**, or **BREZESCI**.

**BRIG**, or **BRIGGS**, a market-town of Lincolnshire, where a fair is annually held on August 16, for horses. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Lincoln.

**BRIGHTHELMSTON**, a poor fishing-town of Suffex, old-built, and on the very sea-shore. The fishermen here having large barks, go to Yarmouth fishing-fair, and hire themselves out for the season to catch herrings for the merchants, and make very good business of it. The sea, by its continual encroachments, has already destroyed above 100 houses in this place; and in time is likely to eat it all away. Its weekly market is on Thursday; and its annual fairs are on Holy-Thursdays, and September 4, for pedlary wares. It lies about eight miles S. W. of Lewes, and fifty S. of London.

Here King Charles II. embarked for France in the year 1651, after his defeat at Worcester. The vicar

claims the old custom of a penny per head, called smoke-money or garden-penny, and a fourth share out of all fishing-veffels. Here are two charity-schools for forty boys and twenty girls. Small craft are built here for the merchants of London.

**BRIGHTWELL**, a parish of Gloucestershire, near Bloxham, remarkable that within the memory of man there has been no quarrel among the inhabitants, that rose so high as to a law-suit, nor any dissenter from the church: though another particular with regard to ale-houses does not hold now.

**BRIGNOLES**, Provincial bailiwick of, a subdivision of Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France. It consists of a viguery or district of its own name, that of St. Maximin, and that of Barjols. Belonging to the first of these districts is the town of Brignoles, in Latin *Brinonia*, which is a pretty large place, in a fine and fruitful country. It takes its name from an excellent fort of plums, which the ancients called Brinones, and in French have the name of *Brignons* or *Brugnons*. Besides its parish-church, here are five convents, and an hospital.

**BRIHUEGA**, or **BRIOCA**, a small town of New Castile, in Spain. It is situated on the river Tajuna. Here is a strong castle; and it trades in wool and woollen-cloth. At this place, in 1710, Lieutenant-General Earl Stanhope, with a body of eight squadrons and as many battalions of English, having unwarily separated from the confederate army under Count Staremberg, were surrounded by the French and Spaniards; when, after a brave defence with their small arms, and all their ammunition expended, they were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. It lies forty-three miles N. E. of Madrid, in lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

**BRIN**, or **BRINO**, a town of Moravia, a dependency of Bohemia, in Germany. It stands at the confluence of the Schwartz and Zwitta. It held out bravely against the Swedes in 1645. The courts are held, and the states meet here, alternately with Olmutz. It is defended by a strong castle on Spilberg-hill, encompassed with a double ditch and the like wall. Near it is found the unicornu-minerale. In 1742 the Prussians besieged it; but soon quitted it, and all Moravia. It lies thirty miles S. W. of Olmutz, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 49 deg. 14 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

**BRINDISI**, anciently *Brundisium*, a city possessed by the Salentines. It lies in the territory of Otranto, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, and on the entrance to the Adriatic sea on the coast, with a harbour which is choked up; but formerly very good, and described by Cæsar, as the city was considerable. What is left of the port is guarded at its entrance by a fortress upon an island. It is the see of an Archbishop, and lies thirty-five miles N. W. of Otranto city, in lat. 44 deg. 5 min. N. long. 18 deg. 45 min. E.

**BRINYE**, or **PRUNDEL**, a frontier-fortification belonging to the district of Zengh, in Hungarian Dalmatia. It is situated on a stony hill, in the middle of a plain; and formerly belonged to Count Frangipani.

**BRIOUDE**, in Latin *Briovis*, a very old town belonging to the chatelet of Vodable, constituting the old dauphiny of Auvergne, and in the government of the latter name, in France. It is situated on the Allier, not far from its source, with a stone-bridge of one arch over it, which is looked upon as a work of the Romans, of whom it is not unworthy. It is very long, and elevated, resting on two high mountains: and from this bridge the city has its name. This is properly called *Vielle Brioude*: the other, called *Brioude Glise* or *d'Église*, from St. Julian the Martyr's church being in it, stands close by the Allier. This is a collegiate-church, the canons of which are Counts; and to them belong the lordship over the town: it is also the seat of a seneschalship; and lies five leagues above Issoire.

**BRIQUERAS**, a fortified-town in the Piemontese valleys, belonging to the principality of the former name, in Upper Italy. In 1655 the Evangelical inhabitants or Waldenses in its neighbourhood were driven out. It has been taken and retaken, but last of all by Lewis XIV. and is now in the possession of the French. It lies



ies near the little river Peles, on the confines of Dauphiny to the W. and seven miles S. of Pignerol.

**BRISAC.** In the siege of 1636, in which the Swedes and French, under the Duke of Saxe-Weyma, took this place, the besieged dug the soldiers dead bodies up and ate them. And on both sides 80,000 men were slain, and 1,100,000 crowns were spent in ammunition. See **BRISACH**, Old and New; the former in Suabia, and the latter in Alsace.

**BRISGAW**, a territory of Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the E. side of the Rhine, which divides it from Alsace, between the Ortaw on the W. and the principality of Furlenberg on the E. It belongs to the house of Austria, who are possessed of the greatest and best part of it, including Brisac and Fribourg; but the rest belongs to the family of Baden-Dourlach. The French made themselves masters of the greatest part of it, particularly the city of Brisac; but by the peace of Ryfwic, in 1697, restored it, after demolishing the bridge, the W. part of the town, and forts next to Alsace, all but Fort Mortier, on the French side of Brisac, which they retained.

**BRISSAC**, anciently *Brochesac*, in Latin *Briffacum*, or *Braccum-facum*, a town belonging to the government of Anjou, in France. It is situated on the Aubance. Near this place a very bloody battle was fought in 1067 between Geoffroy the Bearded and his brother Foulques Rechin. It contains but one parish, and that not above sixty-one families. Ever since 1611 it has been a duchy-peersdom, in favour of Charles II. de Coffé, known by the name of Marshal de Briffac. Here is a fine castle, and a park with a pond about a league long. It lies about two or three leagues from Angers, and seven from Saumur.

**BRISSELTON**, a place in Somersetshire, between Keynsham and Bristol, where are mines of coals, like those at Newcastle upon Tyne, covered with a hard crust called wark, and of the shape of a fern-leaf: it will split like black slate, and is much more brittle.

**BRISTOL**, anciently *Venta Silurum*; the Welch call it *Caer Ode*, and in old writings *Caer Brito*, and by the Saxons *Brighstow*. It is the capital of Somersetshire, in which it partly lies, and partly in Gloucestershire; but is a county of itself, and situated upon the river Avon, which runs almost through it, not far from where the Severn discharges itself into the sea, and towards the extremity of the bay, which extends itself inland from W. to E. and from this city is called the Bristol channel. Next to London it is the most considerable and richest trading town in all Great Britain to foreign countries, particularly the West Indies and Ireland. It is large and populous; the streets are pretty well-built, freight, and clean. No waggon must come into the town; but all merchants goods and other commodities are conveyed thither in sledges. The manufacture of glass-bottles here is so considerable, that fifteen large houses are used for that purpose. Over the river is a stone-bridge, on both sides of which houses are built, as formerly on London and Newcastle bridges.

The principal inconveniency of this city is its indifferent situation, partly from its narrow streets, and partly from the contracted bed of its river. Here is the see of a Bishop; and in this city are reckoned seventeen parish-churches; besides the cathedral, and the church of St. Mark, the most beautiful of all which is St. Mary Redcliff without the walls. In the city itself, and within three miles round it, are said to be 9000 houses, and 70,000 inhabitants.

Part of this city is on the N. side of the river Frome, united by a draw-bridge for conveniency of ships passing; which river falling into the Avon, on the western side, forms between them a quay.

The city is also in a circular form, and great part of it defended by them; except on the eastern side, where was formerly a large and strong castle, now quite demolished, and the place built into streets. The city had once a double wall. That which is now the cathedral, and not erected into a Bishop's see till the dissolution of monasteries, is pleasantly situated, and was the church belonging to a convent. By the number of ships, ware-houses, and shops here, filled with mer-

chandises, it appears to be a place abounding with rich and industrious people. The adjacent country has plenty of pit-coal; by means of which, and abundance of provisions, large manufactories of sundry kinds are carried on here to great advantage, particularly that of brass, &c.

The exchange, whose foundation was laid in 1740, and opened with great solemnity in 1743, is a handsome building. It gives title of Earl to the family of Hervey. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and on Thursday for cattle; and its annual fairs are held on January 25, and July 25, for most sorts of goods. It sends two members to parliament; and lies ten miles W. of Bath, about thirty from Gloucester, and 115 W. of London.

**BRISTOL**, New, the principal town belonging to Buckingham county, in Pennsylvania, in North America. It is situated twenty miles N. of Philadelphia, on the river Delaware, opposite to Burlington or Bridlington, in West New Jersey, and contains between seventy and eighty houses. It is noted for mills of several sorts; and lies in lat. 40 deg. 45 min. N. long. 75 deg. 10 min. W.

**BRISTOL**, County of, a subdivision of New Plymouth colony, in New England, North America. It includes Rhode-island, as well as Elizabeth-island, at the mouth of Mounts-bay, and lies to the S. W. of Plymouth county, another subdivision of this colony. Of the same name is the largest and most populous, though not the oldest, town of the county, which has a convenient harbour, with Rhode-island lying at the entrance of it: and, next to Boston, has the best trade in New England, and is continually increasing both in that respect and in the number of its inhabitants. Near Bristol is a remarkable hill called Mount-Hope, where Philip, styled King of the Wamponoags, who made war on the English in King Charles II.'s reign, had his residence, as he afterwards met his fate and quietus at the bottom of it, when driven back thither by the English.

**BRITAIN**, Great, a large, populous, rich, and fruitful island of Europe, including England and Scotland, since the union of both these parts of it in 1707 under one head, and from that period down under the same laws, only with a reserve of those previously belonging to Scotland, together with the numerous islands on their coasts, particularly in the latter kingdom. See **ENGLAND**, **SCOTLAND**, &c.

The old title of Britain was renewed under King James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland; and the addition of Great was put to distinguish it from the French province of Bretagne, which was formerly called Little Britain. The kingdom of Ireland is subject to it, and divided from it by St. George's channel. Great Britain, and its islands, lie in the Atlantic ocean, being bounded on the N. by the Deucalidonian sea or Northern ocean; on the E. by the German ocean, which divides them from Norway, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands; they have the English channel on the S. the narrowest part of which is called the Straights of Dover, or Pas de Calais, which divides them from France; and by the Atlantic or Great Western ocean on the W.

Its latitude at the Lizard-point, Cornwall, according to Moll, is 50 deg. N. and at the head-land at Cathness, or Dungsby-head in Scotland, 58 deg. 30 min. so that, according to the geometrical measure of English statute miles, which is 69 miles and 864 feet to a degree, the true length of the island is 587 miles. And the longitude, Teneriff being the first meridian, 9 deg. 45 min. at the Land's-end in Cornwall; and at the South Foreland in Kent 17 deg. 15 min. in all 7 deg. 30 min. the parallel there giving 38 miles to a degree of longitude; the true distance therefore is 285 miles. All former schemes of longitude, latitude, and extent of Great Britain, continues here, are erroneous. But others say its extent from S. to N. is upwards of 560 miles, and its greatest breadth from W. to E. not much above 250.

The ancients called this island *Insula Magna*, and Cæsar boasted that he had found a new world. Its form is triangular, the Land's-end, Dover-head, and Dungs-

by-head in Cathness, shooting out into three promontories, form the three angles. Its boundary, the sea, has several names. On the N. it is called the Northern sea; on the W. the Irish sea; on the S. the Channel; and on the E. the German ocean. The sea thus surrounding it, is not only a security against an enemy, but also against the violent colds the climate would otherwise be exposed to, the continual motion of the sea sending in a kindly vapour, which mollifies the natural sharpness of the air; so that in some parts of France and Italy they feel more winter than we do in Great Britain.

The fertility of the soil is in a great measure owing to the same cause, by furnishing us with gentle showers in their proper seasons. That part of Great Britain lying towards the Atlantic ocean is mountainous, as Cornwall, Wales, and many large tracts of Scotland. But the inland parts are mostly a champaign country, abounding in corn and pasture. The most considerable mountains, by some called the English Apennines, is that continued ridge which runs from S. to N. dividing the whole island into E. and W. parts. The smaller islands round it, are some of them single; as the isle of Wight, the isle of Man, and the isle of Anglesey; others are in clusters, as the Caisterides or Scilly islands, off Cornwall; the Orcades, Shetland islands, and Æbudes, in Scotland, &c. scattered all along that coast. It has on all sides very convenient harbours, and abundance of navigable rivers, which convey the riches of the sea and of foreign countries into the very heart of the kingdom; the most considerable among these is the Thames, the Severn, and Humber, in England; the Clyde, Forth, Tay, &c. in Scotland; which carry along with them into the sea vast numbers of lesser streams.

The inhabitants of the several parts are of a different original. Those of Cornwall and Wales are in a great measure the posterity of the ancient Britons, who, upon the invasion, first of the Picts, and then of the Saxons, retired to those mountainous out-skirts, which they have ever since retained.

The Scots are not without a mixture of the Picts, particularly in the Lowlands or champaign part of that country, which they possessed before the former had totally subdued them. But the Highlands, particularly the western, our historians are very positive, were peopled from Ireland; and the Irish or Erse, a dialect indeed of the former language, puts it, according to them, beyond all dispute. Yet they and the Welch are the most unmixed part of Great Britain: though, as is commonly the case, the natives of both countries are fond of running up their original too high, so as to render it fabulous.

The English nation is a mixture; the principal ingredients of which seem to be of Romans, Danes, Angles, and Saxons; besides innumerable accessions from other foreign nations making to it every day, as trade, liberty, and other advantages, invite adventurers over.

Upon the whole, the English, Scots, Welch, and Irish, as the subjects of one and the same Prince, have mutual intermarriages, and other amicable intercourse, with one another, and seem now to have a laudable emulation in all parts of the globe, which of them shall serve their King and country with most honour, intrepidity, and valour, against their invading neighbours.

Besides the islands already mentioned, Great Britain possesses, 1. in Europe, those of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney or Aurigny, not a great way from the coast of Normandy in France; the fortress of Gibraltar in Spain, with Minorca; but this last, the French, chiefly through the bad conduct of a late unfortunate Admiral, have taken in the present war, and are now possessed of it. 2. In Africa, several forts and settlements in Guiney Proper and St. Helena, (with Goree and other French settlements on the Sanago, lately taken). 3. In Asia, several places on the Coromandel coast; Bombay and Dabul on the coast of Cuncan, and Marlborough fort on the island of Sumatra. 4. And lastly, in America, the country on Hudon's-bay, Newfoundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina.

lina, and Georgia; with Cape Breton and Louifbourg, also Quebec, and with it probably soon Canada, taken from the French in the present war of 1759; also St. Lucia, one of the Cape de Verd islands; with the Caribbee islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Dominico, Antegua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Barbuda, Anguilla, Jamaica, Bahama, and Bermudas.

The ancient religion of Britain was that of the Druids, the Gauls coming hither, as Cæsar tells us, to learn their rites and ceremonies. This made way, by its belief of one God and the immortality of the soul, for Christianity, which was planted here by Eleutherus and Meduanus, whom Pope Eleutherius sent hither at the request of King Lucius. At the Saxon invasion the Christian religion was driven with the Britons to Cornwall, the shelter of that people; and nothing but Paganism prevailed, with the sword of the conquerors, till Pope Gregory sent over Austin the monk, who laid such a foundation, that his successors propagated it thro' the whole nation; and here were religious houses and churches in great numbers. Thus it continued till the Danes burnt and plundered where-ever they came.

Upon an accommodation with these Pagan Barbarians it revived and spread mightily; so that England, for number of religious houses, was as considerable as any part of Europe, till Henry VIII. quitting his subjection to the see of Rome, dissolved them, reformed the corruptions which had crept in among us, and still remaining himself a Roman Catholic, became the occasion of establishing the Protestant religion in the succeeding infant reign of King Edward VI. and the ever glorious one of his sister Queen Elizabeth.

The first language of this nation was the British; which, with the people, was driven out by the Saxons, and succeeded by theirs.

The Danish invasions brought some little admixture with them; but the Norman Conqueror so far established his own language, that before the end of the reign of King Henry II. the Saxon was quite new-moulded. And even now, though the English, in itself a very copious and masculine language, has had its old stock enlarged by many auxiliary terms, particularly in the arts and sciences, a thing much wanted, from the Latin and Greek; yet some of our writers, especially since the revolution, have wantonly debased it by the flimsy adulteration of French terms, in contempt of our own more substantial words: so that a plain English reader is often at a loss to understand some writers without the help of a French vocabulary. The British, now Welch, and the old Gaulish language, are so near a-kin as plainly to indicate the same original in the people.

Julius Cæsar, from his short stay in Britain, may be looked upon to have rather discovered than subjected this island. He was succeeded by Claudius, who by his own conduct, and that of Aulus Plautius, made way into the more inward parts of the country.

After these, Vespasian, Publius Ostorius and Paulinus Suetonius, proved very troublesome to the inhabitants, who in return omitted no opportunity of surprising the Roman legions, and more than once broke out into open rebellion against their new governors. But it was Agricola, who, under Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, gave the finishing stroke to the conquest of Britain; not by severities, such as his predecessors had used, but by courtesy and good nature; though during eight years he continually engaged one party or other among the inhabitants. For observing them to be a stubborn intrepid people, inured to all kinds of hardship, and extremely tenacious of their liberty and independency, instead of threatenings, Agricola had recourse to artful insinuations; and introducing among them the Roman customs and modes of living, he gradually lessened their aversion to their conquerors.

After the Romans, the Saxons came over into Britain, upon the following occasion: In the reign of the Emperor Valentinian the Younger, the necessities of the empire, from the inundations of the northern nations into Italy, obliged the Romans not only to recall most of their own forces out of Britain, but also to drain it by their frequent levies of its natives. The Scots and



Picts took this opportunity to plunder the frontiers, and make inroads into the territories of the Britons, who, being quite dispirited, flew for refuge to the Romans: but they were too much engaged nearer home to relieve them. Upon this the Britons sent the same request to the Saxons, whose courage they were convinced of by their frequent pyracies on their coasts, even while the Romans continued in Britain. The Saxons accordingly came over, repelled the enemy; and having the isle of Thanet assigned them as a reward for their services, were mightily pleased with their new quarters. In short, they laid hold on all occasions for quarrelling with the Britons, pretending they had not stood to their terms. So that at length they banished the old natives, and made themselves masters of the greatest part of their country.

About the year 800, the Danes, by main force, settled themselves among the Saxons, though they had not so fair a pretext for coming over as these had, and used the Saxons in much the same manner as they had done the Britons before. They robbed and plundered till the Saxons were forced to a composition, and assigned them lands in several parts of the country: but, not content with this, they made frequent incursions into the neighbouring territories. Hence arose that tax called Danegelt, which was a sort of bribe to keep them from over-running the whole country. But neither would this do. For such was their insolence, that the English entered into a plot, and in one night, so the historians say, put them all to the sword. Sueno, King of Denmark, to revenge this injury, invaded England with a powerful army, and possessed himself of the crown, which four Kings of that race enjoyed, and then it returned to the Saxons.

Scarcely had this happened, but the Saxons fell into a worse condition: for upon the demise of Edward the Confessor, without issue, the title to the crown was contested by two powerful parties, neither of which had any right to it; Edgar Atheling, heir of the Saxon line, being alive. One of these was Harold, son of Earl Godwin, who, taking advantage of Edgar's minority, possessed himself of the throne; the other was William, Duke of Normandy, who, by virtue of the Confessor's promise, between whom there was a very close intimacy, for some years, and also of Harold's obligation to see it discharged, he landed with a powerful army, in support of his claim, conquered the English in a set battle, in which Harold was slain; and immediately took possession of the government.

With regard to the administration among the ancient Britons, we are told by Cæsar, that in time of peace the Druids had the conducting of all civil affairs; and in that of war, they chose one of remarkable courage to lead them out to the field. The Romans governed Britain by pro-prætors, and other subordinate officers; and they had legions ready at hand for their defence, upon any emergency.

But the Saxons, as they gained ground, settled distinct kingdoms, which, upon their entire conquest of the country, amounted to seven; and this is what is commonly called the Saxon Heptarchy. This country was anciently called Albion. See ENGLAND.

**BRITAIN, NEW**, or *Terra Labrador*, and *Esquimaux*, according to several authors. It is situated in North America, having Hudson's bay and freight on the N. and W. Canada and the river St. Lawrence on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the E. It is subject to Great Britain, but yields only skins and furs.

Moll has an island under the name of New Britain, which Dampier failed round. It lies forty miles to the eastward of the easternmost part of New Guinea, in the Southern or Antarctic countries. It has about 3 deg. 30 min. of lat. in all its extent, the northernmost part of it being in lat. 2 deg. 30 min. and the southernmost in 6 deg. 30 min. S. It has about 5 deg. 18 min. of long. from E. to W. The westernmost part of the island, at the mouth of Dampier's freight, terminates in two remarkable capes, distant from each other about six or seven leagues. The N. W. cape the Captain called Cape Gloucester, and the S. W. point Cape Anne. Within each head are two mountains gradually

ascending from the shore. The N. W. mountain is called Mount Gloucester, but gave no name to the other. This country is generally mountainous, intermixed with large valleys, both which seem to be fertile. The trees in most places are very large, tall and thick; and, besides woodlands in the mountains and lower grounds, here are level savannahs. The country in some places is also very well inhabited by clean-limbed and daring negroes.

**BRITANY**, in French *Bretagne*, in Latin *Britannia Minor*, formerly *Armorica*, i. e. upon the sea; and *Lyddavia*, *Lyddaw*, of the same import; one of the governments into which France is divided. This province is a peninsula surrounded on all sides with the sea, except the isthmus towards the E. where it borders on Normandy on the N. E. Maine and Anjou on the E. and Poitou on the S. W. Its greatest length from W. to E. that is, from Vitrey to Conquet, is computed at fifty French leagues; and greatest breadth, from Nantes to St. Malo, that is, from S. to N. at forty-five; though in many places it is also very narrow, from the many gulphs on its coasts; and lies between lat. 47 and 49 deg. nearly. It has its name, says Buching, according to the common opinion, from the old Britons (*Brittones* or *Britti*) who, about the fifth century, were driven out of the island of Britain by the Angles and Saxons; whereupon they crossed the sea into Gaul, and, after some migrations, settled in the country of the *Caristolitæ* and *Osismi*, who were descendants from the *Armorici*, and also took possession of almost the whole territory of the *Vanni*, whose country acquired its name from them. This denomination however was first mentioned by Gregory of Tours. Thus far Buching; but, according to the common opinion, the reverse is more probable, that the Britons who peopled this island of Britain, originally came from that part of Gaul now called *Bretagne*: and the assistance which they gave to the inhabitants of Gaul their progenitors, against Julius Cæsar, was one of the inducements to that invader, next to his unbounded ambition, for coming over into this island, after he had subdued Gaul, to vanquish their allies. Besides, it is unquestionable, that the peopling of the earth must have been primarily from the continent, and that gradually from E. to W. But to return:

Francis I. King of France having married Claudia, one of the heiresses of *Bretagne*, annexed this country, at the desire of the States, to the crown, in 1532; whose successor Henry II. abolished the title of Duke of *Bretagne*.

This province has fine harbours, but hardly any navigable rivers, except the Loire, which ends its course here, and the *Vilaine* (*Vicinoma*), to which last eight of Cossans' Squadron ran up from the defeat which Admiral Hawke gave the French fleet on November 20, 1759, after throwing all their guns over-board. See **BREST** and **BELLE-ISLE**.

The land is partly level, and partly mountainous. In Upper Britany are most mountains, a whole chain of which, called *Mount Arré*, extends itself throughout. The air is every where pretty temperate, but thick and moist towards the sea-coast. The soil does not produce much grain or wine, and for that reason their pasture-grounds are so much the better; consequently they have a considerable trade in butter. It yields vast quantities of hemp and flax, from which linen and sail-cloth are made and sold.

In the diocese of *Quimper* is a lead mine at Carnot, though this mineral is not near so good as the English. In some parts of the diocese of *Nantes* are pit-coals; but these are also much inferior in goodness to those of England. On the coasts they catch vast numbers of pilchards and other fish. Here are many and large forests full of game.

In the diocese of *Nantois* they make salt. A considerable trade is carried on here in horses; and the inhabitants are good sailors. In Upper *Bretagne* they speak French; but in Lower *Bretagne* a particular language is spoken, which is thought to be the old Celtic, and analogous to the Welch, of which the latter is a dialect: and it is said that French and English

Bretons

can understand each other. This country has its own parliament, which sits at *Rennes*, and is governed by its own laws. It has also particular states. These consist of the clergy, the nobility, burghers, and peasants; and are called together every two years by the King. The governor is at the same time Admiral of *Britany*: under him are two general-lieutenants; one of which has the direction of eight dioceses, and the other only of the county and bishopric of *Nantes*. Besides these, are three deputy-governors; namely, the first for *Rennes*, *Dol*, *St. Malo*, and *Vannes*; the second for *St. Brieu*, *Treguier*, *S. Paul de Leon*, and *Quimper*; and the third for *Nantois*. In the assembling of the states, and laying on of the taxes, the country is divided according to the nine dioceses, into Upper and Lower *Britany*. To Upper *Britany* belong five dioceses; namely, *Rennes*, *Nantes*, *Dol*, *St. Malo*, and *St. Brieu*. In Lower *Britany* are four bishoprics; namely, *Treguier*, *Vannes*, to which belongs *Belle-isle*, *Quimper* or *Cornuaille*, and *S. Paul de Leon*, in which is the town of *Brest*. *Rennes* is the capital of all *Britany*.

**BRITTONORO**. See **BERTINORO**.

**BRIVE** La *Gaillarde*, so called from its agreeableness, properly *Brive sur le Courze*, from its having a bridge over a river of the latter name, which here receives the *Vezere*. It is a town of Lower *Limosin*, a subdivision of the government of *Limosin*, in France. Here is the seat of an election, a provincial court, and bailiwick: it has a collegiate-church and college, in a fine taste, and its frontispiece curiously ornamented with sculpture. It lies in a little valley, surrounded with hills, all planted with vines and chestnut-trees; and contains about 4000 souls. All the necessaries, nay, and comforts of life, are to be met with in this city; where are pretty walks, a causeway along the river, and a little island in it planted with trees; also ramparts, and the adjacent hills and fields very delightful: so that this is the only pretty town in the province. It lies five miles from *Tulle* to the S. W. and seven from *Sarlat* to the E.

**BRIVIESCA**, a large borough of Old *Castile*, in Spain, which belongs to the house of *Velasco*. Here is a Jacobine convent, with a college.

**BRIXEN**, a bishopric of *Tirolese*, a subdivision of the circle of *Austria*, in Germany. It is about 45 miles long, and 30 broad. It is bounded by *Tirol* on the N. and W. by *Saltzburg* and part of *Carinthia* on the E. and by part of *Trent* and the Venetian territories on the S. From its Bishop, who is a Prince of the empire, lies an appeal to the Count of *Tirol's* court, which title is in the house of *Austria*. This country, tho' lying among the Alps, is very fruitful, particularly in good wine. But all of it does not belong to the Bishop; nor is he entirely independent. He possesses indeed both the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction here; but his diocese is not above eight leagues in extent. His revenue, equal to that of *Trent*, amounts to between 30 and 35,000 crowns, arising principally from the city of *Brixen*, of which he is Lord; from *Brunck*, *Ehrenburg*, the lordship of *Veldes* in *Carniola*, and the *Ile* of *Notre Dame*. The religion in this diocese is the Roman Catholic, and staunch zealots they are in their superstition; though some of the peasants are said to be Lutherans. The chapter consists of eighteen canons, one half of which are nobles, and the other doctors or licentiates.

**BRIXEN**, the capital of the last-mentioned bishopric, in Latin *Brixinum* or *Brixia*, is situated on the *Eysach*, at its junction with the *Rientz*, and at the foot of *Mount Brenner*; so called, when, for clearing it of its wood, the country people burnt it. It is in a fine country, abounding with vineyards, which yield choice red-wine; and is the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan of *Saltzburg*. Here are spacious squares, a handsome palace for the Bishop, a cathedral, and two other churches contiguous to each other, with two convents. It is a populous place, has a post-stage from the Venetian territories, and is the more frequented, on account of the mineral wells in its neighbourhood. The houses are well-built, with porticoes: and their best shops are in vaults from one side of the street to the other. It is the station of some merchants between Germany and

Italy. It is more rugged on the *Trent* side than towards *Inspruck*, and is the highest part of the Alps of this road; and, though covered with snow for nine months, it is inhabited up to the very top, and produces abundance of corn and grass. The passage of this mountain is very difficult, and sometimes impracticable; which is the more inconvenient for travellers, as the inns are bad on both sides: yet the bread here is very delicate.

The country between this city and *Bolsano* is extremely populous, and even the steepest mountains are cultivated. The road to *Stertzlingen* is pretty good, between a chain of mountains coasting along the *Eysach*. The people here in general are more civilized than in the rest of *Tirol*. At this city sat the council of German and Italian Bishops in 1080, who deposed Pope Gregory VII. It has its own magistrates; the principal of which are two burgo-masters; and lies fifty miles N. E. of *Trent*. Lat. 46 deg. 45 min. N. long. 1 deg. 45 min. E.

**BRIXHAM**, a fishing-town of *Devonshire*, about three miles W. of *Dartmouth*, remarkable for a reciprocating spring called *Lay-well*, near the foot of a large ridge of hills, from which flows a considerable quantity of water. When it ebbs and flows regularly, the flux and reflux happens eleven times in an hour: and further, in an interval of seven hours, it has been observed to have done so seventy-seven times. See *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 204.

**BRIXWORTH**, a place in *Northamptonshire*, where a fair is held annually, on *Whitfun-Monday*, for cloth of both sorts, hard-ware, and toys.

**BRIZNO-BANYA**, **BRIES**, or **BREZNO**, a royal free-town in the upper district belonging to the county of *Altsöhl*, in the higher circle of the *Danube*, in Lower *Hungary*. It lies on the river *Gran*, and has suffered much by frequent fires, by which it has been greatly reduced. The inhabitants are employed in breeding of sheep.

**BROADALBIN**. See **BRADALBIN**.

**BROADCLIFT**, a place in *Devonshire*, where is an annual fair, on *May 3*, for cattle.

**BROADHEMBEKURY**, a place in *Devonshire*, where a fair is annually kept, on *November 30*, for cattle.

**BROADWATER**, a place in *Suffex*, where two fairs are held annually, on *June 22* and *October 29*, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

**BROADWORTHY**, a place in *Devonshire*, where they hold a fair annually for cattle.

**BROCHTY-CRAIG**, a place in the shire of *Angus*, in Scotland. It is a rock which lies in the mouth of the *Tay* near *Dundee*, and noted for a fine salmon-fishery in its neighbourhood. It was formerly fortified, and defended many months together by an English garrison.

**BROCKLEY-HILL**, a mount near *Stammore*, in *Hertfordshire*, from which is a noble prospect of *Middlesex* and the river *Thames* into *Surry*.

**BROD**. See **BRAD**.

**BRODICH**, or **BRODY**, a famous castle in the *Ile* of *Arran*, belonging to the shire of *Bute*, in the S. of Scotland. It was formerly the seat of the family of *Hamilton*.

Of the same name is another castle and handsome seat, in the Highland language called *Caistell Vraigh*, in the N. of Scotland, in *Murrayland*, about sixteen miles from *Inverness*, and four from *Forres*. It was the residence of the late *Alexander Brodie, Esq.*; commonly called the *Laird* of *Brodie*, *Lord Lyon* of Scotland, whose eldest son, *Mr. Alexander Brodie*, a very promising young gentleman, died also lately: so that the male-heirs of that very old family of *Barons*, equivalent to *Esquires* in England, and among the most ancient in the country, are now extinct in that line.

Of the same name is also a town belonging to the palatinate of *Beltz*, in *Red Ruffia*, in *Little Poland*.

**BRODERA**, or **BROUDRA**, a large town of *Cambaya*, a kingdom of *Mogul*, in the *East Indies*, in *Asia*. It stands on the E. side of the gulph of *Cambaya*; and lies under the tropic of *Cancer*, in a country producing cotton, wheat, barley, rice, &c. and so abounding with gum



gum lac, that Sindikera, a village near the town, yields annually 25,000 pound weight of it. Its tower is in a large sandy plain, on the little river Waffet; is well-fortified in the old taste with pretty good walls, and towers also. It is inhabited by many Banians and callico-weavers, who drive a considerable trade to all parts of the province. Its governor has 200 villages under his jurisdiction, 65 of which are assigned for the pay of the Mogul's garrison here. It is said to have 10 stately palaces, with fine gardens and tombs in it. Brodera lies 50 miles S. E. of Cambaya town, and 55 of Amadabat.

**BRODSTEER**, a good harbour in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent.

**BRODZIEC**, or **BRODZICOW**, a town belonging to the palatinate of Minsk, in Lithuanian Russia, and great duchy of the former name, in Poland. It stands on the river Berezina, which runs S. E. thro' the territory of Rohaezow, and falls into the Nieper. It is defended by a strong castle, with a garrison: and lies forty miles S. of Borislow, and seventy-five S. E. of Minsk.

**BROEL**, a pretty town belonging to the electorate of Cologne, in Germany. It lies ten miles E. of Cologne, and in the mid-way between it and Bonne. It has a castle, which is a hunting-seat of the Elector.

**BROGLIO**. See **BOGLIO**.

**BROMBERG**, in Polish *Bedgotzi*, a small town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia. It stands on the river Bro, which quite surrounds the castle lying without the place. Base shillings were coined here in 1613. It is particularly famous for a treaty of peace concluded at this place in 1657, between the King of Poland and the Elector of Brandenburg. Here is a provincial court.

**BROMFIELD**, a place in Somersetshire, where an annual fair is held, on November 3, for cattle, hats, and pewtery.

**BROMHALL**, a place in Norfolk, where two fairs are annually held, on Monday after Ascension, and St. Andrew's day, the 30th of November, for chapmen.

**BROMLEY**, a market-town of Kent, on the river Ravensbourne. Here is a palace of the Bishop of Rochester, and an hospital for twenty clergymens widows, with 20l. per annum for each, and 50l. for a chaplain, founded by Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester. Its weekly market is on Thursday; and two annual fairs are held here, on February 3 and July 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and hogs. It lies ten miles S. E. of London.

**BROMLEY**, formerly *Abbots-Bromley*, and since *Bromley-Pagets*, a pretty market-town of Staffordshire, and on the skirts of Derbyshire. Here, within the memory of man, says Dr. Plot, was a sport on New-years-day and Twelfth-day, called the hobby-horse dance, from a person riding on a lath-horse, with a bow and arrow; with which he snapped, keeping time with the music, while six men danced the hays, with as many rein-deer heads on their shoulders, half white and half red. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, kept by the Reeves, filled with cakes and ale, to which all the spectators contributed a penny: this paid for the regalement, and with the remainder they maintained their poor, and repaired their church. Its weekly market is on Tuesday; and here are three annual fairs, on Thursday before Midlent-Sunday, May 22, and August 24, for horses and horned cattle. It lies 7 miles from Tutbury, 10 E. of Stafford, and 128 from London.

**BROMLEY**, a village on the confines of Middlesex, near Essex: it has handsome seats in it belonging to merchants and other citizens of London. Here formerly was a monastery; and the present church seems to have been part of that which belonged to it. On the site of the convent stands Bromley-hall, a grand manor-house, built by Sir John Jacob, Bart.

**BROMSEBRO**, a place belonging to the territory of Calmar, in Smolandia, a subdivision of East Gothland, in Sweden. It lies on the confines of Bleking; and its name indicates, that here formerly stood a large bridge over the stream, which falls into the open sea. It is separated from a little island which lies in the middle of that water, and has two boundary stones. Meet-

ings were held here in 1541 and 1572, for settling the arms of the three crowns: and here a peace was likewise concluded between Sweden and Denmark in the year 1641.

**BROMSGROVE**, a borough of Worcestershire, governed by a bailiff, and once sent members to parliament. It lies on the river Salwarp (Bushing's Salwack) near its source. It contains at least 400 houses, and is about six furlongs long. It drives a pretty brisk clothing-trade, and is the center of four great roads; one of which leads to Coventry and Leicester; another to Warwick, and so to London; a third to Worcester; and the fourth to Shrewsbury. It has a charity-school for twelve boys, who are put out apprentices. The weekly market is on Tuesday; and two annual fairs are held here, on June 24 and October 1, for linen-cloth, cheese, and horses. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 118 W. of London.

**BROMYARD**, a place in Herefordshire, where five annual fairs are held, on Thursday before March 25, for horned cattle and horses; on May 3, Whitfun-Monday, Thursday before June 25, St. James's day, and Thursday before October 29, for horned cattle, and sheep.

**BRON**, or **BRONNO**, a town of Pavia, in the Milanese, belonging to Upper Italy. It lies on the S. side of the Po, and twelve miles S. of the city of Pavia, in lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

Neither Bushing, our maps, nor the Geographical System, have it.

**BROOK**, so the river Were is called, near its rise, in Wiltshire; and gives name to a house, from which the two families of Verney and Grenville take the title of Baron.

**BROOKLAND**, a place in Kent, where a fair is held annually, on August 1, for pedlary-wares.

**BROOME**, a fine old mansion-house, the seat of the noble family of the Cornwallis, in the hundred of Hartsmere, in Suffolk; and likewise the name of the parish. Fronting the hall is an alms-house for poor old widows; but it is not endowed; and depends, it is said, upon the daily benevolence of the family.

**BROORA**, a village at the mouth of a river, and upon an island, both of the same name, in the shire of Sutherland, and N. of Scotland. Here the Earl of Sutherland has a hunting-seat, and it abounds with deer. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal and salt-pans, according to Moll, which afford great quantities for exportation, besides home-consumption. But neither have yet been carried into execution, though nature seems to furnish both these advantages; an experiment of the former articles having been actually made.

**BRORUP**, one of the two estates in the bailiwick of Anderskow, the other being Terlose, in that of Holbeck, belonging to the province of Seeland, in Denmark; both which, after the death of the learned and celebrated Baron Holberg, are to fall to the college of Sora or Soroe, in that kingdom.

**BROS**, or **SZASZ-VAROS**, a royal free-town of the district lying before the Wood, as it is called, in the royal territory of the Saxons, a subdivision of Transylvania, in Hungary. It is situated on the river Maros, and is the principal place in the district of the same name, and very neat: the soil round it being fruitful, the inhabitants employ themselves in husbandry. It has been received by the Saxons among the German towns, and was Socinian like Clausenburg. By an inscription on one of its gates, it seems to have been a Roman colony; and is situated sixteen miles S. W. of Weisfenburg.

**BROSELY**, a place in Shropshire, noted for a well which exhales a sulphureous vapour, and, when contracted to a small semi-circular vent, by means of an iron cover, and fired by a candle, burns like spirits of wine, and will boil a large piece of beef in two hours; a steak also broiled in its flame will receive no tang from the sulphur: the water of itself is extremely cold; and as soon as the fire is put out, it feels as cold as if none had been there.

**BROTHERTON**, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where Margaret, wife to King Edward I. when a hunting, was forced to put in, and delivered of

a son, called Thomas of Brotherton, afterwards Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England. To this village great quantities of lime-stone are brought from Tadcaster, in the burning of which many hands are employed; and this manufacture is dispersed into the southern parts, which turns to a very good account.

**BRAU**, one of the five baronies of Le Perche Gouet, a subdivision of Lower Orleans, in the government of the latter name, belonging to France. It lies on the small river Douzain, above Dangeau, between Chateaudun and Nogent-le-Rotrou, five leagues and a half to the S. E. of the latter. It is noted for its markets.

**BROUAGE**, a small strong town belonging to the territory of Brouageais; which last, though a part of Saintonge, is now in the government of Aunis, in France. It lies on the sea-coast, has fine salt-marshes, with a harbour once very good, but now choaked up. It lies between the mouth of the Garonne and that of the Charente; and produces great quantities of good salt from the bay, called bay-salt; and here generally is a garrison of between 5 and 600 men. It is very regularly built, consisting of five or six streets, which all terminate in the great square. It lies eighteen miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 58 min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. W.

**BROUAGEAIS**, a district in which lies the last-mentioned town of Brouage, which see.

**BROUGH**, or **BURGH**, under Stanemore, i. e. a borough under a stony mountain, or the moor of the latter name near it, in Westmoreland. It stands on a rivulet, not a great way from the river Eden. It is divided into the Upper or Church-Brough, where the church stands, with a castle and small fort called Caesar's tower; the latter being in ruins, where was a Roman station. Near the bridge a spaw-well has been lately discovered. The other part is called Lower Brough, from its situation, and Market Brough, from its market, which is pretty considerable, and is held on Thursday. Here a fair is held annually, on Thursday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle and sheep. It is a post-town, and lies in the road to Carlisle, two miles from Kirby-Steven, and four from Appleby. Among the many fells, stony wastes, or craggy rocks, on one side, all along to the last-mentioned town, is Hell-beck-fell, a quarter of a mile above this place: and to the north-westward about a mile is a famous fair held annually in the fields, on September 30, which is called Brough-hill, where the farmers and middling people of this county supply themselves with little wild horses, chiefly from Scotland, which they call Galloways; not so much from the shire of that name, as now from the western highlands: for they have no breed of their own; and these serve them as drudges for fetching coals, &c. And here are sold also horned cattle, sheep, toys, household-furniture, and all sorts of husbandry-utensils, &c. The young people in the neighbouring parts, about the close of it, come hither commonly paired on horse-back, as if this were the first advance in public towards matrimony; and it is usual to rivet their affections here with cakes, standing cold pies, and ale, of which there seems to be no scarcity; for all the victuallers round bring large stocks hither of their ready-made wares of these three kinds, and vend them to a considerable amount.

**BROUGHTON**, a place in Hampshire, where a fair is kept annually, on the first Monday in July, for toys.

Also another place of the same name, in Lancashire, where a fair is held on August 1, for woollen-yarn.

**BROWALLA-HEIDE**, a waste or kind of heath belonging to Cronoberg territory, in Smolandia, a subdivision of East Gothland, in Sweden. It lies about two miles from Wexio, and is famous for a defeat given the Danes upon it, in ancient times, by the brave heroine Blenda heading the Smaland women, in the absence of their husbands, who were else-where engaged in fighting their enemies. For which reason the females in these parts formerly obtained particular privileges, with suitable warlike ornaments: and even at present they have an equal share of inheritances with the males. In Dahlberg's Suecia is a chart of these parts, and figures representing the antiquities thereof.

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**BROVONIACUM**, the name which the Romans gave to Carlisle, which see.

**BROWER-STREIGHT**, a passage at about twelve or fifteen leagues E. of another small one between Streight Le Maire, and the eastern part of the Terra del Fuego. It lies in Terra Magellanica, South America. It is now commonly used by such ships as sail from the Magellanic coasts into the South sea, and reckoned much safer and more easy than venturing thro' Le Maire or Magellan streight, and was the route which Mr. Bauchefne Gwin took in his return from that sea in 1701 to Port St. Julian, on the Magellanic coast.

**BROWERS-HAVEN**, a harbour of the Isle of Showen, belonging to Zealand, in the United Provinces, so called from the great quantities of beer brought hither from Delft and other places, and distributed through this province. It lies on the N. side of the island, about six miles N. of Zurick-zee. It was formerly a considerable place; but now much declined, and subsists principally by fishing and husbandry. It belonged to the Counts of Holland. This is the native place of Pensionary Cats, the celebrated Dutch poet, who, resigning his post in 1651, retired to Zорг-bleet, i. e. flying from care, a seat of his which he called so, near the Hague, where he died in 1660. See **BREWERS-HAVEN**.

**BROXBERG**, **BROCKBERG**, or **BROEKEN**, the *Bructerus* of the Latins, a mountain of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is reckoned the highest in all this country. See **BLANKENBERG**.

**BROXBURG**, a pleasant village of Hertfordshire, near Hoddesdon. It lies high on the New-river, and not far from London, with pleasant meadows down to the river Lee. On the left hand of the village is Broxbourn-bury, the seat of Lord Monson; a Gothic structure in the middle of a park, with new office-houses on the plan of the King's mews at Charing-cross, behind a large plantation of trees.

**BROXMOUTH**, a small but pretty seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Scotland. It lies between the town of Dunbar and the great road; and has a park well planted in vistas and walks.

**BRUARTH ARTHUR**, or **BRUACH ARTHUR**, i. e. a middling, steep, and high hill, vulgarly so called, as if, says the Tour, it were the throne or seat of King Arthur: but it is Arthur's hill or mount. It lies near Kyle-maen Llwyd, and not far from Caermarthen, in South Wales. On it is a circle of prodigious large stones, very much like Stone-henge in Wiltshire, or rather, says the author of the Tour, like Rollrich-stones in Oxfordshire.

**BRUCK**, or **PRUCK**, on the river Mur, in Latin *Bruga ad Murum*, or *Muripons*, i. e. the bridge on the said river. It is a pretty well-built town of Upper Stiria, a subdivision of Austria, in Germany; and is only noted for the meeting of the states of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola here, by order of the Emperor. It has two monasteries; the one of Franciscans, and the other of Capuchins. It lies sixty-four miles S. W. of Vienna, in lat. 47 deg. 50 min. N. long. 16 deg. 50 min. E. Our maps call this Pruck.

**BRUCK**, or **BRUGG**, so called from its fine stone-bridge over the river Aar, a large well-built town belonging to the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. It stands uneven and sloping to the river. Here is a college, public library, and fine granary. On St. James's day is an annual procession of the scholars, regents, ministers, and magistrates of this town, to a fine plain without the town, where the students run races in their waistcoats for prizes. This is said to be a custom of very ancient establishment. The place is governed by an avoyer; and lies eight miles E. of Aaraw.

**BRUCK**, or **PRUCH**, a town of Austria, in Germany. It is situated on the river Leyta, twenty-four miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E. Our maps mark this by Brug, and on the Danube.

**BRUCKE-TRAJAN**, in Walachia, a part of European Turkey. See **TRAJAN'S BRIDGE**.

**BRUCKSAL**, a large, open, but sorry town, belonging to the bishopric of Spire, and circle of the Upper Rhine,



Rhine, in Germany. It stands on the river Saltza, with a castle, the Bishop's usual residence. Here was Prince Eugene's head-quarters during the siege of Philippsburg by the French in 1734, from which it lies eight miles to the S. E. and twelve N. E. of Dourlach. Lat. 49 deg. 25 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

**BRUCOE**, inhabited by a people of the Munding race, but strict followers of Mahomet, a town, with a factory of the English, on the S. side of the river Gambia, and empire of Jemarrow, in Negroland, Africa. About half a mile below it is a ledge of rocks, dry at low-water, which reaches from the northern shore five-sixths of the way over the river, and leaves so narrow a channel, that it is dangerous for large vessels to pass it: for which reason our sloops take the opportunity of slack-water to go through this place, which is called Pholey's pass. About nine miles above it, near the town of Dabocunda, are several rocks reaching from the S. side two-thirds across the river: and about three miles further up is another ledge, dry at low-water, but with a deep channel on the N. side.

**BRUGES**, in Flemish *Brugge*, and in Latin *Brugæ*, so called from one single bridge, called Brug-stock. It is a city and port of Austrian Flanders. Here are several canals, one of which leads to Ostend, Nieuport, Furnes, and Dunkirk, and can carry vessels of 400 tons, which come up to the basin of Bruges, commonly called the Komme. The salt-water is kept from mixing with the canal, by means of sluices and other machines at Slicke and Plaschedael, both defended by strong forts. Besides this, a canal leads to Ghent, another to Damme, and a third to Sluys. These contain stagnant water, notwithstanding the ground is eighteen feet lower towards the sea than in the town at the Ghent-gate: but the water in the city may be soon renewed, by letting it run gently into the sea by means of three sluices. As Bruges has neither rivers nor springs, they have water conveyed to them from Ghent, the rivers Lys, and the Scheld, by means of pipes. Though this town has declined since it was the staple of English wool, and since the increase of the commerce of Antwerp and Amsterdam, it still has the best foreign trade of any place in Flanders; and a great many very rich merchants, who meet every day in the great market-place. Here is an Episcopal see, suffragan to the Archbishop of Mechlin; the diocese contains, besides Bruges, the cities of Ostend, Sluys, Damme, Middleburg in Flanders, and Oudeburg, with 133 boroughs or villages, divided into 8 rural deanries. The cathedral is very ancient, and dedicated to St. Donat: the chapter consists of a provost, and 32 canons: the Bishop is Chancellor of Flanders. Besides the cathedral, here are two collegiate-churches, St. Mary and St. Saviour, with chapters to each: the former has a steeple, which seamen see when they sail to Ostend, with two fine tombs of gilt copper, for Mary heirefs of Burgundy, and her father Charles the Hardy. Its treasury is very rich, among which are splendid vestments of Thomas à Becket set with diamonds.

In this city are five other parochial-churches, besides fourteen chapels, two abbeys of men, four of women, and vast numbers of convents and nunneries. One of the convents belonging to the Jesuits and the Augustine friars also teach polite literature. The Carthusians have a monastery, which is above an English mile in circuit: but the most noble is the Danes of the order of St. Bernard; they keep a sumptuous table, go a hunting to country-seats dependent on the abbey, and keep their own coaches. Of the many nunneries here, two are English; one Augustine, who are all English ladies of quality, whose superior, in 1724, was Lady Lucy Herbert, sister to the Duke of Powis. Here are several hospitals, and a house where 130 orphan boys are educated according to their genius: which school has produced several Bishops, and other learned clergymen. Here are several courts for the administration of justice, both in civil and criminal causes.

The streets of Bruges are large and strait, with several fine squares, particularly the Friday's market-place, where 6 great streets begin, leading to the 6 principal gates. At one end of this square is a fine steeple 533 steps high. This

city has a considerable trade in wool, silk, cotton, &c. and there are a great many tradesmen who make suitings, tapestries, cloths, and silk-stuffs; and they are divided into sixty-eight professions or companies. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, instituted here the order of the Golden Fleece in 1430.

Bruges had its share in the troubles of the Low Countries. The English, upon losing Calais in 1558, removed the staple for wool to Bruges. During the wars in Flanders, it was taken and retaken by the allies and the French: but since 1708, has continued in the possession of the house of Austria. It lies eleven miles E. of Ostend. Lat. 51 deg. 16 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.

**BRUGNETTO**, a city of Riviera di Levante, or eastern part of the Genoese dominions on the continent, in Upper Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

**BRULLOIS**, a small territory and viscounty of Lower Armagnac, a subdivision of the county of the latter name, belonging to Gascony, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France.

**BRUMATH**, a bailiwick belonging to the lordship of Lichtenberg and Ochsenstein, in the government of Alsace, now subject to France.

Of the same name is a market-town in it.

**BRUMHILL**, a place in Suffolk, where a fair is held annually, on July 7, for horses and toys.

**BRUNDALO**, a city belonging to the duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy, upon an island formed by the rivers Adige and Ferrara. It had formerly a very large fort, four miles in circuit, with a bank in the middle. This city the Genoese sacked; and the Venetians, to drive these out, destroyed the remaining fortifications: so that but little remains of either the city or harbour.

**BRUNETTO**, a small city of the Genoese territories on the continent of Italy. It lies on the river Verza, near its fall into the Magra, and at the foot of the Apennines. It is the see of a Bishop, under the Metropolitan of Genoa, about nine miles N. E. of Spezza, and fifty E. of the metropolis.

**BRUMPTON**, a place in Yorkshire, where an annual fair is kept, on November 12, for swine, and a few horses.

**BRUNSBURG**. See **BRAUNSBURG**.

**BRUNSBOR**. See **SKARA**.

**BRUNSBUTTEL**, a port-town of Ditmarsh in Holstein, Germany. It lies at the mouth of the Elbe, thirteen miles N. W. of Gluckstadt, and subject to Denmark, according to some authors; but Moll says to the Duke of Holstein. Lat. 54 deg. 30 min. N. long. 8 deg. 42 min. E.

**BRUNSHUSEN**, a fort of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, Germany. It lies at the mouth of the Schwinge. Here the Elector of Hanover has a considerable toll: all ships, except the Hamburgers, that come up the Elbe, must stop here, and give an account of their cargo, for which a Hanoverian comptroller at Hamburg receives duty. Besides, an English man of war rides in the Elbe to bring them to.

**BRUNSWICK**, Duchy of, taken at large, includes the duchy of Hanover, the principality of Grubenhagen, and counties of Blanckenburg and Rheinftein. It is to be previously observed, that the family of the Dukes of Brunswick is divided into two capital branches; namely, Wolfenbittel and Lunenburg; the former of which is subdivided into three: 1. That of Brunswick, extinct in 1704: 2. That of Wolfenbittel, extinct also in 1735: And, 3. that of Bevern, to which the dominions of the other two fell; and it flourishes in a numerous family.

The branch of Lunenburg was subdivided into two; namely, Zell and Hanover: but upon the death of the last Duke of Zell in 1705, without issue male, and the Elector of Hanover, King George I. of Great Britain, marrying his only daughter Sophia Dorothea, who died in 1726, and divorced from her husband, that Duke's estates fell to him.

All these Princes above-mentioned are descended from Ernest, Duke of Lunenburg, who died in 1546, the Wolfenbittel

branch from the younger. But to return:

Brunswick, as above specified, is bounded on the S. by Thuringia and Hesse-Cassel, on the W. by the Wefer, which divides it from the principality of Minden and counties of Lippe and Hoye, on the N. by Lunenburg, and on the E. by Magdeburg, and the principalities of Halberstadt and Anhalt. Its principal rivers are the Leina and Oekar, besides the Wefer, which washes its borders. The inhabitants are a large and hardy people, and their bread made of rye, which grows very high here.

The duchy of Brunswick Proper is possessed by the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel and Bevern, bordering on the duchies of Magdeburg and Lunenburg, the principalities of Halberstadt, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, and the bishopric of Hildesheim. His dominions, a pleasant and fruitful country, are, 1. The cities of Brunswick, Wolfenbittel, Helmstadt, Koenigslutter, &c. 2. The bailiwicks of Hesse, Lichtenburg, Jerxen, Calvoerde, Forst, Schapenstein, Schæningen, Lutter, Walkenried, Gandenheim, &c. 3. The principality of Blanckenburg, containing the towns of Heimberg, Borerick, the monastery of Michelstein, commendery of Supplingburg of the order of St. John, &c. The reigning Prince Charles, who, in 1733 married Philippina Charlotta, sister of the present King of Prussia, and that Prince's sister married in the same year to the said King, has an annual revenue of 300,000 l. His ordinary troops are 4000 men, and he can raise between 12 and 14,000 upon occasion.

The peasants, though clownish, are robust, and reckoned good soldiers; and the Prince's court is numerous and magnificent. The people are rigid Lutherans; but those of them called Calixti are more moderate towards the Calvinists.

The two counties of Blanckenburg and Rheinftein are commonly considered as one. They lie in the E. part of this duchy, about twenty-four miles from N. to S. but narrow at each extremity, and not nine miles where broadest. The people of this country are said to be the most stupid dolts in all Germany, mere bigots to their ancient customs.

**BRUNSWICK**, in Latin *Brunopolis*, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy. It is situated in a plain, and the river Oekar runs through it; it is two miles in compass, with a double wall and ditches. Here, in a grand palace, the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel resides, to whom it is subject, and his court is very splendid. The Duke of Blanckenburg's palace is a stately old fabric, and the town-house is magnificent: in this place are several fine churches. This city was the first of any note that embraced Luther's doctrine. Most of the houses, though of timber, are neatly built. Their principal trade is in tanning of leather, and in brewing of mum from barley with some wheat well-hopped. What they call ship-mum is scarce drinkable till it has purged itself at sea, by which vast quantities are exported; a set of brewers have the privilege of making it, but must not sell any till it is old enough. Butter and hops are also great commodities here: and they have a sweet sort of beer called brewhan.

The place is well-fortified. Two annual fairs are held here, and a considerable trade carried on at both. In Brunswick is a small but neat church for the Roman Catholics, built by Duke Antony Ulrick, when he embraced that religion. The principal church is that of St. Blaise. Between this city, Goslar, and Thuringia, is the Hartz mountain, part of the old Hercynian forest, Ptolemy's Melibœus, and now Bokkenberg, where are several towns and rich mines: the principal of the latter are silver, litharge, lead, and two sorts of copper; the one melted from the ore, and the other made by vitriol-water, in which great plates of iron are steeped: besides several sorts of vitriol. Brunswick lies two leagues from Wolfenbittel, through a row of trees, and thirty miles S. of Zell. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

**BRUNSWICK**, a town of Clarendon county, belonging to North Carolina, in America. It is placed in our maps on the coast. Lat. 34 deg. 3 min. N.

**BRUNTISLAND**, or **BURNT-ISLAND**, a royal bo-

rough of Fifeshire in Scotland, which, with Dysert, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn, sends alternately one member to the British parliament. It lies on the N. side of the firth of Forth, and opposite to Leith; has a very commodious harbour, which enters into the heart of the town, with eighteen feet water commonly, and at spring-tides twenty-six. This is the usual port of safety for vessels driven up the firth. Here they have the two pennies Scots act laid upon ale, for carrying on their public works. In this town, as on all the Fife coast, is a linen manufacture, especially of green cloth, for which there is a great demand in England, for printing, in the room of callicoe, which is prohibited there. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

**BRUSSELS**, in French *Bruxelles*, in Latin *Bruxella*, the capital city of Brabant, and of all the Netherlands. It lies on the small river Senne, which runs through it. No city in Europe has a finer appearance at a distance, except Naples and Genoa; and like them, when in the town, it is all up and down hill. It has seven gates, that of Vivorden on the canal making the high park of Brussels, for taking the air. Out of every gate are large suburbs, where the citizens have gardens for their summer-recreation. The city is surrounded with a double brick wall, and a pretty large interval and small ditches: but the place is too large to hold out a long siege, being about seven miles in circuit. The streets are very spacious, and the houses generally pretty high. In Brussels are seven squares or market-places, which are very fine. The great market-place is one of the most beautiful in the world: the town-house occupies one quarter of it, and has a very high steeple, on the top of which is St. Michael killing the dragon, in copper gilt, and seventeen feet high, besides other public structures in it. The imperial palace stands on the top of a hill; opposite to it is the armoury, and joining to this are the garden-walls of the palace of Orange, which now belong to the King of Prussia, who keeps it in good repair, besides innumerable other palaces. Here is a noble theatre for opera's, and in the same square with it is the mint. In this city are twenty noble fountains. The Rivage is the lower part of the city, and is cut out into canals, for the convenience of shipping, which come from the sea by means of a canal cut from Willibrook, a village on the Scheld, about fifteen miles from Brussels, and cost this city 1,800,000 dollars. By this canal treck-schuyts, or long covered boats drawn by one horse, go twice a day from Brussels to Antwerp, and back again. The canals of the Rivage are made with broad straight quays, planted with trees, far taking the air. From the Rivage a stately pair of stairs leads to the walls, upon which one may walk under the shade of trees round the city. The churches in Brussels are very magnificent, there being seven parochial, of which that of St. Gudual, also a collegiate church, is the stateliest of all. The Jesuits have a fine church here, and they teach polite literature. All the other religious orders have their monasteries and churches; and here, among many others, are two English nunneries; the one of Dominican ladies, founded by Cardinal Howard, in the reign of King Charles II. and of which one of the house of Norfolk is always abbess; the other is of Benedictine nuns. The Beguinage here is like a little town, their number generally amounting to seven or eight hundred. Their church is a fine piece of architecture. Here is a mount de pieté, which is a public office for lending money upon pledges at a moderate interest. It is a vast building like a monastery. It has succeeded so well, that such mounts of piety have been erected in all the great cities of the Netherlands. The inns or eating-houses at Brussels are equal to any in the world, where one may dine at any time between twelve and three, on seven or eight dishes, for less than a shilling English, with very good wine, and cheap. The city suffered very much from a bombardment by the French Marshal Villeroy, in 1695, whilst King William III. besieged Namur; so that about 2500 houses were demolished in forty-eight hours: but since it has been rebuilt with greater splendour. The French having seized it upon the death of Charles II. of Spain, quitted it to the Duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramillies.