

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 Philipburg 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 Plaffchedael, 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 heiress 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 Spaniards and the French: but since 1708, has continued in the possession of the house of Austria. It lies eleven miles E. of Ostend. Lat. 31 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**.

BRUNSEO. 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 Schwing. 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 Blankenburg and Rheinfein. 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 eldest son, and that of Hanover 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 Weser, which divides it from the principality of Minden and counties of Lippe and Hoya, 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 Ocker, besides the Weser, 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, Koenigsflutter, &c. 2. The bailiwicks of Hesse, Lichtenburg, Jerxen, Calvoerde, Forst, Schapenstein, Schenningen, Lutter, Walkenried, Gandelheim, &c. 3. The principality of Blankenburg, 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 Blankenburg and Rheinfein 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 Ocker 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 Blankenburg'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 splendor. 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.

In 1708 the Duke of Bavaria besieging the city had near taken it; but was bravely repulsed by Mr. Pafchal the governor, Major General Murray, &c. And at the same time, the Confederate army forcing the French lines on the Scheld, made the Elector raise the siege with precipitation. At the gates of Brussels begins the famous wood of Sogne, consisting of 16,526 acres, out of which the inhabitants furnish themselves with firing. The only curiosity we shall mention here is four fine pictures of the markets of Brussels, by Rubens and Schneider, which were 132 years in the family of the Dukes of St. Pierre, and cost them 40,000 florins; but are now in England, among the collection of the late Robert Walpole Earl of Orford, at Houghton hall. The trade of this city consists of camblets, laces, and fine tapestries made here; and from hence sent all over Europe.

This city being pleasantly situated, and the residence of the Governor General of the Netherlands, which post Prince Charles of Lorraine now enjoys, it is much resorted to by nobility and gentry. It is also the see of a Bishop.

The territory of Brussels is of a very large extent, containing several manors and lordships, within each of which are many considerable villages. It lies twenty-five miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 6 min. E.

BRUTON, a market-town of Somersetshire. It lies on the river Brews. Here is a fine church, a good free-school, and stately alms-house. Besides the cloathing trade, it is famous for stockings. Its weekly market is on Thursday, and it has three annual fairs, on Good-Friday, April 23, and September 8. It lies ten miles S. E. of the city of Wells.

BRUYERES, the capital of a provostship, belonging to the bailiwick of Vosge and duchy of Lorraine, in the government of the latter name, and Bar, now subject to France.

BRYANSBRIDGE, a town in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It lies on the Shannon, about ten miles N. of Limerick.

BRYNMAUR, corruptly called so; but properly called *Brynmore*, i. e. the great mountain; a steep hill in the neighbourhood of Hereford, in the county of the latter name. Its top is woody, and from it is an extensive prospect.

BRYSET, a place in Suffolk, where a fair holds annually on July 5, for butter, sheep, and toys.

BUARCOS, a small city of Coimbra, in the province of Beira, belonging to Portugal. It lies not far from the Mediterranean, where the river Mondego runs into it. In 1752 it was very much damaged by an earthquake, which demolished most of its buildings. Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long. 8 deg. 40 min. W.

BUBAINEN, a pretty borough in the capital bailiwick of Insterburg, belonging to the circle of Tapiau and Insterburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. Here is a very fine palace, which stands on an eminence, consisting of four grand buildings, but not inhabited.

BUCK, formerly **BUYES**, a territory of Bourdelois, in Guyenne Proper, belonging to the government of the latter name, and Gascony, in France. Its ancient Lords were those of Captal or Capoudal, very famous in the history of Guyenne. Since 1715 it has belonged to the Marquis of Gontaut.

BUCHAN, a district partly in Bamfshire, but the greatest part of it is in Aberdeenshire. It is the most level tract, and freest from mountains, for its magnitude, in the whole kingdom, and very fruitful in corn. It gives title of Earl now to one of the Erskine family, as it did formerly to the Cummings and Stuarts, much spoken of in the Scottish history. It has the German ocean on the N. and E. and it is bounded by Marr on the S.

BUCHANNESS, a head-land in the most extreme eastern point of Buchan, in Bamfshire, Scotland; where begins that great bay called the Murray Firth; which see.

From Buchanness ships begin their departure for their several voyages. From Fifeness, which is the most northern point on the mouth of Edinburgh firth, and most southern land of Fifeshire to Buchanness, the land lies almost due N. and S. and the shore is the east-

ernmost land of Scotland. The distance between them is thirty-three leagues and one mile, which is exactly 100 miles; though mariners say it measures no more by sea than twenty-eight leagues; and from Wintertonness near Yarmouth in Norfolk, is just 300 miles. Buchanness is generally also the first land of Great Britain which ships make in their voyages home from Archangel in Russia, or from their whale-fishing voyages to Groenland and Spitzbergen, in the N. sea. Here, Camden says, a piece of amber of the magnitude of a horse was driven ashore.

BUCHAW, a small imperial city in the territory of Algow, belonging to Suabia, in Germany. It lies on the W. side of the lake called Federsee. Its abbey is of the order of St. Augustin; the Abbess votes in the general diet, and its capitulars are Countesses or Baronesses. Many of the inhabitants are Protestants. It lies twenty six miles S. W. of Ulm, and subject to its own magistrates. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 9 deg. 40 min. E.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a place in Devonshire, where two annual fairs are held, on June 29 for sheep, and August 24 for horned cattle.

BUCHOR, or **BUCKOR**, one of the western provinces of Indostan, in Asia, subject to the Great Mogul. It is bounded on the W. by Sigeftan in Persia, on the E. by the Hindowns county, and on the S. by part of Tana and Jesselmere. The river Indus divides it in two, which renders it fruitful. Its extent from N. E. to S. W. is 360 miles, and almost 240 from N. to S. Its capital of the same name lies on an island in the Indus. Here is a strong garrison to awe the inhabitants, who are Mahometans, and have a considerable trade in Indian cloths, and other commodities.

BUCHORN, a free imperial city of Algow, in Suabia, Germany, on the E. side of the lake of Constance. It is small, but has a good trade with the neighbouring countries by the lake. It lies fourteen miles E. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. E.

BUCKENBURG, a town in the county of Schaumburg, in Westphalia, Germany, where is a fine palace of Count Lippe Buckenburg. This is thought to be the Ara Bructerorum of the ancients, who sacrificed here to Hercules.

BUCKENHAM, or **BUCKNAM**, a large and populous market-town of Norfolk. It lies ten miles E. of Thetford.

BUCKEREST, a fortified town of the division of Wallachia, on the further side of the river Aluta, in European Turkey. It is situated on the Dembrowitz; it is the residence of the Woywode, and also the see of an Archbishop: it is subject to Turkey, and lies sixty miles S. of Tergovisto. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 26 deg. 30 min. E.

BUCKHAVEN, a village of Fifeshire, in Scotland, inhabited by fishermen, who are daily employed in catching fish, and carrying them to the markets of Leith and Edinburgh. There is hardly a poor man among them; but in general so clownish, that to be of the college of Buckhaven is become proverbial; and to say so to one of these people, irritates them extremely, even to blows.

BUCKINGHAM, the capital of the county of the same name. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. It is large and populous, lying low, on the river Ouse, over which it has three stone-bridges. In the N. part stands the town-hall, a handsome structure; and in the western is its church. Here is a free-school; and the county-gaol and court with the assizes are kept here. In its neighbourhood on the Ouse are several paper-mills. Its weekly-market is on Saturday, and the annual fairs held here are Monday se'ennight after Epiphany, March 7, but if leap-year March 6; May 6, Whitfun-Thurs'day, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8; all for cattle. It had a castle on a hill, but is now in ruins. The town lies ten miles N. E. of Ailesbury, and forty-six of London.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, almost in the center of it. The Thames divides it from Berkshire.

on the S. It is bounded on the W. by Oxfordshire, on the N. by Northamptonshire, and on the E. by the shires of Bedford, Hertford and Middlesex. It contains 441,000 acres, 185 parishes, fifteen market-towns, and six boroughs, which send twelve members to parliament, besides two knights of the shire. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 111,394 souls. Its air is generally good, and especially on the Chiltern hills. The principal rivers here are the Thames, Ouse and Coln. The soil being marle or chalk, is very fruitful in corn: and in its meadows, particularly in the vale of Aylesbury, are vast flocks of sheep, the largest in England. The beef here is also good. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and bone-lace; the former made at Wycomb-mills, and the latter about Newport-Pagnel. This county is in the diocese of Lincoln. It formerly gave title of Duke to the families of Villiers and Sheffield, but now of Earl to that of Hobart.

BUCKLAND, a place of Devonshire, where two annual fairs are held, on Whitfun-Tuesday and November 2, for cattle. Of the same name is another place in Somersetshire, where a fair is held annually on October 10, for cattle and cheese.

BUDA, or **BUDEN** by the Turks, by the inhabitants called *Offen*, anciently *Aquincum Corla & Sava*, and by the Germans *Eulburg*: both an old and new town in the district of Pilis, belonging to the united counties of Pesh, Pilis, and Solth, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. The old town stood in the plain extending from the suburbs of New Buda, between the mountains of Pilis and the Danube, and was anciently called *Sicanbria*. It is at present a mean place, about which are vast heaps of ruins, where remains of Roman antiquities are still found: New Buda is a royal free city. It is situated upon a hill on the S. side of the Danube. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom, the royal residence, and the largest and finest city in all Hungary; but has been much reduced by sieges, earthquakes, and other desolations. The principal church here is that of the Virgin's Assumption, near which the Jesuits have an academical college and seminary. The town is surrounded with walls and ditches, and strongly fortified: near it is a strong castle also, at the extremity of the hill. It has three suburbs: in the Wasserstadt upon the Danube, are two churches and a convent: in the Raitzenstadt, or Thaban, is a church for Roman Catholics, and another for Rofcian Greeks: and in Newlist, is only one church, with a pillar fifty-two feet high, which was erected in 1715, to the honour of the Trinity, for a deliverance from the plague. Here are fine warm baths, and a fish-pond of mineral water; which has this surprising property, that upon letting all the water run off, the warm-baths cease flowing; but they begin again as soon as the pond is a little above half full. The wine produced from the neighbouring mountains is of a reddish cast, and good; and here grow excellent melons. This famous city has been in the hands of the Turks from the year 1529 till 1686, notwithstanding the many attempts made to take it from them; at which time it was but in a very poor condition: the Germans under the Duke of Lorraine then took it by storm, after a ten weeks siege; at which many noble volunteers from all parts of Europe distinguished themselves, particularly the Duke of Berwick and Lord Cutts from England. It was almost destroyed by a fire in 1723. Between Buda and Pesh is a floating-bridge of boats laid over the Danube, which is about half a league here. It lies eighty-four miles S. E. of Presburg, and 136 of Vienna. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 19 deg. 20 min. E.

BUDESDALE, a long and tolerably built market-town of Suffolk, with a free grammar-school, the Master and Usher of which must be of Bennet college, Cambridge. Its weekly market is on Thursday, but small; and has an annual fair on Holy-Thurs'day. It is a thoroughfare from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth, and lies thirteen miles N. E. of the former place, and eighty-one from London.

BUDINGEN, a county of Hesse and the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The former is properly Budingen, and lies between the counties 31.

ties of Nidde, Solms and Hanau, being twenty miles long, and between eight and nine broad. Among its most noted towns is that of the same name, which is the capital, with a fine castle or seat on the river Seyne. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Franckfort, Offenbach and Renneburg. Near it are rich copper-mines.

BUDISCH, a village of Zuio, a district belonging to the county of Thurutz, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary; where is a famous mineral spring.

BUDOA, in Latin *Butua*, a small but regularly fortified town of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria, with a port on the Adriatic. Here resides a Bishop, suffragan to Antivari; from which city it lies about eight miles. Not far from the town is a castle or citadel called St. Stephano. This place was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1667. Lat. 42 deg. 15 min. N. long. 19 deg. 20 min. E.

BUDWEIS, a large town of Bohemia in Germany, on the river Moldaw. It is subject to the house of Austria. Here the Austrians defeated a large body of French and Bavarians in the year 1741. It lies sixty-five miles S. of Prague. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 20 min. E.

BUDWORTH, a place in Cheshire, where fairs are held annually on February 13, April 5, and October 2, for cows, horses, swine, hats and pedlary.

BUDZIACK, or **BUDSCHACK**, the name given by the Tartars to Bessarabia, that part of European Turkey which lies between the N. branch of the Danube and the Niefter, upon the Black-sea. It formerly belonged to Lower Moldavia. The inhabitants are either descended from the old Budini, or they have taken their name from them. They still, as of old, retain the denomination of White Hords, a clan of Tartars who neither own the Chan nor the Turks, and live a desultory life, but principally by rapine. Their usual food is the flesh of their cattle and horses; with cheese and milk; particularly mare's milk. Of the same name is a mean place on the Niefter, in the neighbourhood of which stood formerly Tyras or Ophiusa.

BUEIL. See **BOGLIO**.

BUELT, or **BUILTH**, a pretty market-town of Brecknockshire in South Wales, in a woody country on the Wye, over which is a wooden-bridge leading into Radnorshire. It has been almost destroyed by a fire. Its weekly markets are on Monday for cattle, and on Saturday for corn, &c. Its annual fairs are held on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for cattle, sheep, goats, and horses: and in the town is a considerable manufacture of stockings.

BUEN RETIRO, a royal seat on the E. side of Madrid, in Algaria, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. It consists of four capital parts, which form a perfect square, with a pavillion at each angle. In the principal area is an equestrian statue of Philip II. In its pleasant and spacious wilderness are ponds, pavillions, gardens, and fountains: and near the house are two very delightful places called St. Antony and St. Paul, which may be looked upon as summer-houses. Here the King of Spain resides all the spring, and the best part of the summer-season.

BUENOS AYRES, so called from its healthy situation, a considerable Spanish port of La Plata, on the E. coast of South America, and fifty leagues within the mouth of the Rio de La Plata; and which here is seven leagues over. It is the see of a Bishop. In this place provisions are very cheap; and the neighbouring territory, which is of a vast extent, is very fertile in all sorts of fruit, and the pasture-grounds are covered with cattle; but they have little arable land, the inhabitants being lazy, and contented with the spontaneous productions of nature. Hither is brought by the Plata and other rivers a great part of the treasure and merchandize of Peru and Chili, and exported to Old Spain: and to this port the English used to bring their negroes, when the Assiento contract subsisted. It lies in lat. 36 deg. 10 min. S. long. 60 deg. 5 min. W.

BUGDEN, a village of Huntingdonshire, where is a palace of the Bishop of Lincoln, which, with the gardens, is surrounded with a very deep moat full of water.

BUGEY, a territory and bailiwick, in the government of Burgundy,

Burgundy, in France: it is separated on the E. from Savoy by the Rhone; on the S. from Dauphny by the same river; on the W. from La Bresse by the river Ain; and on the N. by the county of Gex and the Franche Comté. From Pont d'Ain to Seissel, it is about sixteen leagues long; and from Dortans to Port de Loyette, ten broad. It includes not only Bugey Proper, but Vatomney and La Michaille. It was anciently a part of the Burgundian kingdom; of which the inhabitants of Savoy made themselves masters by degrees, and possessed it till 1601, when it was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyons; some lordships on the side of the Rhone excepted. It has its own provincial states, and assemblies of these and of the nobility.

EUGIA, a small government of Tunis, in Africa. It consists of fertile plains, which produce plenty of corn.

Of the same name is a town on the declivity of a hill, surrounded with good walls, and commanded by a castle on the top of the hill. It stands about eight miles from the sea, and thirty from Tunis.

BUGIE, a port-town of Egypt, in Africa, on the W. coast of the Red-sea, nearly opposite to Ziden, the part belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles W. of it, in lat. 20 deg. 15 min. N. long. 36 deg. 7 min. E.

BUHL, a small fortress upon the lines of Stolhoffen, in Suabia, in Germany, lying seventeen miles N. E. of Straßburg, in Alsace. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 29 deg. 25 min. E.

BUI TRAGO, a town of Algarria, in New Castile, in Spain. It stands on a rock, and is fortified both by nature and art, belonging to the Dukes of Infantado, who have here a fine castle or seat.

BUIS, or BUY, the capital of the barony of Menoillon, in the Upper Delphinat, and government of Dauphny, in France. It lies on the river Orefe and confines of Provence. It is the seat of a royal jurisdiction, and lies thirty miles S. of Die. Lat. 44 deg. 25 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

BUKARI, or BUKARIZA, a small but pretty town, belonging to the district of Zengh, in Hungarian Dalmatia. It has a harbour: and hence the neighbouring sea takes the name of Golfo di Bukariza. Here great numbers of cattle are shipped for Italy.

BULAC, a town of Egypt in Africa. It is situated on the E. shore of the Nile, and two miles W. of Grand Cairo, to which city it is the port-town. It contains about 4000 families; here all vessels going up or down make some stay, and it is a place of considerable trade. At this town the banks of the Nile are annually cut, in order to fill the canals, and overflow the neighbouring grounds, from which arises all their fertility, either for grafs or corn. Lat. 30 deg. 16 min. N. long. 31 deg. 57. min. E.

BULGAR, the capital of the ancient Bulgaria, now in ruins. It lies in the government of Cassan, not far from the river Kama, about seventy wersts, or 120 miles S. E. of the city of the latter name, in Asiatic Russia. As Peter I. took the field against the Persians in 1722, he saw these remains, and ordered several Armenian and Turkish inscriptions found here to be taken down in writing, and translated into the Russian language. In the imperial title mention is still made of the Bulgarians. This country is divided into Great or Asiatic Bulgaria, and Little or European Bulgaria.

BULGARIA, a province of European Turkey, or Turkish Illyrium. It is bounded on the N. by the Danube, on the E. by the Black-sea, on the S. by Mount Hæmus, which divides it from Romania or Rumelia, and on the W. by Servia. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 280 miles, and its breadth from N. to S. about 180. It takes its name from the Bulgares, a people of Sarmatia, and was formerly the lower part of Mæsia. The Danube, along which this country extends itself about eighty miles, had anciently near Asipolis the name of Ister. Besides this is the river Icha or Ichar, that rises in Mount Hæmus, and falls into the Danube near Nicopolis. At the foot of the mountain dividing Bulgaria from Servia, is a luke-warm bath, the water of which springs out in a stream about the size of a man's body: but about sixty paces from

hence, in the same valley, is a spring entirely clear, and as cold as ice. Both yield salt-petre and sulphur, as is evident from the smell. On this mountain is a Greek convent of the order of St. Basil.

Upon the confines of Servia, between Mount Saba and the river Nissava, are several warm baths of sulphureous water, which issue from the mountains, and is quite tinged by the red sand and stones over which it passes. At the foot of Mount Witofcha, which lies a few miles beyond Sophia, towards the confines of Romania, are also four warm baths, very much celebrated in these parts: and on the mountain are some villages, arable land, pasture-grounds, and vineyards; together with iron-mines.

The country in general is very mountainous, but uncommonly fertile in the valleys and plains; consequently producing great exuberance of grain and wine. Even the mountains are not barren, yielding especially fine pasture. For instance, Mount Stara Planina, which extends itself towards Widin, though waste at the top, is very fruitful towards the middle and bottom.

Among the natural curiosities of this province, are the great numbers of large eagles to be met with in the neighbourhood of Babadagi. The inhabitants, who had formerly rendered themselves famous for their warlike achievements, employ themselves at present in husbandry, breeding of cattle, of which they have vast herds, and their traffic. Their Sclavonian language is to be distinguished in some measure, by the pronunciation only, from the Servian. They are partly of the Greek, and partly of the Mahometan religion, with some few Jews intermixed. Those of the Greek church have a Patriarch, but this title the other Patriarchs do not allow him; and three Archbishops. The country is governed by four Sangiacs, and consequently divided into four sangiacates. Its capital is Nicopolis.

BULGARIA the Great, lies in Russia, and was conquered from the Tartars. But we know little of their country, only the names of the inhabitants, which are as barbarous as their manners. See BULGAR.

BULLES, a small town in the third sub-government belonging to the Isle of France. It has a royal provostship, which is subject to the bailiwick of Clermont. Here they manufacture fine linen. It lies four leagues E. of Beauvais.

BUMANS-HOLE, a remarkable cave in the duchy of Brunwick in Germany, lying between Blanckenburg and Elbingerode. It has a narrow entrance; but none have found the end of it: though some miners affirm, that they have gone into it as far as Goslar, which is twenty miles.

BUNALIN, or BANNABAT, a borough of King's county, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It lies on the river Shannon, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

BUNGAY, a well-built and pleasantly situated market-town of Suffolk. It lies on the Waveney, which is navigable from Yarmouth. It consists of two parishes, and accordingly has two churches; the one a sumptuous structure, with a beautiful steeple and ring of eight bells. The weekly market on Thursday is well supplied with all sorts of provisions; and it has two annual fairs, on May 14 for horses and lean cattle, and on September 25 for hogs and small wares.

On a large common belonging to the town is a race-ground kept in good order. Here is a grammar school, with ten scholarships for Emanuel college, Cambridge; also a fine cold-bath, with groves and shady walks. It lies thirty-six miles N. E. of Bury St. Edmund's. It is branded, by a proverbial censure, 'Bungay for the poor;' but very unjustly.

BUNNY-PARK, a seat in Nottinghamshire, famous for its late possessor, Sir Thomas Parkyns, who was a noted wrestler; of which art he wrote a treatise. He had caused a stone coffin to be deposited for himself in Bunny church, some years before he died; with Latin verses on a marble monument, which represents himself in an athletic posture, with Times, that though Time about beat him, he should at the resurrection beat Time.

BUNROTTY, a market and fair town belonging to the county

county of Clare, and province of Connaught, in Ireland, with a strong castle. It lies near the Shannon.

BUNTINGFORD, a market-town and great thoroughfare, particularly to the North. Here is an alms-house, erected by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, for four poor men and as many women, who had formerly lived well; and a free-school. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Saturday, and it has two annual fairs on June 29, and St. Andrew's day, November 30, each holding for two days. It lies twelve miles N. of Hertford, and twenty-eight computed from London.

BUOY of the Nore, a place in the mouth of the Thames, where a buoy is fixed for directing sea-faring people to avoid a dangerous shallow near it.

BUQUOY, a borough giving title of Count, in the bailiwick of Arras, belonging to the county of Artois; and government of the latter name and of Picardy, in France. It lies nine miles W. of Bapaume. Lat. 15 deg. N. long. 2 deg. 40 min. E.

BURDAH, a town of Negroland, in Africa, the residence of the King of Tomany, who is a Mungingo. It lies about eleven miles E. of Bally, and about ten S. of the river Gambia, where is a port or landing-place called Cassinanda.

BUREN, a town with a wall and ditch, belonging to the quarter of Nimeguen, in Dutch Guelderland, one of the seven United Provinces. It is the capital of a territory of the same name, situated on the river Ling, and gives title of Count to the Prince of Orange. It lies sixteen miles W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

BUREN, a town belonging to the bishopric of Paderborn, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. The Swedes burnt it in 1636, but it has been since rebuilt. It lies five miles S. of Paderborn. Lat. 51 deg. 35 min. N. long. 8 deg. 25 min. E.

BURES, or BUERS, a place in Suffolk, where is a good bridge on the river Stour. Camden's Annotator supposes it to be the Burum and Barva where King Edmund was drowned. In 1733 the spire of its church-steeple was burnt by lightning, and the bells melted down. Here a fair holds annually on Holy Thursday, for toys.

BURFORD, a bailiff-town of Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush. Its market, which is on Saturday, is noted for saddles; and the seven downs near it is much frequented for horse-races. In 685 a synod was convened here against the error of the British churches in observing Easter. Here Lenthal the famous speaker of the long parliament had a seat; and Dr. Heylin the Cosmographer was a native of this place. Its annual fair is held on July 5 for horses, sheep, cows, and small ware. It gives title of Earl to the Beauclerc family, Dukes of St. Alban's; and lies fifteen miles W. of Oxford, having had the same privileges with this city, but lost them; and 58 N. W. of London.

Of the same name is a place in Warwickshire, taken notice of, from one Samuel Fairfax, who, when twelve years of age, sat at table with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great grandfather and great grandmother, who all lived very happily together under the same roof.

BURG, a town of Zutphen, one of the Seven United Provinces of Holland. It stands on the old Isel, about eighteen miles E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52 deg. 7 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E. See BORG.

BURGARA, or BERGERA, a port-town of Cananor, a province on the Malabar coast, in Asia. It lies in the dominions of Ballanore Burgarie, who keeps cruizers, from October to May, to make prize of all trading vessels between Damaan and Cape Comorin, that have not his pass, for which they pay an acknowledgment. But the number of these frigates have been much lessened by the Dutch. It lies three miles S. of Cananor. This country produces pepper, and the best cardamums.

BURGAS, or BERGASE, a famous market-town of Romania, a province of Turkey, in Europe, where is a caravanera or public inn for the accommodation of travellers.

BURGAW, Marquiseate of, a country of Suabia, in Germany, subject to the house of Austria. It is situ-

ated between the bishopric of Augsburg and the Danube; and is about thirty miles long, and the same in breadth. It was over-run by the French and Bavarians in 1703; but after the glorious victory of Hochstet they were obliged to quit it.

The capital of the same name stands on the river Mindel; and has an old castle, twenty miles W. of Augsburg, in lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

BURGERDORFF, called corruptly by the French *Bertoud*, formerly a village, but now a considerable walled city, and a bailiwick, of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. Here is a castle, where the avoyer resides; also a little college for youth. It stands on the top of a hill: and just by is the river Emma, with a stone-bridge over it, whose inundations frequently make dreadful havock. At Infaufs, near Burgerdorff, is a sulphureous spring for bathing. The town lies about four leagues N. of the city of Bern.

BURGH, a village in the Peak of Derbyshire, not far from Castleton. It was frequented by the Romans on account of its baths; and here is a causeway leading from hence to the neighbouring old castle on a hill.

BURGH on the Sands, a place in Cumberland, not far from Carlisle to the W. where a square pillar nine yards and a half high is erected as a monument for King Edward I. who died here in his camp, anno 1307, as he was marching against the Scots. On three sides are Latin inscriptions.

BURGH-CASTLE, a fortress at the mouth of Waveney, in the N. E. part of Suffolk, a place of considerable note in the time of the Romans, as a fort and station, and probably *Gariannonum*. Its walls to the E. N. and S. are still standing, with round towers, and the river defended it to the W. The materials are of flint and Roman bricks.

BURGLES, a town of Transylvania, in the kingdom of Hungary. It lies thirty miles N. of Clausenburg, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 22 deg. 40 min. E.

Neither *Buchling* nor our maps have it. BURGO de Osma, a borough of Old Castile, in Spain. It lies on the other side of the river Douro, and opposite to the city of Osma.

BURGOS, the capital city of Old Castile, in Spain. It was built in the 9th or 10th century out of the ruins of Auca, as appears from its neighbouring mountains retaining the name of Aucani. It is situated on a mountain, from which it extends itself into the plain as far as the little rapid river of Arlançori, over which is a good bridge (Moll says three stately bridges); this, with the river Arlanza, waters the plain all round, and it is encompassed with still higher mountains. It is a large place, but irregularly built, with narrow and crooked streets, some few excepted. Such is the intemperature of the air, that a Spanish proverb says, Burgos has nine months of winter, and the other three of hell. On the other hand, here are fine open squares, fountains, and great numbers of handsome public buildings, and palaces. To its Archbishop, whose annual revenue is 40,000 ducats, the Prelates of Pamplona, Calahorra, and Palencia are suffragans. The cathedral is a large and beautiful structure. Here are about 1000 families in 15 parishes, with 5 hospitals, among which is a large one for pilgrims; 6 chapels, a college, 10 monasteries, and 9 nunneries, one of which is of the order of St. Bernard, and the Abbess is a lady of the first quality, taking place of all but the royal family, with a revenue of 80,000 ducats per annum. Another nunnery of Augustines has a very large crucifix in a splendid chapel, to which a particular veneration is paid. On the top of the mountain is a citadel, which defends the town; and most of the convents and hospitals are in the suburb of Bega. The inhabitants here carry on a greater number of trades and manufacture than is common in the other great cities of Spain; and the magistracy are intent upon promoting commerce, and all kinds of industry. The gentry both cultivate the arts and sciences themselves, and are also great lovers of learned men. It lies 110 miles N. of Madrid, in lat. 42 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. W.

BURGUNDY, in French *Bourgogne*, from the Bourguignons,

mons, in Latin *Burgundi*, who about the fifth century settled in Switzerland, and a part of the Franche Comté. From these parts they spread still further towards the rivers Rhone and Saone, and erected a kingdom themselves; of which the Frank or Franconian Kings gradually made themselves masters.

In succeeding times Burgundy, with regard to Mount Jura, now called Mont St. Claude, was divided into Burgundy beyond Jura, or Upper Burgundy, and Burgundy on this side Jura or Lower Burgundy. But not to enter into a detail of the several hands through which this duchy passed, Lewis XI. King of France seized upon it about the year 1491, and annexed it to his crown; and notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances made since by the house of Austria, who claim Burgundy, France still keeps possession of it. At present it forms a government of that crown, which includes the dukedom of Bourgogne Proper, La Bresse, Le Bugey, and the bailiwick of Gex.

Burgundy is bounded on the N. by Champagne; on the E. by Franche Comté; on the S. by Lyonnois; and on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois. From W. to E. it extends upwards of thirty French leagues, and from S. to N. about forty-five. It is very fertile in grain, and produces abundance of fruit; but especially an excellent wine, of which that from Nuis, Chabertin, Beze, Coulange, Chaffaym, Beaune, and Volenoi, is preferable to all others. The rivers which rise in this country are the Seine, the Dehune, which falls into the Saone, and the Brebince issuing from the lake of Longpendu; the Armançon, of which a proverbial saying goes, A bad river, but good fish; the Ouche and Tille, which run into the Saone: this last river comes from Lorraine, and falls into the Rhone near Lyons. Among the four mineral-springs in this county, those of Bourbon-Laney and Sainte Reine are the most celebrated. In the district of Bresse, called La Montagne and Revermont, are subterraneous lakes. Near Ponorain, about three French leagues from Auxerre, fine ore is found. In this government are four bishoprics. The bailiwicks and provincial courts are under the parliament of Dijon, except the provincial courts of Maçon and Auxerre, with the bailiwick of Bar, which are subject to the parliament of Paris.

The states, consisting of the deputies and representatives of the clergy and nobility of the towns, ordinarily assemble every three years, by order of his Majesty, in order to find out the taxes for the King. The governor resides at Dijon: he has six general-lieutenants; under the first are the upper bailiwicks of Dijon, Chatellon, and Bar on the Seine; under the second is the provincial court of Chalon; under the third that of Maçon; under the fourth Autunois, to which belong the country-courts of Auxerre, Autun, Semur in Auxois, with the county of Charolles; under the fifth is Charollois; and under the sixth Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and the territory of Gex. Here are also six sub-stadholders for Dijon, Chalon, Maçon, Autun, Charolles, and Bresse; one for each. The bailiwicks and territories, of which this government consists, are the twelve following; namely, Dijonois, La Montagne, L'Auxerrois, L'Auxois, L'Autunois, Brienois, the county of Charollois, Le Chalonois, Le Maçonnois, La Bresse, Le Bugey, and the territory of Gex. In this whole province are no universities; but several colleges, where polite literature, philosophy, and even divinity, are taught.

BURGUNDY, Upper, the same with Franche Comté, so called as having been a part of the ancient kingdom of the first name. See **FRANCHE COMTÉ**.

BURICH, a small fortified town belonging to the duchy of Cleves, a subdivision of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies about a mile from the Rhine, opposite to Wesel, and subject to the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg. Lat. 51 deg. 35 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

BURLEIGH-HOUSE, a noble palace of the Earl of Exeter, in Northamptonshire, and in the neighbourhood of Stamford. It stands on an eminence, and commands a prospect of thirty miles over the fens. It looks more like a town than a house, with lofty towers and pinnacles. It has fine paintings, some of which are by Varrio.

BURLEY on the Hill, a very fine seat of the Earl of Northampton's, in Rutlandshire, near Okham, and on the edge of the vale of Catmois. It has a park walled in, containing about five or six miles in circuit.

BURLINGTON, or **BIRDLINGTON**, a good market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It lies on a creek of the sea, has a safe harbour, and good quays, much frequented by the colliers, and a pretty trade. Here resided William of Newborough, in a neighbouring village, who was a canon regular, and fell violently upon Geoffry of Monmouth's history. Its bay of the same name was called Sinus Salutaris by the ancient navigators. The weekly-market here on Saturday is considerable for corn. The annual fairs are on Monday before Whitfuntide, and October 21, for linen-cloth and toys. It has had several acts for the repair of its piers; the last of which was in 1723. It gave title of Earl to a branch of the Boyle family. A little to the N. E. is a cape called Flamborough-Head. The town lies thirty-seven miles N. E. of York city.

BURLINGTON, New, the capital of New Jersey in North America. It stands on an island in Delaware river, where are quays for vessels of burthen, and much resorted to. The courts of justice and assembly of the province meet here. The houses are mostly of brick, and well built: it has plenty of provisions in its market. It has two good bridges over the river, called London and York bridges. By its communication with Philadelphia and the ocean by the river Salem, which falls into Delaware-bay, it carries on a brisk trade. It lies twenty miles N. of Philadelphia, in lat. 40 deg. 40 min. N: long. 74 deg. 10 min. W.

BURNHAMS, the *Seven*, so many small towns of the same name in Norfolk, on and near the sea-coast; they lie N. W. of Walsingham, and are employed in the trade of carp to Holland. That called Burnham market is held on Saturday; and has two annual fairs, on March 15, for cheese, &c. and August 1, for horses, &c. and has a harbour for ships. Burnham-deepdale is noted for its salt-marshes, and so serviceable for sheep. On the shore are tumuli, as supposed, of the Saxons and Danes who were killed thereabouts. The Burnhams lie twenty-five miles N. W. of Norwich. Besides these already mentioned, are other places of the same name. 1. In Somersetshire, where a fair is held annually on Trinity-Monday, for cattle, horses and sheep. 2. In Buckinghamshire, February 25, and May 1, for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. And, 3. in the Marshes of Essex is a village of the same name, where two annual fairs are held, on April 25, and September 4, for toys.

BURNING-WELL is about a mile and a half from Wigan in Lancashire; upon the emptying of which a sulphureous vapour bursts out, which makes the water bubble up and takes fire from a candle: by the heat of it eggs, meat, &c. may be boiled, though the water itself is cold. But the same water out of the well will not burn, nor will the mud of it take fire.

BURNLEY, a market-town in the eastern part of Lancashire, and at the foot of the mountains, where several Roman coins have been dug up. And here are annual fairs kept, on March 6, Easter-eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11, for horned-cattle, horses and sheep.

BURSAL, a village in Yorkshire, and in the road northward to Richmond. It is principally noted, as giving birth to Sir William Craven, Alderman of London, who was a great founder of churches, and builder of bridges, causeways, and other public works in this county.

BURRA, one of the northern isles of Scotland, called the Orcades, or Orkneys. It is three miles in length and one in breadth; fruitful in corn, but especially pasturage; and affords excellent fuel called peat. Here is a fine stone-house, the seat of the Stuarts of Mains. This isle abounds with rabbits; and has a chapel of ease belonging to the parish of South Ronaldsay; from the isle of which name it lies about three miles.

BURRAY, one of the Shetland isles in Scotland, three miles in length: it has good pasturage, and the coasts abound with fish. In it is a church. Mice, it is vulgarly said, will not live here; and further, that they will quit any place to which its earth is brought.

BURRIANA, a town of Valencia in Spain. It lies on the sea, in a fruitful plain.

BUR-

BURRIUM, or **USK**, a village of Monmouthshire, where two annual fairs are held, on Monday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 18, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlary-wares.

BURROW-HILL, a large camp on the N. end of an eminence on one side of Daventry, in Northamptonshire. It is covered over with fern and furz, and is said to be a Danish camp, every thing hereabouts being attributed to that people; as Daventry and Daneweed, with which vegetable the roads hereabouts are overgrown. It seems to have been originally a Roman work; but new-modelled perhaps by the Danes.

BURSTALL, a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where broad-cloth is made, so called in contradistinction to their kerseys and druggets; but in London they have the denomination of narrows, when compared with the broad cloths of Wilts, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devonshire. This place is famous for dyeing; and here also is made a cloth in imitation of Gloucester whites, which, if not so fine, yet is of as good a colour.

BURTON, or **BARTON**, a large straggling market-town of Lindsey, a subdivision of Lincolnshire. It lies on the eastern banks or higher parts of the Trent. Here is the common but dangerous ferry over the Humber to Hull. It has two churches; one of which is so low, with regard to the precipice under which it stands, that one may almost leap from hence upon its steeple. It has several mills, and the houses are pleasantly intermixed with trees. And from its commodious situation, however, for trade, it now begins to flourish. Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fair on June 13. It lies on the S. shore of the Humber, fourteen miles from Grimsby, twenty-five N. of Lincoln, and 140 of London.

BURTON upon Trent, and on the N. side of this river, a market-town of Staffordshire. Here is a noble freestone-bridge of thirty-four, Moll says thirty-seven arches, and 1545 feet long; where the Trent divides itself into three channels. Near the decayed abbey of Benedictines, whose abbot, being mitred, sat in parliament, is the parish-church, between which and the bridge lies the town; consisting principally of one street.

This place is famous for its fine ale, which is distinguished by the name of the town; and here is carried on a good manufacture of cloth. Barges are drawn up hither with a full stream, in a deep channel. Near this place, between the Trent, Dove, and Blith, is the large forest of Needwood, with several parks in it, where is frequent hunting, and also horse-races. The weekly market here is on Tuesday, and its annual fairs hold on April 5, for horned cattle and horses; Holy Thursday for horned cattle; July 16 is of no note; but October 29 is considerable for horses and horned cattle. Burton lies along the Ricning-way beyond Derby, 18 miles E. of Stafford, and 123 from London.

BURTON-LAZARS, so called from its hospital of the Augustine order, to the master of which all the inferior Lazar-houses in England were subject, as he was to that of Jerusalem. It was founded in the reign of Henry I. for such persons as had the leprosy or elephantiasis, an infection which ran then over all England; and is thought to have come originally from Egypt, though it does not appear that the Gypsies among us, who are supposed to be a progeny from hence, have any such distemper peculiar to themselves.

BURTON, a market-town of Westmoreland. It lies thirty miles S. W. of Appleby.

BURWASH, a place in Suffex, where two annual fairs are held, on May 12 and September 4, for cattle and pedlary.

BURWELL. See **BARNWELL** in Cambridgehire.

BURY, a small market-town of Lancashire, on the river Irwell, and at the foot of the mountains. It is the utmost boundary of the fustian manufacture. Here, and in the neighbouring villages, is a considerable trade in coarse goods, called half thicks and kerseys, for which there is a very great market at Bury, which is held on Thursday. Its annual fairs are on February 22 and April 22, for horned-cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Lancaster.

N° XXXII.

Of the same name is also a nobleman's fine seat in Blaisois, a territory belonging to Orleans, in France.

BURY St. **EDMUND'S**, or **St. EDMUND'S-BURY**, a borough of Suffolk, so called from Edmund King of the East-Angles, who was murdered anno 870, and is buried here. It is delightfully situated, upon an eminence, on the W. side of the river Lark or Bourne, and overlooks a very fruitful country every way; hence called the English Montpellier. It is regularly built, the streets cutting one another almost at right angles; and is governed by an alderman, who returns two members to parliament. Its river is navigable from Lynn to Farnham, a mile N. of the town. It had formerly a considerable Benedictine abbey, where Lydgate the celebrated poet was a monk, in 1440; with several churches, a chapel or hospital at every one of the five gates, besides oratories, &c. But at present it has only two beautiful churches in one church-yard, namely, St. Mary and St. James; the latter of which has a library. Here is a grammar-school, with other handsome public buildings. A parliament was held at Bury in 1447, and at a meeting of it the good Duke Humphry of Gloucester was murdered. Little or no manufacturing is carried on in this town, except spinning; the principal business of the place depending on the neighbouring gentry, who have several fine seats on the plain of Angel-hill just by. Its weekly markets are held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It has a remarkable annual fair kept on the above-mentioned plain for a fortnight, on October 7, St. Matthew's day, for millinery, butter, and cheese; and considerable also for a splendid rendezvous of gentlemen and ladies here every afternoon while it lasts. Here are three charity-schools. The town, which was formerly walled, is three miles in circuit, and, including the suburbs, is now a mile and a quarter from E. to W. and a mile and a half from S. to N. It lies twelve miles E. of Newmarket, and seventy N. E. of London.

This place gave birth to Gardiner the bloody Bishop of Winchester, and to Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the famous Sir Francis.

BUSCHWEILER, a bailiwick belonging to the lordship of Lichtenberg and Ochsenstein, in Lower Alsace, now belonging to France.

Of the same name is the best town in it, where there is a handsome castle or seat.

BUSHY-HEATH, a spacious common two miles from Edgware in Hertfordshire, on a small ascent by the great road, after leaving the street-way, from which there is a very agreeable prospect. On the right it commands a view far beyond St. Alban's; on the left, the W. end of London, Westminster-abbey, and the parliament-house, Hamstead intercepting the body of the city. More to the S. is seen Hampton court, and S. W. is Windsor; between both which are those beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surry, on the banks of the Thames.

BUSIN, a fine castle belonging to the banat of Croatia and county of the latter name, on the further side of the Save, in Hungarian Illyrium. It stands about a mile from the river Unna, and is part of the title of Count Keglevich.

BUSIRIS, an ancient city in the Delta of Lower Egypt, in Africa, and on the western side of the most eastern branch of the Nile, hence called *Fluvius Busris*. But now it has dwindled into a village called Aboosir, a little above Semenuir, which last rose out of its ruins. Busris is supposed to be the Pathros mentioned in Scripture, the Septuagint's Phatures. Not far from it stands the ancient town of Plinthine, since the Arab-tower, on a bay of the same name, from which town the ancients measured the length of Egypt up to Serbonides-lake.

BUSKINSKAJA, a sloboda or place fortified with timber or palisadoes, belonging to the province of Isetich and Asiatic part of Russia, in Siberia, as a defence against the Baskirs, Calmucs, &c.

BUSSETTO, a town of Stato Pallavicino, a territory belonging to the duchy of Parma and Placentia, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Orgina.

BUSSE, or **BOISSI**, an island lying S. E. of the mouth of Casamanza river, an arm of the Gambia, in Negroland.

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in Africa. It is thirty-five leagues in circuit, and seems covered with trees; from it run several rivulets. The inhabitants are Papells, with whom it is not very safe to trade, as they are treacherous, and great robbers: yet oxen and palm-nuts may be bought of them.

In this island are two harbours or roads, where is secure anchorage. The northern one is called the Old Port, and the southern the New. The island is divided from the mainland by a channel or river, which Labat calls Geves; to the N. of which, on the mainland, dwell a Negro nation, called **BALANTES**, which see.

BUSSELTON, a place about four miles from Tichfield, and in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, in Hants, where is a river narrow in its breadth, but so deep as to carry the largest ships. Here is a yard for building men of war, on account of the safety of the creek, and the plenty of timber in the country behind it.

BUTE, Shire of, belongs to the West Highlands of Scotland, and comprehends the island of the same name, and that of Arran, both which are of the Hebrides or Western Isles, and lie in the firth of Clyde. Of these Stuart of Bute, Earl of Mont-Stuart, was hereditary sheriff, till, by a late act of the British parliament, that, with the other hereditary tenures in Scotland, hath been vested in the crown. The shire of Bute formerly sent two members to the Scottish parliament; but is now, and ever since the union, joined with Cathness, in sending one member to the parliament of Great Britain alternately.

Bute Island, lying N. W. and S. E. longitudinally, is separated by two freights, not above half a mile from Cowall in Argyleshire, one end forming a kind of indenture into the latter, which lies N. of it, six miles W. of the coast of Cunningham and Renfrew, and eight from Arran, which is situated between this and the firth-mouth.

Buchanan makes Bute, Buithe, or Boot, eight miles long, and four broad. Bishop Lesley says it is ten, and Templeman twelve miles in length, with an area of twenty-seven square miles. Its northern parts are mountainous; but affords good pasturage, and some wood: the other parts produce oats, barley, and pease. Here is a quarry of red stone; and that called the hecstiffone is found in many places. The climate is healthy; and consequently the inhabitants live to a great age. It is observed, that every sixth or seventh year they are visited periodically with the small-pox. The people in general speak Erse; and the gentlemen, and such as have had education, English: they are Protestants. On the coast is a herring and cod fishery.

The Earl of Mont-Stuart above-mentioned is the principal proprietor of this island; though the Tour says it gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hamiltons: hence probably Buching says it belongs to one of that family. The royal house of Stuart is supposed to derive its origin from this island, it being part of their family-estate before they became Kings of Scotland; to most of whom the Stuarts of Bute were gentlemen of the bed-chamber. And Queen Anne, who first created one of them Earl of Bute, always called him cousin. The present Earl was Lord of the Bed-chamber to the late Prince of Wales, has now an office in the Princess Dowager's household, and is a great encourager of arts and sciences, and their professors.

The principal place in this island and shire is Rothsay, and here the Earl has a seat; and Callartine has one at Kermes, and Stuart of Ascog another. To the E. of Bute, and close on the coast of Cunningham, are two isles, called Great and Little Cumbries, belonging to the Earl of Glasgow; but these seem not to be in this shire.

BUTLEY, a place two miles W. of Orford, in Suffolk, where are the ruins of a large abbey, founded by Glanville, a Chief Justice of England; the gate-house of which, a magnificent structure, is still entire, with many coats of arms finely cut in stone on its front.

BUTRINTO, the *Buthiotum* of the ancients, once a considerable city of Epirus, belonging to Albania, a province of European Turkey. It lies on a gulph of the

same name, in the mouth of the Adriatic sea, opposite to the town and island of Corfu, thirty-five miles from Chimera to the S. E. and sixty from Larta to the N. W. It is subject to Venice; but is now a mean place, whose inhabitants are principally fishermen, there being a good fishery in the bay. It is the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Janina. Lat. 39 deg. 45 min. N. long. 20 deg. 40 min. E.

BUTTON'S BAY. See **HUDSON'S BAY**. This is the northern part of Hudson's freights, in North America, through which Sir Thomas Button attempted the discovery of a North-West passage into Asia, after the miscarriage of Hudson in it. But he lost his ship, and came back in a sloop which he built in the country. It lies between lat. 60 and 66 deg. N. and between long. 80 and 100 deg. W.

BUTZBACH, from the Bucinobantes, a small but neat town of the Wetteraw, in Germany. It is situated between Franckfort on the Maine, and Gießen, at the foot of a ridge of mountains called the Höhe; which beginning at the monastery of Loach, on the Rhine, separate Rhingaw from Catzenelletogen, and extend themselves to this place. Near the road leading from hence to Gießen, are ruins of walls and forts, where medals and coins are found, that show Attila and his Huns to have encamped here. Count Solms resided once in a castle here. The wine produced from the neighbouring hills is strong, but palatable. Their mines of lead and iron are exhausted.

BUTZOW, a considerable town and fort belonging to the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Germany. It lies on the river Warnia, and in the road from Rostock to Swerin. Its see was secularized by the treaty of Munster, and given to the Duke. The river is small here to what it is at Rostock. It lies fourteen miles N. W. of Gustrow, and twenty-one E. of Wisnar.

BUXTEAD, a place in Suffex, where is held an annual fair, on June 30, for cattle and pedlary-wares.

BUXTON, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, famous for its mineral springs, not only sulphureous and saline, but also chalybeate. See Dr. Leigh's history of Lancashire, and the Peak. Here is a convenient house built by the Duke of Devonshire for the reception of strangers. The temper of the water is equal to that of new milk, and its effects are very salutary. These baths were eminent in the time of the Romans. A physician who frequented them, made six Latin lines in praise of them, found on the wall; as did Mary Queen of Scots two of Julius Cæsar's, a little altered, which she left on a pane of glass, still to be seen. Buxton lies about half a mile from Pool's hole, one of the wonders of the Peak.

BUY, or **BUYS**, the principal place and seat of a royal jurisdiction, belonging to the territory in the upper delphinat, called the Baronies, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies on the river Oreze, and confines of Provence, thirty miles S. of Die. Lat. 44 deg. 25 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

BYER, one of the Scilly isles. See **SCILLY**.

BYGLAND, a large lake belonging to the priory of Nidenas, in the diocese of Christianand, in Norway. It is formed by the considerable river of Otteraae, and lies westward of Byglefield. The same river has a water-fall in it called Fennis, lying in the parish of Esje.

BYRCH-OVER, a place in the Peak of Derbyshire, where are the tottering-stones which stand on a hard rock; one of which, said to be four yards high, and twelve round, stands upon a point so equally poised as to be readily moved with a finger.

BYRU, or **BIURA**, a town of Quito in Peru, in South America. It consists of fifty houses, inhabited by seventy families of Spaniards, Indians, Mulattoes, and Mestizoes. About half a league N. of it is a small stream, from which several trenches are cut for watering the grounds: so that the lands are equally fertile with those about Truxillo, from which it is ten leagues distant. Lat. 8 deg. 20 min. S.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of Constantinople.



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CABAÇON, a town of Leon, in Spain. It stands on a mountain, and has a fort. It is situated on the river Pifnerga.

CABARDEI, the capital of Cabardinia, a province lying southwards of the eastern part of Circassia, in Asiatic Turkey. This city is on the N. of Mount Caucasus.

CABEÇA. See **LISBON** and **GRANADA** provinces.

CABECEIRAS DE BASTO, a district of Guimaraens, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal; to which belong nineteen parishes.

CABES, or *Tacapa*, a noted city on the coast of Barbary, in Africa. It lies opposite to Trepano in Sicily, with a river and port: the former issuing from a lake behind it, called by Ptolemy Tritonis. From this city the Syrtis Minor takes the name of Golfo di Caps, twenty miles S. E. of Tunis.

CABENDA, a port-town of Congo in Africa. It lies on the coast, about 105 miles S. E. of Loanga, and subject to Portugal, in lat. 4 deg. 5 min. N. long. 12 deg. 15 min. E.

CABO, or **CAPO**. See the Capes under their respective proper names.

CABO, or **KABO**, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa: so called by the Portuguese, probably from a cape formed here by the main-land, near the mouth of the river Gefves. The King's residence is about ten leagues E. of the town of Gefves.

CABERA, anciently **CAPRARIA**, so called from the great number of goats found here. It is an island on the S. side of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, and opposite to Cape Salinas, from which it is distant about seven or eight miles. It is entirely mountainous and uninhabited, and is noted for shipwrecks. Here is a large and secure harbour, the entrance into which is towards Majorca. It is defended by a castle, where a small garrison is kept. This island is also an usual place for banishment.

CABUL, or **CABOULISTAN**, a kingdom or province of Indostan, in Asia. It lies N. W. of Attock, and is the boundary of the Mogul on that side; it has Tartary on the N. part of Cassimire on the E. Persia on the W. and Hajacan on the S. It is reckoned 270 miles every way. The Nilab, which falls into the Indus, and reckoned one of its sources, rises here; as does Behat, which falls into the Nilab. It is a cold barren country for the most part, and subject to great winds; yet some of its valleys are fruitful, and yield good pasturage for their horses and camels, which are numerous and fine. It abounds with little towns and villages; and on the roads are strong houses, with guards of soldiers for the security of travellers between this and Persia, from the robbers of the Augan mountains. Most of the natives are Pagans, and frequent their temples with extraordinary devotion every full moon in February. All their religion consists mostly of fables: and they think it meritorious to dig wells and build houses for accommodating travellers. They have among them abundance of Banian physicians. Here is plenty of provisions; and they have a good trade with Persia, Tartary, China, and the Indies. They buy 60,000 horses of the Ubeck Tartars every year, the greatest part of which they send over to India; and deal much in drugs growing in the mountains, where are iron mines and canes; both which supply their manufactories of halberds and lances.

CABUL, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the

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same name; it has its appellation from the fruit mirabalans, called Cabouly by the Indians, which, with many other drugs and aromatic trees, grow in the neighbouring mountains. It is well-fortified, and has two good castles, besides palaces and many spacious caravanas; it being the thoroughfare between Persia and Lahor. This place and province, which formerly belonged to Persia, were ceded in 1733 to Kouli Khan, by the Mogul, on the former quitting the rest of his conquests in India. It lies 110 miles E. of Candahor, in Persia. Lat. 33 deg. 30 min. N. long. 69 deg. 12 min. E.

CACABELOS, a town of Leon, in Spain. It lies in a valley between high mountains surrounding it.

CACERES, a small town, according to Buching, but Moll gives it 2000 houses, in Spanish Estremadura. It lies on the river Sabor, and is well known for its fine wool, seventeen miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 16 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45 min. W.

CACHAO, or **KECIO**, the capital of Tonquin, in Asia. It lies on the W. shore of the river Domea; and contains, it is said, about 20,000 houses, indifferently built, with three royal palaces. Here are factories belonging to the English and other Europeans, who purchase silks and lacquered wares, as they do in China. It lies 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of the Domea. Lat. 22 deg. 36 min. N. long. 105 deg. 15 min. E.

CACHAO, or **KACHAO**, called *Cachaux* by the French, a town of Melli, in Negroland, in Africa. It is a Portuguese colony, in the county of the Papells, on the river St. Domingo, or of the same name, which falls into the sea about twenty leagues below it. It is encompassed on the land-side with a strong pallisado terraced, and defended by some batteries against the neighbouring natives; who, except those living in the place, often fall out with the Portuguese, and neither give nor expect quarter. The western side of the town is covered by a small sorry fort, and a garrison of thirty soldiers. The town follows exactly the windings of the river, and is long and narrow; having but two streets in its breadth, with some cross ones. Here is a Portuguese church, and convent of capuchines. The spiritual government is administered by a Grand Vicar sent thither by the Bishop of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands.

This is a very unhealthy place. The houses are built with earth, covered with palmetto leaves in the rainy season, and with sail-cloth all the rest of the year. Most of the Portuguese here are Mulattoes, and so black as to be scarce distinguishable from the Negroes. The river is a quarter of a league broad before the town, and so deep that the largest vessels might come up, did not a dangerous bar stop its mouth. The tide flows upwards of thirty leagues above Kachao. Its N. bank is covered with mangroves, beyond which are the finest trees in all Africa, for thickness, height, and goodness.

CACHIAN, a royal seat in the province of the same name, belonging to Cochinchina in the East Indies, in Asia. It is referred to by the Chinese for trade. It lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Faifo, on the bay of Tonquin, and between six and seven leagues from Turon.

CACONGO, a maritime kingdom, or province of Lower Guiney, in Africa. It has the sea on the W. the river Loango Louie on the N. towards the S. and S. E. it is bounded by the kingdom of Angoy, and the river Sonho; eastward it extends from the coast two days journey

journey beyond its capital of the same name, which is but a few miles from the sea. It is well-built, and pleasantly situated, abounding with provisions. The river also of the same denomination runs across the kingdom, in a course of twenty-five or thirty leagues, and falls into the sea in lat. 5 deg. S. except at Malemba, not far off, where is a safe road for the shipping; but all the rest of the coast, to the river Zaire, is full of rocks and shallows. The country is very woody and mountainous: and the natives are false, quarrelsome, and cowardly.

CADAHULSO, a neat, but small town of New Castile, in Spain. It is surrounded with fine gardens and groves. The place belongs to the Marquis of Villena.

CADAVAL, a place belonging to Torres Vedras, in Portuguese Estremadura. It contains only 350 inhabitants, with a district of eight parishes; and gives title of Duke to the Marquis of Ferreira.

CADBURY-CASTLE, so Camalet is commonly called, as situated in the village of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire. It is an old Roman fortification.

CADDEL, or **CATHELL**, the natives call it *Caistel*, *Chalader*, or *Calder*, a large old seat, with turrets, near the river of Nairn, in the North of Scotland, belonging to the Laird of Cathel.

The part of the country where this castle stands abounds in corn; vast quantities of which, both for malting and making into meal, are sold at Inverness markets; and here are large pastures on the adjacent moors to the S. Near it is a vein of free-stone, which gives many indications of copper. And the house itself stands upon a rock, which is moderately high to the N. amidst delightful groves, and a spacious park full of deer. It is about two miles from Kilravock, and ten E. from Inverness.

Below Cathel the water of Nairn has formed a wide channel for a pretty way, and in the winter inroads much on the neighbouring lands; whereas, in summer, you may cross almost dry-shod.

CADENAC, a very old town of Upper Quercy, in the territory of the latter name, belonging to Guyenne Proper, in the government of Guyenne and Gascony, in France. It stands upon a steep rock, which is almost surrounded by the river Lot. It never submitted to the English.

CADEROUSSE, a town in the jurisdiction of Carpentras, and county of Venaissin, belonging to the state of Avignon, and surrounded by Provence, in France. It lies on the Rhone; and is also the seat of a Provincial Judge.

CADILLAC, a town of Bourdelois and Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name and of Gascony, in France. It is situated on the Garonne, and is the principal place of the county of Benagues. Here is a fine castle or seat, a collegiate church, and a convent.

CADIZ, by the Romans called *Gades*, by the Phœnicians *Gadir* or *Gaddir*, i. e. an inclosure, or place hedged round; and by mistake some of the ancients have given it the name of *Tartessus*. The Tyrians first built it; and after them it was possessed by the Carthaginians, from whom it came under the dominion of the Romans. It is a famous trading-city of Andalusia, in Spain, lying on the N. W. extremity of the long and irregular neck of land of an island which extends itself from S. E. to N. W. the eastern part of which is called Cadiz, and the S. E. part the island of Leon. It is joined to the main-land, from which only a narrow channel or arm of the sea separates it, by means of the bridge Suaco, both ends of this being defended by redoubts, and other works thrown up of earth. The island, from Fort St. Catalina to the island of St. Pedro, is five miles long, and from the S. point near the latter to the N. point just by the above-mentioned bridge, almost two miles broad. It produces little corn, but the best Spanish wine; and upon it are some pasture-grounds, and on the side of the harbour great quantities of salt are made. The fishery here is also very considerable; and particularly great numbers of tunny-fish are caught, which are commonly from six to eight, and sometimes

ten feet long. The neck of land which extends itself from the island, and quadrangular in some measure, is at first but very narrow; afterwards it becomes something broader, with several windings and angles, terminating at last in two head-lands, the principal and most westerly of which is called St. Sebastian.

The city of Cadiz is pretty large in circuit: yet all the large end of the neck of land is not built upon, and the delightful W. side, which is called *Sancto Campo* or the Church-court, is almost uninhabited, the only building upon it being a spacious hospital, and two chapels, on account of its being not so commodious for the landing of vessels as the E. side.

Most of the streets of Cadiz are narrow, crooked, indifferently paved, and dirty: but some of them are broad, straight, and well-paved. The houses are generally between three and four stories high; nearly all of them have a quadrangular area, and several of these are very handsome. Here lodgings and provisions are in general dear. The city is in want of fresh-water: and in it are reckoned 13 convents; among which is also a Jesuits college, said to be the finest in all Andalusia; yet has but one parish-church, which is the cathedral; though the number of its ordinary inhabitants amounts to 40,000, and it contains about 5000 houses. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Seville, with an annual revenue of 12,000 (Moll says 20,000) ducats: his diocese consists but of 14 parishes. Here is the royal audience of the Indies, or the Indian board of trade; removed hither from Seville. Both before and after the arrival of the Spanish flota from America, and their sailing from Cadiz thither again, this place is very brisk and stirring, from the great number of strangers, who come hither for the sake of trade, and said to amount to 50,000. It is the center of all the American trade, to which port the English, French, Dutch, and Italian merchants send their goods, which Spanish factors, in their respective names, put on board the ships for America. Besides these just-mentioned, all others, who trade by sea, have their agents, correspondents, and commissioners, at Cadiz; and the consuls of the aforesaid nations make a considerable figure here.

No people are happier than the trading sort in Cadiz; for they seldom risk any thing upon their own accounts, and enrich themselves at the cost of those who send them goods: let things go as they will, they are at no loss. What goods are sent from Spain itself to America are but very inconsiderable. The duty paid by foreign goods is uncommonly great; consequently the profits of the merchants and their agents are less than they might otherwise be, were they sufficiently acquainted with the methods of importing their goods duty-free. The harbour and bay of Cadiz is very fine and spacious; and for the defence of the entrance into it, is not only Fort Matagorda, but also Fort Puntal, lying opposite to it upon a point of the neck of land on which Cadiz stands. The Spaniards commonly call both these *Los Puntales*. Between them and the points of land on which the two forts stand, the entrance into the harbour, according to Labat, is about 500 fathoms broad. At ebb-tide a great part of the harbour, which is said to be ten French leagues in circuit, lies dry. The outer and furthestmost bay, which begins between Rota and St. Sebastian, and which extends itself to Puerto de Santa Maria, is divided into two parts by the rocks *Los Pueros* and *Diamante*.

Cadiz is surrounded with walls and irregular bastions, as the situation of the ground would admit of. There is no approaching to the S. side, by reason of its high and steep shore. At present it is dangerous landing on the N. side, as here are sand-banks and rocks under water: but on the S. W. side there is a landing-place, at which stands a small fort called St. Catalina. Towards the S. W. point is a ridge of rocks, which at time of flood are partly covered with water. The outermost of these is a small island, upon which is a watch-tower and light-house, together with two chapels; as also Fort St. Sebastian stands there.

As Cadiz then can be no where attempted, but at the narrowest part of the neck of land lying between

it and the S. E. part of the Isle of Leon. This has also been fortified: but in 1596 the English, under the Earl of Essex, landing on the island, took and burnt the town, having plundered it of immense treasure, and destroyed the galleons in the harbour; after which they quitted the place. But in 1702, landing again under the Duke of Ormond, on the continent near St. Mary's, in order to attack the Puntal, but not being able to reduce it, they were obliged to re-embark, without effecting any thing but several misdemeanors at St. Mary's, for which some of the officers were disgraced and broke.

Hercules' Pillars, which are said to have stood at the above-mentioned neck of land, are, according to Labat's account, only a couple of round towers, made of mason-work, which in all appearance served anciently for wind-mills. Cadiz lies forty miles from Gibraltar. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. W.

CADORE, **IL CADORINO**, a small territory and subdivision of the marquisate of Trevisiana, in the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. by Brixen; on the E. by Friuli; on the S. by Bellunice; and on the W. by Trentin. Its capital is of the same name, or *Piava di Cadore*, a small city lying on the E. side of the river Piave, S. of the Orsina, and N. of the Botia, both which fall into it. This is the native place of the celebrated painter Titian, who died at Venice 99 years old.

CADSANO, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands, at the mouth of the river Scheld, by which the Dutch command its navigation.

CAEN, **Le Campagne de**, a subdivision of Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It extends itself as far as Falaise, a town in the Marches, another subdivision.

Of the same name is the only city in it, in Latin called *Cadammum*, anciently *Catheim*, i. e. the dwelling-place of war, or of the Cadete, now pronounced *Can*. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Orne and Odon, in a valley between two large meadows. The united stream of the aforesaid rivers divides it into the upper and lower town, between which there is a communication by means of the bridges of St. James and St. Peter; on the latter of which stands a handsome town-house, with four turrets. It is the second city in Normandy, and the seat of an intendency, election, forest-district, prévôt of the marshes, provincial jurisdiction, bailiwick, admiralty, and salt-granary. Here also is an university founded in 1452, and an academy of sciences erected by Lewis XIV. in 1706. It has two large suburbs, twelve parish-churches, and a collegiate one, fourteen convents, a Jesuits school, a general hospital, besides another for incurables, and two abbeys. The greatest trade of this city and its election consists in cloth and fine linen, having a communication with the English channel, which lies seven miles N. of it, and vessels of some burthen being able to come up as far as St. James's bridge. The inhabitants are reckoned at 40,000, according to some authors, and it is the see of a Bishop.

The upper town is defended by a castle on a rock very well fortified; and the lower town is quite surrounded with water. In the year 1063 a council was held here by Maurice, Archbishop of Rouen, in the presence of William the Conqueror, who was interred in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he had founded. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Havre-de-Grace, and 100 W. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 25 min. W.

CAERDIFF, or **CARDIFF**, in British *Caer-dybb*, a handsome, populous, and pretty good trading-town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales. It lies on the river Tavy or Taaff, over which it has a fair bridge. The neighbouring country is fruitful; and four miles below the town is a commodious haven on the sea, from which small vessels may come up to the bridge. It has two suburbs, and a spacious strong castle on the W. side of the town, formerly very noted, where Robert Curthofe, the Conqueror's eldest son, was detained prisoner, till he died in a good old age, his brother Rufus having put out his eyes. Within the circuit of its walls are two parishes, and but one church. It is governed by two bailiffs, who return one member to

parliament; and the town enjoys several privileges. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and the annual fairs here are on the second Wednesday in March, June 20, September 8, and November 30. It lies two miles S. E. of Landaff. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. W.

CAERDIGAN. See **CARDIGAN**.

CAERLEON, in British *Kaer-Cheion*, formerly a strong and noted place in Monmouthshire, and by the Romans called *Isca Legio*, from the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, which was stationed here. It was once a considerable place. It lies on the river Usk, with a wooden-bridge over it, eighteen miles S. W. of Monmouth; and here are held three annual fairs, on May 10, July 20, and September 21; all for cattle.

CAERMARTHEN, in British *Kaer-vyrbin*, Ptolemy's *Maridunum*, and Antoninus's *Maridanum*, an ancient and very handsome town, and the capital of the shire of the same name, in South Wales. It lies upon the river Towy, with a fair stone-bridge over it, and navigable by vessels of 100 tons quite up to the town, where is a commodious quay. It is governed by a mayor, who returns one member to parliament. It is populous, and drives a very considerable trade. The place is supplied with fish not only from its river, but with that article, fowl, &c. from the adjacent country. Here the neighbouring gentry have their winter-houses, who have plays and assemblies, &c. to divert them. This was the birth-place of Merlin the old British prophet, who flourished in 480; and about a mile from the town on the road-side, and almost opposite to the Bishop of St. David's palace, is Merlin's grove. The people in and about this town are reckoned the wealthiest and politest in all Wales, as its air is the best, and soil the most fruitful. It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Leeds, of the name of Osborn. The weekly markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and its annual fairs June 23, the eve of St. Peter, August 1 or Lammas fair, September 28, and November 3. It lies twenty-four miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 170 W. of London.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, a county in South Wales, the most fruitful and level in all the principality, producing grain, cattle, salmon, wood, pit-coal, and fine lead. It contains about 700,000 acres, 87 parishes, 8 towns, near 17,000 inhabitants, and 28 rivers, great and small. It sends two members to parliament; namely, one for the shire, and the other for Caermarthen-town, and lies in the diocese of St. David's. It is bounded on the E. by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan, by the Severn-sea or St. George's channel on the S. by Pembrokeshire on the W. and Cardiganshire on the N. from which it is separated by the river Teivy. Its principal rivers are the Towy, Cothy, and Tave. The Towy abounding with salmon, comes into the N. E. side of this county from that of Cardigan, where it rises; and after a S. and S. W. course, falls into the English channel eight miles below Caermarthen. The Cothy rises on the N. side of the county, and runs S. mostly, till its junction with the Towy five miles above Caermarthen. The Tave or Teivy has its source in Cardiganshire; but soon becomes the boundary betwixt that county and this, the N. W. side of which it waters, till joined by the Reach, after which it divides the county from Pembrokeshire.

CAERNARVON, the capital of the county of the same name, in North Wales. It stands on the channel called *Menai* or *Menai*, which divides this shire from the island of Anglesey. It is small, but well-built, and formerly was defended by a castle on the N. W. side, where Edward II. first Prince of Wales, was born; hence called Edward of Caernarvon. Here the people are very courteous to strangers; and at this place is Abermenay-ferry, and from thence a direct road to Holyhead. The town is encompassed, except towards the E. with the sea and two rivers. It is governed by the constable of the castle, who returns one member to parliament. It gives title of Earl and Marquis to the Bridges' family, Dukes of Chandos. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on July 23. It lies eight miles S. W. of Bangor.

CAERNARVON-BAY lies between two points, at the

S. entrance of the channel, running between the mainland and Anglesey. Here is a tolerable harbour; for though it has a bar where there is but from seven to eight feet at low-water, yet the tide rises so high, that at half flood, any ships may go in or out: it is, however, proper to take a pilot. In the bay off the bar is very good anchoring in five to fifteen fathoms water.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, in British *Sir (tyr) Gaernarvon*, one of the counties of North Wales, formerly called Snowden-forest, in Latin *Snouonia*. It is bounded on the S. by Merionethshire and the Irish sea, on the E. by Denbighshire, from which the river Conway parts it; the Irish sea washes it on the W. and N. and it lies opposite to Anglesey on the N. W. Its length from Conway river in the E. to Lheny river in the W. is computed at twenty miles, and breadth from Penwenke-point to Ormes-head-point in the N. at about forty: though these dimensions are variously given. It is computed to have an area of 370,000 acres, 68 parishes, one city, one borough, and six market-towns, with above 16,000 inhabitants. The air is sharp; and the country is so encumbered, especially in the middle, with dreadful rocks and vast mountains, the tops of which in many of them are covered with snow seven or eight months in the year: so that this was the last county which was brought under the English dominion. Notwithstanding its mountainous situation, the soil in several parts is tolerably fertile, especially in barley; and great herds of cattle, with flocks of sheep and goats, are bred on the mountains. That part of it towards Ireland is so fruitful and populous as to yield to few shires in North Wales. Its rivers and sea-coast abound with fish. In the mountainous tracts are computed no less than fifty or sixty lakes, from most of which issue rivers. The most remarkable mountains next to Snowden, and one of the most noted in all Wales, is Pen-maen-mawr (Bun-maen-mohre) in the N. angle of this shire, where it hangs perpendicularly over the sea at a vast height; and in the narrow passage on the other side are dreadful rocks. On the side next the sea a wall has been built breast-high, and a road cut out of the rock seven feet wide. From this mountain the country opens into a plain, extending as far as the river Conway, the eastern limit of the shire. It issues from a lake of the same name, on the S. E. side: and though its whole course is but twelve miles, it receives so many brooks and streams from the hills of Snowden, as to carry ships of some burthen. It produces not only fish, but large pearls found in a mussel. Llewellyn ap Griffith, who was the last that held out any part of Wales, against the crown of England, possessed this mountainous country and Anglesey, as tenant in fee to Edward I. but rebelling, he was killed in battle; and so an end was put to his own government, and with it to that of the Britons in Wales. The shire lies in the diocese of Bangor, and sends one member to parliament, besides another for the shire-town above-mentioned.

CAERPHYLLY-CASTLE, in Glamorganshire, South-Wales, one of the noblest ruins in the whole island; it was larger than any castle in England, Windsor alone excepted. One half of a round tower has fallen quite down; but the other overhangs its basis more than nine feet, so as to be as great a curiosity as the leaning tower of Pisa in Italy. Here five annual fairs are held, on March 25, Thursday after Trinity, July 19, August 14, and Thursday before Christmas; all for cattle and stockings. It lies 122 miles from London.

CAERWYS, the only market-town of Flintshire, in North Wales, betwixt St. Asaph and Flint, about four miles W. of the latter. At this place was held the last session of the poets, musicians, and bards, by royal authority, in the 9th of Queen Elizabeth; a commission being directed to William Mostyn, &c. importing, that his ancestors had the right of bestowing the silver harp on the person judged the most worthy by the commissioners. Its weekly market is on Tuesday. It lies 155 miles from London.

CAFFA, a city and port-town of European Turkey. It

stands on the S. E. part of Crim Tartary, and is surrounded with very strong walls. On the S. side is a castle, the residence of a Basha: also another defended with great guns. The place is mostly inhabited by Mahometans, Turks, Tartars, and some Christians, of which the Armenians are the most numerous. The houses are but small, and built all of earth: so that there is not a stone-structure in the city, except eight churches built by the Genoese, to whom it was formerly subject, but now to the Turks. It has the best trade in the country, which consists in fish and caviar from the Palus Maotis, and from thence transported into Europe, and even the Indies. They also export corn, butter, reckoned the best in all Turkey, and salt; with which they furnish Constantinople and other places. The soil about Caffa is dry, nor is the water good: but the air is very pure; and in this town is plenty of all sorts of provisions brought from the neighbouring villages. The road of Caffa is sheltered from all the winds but the N. and S. E. and ships lie very safe near the shore in ten or twelve fathom water.

The freight of Caffa, anciently Bosphorus Cimmaris and Fretum Maoticum, is that channel which joins the Palus Maotus to the Euxine sea. It lies between the eastern coast of Crim Tartary, and the western shore of Commania or Circassia. It is not above fifteen miles long, and is very narrow, especially towards the Black sea. The city lies seventy-five miles S. E. of Bachiherai. Lat. 44 deg. 55 min. N. long. 37 deg. 20 min. E.

CAFRERIA, or country of the Cafres, a very large tract in the southernmost parts of Africa. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the inland country of Monomotapa. It begins at Cape Negro, extending itself from thence south-easterly to the river Del Spiritu Sancto, which separates it on the N. E. from Monomotapa. Higher up, towards the E. it is divided by a long ridge of mountains, called by the natives The Back-bone of the World, which divides it also from Zanguebar. On the N. it extends itself almost to the equator, where it confines on the kingdom of Makoko, and on the N. W. it has Lower Guinea, with the kingdom of Benguela. So that from Cape Negro to the Cape of Good Hope, is 1200 English miles from N. to S. from the Cape of Good Hope N. E. to the mouth of Spiritu Sancto, 500; and from the same Cape to the equinoctial, 1740: its greatest breadth, from Cape St. Tome to the mouth of the said river, 900; but from Capricorn to the equinoctial, not above 600. The inhabitants are a barbarous sort of infidels, for which reason the Arabs call them and all those nations Cafres, who are not Mahometans. They are principally Hottentots; but the sea-coast is subject to the Dutch, who have built a town and castle near the most southerly head-land, called the Cape of Good Hope. It lies between lat 35 deg. S. and the tropic of Capricorn, having the Indian and Atlantic oceans on the E. S. and W. Cafreria is subdivided into, 1. The kingdom of Mataman. 2. The country of the Hottentots Proper. 3. The eastern coast up to the river Del Spiritu Sancto, containing Terra de Natal, and Terra des Fumos. 4. The inland countries between Mataman and Monomotapan.

CAGLI, a small but ancient city, belonging to the duchy of Urbino, in the ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop under the Metropolitan of Urbino. It lies in a plain at the foot of the Appenines, a little above the junction of the small river Baoso with the Cautiano. On the former is an ancient Roman bridge, this place standing on the Via Flaminia. It lies twenty-five miles S. of Urbino city. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. E.

CAGLIARI Cape, the southern division of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy. To which belongs

CAGLIARI, CALARI, anciently CARALIS, the capital of all Sardinia, the seat of the Viceroy, an Archbishop, and university. It lies on a large bay of the same name, has a secure harbour, capable of receiving a vast many ships of burthen, and, besides other works, has a castle. The place is divided into the high and low

low town. In the higher is the stately cathedral, covered all over with marble. The whole upper town is surrounded with a wall, and is well-built; but the lower standing on the sea-shore just under the other, is generally dirty, and but poorly inhabited. Here are in the whole but four parishes, including the cathedral, twenty-two monasteries, and three suburbs. Near two parts of the bay are inclosed by a sand-bank; besides which, there is a mole to the S. surrounded by a wall towards the sea, on which is a battery of twelve cannon. Here is a castle commanded by a particular governor.

In 1708 the English took this place, with the whole island, and gave it to the then nominal King of Spain Charles III. afterwards the Emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and two years afterwards it was ceded by a treaty to the Duke of Savoy, together with part of the Milanese, in lieu of Sicily given to Don Carlos: so that the house of Savoy still possesses this city and island, with the title of King of Sardinia. Cagliari lies 186 miles N. W. of Palermo, in the island of Sicily. Lat. 39 deg. 7 min. N. long. 9 deg. 14 min. E.

CAGNY. See BOUFFLETS.

CAHORS, in Latin *Cadurcum*, anciently *Devona* or *Dibona*, the capital of Quercy, a district of Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name, and Gascony, in France. It lies in Upper Quercy, on the river Lot, which surrounds it almost on every side, and is partly on a rock. It is the see of a Bishop, the seat of an election, provincial jurisdiction dependent on the parliament of Toulouse: but it is indifferently built. Its Bishop styles himself Count of Cahors, is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Albi; has a diocese of 800 parishes and chapels of ease, with a yearly revenue of 45,000 livres, and he pays the court of Rome a tax of 1000 florins. The Viscount of Cessac is his vassal. This was the birth-place of Pope John XXII. who founded an university here in 1332: but in 1751 the King dissolved it quite; and of the three colleges one was converted to a town-house, and the other two given to the Jesuits. It lies forty-five miles N. W. of Toulouse. Lat. 44 deg. 25. min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. E.

CAJANA, a fief or independency of East Bothnia in Finland, Sweden. To it belongs

CAJANA, or **CAJANEBOURG** a town, near which is the castle called Cajaneborg; but demolished by capitulation in 1716. It is surrounded by the roaring water of Pyha, in which is a dreadful cataract hard by. It is ranked as the 102d town in the general diet, and lies on the N. E. part of the lake Cajana, about 310 miles N. E. of Abo. Lat. 63 deg. 50 min. N. long. 27 deg. 9 min. E.

CAIAZZO, anciently *Calatia*, a small city in the territory of di Lavora, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, under the Metropolitan of Capua, has 5 churches, 2 convents, and 2 hospitals. It stands on a mountain near the river Voltorno, and has a strong castle; but the place daily declines, and is 16 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 27 deg. 9 min. E.

CALFUM, a city of Honan, a province of China on the Crocens. It lies 350 miles N. W. of Nankin, in lat. 35 deg. 17 min. N. and long. 113 deg. 39 min. E. The overflowing of the river Huang, about a league and a half off, by cutting its dam, we are told, overthrew the houses in this town, anno 1642, and drowned, says the Dutch account, 300,000 inhabitants, unless there be a great surplus of cyphers in it!

CALMAN, a cluster of islands so called, in the Atlantic ocean, in N. America, and lying between Jamaica and Cuba, where is a considerable fishery of tortoises, which are caught in great numbers. They lie in lat. 21 deg. 10 min. N. and between long. 81 deg. and 86 min. W.

CAINSHAM, so called from one Keina, a devout British virgin. 'Tis a market-town of Somersetshire, famous once for its abbey, as well as for its having been the seat of the Cangis. It lies on a small river that runs into the Avon, and extends itself to the junction of both. It is built on a rock, where is an infinite number of fossils in

the shape of serpents, and coiled up like a rope: in the river are produced multitudes of little eels about spring; which the people catch when two inches long: and, after boiling, make up into small cakes, called elver-cakes, for sale, which are disposed of at Bath and Bristol. These, when fried, and eaten with butter, prove very delicious fare. It lies four miles from Bristol, and six from Bath. **CAIRO**, Grand, the capital of Egypt in Africa. It is situated about a mile from the river Nile, and extends eastward near two miles to the neighbouring mountains; it is about seven miles round, and was much larger than at present, when it was the center of trade to the East Indies, and walled round; part of the walls of free-stone, remaining to the North East of the castle, where they make an angle, turning from North to West: there are also some remains of them to the south of the castle, going towards the aqueduct: they are built with semicircular towers: there are likewise three or four grand gates that were built by the Marmalukes; the workmanship of which is very magnificent. One of them to the south is called Babel Zuile (the gate of Zuile) from a suburb of that name it leads to. Under the arch of the gate is a piece of a rope fastened to a hook, where Toman Bey, the last Marmaluke Sultan, was hanged by order of Sultan Selim. Another gate is Babel Nasser, through which Sultan Selim made his public entry. A little to the south of it is a gate still more magnificent, which is called Babel Futuh, that is, the gate of victory; it is of hewn stone, very high, and has a square tower on each side, the water-tables of which are richly adorned with sculptures.

The canal that comes out of the Nile at Old Cairo, goes all through the city, though it is seen only from the back of the houses that are built on it; but when it is dry, it is a street, along which the common people frequently go. However, towards the time it begins to be dry, a stretch arises from it that is very disagreeable. If one imagines that there are several squares or places about the city, from a quarter to three quarters of a mile round, contrived so as to receive and hold the water of the Nile that is conveyed to them by the canals; when the river rises, it may give some idea of the several lakes that are about the city during the greater part of the year, round which the best houses in the city are built; and when the Nile is high in the summer, they are covered with fine boats and barges of all the great people, who come out in the evening to divert themselves with their ladies, where concerts of music are never wanting, and sometimes fireworks add to the amusement; all the houses round being in a manner illuminated, and the windows full of spectators to behold this splendid sight. The scene is much altered when the waters are gone off, and nothing but mud appears; but is soon succeeded by a more agreeable view of green corn, and afterwards of harvest.

The streets of Cairo, as of all the Turkish cities, are very narrow: the widest goes the length of the city, from the gate Nasser to the gate Zuile; but would be looked on as a lane in Europe. The other streets are so narrow, that they frequently make a roof from one to the other, over the streets, and put a slight covering on it to defend them from the sun. The city of Cairo is exceedingly well regulated for its security, more especially by night: for most of the streets, or at least each end of every district, or ward, has a gate and porter to it, who shuts up the gate as soon as it is dark; and to every one of these wards is a guard of 2 or 3, or more janizaries. Some little streets consist only of shops, without any houses. There are also several places for shops like our exchanges, called Bozestans, which are shut up at night; and shops of the same trade are generally together in these, as well as in the streets.

Turkish houses, especially in Cairo, have very little beauty on the outside; they are generally built round a court, what they have of ornament being in their saloons within; so that their houses, built below of stone, and above of a sort of cage-work, sometimes filled up with unburnt-brick, and few or no windows towards the street, are a very disagreeable sight to one who has seen only European cities.

There are several magnificent mosques in and about Cairo;

Cairo; but that which exceeds them all, both as to the solidity of its building, and a certain striking magnificence, is the mosque of Sultan Hassan, built at the foot of the castle-hill. It is very high, of an oblong square figure, crowned with a cornish all round, that projects a great way, and is adorned with a particular sort of grotesque carvings after the Turkish manner: the entrance to it is very finely inlaid with several sorts of marbles, and carved in like manner at top; the ascent by several steps, has been broken down, and the door walled-up, because in times of public insurrections the rebels have often taken shelter there. The place is so strong, that now there is always a garrison of janizaries within its district, in apartments adjoining to the mosque. To the north-east end of the town is a very fine mosque, called Kubbeel-Azab, or the cupola of the Azabs, belonging to the body of the Azabs: it is a very fine room, about sixty feet square, with a beautiful dome over it, raised on a base of sixteen sides, in each of which is a window; the room is waincoted round eight feet high, in pannels, with all the most valuable marbles, among which are several fine slabs of red and green porphyry; the borders round the pannels are carved and gilt; a sort of freeze ranges round, in which are sentences cut in large gilt characters, called the Couphe character, in which they here anciently writ the Arabic language. The walls above this are adorned with Arabic inscriptions in letters of gold, and the whole cupola is painted and gilt in the finest manner, and all over the mosque are hung a great number of glass lamps and ostridges eggs. Adjoining to it are several apartments built for the priests, and also some grand ones for the great people, who sometimes come and reside here.

A part of the town to the S. is called Tailoun, founded by Tholoun, who was master of Egypt, in such a manner as to be almost independent of the Califfs. What remains of the ancient palace goes by the name of Kalatel-Kebsh. There are remains of the castle walls, and high ground within them, raised by throwing out the dung of the city, and afterwards building on it, though to the W. there was a natural rock. In this wall is a sort of square turret, which they call the seat of Pharaoh; near it, under an arch, is an ancient saphagus of black marble, which receives the water of a conduit. It is richly adorned both inside and out with hieroglyphics.

There are, besides the turret called Pharaoh's seat, others in a semi-circular form. In this quarter is a large mosque, and an ancient building, formerly the quarters of the body of soldiers called Cherkes, to whom it still belongs, and goes by their name.

To the E. of Tailoun is the castle of Cairo, situated on a rocky hill, separated by art from the mountain Jebel Duife, which is the name of the E. end of Jebel Mocattam. There are two entrances to it on the N. side; one to the W. is called the gate of the Azabs; the other to the E. the gate of the janizaries. The descent by the former is narrow, cut through the rock, and passing by two round towers near the gate, and then by a fine large, round tower: the way is by a high wall, on which, at a great height, is a relief of a very large spread eagle, and so the entrance is opposite to the building that is called Joseph's hall. The ascent by the gate of the janizaries is more spacious and grand; on each side of the inner gate is a tower of many sides; and further on, at another entrance, is a large round tower on each side, opposite to the great mosque. At the W. of the castle are remains of very grand apartments, some of them covered with domes, and adorned with Mosaic pictures of trees and houses. This part of the castle is now only used for weaving, embroidering, and preparing the hangings and coverings they send every year to Mocca.

Over this is a higher ground to the East, near the grand saloon, commonly called Joseph's-hall, from which there is a most delightful prospect of Cairo, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrafs to that magnificent room, which is now all open, except to the south-side, and is adorned with very large and beautiful pillars of red granite. Some of the capitals

of the pillars are good corinthian; others very plain, and some only marked out in lines like leaves; many of them are only plain stones, shaped a little like a capital; on some of which there are lines like a figure of eight, and most of them have some little relief. They have only a rough base, something like the ancient Egyptian manner; and all the pillars have an Arabian inscription of one line cut on them. On the side that is built up, where the wall sets in, and arches are turned over, are three doors, the middle being adorned at the top with that grotesque sort of work common in the Eastern buildings; and over the pillars and arches, is a sort of wooden freeze, filled with Arabic inscriptions. The two couplets of pillars in the middle seem to have been designed to support a dome. To the west part of the castle also is the goal, which the common people will have to be the prison in which Joseph was confined. About the middle of the castle is a large court; on the south-side of which are the Pasha's apartments, and the great divan, over the Karameidan, or Black Place, to the South. The plain under the castle to the N. W. is called Remle, or the Sandy Place. In this divan are seen the shields of leather, above half an inch thick, with the spears remaining in them, with which Sultan Amurah pierced them. Here also is seen the divan of Beys assembled, under the Kaia, or prime minister of the Pasha, three times a week; the Pasha, whenever he pleases, sitting in a room behind that has a communication by some lattice-windows. A stranger may go in with the consul's dragaman or interpreter, and is civilly entertained with sweet-meats and coffee. The mint also is near, where they coin their gold, and some small pieces called Medines, which are of the value of three farthings, and are of iron washed over with silver, the base money of Constantinople not passing in Egypt. There is seen a piece of a small obelisk marble, with hieroglyphics on it, made use of as the jill of a window; it is about eight feet long, and eighteen inches square.

The well in the castle is called Joseph's-well, from a grand vizir of that name, who had the care of this work under Sultan Mahomet, son of Calaan, above seven hundred years ago. The well is cut down through a rock; but the stone is soft. The passage down is round the well, the rock being left above two feet thick between the passage and the well; the descent for the first five flights is on the south-side of the well: and so far the well and the passage is built; afterwards, it is round the well as described, the passages being about six feet and a half square; holes are cut archways in the partition, about three feet and a half wide, and something higher, in order to give some light to the passage down. The well is of an oblong square form, and the descent to the bottom of the first well goes three times round in twelve flights, being one hundred and fifty feet deep; the descent is very easy, each step being about six inches high, and five feet broad; but the place is so dirty, that, in most parts, the steps are hardly perceivable. From the bottom of this well, by the hole, is an entrance to another well not so big; the descent is very difficult, by reason of the wet and dirt, and also dangerous, as the stairs are narrow, and no partition between them and the well; it is one hundred and twenty feet deep. The bottom of this well being probably on a level with the bed of the Nile, or rather lower, the water never fails, but passing through the salt soil, it is a little brackish, and serves only for common uses, and is not good to drink. From this place it is raised to the bottom of the upper well, by a wheel turned by oxen, which raises seventy-two vases that hold near three quarts each; they are tied to ropes that hang on the wheel, and there being conveyed into another basin; it is by the same means raised to the top by another set of oxen, and eighty-five vases. One thing very particular in this well is, that between twenty and thirty feet from the top, on two opposite sides, it is cut in, six or seven feet archways, and so continues all the way down to the bottom, in order to make the flights of stairs longer, and consequently a more easy descent. Several such wells have been found at Old Cairo; only with this difference, that they are single, but very deep, and an oblong square of about ten feet by twelve. Near this well is the last wheel that

raises up the water, which is conveyed by the aqueduct for better uses. This castle is about a mile in circumference, but the most part of it is very ruinous.

To the S. of the castle, extending to the S. E. is a sort of ancient suburb, called Caraffa. At the entrance to this place are some magnificent tombs covered with domes, held in so great veneration, that the people oblige the Christians and Jews to descend from their asses, out of respect, when they pass this way. Caraffa seems to have been the ancient university for the united studies of their law and divinity; it is now in a manner a plain of ruins to the S. of Mount Duife, being the remains of many colleges and convents of dervises. On the right there is seen, on a height, the great mosque of El-Iman Schafet, one of the four great doctors of the law, who is had in great veneration among them, and whose sepulchre is there; it is called La-Salehiah, from a title they gave Saladin who built it, together with an hospital and college; and he obliged all the doctors of Egypt to follow the doctrine of this relation of Mahomet, who was a native of Gaza. There are seen to the E. of the S. point of the hill Jehufy, where probably Egyptian Babylon was, great remains of arches of a very considerable aqueduct, by which the water was conveyed to this and other mosques: at the S. of that hill, by the river, there is seen a building like that at the head of the aqueduct that is built to the castle, probably the reservoir to which the water was raised from that canal that goes to Al-Bafetin; but there is no venturing to go further, this being reckoned the most dangerous part about Cairo. Three or four miles from the town is Bafetin, so called from the gardens that are there. About two miles on this side of it is the Jews burial-place, to which every body is escorted by a guard of Arabs, who are paid money for their protection, and do not fail to use you ill. South of the burial-place are three small arched houses, where they wash and prepare the bodies for burial, that die out of their houses; for when that happens, they never carry the corps into the house. At the E. end there are several grottos all up the side of the hill in many stories, several of which are inaccessible; but there is a way to some by a narrow terrafs: they are mostly rooms eight or ten feet square, and high. On the top of the hill, towards the W. brow of it, are two rooms cut near the surface of the rock, with holes on the top to let in light: over it is a raised place where the great men often go, and enjoy one of the finest prospects in Egypt, commanding a view of Cairo, and of all the country, especially into Delta. To the E. over the cliffs, is the mosque in which the Sheik Duife is buried, who has given name both to the hill and mosque. The mosque within is painted all over with flowers, on a red ground. Beyond this mosque, on a hill, is a solid building of stone, about three feet wide, built with ten steps, being at top about three feet square, on which the Sheik mounts to pray upon any extraordinary occasion, when all the people go out, as at the beginning of a war, and here in Egypt, when the Nile does not rise as they expect it should; and such a praying-place they have without all the towns throughout Turkey. On another height of the hill, to the E. over the S. brow, is a ruined building like a mosque. On the N. side there is a quarry of free-stone, which is very much used for the buildings of Cairo.

Under this hill, to the N. are the burial-places called Keich Bey, where there are a great number of magnificent tombs covered with cupolas, and several large mosques built over the burial-places of great men, extending for above a mile to the N. E. In one part, many of the relations of Mahomet are buried; which places are esteemed so sacred, that it is not permitted for Christians to go among those sepulchres. Beyond these sepulchres, and the cube of the Azabs, is the country called Adalia, where there is only one house, in which the tribute is deposited, that is to be sent to Cairo. A Bey with a guard is also appointed monthly, to guard this part of the country, as another has in charge Cairo, and the parts about it.

In Cairo there are several bagnios, some of which are very handsome within, being places of great resort

in Turkey, both on a religious account, in order to purify themselves, and also as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women; who once or twice a week spend most part of the day in the bagnios, and are glad of such a pretence to get out of their confinement. There are some bagnios on purpose for the women; but the more general method is to set apart certain times for them; but the ladies are deprived of this public opportunity of bathing, the great people having bagnios prepared for them in their own houses.

They have also several canes in Cairo, which they call here Ohelas; they are indifferent buildings round a court, and are commonly appropriated to merchants of a particular country, with their merchandize; as there is one of those at Nubia, for the black slaves and other goods they bring along with them; and another for white slaves from Georgia: they have also several canes at Bulao, in all which strangers are accommodated with a room at a very small price; but with nothing else, except the conveniency of a market near.

The great men have a saloon for common use, and another for state; the latter commonly furnished with the richest velvet cushions, and the floor covered with fine carpets and other ornaments.

There is a great mixture of people in Cairo; the city being composed of original Egyptians (among whom are the Copti Christians) of Arabians, of the people of Barbary, and the western parts of Africa, of the Berberines of the parts of Nubia, a great number of their men coming here to offer themselves as servants. They are a Molatto race, and have a sort of government among themselves, those of such a part of the country chusing a Sheik or head, who takes care of all new comers, to recommend them to places, and to supply them with money when they are out of service or sick, for which they have a common purse; and when they are able, they faithfully return what was expended on them.

There are likewise some of the Turcoman race, such as are sent from Constantinople to fill some places, and such as the Pashas bring with them, and chance to settle here; but it is probable, that the greater part of the people of Cairo are of the Mamaluke race, descended from the slaves mostly of Georgia and parts about it, who have, since the Malmaduke establishment, come into the government, and into most of their offices, and continue to do so by a constant fresh supply to this day.

There are likewise in Cairo some Greeks, a few Armenians, and many Jews. Of the Europeans, there are settled here only the French, English, and some Italians from Venice and Leghorn. The Franciscans dependent on the convent at Jerusalem, have a large new-built monastery, which was pulled once or twice down by the mob, whilst they were building it, before they could satisfy the great people, who wanted presents; and it cost them large sums of money, not only for the building, but to make all the great men their friends. The superior here is called the Vice Prefect of Egypt, the guardian of Jerusalem having the title of Prefect. There is another convent of Franciscans, who are sent missionaries from Rome with a superior, who is called also the Prefect of Egypt, and commands three convents they have in Upper Egypt. These live on a small allowance they have from Rome, and on the charity of their disciples; they are under the protection of the English, who are ready in these countries to protect all Christians: the other Franciscans, a convent of Capuchines, and another of Jesuits, are under the protection of the French. When any of the English happen to die in any parts of the Levant, they are buried with the Greeks, and according to the ceremonies of their church, where there is no English chaplain. The European merchants here, considering how much they are confined, live agreeably enough among themselves, and in a plentiful country; they do not want whatever may make life pass comfortably. The morning being spent in business, the remainder of the day is often passed in riding out among the fields and gardens to the N. of Cairo; where, for a mile out of

town, there is little danger: sometimes the whole day is spent in diversions that way; and they have a relaxation from business both on the Christian and Jewish Sabbath, as the Jews transact a great part of their affairs. When the Nile is high, and little business is done, they spend their time in the houses they have at Old Cairo and Gize.

The great trade of this place is an import of broad cloths, tin, and lead; an export of coffee, fenna, saffranones for dying flax, and several drugs, which come mostly from Persia; they also import raw silk from Asia, and manufacture it chiefly into fattins, and some silks, in imitation of those of India; in some places near they have manufactures of coarse linen. They also make sugar of the growth of the country, which is neither cheap nor fine, except a small quantity of very fine for the use of the Grand Signior; but as it is very dear, so it is not commonly to be met with for sale. They have some manufactures in great perfection, as making of Turkish stirrups, and all furniture for horses. They make lattices for windows of turned work, in wood, in a very curious and beautiful manner. About Menoufich also in Delta, they make that fine matting of dyed rushes, which is sent not only all over the Turkish empire, but also to most parts of Europe. They work also very well at the silver trade, as in most parts of Turkey, for ornaments for their women and horses, which is generally carried on every where by the Christians. The conveniency of water-carriage makes Cairo a place of great trade, for there are few arts in any tolerable perfection higher up, or indeed in any other part of Egypt; so that all the country, up the Nile at least, is supplied with most things from this great city; and as there is little credit among the Turks, so it is very rare they trust one another to negotiate any business by bills, or risque their money in the hands of any one. This always occasions a great conflux of the people to Grand Cairo; so that probably near a quarter of the souls in the city not being fixed inhabitants, and as they are not afraid of the plague, but come to the city notwithstanding the infection, so it may be supposed, that a great number of the people that die of that distemper, are those who come every day to Cairo about their affairs. This epidemic distemper commonly visits Cairo once in three or four years; and is commonly observed to decrease as the waters of the Nile rise. Here are consuls and factors from the English and other European nations, for carrying on the Turkey trade on that side. It lies about 100 miles S. of the mouth of the Nile, and is said to contain a million of souls, thirty or forty people frequently dwelling in one house. Lat. 30 deg. 15 min. N. long. 32 deg. 12 min. E.

CAIROAN, a town of Tunis in Africa, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, but now only of a province, on the river Magrida.

The province of the same name with it, particularly in its neighbourhood, is a barren desert, producing neither grain nor fruit; so that they are supplied with provisions from the neighbouring cities on the coast, either by land or sea: and it is in no less want of water, excepting what rain they save in cisterns. This place was once a famous university; but hath been so plundered by the wild Arabs, as now to be inhabited mostly by poor people, who are principally employed in dressing of lamb-skins. It hath a good large suburb; and is now more famous as the seat of Mahomet's vicar, and on that account esteemed so holy that the great men take off their stockings when they enter it. It lies eighty miles S. of Tunis city. Lat. 36 deg. 5 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

CAISTER, a place in Lincolnshire, where two annual fairs are kept, on June 1 for sheep, and October 23 for horned cattle.

CAITHNESS, **CATHNESS**, or **WEIK**, a shire of Scotland, and the most northerly of the main-land of that kingdom. It was once, according to Moll, part of the shire of Sutherland; but distinguished from it since the union, by the return of a member to the British Parliament, which it does alternately with the shire of Bute, in the West-Highlands, or Western islands. The na-

tives call it Gallow in their language, which has seemingly an affinity with Gaelic, i. e. Highlanders; and in most of the parishes they speak Erse, or a corrupted dialect of the Highland language, as well as broad Scotch. It has the German ocean on the E. Strathnaver and the shire of Sutherland, from which it is divided by Mount Ord, and a range of hills, as far as Knocklin, as also by the water of Hallowdale, on the S. and S.W. and on the N. it is divided from the Orkneys by Pentland firth. It comprehends all the country beyond the river Ness, and the lough, or bay, into which it flows, not that near Inverness: So that all the tract to the E. of the Ord-mountains was called Chatey-ness, and afterwards Cath-ness. It is thirty-five miles from N. to S. and about twenty in breadth. Templeman, who extends it above six miles in both dimensions, gives it an area of 690 square miles.

Here are a few woods of birch; but these are little better than coppices; and what trees they have are not so large as further S. so that they are forced to be supplied with timber from the neighbouring and more inland counties. In the forests, or heathy wastes of Mohrvin and Berrydale, is great plenty of red deer, and roe-bucks; and they have good store of black cattle, sheep, goats, and wild-fowl. At Dennet they have lead, at Old Urk copper, and iron ore in several parts. But little or no use is made of these natural advantages, since they work none of the minerals. The principal support of the inhabitants is from grazing and fishing. They have corn also; which, tho' a smaller grain, is very prolific, particularly their barley, which they call bear, and oats; a good deal of which, besides what they expend in home-consumptions, both in grain and oatmeal, used to be exported, especially to Inverness.

In these parts dwelt the Catini in Ptolomy's time; from whom, some think, are descended the Clan Catii, or Chattun, now a powerful tribe, distributed into various branches about Inverness, Badenoch and Lochaber, under the Laird of Macintosh. Here are the foundations of many ancient and ruinous houses, which are supposed to have formerly belonged to the Picts. Up and down are many obelisks erected; and in some places several of these are set up together. The shire is much indented by the various windings and breakings of the shore, and has several fresh streams, tho' none of them are very considerable. The whole coast, except their bays, consists of high rocks, and many promontories, as Sand-side head at the W. extremity of the shire, pointing N. to the opening of Pentland-firth. Orca, now Howbourne-head, and Dinnet-head, both pointing North to the same firth; Duncas-bay, or Dunsby-head, where John o'Grots house stands, much talked of among the people; and the north-east point of Cathness, being the remotest promontory of the whole island of Britain, where the firth to the Orkneys is only twelve miles over, and near it is the ordinary ferry; Nollhead pointing N. E. and Clydeness pointing E. The sea here, particularly in Pentland-firth, is very dangerous, even in calm weather, except at stated times, on account of the many vortices, occasioned by the continual reverberation of the tides from the shore, and their interrupted passage between the Orkney isles, if not subterraneous caverns. The inland country is mountainous: but towards the coast low, where corn is plentifully produced; but their harvest is late, and their grain not so good, at least not so full bodied, as that of Ross and Sutherland. Their firing is turf and peat; they have no coal: but all other necessaries are cheap. In their fields and valleys is plenty of pasture, with good fowling and hunting on the mountains, and fishing in their rivers and lakes, as well as in the sea. The shire is also populous, and has several little towns and villages in it, with a presbytery, consisting of twelve parishes, besides many seats of Gentlemen, who are commonly observed to be always at law with each other, about the boundaries of their estates, and on that account spend most of their annual income and time in their courts at Edinburgh. And it is said of the people in general, that they are fonder of good cheer than good houses: Yet the gentry, it must be owned, are very hospitable; tho' they often carry this benevolence to a degree of profu-

sion, particularly in their liberality of liquors to their guests. This shire gives title of Earl to a branch of the ancient family of Sinclair, or St. Clair. But the Earl of Broadalbin, who has a considerable estate here, was its hereditary sheriff, till this tenure has been lately vested in the crown by act of parliament, for a valuable consideration. Provisions, such as corn, cattle, and fish, are so plentiful in Caithness, that it is said to be the cheapest market in the world; and that a man may live better in this country on fifty pounds a year, than four times that sum in the southern parts. As good flesh of kine as the country affords may be bought in the shambles, says the reverend Mr. Brand, who had been a missionary here, for three, or four, and sometimes two shillings a piece. And that if any buy a piece of land, only the arable part is accounted for, the pasture being thrown into the bargain; though upon that consideration the acres may be valued at the higher rate. They have great plenty of geese in this county, consequently quills and downs; and they use fowls in the form flesh-meat is done in other countries, even to the making of broth. The rocks on the coast are much frequented by eagles, hawks, maws, herons, and fowls of various kinds, as in the Orkneys and Shetland. They take the young fowls out of their nests in the rocks, by letting down a hook and line, baited very likely, though the manner is not said by the author. In February, a sort of fowls of passage, called snow-fleets, resort to this country, from the West-highlands it is thought, by thousands in a flight, and go away again in April. These are of the size of a sparrow, but extremely fat and delicious. They have also great plenty of moor-fowl and plover, and perhaps more than in any other part of Scotland.

The people are so industrious in some places, particularly along the coast from Weik to Dunbeth, which is an interval of twelve miles, where there is no harbour or bay, but a continued tract of hard rugged rock, have made little creeks, by art, for their fishing-boats to lie in; also passages like steps down from the rock to the bottom, and at top have built themselves houses or huts, to which they carry up their fish, and there salt and dry them fit for the market: and so make as much money of their fish as others do of their land. Here are several old chapels, like those to be met with in the Orkneys and Shetland, which are much resorted to by the superstitious ignorant people; and besides these are no less than threescore heaps of stones, supposed to be the reliques of Paganism, or rather sepulchral monuments in a field of battle, to which the people resort with adoration, according to Mr. Brand; but it looks in other places more like some degree of compassionate notion for the deceased, never failing to throw each a stone to increase the heap, before they part.

The two principal towns of Caithness are Wick, which is a royal burgh; and Thurso, a burgh or barony. Stoma, or Stroma, is an island belonging to this shire in Pictland-firth.

CALABRIA, the Ancient, also called *Mosapia*, was quite different from the modern, which is divided into the Hither and Further, or Calabria Citra and Ultra, as the natives call it. These lie towards the southern boundaries of Lower Italy, and are part of Græcia Magna, formerly inhabited by the Brutii, and now two provinces of the kingdom of Naples; the eldest son of that crown being stiled Duke of Calabria in general. It is bounded to the N. by the Basilicate; has the gulph of Tarento and Ionian sea to the E. the Tyrrhenian sea on the W. and that of Sicily on the S. That called the Hither Calabria lies nearer Naples, and N. W. of the other, and therefore stiled the Higher, as the other is the Lower Calabria. The former, anciently called the Valley of Crate, abounds in good fruits, grain, wine, fine oil, flax, hemp, sugar, rice, saffron, honey, salt, cotton, and silk. Here are gathered great quantities of manna, preferable to that of any other country. Here are also mines of gold, silver, and iron, which are worked; likewise sulphur, alabastrer, and rock-crystal, are found here. The Further Calabria, anciently Terra Jordana, is of the same fertility with the former. The streight called Il Canale, or Il Faro di Messina, divides it from the island of Sicily.

CALAH, anciently *Alac*, a town of Beni-araxid, a pro-

vince of Africa. It stands on the declivity of a hill, between two high mountains, having good walls round it, flanked with towers like a fortress. Here is a good number of merchants and artificers, who live very comfortably.

CALAHORRA, a city of Old Castille, in Spain. It was anciently called Calaguri: of the latter name were two, Nascia or Julia, and Calaguris Fibularienfis, on the opposite sides of the river Cidazo, and not far from the Ebro. Calahorra lies on a little hill, is walled round, has four gates, 2000 houses, three parishes, two monasteries, a nunnery, eight chapels, and four squares. It is the see of a Bishop, under the Metropolitan of Burgos. His diocese contains 1013 parishes, with a revenue of 20,000 ducats a year. This city is famous for the siege it held out against Afranius, Pompey's general, till the citizens were forced to eat one another. Hence came the proverbial saying of Fames Calagurina. It lies 60 miles N. W. of Saragossa. Lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 2 deg. 7 min. W.

CALAIS, in Latin *Calatum*; a fortified town in the county of Oye, a subdivision of the re-conquered territory, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It lies in a marshy plain, with a harbour on the English channel, on the streight called Pas de Calais, which is between six and seven French leagues, or twenty-two English miles broad, to Dover in Kent, between both which places go two packet-boats every week in time of peace. It is the capital of the aforesaid country, and the seat of a bailiwick, under the parliament of Paris. The figure of the town, including the citadel, is an oblong square; the long sides are about 220 perches long, and the two shorter 90. One of the larger sides lies towards the sea, and is very well fortified: the other, towards the land, has bastions lined with stones, covered with half-moons and deep ditches, about ten perches broad, which can be filled with sea or fresh water.

The short side, opposite to fort Nieulé, is defended by being laid under water: The other, called the attack of Gravelines, is still better fortified. The whole city is surrounded with a good covered way, and in less than 24 hours may be laid all under water. The citadel, lying on the West-side of Calais, is one of the greatest ever built; besides its ancient circuit and ditches, De Ville surrounded it with a new inclosure, which is fortified with 3irregular bastions. It commands not only the city and port, but also the whole adjacent country, besides a fortress defending the mouth of the harbour. There is only one passage to the town, which is over Nieulé-bridge. Ships enter into the port by means of a long canal, made in 1681, by order of Lewis XIV. between two moles; at the head of which are two hornworks, defended each by a half-moon, and surrounded with a wall, a deep ditch, and a covered way, after Vauban's manner. This port has several inconveniences; for no ship can enter it without danger, whether along the east or west mole. Besides, there is no road for ships to lie at anchor. In the town is a fine parish-church, and also in the suburb St. Pierre is another church; besides here are four convents, two communities for the instructing of youth, and two hospitals. The streets are straight and well paved; and up and down the town are several new-fashioned houses. The stately arsenal built by Cardinal Richelieu, has a fine bronze statue of that prelate in its area. They drive a trade in this town in wine, brandy, salt, flax, horses and butter. For the promoting of which the aforesaid canal is very serviceable; and by means of it one can go commodiously by water to St. Omer, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Bergues, and Ypres. To the government of Calais belong twenty-four parishes, and it is free of all duties. But on the other hand, it must be at some considerable expence for keeping up the fortifications, and the canal which runs through the middle of the country. Here is a particular Governor, an Under-governor, Mayor, &c. Edward III. King of England, besieged and took Calais in the year 1346. The English continued masters of it for 211 years, namely till 1558, when the Duke of Guise retook it. In 1594 it was taken by the Spaniards, who restored it to K. Henry IV. by the treaty of Vervius in 1598. It was bombarded by the English in 1624, and the two following years. Calais lies three leagues from Gravelines,

lines, and 143 N. of Paris. Lat. 51 deg. 2 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. W.

CALAMATA, a populous town of Belvidera, a subdivision of the Morea, in European Turkey. It lies on the river Panifus. It is an open place, belonging to the Venetians, who took it in 1685; but it was recovered afterwards from them by the Turks. It is situated eight miles from the sea. Lat. 35 deg. 48 min. N. long. 46 38 min. E.

CALATAYUD, a large city of Aragon, in Spain. It lies at the foot of a delightful high hill, near the confluence of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca. It is walled, and has many towers, being divided into 13 parishes, with 11 monasteries, and 4 nunneries. The Romans called it Bilbilis, which was the birth-place of Martial, out of the ruins of which this present Calatayud was built, not far off; and the Bilbiline steel was formerly famous in Europe. The valley where it stands abounds in grain, wine, oil and fruit. It lies 56 miles W. from Saragossa. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 2 deg. 15 min. W.

CALATRAVA, a town of La Mancha, a subdivision of New Castille, in Spain. It lies on the river Guadiana, and gives name to an order of Spanish knights, 45 miles S. of Toledo, and 80 of Madrid, in lat. 39 deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. W.

CALCADA, or *Santa Domingo De la Calzada*, a city of Old Castille, in Spain. It lies at the foot of a mountain, near the little river Laglera, in a pleasant and fruitful plain, 48 miles E. of Burgos. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. W.

CALCAR, a town of Cleves, a subdivision of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the river Men, and W. side of the Rhine, opposite to Rees. It is subject to Prussia. It has become populous and rich by a trade in linen: and here they make also malt and beer. It has a strong castle, and fine market-place; but the streets are narrow. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E.

CALCAYLARES, a jurisdiction, beginning four leagues W. of the city of Cusco, in the audience of Lima, in America. The air every where excels that of all the other provinces, producing an exuberance of all kinds of grain and fruit. In the hottest parts, called Lares, were formerly very large sugar-plantations, which instead of 60 or 80,000 arobas, now yield less than 30, for want of hands to cultivate the canes. But that sugar is of such an excellent kind, that without any other preparation than that usual in the country, it equals the refined sugar in Europe. This has greatly diminished its commerce, of which sugar was a capital branch.

CALCEDON. See **CHALCEDON**.

CALCINATO, a town of the Bresciano, a territory belonging to the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy. It lies on the river Ohiese, between Brescia to the W. and Castiglione to the E. Here the French and Spaniards, commanded by the Duke of Vendosme, defeated the Imperialists in 1706. But they bought this victory dear by the loss of some of their best officers. Count Reventlau, who commanded the Germans, was killed with about 3000 more. A total route was prevented by Prince Eugene, coming to rally the rest, which he led to Garda.

CALCOLANG, a town of Travancour, a province of Malabar, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It stands on a hill, has inaccessible mountains on one side, and on the other a wall 24 feet high. It is three leagues from Tegnopatan, and twelve from Coulan.

CALDUS, a town belonging to the audience of Alenquer, in Portuguese Estremadura. It lies on the sea, has 800 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its baths, which are said to eradicate utterly all venereal diseases.

CALDER, a river of Yorkshire, which joins the Aire a little above Castle-Bradford-bridge, both which have been made navigable at the expence of several private merchants only; by which means a communication has been opened from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull; to the latter of which places the woollen manufactures are carried, and there shipped for Holland, Bremen, Hamburg, and the Baltic: besides, an act passed in 1740, for continuing the navigation of the Calder from Wakefield to Ealand and Halifax, and other acts for mending the roads thereabouts. At Sorby

the Calder is a considerable stream, formed by several neighbouring brooks from the hills; the head of which may be reckoned at Wakefield, as there it begins to be navigable, and over it here is a stately stone-bridge of many large arches: and Huthersfield is the first noted town this river comes to.

CALDERA, a little bay N. W. of Porto Bello in South America, which see.

CALEDONIA, a name by which all that part of Scotland lying on the N. of the firth of Forth, to the extremity of the country, is called, and was anciently known under no other denomination; of which Dunkeld is supposed to have been formerly the capital.

In Scotland were formerly large woods, among which the forest of Caledonia was famous; but now there are hardly any traces of it remaining, unless about Dunkeld, some ragged shreds of hazle (that town importing the hill of hazles) be looked upon as such, and that is but very inconsiderable. See **DUNKELD** and **SCOTLAND**.

Of the same name was a settlement made in the year 1696, by some of the flower of the Scottish nation, at first with the invitation and protection of the English ministry, on the W. side of the gulph or river of Darien, in a peninsula of South America, almost inaccessible to an enemy; from which the Spaniards could not have driven them, had not the English East India company, it is said, made interest with the administration at that time to prohibit the American colonies from sending them provisions or succours: which orders were attended with peculiar circumstances of barbarity. So that the colony was abandoned, if not quite crushed; and all the adventurers either perished through famine, or were killed by the enemy, few or none of them escaping alive.

CALENDAR-HOUSE, an old decayed seat of the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, commander of the Highland hussars in 1745, who suffered on Tower-hill for joining in the insurrection of the Scots that year, against the present government. It lies near Killyth in Stirlingshire, in Scotland; on the back of it is a hill covered with fine firs, which is called Calendar-wood, and is one among the most considerable forests now in the S. of Scotland. In the front of the house is a vast space of level ground, the river Forth running in the middle of it, with several gentlemen's seats on either side of its banks, which yield a noble prospect from thence. These houses are of white stone, and the roofs covered with blue slate, the sparkles of a kind of bastard spar in them glittering very much in a frosty day.

Calendar-house is about a mile from Falkirk; in which place is another old decayed house belonging to the Earl of Calendar.

CALENRURG, the capital of the duchy of the same name, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Leine, and has a castle or seat. It is fifteen miles S. of Hanover city, and subject to this Elector. Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 40 min. E.

CALEPIO, one of six valleys opposite to Bergamo, in the province of Bergamasco, belonging to the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy.

Of the same name is a town on the river Oglio, near the confines of Bresciano. From it the celebrated scholar Ambrose Calepino had his name. It lies three miles from Iseo lake, and twelve from Bergamo.

CALES, so some call **CADIZ**, which see.

CALETHOR, a place on the Coromandel coast, and empire of the Mogul in Asia, noted for a plant used in dying. It lies about a day's sail N. of Palicate, where the English had a small factory.

CALF OF MAN, a little island so called, lying before the S. promontory of the isle of Man, in the Irish sea. It is about three miles in circuit, and separated from the isle of Man by a channel of about two furlongs. It is noted for abundance of puffins at one time of the year, and for those ducks and drakes by the English called barnacles, and by the Scots clakes or Solan-geese; though the latter in Scotland are quite another kind. The puffins breed in the rabbit-burrows, and the young are ready to fly about the middle of August, when great numbers of them are taken, and few years not less than

than 4 or 5000. The old ones leave their young all day, and fly out to the main sea, where, having digested their prey in their stomachs, they disgorge it on their return late at night into those of their young, where nothing is found but a digested oil and leaves of sorrel, so as to be almost a lump of fat. Some pickle them with wine, spice, and other ingredients, and send them abroad as presents: but the greatest part are consumed at home. About the rocks of this little island breed incredible numbers of all sorts of sea-fowl.

CALI, St. Jago de, a department of Popayan, in South America. It lies between the governments of Popayan and Choco; and thrives, as being the channel of the commerce carried on continually between both. Of the same name is a town, though in a different country; which, after it was finished, in the country of the Gorones Indians, was soon after removed on account of the unhealthiness of its air.

CALICOULAN, or **QUILON**, a town on the Malabar coast, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies 150 miles S. of Calicut, where the Dutch have a factory. Lat. 9 deg. 3 min. N. long. 75 deg. 10 min. E.

CALICUT, a country of Malabar and Mogul empire, in Asia. Its sovereign, styled Samorin, or Emperor, is the most potent of all the Malabar princes, and has the best trade in his country; the extent of which, however, is variously given. But the most probable opinion is, that it begins four leagues S. of Bergera, and terminates at the river Cranganor, being thirty-two leagues in length, and two in breadth. Some say, that he is able to bring 100,000 men into the field. It abounds in pepper, betel, cocoa-trees, sandal-wood, iron, cassia-wood, and timber for building. They have much cotton, plenty of precious stones; and they make cotton-cloth and tapestry. By the Samorin's beginning a quarrel with the Dutch in 1714, the East-India company of that nation obliged him to allow them 7 per cent. on all the pepper exported out of his country, for ever. Besides, it was a great loss to the Chief of the English factory at Calicut, who had sold 500 or 1000 chests of opium annually, into the inland countries; which trade, by the aforesaid war, is fallen into the hands of the Dutch. In this country is variety of good fruit, especially jacks; and divers sorts of wild-beasts in the woods. Their monkeys are larger than ordinary, yet jump from tree to tree with surprising agility.

The principal city and seat of the Samorin's palace is of the same name. It was the first place the Portuguese landed at in 1498, when they found the way to India by the Cape of Good Hope. From hence the English export to Tellichery what pepper and Indian goods they can procure. The French settled a factory here in 1698; but it is inconsiderable. This is a large straggling place, and said to have in all about 7000 houses, with as great a trade as any port betwixt Surat and Cape Comorin. The goods to be had here are pepper, cardamums, cassia-lignea, coculus Indix, nux vomica, turmeric, rice, cocoa-nuts, coire, cowries, arck, or betel-nuts, hubble-bubble canes, japan-wood, teak-timber, and small parcels of shark-fins, morfe-skins, tamarinds, bezoar and ambergris. The goods which turn to account here from other parts of India, are sugar, sugar-candy, China silks, laquered-ware, Bengal calicoes white and blue, rose-water, and all sorts of fruit from Persia, cotton-wool, &c. From Surat, broadsword blades; and necessaries for Europeans, from England. What sailors take most notice of hereabouts as a mark at sea, are five white tombs to the N. of the town. The town is situated on an open shore, and the harbour clogged with shelves; so that European ships are forced to ride it out at anchor in the road; but the country vessels being flat-bottomed, and without keels, are easily brought to land. About two leagues to the S. is the river Baypore, capable of receiving ships of 3 or 400 tons, with a small island half a mile from its mouth, which defends it from the huge swell brought on that coast by the S. W. monsoons. Calicut lies 320 miles S. W. of Fort St. George. Lat. 11 deg. 20 min. N. long. 75 deg. 10 min. E.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula, confining on the Pacific ocean to the N. W. and S. and also on the gulf of the same name; which separates it from the Mexicos in N° 33.

North America. The Spanish missionaries have visited most part of this country; who have found it a waste, barren tract, and the people as great barbarians as any in America: some of them they have converted to Christianity; but so poor is this country, that the Fathers have been obliged to feed the natives, that they might thereby have an opportunity to gain their good-will, and bring them in to instruct them; but so intractable are these people, and such dissemblers were the converts, that they rose and killed two of the missionaries, with a Californian lad, all in cool blood, for no other reason but the assiduous and laudable pains the good Fathers took to reclaim them from their bestial manners and vicious lives. So far is this country from being fertile and producing all the necessaries and conveniences of life, that it is no better than a bleak desert, entirely without cultivation. Sir Francis Drake visited the N. W. parts of California, and took possession of it in Queen Elizabeth's name. But the English never attempting to make any settlement there since, it may be looked upon as subject to Spain; to the King of which, if any, they are subject. The only invitation to this country is a pearl-fishery on its coasts. It lies between lat. 23 deg. 46 min. N. and between 116 deg. and 138 min. W.

CALLAO, a town on a small island upon the coast of Peru, in South America: it lies opposite to Lima, and is its port. It suffered in the dreadful catastrophe of that city by the earthquake, and subsequent inundation in October 1746, when only 200 escaped out of 4000, the whole number of its inhabitants. It lies in lat. 12 deg. 14 min. S. long. 76 deg. 22 min. W.

CALLEGO, anciently *Galicus*, a small river of Aragon in Spain; which rising out of Mount Gavas, runs by the county of Bigorre.

CALLEN, a town of Kilkenny, a county belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It lies on a river of the same name, twelve miles S. W. of Kilkenny-town, and sends two members to the Irish parliament.

CALLIPOLIS, the ancient name of **GALLIPOLI**; which see.

CALMAR, a territory belonging to the Smolandia, a subdivision of East-Gotland in Sweden. It lies opposite to Calmar-fund and the Baltic, containing nine provincial districts, and the isle of Oeland.

CALMAR, a fine staple-town, belonging to the last mentioned territory of the same name. It is one of the oldest towns in the Gothic kingdom. It lies on the open sea, directly opposite to Oeland; and is built nearly of a circular form, with regular streets. It formerly had a different site, and contained several churches and convents. But after it was burnt in the time of Queen Christina, anno 1647, it was removed towards the isle of Qvarnholm. On the land-side it is surrounded with four walls and ditches; on the side towards the sea it has only one wall: about a quarter of a mile from thence is the strong citadel, or Sconce Grimskiar; and on the N. side is a fortification upon the island of Karinglaret. The castle of Calmar lies out in the Sund before the town, is well fortified, and surrounded with two ditches. It was formerly not only one of the strongest towns in the whole kingdom, but as dividing Scania and Blekingia from Sweden, was looked upon as a frontier place, and the key to the kingdom of Gothland. For which reason, in all wars, the Danes have strenuously attempted, and sometimes taken it. The provincial Governor resides in the royal palace of Hofmo, near the town. It is the see of a Bishop, has an academy, a fine cathedral, and a ship-dock. It exports deals, tar, and 560 tons of allum annually; also good linen and woollen manufactures. The number of its inhabitants is said to be about 1400. The Sund, between the castle and isle of Oeland, is called that of Calmar, and is a mile broad. It is remarkable, that here is a spring of fresh-water in the open sea. It lies forty miles from Carlscroon. Lat. 56 deg. 40 min. N. long. 16 deg. 14 min. E.

CALMUCS, wandering hordes, or tribes of Tartars, inhabiting the parts N. of the Caspian-sea. They sometimes put themselves under the protection of Russia, and visit Astracan and the adjacent country once or twice every year.

- CALNE**, a borough-town of Wiltshire. It is a little place on a stony-hill, but very ancient, where a provincial synod was held in the year 997, or according to Moll in 977, for compromising the disputes between the secular clergy and monks, about celibacy. It sends two members to parliament; has a neat church, and charity-school for forty boys, with a good weekly-market on Tuesday. Its annual fairs are on May 6, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and cheese; on August 2, for toys. A great rain in November 1725, so overflowed the town as to drown two men in the streets, besides other damage. Roman coins have been dug in this neighbourhood. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Salisbury.
- CALOBRA**, the most considerable harbour of Majorca, one of the Balearic islands, on the Atlantic ocean, and belonging to Spain. It has a good entrance, is surrounded with a fine country; and here is excellent spring-water to be met with.
- CALOW**, a town of Upper Lusatia, belonging to the electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It has a great market for wool; and lies twenty miles N. W. of Cobus.
- CALPE**, a mountain of Andalusia, in Spain, at the foot of which stands Gibraltar. It was anciently one of Hercules' Pillars; as Abyla, now Centa, on the opposite shore of Africa, was the other. The rock of Calpe, which covers Gibraltar on the land-side, is half a league in height, and so steep as to be inaccessible that way: whence the attempt of the Spaniards, when they besieged Gibraltar in the year 1727, for undermining and blowing up the rock, was found impracticable. See ALGEZIRAS.
- CALPENTIN**, an East-Indian island, five miles N. of Chilao. It is said to be thirty miles long and three broad. It lies close to the shore, producing only timber. The inhabitants have no small trade with the Moors, &c. The beetle which the Indians are so fond of chewing, is a great commodity here. Except fish and rice, the land affords nothing but what is wild: the soldiers here keep dogs to hunt buffalo's, sheep, &c. upon which they live. Without the fortification is a church.
- CALSHOT**, a castle near Southampton, which see.
- CALVAR**, a frontier of Balaguete, a subdivision of Decan, in the Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies next to Golconda, on the confines of Balaguete mountains.
- CALVARY**, a mountain near Jerusalem, in the Holy Land, where our Saviour suffered. The greatest part of it has since been walled in; and in the inclosure is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, surrounded with many chapels, small churches, and lodgings, inhabited by Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, Coptes, and Abyssinians.
- CALVARY**, a small town in the palatine territory of Lithuania Proper. It is situated in a wood, on the Szezupe, about five miles from the Prussian confines. Here dwell 120 Christian, and 300 Jewish families; the latter of which carry on a very extensive trade.
- CALVERT**, so called from Lord Baltimore's surname, one of the six western counties of Maryland, in North America. It lies on Delaware bay, and borders on Charles county, from which, and that of Prince George, it is divided by the river Patuxent. To it belongs the township or parish of Calverton.
- CALVI**, anciently CALES, a little Episcopal town of the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It lies near the sea, about fifteen miles N. of Naples city. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 45 min. E.
- CALVI**, a town in the N. E. division of Corsica, in Upper Italy, with a harbour on a bay on the W. side of the island. It is defended by a castle upon a rock, with five bastions, and a Genoese garrison. It lies forty miles S. W. of Bastia; according to De Chazelles, in lat. 42 deg. 31 min. N. and by another observation, in long. 6 deg. 42 min. E. of the meridian of Paris, or 9 deg. 7 min. E. of London.
- CALVISSON**, a town in the little territory of Vonage, a barony belonging to the provincial states, in the diocese of Nimes, and government of Languedoc, in France.
- CAM**, a river of England, which, rising in Hertford-

- shire, runs N. E. by Cambridge; which city takes its name from it, to the Isle of Ely, where it falls into the Ouse.
- CAMA**, one of the rivers in European Russia, which falls into the Wolga.
- CAMAJORA**, a fine strong town belonging to the republic of Lucca, in Upper Italy. It lies on the frontiers of the principality of Massa. Burching makes no mention of it.
- CAMALDOLI**, or *Campo Malduli*, an abbey in a desert of the Appenine mountains, belonging to the Florentine territory, and great duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It was founded in the 11th century, and is the head of the order of the Camaldulenses: being much resorted to by pilgrims.
- CAMALET**, commonly *Cadbury-castle*, as lying in the village of North Cadbury; an old Roman fortification, on the highest ground of Somersetshire, and on the borders of Dorsetshire. Its entrance is defended by six or seven ditches; and in the fourth, on the N. side, is a perennial spring, called King Arthur's well. Hereabouts abundance of Roman coins have been dug up, square stones, door-jambes, with hinges, &c. and near it rise the rivers of Somersetshire which run W. into the Severn bay, and that in Dorset, which runs eastward through Sturminster.
- CAMALODUNUM**, the name given by the Romans to the town of Old Malton, in Yorkshire.
- CAMANA**, a very large jurisdiction at some distance from the shore of the South sea, in the diocese of Arequipa, in South America. It contains many deserts, and extends eastward to the confines of the Cordillera. It is in some places nearly of the same temperate with that of Arequipa, and in others cold. Its principal trade is in he-asses.
- CAMARANA**, anciently CAMARINA, was one of the richest cities in the island of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It lies in the Val di Noto: but now only a tower of it remains, near which is Camarana-lake.
- CAMARGUE**, in Latin *Camaria*, an island formed by the two main branches of the Rhone, near the city of Arles, in Lower Provence, in France. It is the best and most fruitful part of this country, and intersected by several canals: but below it the rapidity of the stream stops its mouth with the sand it carries down. See ARLES.
- CAMBAYA**, the same with Guzurate, a kingdom in the hither peninsula of India, in Asia. See GUZURATTE.
- Of the same name is a very large city belonging to that kingdom, and situated at the bottom of the gulph of Cambaya. It had formerly a considerable trade, which is now removed to Surat, 140 miles N. of it. It is subject to the Mogul. Lat. 23 deg. 30 min. N. long. 72 deg. 21 min. E.
- CAMBODIA**, or CAMBOYA, a kingdom of India, beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It extends from lat. 9 deg. to 15 min. N. It is bounded by the kingdom of Laos on the N. Cochin China and Chiampa on the E. It has the Indian ocean on the S. and the bay of Siam on the W. It is annually overflowed in the rainy season, from June to October, as most countries are which lie within the tropic of Cancer, and N. of the equator. It produces rice, and the fruits common to such parts.
- Of the same name is its capital, near the W. shore of the river Mecon, and about 150 miles N. of its mouth. Lat. 12 deg. 30 min. N. long. 104 deg. 12 min. E.
- CAMBRA**, a town belonging to the audience of Teira, in the province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains one parish of 1100 souls. Its district includes five parishes more.
- CAMBRAY**, or CAMERYK, in Latin *Cameracum*, the capital of the Cambresis, a subdivision of the government of French Flanders. It lies on the river Scheldt, is pretty large, and, besides its fortifications, has also a citadel and a fort for its defence. It is the see of an Archbishop, of which the celebrated M. Fenelon was Prelate, and is the seat of a collection. Besides the cathedral, it has likewise two chapters, ten parish-churches, two abbeys, and two hospitals. The Archbishop

- bishop styles himself a Prince of the empire; of which he formerly was, and Count of Cambresis. He is now only spiritual Lord of the city, the sovereignty of it being in the French King. His diocese contains about 800 parishes, with a revenue of 100,000 livres per annum, and he pays a tax of 6000 florins to the court of Rome. It is famous for the fine linen or lawn called cambrics, and denominated from its second name. It is reckoned one of the strongest towns in the Netherlands, as the neighbouring country may be laid under water, and has been in the possession of the French ever since the year 1677; when Lewis XIV. took it from the Spaniards, but left the Archbishop and inhabitants in the enjoyment of all their privileges. It was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen. Here is a governor, a King's lieutenant, &c. besides a particular governor, with staff-officers for the citadel. It lies twelve miles E. of Douay. The Duke of Marlborough saved its territory from military ravages for the sake of Archbishop Fenelon. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.
- CAMBRESIS**, territory of, one of the greater divisions of the government of French Flanders. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Hainault, on the W. by Artois, and on the S. by Picardy. From the village of Arleour to that of Chatillon on the Sambre, it is about ten French leagues in length, and between five and six, but in some parts only between two and three, in breadth.
- It is a well-inhabited country, is fruitful, and has states of its own. The whole province was yielded also to the French King by the above-mentioned treaty. It has excellent pastures, especially for horses and sheep: the wool of the latter is extremely fine, and much valued. The inhabitants in general have a genius for the sciences: they are also a laborious and industrious people.
- CAMBRIDGE**, in Latin *Cantabrigia*, the capital of the county in England of the same name. It stands in a spacious, delightful and fertile plain on the river Cam, by which it is divided into two unequal parts: it is a pretty large place; but most of its streets are narrow, many of the houses being much out of repair; so that, were it not for the colleges, for which it is famous, and other public edifices, it would make no striking appearance. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The university has a chancellor, an honorary title, now in Holles Duke of Newcastle, under whom is a commissary who holds a court of record, a high-steward, a vice-chancellor, who is independent of the chancellor, and has the exercise of the government in the university; under him are two proctors, and two taxers for weight and measures, a register, besides four beadles, and a librarian. To the university belong sixteen colleges, halls, or houses, with the same number of heads or masters, 406 fellowships, added to the masters, and, in conjunction with them, have the oversight of the students, 662 scholarships, and 236 exhibitions. The number of all these, together with the other students, has been about 1500 for some years past. All the colleges, two only excepted, lie round the skirts of the town, have a beautiful prospect into the fields, a pure air, and fine gardens. The senate-house lies in the middle of the town, a new and handsome building. Near it are the public halls, the consistory or vice-chancellor's court-house, and the cabinet of natural curiosities, which were collected by Dr. John Woodward. The university library is over the halls, containing about 44,000 books; it was greatly augmented by King George I. with the library of Dr. John More Bishop of Ely, which consisted of thirty thousand volumes, and cost his Majesty 6000 guineas, &c. in acknowledgment of which, and other favours, the senate decreed a statue to be erected to him, which Charles Lord Townshend caused to be made of marble at his own expence; and his son Charles finished it. The university, as well as the town, send each two members to parliament. Contiguous to the town-hall is a new shire-house of brick and stone. The weekly market at Cambridge is on Saturday, and annual fair on June 24, for horses, wood, and earthen ware; it holds a week: besides, the greatest in England is near it, at Stourbridge, which see. Here are fourteen parishes, and these contain

- 6000 inhabitants. It lies fifty-five miles N. of London, and sixty N. E. of Oxford.
- CAMBRIDGE**, New, a town of New-England in N. America, with an university of three colleges. It lies three miles W. of Boston. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 70 deg. 4 min. W.
- CAMBRIDGE-CASTLE**, one of the many erected up and down by William the Conqueror, for curbing his new subjects. It was a strong and stately structure; of which nothing is now standing but the gate-house, made the present prison of the city, and an artificial mount of a steep ascent, level at top.
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE**, one of the counties of England; it is bounded on the W. of Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, to the S. by Herefordshire and Essex, to the N. on Lincolnshire, and to the E. on Norfolk and Suffolk. The northern parts of the county confining almost on the sea, are marshy, and subject to inundations from the Ouse, and other rivers; and for that reason unhealthy, and producing little grain: but, on the other hand, they have excellent cattle, fish, and wild-game. The other parts of the county are fruitful in corn and pasturage, game, fish, and saffron. The whole shire contains 57,000 acres, 163 parishes, about 89,000 settled inhabitants, a city, namely Ely, a borough and university also, as Cambridge, and eight market towns. It lies in the diocese of Ely, and sends in all six members to parliament.
- CAMBRILLA**, a town of Catalonia in Spain. It lies on the sea, in a fruitful and pleasant country.
- CAMBRON**, a village about three miles from Mons in Hainault, and belonging to the Austrian Netherlands; well known in Queen Anne's wars, for the encampings of the armies here, which often made long marches to occupy this ground, on account of its advantageous situation. In this place is also a fine Cistercian abbey.
- CAMBUSKENNETH**, once a noble abbey, about half a mile from Stirling, in the S. of Scotland, now lying in ruins.
- CAMELFORD**, an eminent borough of Cornwall, governed by a mayor, where the river Camel rises. In this place is neither chapel nor church, nor never was. It sends two members to parliament, and lies twenty miles W. of Launceston. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and September 6.
- CAMERET-BAY**, in Britany, a province of France, forms the harbour of BREST, which see.
- CAMERINO**, anciently Camerinum, the marquissate of Ancona, in the ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy. 'Tis the see of a Bishop, immediately subject to the Pope. It lies at the foot of the Apennines on the Chiento, between Macerata and Spoleto, being forty-four miles W. of Ancona.
- CAMERON** or CAMRON Cape, lies on the N. part of Honduras-bay in North America.
- CAMIN**, a city of Ducal Pomerania in Germany. It stands on the E. side of the mouth of the Oder, and subject to the King of Prussia as Marquis of Brandenburg. It lies opposite to the isle of Wollin, only two miles from the Baltic, and 39 deg. N. of Stetin. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 2 min. E.
- CAMINHA**, a small fortified town of Entre Douro e Minho, on the sea, near the mouth of the river Minho, where it forms an island, upon which is a fort and convent. It contains 1300 inhabitants. Capassi makes its lat. 41 deg. 52 min. N. its long. is 9 deg. 20 min. W.
- CAMISCHINKA**, a river of European Russia, which falls into the Wolga.
- CAMITZ**, or CAMIENS, a populous, well-built, and fortified little city of Upper Lusatia, and electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It confines on Misnia. Here is a manufacture of woollen and linen cloth. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Bauditz, and 18 E. of Dresden.
- CAMONICA**, valley of, in Bresciano, belonging to the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It lies between high mountains, and has a spacious plain, through which runs the river Oglio. It comprehends eighty parishes. In this valley are iron and copper mines.
- CAMPAGNA**, a little city, and see of a Bishop, in the hither principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies 35 miles

miles S. E. of Naples city. Lat. 40 deg. 45 min. N. long. 15 deg. 30 min. E.

CAMPAGNA di Roma, or the territory of Rome, in contradistinction from the Campania of Naples. It was anciently called *Latium*, in the middle division of Italy, has indeed a rich and fruitful soil, but indifferently cultivated, being fenny, and the inhabitants lazy and poor: so that, at harvest-time, the peasants of Viterbo, Perugia, and the mountainous parts of St. Peter's patrimony, come to help the few inhabitants of the Campagna to get in their corn. Most of the houses are built, not in the dry and warm plains, but purposely in the mountains, for the sake of the cool air in summer. This territory is bounded on the W. by St. Peter's patrimony and the Tyber; on the N. by Sabina and the Anio; on the E. and S. E. by the Abruzzo, Otranto, and Terra di Lavoro, provinces of Naples. It extends itself from Rome upwards of 60 miles along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of that kingdom. It is further subdivided into Campagna Proper, lying on the N. side between the Anio, and the ridge called Mons Lepinus, or now Montagne de Segni, a very mountainous tract; and into the southern or maritime side called la Marina, which lies between the aforesaid mountains and the sea-coast, from E. to W. The waters of this territory are generally very good, especially those of the Tyber. Here also are two other rivers; namely the Numico and Astura, besides those which water the fenny lands of Pomptina, and are rather canals than running streams. Here are several lakes.

CAMPAGNE de Caen, a subdivision of Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It extends itself as far as Falaise, and has but one town in it, namely Caen.

CAMPAGNE, a subdivision also of Upper Normandy. It lies partly in the bailiwick of Rouen, and partly in that of Evreux. This is further divided into Campagne de Neubourg and Campagne de St. André.

CAMPBELTOWN, so called from the surname of the Duke of Argyle, a royal burgh on the E. coast of Kintyre, a subdivision of Argyleshire, in Scotland, which, alternately with Air, Irwin, Rothfay, and Inverary, sends one member to the British parliament. It has a secure harbour or bay for shipping, and lies ten miles W. of the ile of Arran.

CAMPDEN, or **CAMDEN**, a borough of Gloucestershire, governed by bailiffs. It is famous for its manufacture of stockings. Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden, whose monument is in the church, gave 10,000 l. to charitable uses; among which was an almshouse he erected, &c. Here are also two other charity-schools. Its weekly market holds on Wednesday, and annual fairs on Ash-wednesday, April 23, July 25, and November 30, for horses, cows, and sheep, linen-cloth, and stockings. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Gloucester, and eighty-seven W. of London.

CAMPECHY, a town on the W. coast of Yucatan, and on a bay of the same name, in the gulph of Mexico in N. America. Though it has good walls and a fort, yet the buccaneers took it twice. It lies in lat. 19 deg. 2 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

CAMPEN, a large city, and port of Overissel, one of the United Provinces; it stands low near the mouth of the Iffel or Zuyder-see; over the former of which is a bridge, defended by a fort with bastions. It has two suburbs inhabited by fishermen. In 1673 the French exacted here 80,000 guilders for saving the town. The learned Albertus Phigijs, who wrote against Luther, was a native of this place. It lies twenty-two miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 35 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

CAMPPLI, a small city of the Further Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. 'Tis the see of a Bishop, and stands at the foot of the Apennines, about twelve miles from the Adriatic sea. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 14 deg. 25 min. E.

CAMPPIO-MAYOR, a town and modern fortification of Alentejo in Portugal, with four whole, and five half bastions, also two castles within a gun-shot of the place. It lies in a large plain. Its inhabitants amounts to 5300 souls; 10 miles N. of Elvas. Lat. 38 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. W.

CAMUS-CROSS, a high stone erected over the grave of a Danish general of that name, who was killed in a battle near Brechin, in the shire of Angus in Scotland, which Earl Marfhal, chief of the Keiths, won over the Danes, who thereupon was advanced to great honour by figures.

CANADA, commonly called *New France*, a colony of N. America, belonging to the French, whose claims on this country, and encroachments thereon, are very exorbitant. It is bounded on the N. by Eskimaux or New-Britain, and by the British colonies lying on Hudson's-bay; to the E. and S. it has the river of St. Lawrence, the Iroquois, or Five Indian nations, the lakes Huron and Illoquois; and on the W. lies an unknown country, reaching to the South sea. Its greatest extent is commonly taken from S. W. to N. E. that is, from the province of Padoua, in New Spain, to Cape Charles near St. Laurence's bay, which is reckoned near 900 leagues. All the part inhabited by the French, mostly along the banks of the river St. Laurence, is extremely cold in winter, though very hot in summer. The rest of the country, as far as it is known, abounds with large forests, lakes, and rivers, which render it still colder. However, it hath a good deal of fertile grounds, capable of producing grain, grapes, fruit, &c. or whatever grows in Europe. But its principal production is tobacco. Here are excellent meadow-grounds. This country has very large lakes, and those in great numbers; the principal are, Erie, Michigan, Huron, the superior lake Frontenac, or Ontario, &c. The upper lake lies the furthest N. and is reckoned above 100 leagues long, and 70 where broadest, with several considerable islands in it. All these communicate with each other, and are navigable by any vessels, only the passage between Erie and Ontario is interrupted by the stupendous water-fall of Niagara, and they empty themselves by the river St. Laurence. The whole country abounds with rivers; the principal of which is St. Laurence just mentioned, and Mississipi, by means of both which this vast inland country communicates with the sea; but are of difficult and dangerous navigation at their entrance. The one is quite frozen for almost half the year, and covered with great fogs the greater part of the rest. The French divide this country into two large provinces: the northern, of which they call Canada, and the southern, Louisiana. They raise no staple-commodity to answer their demands on Old France; their trade with the Indians producing all the returns for that market: and these are furs; which, with some corn and lumber sent to the West-Indies, contribute to render life here easy and agreeable. This country wants from Europe wine, brandy, cloths, chiefly coarse linen, and wrought iron. The Indian trade requires brandy, tobacco, a sort of duffil blankets, guns, powder and ball, kettles, hatchets and tomahawks, with several toys and trinkets. The capital is Quebec, which in the year 1759 was taken by the English, though with the loss of their gallant and amiable commander General Wolfe; and they had taken it before in 1628, but restored it. See **QUEBEC**.

CANAL, Royal. See **LANGUEDOC**.

CANANOR, a province of the Malabar coast, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is a very plentiful country. Of the same name is a town on the coast, about 240 miles E. of Goa, and 141 N. of Cochin. The Dutch have a fort here, which they took from the Portuguese in 1660, and also a factory: where they have but little trade, it being removed to Surat. Lat. 10 deg. 5 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 min. E.

CANARA, a province of Malabar, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is divided on the S. from that of Cananor by the river Cangerecora, and from Cuncan on the N. by the river Aliga, having the ocean on the W. and the kingdom of Bisnagar on the E. The country is very fertile in rice and other necessaries. Here first began the custom of wives burning on the same pile with their husbands; and generally a lady governs in this province, and resides at Baydour, two days journey from the sea.

CANARIES, a cluster of seven islands so called, which lie in the Atlantic ocean, between lat. 27 deg. and 29 min. N. and between long. 12 deg. and 21 min. W.

The most easterly of these is 150 miles from Cape Non, on the coast of Biuldulgerid, in Africa.

CANARY, Great, or Proper, that from which the last mentioned cluster of seven African islands take their name. It is about 150 miles in circuit. Its capital is of the like denomination, and called by the inhabitants *Ciudad de Palmas*; and from it we have that excellent wine, under the title of palm-sack. The principal production of these islands is the rich wines, which have obtained the name of Canary; of which it is said about 10,000 hogheads are annually imported into Great Britain in time of peace. The purity and temperature of the air, which in this warm climate is continually fanned by cool sea-breezes, have justly intitled these islands to the epithet of *Fortunate*. They were first discovered by the Carthaginians; since which time they lay long concealed, till the Spaniards again discovered them in 1403, and are still in possession of them. Upon their first landing here, they found the islands inhabited: but the people could give no account of their mother-country; nor indeed whether there were any other; their language, manners and customs, having no affinity with those of their neighbours on the continents of Africa, Europe, or any other part of the world. Their complexion was olive, like the natives of Barbary in Africa.

It abounds in melons, oranges, citrons, &c. fir, dragon, and palm-trees; and has also wild-fowl. The town lies on the S. S. E. part of the island, and about a league and a half from the road, where is good anchoring, provided the ships do not come too near the town; the approach to which, rocks hid under water render dangerous. Though its castle on a mountain is but a sorry one, yet 12,000 brave islanders can defend the town against any enemy. This island lies between lat. 27 deg. 28 min. N. and in long. 16 deg. W.

CANAVERZES, a town of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It lies on the river Douro, has only 1900 inhabitants, though containing six parishes.

CANCALE, a place in the diocese of St. Malo, and Upper Brittany, in France. It lies on the sea; from it a neighbouring promontory and bay take their name: off which lay the English fleet a few months ago; when a body of our men having landed and advanced too far inland without their artillery, were so warmly received by the French, that they had a great deal of difficulty to regain their ships; but with the loss of their commanding officer, when swimming towards them: yet we destroyed the shipping in St. Malo's harbour. On this shore they take fine oysters.

CANCHE, La, in Latin Cancius, or Quentia, a river of Picardy, in France. It rises in Artois, is navigable near Montreuil, and below Etaples empties itself into the sea.

CANDAHOR, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is bounded by Sablestan to the S. the Mogul empire to the E. the country of Balk to the N. It has also part of the Mogul empire, with Segeftan, on the S. and part of Corasan on the W. It is very mountainous; yet abundantly producing all necessaries, except towards Persia, on which side it is very barren. This province has become famous of late years, on account of the revolution which its inhabitants the Agheans, headed by Myrr-Weis and Myrr-Maghud, occasioned.

CANDAHOR, the capital of the province of the same name last mentioned. It confines on Persia to the E. and the Mogul's dominions to the W. Since 1650, the Persians made themselves masters of it, notwithstanding all the attempts of the Mogul to recover it; to whom it was subject before. This place is of the greater importance, as being fortified it covers the Persian confines towards the Indies; and is the most frequented thoroughfare of the caravans from Persia to the Indies and back again. It lies 456 miles N. W. of Lahor. Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 67 deg. 10 min. E.

CANDIA, anciently *Creta*, *Idaa*, and *Macaronesus*, i. e. happy island, from its fertility and the purity of its air. It is one of the largest islands on the Mediterranean, lies on the coast of Greece, and is seventy miles long from E. to W. and in some places fifteen broad. It has the Archipelago to the N. and lies exactly at the mouth of N^o 33.

it; Asia Minor on the N. E. the Morea on the N. W. and Africa on the S. It is generally reckoned a part of Asia. Above half the island consists of nothing but barren and rocky mountains; the principal of which is the famous Mount Ida, now Pfloritii, occupying great part of the middle of it. It is only a huge rock, bearing neither trees nor grass, and covered with snow most part of the year. It produces nothing but the shrub buckthorn (*tragacantha*) which is famous for gum-tragacanth. 2. *Sethia*, or *Lafthi*, formerly *Diète*, a part of the white mountain, now called Monte di Sfachia, from a neighbouring town of the latter name. The valleys and plains are uncommonly fruitful, yielding corn, excellent red and white wine, oil, silk, wool, honey, wax, &c. Here are several forts of tame beasts, game and wild-fowl, but no goats or wild beasts. The greatest part of the country is uncultivated; has no considerable streams; but many rivulets, of which Lethe is one of the largest. The inhabitants are Greeks, who have an Archbishop, Armenians, Turks, and Jews. After having been in the possession of the Venetians for above 400 years, the Turks invaded it in 1644; when, after twenty-four years, the former were obliged to cede it to them by the peace of 1699, with the reserve only of some fortresses, which they also took in 1715. While under the Venetians, it was divided into four districts; namely, Canea, Rettimo, Candia and Settia.

CANDIA, the present capital of the last mentioned island of the same name. It lies on the N. side of it, upon the sea, in a plain at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of the ancient city of Heraclea, probably the same with Matium. By reason of the long siege which it sustained from 1645 to 1699 by the Turks, having in the interval been stormed it is said fifty-six times, and near 200,000 Turks killed under its walls, it has been entirely ruined; and consequently no more than the shadow of its former magnitude remains. Its harbour is choaked up, and only used for boats. Here the Greek Archbishop resides. It is still in the possession of the Turks. Lat. 35 deg. 30 min. N. long. 25 deg. 5 min. E.

CANDISH, a province of Indostan, in the East-Indies, Asia. It is bounded by Berar and part of Malway on the E. Chitor on the N. Guzarette on the W. and Ballagat on the S. from which it is separated by the river Tapti, which falls into the bay of Cambaya at Surat. It is subject to the Great Mogul, and drives a considerable trade in cotton-cloth. Its revenue is reckoned 1,388,125 l. sterling.

CANDY, the capital of Ceylon, a large island of India, in Asia. It is situated about the middle of it, and is subject to its own prince, in lat. 8 deg. 5 min. N. long. 79 deg. 10 min. E. Of the same name is a little island on the Essex shore.

CANEA, one of the districts of the island of Candia, on the coast of Greece. Of the same name is a town of a genteel appearance belonging to it, on the N. coast of the island. Its fort is but in an indifferent condition. The harbour is exposed to the N. winds. This place is probably on the side of the ancient Cydonia; from which quinces, hence called Mala Cydonica, were first brought to the city of Candia, and transported afterwards into Europe. It is subject to the Turks. Lat. 35 deg. 56 min. N. long. 24 deg. 5 min. E.

CANETO, anciently *Berteriac*, a small but fortified town of the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy. It stands on the Oglio, was several times taken and retaken in the late wars; and formerly were two great battles fought in its neighbourhood. It is now subject to the house of Austria, twelve miles S. W. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

CANG, a sea or gulf, between China and Tartary, in Asia, at the E. extremity of the Great Chinese wall.

CANGOXIANA, a town on the southern coast of Ximo, a Japanese island, in Asia, of a commodious situation, and harbour, but with a dangerous entrance on account of rocks, between which vessels must sail; upon one of these is a noble castle seen at some distance off, to defend the road: at the mouth of the haven is a light-house on a high rock, which may be seen twenty miles off; and near it is a convenient road. In the town is

kept a strong garrison, both for the defence of the port, and curbing its petty King. In the town are several fine buildings. About four miles N. W. is a mountain, said to be the highest known, next to Teneriff. Canzozima stands in lat. 31 deg. 35 min. N. and long 133 deg. 16 min. E.

CANIGOU, a mountain of Rouffillon, in France; which is said to be 1440 fathoms high.

CANINA, or Epirus, a province of European Turkey. It lies on the E. side of the entrance into the Adriatic sea, being bounded by Albania on the N. W. and Thesaly on the S. E. Of the same name, says Busching, is a town of Albania, which is an ancient fortification.

CANISCHA, formerly a strong fortress, in the county of Szalad and further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies in a deep morass not far from the Mur and Drau, and covers the frontiers of Stiria. In 1600 the Turks took it; though about thirty-four years before, they had besieged it unsuccessfully; as did the imperialists in 1601. It has been thrice burnt: and in 1702, the Emperor Leopold dismantled it; so that at present it is but an indifferent town.

CANNE, anciently CANNÆ, though now an indifferent town of Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, is memorable in history for an important victory gained here in the year of Rome 538, by Hannibal the Carthaginian general, over 40,000 Romans, under the consuls Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, the former of which was killed.

CANNES, a town belonging to the territorial bailiwick of Grasse, in Lower Provence, and government of the latter name, in France. It has a small harbour, and from it the neighbouring bay is denominated.

CANNEY, one of the western isles of Scotland, about half a mile from Rum. It is two miles long, and one broad; being surrounded with an high rock, but abounding in corn and pasturage, as do the coasts with cod and ling. In the N. extremity is a rock of loadstone, as is supposed; for the needle of the compass is disordered upon any ships coming near it. On the N. E. side is good anchorage. It belongs to one of the name of Macdonald, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

CANO, a large province of Negroland, in Africa. It lies E. of Niger almost 500 miles. The country produces abundance of rice, corn, and cotton. Here are several deserts and woody mountains.

Of the same name is a town in the middle of this province, where are rich merchants and very civil people. Their King is tributary to the Prince of Tocabuto. Lat. 15 deg. 30 min. S. long. 12 deg. 7 min. E.

CANOBIÀ, a town of the Milanese in Upper Italy. It is situated on the W. side of the Lago Maggiore, and about thirty miles W. of Como. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. E.

CANONRY. See CHANERY.

CANONS, a magnificent palace of the late liberal Duke of Chandois, in the neighbourhood of Edgware, in Middlesex, where was a vast profusion of expence in the structure, furniture, paintings, &c. with grand gardens: but the place has lately been divested of all its ornaments, and the very house pulled down, for the sake of making money of the materials.

CANORIN, Isle of. See SALSETTE.

CANOSSA, a strong castle belonging to the duchy of Reggio, in the Modenese and upper division of Italy. Here formerly the famous Countess Matilda gave shelter and entertainment to Pope Gregory, where the Emperor Henry IV. was obliged, in the bitterest cold weather, to stand for three days in the anti-court, bare-footed, and clad in penitentiary woollen-cloth, without tasting either meat or drink all the time, and with great effusion of tears intreating mercy, before the haughty prelate could be prevailed upon to receive him again into the bosom of the church.

CANSO, a port-town of Acadie, or New Scotland, in North America. It lies on the streight or channel which separates that province from Cape Breton. Its harbour is about three miles deep, and contains several islands; of which the largest and middlemost, about

four leagues in circuit, is well watered and wooded. It forms two bays, in which is safe anchorage. Near Canso is a fine cod-fishery. Lat. 46 deg. 7 min. N. long. 62 deg. 10 min. E.

CANTABRI, or CANTABRIANS, the ancient inhabitants of Guipiscoa, in Biscay, and the northern parts of Spain, a warlike and hardy race.

CANTAHEDY, a town of Coimbra and province of Beira, in Portugal, with a parish containing 1200 souls.

CANTAL, a mountain of Auvergne, in France, which is 984 fathoms high.

CANTEBON, or Liam in the common maps, a town of Siam, in the East Indies, in Asia. It lies near the gulph of Siam, and in the extreme S. E. part of this country, at the foot of one of the chains of mountains running from N. to S. that separate Siam from Cambodia.

CANTERA, anciently *Taurominius*, one of the capital rivers of the kingdom of Sicily, in the lower division of Italy.

CANTERBURY, in Latin *Cantuaria*, the Britons called it *Kent*, and the Romans *Duroverno*. It is the capital of the county of Kent, and stands on the river Stour; is a county of itself, and governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It is the see of an Archbishop, who is Primate of all England, and next to the Royal Family the first peer of Great Britain; but has no palace here, it being at Lambeth on the Thames, and opposite to Westminster.

This is a large and populous city; the cathedral is a noble Gothic structure, under the choir of which is a large church for the Walloons driven out of the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva, and the French refugees who were obliged to quit France in Lewis XIV.'s time. These carry on a good silk manufactory. Alstin the monk, by the authority of Pope Gregory, and permission of Ethelbert King of Kent, who was converted to Christianity by that priest, in the year 598, founded the metropolitan see here, of which he was first Archbishop. The famous Thomas à Becket, who was also Metropolitan of this see, was murdered here in the reign of Henry II. and, it is said, by that monarch's connivance. In the cathedral are curious remnants of painted glass, and it is entirely vaulted with stone. There are besides in this city fourteen other churches, a royal school, and some hospitals; with a castle in its neighbourhood. The city is walled, and has also a deep ditch and a rampart of earth. All round are many thousand acres laid out in hop-grounds, equalled by no plantation of that kind in the island, unless about Farnham in Surry.

Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and has an annual fair on September 29, for toys. It lies sixteen miles N. W. of Dover, and fifty-five E. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 16 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

CANTIN, Cape, a promontory in the Atlantic ocean. It lies on the Morocco-coast, in Africa. Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 10 deg. 3 min. W.

CANTYRE, or *Kintyr*, i. e. the extremity of a country, or a head-land. It is a peninsula and subdivision of Argyleshire, in Scotland, lying W. of the isle of Arran, and E. of that of Ila. The utmost point of the land here facing Ireland, is called the Mull of Cantyre.

CANTON, *Quang-tung*, or rather *Quang-cheu*, one of the Chinese provinces in Asia, and on the coast, abounding with harbours. It is large, very populous, and rich; is bounded on the E. by *Quang-si*, having the Chinese ocean on the S. *Hu-quang* on the N. *Fokien* on the E. and *Tung-king* on the W. The people here are more than ordinary industrious, either in manufactures, agriculture, or commerce. They have two crops of corn, rice, &c. in a year, as also a great variety, and plenty of fruit, with a very healthy climate: yet so populous is this province, that it could not subsist, were it not supplied half the year with provisions from that *Quang-si*.

It is divided into ten districts, every one under a peculiar capital, as *Quang-cheu*, *Shaw-cheu*, *Nang-yung*,

yung, *Whey-cheu*, *Chau-cheu*, *Chau-king*, *Kau-cheu*, *Lyn-cheu*, *Luy-cheu*, and *Kiung-cheu*. And these have under them about eighty cities of the second and third rank, besides other military cities and fortresses.

CANTON, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name. It is a large, populous, and rich city and sea-port, with a secure and commodious harbour, on the fine river Ta, or river of Canton. It is the only place in this empire to which the European merchants resort, and import from thence raw and wrought silks, china-ware, tea, gold-dust, laquered wares, rhubarb, &c. It is a walled and fortified city, into which no Christian is usually suffered to come; being admitted no further than the suburbs: though Commodore, now Lord Anson, had an audience of the Viceroy or Governor here, as he tells us in his voyage, at which time his sailors were very assiduous in extinguishing a fire, that otherwise, through the indolence or want of skill in the inhabitants, would very likely have laid the whole city in ashes.

It exceeds all the Asiatic cities in temples, magnificent palaces, and courts; besides immense riches, as being the center of the European trade. It lies fifty miles from the Indian ocean, and about 1000 S. of Peking, the capital of the whole empire. Lat. 23 deg. 25 min. N. long. 112 deg. 30 min. E.

CANTONS, the denomination given to the thirteen United Provinces of Switzerland.

CANTZ, or CANTH, a town of Silesia, in Germany. It lies seven miles W. of Breslaw, the capital. Lat. 51 deg. 6 min. N. long. 16 deg. 40 min. E.

CANVEY, Isle of, in Essex. It is Ptolemy's *Connos*, and the ancient *Convenos*, being five miles long from Hole-haven to Leigh, sometimes overflowed by the tide in the Thames, which river here is two miles over. It feeds vast numbers of sheep, that retreat at such times to the hills in it; and lies opposite to the anchoring-place called the Hope, in that river. Here holds a fair annually, on the 25th of June, for toys.

CAORLI, in Latin *Caprula*, a small and unhealthy city of Friuli, a province of Venice in Upper Italy. It stands on an island in one of the Laguna's of the gulph of Venice, belonging to this republic; it is the see of a Bishop, under the patriarch of Venice. 'Tis twenty miles S. W. of Aquilea. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 13 deg. 2 min. E.

CAPACCIO, an Episcopal city of the hither principate and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies sixteen miles S. of Salerno. Lat. 40 deg. 40 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E.

CAP-BRETON, a bourg of Maranim, a subdivision of Lannes in Gascony, France; famous for its excellent wine.

CAPE. See Breton, Bon-Esperance, Coast-castle, Verd, Points, Tres, and all the other capes under their proper names.

CAPEL, a large and flourishing borough, and noble district in the duchy of Sleswick, Denmark. It stands on the Sley. In its neighbourhood are taken the best herrings in this country.

CAPELLE, a town of Tierache, and government of Picardy, in Artois in France; it was formerly fortified, and taken by the Spaniards in 1636.

CAPERNAUM, one of the ten cities of Decapolis, once a famous mart of Palestine, on the river Jordan, and N. extremity of the lake of Tiberias in the tribe of Naphthali; it was the place of our Saviour's habitation, but is now only a village of eight or ten fishermen's cottages.

CAPERQUIN, or CAPPQUIN, a market-town belonging to the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It stands on the river called the Black-water, opposite to Lisimore, and thirteen miles N. of Youghall. Lat. 52 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 50 min. W.

CAPEs, formerly a large town of Tripoli in Africa, on a bay of the same name, walled, and defended by a stout fort. It made a considerable figure in the Roman times; but, being exposed to the Arabs, it is now poorly inhabited. The soil about it is very sandy and barren. Of the same name is a river in the kingdom of Tunis, which divides it from Tripoli.

CAPITANATE, a part of the ancient *Apulia*, which see. It was called *Apulia Daunia*. Its present name it has from the Greeks, who sent to Apulia a governor called *Catapan*: one of whom made the Capitanate a distinct province. It belongs to the kingdom of Naples in Lower Italy, and is situated on the Adriatic sea to the N. E. It confines on the county of Molise to the N. W. and the Principate, Basilicate, and Bari, to the S. Its soil is dry and sandy, but breeds great numbers of cattle. In some parts on the coast they make salt. It has several lakes and considerable rivers.

CAPO. See FINO, and all the other capes under their proper words.

CABORN, heath, or waste; a royal forest in the capital bailiwick of Schaak, and circle of the latter name, in the kingdom of Prussia. In it are kept both rein-deer and roe-deer. In the middle of the road are four remarkable pillars, called those of the Four Brothers, on which probably were figures representing so many knights of the Teutonic order, who probably were murdered here.

CAPPADOCIA, one of the two subdivisions (the other being Armenia the Less) belonging to Asia Minor. It was divided into Cappadocia Magna, and Cappadocia Pontica, or Pontus Cappadocius. With regard to the latter, see AMASIA; the former or greater lying between Mons Tabirus, and Mons Antitaurus. This country furnished the Romans with vast numbers of slaves. Money was so scarce among them, that they paid their tribute in horses, &c. Cicero represents the Cappadocians as mean-spirited. This country, however, produced, since the planting of Christianity, Gregory of Nazianzen, and Gregory of Nyssen, St. Basil, and St. George, the patron of England: besides vast pastures, it had wine and fruit in abundance; and its mountains, especially Antitaurus, have mines of silver, copper, iron, alum, &c. Its rivers are the great Mekarasu, which rising westwards in Galatia, passes southwards through Armenia, and thence falls into the Euphrates: the Halys, the western boundary of Pontus, and the Iris, now Cassilmach, having their source in this province, fall into the Euxine sea. Its metropolis is Marasch.

CAPRAOLA, an island in the sea of Tuscany, and middle division of Italy, thirty miles S. W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

CAPRAROLA, a very handsome palace in the county of Ronciglione, and ecclesiastical state, in middle Italy, built in the sixteenth century by the celebrated architect Giacomo Barocci de Vignola, for Cardinal Alexander Farnese, with very beautiful and regular gardens.

CAPRI, anciently *Caprea*, a pleasant island, at the entrance of the bay of Naples, about three miles from the main-land, and in the province of Lavoro, in Lower Italy, being twenty S. of Naples-city. It is entirely mountainous, and its coasts inaccessible. Here the Emperor Augustus frequently retired for pleasure and amusement; but his successor Tiberius, for debauchery, who had palaces on it adapted to every season, with gardens and groves. The subterranean works here were the most extraordinary, the rocks being undermined for grottos, galleries, bagnios, &c. After Tiberius's death, all was demolished by the Romans, in abhorrence of the infamous practices carried on there. About a stone's throw from the south-side of the island, are two or three famous rocks, which in Æneas's voyage are called Scopu i Sirenum.

The island is about six miles long and two broad, being well-peopled. Quails, turtles, and other birds of passage, come annually hither in such vast numbers in spring and autumn, that from the catching of them the Bishop has the greatest part of his revenue. Its city is called ANO-CAPRI, which see. Lat. 40 deg. 45 min. N. long. 14 deg. 50 min. E.

CAPSA, once a famous Roman colony of Biledulgerid, in Africa; but frequently demolished. The country round abounds in palm and other fruit-trees: but the climate and inhabitants are very unhealthy. It lies about thirty leagues N. W. of Touferra. Lat. 33 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 3 min. E.

CAPUA, New, a small city of Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It stands on the river Volturno; its fortifications are inconsiderable;

but

But it has many fine houses and churches, with a noble cathedral, the see of an Archbishop, who is the first in the kingdom. The ancient and highly celebrated Capua, which looked upon itself as equal to Rome and Carthage, stood two Italian miles from the present city; out of its ruins the town of S. Maria has been built: yet still about it are the ruins of many noble structures, particularly an amphitheatre. The adjacent country abounds so in wine and fruit, that it is easy to conceive how Hannibal's army became enervated by their staying here. Capua lies six miles E. of the sea, fifteen N. E. of Naples, and 100 S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 26 min. N. long. 15 deg. 7 min. E.

CARABAYA, a jurisdiction of Cusco, sixty leagues S. E. of it, in South America. It extends above fifty leagues. The greatest part of it is cold; but its valleys are warm; producing cocoa, grain, fruit, pastures, &c. Here are several gold mines, particularly Aporama, the metal of which is 23 carats fine; and two famous lavatories. In this province is a river, which separates it from the mountains of the wild Indians, abounds greatly in gold, and from it the natives soon pay their tribute. Here are likewise silver-mines.

CARACCAS, or **CURASSOW**, a town of Venezuela, on the coast of Terra Firma, in South America. It gives also name to the country itself: and here the best cocoa-nut-trees grow, from which chocolate is made. The coast is a continued tract of high ridges of hills, and small valleys intermixed for twenty-leagues, stretching E. and W. but so as to run alternately, pointing on the shore from S. to N. The Dutch have a profitable trade here almost to themselves. Lat. 10 deg. 30 min. N. long. 67 deg. 10 min. W.

CARADOCK, or **CAER-CARADOCK**, a large hill of Shropshire, at the conflux of the Clun and Teme, which was the scene of that memorable action between Ostorius the Roman, and Caractacus the Briton, as related by Tacitus. Several barrows and intrenchments to be seen there, and in the neighbourhood, are evident tokens of it.

CARAMANIA, one of the four provinces of Asia Minor in Turkey. It lies on the southernmost part, extending from N. to S. along the Mediterranean, which is its southern boundary; and includes the ancient countries of Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, and Cilicia. The whole is called by the Turks Caraman Ili, and they divide it into greater and less. The greater contained all N. of Mount Taurus; and the latter all S. or along the Mediterranean. Besides the countries above-mentioned, it included part of Isauria, Phrygia, Pacatiana, Galatia salutaris, and of Cappadocia, reaching in the whole from the gulph of Macri, in the entrance of which is the isle of Rhodes, quite to the neighbourhood of Alexandretta. Caramania is governed by a Begleberg, who has seven Sangiacs with their Ziamets and Tamars under him, and a revenue of 660,074 aspres.

CARANGAS, a jurisdiction of La Plata, in South America. It begins seventy leagues W. from Plata-city, extending above fifty. The climate is cold, but abounds in cattle, and has a great number of silver-mines continually worked.

CARANSEBES, was formerly a fine and considerable city in the banat of Temeswaer, and circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary; it lies at the confluence of the Caran into the Temes, near the pass of the iron-gate into Transylvania. It was very flourishing, as being the great magazine for Turkish goods, carried from thence by land into the principality; but is now no more than a borough, between mountains.

CARASARA, a large town of Diarbekr Proper, in Asiatic Turkey, now subject to the Turks. In the neighbourhood are rooms cut into the solid rock, which at present serve only for shelter for those free-booters that rob the caravans. It lies 72 miles W. of Mosul.

CARASU MESTRO, anciently *Nessus* or *Nestus*, a river of Romania in European Turkey, which rising in Mount Rhodope, runs into the Aegean sea.

CARAVACA, *St. Cruz De*, a town of Murcia, in Spain. It lies on a little stream, which runs into the river Segura, and is walled and defended by a strong old castle.

Here is a miraculous crucifix, to which there is a great resort of votaries. It contains 2000 families, according to Moll, in one parish, has four monasteries, and two nunneries.

CARAVANS, great numbers of camels and horses that go in company together, and being laden with merchandise, travel over the deserts of Asia and Africa.

CARAVANSERAS, are public inns, built in the form of a square, with piazzas under them, and on the great roads through Turkey, Persia, and other eastern countries, for the caravans to put up at, and to accommodate travellers, who may lodge in them, and dress their own victuals gratis.

CARBON, a considerable river of the Morea, in European Turkey. It was anciently called Alpheus.

CARACASSONE, a diocese of Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is a rich, though not very fruitful, country, on account of manufactures of all sorts of cloth; is full of mountains, hills, and little plains: and here one begins to see olive-trees. Of the same name is a very old town, its capital, which is divided by the river Aube into the Upper and Lower town. In the former is a strong castle, and the see of a Bishop, under the Metropolitan of Narbonne, with a diocese of 144 parishes, a yearly revenue of 35,000 livres; and he pays an assessment of 6000 florins to the court of Rome. The lower town is new and well built, being the most regular city in all Languedoc. Its public buildings are all handsome. In this place are made fine and beautiful cloths. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 5 min. E.

CARCELLA, a small but fortified place of Tavira, and province of Algarve, in Portugal. It stands on the sea, and has 600 inhabitants. Its castle is one of those borne in the King's arms.

CARDANA, or **CARDONA**, a fine town of Catalonia, in Spain. It stands high upon the river Cardener, is pretty well fortified, and the principal place of a duchy. It contains 400 families. In its neighbourhood is a very profitable salt-mine, the mineral of which is transparent; the salt, when powdered, is very white. It lies forty miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 35 min. N. long. 1 deg. 24 min. E.

CARDIFF. See **CAERDIFF**.

CARDIGAN, in British *Aberteivi*, i. e. a town at the mouth of the river Tavy. It is the capital and assize-town of the shire of the same name, in S. Wales, is large and populous, being governed by a Mayor. Its river yields the best salmon in England; and over it is a good stone-bridge, leading into Pembrokeshire. This place drives a good trade in lead, &c. to Ireland and other parts. It gives the title of Earl to one of the Brudenel family. This and four other boroughs in the county elect a member to parliament. It lies thirty miles N. of Pembrokeshire, and 170 W. of London. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and annual fairs on February 13, and April 5, for small horses and pedlary; on September 8, and December 19, for ditto and cattle.

CARDIGAN-BAY, a very large gulf of the sea, in the shire of the same name in South Wales; it bears far inland, stretching N. and S. from Cardigan-point to Barfey-island, about twelve leagues due N. In it are several tide-havens, and places only fit for small vessels; and most of them are barred, with neither trade nor port: these are, King's-chapel, Aberarthy, Lanruthel, Aberdovy, Barmouth, Landanog. At the N. side, in a deep part, is a bay within a bay, running in N. W. by N. and the furthest end is called Pulhelly-bay. At its bottom is a small river, which comes into the sea with a full channel, and makes a pretty good haven, called Traeth-haven. On the N. side of the bay is good riding, from seven to ten fathom water; and frequently used by ships in stress of weather, when bound to or from Ireland. If a N. W. wind blows very hard, ships from Chester to Dublin, which are often driven back, run away before it for Barfey and this bay; and, in a S. wind, it is the same case with the coal-ships from Swansey for Dublin. Under the islands of Stideu is also safe anchoring from the N. W. and the W. winds; but open to the S. W. from Stidwall, is Barley island, which

which forms the N. point of Cardigan-bay: and within this island is good anchorage, in a little bay of Aberdaron; but its entrance is difficult for large vessels in case of hard weather.

CARDIGANSHIRE, one of the five counties of S. Wales; in British it is called *Sir (tyr) Aberteivi*. 'Tis bounded by the shires of Merioneth and Montgomery in N. Wales on the N. by Pembrokeshire and Caermarthen shires on the S. Radnor and Brecknock shires to the E. and is washed on the W. by the Irish sea. Its dimensions are variously given. It contains about 520,000 acres, seventy-seven parishes, and six towns and villages, with 35,000 inhabitants, and all in the diocese of St. David. It has corn, cattle (of which it is reckoned the breeding, tho' not fattening place, for all England S. of Trent) also fish and game. Its air varies as the soil does: the S. and W. parts are level; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of mountains: yet, in the worst parts, there is pasture. In the valleys are several large lakes. Coals and other fuel are scarce; but they have several rich lead-mines, the ore being not far from the surface, and sometimes above ground: and lime for manure, they are obliged to fetch from Caermarthenshire. Its principal rivers are, 1st, The Tervi (Tyvy) from a lake of the same name on the E. side of the shire, which falls into the Irish sea below Cardigan. 2d, The Rydal rises in the S. W. side of Plynlmmon mountain, and falls into the same sea, jointly with the Isthwyth. 3d, This last mentioned river rises on the N. E. side of the shire, and near Aber-isthwyth, falls into the same sea. It sends one member to parliament for the county.

CARDONNA. See **CARDANA**.

CARDUEL, a subdivision of Georgia in Asia; it lies between the Euxine and Caspian seas; and is partly possessed by the Turks, and partly by the Persians. The capital is Teflis.

CARELIA, a province conquered from Sweden by the Russians within this century. It is also called the government of Wyburg, and consists of a part of the great duchy of Finland, which was ceded to the crown of Russia by that of Sweden. To it belongs a part of Finnish Carelia, also a part of Kexholm-see; and, lastly, a part of Savolaxia. It is bounded on the S. by the gulph of Finland, and on the N. by Savolaxia.

CARENTAN, a town of Cotantin in Lower Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France; it lies not far from the sea, on a bay of the English channel, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has some trade, as vessels of burden can come up here at high tide. It has large suburbs, a strong castle, and walls surrounded with wet ditches. It has but one parish-church, a convent and hospital. The air here is unhealthy on account of the neighbouring morasses. It is situated seventeen miles N. of Coutance. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 16 min. W.

CARENTONE, one of the principal rivers of Normandy, in France, which rises in Lievin, and, after receiving the Cernant, falls into the Rille.

CARESEN, or **CASSEEN**, a sea-port town of Arabia Felix, in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated on the Indian ocean, 300 miles N. E. of Aden. Lat. 16 deg. 5 min. N. long. 52 deg. 7 min. E.

CARPAGNANA, or **CARFRIGNANO**, Valley of, a subdivision of the duchy of Modena, between it and Lucca, at the foot of the Apennines, in Upper Italy. It formerly belonged to the jurisdiction of Bologna; and still one part of it is subject to the Great Duke of Tuscany, and another to the republic of Lucca. The principal place in it, which is called Castell Nuovo di Caragnana, is situated on the river Secchio.

CARGAPOL, a small town of a circle of the same name, in the province of Bielosersk, and government of Great Novogorod, in European Russia. It is situated on the lake Latcha, 120 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 63 deg. 20 min. N. long. 36 deg. 15 min. E.

CARGUAIRASO, a mountain in the road between Guayaquil and Quito, in South America, and a little N. of Mount Chimborazo. It has several torrents and chafms in it; and one of the latter without water, which was occasioned by a violent earthquake.

CARIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It was anciently N° XXXIV.

bounded on the N. by Ionia and the river Mæander; on the E. by Phrygia Major and Lycia, and on the S. and W. by the Icarean sea.

CARIATI NUOVA, and **CARIATI VECCHIA**, two towns of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. They are two miles asunder. The New is on the gulph of Tarento, and the other S. W. of it. The latter is a bishopric, and also a principality belonging to the Spinelli family; nineteen miles N. of San Severino. Lat. 39 deg. 29 min. N. long. 17 deg. 20 min. E.

CARIBBEES, those islands are so called, in the Atlantic ocean, which lie between lat. 11 and 18 deg. N. and between long. 59 and 63 deg. W. The name imports cannibals, which seems to have been arbitrarily imposed on these islands by the first discoverers; if it was not to give a colour to their dispossessing the innocent inhabitants: for no such nation as man-eaters are to be met with either here, or any where else, in the American continent. Some include all the Caribbee islands under the denomination of the Lesser Antilles. See **ANTILLES**. But Luyt and Sanfon range the following list of islands under the particular class of Caribbees, distinguishing them only by the islands to leeward and those to windward.

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| St. Cruz, | possessed by | no settled inhabitants. |
| Anegada, | | no settled inhabitants. |
| Sombrero, | | no settled inhabitants. |
| Anguilla, | | English. |
| St. Martin, | | English and Dutch. |
| St. Bartholomew, | | English. |
| Barbuda, | | English. |
| Saba, | | Dutch. |
| Eustatia, | | Dutch. |
| St. Christopher, | | English. |
| Nevis, | | English. |
| Antigua, | | English. |
| Montserrat, | | English. |
| Guadaloupe, | | French, } now English. |
| Desiada, | | French, } |
| Mariagalante, | | French, } |
| Dominica, | | English. |
| Martinico, | | French. |
| St. Vincent, | | English and Dutch. |
| Barbadoes, | | English. |
| Granada, | | English. |

CARIBBIANA, the N. E. coast of Terra Firma, in South America, so called from the same mistaken notion as the last-mentioned islands, to the N. of this country, about the natives of them being cannibals. It has since been called Paria, and New Andalusia.

CARIGNAN, formerly *Yvoy*, *Ipsch*, in Latin *Epufum*, or *Eposum*, a town belonging to the prevoté of the same name, in French *Barrois*; a subdivision of the government of Metz, in France. Lewis XIV. made a present of it to the Count de Soissons, of the house Savoy.

CARIGNANO, a small, but fortified town, belonging to a principality of the same name in Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy. It stands on the Po, and gives title of Prince to a branch of the house of Savoy; seven miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 3 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. E.

CARINOLA, a little Episcopal city of the Lavoro, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is unhealthy, and lies twenty miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

CARINTHIA, Duchy of, belonging to the circle of Austria, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the archbishopric of Salzburg and Stiria, by part of the latter on the E. by the former and bishopric of Brixen on the W. and by Carniola and Friuli on the S. Its dimensions are variously given. The country is mountainous and cold; yet has corn enough, but is supplied with wine by its neighbours. The Drave runs across it, and receives several rivers abounding with fish, as do its many lakes. The highest mountains are St. Ulrich's, St. Helen's, and St. Laurence's. It is divided into Upper and Lower Carinthia; the latter belong-

ing to the house of Austria, and the former to the Archbishop of Salzburg, and Bishop of Bamberg.

CARISBROOK, a strong castle in the isle of Wight, in Hampshire, where King Charles I. was kept prisoner in 1647. It is a mile from Newport, and is now the residence of the governor. The well which supplies the castle with water, is seventy-two yards deep.

CARISTO, or **CASTEL-ROSSO**, anciently *Carystus*, an Episcopal city of Negropont, one of the Archipelago islands, in European Turkey. It lies at the foot of Mount Oche, on the S. E. coast of the island, and is a populous place, with a commodious harbour. Not far from it were anciently marble-quarries, where was found also amianthus or asbestos. It lies opposite to Andros.

About four or five miles to the N. E. is Cape d'Oro, or Figera, anciently Caphareum Promontorium, quite surrounded with rocks.

CARLAT, a town, and the principal place of Carlates, a viscounty in Upper Auvergne, belonging to the Prince of Monaco, and in the government of Auvergne, in France. It had formerly a strong castle.

CARLBERG, formerly *Magnusberg*, a fine and royal pleasure-house in Uplandia, in Sweden Proper, with gardens well laid out, and some pretty buildings.

It lies about a quarter of a mile to the westward of Nordermalm, on an arm of the Malar-lake. Queen Ulrica Eleanora, wife of Charles XI. erected an useful foundation here, for bringing up some orphans. Near the entrance into the castle is a marble statue of King Frederic.

In the adjacent little park is the fine house of Danienburg, upon an eminence. Dahlberg has several views of this place.

CARLEBY, *Gamla*, or *Old Carleby*, a sea-town on the Bothnic gulph, in the S. division of Uleaborg-fief, and East Bothnia, in Finland Proper, a province of Sweden. It stands in a fruitful plain, and has a good harbour. Here ship-building is profitably carried on, and a considerable trade in tar. It is the 72d town in the order of the general diet, and about seventy miles from Ula to the S.

In spring and autumn, the peasants of these parts make salt from the sea-water, which, by pouring a little four milk upon it in the refining-pan, turns immediately from a grey tinge to a colour as white as snow.

CARLEBY, NY, or *New Carleby*, another sea-town on the Bothnic Gulph, in the N. division of Korholm-fief, belonging to the same province and kingdom last-mentioned. It stands on the river Lappojocki, which falls into the sea about a mile from the town. Here is also a good harbour, and a profitable trade in tar carried on. It is the 71st town in the general diet, and lies about eighty-four miles S. of Ula.

CARLEBY-LANGA, one of the largest villages in all Sweden, as the latter part of its name imports. It lies in Scamborg-territory, in West Gothland. Ragwald Knaphofde, King of the West Goths, was slain in a famous battle fought here in the year 1132, and was buried near this place; whose grave-hillock, as well as many other tumuli, are still to be seen on the field.

CARLENTINI, a small city and fortrefs of the Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily, and middle division of Italy. It stands high, according to Moll, near Lentini, and is strong both by nature and art, on the road between Catana and Syracusa, about thirty miles from each: but neither Busching nor our maps have it.

CARLEON. See **CARRLEON**.

CARL-GUSTAVUS-STALT. See **ESCHILSTUNA**.

CARLINGFORD, a populous, though not large town, of Louth, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It has a well-frequented market, having some merchants who have ships built here, which are employed in the coal-trade to Whitehaven, as also in the fishery. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

At the mouth of the Newry, and on the S. side, is a large bay of the same name with the town, which is one of the best harbours in Ireland, where the road is exceeding good quite to the sea, as is also the harbour

before the town. The river, though small, and not navigable far inland, is famous for being an important pass between the southern and northern counties, by a bridge and long narrow causeway, over a great and impassable bog. It lies twenty-six miles N. of Drogheda. Lat. 54 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. W.

CARLISLE, by the Britons called *Caer Luil*, i. e. the town of Luil, one of their Princes; by the Romans *Lugovalium*, or rather *Bromiacum*; is the capital of Cumberland, but not large, and a mayor-town, which sends two members to parliament: it lies between the confluence of three rivers; namely, the Eden on the N. the Petteril on the E. and the Caude on the W. It is said to be a sea-port, but it lies above four miles from the mouth of the Eden, which empties itself into the Solway-firth, a part of the Irish sea, but has neither shipping nor trade that way. It is built oblong from E. to W. with handsome houses, and is the see of a Bishop. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, including its suburbs, and has but two parish-churches, St. Cuthbert and St. Mary, the latter being within the body of the cathedral, which stands in the middle of the city. Some parts of this last structure is of curious architecture, and the roof elegantly vaulted with wood, having a tower 123 feet high.

Over the Eden is a handsome stone-bridge; and here this river, especially when the freshes are out, and from the accession of several rivulets and large streams, in its long course, from its spring-head in Westmoreland, has the appearance of a little sea or large lake.

This town is said to be the key of England on the W. sea, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the E. But of what little strength it is, appears from its soon surrendering to a handful of Scots Highlanders, in the commotions of the year 1745: though it must be owned here was then only an inconsiderable garrison, and a lieutenant its commandant. The Duke of Cumberland retook it much sooner, after erecting his battering cannon and firing a few shot from Whitehaven.

Carlisle is a wealthy and very genteel place; and has a most beautiful and dry situation, having a good inland trade, of which its salmon is no inconsiderable branch, and manufacture of fustians, &c. It is walled, and has three gates; namely, the Caldre or Irish gate on the S. the Richard, or Scottish gate on the N. and the Bother, or English gate on the W. From hence one soon comes into Scotland, the limits not being above six miles off, the S. part of which kingdom indents at least fifty miles further here into England than at Berwick. Its weekly market is held on Wednesday, and annual fairs on August 26, for horned cattle and linen, September 19 for horses and horned cattle; and on the first and second Saturdays after October 10, for Scottish horned cattle. A little below this place ran the famous Picts wall, reaching above eighty miles, from the E. to the W. sea.

Carlisle gives title of Earl to one of the Howard family, and lies fifty miles S. W. of Newcastle upon Tyne, and 230 N. W. of London. Lat. 54 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 45 min. W.

CARLOWITZ, a military town of the generalate of Slavonia in Hungarian Illyrium, where the Greek Archbishop of Slavonia has his residence: it is famous not only for the peace concluded here in 1699, between the Turks and Imperialists, but for its red wine. It lies on the W. side of the Danube, thirty-five miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 25 min. N. long. 20 deg. 45 min. E.

CARLSBADT, i. e. Charles' bath, a town of Bohemia in Germany, famous for its baths and medicinal waters; particularly two forts, the Sprondel, boiling hot, and the Muhlbadt, little more than luke-warm. They are much resorted to. Hoffmann describes their virtues.

The river Toppel divides the town into two parts. The inhabitants are chiefly armourers, and other artificers in iron. It lies sixty-five miles W. of Prague.

CARLSKRONA, or **CARLSKRONA**, in Latin *Corona*, a fine staple town of Blekingia, in South Gothland, in Sweden, situated on the Baltic. Next to Stock-

holm, this is reckoned among the best towns in the kingdom. Part of it lies on the isle of Biorkholm, where is a lazaretto for sailors, and on Stubholm, where is the arsenal, &c. and on the wharf, where the fleet lies.

The small and great islands round the town, with the forests of oak, beech, and birch, render the situation very pleasant. It has three churches; the number of its inhabitants is computed at 5000. Here is a royal college of admiralty, also a dock which is separated from the town by a high stone-wall. The provincial governor resides here. The harbour lying between Asp-oe and Stork-oe is so commodious, that the whole royal fleet may lie quite secure in it, and its entrance is defended by the citadel of Kongsholm and Drottningskar. The dock is particularly remarkable; it is a large excavation made by art in a rock, about 80 feet deep, and from 300 to 350 feet long, where the royal fleet lies. It has a large opening towards the sea for the greatest ship of war to come in. It is shut by two water-gates, at which time the cavity may be drained in four-and-twenty hours, and left a quite dry dock for repairing or careening any ship. When she is to come out again, the water may be let in through two openings in the said water-gates; before which is an engine to hinder the waves of the sea from beating against them with all their force. This town is the 10th in the diet. Lat. 56 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 2 min. E.

CARLSGRABEN, a famous sluice finished in 1752, near Trollhatta, in the Gothic Elbe, in Sweden. See **SWEDEN**.

CARLSHAMN, in Latin *Caroli portus*, a staple-town in the district of Brackne, and province of Blekingia, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It was formerly called Christianshamn. On a rock, near the mouth of the river, is a fort which defends both the town and its commodious harbour, but at present much out of repair.

Here are two churches, a woollen manufactory, and a wharf for shipping; and without the town is a copper-work. The number of its inhabitants may amount to above 1200. It is the 19th town in the general diet; and lies between Carlscroon and Ahuys, almost equally distant from each.

CARLINSEL, the name of two islands of Gothlandia, belonging to East Gothland, in Sweden, where formerly was dug the marble with which all the churches of Gothland have been built. They are about a mile from the main-land.

CARLSRUHE, a new town of the marquisate of Baden, in Suabia, in Germany; where is a castle or palace, with spacious walks, gardens, &c. The whole is very beautifully disposed: though all the houses of the town, as well as the Margrave's, are only of timber.

CARLSTADT, in Latin *Caroloftadium*, an inland town of Mellan-district, and province of Wermelandia, in West Gothland, in Sweden. It lies very commodiously, on the island Twingwalla, where the Clara-elbe empties itself into the Wener. It has upwards of 800 inhabitants, a superintendent, and a manufactory of cloth and other woollen stuffs, a good steel-yard, from which great quantities of iron are annually exported, together with a brisk trade. Not far from the town is a medicinal spring. It lies 148 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 44 min. N. long. 13 deg. 37 min. E.

CARLSTADT, commonly **CARSTADT**, a pretty town of the bishopric of Wurtzburg, in Franconia, in Germany. It lies on the river Mayne, fourteen miles N. of Wurtzburg city. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

CARLSTADT, or **CARLOWITZ**, the capital of Croatia, beyond the Save, in Hungarian Illyria. It is a considerable fortrefs and bulwark against the Turks. It lies between the rivers Kulpa and Corona, being the seat of this generalate, 145 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

CARLSTEN, a considerable and secure fortrefs in the prefecture of Bahusia, and province of West Gothland,

in Sweden. It stands on a high mountain, near Marstrand, and has a beautiful church. In 1719 the Danish Admiral Tordenkiold took it, after having by a brisk fire from his ships made himself master of the neighbouring forts of Helvigsholm and Malapart, together with the town.

CARLSWERD, a fortrefs on Ekeholm, near Slitehamn, which is the best and largest harbour of all Gothlandia, a province of East Gothland, in Sweden.

CARMAGNOLE, a fortified town of the marquisate of Saluzzo, a subdivision of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It has also a citadel, and lies on the Po, fourteen miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

CARMARTHEN. See **CAERMARTHEN**.

CARMEL, Mount, a mountain of Gallilee, in Palestine, in Asia. It lies on the Mediterranean, twelve miles W. of Nazareth. It is detached from the other mountains, is thirty miles in circuit, and surrounded with a great number of little hills and valleys, which are always green. Here is a Carmelite monastery.

Of the same name, or Rio de Carmel, is one of the two most considerable rivers of California, in New Mexico, in North America.

CARMONA, city of, in Andalusia, in Spain. It is a small, but very old place, situated upon a hill, anciently called *Carmo*. The neighbouring land is uncommonly fruitful, especially in grain; it lies nineteen miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 26 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. W.

CARNAPOLE, or **CARNOPOLY**, a town of Marta, one of the provinces of the Malabar coast, in Asia. It lies on the S. part of the country, fifteen miles N. of Coulan. The Dutch have a fort and small factory here; but the English have removed theirs, which was for pepper.

CARNARVON TOWN. See **CAERNARVON**. The shire of this name, in the middle of North Wales, is full of very high mountains; but to the W. it is pretty level, and produces barley. This county contains 370,000 acres, sixty-eight parishes and six towns, including its capital.

CARNARUTE, corrupted seemingly from *Cawn-anrbue*, i. e. a head-land, or end of a promontory, the name of the S. point of Ireland, according to Moll. Our maps distinguish several head-lands hereabouts; but this is not one among them, unless it be another name for Cape Clear.

CARNIOLA, Duchy of, a subdivision of Austria, in Germany. Its name it has from the Carni, a branch of the ancient Scythians. The Germans call it *Stiria*. It is bounded on the N. by Carinthia and part of Stiria, on the S. by Istria and the gulph of Trieste; on the W. by the Alps, part of the Venetian dominions, and part of Carinthia; and on the E. by Slavonia and Croatia. Its dimensions are variously given; Huber makes it 120 miles long, and 100 broad, containing, according to the same author, 21 cities, 36 market-towns, 254 castles, and 4000 villages. It is a rocky mountainous country, belonging to the Queen of Hungary, as heir of the house of Austria: but has several large valleys abounding in corn, wine, and oil. The modern inhabitants are a medley of Slavonians, Germans, and Italians. The country-people speak a corrupted Slavonic; but in the towns and courts of justice the High Dutch is used. They are all Roman Catholics.

In this country are several large rivers, the principal of which are the Laubach, Save, and Gurek. The Save, which rises in the W. part of the mountains of this duchy, runs quite through it eastward. It is divided into three very unequal parts; the most considerable is, 1. Carniola Proper, and is subdivided into higher and lower. 2. The Windfchmarck, which lies E. of Lower Carniola, and W. of Croatia. And, 3. The little county of Goritz or Goricia, of which Gradisca was formerly a part.

CAROLANA, the same with what the Spaniards call *Florida*, and the French *Louisiana*, in North America. This is a tract (of which Charles I. of England gave grants) containing all the continent on the W. of Carolina,

ralina, from the river St. Matheo, in lat. 30 deg. 10 min. N. to the river Passo Magno, in lat. 36 deg. N. and extending in longitude from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, not then possessed by any Christian power, together with all the islands of Veanis and Bahama, and several adjacent ones S. of the continent, within the above-mentioned degrees of latitude.

This country, which the French have long unjustly claimed, and through their incroachments equally unjust, began to make some settlements therein but very lately, is the cause of the present war of Great Britain with France: for in 1712, by a patent, they declared themselves possessors of a tract, under the name of Louisiana, extending about 1000 miles along the coast of the gulph of New Mexico, and almost as much from the said gulph to Canada; notwithstanding it had been discovered and possessed for 200 years before by the English, and as early as Sebastian Cabot, who had a commission from King Henry VII. for that purpose. So that this claim of the French includes and encompasses all the English colonies of Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New England, &c.

CAROLINA, part of that vast region in North America, which was formerly called *Florida*, and seems to be much the same with the last-mentioned Carolana. It was not formally settled by the English till 1663, when eight Lords proprietors obtained a charter of that country, from lat. 31 to 36 deg. N. and a body of fundamental laws, compiled by Antony Earl of Shaftsbury, and digested by the famous Mr. Locke. The first settlement was at a point of land to the southward of their district, between two navigable rivers, though of no long course, called Ashley and Cowper rivers; and there they laid the foundation of Charles-town, the present capital of the province.

But from their intestine distractions and two wars with the Indians, over which they however were victorious, keeping the colony low, the Lords proprietors accepted of a valuable consideration from the crown, under whose immediate care the province was put: only Carteret, now Earl Granville, kept his eighth part of the property, comprehending very near half of North Carolina, and on that part which immediately borders upon Virginia; and an act of parliament passed for this purpose in 1728. Their constitution, in such points as it differed from that of the other colonies, was altered, and the country was divided into two independent governments, called North Carolina, and South Carolina.

These two provinces lying between 31 and 36 deg. of N. lat. and between long. 75 and 86 deg. W. are upwards of 400 miles in length, and extend as far as the Indian nations; namely, the Cherokees, Creeks, and Cataubas, near 300 miles in breadth. They have Virginia on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the E. Georgia on the S. and the Apalachian mountains on the W. The climate and soil do not considerably differ from those of Virginia; but where they do it is much to the advantage of Carolina, which is one of the finest climates in the world. Part of the month of March, all April, May, and the greatest part of June, are inexpressibly temperate; but in July, August, and almost the whole of September, the heat is very intense. Though the winters are sharp, especially with a N. W. wind, they seldom freeze any considerable water, and the frost only affects the mornings and evenings; so that tender plants flourish in Carolina, especially excellent oranges both sweet and sour, in great plenty, near Charles-town. The whole country is in a manner but one forest, where it has not been cleared by our planters. The trees are almost the same with those produced in Virginia. The country near the sea, and at the mouths of the navigable rivers, is much the worst in Carolina, being either a pale, light, sandy-coloured ground, or unprofitable salt-marsh; but as you advance in the country it improves continually; and at an hundred miles from Charles-town, where it begins to be hilly, the soil is of a prodigious fertility; the air is pure and wholesome, and the summer-heats much more temperate than in the flat country: for Carolina is all an even plain for eighty miles from the sea. In the back coun-

try wheat grows extremely well: in the other parts of Carolina they raise but little, the planters whole attention being turned to the culture of rice, in which they are unrivalled; and are supplied from New York and Pennsylvania with what wheat they want, in exchange for that grain.

The land in Carolina is very easily cleared, having little or no underwood. Their forests consist mostly of large trees at a considerable distance asunder. These they cut at about a foot from the ground, and then saw them into boards, staves, heading, or other lumber. If they are far from navigation, they leave them in heaps to rot.

The aboriginal animals of this country are the same with those of Virginia; but there is a greater number and variety of beautiful fowls. Black cattle are multiplied prodigiously within these fifty or sixty years past: some planters have above 1000 cows, and 2 or 300 very common. These ramble all day in the woods; but their calves being kept in fenced pastures, they return every evening to them. The hogs range in the same manner, and return like the cows to the plantation. These are vastly numerous, and many of them are quite wild, as are vast numbers of horned cattle and horses.

They drive a great many cattle from North Carolina into Virginia, to be slaughtered, and they salt some beef, and a good deal of pork, for the West Indies; but the former article is not so good as the beef from Ireland. They export a considerable number of live cattle to Pennsylvania and the West Indies. Sheep here are not so plentiful as black cattle or hogs, nor is their flesh so good, and their wool is very ordinary.

The trade of Carolina, besides the articles just mentioned, which it yields in common with the rest of America, has three grand staple-commodities, namely, indigo, rice, and the produce of the pine, as turpentine, tar, and pitch. The two first South Carolina has entirely to itself; and, taking in North Carolina, this part of America yields more pitch and tar than all our other colonies together. The branch of commerce in rice alone is, at the lowest computation, worth 150,000 l. sterling annually. The greatest quantity of pitch and tar is made in North Carolina; but its principal produce is tobacco.

In both these provinces are ten navigable rivers of a very long course, and innumerable smaller ones, which fall into them, all abounding with fish. About 50 or 60 miles from the sea there are water-falls in the great rivers; and, as one approaches their source, these become more frequent.

The mouths of the rivers in Carolina form but ordinary harbours, and do not admit, except one at Cape Fear, vessels of above eighty tons: so that larger vessels lie off in Ococock sound, formed between some islands and the continent.

Carolina, taken in a large sense, includes the colony of Georgia. This has no despicable quantity of rice produced in it. And it is fortified as a barrier to the rest, against the French and Spaniards, with their Indian allies.

CAROLINE, or New Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, have been but lately discovered. They lie between lat. 6 and 12 deg. N. and long. 127 and 138 deg. E. The number of them is variously given. From an account in our Philosophical Transactions, they are said to be 32, and from another 87. The latter says, that they lie almost in the form of a crescent, from the tropic of Cancer to the equator, having the Old Philippines on the W. and the Ladrones or Marianas islands on the E. and extending from lat. 2 deg. S. to 17 deg. N. and as many degrees of longitude.

CARPATIAN Mountains in Hungary, called *Tatra* in the language of the country. They wind about from the western frontiers of that kingdom towards the N. and are at the highest in the county of Zips: so that this peak may, in a clear day, be seen at Erlau in Hungary, and Warsaw in Poland. They divide both these kingdoms from each other. Their lowest parts are covered with common wood, the part above that with large trees, the next to that with scraggy stunted wood, and

and the peaks consist of frightful steep rocks, perpetually involved in snow; and between these are several lakes of clear water.

CARPENTER-LAND, a tract of New Guiney, in the southern or antarctic countries. But little, it seems, can yet be said of it with any certainty.

CARPENTRAS, the capital of the county of Venaissin, and duchy of Avignon, in Provence, in France. It lies on the Rouse, in a jurisdiction of the same name, and in Latin is called *Carpentoraste Meminorum*, or *Forum Neronis*. It is subject to the Pope, has a Bishop and an abbey, 19 miles N. E. of Avignon. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 12 min. E.

CARPHILLY Castle. See CAERPHILLY.

CARPI, a small city belonging to a principality of the same name, a subdivision of Modena, in Upper Italy. It stands on the canal of Secchia, where a Bishop resides, suffragan to the Metropolitan of Bologna, twelve miles N. of Modena city, and subject to that Duke. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. E.

CARRARA, sovereign principality of, is commonly joined with that of Massa, in Upper Italy. It belongs to the Duke of Modena, and is a fief of the empire. Both these territories lie between the dominions of Florence, Genoa, and Lucca, on the Ligurian sea. They produce great quantities of citrons, oranges, olives, &c. Of the same name is a small town, which is famous for its quarry of fine white marble denominated also from it.

CARRICK, one of the three bailiwicks or baileries under the Earl of Cassils, into which the shire of Aire, in the South of Scotland, is subdivided. It is bounded on the S. by Galloway, Kyle on the N. part of the latter and Galloway on the E. and the firth of Clyde on the W. It is more fruitful than Galloway, and not so mountainous; but then this has more cattle. It is 32 miles where longest E. and W. and twenty-five where broadest N. and S. Its rivers Stincher and Girven abound with salmon. The people towards the coast are great fishermen, particularly in catching herring for the Glasgow merchants, &c. Carrick gives title of Earl to the Prince of Wales.

CARRICKDRUMRUSH, a market-town in the county of Letrim, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

CARRICKFERGUS, i. e. *Craig-fergus*, or *Knock-fergus*, meaning the rock of Fergus I. King of Scotland, who, according to Scottish history, brought over from Ireland the first body of men into that kingdom; and he himself is said to have been afterwards drowned in the passing the bay here. It is a market-town and distinct county in Antrim, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies on a bay of the Irish channel, has a pier for small vessels, and a capacious road for larger, with a strong castle. It sends members to the Irish parliament, is 18 miles E. of Antrim, and 89 N. of Dublin.

CARRICK-Mac-Griffen, says Busching, or simply Carrick, also Carric on Sure, a town in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, in Ireland, where was a mansion of the late Duke of Ormond, and one of the finest parks, it is said, in the world, 18 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 24 min. W.

CARS, a city of Armenia Major, or Turcomannia, in Asiatic Turkey. It lies on a river of the same name, 110 miles S. of Trapezond, in lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 44 deg. 10 min. E.

CARRIO, anciently *Nubis*, a river of Leon, in Spain.

CARRION de los Condes, a town of Leon, in Spain. It stands on the river Carrion, or above-mentioned Carrio, and enjoys considerable privileges. Its territory produces an exuberance, not only in the necessaries, but conveniences of human life.

CARRON, a river near Stirling, in Scotland, dry sometimes in summer, but very rapid in winter.

CARSE. See GOWRY.

CARTHAGENA. See CARTHAGENA.

CARTANA, anciently *Cartima*, an old town of Granada, in Spain. It lies at the foot of a very high mountain, entirely barren on its north-side, but very fertile and well-cultivated on all the other sides, 12 miles N. W. of No 34.

Malaga. Lat. 36 deg. 42 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. W.

CARTERET, one of the counties of South Carolina, in the British colonies of North America.

CARTHAGE, Old, in Latin *Carthago*, once a celebrated city of Tunis, in Africa, which so long contended with Rome for the empire of the world; and, after three bloody wars, fell under the superior good fortune of its rival, and was reduced to ashes by Scipio. It was situated on a peninsula of the Mediterranean. The only monument of its ancient splendor still remaining, is its famous aqueduct, which conveyed water to all parts of the town. Its rudera are in the neighbourhood of Goletta, 36 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 352 E. of Algiers. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 deg. 7 min. E.

CARTHAGE, the capital of Costa Rica in Mexico, in North America. It lies 368 miles W. of Panama. Lat. 9 deg. 55 min. N. long. 86 deg. 10 min. W.

CARTHAGENA, Old, a city of Murcia, in Spain. It lies on a fine bay, is of a middling magnitude, and defended by a fortress. It was anciently more considerable than it is at present. Its harbour is the best in all Spain; and in the bay, at the extremity of which the town stands, they catch great numbers of mackarel; for which reason the little island, near the entrance to the harbour, is called *Scombraria*. Its Bishop is suffragan to the Metropolitan of Toledo, and has a yearly revenue of 24,000 ducats. In its neighbourhood grow large quantities of broom, whence the town is called *Spartaria*. It was built by Hannibal or Hamilcar, from whom, or the Carthaginians, it has had its name. It lies twenty-six miles S. of the city of Murcia. Lat. 37 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. W.

CARTHAGENA, New, the capital of a province of the same name, in the Terra Firma of South America. It is situated in a sandy island, which forming a narrow passage on the S. W. opens a communication with that part called Terra Bomba, as far as Bocca Chica. The neck of land which now joins them was formerly the entrance of the bay: but it has been closed up, and Bocca Chica is now the only entrance. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being straight, broad, uniform, and well-paved: the houses are mostly of stone, except a few of brick. It is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe, and is well-peopled, tho' the greatest number of its inhabitants are descended from the Indian tribes. It has been often pillaged, and consequently is none of the most opulent towns.

In 1741 it sustained a long siege from the English under Admiral Vernon; but were obliged to retire, after they had made themselves masters of most of the forts and harbours; principally owing, besides the strength of the place, to the great mortality among our troops, and not a little to the inexperience of the commanders, and the differences which arose between the Admiral and General. However, our English Admiral Sir Francis Drake took it in 1585, and M. de Pointis, the French Admiral, in 1697. It is the see of a Bishop. Besides the cathedral, is the church of the Trinity in the suburbs, and several convents.

Its bay of the same name is the best in all the known parts of this country, extending two leagues and a half from N. to S. with a sufficient depth of water, good anchorage, and very smooth. It abounds with great variety of fish. Here are turtles; but it is very much infested with sharks. Here the galleons from Spain wait for the arrival of the Peru fleet at Panama, upon the first advice of which they sail away for Porto Bello: but during their stay at Carthage a fair is held. The town lies 310 miles E. of this last-mentioned place, and 320 S. of Port Royal, in Jamaica. Lat. 10 deg. 26 min. N. long. 77 deg. 12 min. W. or 282 deg. 28 min. from the meridian of Paris.

CARTMEL, a market-town of Lancashire. It lies among the hills called Cartmel-fells, near a bay of the Irish sea, with a harbour for boats. Its weekly market is on Monday for corn, sheep, and fish; and its annual fairs hold on Whitfun-Monday and the first Tuesday after October 23, both for pedlary: it lies ten miles N. of Lancaster.

dia, in Asia. Here is an English factory, and the best pepper in the world is said to grow in its neighbourhood, with a small fort. The river can receive vessels of 300 tons. It lies sixty-eight miles S. of Goa. Lat. 15 deg. 5 min. N. long. 73 deg. 6 min. E.

CARY, one of the western islands of Scotland, about a mile in circuit, has good pasturage, and abounds with rabbits.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a royal country-seat, in New Castile in Spain, and W. side of Madrid, on the other side of the river Manzanares, and directly opposite to the royal mansion. It is a delightful place, with a charming wilderness. Near the entrance into the garden is an equestrian statue in brass of King Philip III.

CASACONI, a district in the N. W. division of Corsica, which can raise 500 men.

CASAL, the capital of a territory called Casatesco, and of the whole duchy of Montserrat, in the principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies in a fruitful country, upon the Po; and was formerly a considerable fortress, which, besides its own works, had a castle and citadel, the best in Italy: it has therefore been often besieged.

In 1681, the Duke of Mantua ceded it to France: but in 1691 and 1706, the confederates under the Duke of Savoy took it in the latter period. It has since been given to that Prince, now King of Sardinia, by the house of Austria, in consideration of his services against the French. It is the see of a Bishop under the Metropolitan of Milan. It lies forty-eight miles E. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 45 min. E.

CASAL MAGGIORA, a small place of the Cremonese territory, a subdivision of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It lies close upon the Po, twenty-five miles E. of Cremona, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

CASAN, one of the governments of Asiatic Russia. It extends itself further than the ancient kingdom of the same name, which the Czar John Basilowitz conquered in 1552. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Permian; on the E. by Siberia; on the S. by the Wolga, and on the W. by the province of Moscow. This government consists of seventeen circles; among which is one of its own name, containing

CASAN, the capital of the government last-mentioned. It lies on the river Kafanka, which about a mile from thence falls into the Wolga. It consists of the fine stone fortrefs, the wooden town, as it is called, and several slobodes, or palliaded villages, among which is a Tartar one. Here are about fifty churches, mostly built of stone, and eleven convents, which lie partly in, and partly out of the town. Here also reside a governor, sub-governor, and a commandant in the fort; the garrison of which consists of three regiments, and for these there is an hospital.

This is the see of an Archbishop. In the Tartar nunnery is a famous image of the Virgin. At one end of the town is a famous cloth manufactory, the fabrics of which are sold to the government at a stated price, for cloathing the soldiers.

In the convent of Silaudowo, about two wersts from Casan, and on the Kafanka, is a school, where youths of Calmuck, Tartar, and other remote nations, are instructed in the Russian and Latin languages, the grounds of the Christian religion, and in philosophy, for the converting of their respective tribes to Christianity. In 1740 and 1752 the town was entirely burnt down.

CASBIN, CASWIN, or KASPIN, a town of Persian-irak, in Persia. It lies in a delightful plain, on a little river, an arm of the Charoud: it was formerly walled, but is now open every way. It is said to be six miles in circuit, containing 12,000 houses and 100,000 inhabitants. Here is a fine palace, once the royal residence, with beautiful gardens. The royal mosque is the largest in all Persia; and the royal caravanfera will contain 250 camels. The Persian grandees have several palaces here. The city, though in want of water, has plenty of meat, and all sorts of provisions. In the neighbourhood are grapes as big as an olive, which are dried;

and from them a strong luscious wine is made. This place gave birth, among others, to Locman, highly esteemed for the fables he composed in imitation of AEsop. It lies 185 miles N. of Ispahan. Lat. 36 deg. 5 min. N. long. 48 deg. 10 min. E.

CASCAES, a fortified town of Torres Vedras, a subdivision of Portuguese Estremadura. It lies at the mouth of the Tagus, on the Mediterranean; and from its situation upon Cape Roca, in Latin *Promontorium Lunae*, now called *Cintra*, is one of the most beautiful places in the whole kingdom. It contains 2000 inhabitants in two parishes. The trading vessels frequently anchor here, as a contraband-trade may be carried on to great advantage. It gives name and title of Marquis, and is fourteen miles E. of Lisboa. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 10 deg. 25 min. W.

CASCANTE, a small place of Tudela, a jurisdiction of Navarre, in Spain. It was the Roman colony *Casentum*, and is situated on the river Quellas, in a fruitful plain, not far S. from Tudela city. It contains about 800 families in one parish, has a monastery and nunnery.

CASCHAU, KASSIA, or KOSSICE, a royal free town, and fortrefs, in the county of Abaujvar, and circle on this side the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It is surrounded with a triple wall, a ditch and bulwarks, on the river Hernath, or Kundert. It is well built. Here is the royal Zip's chamber, a high-school, seminary, and noble academy of Jesuits. In 1604 its large church was taken from the Lutherans. It has often shifted its masters; but since 1685 it has been subject to the house of Austria. Wine, beer, and air, are proverbially said to cost nothing here; but the last is very unhealthy. It lies seventy-five miles E. of Buda. Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. long. 20 deg. 36 min. E.

CASERTA, a small city of the Lavoro, of Naples, in Lower Italy. Here a royal palace is building, which it is said will cost five millions of dollars. It lies near the Volturna, at the foot of Mount Caserta, or St. Nicholas, is the see of a Bishop, and gives the title of Prince; sixteen miles N. of Naples city. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 15 min. E.

CASHALTON, a village of Surrey, crowded with fine houses, belonging to the merchants and citizens of London. It is situated amidst innumerable springs; and yet the soil is a firm chalk: by the junction of these and the springs which come from Croyden and Beddington, is formed the Wandell. The place lies but a short mile from Beddington.

CASHAN, a city of Persian-irak, or Eyrac-agene, in Persia. It is situated in a large plain at the foot of a mountain. It is a league in length, and a quarter of a league in breadth, extending from E. to W. The town is surrounded with a double wall. The city and suburbs contain, it is said, 6500 houses, 40 mosques, 3 colleges, and about 300 sepulchres, of the descendants of Ali. The houses are of earth and bricks; but the bazars and baths are well-built, and well-kept. Here are several caravanferas; and among these the royal inn, without the city; which is the finest in all the empire. The trade of Cashan consists in manufactures of all sorts of silks, stuffs, and tissues of gold and silver, to a very considerable amount. It lies 100 miles N. of Ispahan. Lat. 34 deg. 10 min. N. long. 50 deg. 7 min. E.

CASHEL, or CASSIL, a small ill-inhabited town of Tipperara, a county in the province of Munster, in Ireland. It is the see of an Archbishop, and gives title of Viscount to one of the Bulkley family. It sends two members to the Irish parliament; and lies fifteen miles N. W. of Clonmell, and eighty S. W. of Dublin.

CASKETS, a range of rocks for three leagues, lying W. of Crabby harbour, in the island of Alderney, on the English channel. Having several eddies, they become dreadful to mariners, who gave the whole the name of the principal rock, which advances at the head of the reef; where is a spring of excellent water: but it has no light, though it may be seen in a clear day from the middle of the Channel; as may also Portland-head.

CASLONA, anciently *Casulo*, though now an inconsiderable town of Jaen, one of the subdivisions of Andalusia, in Spain, was formerly large, rich, and celebrated. Here may still be seen the remains of a stately aqueduct.

CASOLO, remarkable as being one of the two first castles that belonged to the republic of Marino, in the middle division of Italy.

CASPE, an old town of Aragon, in Spain. It lies at the junction of the river Guadalupe with the Ebro, and has a strong castle. Alphonfus II. having taken it from the Moors in 1168, gave it to the Knights of St. John. Its neighbouring soil produces wine, grain and oil; also saffron and silk.

CASPIAN SEA, a large collection of water (which some reckon a lake, as it has no known efflux, nor visible communication with any other sea) lying between Tartary and Persia, in Asia. It is bounded by Astracan and Calmuck Tartary on the N. Bocharao and part of Persia on the E. another part of Persia on the S. and another part of the same and of Circassia on the W. It is situated between lat. 36 deg. 40 min. N. and between long. 47 deg. 50 min. E. Its length from N. to S. is upwards of 400 miles; and its breadth from E. to W. 300; but in many places much narrower. Though it receives the great river Wolga, and near 100 others into its bosom, it never is increased or diminished; nor does it ebb or flow, though once in sixteen years time it is observed to rise several fathoms, and to overflow the neighbouring countries; by which inundation Astracan has sometimes suffered considerably. The water in it is as salt as that of any other; nor is it of a black colour. In it are many islands; but none large or inhabited, except Enfil near Terabad, where are only a few huts for fishermen. It has various kinds of fish; also some good harbours, but fit only for small craft. This sea was formerly very little navigated, unless by Cossack robbers; but now the Russians sail on it, since they have become masters of part of the coast.

CASSAGNABERE, a little place in Upper Comenges, and county of the latter name, in Lower Armagnac, in Gascony in France; it is remarkable only as being the birth-place of the celebrated Cardinal Olsat.

CASSANO, a small town of the Milanese, in the duchy of Milan and Upper Italy. It is situated on the Adda, from which river, in the neighbourhood, run two canals; the one of which goes into the Lambro, and the other into the Serio. It lies twelve miles E. of Milan. Near this place an obstinate battle was fought between the Imperialists and the French in 1705, when Prince Eugene, the general of the former, defeated the Duke of Vendosme, who led on the latter: though Moll says it was "bloody and unsuccessful." Lat. 25 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 6 min. E. Of the same name is a little town and Episcopal see, in the Hither Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies near the Bano, about ten miles from the Apennine mountains, and the like from the Gulph of Tarento. Lat. 40 deg. N. long. 16 deg. 52 min. E.

CASSEL, in Latin *Cassilla*, anciently *Castellum Cattorum*, the capital of Lower Hesse, and of the whole landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies in a rich and pleasant plain on the river Fuld, near the confines of the duchy of Brunswick. It is a place of good trade for wool, and other merchandise; but the inhabitants let other nations run away with the profit of manufacturing the former article. Here the Landgrave resides in a palace of free-stone, without the town, surrounded with bulwarks. To the W. the town has walls, ditches, and a citadel. Here is an academy and arsenal, with arms for 25,000 men, besides cannon. The streets are spacious and full of shops; and its several fine markets have plenty of provisions: besides the large cathedral of St. Martin, are four other churches, and a church in the palace. There is a stone-bridge over the river, which divides the city into two parts; of which that called the New Town is very well built, where is a fine aqueduct. It lies forty-five miles N. E. of Marburg, and eighty-five of Frankfort. It is subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lat. 51 deg. 24 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. E. But this city and country having been over-run by the French in the present war, must have suffered extremely from the depredations of that now barbarous nation.

CASSEL, in Latin *Castellum Morinorum*, a small city of the quarter of the same name, in French Flanders. It

stands on a high mountain, surrounded with a delightful plain. It is the seat of a spacious chancellery: but it has suffered much from frequent fires, and has had several battles fought near it. By the peace of Nimeguen it was yielded up to France. It lies ten miles N. E. of St. Omer. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

CASSEL, county of, in Franconia in Germany. It lies between that of Schwartzenburg and the bishopric of Wurtzburg. It is about twenty-seven miles long, and eight where broadest, and subject to the Counts of Remlingen and Rudenhafen; the former being Roman Catholic, and the latter Lutheran. See **CASHEL**.

CASSILS, a castle, giving title of Earl to the chief of the Kennedies. It is a fine seat in Carrick, one of the subdivisions of the shire of Air in Scotland, and on the river Dun.

CASSIMERE, one of the nine northern provinces of Indostan, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by Kakares and Bankisch, Mount Caucasus dividing it from Tartary on the N. It has Penjah on the S. Cabul and Attock on the W. Its dimensions are variously given: it is said to extend about 260 miles from N. to S. and nearly the same from E. to W. where broadest. It has a healthy air, and a well-cultivated soil. It is surrounded by mountains rising one above another, the lower covered with cattle and game, and the higher covered with snow, which melting furnishes several rivulets, besides small lakes: so that the country abounds with pulse, rice, corn, saffron, hemp, and all sorts of fruits and vegetables. The woods abound also with bees. Its streams joining, form the river Tchenas, which carries goods thro' the greatest part of the kingdom into the Indus at Attock. Their snowy mountains are clear at top above the clouds. Those of Bember are high, steep, and black. The forces which this kingdom furnishes the Mogul, are computed at 4000 horse, and 8000 foot, and its revenue 438,125 l. sterling. The inhabitants make household-furniture, which they send over all the Indies. Their principal trade is in the stuffs called chales.

CASSIMERE, the principal city of the last-mentioned province of the same name. It was once the capital of a kingdom, and since the residence of several Moguls. It stands in a plain at the north-end of a lake formed by the river Tchenas, from which a river runs thro' the town; and over it are two bridges. The city is a league long, and half a league broad, without walls. The houses are of timber. It lies 320 miles N. W. of Delly. Lat. 35 deg. 7 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 min. E.

CASSIO, a hundred of Hertfordshire, remarkable as retaining its British name; which shews that the Cassii mentioned by Caesar dwelt here.

CASSIOBERRY, an elegant seat of the Earl of Essex, in Hertfordshire. It stands on a dry spot, within a large park, with lawns, wood walks, and fine prospects.

CASSIS, a little town of Aix, in Lower Provence, and government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the Mediterranean, and has a small harbour called Mion, which is deep, but narrow.

CASSITERIDES, the ancient name of our isles of Scilly, according to Camden, on the coast of Cornwall, from which the Phœnicians fetched their tin.

CASSOPO, anciently *Cassiope*, was once a famous city of Cros, an island in the Ionian sea, in European Turkey, with a harbour, but is now inconsiderable; and its fortrefs, which stood in the neighbourhood, is ruinous. It belongs to the Venetians.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal, in the Mogul empire in Asia, where the English and Dutch have factories. It is much frequented by merchants, and stands in an island of the Ganges, whose inhabitants are employed in several manufactures, especially mullin and silk; which last, before whitening, is of a yellow colour. It lies 108 miles N. of Huegly. Lat. 24 deg. 10 min. N. long. 80 deg. 15 min. E.

CASTAGNANO, one of the rivers surrounding Il Polesino di Rovigo, a territory belonging to the Venetian dominions in Upper Italy.

CASTALIA. See **PARNASSUS**.

- CASTANOWITZ**, or *Kostanitz*, a town and fortified castle of Croatia, on the further side of the Save, in Hungarian Illyria; it is surrounded by the river Unna. This place divides Christendom from Turkey, and has been taken and retaken; but, in 1688, it fell into the hands of the Turks, who are still in possession of it. Castanowitz lies thirty-two miles W. of Gradisca. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 17 deg. 26 min. E.
- CASTEL**, a rich and famous monastery of the Upper Palatinate, in Germany. It is situated on the Lauterbach. It formerly belonged to the Benedictines, but now to the Jesuits. In its chapel is the monument of one Schwepperman, a great champion in the days of the Emperor Lewis IV. whose epitaph ends thus: "Let every man have his egg, but stout Schwepperman two." For, after a victory obtained chiefly by this general's conduct, and nothing being left but eggs, the Emperor ordered each soldier one, and the champion a double portion.
- CASTEL à Mare**, a town of Val di Muzara in Sicily, and lower division of Italy. It stands on a bay on the N. coast, with a small port near the efflux of the Iato. In its neighbourhood stood anciently the city of Ægefta, Acefta, or Segefta, which was famous for its warm baths, whose waters were also drunk. Castel à Mare is about twenty miles nearly W. of Palermo, and the same N. E. of Trapani. Lat. 38 deg. 12 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.
- CASTEL à mare di Stabbia**, a small Episcopal city of Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is situated on the sea.
- CASTEL BOLOGNESE**, or Castel de S. Pietro, in Romana Proper, belonging to the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, and on the road between Imola and Faenza, in going from Bologna to Rimini.
- CASTEL FRANCO**, a quite small, but fortified frontier, of the Papal dominions in the Bolognese, a province of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. Of the same name is a castle, in the Trevigiana, a province of Venice; also another in the western part of the Genoese dominions, on the continent of Italy.
- CASTEL JALOUX**, according to Busching, a small town in the duchy of Albret, a subdivision of Gascony in France. It stands on the little river Avenche, and has a chapter and bailiwick. The number of its inhabitants are about 1200, and drive a trade in wine, cattle and honey. The System calls it Castelgeleux, in Latin *Castrum Gelasium*. "Some, continues the author of that work, call it erroneously Casteljaloux."
- CASTEL NUOVO DE CARFAGNANA**, the capital of Val de Carfagnana, a subdivision of the duchy of Modena in Upper Italy. It lies on the river Serchio.
- CASTEL NUOVO**, the capital of the duchy of Saba in Venetian Dalmatia, and Hungarian Illyrium. It is the most considerable fortress in the country, and lies on the rocky bottom of a high hill upon the sea. It is fortified more by nature than by art; and towards the sea it is surrounded with unaccessible rocks and crags.
- Near the upper town is the castle of Sulimanega, and the fortified tower of Haftavich. But the best fortification of all is the citadel or upper fort of Cornigrad. Here they carry on a good trade. The place was taken by the Venetians in 1687.
- CASTEL DE SARAZIN**. See SARAZIN.
- CASTELANE**, the seat of the viguery of the same name, also a provincial bailiwick and collection, in Upper Provence, in France. It formerly stood on a hill; but has since been removed below it, upon the river Verdon. Here are two convents, and it is the usual residence of the Bishop of Senes.
- CASTELLA**, a town in the duchy of Mantua, and upper division of Italy. It lies seven miles N. E. of Mantua city. Lat. 48 deg. 58 min. N. long. 11 deg. 16 min. E.
- CASTELLANETA**, a small city of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It is the seat of a Bishop, and gives title of Prince to the Mirabello family.
- CASTELLO**, a district of the N. W. part of the island of Corfica, and upper division of Italy. Belin, in his map, calls it Corfa. It can raise 300 men.
- CASTELLO BRANCO**, a town and castle belonging

- to a district of the same name, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It stands between the two little rivers Ponzul and Vereza, which discharge themselves into the Tagus. It belongs to the order of the knights of Christ, and contains 3700 inhabitants, two parish-churches, a house of mercy, two hospitals, two convents, and a handsome palace, the winter-residence of the Bishop of Guarda. It is the capital of a comarca, and the seat of a corregidor, provedor, and juiz de fora. To the jurisdiction of the town belong nine parishes. It lies ninety-five miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39 deg. 35 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. W.
- CASTELLO de Monte Gibbio**, and Monte Baranzona. See MODENA.
- CASTELLO GIBELLINO**, and Guelfo. See GIBELLINO and GUELFO.
- CASTELLO MENDO**, a place belonging to the district of Pinhel, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 640 inhabitants, two parish-churches, and under its jurisdiction are six parishes.
- CASTELLO della Plana**, a very considerable town of Valencia, in Spain. It is situated on the Mediterranean.
- CASTELLO RODRIGO**, a town belonging to the district of Pinhel and province of Beira, according to Busching and Moll, (others have it in Tralos Montes) in Portugal.
- It contains but 220 inhabitants; tho' its jurisdiction extends to ten parishes. It lies thirty miles N. W. of Rodrigo, in Spain. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 6 min. W.
- CASTELLO de Vide**, a town of Portalegre, a district of Alentejo, in Portugal. It stands on a mountain, and contains 5700 inhabitants, in three parishes, twelve miles N. E. of Portalegre. Lat. 39 deg. 7 min. N. long. 7 deg. 40 min. W.
- CASTELNAU de Magnoac**, a town in the valley of the latter name, and Upper Armagnac, in Gascony, in France. It lies on the river Gers, is the seat of a provincial bailiwick of four valleys, and has a collegiate church.
- CASTELNAUDARI**, the capital of Lauragais, in the diocese of St. Papoul and Upper Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is the seat of a provincial bailiwick and court, also of a royal jurisdiction and forest-court. In the neighbourhood of this place the Duke of Montmorency was taken prisoner in 1652; and hereabouts also is a reservoir for supplying the famous canal of Languedoc with water.
- CASTELROSO**, anciently *Caryste*, in the island of Scio, and Archipelago, in European Turkey. It stands at the foot of Mount Oche, is a populous place, and the seat of a Bishop; not far off were marble-quarries, where amianthus, or asbestos, were found.
- CASTER**, a village of Lincolnshire. It is the ancient *Durebrivis*, though Dornford seems to retain something more of the old name; where the Herman-street crossed the river Witham. Caster stands on a hill above half a mile from it. A part of the old Roman camp-wall is visible in the street near the church: under this lay the city; for below the church-yard are several foundations and mosaics. Between the town and river, towards Fordgreen, is a meadow called Norman-gate (or rather Dorman-gate) field; where innumerable coins are found, called Dorman-pence. And all about here are antiquities daily dug up.
- CASTIGLIONE**, a sovereign principality of Upper Italy. It lies between the duchy of Mantua and Brescia, a part of the Venetian dominions, and is a fief of the empire; which a younger branch of the Gonzaga family, of the house of Mantua, possessed till 1692, when they were brought into such difficulties as to be obliged to quit it; and the Imperialists seized it in 1701; so that they have not since been able to recover it, notwithstanding the peace of Baden, and all the interest of France and Spain made for them.
- CASTIGLIONE della Stivere**, in Latin *Castellio Stiverorum*, the capital of the last mentioned principality of the same name. It lies high, has a citadel, with a palace for the Prince. In it is a collegiate-church, besides six other churches and convents, two oratories; and

- and without the city two churches more. It lies twenty miles from Mantua to the N. W. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E. Of this name are several other places in Italy; also a lake of Siena, in Tuscany.
- CASTILE**, in general, is the principal and most considerable kingdom in all Spain. It is commonly divided into Old and New Castile, the former having been taken by the Moors more early than the latter. New Castile is also called by some the kingdom of Toledo; it is the center of the monarchy, and seat of the King. It is separated from Old Castile on the N. by a ridge of mountains, and by a like ridge from Cragon and Valencia on the E. It also confines upon Murcia: and to the S. a chain of mountains divides it from Andalusia; it is bounded by Estremadura on the W. Its greatest length from W. to E. is 184 English miles, and greatest breadth from N. to S. 200. This province has a good air, and its soil is very fruitful. The river Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, have their source in this province. The other most considerable rivers are the Xucar, which runs through Valencia into the Mediterranean sea; the Xarama, which rises in the mountains of Atienza; and, after receiving the Henares and Tajuna, it unites with the Tagus. The Guadarama has its spring-head in the mountains of Toledo; it runs from N. to S. thro' the country, and falls into the Tagus a little below Toledo.
- New Castile had formerly its own Counts, till a lasting union was made of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, by the marriage of Ferdinand of the latter, to Isabel, heiress of the former country. It consists of three provinces; namely, La Mancha, La Sierra, and Al-garría; of which Madrid is the capital, and of all Spain.
- CASTILE**, Old, a province of Spain. It is bounded on the S. by New Castile, on the W. by Leon, on the N. by Asturias and Biscay, and on the E. by Navarre and Aragon. Its figure is irregular, and consequently of an unequal magnitude. Its greatest length, namely from Valladolid to Tarragona, is about 112 English miles, and greatest breadth 180. Its principal rivers are the Douro and Ebro, into the first of which run the Atayada, Andaja, Arebalillo, and Pisuerga; with which also the rivers Arlança and Arlançon mingle their waters. All these rise in this province, which is mountainous, and not so fruitful as New Castile. The most fertile part is that district which is called La Tierra de Campos, and lies towards the N. in the neighbourhood of Medina de Rio seco, and Palencia.
- The wine produced here is excellent, and the plains are covered with vast numbers of great and small cattle, especially sheep, which yield fine wool; so that the best of this commodity in all Spain is to be got in this province. It was called Old, as having been taken from the Moors sooner than New Castile; and was formerly only a county under the dominion of the King of Leon, till, in the year 1016, it was erected into a kingdom, and is now no more than a province of Spain.
- CASTILE DEL ORO**, so called by the Spaniards, who first planted it, from the gold mines found there, a southern province of Terra Firma, in South America.
- CASTILLARA**, a town of the Mantuan in Italy, six miles N. E. of Mantua city, and subject to Austria. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 25 min. E.
- CASTILLON**, a small town of Lower Perigord, in Guyenne Proper, and government of the former name and of Gascony, in France. It is memorable, as near it the French so entirely routed the English in 1453 and 1751, that they were obliged to quit the duchy of Guyenne, which they have never been able to recover since. It lies eighteen miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 16 min. E.
- CASTLEBAR**, a town in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It sends two members to parliament, and lies thirty-eight miles N. of Galway.
- CASTLE CAREY**, a market-town of Somersetshire. It N° XXXV.

- carries on woollen manufactures, and lies ten miles S. E. of the city of Wells. It is famous for its mineral waters, much like those of Epsom. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and has annual fairs on Midlent-Tuesday, May 1, and Whitfun-Tuesday; all for bullocks and sheep.
- CASTLECARREG**, i. e. a castle on a rock in Caermarthenshire, in South Wales. It is now in ruins. Under this steep and inaccessible rock are many spacious caverns, supposed to have been mines of copper, which were worked by the Romans; also a fountain which ebbs and flows as the tides do.
- CASTLECONNOR**, in the county of Slego, and province of Connaught, in Ireland; about a mile from which is a remarkable round hill, in which quadrangular chambers have been found, made of large stones, and arched, the passages to which are circular.
- CASTLEDUDLEY**, a famous ancient building of great extent, upon a high mountain at the S. extremity of Staffordshire, and just on the confines of Worcestershire. Great part of it is in ruins; but the rest has been converted into a seat for Lord Ward. It has an extensive prospect. In the hall was a table of one plank of oak twenty-five yards long, and one yard in breadth.
- CASTLEFORD**, formerly a considerable place, and by some called a city, but now only a village, within two miles of Pontefract, in the west riding of Yorkshire. Here divers Roman coins have been dug up.
- CASTLE-HOWARD**, a magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle, on the site of the old castle, not far from the Derwent, in the north riding of Yorkshire. It stands in the middle of a wood: but its great inconvenience is scarcity of water in summer.
- CASTLE-HILL**, that on which the famous castle of Edinburgh in Scotland stands. See EDINBURGH.
- CASTLERISING**, an old borough of Norfolk, near the sea-side; it sends two members to parliament: and in and about it are several vestiges of Roman, Saxon, and Danish antiquities. It lies seven miles N. of Lynn.
- CASTLETON**, a place in Derbyshire, so called from a castle near it, on a high and steep rock; which is very ancient, and accessible only one way; and so full of windings, that it is two miles from the bottom to the top.
- CASTLETOWN**, the capital of the Isle of Man. It lies on its S. W. part, and was anciently the see of a Bishop. Lat. 53 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 4 min. W.
- CASTLE-WILLIAM**, both Busching and the Tour calls a fort in Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, by that name: but its proper denomination is Fort-William, or Innerloch; which see.
- CASTON**, a market-town of Norfolk. It lies ten miles N. W. of Norwich.
- CASTOR**, a market-town in Lincolnshire, twenty-two miles N. E. of the city of Lincoln. See CASTER.
- CASTRES**, a diocese of Upper Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It is the second town of Albigeois; and is divided by the river Agout into two parts. It is the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Alby, has a diocese of seventy-nine parishes, and a yearly income of 30,000 livres. He pays the court of Rome a tax of 2500 florins. Upon the death of Henry II. the religious troubles beginning, the inhabitants of Castres embraced the reformation, and in 1567 demolished all the Roman Catholic churches, and also fortified the town: but in 1629 they were obliged to submit to Lewis XIII. when the place was dismantled. It lies thirty-five miles E. of Thoulouse. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 5 min. E.
- CASTRI**, the present name of the ancient Delphi or Delphos, in Livadia, or Greece Proper, a province of European Turkey. It lies about two miles N. of the gulph of Lepanto, upon a rugged mountain: but it is now an inconsiderable place, though formerly famous and much frequented, on account of the temple and oracle of Apollo here; as also the dark cave from which the Pythian priestess pronounced her sentences.

CASTRO, a duchy belonging to the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It is bounded on the N. by the Orvietano, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the river Marta, which divides it from St. Peter's patrimony, and on the W. by Tuscany. The country is naturally fertile, but ill-peopled.

CASTRO, the capital of the last mentioned duchy of the same name. It was formerly a pretty place, and the see of a Bishop: but the inhabitants murdering the prelate sent them by Pope Innocent X. the Pope removed the bishopric to Acqua in 1646, and ordered the place to be razed. He confiscated the country to the apostolic chamber, and it had formerly belonged to the Farfese family. It lies forty-five miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 30 min. N. long. 12 deg. 35 min. E.—Of the same name is also an Episcopal city in the province of Otranto, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It was anciently called Castrum Minervæ. It is fortified, has a harbour and good trade. It lies seven miles S. of Otranto city. Lat. 40 deg. 8 min. N. long. 19 deg. 25 min. E.

CASTRO, the capital of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in S. America. It lies 180 miles S. of Baldivia, and subject to Spain. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. S. long. 82 deg. 8 min. W.

CASTRO ARAGONESE, a small fortified town on the N. W. coast of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy, with a harbour on the mouth of the river Coquinas, and a Bishop's see. Lat. 41 deg. N. long. 8 deg. 45 min. E.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia in Spain; in the neighbourhood of which is the source of the river Minho.

CASTRO VERDE, a town in the audience of Ourique, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It lies on the river Corbos, and contains 2700 inhabitants.

CASTRO DE URDIALIS, a good castle, with an arsenal, in Biscay Proper, a subdivision of the province of the former name in Spain.

CASTRO EXERES, the principal place of a county in Old Castile in Spain. It stands high, and has a citadel.

CASTRODAIRE, a town in the district of Lamego, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains between 17 and 1800 inhabitants.

CASTROMARIN, a small but fortified place in the district of Tavira, and province of Algarve, in Portugal, on the confines of Andalusia, in Spain. It stands at the mouth of the river Guadiana, directly opposite to Ayamonte. It contains 1000 inhabitants, and has a district of two parishes. Its castle is one of those borne in the royal arms of Portugal. It lies 38 miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 16 min. W.

CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahamas in the Atlantic Ocean, and W. Indies, in America. This was the first land discovered by Columbus.

CATACOMBS, large subterraneous vaults, with several repositories, in Egypt, Barbary, and Italy, where the ancients are supposed to have buried their dead.

CATAIO, a handsome palace and estate in the duchy of Padua, and Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy. It belongs to the Obizzi family.

CATALONIA, principality of, is a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Aragon and Valencia; on the S. and E. by the Mediterranean sea; and on the N. it is divided from France by the Pyrenean mountains. Its greatest length from W. to E. extends to 112 English miles, and greatest breadth from S. to N. 148. Anciently it was larger; for the county of Rouffillon and Conflans, a good part of Cerdagne, and a long time before that Foix, likewise came into the possession of France. This fine province of Catalonia is watered by several rivers, which partly mingle with one another, and partly run immediately into the sea. Of the first fort is the Segre, in Latin *Sicoris*, which is the largest among all the Catalonian rivers. It rises in Cerdagne; near Camarasa it receives the Noguera Pallaresa; and not far from Lerida, the Noguera, Ribagorzana (Noharia Ripacurtiana) and the Cervera: it afterwards unites with the Cinca: and lastly, near the Mequinençia, it empties itself into the Ebro. The little river Corp runs into the Cervera just mentioned, and the Noya into the Llobregat near Martorel. Of the second fort of ri-

vers, besides the large one, namely the Ebro, which runs only a little way through Catalonia, is the Francoli, which falls into the sea, now Tarragona; the Llobregat, anciently Rubricatus, that rises in Mount Penedis, and discharges itself into the sea below Barcelona; the Besòs (Betulus) which falls also into the sea, not far from Barcelona; the Ter (Thicis, Thicris) which has its source between Canigo and Col de Nuria, and mingles its waters with the sea below Torroello; the river Fluvia (Fluvianus, Chavianus) which falls into the sea near Empurias; and another Llobregat, the mouth of which is near Roses.

Catalonia is a very good and fertile country, though it produces no sugar-canes, as the other provinces in Spain do. It enjoys a clear and healthy air; and in the northern part, confining on the Pyrenean mountains, some frost and snow in winter: on the contrary, in its southern parts, and especially on the coast, the weather is moderate at that season. It is almost entirely mountainous, some few parts excepted, which consist of five plains: yet the mountains are not unfruitful, but covered with forests and plantations of fruit-trees. The country yields wine, grain, pulse, all sorts of fruit and oil, in great plenty. Here grow great quantities of flax and hemp. The flesh of this country, and in general all provisions, are excellent: here also is marble, crystal, alabaster, jasper, amethyst, &c. likewise gold, silver, tin, lead, iron, alum, vitriol, salt, and but very little copper. On the eastern coast they fish good coral. This province is one of the best inhabited in all Spain. It contains one archbishopric, two duchies, five marquises, seventeen counties, fourteen vice-counties, and a great number of baronies. Catalonia having, in 1705, strenuously opposed the party of Charles Archduke of Austria, afterwards the Emperor Charles VI. but, in 1714, Barcelona being obliged to surrender at discretion, the whole country came under the dominion of K. Philip V. and thereby lost all their noble privileges, which they had before resolved to maintain, or die in the defence of them. Some geographers divide the country into Old and New Castile; to the former they reckon the strip of land lying from the Pyrenean mountains along the river Llobregat, as far as the Mediterranean on the E. and in the latter they comprehend that tract to the W. extending from Llobregat to the confines of Valencia and Aragon. The Spanish geographers usually divide it into fifteen viguerias or jurisdictions, of which six lie along the coast; and these are Tortosa, Moublane, Tarragona, Villa Franca de Panades, Barcelona, and Gerona; in which last that of Ampurdan is included: two along the Pyrenean mountains, namely Campredou and Puicerda, with the county of Cerdagne: two on the W. along the frontiers of Aragon; and these are Belaguer and Lerida, in the middle of the province: the other five, namely, Agramont, Tarrega, Cervera, Manieza, and Vique.

CATANEA, anciently Catana, a city of Val di Demona, in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy. It is situated near the foot of Mount Ætna on the sea: by the fire eruptions of which mountain, and by earthquakes, it has been frequently damaged; and the worst disaster of this kind which befel it was in the year 1693, when the cathedral, with great part of the city, was swallowed up, and 18,000 people are said to have perished in the ruins: but it has not been so utterly destroyed as not to recover itself again. It is the see of a Bishop, and has a port-town. In ancient times it was one of the richest and most powerful cities in all Sicily. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 2 min. E.

CATANZARA, the capital of the Further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It is a small place, but the see of a Bishop, and seat of a jurisdiction. Lat. 39 deg. 2 min. N. long. 18 deg. 20 min. E.

CATARACTONIUM, an ancient city of the Romans in Yorkshire. It most probably stood at the confluence of the Tees and Greta, at a place called Merston, where indeed ruins are still visible, and also about Greta bridge just by.

CATARO, according to some the ancient *Acrisium*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria. It is well defended with strong walls; which also in-

close a castle on a high hill. By reason of the many shady mountains surrounding it, the place is naturally fortified; but at the same time very dark. It is the see of a Bishop, and subject to the Venetians, twenty-five miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42 deg. 28 min. N. long. 19 deg. 26 min. E.

CATECK, a walled city of Orixá, one of the southern provinces of Indostan and Mogul empire, in Asia. It stands on an island, in a river of the same name. It is a league in length, and a mile broad, with a garrison of 500 horse, and the same number of foot. The English East India company had once a fine factory here: their fabrics are cotton-cloths. The place is not a quarter inhabited, and lies about twenty-five leagues from the sea.

CATEGAT, the passage from the German ocean into the fund or entrance into the Baltic. It lies between the N. part of Jutland, the islands of Funen and Seeland, and the coast of Sweden and Norway. See **BALTIC**.

CATELET, a town of Vermandois, in the Upper Stadtholdership and government of Picardy and Artois, in France. In 1674 it was dismantled; and lies in a small territory which contains the bourg of Beurevoir, near which rises the river Scheld. It has belonged to the archbishopric of Cambrai above these 300 years.

CATHARINENBURG, circle of, in the province of Tobolskoi, in Siberia, and Asiatic part of Russia. It is so called from the Empreß Catharine, wife of Peter the Great, and is rich in mines, which are worked.

Of the same name is a regular town, built after the German fashion, on the river Isét, which runs through the middle of it. By reason of the vicinity of the Baschkirs it is provided with fortifications, and two companies of soldiers, together with a company of artillery, as a garrison.

In the town are upwards of 450 dwelling-houses built at the Emperor's charges. The public structures are a wooden church, a stone chancery-house, a warehouse with shops, an arsenal and custom-house, where the goods of merchants which go through this place to the annual fair at Irbitz are allowed to be deposited, but at no other time. This place may be looked upon as the center of all the Siberian mine-works. And on the Isét is made a dam ninety-eight fathoms long, three high, and twenty broad, so strong against inundations as to supply the many hammer or flating mills with a sufficient quantity of water. These works are in a flourishing condition.

CATHARINENTHAL, a fine imperial palace, with gardens, in the general government of Reval, and province of Livonia, now belonging to Russia.

CATHARINENHOF, an imperial country-seat of Ingermanland, in European Russia. It lies on the Neva-stream, and in one of the most delightful places in the wood about Petersburg; but exposed to frequent inundations.

CATHAI, the name which the Europeans gave to China, upon their first hearing of it. See **CHINA**.

CATHERLOUGH, the capital of the county bearing the same name, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Kilkenny, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. Lat. 52 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. W.

CATHNESS. See **CAITHNESS**.

CATTOCH, Cape, the N. E. promontory of Jucatan, in Mexico, a province of North America. Lat. 21 deg. 30 min. N. long. 89 deg. 5 min. W.

CATOLICA, a village of Romagna, a province of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy; whither the orthodox Bishops retired, when out-voted by the Arian Bishops, in the council of Rimini, held in the year 359; in memory of which event it got its name.

CATSAND, an island in the jurisdiction of Sluys, and province of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands; so called from the ancient Catti. It lies opposite to Sluys, from which it is separated by a channel or arm of the sea, about three miles broad. Here is a strong fort.

This island is subject to very great storms with a N.

W. wind; and the sea would swallow it all up, were it not for very stout dykes.

CATSGROVE-HILL, a little rising ground, not a furlong from Reading in Berkshire, to the S. W. and within 100 yards of the Kennet, where is a stratum of oyster-shells five or six inches through the hill.

CATTHANITZ, a fort in the sangiacate of Widin and Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey. It covers the pass over the mountains.

CATTON, a market-town of Norfolk, noted for a brazen head being carried before the steward of the demesne, instead of a mace, and for a bridge over the river Duze. Also well-known for its woollen manufactures.

CATWYCK, a very large and fine village in the neighbourhood of Leyden, in Holland, about four miles W. of that city. It stands on the Rhine.

About two miles beyond it lies Catwyck on the Sea, the church of which is now washed by the waves; whereas, not many years ago, it stood in the middle of the town.

CATZENELLEBOGEN, a county of Upper Hesse, in Germany. It is divided into Upper and Lower; of which latter a part belongs to Hesse-Cassel, and the rest to the branches of Darmstadt and Rhinfeld.

This country, the seat of the ancient Catti, extends twenty miles E. and W. and ten N. and S. betwixt Nassau and the Rhine.

Of the same name is its capital on the Upper Rhine, and subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. It lies fifteen miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 40 min. E.

CAVA, a small, yet fruitful and pleasant island of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland. It lies not far from Flotta.

CAVA, an Episcopal city of the hither principate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is immediately subject to the Pope, and lies sixteen miles S. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 45 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

CAVUNA, one of the considerable streams in Asiatic Russia, that fall into the Ob; and near its influx that river takes this last name.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers of Portugal. Its source is in the province of Traz-los-montes, and below Barcelos it falls into the sea.

CAVAILLON, or **CAVILLON**, a small town in the jurisdiction of Isle, and county of Venaissin, a subdivision of Avignon, in the government of Provence, in France. It stands high in an island formed by the river Durance, an arm of which falls into the Calavon. It is the see of a Bishop, and the seat of a provincial judge, also of another particular judge; and here is an abbey. It lies eighteen miles E. of Avignon. Lat. 43 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 4 min. E.

CAVALLA, a town of Macedonia, a province of European Turkey. It stands on the gulph of Contessa, likewise called the gulph of Cavalla. The ruins of walls are still to be seen, that reached to the very top of the mountains. Its castle is still entire; and here are also the remains of an aqueduct, with a double row of arches over one another. This town has some trade, and lies between Contessa and Philippi.

CAVAN, the principal place of a county of the same name, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies sixty miles N. W. of Dublin, and sends two members to parliament. Lat. 54 deg. 2 min. N. long. 7 deg. 35 min. W.

CAUCASUS, the highest, largest, and most remarkable part of a vast chain of mountains, the others being Imaus and Taurus, running from Asia Minor, through the N. part of Persia, as far as the Indies. It lies nearest to Europe, between the Euxine and Caspian sea.

It is bounded on the N. by Russian Tartary, and on the S. by Georgia. Its numberless summits are perpetually covered with snow. It is full of rocks and dreadful precipices, and consequently of very difficult passage, which is computed to be about 118 or 120 miles. In the way are several villages, with plenty of provisions; for the soil is very prolific, even to the top; yielding

yielding corn, wine, fruit, honey, cattle, &c. in abundance. The ridge is almost covered with fir-trees. The inhabitants are all Christians, but miserably ignorant and nasty, being subject to the Turks. The two passes of this celebrated ridge were anciently called Portæ.

The eastern parts of Caucasus terminate in two of these, which served as a passage for the Huns to enter into the territories of the Persians and Romans; one of them called Caucasian, now Tzur; and the other Caspian, which still retains its ancient name.

CAUCHAN, close by the Niefter, is the principal seat of the Akerman Tartars, in European Turkey.

CAUDE, one of the rivers near CARLISLE, which see.

CAUDEBEC, in Latin *Calidum Becum*, i. e. a warm brook or rivulet: a small but populous town of Ceaux and Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the N. side of the Seine, into which a brook falls here, which runs through the town, and gives it its name. Its manufacture of hats was formerly more considerable and beneficial than it is at present. They drive a good trade by sea. The English took this place in 1419, and the reformed in 1562; but the King's troops retook it from the latter in 1592. It lies sixteen miles W. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 32 min. N. long. 45 min. E.

CAUDEN, or CODAN, a town in the circle of Prague, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It stands on the river Eger, ten miles N. W. of Ziateck. It is a place noted for excellent beer.

CAUDIES, a town in the diocese of Alet, and Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains.

CAVE'S Island, so the Dutch draughts call it; it lies in the southern countries of America. Lat. 3 deg. 25 min. S. and meridian distance from Cape Mabo 1316 miles. It is four or five leagues in circuit, very woody, and full of plantations on the side of the hills; and in the bogs are abundance of cocoa-nut trees. On its S. E. part are three or four small woody islands; and on the N. is another.

CAVERAC, though a small place in the diocese of Nimes, and Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name in France; yet here is a beautiful castle or palace.

CAVILHANO, a large and populous town of Portuguese Estremadura. It lies near the river Zezere, containing 12,000 inhabitants, about twenty miles S. W. of Guarda, and 110 N. E. of Lisbon.

CAWLEYWOOD, a fine covert on the top of a hill in Bucks, belonging to the Duke of Bridgwater. It is one of the greatest land-marks in the S. of England, overlooking eleven counties.

CAWOOD, a market-town of Yorkshire, about nine miles S. of York city. It has an annual fair on May 12, for cattle and wooden-ware.

CAXAMARCA, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Truxillo, in Peru, S. America. It lies E. of Truxillo city, extending along a vast interval between the Cordilleras of the Andes. It enjoys exuberance of all sorts of corn, fruits, and esculent vegetables; with cattle, sheep, and especially hogs, the farmers driving a considerable trade in these last-mentioned creatures at Lima, Truxillo, &c. The Indians weave cotton for sails, bed-curtains, quilts, &c. Of the same name is its capital, where Pizarro the Spanish general took Atabalipa, the inca of Peru, prisoner; and, in 1533, murdered him in cold blood. It lies 250 E. of the Pacific ocean, and 300 N. E. of Lima. Lat. 7 deg. 30 min. S. long. 75 deg. 36 min. W.

CAXTON, a post-town of Cambridgeshire, between Roydon and Huntingdon, and on the great N. road; it is remarkable for being the birth-place of Caxton, who was the first printer in England. It lies eight miles W. of Cambridge, and fifty N. of London. Here two annual fairs are held, May 5, and October 12, for pedlary.

CAYA, a frontier river between Spain and Portugal. It rises near Portalegre, in the latter kingdom, and running S. E. divides both: about a mile from Badajoz, in Spanish Estremadura, it falls into the Guadiana.

CAYAMBURO, one of the largest mountains of the Cor-

dilleras in the province of Quito, S. America; its summits are covered with snow and ice. Its vicinity renders the whole plain of Cayambe cold; which is increased by the violence and continuance of the winds.

CAYENNE, a town near the coast of America, upon a small island of the same name, and the capital of the French settlements there: they call it Equinoctial France, from its situation under or near the equinoctial line. It produces tobacco, sugar, and Indian corn. In this island the French academicians measured a degree at the equinoctial. It lies near the Dutch settlement of Surinam to the N. and on the river of Amazons to the S. Lat. 5 deg. N. long. 53 deg. 10 min. W.

CAYLOMA, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Arequipa, in S. America. It begins about thirty leagues E. of Arequipa city, and is famous for a mountain of the same name, and the silver mines it contains, which yield considerably: but the cold here is so intense, that the inhabitants are obliged to have recourse to the neighbouring provinces for the fruits of the earth. In some parts of this province are wild asses.

CAYOR, or CAJOR, a kingdom of Guiney, and Negroland, in Africa. It begins about two leagues above the island of St. Lewis, S. of the river Senegal, and extends about thirty leagues southward along the coast, a little beyond Cape Verde.

CAYOR, a village near the lake of that name, in the kingdom of the Pholeys in Negroland, in Africa. Here the French traded sometimes, before they were routed from their settlements here very lately by the English; not only with the Negroes, but also with the Moors, for millet, elephants teeth, hides, ostrich-feathers, and ambergrease.

CAYTONE, or CAYTONGUE, one of the most considerable inland towns in the island of Bornea, in Asia. It lies 100 miles up the river Banjar. Here Sultan, who is the most potent Prince of the island, has a palace.

CAZALLA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, belonging to the Duke of Ossuna. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced.

CEA, a town of Guarda, and province of Beira, in Portugal; it contains 1000 inhabitants in one parish. To its district belong ten parishes more.

CEAUX, or CAUX, a country of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France; so called from its ancient inhabitants the Caletes: the inhabitants are now called Cauchois. That part of it which forms the government of Havre de Grace is not included here. It lies between the Seine, the ocean, Picardy, the country of Bray, and the Vexin Normand. A point of it advances into the sea, and is called the Cape of Caux. It is a high and level country, but little good water; and yet, says Busching, it is the more fertile in all sorts of grain. The whole country abounds in apple and pear trees, of which cyder and perry are made, the country being too cold for vineyards. This country belongs to the bailiwick of Ceaux.

CEBRET, Mount, in the neighbourhood of the county of Lemos, and province of Galicia, in Spain. Here is a surprizing well called Lonzana, the water of which is sometimes very cold, and sometimes very warm; and it is said to be regulated according to the ebbing and flowing of the sea.

CEBU, one of the Philippine islands in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It is situated between those of Layte and Negro.

CELALU, anciently Cephalædis, a small city of Sicily, in Lower Italy, with a harbour, and the see of a Bishop. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 4 min. E.

CELANO, a town in the Further Abruzzo, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It gives title of Count to the Savelli family; and lies not a great way from the Lago di Celano, that takes its name from it; but was anciently called Lacus Fucinus.

CELANOVA, a town of Galicia in Spain. It lies on the river Lima: and in its neighbourhood are produced great quantities of chestnuts.

CELEBES, or MACASSER, one of the Asian islands in the Indian ocean. It lies between lat. 2 deg. N. and 6 deg. S. and between long. 116 and 124 deg. E. being 500 miles in length, and, for the most part, 200 in breadth;

breadth; though others make its dimensions both ways a great deal less. This island, lying near the Equator, is subject to periodical rains; so that its air is both hot and moist. The Philippine Isles bound it on the N. the Molucca and Banda Islands on the E. and Bornea on the W. The natives are well known for their skill in deleterious drugs and herbs, which, together with opium, abound in this island. They poison their darts; so that the least wound from them is mortal. The Dutch joining with the natives against the Portuguese, expelled these, and afterwards usurped the dominion of the island, in which they have built such strong forts, and supplied them with such numerous garrisons, that they treat both prince and people like slaves. The natives being hardy and valiant, have been hired by the other Indian nations and Europeans, who have settlements in that part of the world, to serve among their troops. The principal reason for reducing this island was the nearness of its site to the Spice Islands of Molucca and Banda; the sole possession of which the Dutch could never otherwise have secured, and which they robbed the English of in the midst of a profound peace.

CELL, some call it ZELL, a town of Triers, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, on the E. shore of the Moselle. It is a populous and open place, situated among vineyards, and subject to the Elector of Triers, twenty miles S. W. of Coblenz. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45 min. E.

CELES EN BERRIE, a town of the lower division of the latter name, in France, on the river Cher, over which is a bridge. It has a considerable abbey, a convent and hospital.

CELORICO, a town in the district of Guarda, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 1100 inhabitants in three parishes, and in its jurisdiction are nineteen more.

CELTES, or CELTÆ, a people who inhabited the greatest part of Gaul, hence called also Galli, and sent several considerable colonies into Italy, and other neighbouring parts. They possessed a country, comprising not only all the present France, but part of Italy likewise, as far as the river Rubicon, which falls into the Adriatic sea, between Ravenna and Rimini; and all that part of Germany and Belgium, which lies within the river Rhine.

CENEDA, a small Episcopal city of the marquisate of Trevigiano, one of the Venetian provinces, in Upper Italy. It lies twelve miles S. of Belluno. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

CENTAPOUR, a town of Cuncan, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It has the best bay for shipping upon the coast, four leagues N. of Rajapour, and twenty from Goa.

CENTO, a town of the Ferrarese, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It was formerly well fortified: and is remarkable for nothing now but a fine collection of paintings, by Francisco Barbiere, a native of this place. It stands about eighteen miles from the city of Ferrara, and has a communication with it by a canal.

CENU, a town of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies eighty miles S. of Carthagena. Lat. 9 deg. N. long. 76 deg. 10 min. W.

CEPHALONIA, in the most ancient times called Samos and Epirus Melœna, i. e. Black Epire, an island in that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian sea, in European Turkey: it is subject to Venice. It had formerly four cities; the capital of which was Same, or Samos, which is said to have stood in that place the Italians call Porto Guicardo. This fruitful island produces resin, which is denominated Corinthian, an oily red wine, muscadels, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, all of uncommon magnitude and also grain. Most of the trees here are said to yield ripe fruit twice in a year; namely, in April and November, though in the latter month they are something smaller. In this island are several roads, among which Argostoli is the best harbour. In 1214, (others say in 1224) it came into the hands of the Venetians; the Turks took it from them in 1479, but they recovered it again in 1499.

Of the same name is a town in this island, near the N^o 35.

coast of Janna or Epirus; it is the see of a Bishop. Lat. 38 deg. 30 min. N. long. 21 deg. 5 min. E.

CEPHISSUS, a considerable river of Livadia, one of the provinces of European Turkey; it empties itself into the Copay-lake, which it properly forms.

CERAM, one of the Indian islands in the ocean, of the former name, in Asia. On the N. it has Molucca and Gilolo: on the S. Amboyna and the Banda Isles, being about 150 miles in length, and sixty in breadth. It lies between lat. 3 deg. S. and long. 126 and 129 deg. E. Here the Dutch have a fort for curbing the natives; which, at the same time, contributes to their defending the possession of the Spice Islands.

CERDAGNE, La, a small territory, of which one part belongs to Spain, giving title of Count, and the other to France. The latter is in the government of Rouffillon, and was ceded to the kingdom of France by treaty in 1660. It is about a league and a half in breadth.

CERE, St. a town of Upper Quercy and Guienne Proper, in the government of the former name, and Gascony, in France. It belongs to Viscount Turenne, and lies thirty-two miles N. E. of Cahors. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 1 deg. 33 min. E.

CEREMISSI, a territory of Little Novogrod, in Russia; lying on the Wolga.

CERET, a town of Perpignan, a county of Rouffillon, in the government of the latter name, belonging to France. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, near the river Tec; the suburb of which is larger than the place itself. It has two convents.

CERIGO, anciently Cythera, an island in the Candian sea, and European Turkey. It lies between Candia and the Morea, about fifty miles N. of the former, and near the E. part of the latter. It is a mountainous rocky country, which yields but very little corn, wine, or oil, and has not a great number of inhabitants. The principal town lies in the S. side of the island, and on a dreadful precipice stands a castle; but the harbour under it is exposed to S. winds. This island was anciently dedicated to Venus in a more peculiar manner, whose native country it was; as also of Helen, the occasion of the siege and destruction of Troy. Lat. 36 deg. 5 min. N. long. 23 deg. 40 min. E.

CERNACHE, a town in the district of Coimbra, and province of Beira, in Portugal, and has but one parish, containing 1000 souls.

CEROLICO DE BASTO, a town and district of Guimarens, and province of Entre Douro e Minho, in Portugal. It includes thirty-eight parishes.

CERRITO, a well-inhabited place of Lavoro, a province of the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy; here they manufacture good cloth.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian convent of the district of Pavese, a subdivision of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It lies about a good hour's walk, or at the distance of four miles from Pavia, and was founded by Viscount John Galeazzo, first Duke of Milan. The buildings which belong to it are beautiful and magnificent, especially the church, the splendor of which, both on the outside and inside, is considerable.

In the large park round this Chartreuse, Francis I. King of France was taken prisoner by the Imperialists in the year 1525, as he besieged the town. Within its circuit, the park being surrounded with a square wall, but ruinous in many parts, for the space of twenty miles, lie several boroughs and villages up and down.

CERVERA, a small but strong town of Catalonia, in Spain. It stands high, on a river of the same name, and has a palace or castle belonging to it.

CERVETERI, anciently CÆRE, one of the twelve old Hetruscan cities, but now a small place in St. Peter's Patrimony, a province of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy.

CERVIA, a small and newly-erected city of Romagna, a province of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, close upon the sea, with fine broad streets, the houses in which are mostly built under one roof. It was formerly about a quarter of a mile further from the sea, till in 1703 it was removed by reason of its unhealthy air to its present site. It is the see of

Bishop, suffragan to the Metropolitan of Ravenna. Towards the land, near the city, is a low piece of ground upwards of half an hour's journey long, and in some parts the same in breadth; into which, in the middle of the summer, the sea-water is conveyed, by means of a fine broad canal; and from it the heat of the sun, by evaporation, prepares salt; which the Papal chamber gathers, and therewith supplies the provinces of Urbino, Ferrara, Ancona, Bologna, and Romagna. It lies ten miles S. of Ravenna. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E.

CESAREA, or *Masa Kaisarea*, now *Caesar*, once the capital of Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. It anciently stood on Mount Argæus, and near the N. banks of the Milas. It was once a considerable and very large city, and the see of the great St. Basil. It now stands in a delightful plain, about half an hour's journey from the above-mentioned river, and is walled; with a castle in the middle of the place. Its bazars are well stocked, and the inhabitants drive a considerable trade in cotton. It is well supplied with water; and in its neighbourhood are several towers of various forms, supposed to have been Persian tombs, with Persian inscriptions upon them.

The above-mentioned Mount Argæus is so high, as to have its top always covered with snow, at the foot of which are the ruins of the old city, and several catacombs.

This was the birth-place of the celebrated Greek historian Pausanias. It lies about seventy miles W. of Sivas, and ninety E. from Cogni or Iconium. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 35 deg. 39 min. E.

CESENA, a city of Romagna and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It lies near the river Savio, at the foot of a mountain, where are the ruins of a citadel. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to the Metropolitan of Ravenna, and fifteen miles S. of this city. It has good churches, convents, and well-built houses. Near it, on a mountain, stands a Benedictine convent, with the church of Santa Maria del Monte di Cesena. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

CESENATICO, a place of Romagna, and the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It lies on the sea, and is mostly inhabited by fishermen; it has a fine harbour and commodious canal. On its bridge are two beautiful marble pillars, of the Corinthian order.

CESTRICA CHERSONESUS. See **CHESTER** or **CHERSONESUS**.

CETTE, **SETTE**, or *St. Louis*, a harbour in the diocese of Agde, and Lower Languedoc, belonging to the government of the latter name, in France: it lies near the promontory of St. Louis, and built at the charges of Lewis XIV. yet accessible only by galleys and small vessels, which lie safe here. As the sea, when tempestuously agitated, throws a deal of sand into it, the province is at the expense of cleaning it; so that it hath a depth of between seventeen and eighteen feet water. Here begins the famous royal canal of LANGUEDOC; which see.

CEVA, a fortified town of the marquisate of the same name, in the county of Asti, a subdivision of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, with a castle on the river Tanaro, near the Genoese confines, and forty miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 25 min. N. long. 8 deg. 6 min. E.

CEVENNES, or **SEVENNES**, in Latin *Cebennes*, the highest and steepest mountains of all Languedoc, in France; but very populous, as being the principal seat of the reformed in that kingdom: whither they have frequently retired and defended themselves from the tyrannical oppression of the French Kings, and where, in the reign of Queen Anne, the English fleet attempted to support them from the Mediterranean; but all to no purpose: for the French troops had occupied all the passes leading to them.

CEUTA, a city and strong fortress of Fez, in Africa, on the S. side of the straits of Gibraltar, and almost opposite to the English fortress of that name, in Spain. It is in the possession of the Spanish crown, and has

been frequently attacked by the Moors, but to little purpose, and with considerable loss on their side. It lies 150 miles N. of Fez. See **ALGEZIRAS**. Lat. 35 deg. 50 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. W.

CEYLON, one of the Islands in the Indian ocean, Asia, not far from the S. E. coast of the continent of the Hither India, lying between lat. 6 and 10 deg. N. and between long. 78 and 82 deg. E. being 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The Dutch possess its coasts, having shut up the King of the island in his capital, situated about the center thereof, while they in the mean time monopolize all the cinnamon which this island alone produces: suffering no other nation to trade with the natives, or have any of that spice, but what is purchased from themselves. They pretended to assist the King of Ceylon against the Portuguese, who had several towns and forts on the coast: but after driving these out, they took off the mask, and usurped the dominion of the island to themselves: and thus continue still in full possession of its trade.

CEZANE, or **SEZANE**, both a valley and bourg, which formerly were reckoned part of Dauphiny, in France; and is accordingly found so in particular maps: but since the peace of Utrecht, being one of the places ceded to the King of Sardinia, it is now reckoned to be in Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on the confines of which principality it lies. It anciently gave title of Marquis.

CHACHAPOYAS, a jurisdiction of Truxillo, which is one of the dioceses in the audience of Lima, in South America. It lies E. of Truxillo. It is hot, being without the cordillera, and to the eastward it lies low. It is a province of great extent, and but very thinly inhabited. The productions here are such as are natural to the like climates.

The Indians make cottons; particularly tapestry, which for the liveliness of its colours, and delicacy of the work, is very elegant. These, with the sail-cloth which they make here also, are very profitable, and highly valued in the other provinces.

CHABLAIS, Duchy of, one of the provinces of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It lies along the lake of Geneva, and produces great quantities of wine, for which there was formerly a considerable demand in Switzerland: but as it rose to an exorbitant price, the Swifs bethought them to plant vines on their own side of the country; since that time the considerable revenues which Savoy drew from its wine have failed for the most part.

Chablais is well-cultivated, and in it is a beautiful intermixture of fields, vineyards, meadows, groves, and woods.

CHABLI, or **CHABLIS**, a town of Senonois, a subdivision of Champagne, in the government of the latter name, and of Brie, in France. It lies on the Armançon, near the Burgundian confines; and is famous for its excellent wine, and also for a bloody battle fought in its neighbourhood, between the sons of Lewis Debonair, Emperor and King of France. It is commonly called the battle of Fontenay, a village about a league N. of Chablais.

CHAGFORD, one of the the stannery-towns of Devonshire; but is not so flourishing now as it formerly has been.

CHAGRE, a rapid river of the isthmus of Darien, and Terra firma, in South America; it was formerly called Lagartos, from the number of alligators in it. The source of it is in the mountains near Cruces. Its mouth is in the N. sea. Lat. 9 deg. 18 min. 40 sec. N. and long. 295 deg. 6 min. from Teneriff.

Its entrance is defended by a fort of the same name, situated on a rock, and on the E. side near the shore.

About eight miles from the fort is a town also of the same appellation, built chiefly of reeds, and inhabited by Negroes, Mulattoes, and Mestizo's, a brave active people. The town and castle of Chagre have been often taken; particularly about 1670, by the Pirate Morgan, and that by the following odd accident, as Ulloa tells us: An arrow having been shot from the fort into the eye of one of his companions, he gal-

lantly

lantly pulled it out, and, after wrapping one end of it with cotton or tow, shot it out of his loaded piece, which happening to alight on the straw roof of the fort, set it on fire. Also in 1740, by Admiral Vernon, where he found a large quantity of rich merchandise, most of the goods received by the galleons, except the plate, being sent down hither from Panama, in order to be shipped at Porto Bello for Europe. It lies a little S. W. of the last-mentioned place, and 350 W. of Carthagena. Lat. 9 deg. 50 min. N. long. 82 deg. 20 min. W. from London.

CHAIN, as the Tour calls it, is, says the author, the name usually given to the great road cross that part of Scotland leading from Inverness to Fort-Augustus, and so on to Fort-William or Innerlochy, in Lochaber. This is some part of Wade's roads; in it was a rock, which, before the mending the high-ways in that kingdom, at the public expence, was almost impracticable; and called Corseyarrack, i. e. a steep and sharp rock, now made quite easy for travellers.

CHALAMONT, one of the twelve castles of the sovereign principality of Dombes, lying within the circuit of Burgundy, though not belonging to its government.

In it is a small town of the same name, on a mountain, between two lakes, which had anciently a strong castle.

CHALCEDON, reproachfully *Urbs Cæcorum*, so called by the Delphic oracle, as the Megareans who built it here neglected the more commodious site on the other side the Bosphorus. It lies on the isthmus of a peninsula, opposite to Constantinople. It was once a famous and flourishing city of Bithynia, in Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. It had a convenient harbour on the E. and W. side of it: about two miles S. of Scutaria was the seat of the fourth general council of the church, and an Archiepiscopal see, whose prelate was Metropolitan of all Bithynia. But it has since dwindled into a village: yet it is still a sea-port; and, though no longer shut up with chains as formerly, is not the more frequented for it.

The river of the same name is narrow, but very deep; and runs on the E. side, carrying the salt water a mile above the town.

CHALCO, or **CHACO**, the capital of a little government belonging to Mexico Proper, in New Spain, in North America. It lies near a lake, from which issues a river that runs towards that of Mexico. It is the seat of an Alcaid, and enjoys considerable privileges, on account of the inhabitants joining with the Spaniards against Montezuma; about twenty miles N. E. from the city of Mexico.

CHALDEA, or **BABYLONIA**, the S. part of the province now called Eyraca Arabia, or Yerack, in Asiatic Turkey. It lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and on the united stream N. W. of Borsora on the Persian gulph, and S. E. of Diarbekr or the ancient Mesopotamia.

CHALEURS, Des, a bay on the coast of Canada, in North America, mostly frequented by fishermen.

CHALK-HILLS, rising grounds amidst low lands, which lie between Woolwich and Gravesend, in Kent, almost joining to the Thames. From these the city of London, the adjacent countries, and even Holland and Flanders, are supplied with lime, or chalk to make it. From these cliffs on the river-side, the rubbish of the chalk is bought, and fetched away in lighters and hoys to all the creeks in the opposite county of Essex, and even Suffolk and Norfolk; and fold there to the farmers, which they lay upon their land, and give from two shillings and six-pence to four shillings a load, according to the distance: and thus, by a proper admixture and composition, the barren soil of Kent makes the strong clay-lands rich and fruitful.

CHALON, to be distinguished from *Chalons*; which see in Champagne, in Latin *Cabillonum*, the capital of Le Chalonois, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is a city mentioned by Cæsar, as being long to the Ædui, which stands on the Saone, with a citadel, is the seat of a bailiwick, erected into a provincial court, of a collection, chancery, castleward, forest-

court, salt-granary, particular governor, and Episcopal bailiwick. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the metropolitan of Lyons, whose first prelate, Donatian, lived in the year 364, with a diocese of 186 (others say 207) parishes, a yearly revenue of 14000 livres; and he pays a tax of 700 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, here are several parish-churches, some abbeys, among which is the famous Cistercian abbey of Citeaux, or Cîteau, seven priories, six convents, a Jesuits college, and two hospitals. Upon an island in the Soane, is the small town of St. Laurent, which serves as a suburb to it. It lies thirty-two miles S. of Dijon. Lat. 46 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. E.

CHALONNOIS, Le, a territory and subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It had anciently its own Counts: it is a fine plain, and is divided by the Saone into two almost equal parts; of which that to the right hand is called Montagne, on account of Mount Beaune extending itself to Maçon, and even further; the other to the left is called La Bresse. Chalon above-mentioned is its capital.

CHALONNOIS, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It is a little territory, which some reckon in Champagne Proper.

CHALONS, or **CHAALONS** Sur Marne, which first name is formed out of the ancient Catalaunum. It is a considerable city in the last mentioned Chalanois, in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France; and is situated on the river Marne, over which are several bridges. It is the capital of a generality or intendency, and election, the seat of an intendant and prevot-general, the marshalee of this province; as also of a provincial court and bailiwick. Its Bishop, who is a Count and Peer, is under the Metropolitan of Rheims, has a diocese of 304 parishes, ninety-three chapels of ease, and nineteen abbeys. His revenue amounts annually to 24,000 livres; and his tax to the court of Rome is 3000 florins. In this city, besides the cathedral of St. Stephen, with a very high and large tower, there are two chapters, eleven parish-churches, a seminary, a Jesuits college, three abbeys, nine convents, and two hospitals. Here they manufacture some shalloons, and other thin woollen stuffs, and have a very good trade for oats to Paris. In the year 1592, the parliament of Paris was removed hither; and, on account of the unshaken fidelity of this city to King Henry IV. he caused a medal to be struck with this inscription, "*Catalaunenſis fidei monumentum.*" It lies thirty miles S. E. of Rheims, and eighty-two E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 4 deg. 37 min. E. The plains about Chalons are very justly judged to be the Campi Catalaunici, and not any of two or three other places in France, as is pretended, where the famous battle was fought by Merovee King of the Franks, Theodorick King of the Goths, and Ætius the Roman general, and Attila King of the Huns, whom they defeated with the slaughter of 200,000 of his own men, as the French say; however, it was a bloody battle. Near the place are remains of intrenchments, and other works, which still bear the name of Attila's camp, and have done so time out of mind.

CHALOSSE, a territory of Gascony, in France. It is situated about the river Adour.

CHALUS, or **CHASLUS**, a small town of Upper Limosin, in the government of the latter name, in France; in Latin *Castra Lucii*, or *Castucium*, with a castle, giving title of Count. It lies at the source of the Tardoure, one of the rivers that fall into the Charente. A gentleman of Limosin, having found on his estate the statues of an Emperor, and his consort, sitting round a table with their children, all in solid gold, Richard I. King of England claimed the whole, as sovereign of Limosin; part of which the gentleman was willing to give him; but Richard, in pursuance of his pretensions, besieging the castle of Chalus, where the other had taken shelter, was wounded with an arrow, of which he died, in 1109. Here is kept a famous annual fair for horses, on St. George's day.

CHAM, or **CHAMB**, a town in the Palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, on the rivers Cham and Regen, which joining here run into the Danube at Ratisbon; from which town it lies twenty-five miles N. The Queen

of

of Hungary's troops took it in 1742. Its principal trade is with travellers to Bohemia. Lat. 49 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 45 min. E.

Of the same name is a very pretty town in Zug, one of the Swiss cantons upon the lake of Zug. Its inhabitants live mostly by fishing.

CHAMBERY, in ancient records Camberiacum, or Chamariacum, the capital of the duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the river Leisse, and situated in a delightful valley. It is of a middling largeness, without any other fortifications than bare walls. Here is the seat of the highest court or parliament of Savoy, and many of the nobility of the country reside here. It may be said to be very well built, and to have many stately edifices, tho' not in the modern stile, and several squares. It belongs to the diocese of the Bishop of Grenoble. The college-church of La St. Chapelle was founded by Duke Amadeus: the head of its chapter is intitled Dean of Savoy. It has been often taken and retaken. In the year 1731 it was almost entirely burnt down. The streets are mostly straight and clean, the town being washed by several branches of the Alban, and many springs which come down from St. Martin's-hill. Chambery lies 45 miles S. of Geneva. Lat. 45 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 45 min. E.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Le Blaisois, in Lower Orleanois, in France. It lies in a large park, abounding with deer, and on the river Cossion. It was built by Francis I. in a very stately, though Gothic manner, of free-stone; a pierced tower in the middle of the building, which consists of four pavilions, has a beautiful appearance. It has a curious winding stair-case, which two persons may go up or down at different places, and still keep parallel to one another all the way, as may be seen through certain openings. King Stanislaus resided here nine years, the first time of his reception in France; and the famous Count Maurice of Saxony lived also in it till he died in 1750. It lies four leagues N. E. from Blois.

CHAMONT. See CHAUMONT.

CHAMPAGNE, a province and government of France. It is bounded on the W. by the ile of France; on the S. by Burgundy; on the E. by Lorain; and on the N. by Flanders. It is one of the most considerable in the kingdom: for its extent from W. to S. E. or from Laguy to Bourbonne, is forty-six French leagues; and from S. to N. or from Ravier to Rocrois, about fifty-four. It has its name from the large plains and fields in the middle of it: but its extreme parts are full of woods, mountains, and hills. The soil produces large quantities of grain, and an excellent light wine, the most delicate in all France; the exportation of which is very considerable, and well known in England under the name of Champain, though the inhabitants have not the advantage therefrom which might otherwise be expected: for it is rare to have any choice of good wine, and the culture of the vineyards is expensive. The home commodities which they trade in, are corn, wine, iron, wood, cattle, hay, woollen-stuffs, half-silks, linen, &c. Its principal rivers are the Meuse, or Maas. 2. The Seine. 3. The Marne. 4. The Aube. 5. The Aisne or Aine: all which see under their proper words. This country had formerly its own Dukes and Counts, who were very potent; and, in the year 1361, it was solemnly annexed to the crown of France by King John. In it are two Archiepiscopal dioceses, namely, Rheims and Sens, and four bishoprics, Langres, Chalons, Troyes, and Meaux. It is subject to the parliament, chamber of aids and finances at Paris, the bailiwick and seat of the provincial court of judicature at Sedan excepted. Here are ten bailiwicks and seats of country courts, one supreme forest-master or judge, several forest-bailiffs, two courts of coinage, and a generalité, which are holden at Chalons; and it is divided into twelve elections. With regard to its military government: under the governor are four lieutenant-generals; the first of which has the direction of the bailiwick of Reims; the second over those of Vitry and Chaumont; the third over the bailiwicks of Troyes, Langres, and Sens; and the fourth presides over Brie Champenoise. Under these again are four hereditary sub-stadholders; of which

there is one appointed for each department, besides other officers. This province is otherwise divided into I. Champagne Proper; and this again subdivided into the following small territories; 1. Lower Champagne; and, 2. Upper Champagne. II. Chalois. III. Valmois. IV. Retelois. V. Argonne. VI. Pertois. VII. Valage. VIII. Bassigny. IX. Senonois. And, X. Brie Champenoise. It is to be observed, that Sedan, though a distinct government, is yet subject to the generalité of Champagne. Troyes is the capital of the whole country, and lies in Champagne Proper.

CHAMPIGNY, a town and barony in the government of Touraine, in France. It stands on the river Veude or Vetle, and contains one parish-church, two convents, and a small college.

CHAMPION, a fine island in the river Seine, just before the town of Mante, in the fourth sub-government of the Ile of France.

CHAMPLAIN-LAKE, a large collection of inland-water to the N. of New-York, and lying in lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. in North America; where the French built forts, in order to drive the British inhabitants from the N. part of that country: but they are now pretty well driven in their turn from thence, or very likely will soon be.

CHAMPSAUR, a territory and subdivision of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It lies towards the S. of Graisivaudan, near Ambrunois and Gapençois. It is full of mountains. The Dauphins, who were Counts of Albon and Graisivaudan, possessed it for some centuries. Humbert, the last Dauphin of the house of Tour du Pin, was the first who, in 1336, stiled himself Duke of Champsaur: it now belongs to the house of Villeroi; and only contains in it the bourg or large village of St. Bonnet.

CHAMUSCA, a town in the audience of Alenquer, and Portuguese Estremadura. It is said to be small, yet contains 1850 inhabitants.

CHANCEAUX, a large village on a mountain, in that part of Burgundy, in France, called La Montagne. Near it is the source of the river Seine.

CHANNERY, commonly so called, and a corruption of *Canowry*, from the canons of Ross formerly residing here, this being the ecclesiastical name of the royal burgh of Fortrose, in that part of Ross-shire, and N. of Scotland, called Ardmeariach. It is most delightfully situated, in a fruitful valley of southern exposure, and guarded on the N. by fertile and gently rising hills, abounding with most excellent springs of sweet water; and in summer their tops are covered with a beautiful verdure enamelled with flowers. It lies on the Murray firth, and is divided from the new fort on the point of Ardesear, only by a narrow ferry of the latter name; by its vicinity to which it may flourish once more.

In Romish and Episcopal times it had a fine cathedral, which within these few years was the parish-church, now removed to Rosemaryk, a mile to the E. of it; though the body of the church is still standing, and arched with stone: also a castle, where the Bishop of Ross resided.

The family of Seaforth have a large house here, which now is uninhabited and going to ruin; and in a chapel contiguous to the cathedral is their burying-ground. Its civil name is Fortrose, which see.

Here are two annual fairs, at which are sold vast quantities of green cloth or unbleached linen, both fine and coarse, mostly manufactured in this neighbourhood, and supplying the consumption of the country round; the soil yielding great quantities of excellent flax, and the inhabitants are remarkably dextrous in dressing, spinning, and weaving it. It lies about eight miles E. of Inverness.

In Channery resided, till he died, Dr. Alexander Mackenzie, of the family of Seaforth, who compiled the history of all the Scottish writers.

CHANTILLY, a considerable bourg of Le Valois, in the second stadtholdership of the Ile of France, belonging to the house of Condé. In it is a beautiful castle or seat, and opposite to its entrance is a fine equestrian statue in bronze of the last Duke and Constable of Montmorency.

CHAPEL,

CHAPEL in the Frith, a market-town in the Peak of Derbyshire; it lies twenty-six miles N. W. of Derby. It has the following annual fairs; Thursday before Old Candlemas, February 13, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, Holy Thursday, three weeks after Holy Thursday, for cattle; July 7, for wool; Thursday before Bartholomew-day, August 24, for cheese and sheep; Thursday after September 29, and Thursday before November 11, for cattle.

CHAPELLE de St. André. See ANDRÉ.

CHAPELLE DAM-GILON, La, in Latin *Capella Domini Gilonis*, a borough and barony of Upper Berry, in France. It lies high, on the Little Saudre, and is a castleward.

CHAPELLE D'AUGUILLON, La, a town of Sologne, and government of Orleans, in France. It is a castleward and barony, lying on the Little Saudre.

CHAPS of the Channel, near the Land's-end, in Cornwall; of which there is a great and a lesser channel, said to be the greatest inlet of commerce, and most frequented by merchants ships, of any place in the world: so that some or other is continually passing or repassing.

CHAPUS, Fort, in Brouageais, a government of Anis, in France. It lies on a rock, at the mouth of the Saubre, which forms a pretty good harbour.

CHARABON, a sea-port-town, situated on the N. coast of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean, in Asia; 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6 deg. 5 min. S. long. 108 deg. 5 min. E.

CHARBONNIERS, a town of Savoy Proper, in the duchy of the latter name, in Upper Italy. It stands on the river Arc, and was formerly a strong place.

CHARCAS, Audience of, the S. part of Peru, in South America. In it are vast deserts, impenetrable forests, and extensive plains intercepted by the Cordilleras. This jurisdiction begins on the N. side at Vilcanota, in the diocese of Culco, and reaches southward to Buenos Ayres; eastwards it extends to Brasil, and terminates in the meridian of demarcation; and westward part of it reaches to the South Sea, and the remainder confines on the kingdom of Chili. It contains the archbishopric of Plata, and the four following dioceses: La Pas, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Paraguay, whose prelates are suffragans to Plata, the city of which last name is the capital of Charcas. In this province, among other curiosities, is the famous silver mine of Potosi.

CHARD, a post-town of Somersetshire, through which run several small streams that keep it clean. It consists of four streets terminating in the market-place, which has a good trade for corn and butcher's meat. Some woollen manufactures are carried on here, and it has two alms-houses. It was formerly a more considerable place than it is at present; and has three annual fairs, on May 3, August 5, and November 2, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlary.

CHARENTE, one of the most considerable rivers in the government of Saintonge and Angoumois. It abounds with fish: its spring-head is at Charennac, and, after receiving the Touvre and Boutonne, it runs by Rochefort, and falls into the bay of Bitcay opposite to the ile of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a large bourg in the sub-stadtholdership of the Ile of France Proper. It lies on the river Marne, with a stone-bridge near the Seine. Here the reformed had their principal church, which was a fine building; but after the revocation of the edict of Nantz was demolished, and instead of it two convents were erected. It lies three miles S. E. of Paris.

Here their most eminent preachers and divines were the ministers, namely, Daillé, Claude, Menard, Allix, Gache, &c. and they had also a divinity school or academy for training up their youth here. Lat. 48 deg. 45 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

CHARIA, *Agrus Adrianus*, or *St. Adrian*, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Mycenæ, in the Peloponneseus and European Turkey. It was once very considerable, and the seat of a kingdom; but now reduced to N^o 35.

an ordinary village. It lies seven miles N. W. of Argos, and twenty S. of Corinth.

CHARING, near Maidstone, in Kent, the ancient *Durolorenum*, situated upon one of the springs of the river Len. Here are large ruins of a castellated palace, which belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Here are two annual fairs, May 1, and October 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

CHARITÉ, a small town of Les Vaux de Nevers, in the government of Nivernois. It stands on the Loire, over which is a good stone-bridge. Here is a rich priory, whose Prior is Lord of the place. Besides, it is the seat of an election, bailiwick, and salt-granary. They make good enamelled work at this place.

CHARKOW, district of, in the government of Bielogorod, in European Russia. In it is a town of the same name.

CHARLEMONT, so called from the Emperor Charles V. a small fortified place of Namur, in French Flanders. It stands on a steep rock, on the Maes, at the foot of which is Giest, which see.

By the peace of Nimeguen it was ceded to France, and lies eighteen miles W. of the city of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

CHARLEMONT, the capital of the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland. It is situated on the Blackwater, has a good fort, and sends two members to the Irish parliament: it lies six miles S. of Dungannon. It gives title of Viscount to the Caulfield family. Lat. 54 deg. 16 min. N. long. 6 deg. 50 min. W.

CHARLEROY, so called from Charles II. of Spain, formerly *Charnoy*; a small, but strong city of Namur, in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on a hill, near the confluence of the Sambre and little river Pieton. It has also a fort on the S. of the former river.

The Marquis de Castillio held it out in 1693, against a numerous French army under Villeroy, for twenty-seven days with open trenches, and at last capitulated upon honourable terms. It is a place of importance, being situated on the confines of Hainault, and nineteen miles W. of Namur city. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

CHARLES-CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, in North America, which forms the extreme part of the N. side of the freight which enters Chesapeake-bay.

Of the same name is a cape of North America, on the S. W. part of the freight which enters into Hudson's bay.

CHARLES-FORT. See PORTSMOUTH.

CHARLES-FORT, a garrison at the entrance of Kinsale harbour, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. W.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of South Carolina, in North America. It lies on a peninsula formed by the two rivers Ashley and Cowper, navigable twenty miles above the town.

It is one of the first in North America for size, beauty, and traffic; has a very good harbour, but the inconveniency of a bar, which hinders vessels of more than 200 tons from entering it. The town is pretty strongly and regularly fortified both by nature and art; but the works are not improved to such advantage as they ought to be. The streets are well contrived, the houses large and well-built; and the rent here is extremely high.

The church is spacious, and erected in a very handsome taste, exceeding any thing of the kind in our American colonies. Besides this, dissenters of several denominations have their respective meeting-houses. It contains about 800 houses, is the seat of the governor, courts, and provincial assembly. Several handsome equipages are kept here. It is a place of good trade, great numbers of ships being laden annually from thence with rice, pitch and tar, Indian corn, indigo, lumber, &c. So that the planters and merchants are rich and well-bred, and the people in general shewy and expensive in dress and way of living.

In 1740 an accidental fire burnt the town, with a large quantity of valuable merchandise. It has also

ferred by frequent inundations from the rivers, and unhealthy seasons. Yet for all this it is still one of the richest and best of the British colonies. Lat. 32 deg. 30 min. N. long. 79 deg. 10 min. W.

CHARLES-TOWN, in Suffolk and Massachusetts Proper, belonging to New England, in North America. It is a populous, well-built, and trading place, on a peninsula between Mistick river and Charles river, the latter of which is navigable, running up several miles in land, parts it from Boston, of which this town is the mother, and in some measure a part of it, as Southwark is of London. It has a ferry over the river, which here is no wider than between London and Southwark; but in winter the ice will not admit of a boat. It is both a market and county-town, with a pretty large church. Its market-place by the river-side is well supplied with provisions, and has two long streets leading down to it.

CHARLES-TOWN, the only town in Nevis, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, in America. Here are large houses and shops well-stocked, and the place is defended by Charles-fort.

The market is held here every Sunday, from sun-rising till nine o'clock in the forenoon. Iron, wood, and lignum vitæ, are purchased by the planters here, from the islands of Descada, St. Bartholomew, Santa Cruz, &c. for posts to their sugar-houses, &c.

CHARLETON, an island of North America, situated at the entrance into Hudson's bay, and belonging to Great Britain. Lat. 52 deg. 5 min. N. long. 80 deg. 10 min. W.

CHARLETON, a village of Suffex, remarkable as being the seat of fox-hunters, where are several hunting-houses, among which the most beautiful is that of the Duke of Richmond. Here is likewise a large room, designed by the Earl of Burlington for the fox-hunters to dine in during the season.

By the side of this village is a forest, through several parts of which the said Duke has cut fine ridings, and made many new plantations therein.

CHARLETON, a well-built pleasant village of Kent, on the N. side of Blackheath; its church is the finest in the county. Here is an old Gothic pile, with four turrets, a long row of cypress trees, with large gardens and a small park, formerly belonging to Sir Edward Newton, Prince Henry's tutor; but now Earl Egmont.

This village is noted for an annual fair, or rather bafe rout, held in its neighbourhood on St. Luke's day, October 18, called Horn-fair, for horns and horn toys of all sorts, &c. At this time, the mob greatly increased by accessions from London, take all kinds of liberties; and, to the indelible reproach of any civilized country, the women are eminently impudent that day. This fair owes its origin, they say, to one of King John's intrigues; and it would have been well had it died with him. It is a nuisance in the neighbourhood of the city of London, which the public have not yet removed, among those many of the same nature which they have already extirpated with becoming zeal.

CHARLEVILLE, a small, but well-built town of Retelois, one of the subdivisions in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It lies on the river Meuse, and formerly only a village called Arches, till made a town by Charles Gonzagues, Duke of Nevers, and afterwards Duke of Mantua; thirty-five miles N. W. of Rheims. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. E.

CHARLEVILLE, a small town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in the kingdom of Ireland. It lies thirty miles N. of Cork, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. Lat. 52 deg. 13 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min. W.

CHARLOTTENLUND, a royal palace, with a fine park, in Seeland, in Denmark; so called from the royal princess Charlotta Amelia, who, in 1733, built this place quite new. It was before that called Guldenlund. It lies about a quarter of a mile from Jagersberg-park, and in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen.

CHARLOTTENTHAL, a well-built castle and pleasure-garden, in the circle of Brandenburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. It lies in a delightful situation.

CHARMES, a town in the bailiwick of Vauge, and duchy of Lorraine, in the government of the latter name, and of Bar, now belonging to France. It is situated on the Moselle, is the seat of a prevoté, and has two convents belonging to it; nine miles from Mirecourt on the E. and eighteen from Nancy on the S.

CHARNWOOD, or **CHARLEY-FOREST**, near Loughborough in Leicestershire. It is about twenty miles in circuit.

CHAROLLES, the capital of Charollois, one of the territories of Burgundy, in France. It is a small town, on two little rivers, and the seat of a bailiwick, collection, and prevoté; here is a salt-granary, a collegiate church, a priory, three convents, and an hospital: and here is also an old castle; thirty-seven miles S. W. of Châlons-sur-Soane. Lat. 46 deg. 25 min. N. long. 4 deg. 6 min. E.

CHAROLLOIS, one of the bailiwicks and subdivisions of the government of Burgundy, in France. In Latin it is called *Pagus Quadrigenensis*, or *Quadrigenensis*; and is a Burgundian fief, which, after several changes, was restored by France to Spain, in the treaty of the Pyrennees, anno 1659. But Philip IV. gave it to Lewis of Bourbon, Prince of Condé. It has its own States.

CHARON, a bourg of Aunis Proper, and government of the former name, in France. It lies on the sea, and has an abbey belonging to it.

CHAROST, in Latin *Carophium*, a small town of Lower Berry, in the government of the latter name, in France. It stands on the river Arnon; is walled round, and has two suburbs; in one of which is the parish-church of St. Michael, has a castle on its S. side, also a priory. It gives title of Duke and Peer to one of the Bethune family. Its neighbouring pastures are full of cattle, and some vineyards produce pretty good wine; a league and a half from Issoudun on the W. and five from Bourges.

CHARROUX, or **CHAIROUX**, a town of Upper Poitou, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the river Charente, and in the small territory of Briou: to it belongs an abbey.

CHARTRAIN, in Latin *Belfia Propria*, a territory and subdivision of Orleansois, in France: it is also called Beauce Proper. See **BEAUCE**. In it is an exuberance of grain; and to it belongs

CHARTRES, in Latin *Carnutum*, anciently *Auricum*, the capital of the last-mentioned territory, and one of the oldest places in the country. It is divided by the river Eure into two parts, the largest of which stands on a hill. It is the see of a Bishop, election, bailiwick, provincial court, salt-granary, &c. Its streets are very narrow. The Prelate of Chartres is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Paris; has a diocese of 810 parishes, a yearly income of 25,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 4000 florins to the court of Rome. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a beautiful structure; particularly its choir, the church under ground, and its two steeples, are much admired; a well is also shewn here, into which Quirinus, the Roman Proconul, threw many Christians. In the city are six parish-churches, besides some in the suburbs; it has three abbeys, one priory, nine convents, one seminary, and two hospitals. It gives title of Duke, and belongs to the house of Orleans, Lewis XIV. having given it his brother Philip, the founder of that family. The principal trade here is in corn: they carry on also some manufactures, for which the water of the Eure is reckoned very proper. The grove of the Druids, mentioned by Cæsar, stood upon a hill near this city. It lies forty-two miles S. W. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 27 min. N. long. 1 deg. 32 min. E.

CHARTREUSE, La Grande, a famous Carthusian convent, in Graisivaudan, a territory of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiné, in France. It stands upon the Alps, about three French leagues from Grenoble: to it lead two roads, called Sapay and S. Laurent du Pont, being a dreadful ascent, by reason of rocks. The convent itself standing high, and inclosed with still higher rocks, and woody mountains, is an oblong spacious building, and walled round. In the large hall or saloon, where are fine paintings, a general chapter of the Carthusian order is annually holden, by deputies from all their convents, which amount to above 200. Their church is neat, though not large. This being the head

head of the order, chuses their general, who is obliged to reside here all his life.

CHARYBDIS, now called by the Sicilians Calofaro, and La Rema, a whirlpool in the Streights of Messina, between Calabria and the island of Sicily, in Italy, a little without the harbour of Messina. It was very famous in ancient times, as yessels, it is said, were frequently driven by it upon the rocky promontory of Scylla, now Sciglio, opposite to it, whilst mariners endeavoured to avoid it. But no such phenomenon is observable here at present.

CHASTEL, or **CHATTE**, a lordship, which has always been distinct from Lorraine, and a fief of the duchy of Bar.

The town of the same name lies on the Moselle, and was formerly a fortified place.

CHASTENAL, a fine and elegant country-seat, among the many in the neighbourhood of Paris.

CHATANSKOI POGOST, a parish in the province of Jeneci and Siberia, in Asiatic Russia. To it is a great resort of the gentlemen from the seats hereabouts, that are very numerous, for the sake of its fine game; but is not to be confounded with Chatanskoi on the river Chantaga, in the very same circle. The latter place lies in lat. 70 deg. 30 min. N. and the former in lat. 68 deg. 30 min. N.

CHATEAUBRIAND, a small fenced town, with an old castle, in the bishopric of Nantes, in Upper Bretagne, and government of the latter name, in France. It has one parish-church, and two convents, and belongs to the house of Bourbon-Condé. It lies towards the confines of Anjou, between Nantes on the N. E. and Rennes on the S. W. about eight or nine leagues from each.

CHATEAU, or **CATEAU-CAMRRESIS**, the capital of the county of Cambresis, a subdivision of French Flanders. It stands on the Selle, and is subject to the Archbishop of Cambrai, who has here a handsome castle, and fine gardens. This was once a strong place; but is open at present: to it belongs an abbey. In the year 1559, the famous treaty of the same name was concluded here between Henry II. King of France, and Philip II. King of Spain, by which the French gave up an hundred four-score and eighteen cities or towns for St. Quintin, Ham, and Le Catelet. It lies thirteen miles S. E. of Cambrai. Lat. 50 deg. 6 min. N. long. 3 deg. 25 min. E.

CHATEAU-CEAUS, in Latin *Castrum Celsum*, a town in the government of Anjou, in France. It stands high on the river Loir, and belongs to the Duke of Bourbon.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a strong castle near the Alps, on the side of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, ceded by France to the King of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. On the other hand, Savoy made over to France the valley of Barcelonette, and its dependencies; in such a manner, that the peaks of the Alps should, for the future, serve as the boundary on that side, between France, Piedmont, and the county of Nice; and that the plains to be met with on these peaks and heights be divided; and that lying on the side of Dauphiny and Provence shall belong to France; and that towards Piedmont and Nice, to Savoy. Chateau-Dauphin was taken by the Spaniards in 1744. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. E.

CHATEAU-DUN, an old town and viscounty, in the territory of Dunois, and government of Orleansois, in France. It lies high on the river Loir. It is the capital of the territory, is the seat of an election and bailiwick: here are two collegiate churches, six parish-churches, one abbey, 3 convents, two hospitals, and an old castle. The district round produces wine, corn, and fruit: they also make cyder here; and in some parts are manufactories of woollen-stuffs. It lies twenty-five miles N. W. of Orleans. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 1 deg. 25 min. E.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a pretty large and populous town, in the government of Anjou, in France. It is situated on the Maienne, and gives title of Marquis. In it is a collegiate church, three parish-churches, and some convents.

CHATEAU-LANDO, anciently Vellaunodum, a town of Le Gatinois François, and fourth under-government

of the Isle of France. It stands on the river Loing, has a prevoté under the bailiwick of Nemours, two churches, one abbey, one convent, and one hospital.

CHATEAULIN, a bourg in the bishopric of Quimper, and Lower Britany, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the river Aulon. It has a brisk trade in slate and salmon; and in its neighbourhood are copper and iron mines.

CHATEAU Du Loir, a small town of Lower Maine, in the government of the latter name, and of Perche, in France. In it are a royal jurisdiction, election, marshalsea, forest-court, salt-house, and two parish-churches. It is the capital of the little territory of Vaux du Loir, and well known in the county for holding out a seven years siege against Herbert Count of Maus.

CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of Lower Berry, and government of the latter name, in France. It has a chapter, parish-church, priory, hospital, and an old castle.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of Angoumois, in the government of this name, and of Saintonge, in France. It gives title of Count: and to it belongs a royal prevoté, with a castellany.

Of the same name is a large village of Upper Orleansois, and government of the latter name, in France; where is a beautiful castle or feat.

Also of this name is a town in Upper Berry, which is situated on the river Cher, gives the title of Baron, and has a collegiate church belonging to it. The town is divided into two parts: besides some few more in this kingdom of less note.

CHATEAU Neuf en Thimerais, the capital of Thimerais, a subdivision of the fourth sub-stadtholdership, in the government of the Isle of France. It is the seat of a governor and bailiwick, under the provincial states of Chartres.

CHATEAU PORCIEN, a small town of Remois, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It lies on the river Aine, which separates the castle that stands on a rock from the town. Here is a salt-magazine; it was raised to a principality in 1561, which title is in the house of Mazarin. At this place they make great quantities of ferges.

CHATEAU REGNAUD, a town and district in the little government of Sedan, in France. It has the title of a sovereign principality, to which twenty-seven villages belong. Lewis XIII. exchanged it with the Prince's Dowager of Conti for Pont sur Seine: and Lewis XIV. demolished its strong castle.

CHATEAU-ROUX, in Latin *Castrum Radulphi*, a town of Lower Berry, in France. It stands on the river Indre, and is the capital of an election, giving the title of Duke. In it is one chapter, three convents, four parish-churches, and a considerable manufacture of cloth.

CHATEAU-SALINES, the capital of a prevoté, belonging to the German bailiwick of Lorain, now subject to France. It stands on the river Seille: and in it are good salt-springs.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town situated on the river Marne, in Brie Champenoise, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It is the capital of Brie Pouilleuse, the seat of an election, bailiwick, provincial court, royal prevoté, and sub-forest court.

In it are three parish-churches, a royal abbey, three hospitals, four convents, the same number of chapels, and a small college. About half a mile out of the town is an abbey at Valfers. This town belongs to the Duke of Bouillon, as a duchy-peerdom.

CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of Vallage, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It lies on the river Aujon. To it belongs a collegiate church, with a fine castle.

CHATEL, or **CHATEAU CHINON**, in Latin *Castrum Caninum*, a town belonging to the district of Morvaux, a subdivision of the government of Nivernois, in France. It stands on a mountain on the Yonne; it is the seat of an election, marshalsea, and salt-granary. It is also the capital of a lordship, which gives title of Count; to whose jurisdiction belong ten parishes and five bailiwicks, of which there is one here.

CHATELAR, one of the castellanies and subdivisions of the government of Burgundy, in France.

Of the same name is a village, the seat of the castleward, which was formerly a town, but reduced to its present condition by the wars of Savoy.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town belonging to the bailiwick of Aval, one of the subdivisions of the Franche comte, a government of France. It lies twenty miles S. of Dole. Lat. 46 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 35 min. E.

CHATELET, a town of Namur, in the Netherlands. It lies on the river Sambre, four miles E. of Charle-roy. Lat. 50 deg. 25 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

CHATELLERAUD, in Latin *Castellum Eraldi*, a town of Upper Poitou. It stands on the river Vienne, over which is a fine stone-bridge leading to the suburb, in the territory and duchy of Chatelleraudois, belonging to the Duke of Tremouille. It is the seat of an election, royal provincial district, marshalsea, and forest-court.

Here is also a collegiate church, and four convents. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Poitiers. Lat. 46 deg. 45 min. N. long. 35 min. E.

The Duke of Hamilton in Scotland claims this duchy, as King Henry II. of France had in 1552 conferred it upon one of his predecessors, James Hamilton Earl of Arran; and in the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, is an article stipulated that justice shall be done the Duke on this head. But the matter seems to lie still there.

CHATHAM, a sea-port-town of Kent. It lies on the E. side of the river Medway. It is one of the stations, and the principal arsenal, for the royal navy of Great Britain, being in the last respect the most considerable repository in the world.

The private buildings, as the houses of the sea-officers, doctors, inspectors, and workmen, are well-built; and many of these stately: but the public edifices are surprisingly large. The warehouses, or rather streets of warehouses, for laying up the naval stores, are the largest in dimensions, and most in number, to be seen any where. The rope-walks and forges bear a proportion to the rest; as also the wet dock, canals and ditches, for keeping masts and yards in the water to preserve them, &c. all not easy to be described. The stores themselves, and the warehouses, from which the largest fleet may be built or fitted out, are indeed amazing! And the expedition with which such matters are carried on is scarce credible! Though the mouth of the Medway be well-defended by Sheerneys, and other forts and castles, yet, in the Dutch war in 1667, Admiral Brakel, through some neglect of ours, came up the river, broke through the iron chain laid over it, and burnt some of our first rates and other ships of war then lying in the river.

Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham, lie so close together, as to form but one continued street, about three English miles long. It lies about thirty miles E. of London. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 30 min. E.

CHATIGAN, a port-town of Bengal, in India. It lies at the mouth of the eastern branch of the Ganges, and is subject to the Great Mogul.

CHATILLON SUR L'INDRE, as lying on the river of the latter name, a town in the government of Touraine, in France. It has a collegiate church, a convent of Augustine friars, and one of the Ursuline nuns. The parochial church is without the town.

This is the principal place of the little territory of Brenne, and lies on the confines of Berry, four leagues above Loches, to the N. E.

CHATILLON les Dombes, a small town of La Bresse, a district and subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It lies on the river Chalaronne, has one parish-church, near which is a little chapter, a college, hospital, two convents, and a salt-house: sixteen miles S. W. of Geneva. Lat. 46 deg. 16 min. N. long. 5 deg. 40 min. E.

CHATILLON sur Loing, as situated on the river of the latter name. It is a small town of Gatinois Orleanois, a subdivision of the government of Orleanois, in France.

This is a duchy and peerdom, and has a collegiate church belonging to it.

CHATILLON sur Marne, on the river of the latter name, a town of Upper Champagne, in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France: it is also a duchy and peerdom.

CHATILLON sur Seine, the capital of la Montagne, a territory in the government of Burgundy, in France. Here is a collection, the seat of a bailiwick, provincial court, mayory, royal prevoté, &c. besides that of a particular governor. It has a collegiate church, a parish-church, a small college, two abbeys, two hospitals, five convents, and a commendery of Malta. The river Seine divides the town into two parts. In the neighbourhood are several iron-works or flattening-mills.

Of the name of Chatillon are many other places in France, and one in Piedmont, but all of very small note.

CHATMOSS, a bog or waste between Winick and Manchester, in Lancashire. It extends on the left-side of the road in going to that town from the southern parts, about five or six miles E. and W. and in some places seven or eight from N. to S. It is hardly passable for horse or man, but in exceeding dry weather, and then not very safely. From hence the country people cut their peat or turf for fuel. Under the body of the moss are found old fir-trees; a thing usual in such grounds.

CHATRE, La, a town and barony of Lower Berry, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the Indre, is the seat of an election and salt-house. Here are two churches, one of which is collegiate, three convents, an hospital, and an old castle, which serves for a prison. It belongs to the house of Condé.

CHATTSWORTH-HOUSE, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the wonders of the Peak of Derbyshire, in a valley amidst precipices. On its E. side, and not far off, rises a prodigious high mountain, thick planted with beautiful trees. On the top of this mountain mill-stones are dug: and here begins a moor, for fifteen or sixteen miles due N. On the plain, which extends from the top of this mountain, is a large body of water, which takes up near thirty acres, receiving from the ascents round it all the water that falls, which, thro' pipes, supplies the cascades, water-works, ponds, and canals, in the curious gardens below. Before the W. front runs the river Derwent; which, though not many miles from its source, is a rapid river, especially upon hasty rain, or the melting of snow; over it is a stately stone-bridge. Here Mary Queen of Scots was for seventeen years in custody.

CHAUDÉS AIGUES, in Latin *Aque Calide*, a town in Upper Auvergne, in the government of the latter name, in France. It gives title of baron, and is famous for its warm baths, from which it takes its name.

CHAVES, a town belonging to the audience of Braganza, in the province of Traz los Montes, in Portugal. It is of middling magnitude, and fortified, stands on the river Tamega, having two suburbs, and as many forts; one of which resembles a citadel, and has a convent in it. Between the town and suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone-bridge over the river, ninety-two geometrical paces in length, and three in breadth. It contains 2000 inhabitants, a collegiate church, which is also the parish-church, one house of mercy, two hospitals, and the like number of convents. In Ecclesiastical matters, it is under the Archbishop of Braga. It was built by the Emperor Flavius Vespasian, and hence called *Aque Flavie*. Several remains are still to be seen of its ancient grandeur. Its lat. is, according to F. Capassi, 41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W. To its district belong fifty-three parishes.

CHAUMONT, in Latin *Calis Mons*, so called from a bald mountain, upon which was formerly a fort. It lies in Le Mantois, a subdivision of the four subdioceses of the Isle of France. It is the seat of an election, bailiwick, and forest district. In it is one parish-church, with two convents.

CHAUMONT, a town of Basigny, a subdivision of the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It stands on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river

river Marne. It is the seat of an election, provincial court, royal prevoté, a spacious bailiwick, and forest-court. The collegiate church here is the only parish-church. In this place is also an abbey, a Jesuits college, and a convent. It lies 45 miles E. of Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

CHAUNES, in Latin *Cekoiacum*, though but a small city of middle Picardy, in the government of the latter name and of Artois, in France, gives title of Duke and Peer, belonging to the house of Albret. It lies eleven leagues from Amiens to the S. and three from Clermont.

CHAUNY, in Latin *Calniacum*, a town of Noyonnois, in the government of the Isle of France. It lies on the river Oise, which here begins to be navigable. To it belongs a particular governor, a forest jurisdiction, a royal castellan, peculiar laws, two parish-churches, and three convents. It is within the marquise of Guiscard.

CHAYANTA, a province of Charcas, and jurisdiction belonging to the archbishopric of Plata, in South America. It lies about fifty leagues N. W. from the city De la Plata, extending in some parts about forty leagues.

This country is very famous for its gold and silver mines: the former of which are discontinued at present.

This province is watered by the river Grande, in whose sand considerable quantities of gold-dust, and grains of that metal, are found. The silver mines are still worked to great advantage: but this province feeds no more cattle than serve its inhabitants.

CHEDDER, a parish of Somersetshire, famous for the finest cheese in the world, except the Parmesan. It is twenty-three miles in circuit, abounding with pastures. By the junction of the milk of several dairies, cheeses are made of 100 and 150 pounds weight. They have also here great plantations of apples, from which they make great quantities of cyder; it besides produces wool.

Above this town there is a chasm about a mile in length, between rocks, about 2 or 300 feet high, and which is in the road to Bristol. Out of these hills-rises a stream which drives twelve mills, within a quarter of a mile of the head of it, and then runs into the Axe.

CHEDLE, a market-town of Staffordshire. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Stafford town.

CHEGFORD, a market-town of Devonshire. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Exeter. It has four annual fairs, March 25, May 4, September 29, and October 29; all for cattle.

CHEKIAM, a province of China, an empire in Asia. It is bounded by the province of Nankin on the N. and the ocean on the E.

CHELM, one of the palatinates included in Red Ruffia, in Little Poland. To it belong one castellan and two starosts.

Of the same name is a town, with a bishopric; but the Prelate resides at Krasnostaw, and is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Lemberg. Here is also a Russian or Greek Bishop, who has his cathedral, and is under the Archbishop of Kiow. In the town is a castellan, starosts, provincial diet, and court. It lies 120 miles S. E. of Warsaw. Lat. 51 deg. 25 min. N. long. 23 deg. 30 min. E.

CHELMSFORD, the county-town of Essex, where the assizes are held. It stands in a pleasant valley, at the junction of two rivers; namely, the Chelmer, whence it has its name, and the Cann. It has a good free-school, and a large prison on the river, with commodious apartments and a good garden. The carriers and passengers to and from London are its main support. Its weekly market holds on Friday, and it has two annual fairs, on May 12 and November 12, which are remarkable for cattle. Near the town is a pretty feat of the Earl of Fitzwalter. Chelmsford lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of London, and sends two members to parliament. Lat. 51 deg. 52 min. N. long. 20 min. E.

CHELSEA, one of the pleasant villages in the neighbourhood of London. It stands S. of Kensington, N° XXXVI.

and not far from the Thames, about a mile from Westminster. Here is the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of its kind in the world, for maimed and old soldiers. It is extremely convenient, and large, though less magnificent than that of Greenwich, for seamen. In Chelsea hospital a certain number of invalids are comfortably maintained, lodged, and clothed: and to it belong several out-pensioners, as there is not room in the house for them, who have about seven pounds ten shillings annually. It was originally founded, besides a school at Chelsea, by the famous Nell Gwyn, one of King Charles II.'s mistresses; confirmed and endowed by that Prince, and finished by King William III. To it belong spacious and delightful gardens. In the area is a good bronze statue of King Charles II. Further up the village is the curious physic-garden, belonging to the apothecaries of London, given them by Sir Hans Sloane. Here also is Raehelagh-house, which is turned into a breakfasting place for gentlemen and ladies; and in the gardens is a rotunda erected, one of the largest rooms in the world, being 130 feet in diameter; where music, both vocal and instrumental, seem to flourish in the season; and the place is entirely dedicated to that luxury to which the present age is much addicted. Just by are famous water-works, set a-going by the steam of hot water.

CHELTENHAM, a market-town of Gloucestershire. It has a pretty good trade for malt. Here is a handsome church, with a spire, and a good ring of bells; whose minister must be of Jesus college, Oxford, though but forty pounds a year, but cannot hold the vicarage more than six years. Here is also a free-school and an hospital, with other charities.

Its mineral waters, of the Scarborough kind, render it still more famous and frequented. It has three annual fairs; namely, on the second Thursday in April, Holy Thursday for all sorts of cattle, and August 5 for lambs. It lies eight miles N. E. of Gloucester.

CHEMILLE, a town in the government of Anjou, in France. It lies on the river Irome, gives title of Baron, and in it is a collegiate church.

CHEMNITZ, the capital of the circle of the mountains, in the electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It lies on a small river of the same name, and is famous for mines of lead and tin in its neighbourhood. It is defended by a good castle, called Augustbourg, which is one of the Elector's country-seats.

CHEMPTERCIER, anciently *Oyse*, a place in the district of Digne, in Upper Provence, and government of the latter name, in France. It is a barony which has been annexed to the marquise of Villars, in order to constitute the principality of Villars-Brancas.

CHENCIN, or **CHECINY**, a small town belonging to the palatinate of Sandomir, in Little Poland. Here are lead and silver mines; also marble quarries. It has a castle, which stands on a high rock, with a starosty and provincial court. The ore of the mines belongs to the King.

CHENONCEAU, a place belonging to the government of Touraine, in France, where is a fine palace, with curious marbles and statues, among which that of Scipio Africanus, made of touch-stone, is much admired. It stands on the river Cher.

CHEPELIO, an island of Darien, in the bay of Panama, in South America. It lies opposite to the mouth of Chepo-river, and about a league from the city of Panama, which place it furnishes with fruit and provisions. Lat. 9 deg. N. long. 81 deg. 5 min. W.

CHEPING-BARNET, a place in Hertfordshire, and in the St. Alban's road N. where a decisive battle was fought in 1468, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the great Earl of Warwick, styled Make-King, was killed, with several of the nobility, and 10,000 men.

The field is thought to be that near Kicksend, between St. Alban's and Hatfield roads, a little before they meet. In 1740 a stone-column was erected here, on which there is inscribed a particular account of this battle.

CHEPO, a river of Darien, in South America, the mouth of which lies opposite to the island of Chepelo. It rises out of the mountains near the N. side of the isthmus of Panama; and, being pent up on the S. side by other mountains, bends its course westward between both; till finding a passage on the S. W. it makes a kind of semicircle; and by this time, being swollen to a considerable volume, runs slowly into the sea, seven leagues eastward of Panama. It is very deep, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth; but its mouth is choaked up with sand, so as to be practicable only by barks.

Of the same name is a small town within six leagues of the sea, and on the left hand in coming from the sea. The land about it is champaign, with several small hills clothed with woods. On the S. side of the river are spacious woodlands; but the greatest part of the country is savannahs.

CHEPSTOW, a market-town of Monmouthshire, upon the river Wey, which not far from hence falls into the Severn. It is the sea-port for all the towns lying on this river and the Lug. Hither ships of good burthen can come up, and the tide runs up impetuously as at Bristol, rising commonly to six and six and a half fathoms, at the wooden bridge of Chepstow, which is seventy feet from the surface of the water when the tide is out. In January 1738 the water rose here upwards of seventy feet. Its weekly market, which is kept on Saturday, is well-frequented for corn, &c. but especially swine. Its annual fairs are on Friday in Whit-week, for horned cattle, Saturday before June 20, for wool; August 1, and Friday se'ennight after St. Luke, October 18, both these for horned cattle. It lies twelve miles S. of Monmouth.

Two miles from Chepstow is the famous passage over the Severn, on this side called Beachley, and on the other Ault. Here begins Offa's dyke, which passes through Radnorshire, Flintshire, and so to the river Dee, which parts Wales from Cheshire.

CHER, a river in the government of Orleans, in France. It rises in Combraille, which belongs to Auvergne, is navigable beyond Vierzon, in Berry, and runs into the Loire. Mention is also made of it in the government of Marche.

Of the same name is one of the principal rivers of Lower Alsace; its Latin name is *Scava*. It lies in the valley called Weilerthale, and empties itself into the Andlau.

CHERASCO, or **CHIARASCO**, a town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It is situated on the river Stura (*Tanaro*). It is famous for a treaty of peace concluded in it in the year 1631. To it belongs a certain strip of land, with several small places, and is subject to the King of Sardinia. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 40 min. N. long. 7 deg. 45 min. E.

CHERBOURG, in Latin *Casaris Burgum*, a town of Cotantin, which is a territory belonging to the government of Normandy, in France. It has a harbour upon the English channel, is the seat of a viscounty, admiralty, bailiwick, mayory, &c. with an abbey and general hospital. It was formerly a strong place, and besieged by the English in 1418, and by the French in 1450. Off this place the confederate fleet under Admiral Ruffel, obtained a signal victory over that of the French commanded by M. Tourville.

The British troops, in an expedition on this coast, in the year 1758, destroyed its famous pier, and all the ships in the harbour. It lies opposite to Hampshire, fifty miles N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. W. Here they manufacture cloth and serge.

CHERESOU, the capital of Curdistan, or the ancient *Alyria*, in Asiatic Turkey. It is the seat of the Beg-berg or Ottoman Viceroy, 156 miles N. of Bagdat. Lat. 36 deg. 5 min. N. long. 45 deg. 10 min. E.

CHERIBO, or **CHAREBAN**, a fort and factory belonging to the Dutch in the island of Java, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It eighty miles E. of Batavia.

CHEROKEES, a mighty Indian nation of Florida, in N. America, seated in the country through which the great road to the Mississippi, &c. leads. They border on Carolina.

CHERRY-ISLE, in the N. or Frozen sea. It seems to

be the same with what the Dutch call the Isle of Bears. It lies between Norway and Greenland; and abounds with several sorts of wild fowl, seals, and a great number of bears. Lat. 75 deg. 5 min. N. long. 20 deg. 6 min. E.

CHERSO, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria. It is joined with that of Osiero, by means of a bridge, and gives the title of Count. It lies between Istria and Morlachia; it has a deal of woodland, and abundance of cattle.

The town of the same name is pretty well inhabited, has a healthy air, and a secure harbour. Lat. 45 deg. 25 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

CHERSONESUS THRACICA, or **HELLESPONTIACA**, a peninsula in the sangiacate of Gallipoli, and province of Romania, in European Turkey. It has the Archipelago on the S. the bay into which the small river Melas falls on the W. and the strait anciently called the Hellespont on the E. towards the N. is joined to the mainland by means of a strip of land, the breadth of which the ancients reckoned to be about thirty-five furlongs. In ancient times it had eleven cities upon it.

CHERSONESUS CESTRICA, a strip of land so called in Cheshire, which is surrounded with the sea, the broad mouths of the rivers Dee and Mersey, besides the Weaver, by means of which both rivers are joined. It is about sixteen English miles long, and between six and seven broad, being extremely fertile; but not one market-town upon it.

CHERTSEY, a market-town of Surry, where there is a bridge over the Thames. From this place the bones of King Henry VI. were removed by King Henry VII. to Windsor. And it was the retreat of the celebrated poet Cowley, where he died. This place maintains itself principally by making of malt, which is carried in barges to London. It lies seven miles from Kingston, and nineteen from London. Its weekly market is on Wednesday; and its annual fairs on the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops, May 14, for the two former articles, and October 6 for these and hogs.

CHERWELL, a river of England. It rises in Northamptonshire, whence it runs S. by Banbury, and falls into the Isis near Oxford.

CHESEPEAK-BAY, a large arm of the sea, running about 300 miles inland, between Virginia and Maryland, in North America. It is navigable almost the whole way for large ships, and is about twenty miles in breadth at the entrance; namely, between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, and afterwards between twenty and thirty broad, having several navigable rivers which fall into it; so that vessels go up to the very doors of the planters, and take in their lading. It lies between lat. 37 and 40 deg. N. and long 75 deg. W.

CHE-SES, one of the names of the great river Jenici, in the Asiatic part of Russia. See **JENISEI**.

CHESHAM, a market-town of Buckinghamshire. It lies ten miles S. E. of Aylesbury.

CHESILHURST, a village of Kent, near Eltham, where the Walsingham family resided for several generations; and hither Mr. Camden retired, and composed the greatest part of his annals of Q. Elizabeth.

CHESHIRE, or county of Chester. It is very rich in pasture and corn land; and, for the most part, level. In it are also several heaths or moors, upon which horses and sheep feed. It contains about 72,000 acres, seventy-one parishes, thirteen cities and market-towns, and sends four members to parliament. Here they make excellent cheese, well-known by the name of Cheshire, and in such quantity, that London alone takes off 14,000 tons annually, besides vast quantities which they send to Bristol and York, also to Scotland and Ireland. The whole county indeed is employed in it, and part of the neighbouring ones too. For though it goes commonly by the name of Cheshire-Cheese, yet a great deal of it is made in Shropshire, Staffordshire and Lancashire. The soil of Cheshire is extremely good, and the grass has a peculiar richness in it. There is no part of England where are equal numbers of gentry, of such ancient extraction. Besides, it is a county palatine, and has a distinct government from any other, being administered by a chamberlain, a judge special, called Chief Justice of Chester,

Cheshire; a puisny judge, &c. Its ancient Counts Palatine were very powerful; the first of which was Gherbold, whom William the Conqueror made so; and the last was Simon of Montford, Earl of Leicester; after whose death, about the twelfth century, this county was annexed to the crown. It however enjoys its ancient privileges; and at Chester, the capital, are the palatine courts holden for its inhabitants.

CHESHUNT, in Hertfordshire, Antoninus's Durolitum, which his itinerary places fifteen miles from London, and stands near the Ermine-street. It seems a corruption of the Saxon caestre, from the Roman castra, i. e. a camp, called in Doomsday-book Cestrehunt, the latter part bearing an analogy to hunting, reserved for the use of the crown.

CHESNEGALLON, spring of, in the territory of Perche, and government of this latter name, and Maine, in France. Its waters are ferruginous and salutary, but not so strong as those of Herfe, in the middle of Bellesme forest in Mortagne.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire. It lies on the river Dee, is the see of a Bishop, and has nine churches, including the cathedral. It sends two members to parliament. From several antiquities dug up here, which bear the name of Agricola, here was the station of the 20th Roman legion, called Valeria Victrix. Its walls are two miles in circuit, and is defended by a strong castle, an old and handsome building, with a tower called Julius Cæsar's; and here a garrison is constantly kept. The walls are kept in very good repair, and yield a pleasant airy walk. The exchange is a neat structure, supported by columns thirteen feet high, of one stone each: and over it is the city-hall. The piazzas, or rows, being certain long galleries up one pair of stairs, which run along the side of the streets, before all the houses, tho' joined to them, obstruct the view of them. The streets are very broad and fair, and run through the whole city in straight lines, crossing in the middle of it. The Rhooodee, or marshes of the river Dee, is a fine, large and low green, which is frequently overflowed in winter. Here is a noble stone-bridge over the river Dee, very high and strong built, to resist this furious stream at some seasons. Chester gives title of Earl to the Prince of Wales. The Dee having been choaked up, and the sea long withdrawn from it, a new channel has been cut for the river of near ten miles in length, with proper dams and sluices; and that by virtue of an act of parliament: so that it is navigable now for vessels of considerable burthen, which can come up to the quay of Chester, where they load and unload. It lies sixteen miles S. of Liverpool, and 150 N. W. of London. Lat. 53 deg. 15 min. N. long. 3 deg. 2 min. W.

CHESTER, Little, the modern name of the old Roman Derventio, a mile below the town of Derby, in Derbyshire, and upon the Derwent. Remains of walls, vaults, Roman coins, aqueducts, and other marks of antiquity, have been dug up here; as also the foundation of a bridge over the river here. Its weekly markets are Wednesday and Saturday. It has three annual fairs: the last Thursday in February for cattle; July 5, and October 10, for cattle, Irish linen, cloaths, hard-ware, hops, drapery goods, and Manchester wares. This is a very considerable fair, and lasts a fortnight.

CHESTER in the Street, a thoroughfare town of Durham, having but few or no remains of its ancient grandeur as a Roman colony. It has a stone-bridge over a rivulet, and which yet is wanted at times.

CHESTER, county of, in Pennsylvania, in North America; so called, as its first settlers were from Cheshire in the mother-country. It lies to the S. of Philadelphia county.

CHESTER, New, the capital of the last mentioned county. It contains above a hundred houses. It lies on the river Delaware, about thirteen miles S. of Philadelphia, and has a fine road for ships of any burden; the river on which it stands being here three miles over. It has a court-house, prison, and church, dedicated to St. Paul. Lat. 40 deg. 15 min. N. long. 74 deg. E.

CHESTERFIELD, a well-built populous mayor-town of Scarsdale, a fruitful tract in Derbyshire. It lies between rivulets, on the S. side of a hill, and N. E. of Chatsworth. It is a place, though in the extremity of

this rocky country, of considerable trade in lead, grocery, mercery, malting, tanning, stockings, blankets, bedding, &c. with Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and London; also with Bakewell, Tideswall, Wirksworth, Ashbourne, the Peak and W. of Derbyshire, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. It has a fair church; and its spire, being timber covered with lead, is warped all awry. Its new large market-place is well supplied with the above-mentioned commodities; and the market holds weekly on Saturdays. It has seven annual fairs; namely, on January 25, February 28, April 3, May 4, for cattle, horses and pedlary, September 27 for cheese, onions and pedlary, November 25 for cattle, sheep, and pedlary. Its free-school, reckoned the most considerable in the N. of England, sends great numbers of students, particularly to Cambridge. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Stanhope family, now in the famous Philip Dormer, so well known in the learned and polite world. It lies fifteen miles N. of Derby-town, and 120 N. E. of London.

CHESTERFORD, a place upon the river Cam, in Essex, where, in 1719, the vestigia of a Roman city were discovered, including about fifty acres. In the N. W. end of the town is the foundation of a Roman temple, and many Roman coins have been dug up in the borough-field, so the ancient city is termed; the name of which, according to Dr. Stukely, was Camboritum: and not far off, is a large Roman camp upon an eminence, where now is a hunting-tower of brick.

CHEVIOT, or **TIVIOT-HILLS**, a range, which running from N. to S. extends N. W. from Alnwick, thro' Northumberland and Cumberland. They separate Northumberland from Scotland: though there be many hills and reachings for several miles together, yet one of them, on the N. side, is a great deal higher than the rest, being a land-mark to sailors; and may plainly be seen from the Rosemary top in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near sixty miles off. This peak lies towards Berwick, and yet at top it is a smooth and pleasant plain, half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it; from which, in a clear day, the smoke of the salt-pans at South Shields may be seen, which is about forty miles S. of it; also Berwick eastward, and to the N. South-hills, which are in sight of Edinburgh: at the foot of the Cheviot-hills, among many others, a bloody battle was very obstinately fought between Earl Douglas on the Scottish side, and Percy Earl of Northumberland on that of the English, in which both were killed, besides vast numbers of each army, particularly the nobles. The old English ballad of Chevy-chace (Sir Philip Sidney's delight) has so beautifully described this action, that Mr. Addison has writ several Spectators, exemplifying it from several passages in the immortal Virgil, which, he says, the author of this song imitated. The spots of ground where the two Earls are said to have fallen, are still distinguished by two stones. The Scots call this the battle of Otterburn, from a place of this name S. of the Cheviot-hills, on the river Rede, near Ellesdon, a market-town.

CHEVREUSE, a town of Le Hurepoix, a subdivision of the fourth substatdholderhip of the Isle of France: it belongs to the famous foundation of St. Cyr, by Madame de Maintenon, and gives title of Duke.

CHEVY-CHACE. See **CHEVIOT-HILLS**.

CHEW, Bishop's, or **CHEW** Magna, a place in Somersetshire, where red bolus, vulgarly called redding, is dug, which is used for marking of sheep, and also by apothecaries for bole ammoniac. Its vicage is worth 300l. per annum. It has several considerable hamlets, abounding with coal-pits. The houses here are remarkably neat, even those of the poorest sort. In this parish is Bow-ditch, so called from its circular form, which was a large camp on a hill, trebly fortified; and from it is a prospect of Flatholm and Steepholm, two islands in the British channel.

CHIACICA, a province in the audience of Charcas, and jurisdiction of the Archbishop of La Plata, in S. America. It lies ninety leagues N. of La Plata city, and but forty from Paz. Its capital of the same name, and all the places southwards of it, belong to the Archbishop of La Plata; but many to the northwards are in the diocese of

of Paz. The countries in this jurisdiction extend in some parts above a hundred leagues. Some spots are very hot, and yield cocoa exuberantly; which shrub supplies all the mine-towns from Charcas to Potosi. The colder parts feed large herds of cattle, together with vicunas, and other wild creatures. Here are also some silver mines, but neither so many nor so rich as those of Caranges, a neighbouring province.

CHIAMETLAN, a province in the audience of Guadalajara, or kingdom of New Galicia, in Old Mexico, or New Spain, in North America. It lies under the tropic of Cancer, half in the temperate, and half in the torrid zone: it stretches along the South sea on the W. It is bounded by Zacatecas on the N. E. Culiacan on the N. W. and by Xalisco and Guadalajara on the S. and S. E. It is about thirty-seven leagues from N. to S. and the same from E. to W. The soil is fruitful, yielding also much wax and honey, besides silver mines. The river St. Jago, which our maps make to issue from Guadalajara-lake, falls into the sea here. It is one of the principal upon the coast, is half a mile broad at its mouth, but much broader more inland, where three or four rivers meet together. At the time of ebb it has ten feet water on the bar.

CHIAMPA, the southern division of Cochinchina, a kingdom and subdivision of the peninsula beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It has the sea on the E. and S. And the town of the same name stands on the sea-coast, in lat. 11 deg. 20 min. N.

CHIAPA, an inland province in the audience of Guatemala, belonging to New Spain, in North America. It is bounded by Tabasco on the N. Yucatan on the N. E. Soconusco on the E. and S. Vera Paz on the E. and Guaxaca on the W. It is eighty-five leagues from E. to W. and about thirty where broadest. The middle of it lies thirty-five leagues both from the N. and S. sea, which renders the air cold and dry, but withal healthy. Here are large woods, and vegetables thrive in this province to perfection. They have a fine breed of Spanish horses.

Its principal river is that of the same name, which running from the N. crosses the country of the Quelenes, and falls into the sea at Tabasco. It drives a pretty brisk trade in cochineal and silk. The places of principal note here are two, and both are called Chiapa: the one inhabited by Spaniards has also the name Ciudad Real. It is the see of a Bishop, who has 8000 ducats annually. It lies in a delightful plain, surrounded with mountains. Its principal trade is in cocoa, cotton, wool, sugar, cochineal, and pedlary, the friars being the chief merchants here.

This place is neither rich nor populous: it lies 120 miles S. of Tabasco. Lat. 16 deg. 30 min. N. long. 98 deg. 5 min. W.

The other town is inhabited by Indians; and therefore called Chiapa de los Indos. It is the largest they have in the country; and they enjoy many great privileges. This is a rich and very large place, with several fine cloisters and churches. It lies twelve leagues from the former town, to the N. W.

CHIARENZA, or **CLARENZA**, one of the four districts into which the Morea in European Turkey is subdivided. It includes Achaia Proper.

Of the same name is its capital on the N. W. coast of the Morea. It lies opposite to the isle of Zante, twenty-six miles S. of Patras; has a good harbour on the Mediterranean, and is subject to the Turks. It suffered greatly in the last Venetian war. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 21 deg. 15 min. E.

CHIARI, a small place upon the western confines of Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. In its neighbourhood the Imperialists defeated the French in 1701. It lies eight miles W. of Brescia. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 10 deg. 18 min. E.

CHIAVARI, a spacious bourg in the eastern part of the Genoese dominions on the continent, and upper division of Italy. It has a commodious situation close to the sea.

CHIAVENA, county of, in Latin *Clavenna*, belonging to the subjects of the Grisons, allies of the Swiss cantons. It takes up the W. part of the great valley which they occupy. It is bounded by the Upper

League of the Grisons on the N. and W. the lake of Como on the S. the Valteline on the S. E. and part of the country of Pregel on the N. and E. It lies between high mountains.

Its lake of the same name, of an oval form, and about two miles in diameter, runs into that of Como, by means of a canal which is the passage for goods to and from Como, so that a considerable trade is carried on. This country yields more wine than corn, and is well supplied with fish from the rivers Mera and Lyre. They have large herds of cattle; of which, with the butter and cheese, they make great profit, as also from stone pots, cups, &c. made here from a rock near Pleurs.

Its capital of the same name is a well-built town, delightfully situated on both sides of the river Maira, and N. of the lake of Como. It is fortified, has a strong castle, six churches within the walls, and three without. It is much frequented by merchants, who travel between Italy and Germany, and is a place of great trade. It lies thirty-six miles S. of Coire. Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 32 min. E.

CHICHAS, or *Tarija*, a jurisdiction of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in South America. It lies thirty leagues S. of Plata, its greatest extent being about thirty-five leagues. The temperature of its air is various; whence it has the advantage of corn, fruits, and cattle.

This country abounds every where in gold and silver mines, especially Chocayas. Between this province and the country inhabited by wild Indians, runs the large river Tipuanys, the sands of which being mixed with gold, are washed in order to find it.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Suffex, on the river Lavant. It is not very populous, yet a neat city, and the see of a Bishop. Its cross, that of Coventry excepted, is the finest in all England. The spire of its cathedral is a curious piece of workmanship, and tho' damaged by lightning some years ago, yet not so much but that it has since been substantially repaired. In 1723, at Chichester was found, pretty deep in the ground, a large stone with a Roman inscription, denoting that a temple was dedicated here to Neptune and Minerva, in the reign of Tiberius Claudius. It returns two members to parliament. The principal trade of this place is in grinding and dressing all the corn that side of the country can spare, and sending it to London in the meal by sea. Besides the cathedral, here are five small churches.

Chichester was formerly the residence of the Saxon Kings. It lies fifteen miles E. of Portsmouth, and fifty-two S. W. of London. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 48 min. W.

It has three weekly markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and its annual fairs are held on April 23, Whitfun-Monday, August 5, for horses and horned cattle, October 10, for the latter article, and on October 20 for both.

CHICHESTER, New, a town of Chester county in Pennsylvania, in North America. It stands below Chester town, on the Delaware river, and on a creek of the name of Chichester, which is navigable. It contains above an hundred houses.

CHIDDLEIGH, **CHUDLEIGH**, or **CHIMLEIGH**, a market-town of Devonshire, near the river Teign. It gives title of Baron to one of the Clifford family. Its weekly market holds on Saturday, and annual fairs on June 11 for sheep, and St. Matthew's, September 21, for horned cattle. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Exeter.

CHIELEFA, a strong town of the Peloponnesus, in European Turkey, about a mile in circuit. It stands on a steep rock, about two miles from the sea, near the site of the ancient Vitulo, once a trading city of note, but now neither commodious nor safe. Though walled round and flanked with towers, General Morasini took it in 1685, and the Turks in attempting to retake it were routed next year, with the loss of their artillery and baggage; but are now in possession of it.

CHIERI, a small but well-inhabited town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It is subject to the King of Sardinia. In its neighbourhood the French beat the Spaniards in

1639. It lies eight miles E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 7 deg. 45 min. E.

CHILI, kingdom of, extends from the frontiers of Peru to the straits of Magellan, in South America, being 530 leagues. These two kingdoms are separated by the desert of Atacamo, which last is eighty leagues. Eastward some parts terminate on the frontiers of Paraguay; though some uninhabited deserts intervene; and others confine on Buenos Ayres. Its western boundary is the South sea, extending from lat. 27 deg. nearly to that of Copoyapu, to 53 deg. 30 min. S. But this kingdom, as inhabited by Spaniards, begins at Copoyapu, and terminates at the island of Chiloe, the southern extremity of which is in lat. 34 deg. S. and its extent from W. to E. is the distance between the Cordillera, which is here stupenduously high, and the coast of the South sea, that is, about thirty leagues. The martial genius of the Indians of this kingdom hath considerably retarded the reduction of it by the Spaniards: so that its captain-generalship has only four particular governments; namely, the major-generalship of Chili, Valparaiso, Valdivia, and Chiloe. Its jurisdictions are, 1. Santiago. 2. Rancagua. 3. Colchagua. 4. Chillan. 5. Aconcagua. 6. Melipilla. 7. Quillota. 8. Coquimbo. 9. Copoyapu and Guasco. 10. Mendoza. And, 11. La Concepcion.

Through the midst of Chili, from N. to S. run those prodigious high mountains, called by the Spaniards Sierra Nevada de los Andes; to which, some tell us, the Alps themselves are but hillocks; and in passing over them, the air is found to be so pure and light, as not to serve, at least conveniently, for respiration. Its summers are not hotter than those of Spain; but the winters are more rigorous by far; whence the name of the country, for Chili, in the language of the natives, signifies cold. Towards the mountains particularly it is so sharp, that the cattle, and even men, are frequently frozen. Besides, in the winter, towards the coast especially, there fall prodigious rains; and during this time the country is accounted unwholesome, as well as very unpleasant.

A profusion of natural productions is seen over all this kingdom, particularly plentiful harvests of wheat, barley, and hemp, which thrives here surprisingly. Others fatten cattle, and from these have vast quantities of tallow, sole-leather tanned; and of goats skin is made a Cordovan leather. The wine made here is palatable, and of a good body; and brandy is distilled from it. The more northern parts produce olives. Besides the commerce carried on with Peru in provisions, is that of metals; this kingdom abounding in mines, especially gold and copper. The most famous mine of the former kind is Petorca, lying east of Santiago; besides a great many more in the neighbourhood of the Cordillera, and all over the country. In Coquin there are sixty gold mines, and in Guasco copper mines are worked.

In exchange for grain, fruits, provisions, and metals, which Chili sends to Peru, it receives iron, cloth, linen, hats, bays, sugar, cocoa, sweet-meats, pickles, tobacco, oil, earthen wares, &c. The trade carried on with the wild Indians consists in selling them hardware, as bits, spurs, edge-tools, toys, and some wine: and all this is done by barter.

CHILLON, a place in the Pais de Vaux, belonging to the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, remarkable for a very large castle, which is said to occupy seven acres of ground, where the bailiff of Vevay resides. It stands at the foot of a steep mountain commanding it.

CHILMARK, a pleasant village of Wiltshire, noted for its quarries of very good white stone, which rises in various dimensions: so that a single stone lies over the mouth of the quarry said to be full sixty feet long, twelve thick, and without any flaw. Here a fair holds annually on July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese.

CHILOAS, together with Llulla, one of the jurisdictions in the diocese of Truxillo, in Peru, in South America. It lies to the S. of Chachapayas, and on the E. side of the Cordillera of the Andes. Being low, it is both warm and moist, and covered with woods; so that a

great part is uninhabited. It confines on the river Moyabamba, which beginning its course from these southern provinces of Peru, forms the great river of Amazons. Its principal commodity is tobacco, which, with a sort of almonds called andes, and a few other fruits natural to its climate, constitute the commerce of this province with the others.

CHILOE, a considerable island on the coast of Chili, in South America, about fifty leagues in length, and seven in breadth, between lat. 42 and 44 deg. S. It is one of the four particular governments of Chili. Its S. part is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, where is a bay.

The coast is very much subject to storms, especially in March, when winter begins. The residence of its military governor is at Chacao, which is the principal harbour of the island, being well fortified. Besides Chacas, there is another place much larger, called Calbuco. The island is every-where well-peopled with Spaniards, Mestizoes, and Christian Indians.

CHILQUES, with Masques, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Cusco, and audience of Lima, in South America. It begins about seven or eight leagues S. E. of Cusco, extending above thirty leagues between the rivers Avayacu and Apurimac. It abounds in all sorts of cattle, and the temperate parts yield plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are gold and silver mines, which were formerly very rich, but now much exhausted.

CHILTERN, a continued ridge of chalky hills so called, which are the natural and civil boundary between the counties of Hertford and Bedford. They run through Buckinghamshire from E. to W.

CHIMAY, a town of Hainault, in French Flanders. It lies twenty miles S. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 6 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

CHIMAY, a considerable inland lake of Asia, lying in the province of Achem, between the East Indies and China.

CHIMERA, anciently a strong town of Albania, one of the provinces belonging to European Turkey, and famous for its hot baths, but at present an inconsiderable place. It is situated at the entrance of the Adriatic sea, thirty-two miles N. of the city of Corfu. In its neighbourhood are the famous mountains called Monti della Chimera, anciently Montes Ceraunii, or Acroceraunii; being, as it were, the natural boundary between the Ionian and Adriatic seas. Their ancient name they have from their being frequently thunder-struck. They divide Epirus from Thessaly.

CHIMBORAZO, desert of, in the way from Guyaquil to Quito, in South America. It has different eminences, most of which are of sand. Near it is a mountain of the same name.

CHIMI, Capo, a considerable promontory of the island of Negropont, in the Archipelago, and European Turkey. It is also called Capo D'Oro, or Capo Figuera.

CHIMSEE, a small but Episcopal town in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and circle of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on an island, in the lake situated between the rivers Inn and Saltza, about twenty-two miles W. of Saltzburg.

CHINA, a vast empire in Asia; which, including Chinese Tartary, is bounded on the N. by Russian Tartary; it has the Pacific ocean on the E. and S. and it confines on Tonquin, Tibet, and territories of Russia on the W. from which the river Argun parts it. This country extends about 2000 miles from N. to S. and 1500 from W. to E. lying between lat. 21 and 55 deg. N. and between long. 95 and 135 deg. E.

This remote and opulent country was first discovered by the Portuguese above 200 years ago; and was in some measure known to the ancients under the name of Xeres, and some traffic carried on between them. But we cannot be said to have been fully acquainted with the true state of the Chinese nation, till the zeal of the missionaries of the church of Rome stirred them up to go and preach the gospel among them.

From what the Chinese have upon record, and which seems unquestionable, this kingdom has been

governed by its own monarchs above 4000 years, by a succession of twenty-two families, which have in the whole given it 236 Princes, of which Fo-hi was the first.

China is divided into sixteen provinces, in which are 155 capital cities, 1312 of a second rank, 3357 fortified towns, and about 50,000,000 of inhabitants. It has several considerable rivers; and where these are wanting, navigable canals have been cut through the whole country, by means of which a brisk trade is carried on from one end of the empire to the other.

The Chinese have built a stone-wall, above twenty feet high, and broad enough for six horsemen to ride a-breast upon it, being 1500 miles long, in order to defend them from the incursions of the Tartars: yet for all this the latter conquered their country not two centuries ago; namely, in the year 1646: so that the Chinese are now governed by Tartar Princes, who permit them to retain their own laws, only obliging them to cut off their hair. But, being all Pagans, little or no change has been made in point of religion.

The Chinese cities are built with a peculiar beauty and symmetry; especially where the ground will admit of it. The buildings they bestow most cost on are their temples, which they rear to a considerable height, adorn with every thing that is curious, and fill with an incredible number of idols.

A third kind of structures, very common, at least in their great cities, and yet very noble, are the triumphal arches, erected in memory of their great Princes, lawgivers, philosophers, &c. One whimsical kind of curiosity in this country is, the forming of some of their mountains into various shapes, resembling a horse, bird, beast, &c.

Among its natural curiosities are cascades, which are here in great numbers, very high, noisy, and dreadful; several volcanos, and a great number of hot mineral springs. Besides these, here is the suet or tallow-tree, and asbestos or incombustible stone, so famous among the ancients for the use made of it in burning their dead bodies.

Some parts of China are mountainous, and others champaign; yet no spot is left uncultivated or unimproved.

The principal productions of this country are silk, tea, gen-seng, china, japan-ware, and gold dust, &c. of all which every maritime power in Europe imports vast quantities annually, giving them silver chiefly, and other commodities, in exchange.

The Chinese are an ingenious and industrious people, as appears by all their fine manufactures daily brought into Europe: yet they are represented as unfair dealers.

Their writing and printing are a kind of short hand, every character expressing a word, and frequently a sentence. Their language is difficult to pronounce and understand, especially by strangers: for the roots or original words amount only to 333; and yet are pronounced in such different accents and notes, as to carry with them different, and even contrary significations.

The Emperor or Cham, as he is stiled, is an absolute Prince; yet his government is one of the most regular in the world, and the tribunals and magistrates are established in the most exact manner that can be contrived, for the administration of justice, and the due performance of all the offices of a well-regulated polity. It is said, that all the Emperor's acts must be passed by a great council of his nobility, before they can have the force of laws. However, like the sovereigns in this part of the globe, he is not without the means of obliging them to yield their assent to whatever he thinks fit to propose.

The government requires a profound submission of children to their parents. Images and statues of their ancestors they have in their houses, and to these they pay worship: and mutual civility among all ranks is enjoined by a law; so that the most sanguine professions of friendship are frequently no more than mere form.

Nothing can be seen more grand and magnificent than the Emperor's court and retinue, especially when he makes a public appearance. His palace at Peking is

said to be no less than six miles in length, and proportionably deep and noble.

Notwithstanding the high boasts and conceits of the Chinese with regard to themselves, it is very plain, that they have but little insight into the noble arts and sciences which we have in Europe.

The revenues of this empire are reckoned at above twenty-one millions sterling; so that taxes may be easily imposed, as an account of every man's family and substance is annually taken and enrolled. In times of peace, the number of their troops is said to be about five millions, besides a militia, which yet are seldom raised, as they have now few enemies to fear, since the union of the Chinese with the Tartars.

Among a vast multiplicity of idols, there are two principal ones to which the Chinese pay the greatest adoration; the one in the form of a dragon, and the other that of Fo or Fo-hi, supposed to have been the founder of their nation. The morality of Confucius justly continues in esteem among them; though, by all reports, they practice it but little: one notion prevails among them, which, at least, is a mighty incentive to being watchful over their conduct, in that the souls of their deceased friends are frequently, if not always, present with them, and overlooking their actions.

Though Christianity, as we are told, was planted in China, and the Indies, by the Apostle St. Thomas, or some of his disciples; yet, when the Roman missionaries came here, they found no traces of it remaining.

Their shipping differs as much from ours as their dress, and chiefly fit for rivers. They have huge flat-bottomed barks, called floating villages, in which are several families, who follow their occupation, and seldom or never go on shore.

The men are commonly fair, and rather affect a bulky part, than a fine tall shape. The women preserve a sickly whiteness, which they brighten, by grubbing their faces and hands over with a sort of white earth. Their shape is generally tall and slender. Their feet are so pinched, during their tender years, as to make their legs swell to a monstrous bulk. They are splendid, and even extravagant in their feasts; at which times their tables are covered with the most exquisite dainties, as well as the richest furniture. These feasts are either of a public nature, as religious and civil festivals; or a private one, as births, marriages, funerals. In all which they strive to entertain their guests in the grandest manner; and this is not only with the greatest plenty and variety of dishes, among which dog's flesh, differently dressed, is reckoned no inconsiderable dainty; but with music, timbrels, rope-dancers, farces, and the like diversions.

CHINCA, a port-town of Peru in South America. It lies on a river, and in an extensive valley of the same name, about sixty miles S. of Lima. Lat. 13 deg. 5 min. S. long. 76 deg. 5 min. W.

CHINCHURA, a Dutch factory of Bengal, one of the provinces in the southern division of Indostan, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It is large, and has a great many good houses and gardens well inhabited, by Armenians, and the natives. It lies contiguous to Hugely.

CHINGTU, the capital of Se-cheu, one of the provinces of China, in Asia. It suffered much in the civil wars of this country, when the Tartars possessed themselves of it; so that it has only the remains of its ancient splendor. It stands almost in the heart of the province, in a fruitful territory, having thirty-one cities of the second and third rank under its jurisdiction. Lat. 30 deg. 25 min. N. and long. 12 W. from Peking.

CHINEY, a city of the Austrian Netherlands. It confines on Liege, twelve miles S. E. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 5 min. E.

CHINON, a town in the government of Touraine, in France. It lies on the river Vienne; has a strong castle, four parish-churches, and fifteen convents: 26 miles S. W. of Tours. Lat. 37 deg. 15 min. N. long. 20 min. E.

CHINTIPOUR, or **CHITIPUR**, the only place of note in Chitor, one of the midland provinces of Indostan, and Mogul empire, in China. It stands on the bank of a river, and is inhabited by Banians, who make great quantities

of calicoes called Chints. It lies 53 n Amadabath; and here is a small garrison of the caravans.

CHIO, called Saki Saduci by the Turks. 60 miles in circuit, lying near the coast of the Minor; is mountainous and rocky. Inhabitants, it has upwards of a million. There are 300 churches here, besides characteries. It abounds with excellent wine, always been famous; and from whence the best of the last mentioned island of the

is situated on its eastern coast, and as well built as most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long masters of it. At present the Turks have a garrison here of 1400 men; and its port is the rendezvous of their shipping which trade to Constantinople; and, besides, it is commonly the station for a squadron of Turkish galleys. This is one of the seven cities which pretend that Homer was born in it; and the natives still shew a place which they call his school, lying at the foot of Mount Epos, and about four miles distant from the city. Lat. 38 deg. 6 min. N. long. 27 deg. 5 min. E.

CHIOZA, **CHIOGGIA**, anciently Fossia Claudia, an island belonging to the duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy. It is a fine and flourishing little town, not far from the influx of the Brenta Nuova into the Laguna. Here are very profitable salt-works: such as intend to go to Rome, commonly take shipping here, and from thence sail upon the canal, which carries into the Po, as far as the village of Ponte del Lago Oscuro upon that river, and opposite to Ferrara; nay, and still further. This is a very commodious and pleasant way. Chioza is about a mile and a half in circuit, and is divided by a long street, where the aforesaid canal, called Vena, begins. It hath about nine bridges over it, some of stone, and others of wood. Here is a convenient harbour, and defended by an hexagonal fort. Besides the cathedral, there are several stately churches, Episcopal palace, and convents. The Genoese gained a famous victory here, when, in 1380, they made themselves masters of this city; but it has since fallen into the hands of the Venetians. Chioza is situated twelve miles S. of Venice.

CHIPENHAM, commonly Chipnam, a corporate and good market-town of Wiltshire. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. It is a populous well-built place; has a bridge of sixteen arches over the Avon, with a handsome church. The principal manufacture here is cloth; but its main support arises from its market, which holds on Saturday, and its thoroughfare for carriers and horsemen between London and Bristol. It has a charity-school for twenty-four boys. Its annual fairs are, May 6, June 11, October 18, and November 30, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. Westmead in its neighbourhood is noted for horse-races; and its forest was anciently famous, as the place itself was the residence of the West Saxon Kings, particularly Alfred. It lies twenty-six miles N. W. of Salisbury.

CHIPPING, commonly Chipping Wickham, or High Wycomb, a borough of Buckinghamshire, governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It stands on a rivulet, which winds into the Thames. It is one of the greatest corn-markets in this part of England. It contains between three and four hundred houses, with two principal streets; one of which is well built, and full of large inns. Its church is a fair structure, with a handsome steeple. In the neighbourhood are several mills for paper and corn. When the wheat is ground at the latter, it is sent to Marlow, and put on board barges for London. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fair September 25, for hiring of servants. In 1724, near this place was discovered a Roman pavement, nine feet square, with stones of various colours, the biggest of which were no broader than the face of a die. Chipping lies twelve miles S. of Ailesbury.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a market-town of Oxfordshire, governed by two bailiffs. Roman coins are frequently

found in this neighbourhood. Its church is a good building, in which are monuments, with the arms of several merchants on brass plates, as shew it must have been once a town of great trade. Its weekly market is on Wednesday; and has seven annual fairs, namely, March 7, May 6, last Friday in May, July 18, September 5, November 8, and last Friday in November, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It lies seventy-six miles from London.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, a market-town of Essex, so called to distinguish it from another place in its neighbourhood, called High-Ongar. Here are two charity-schools for twenty-six boys, and twelve girls. Its weekly market holds on Saturday, and annual fair on September 30, for small ware. It lies twenty miles from London.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a borough of Gloucestershire. It is governed by a mayor: being a great thoroughfare to Bristol, it is full of inns. It has a good weekly market on Thursday, for corn and other provisions, particularly cheese; for which it is reckoned the greatest in England, next to that of Athelstone, in Warwickshire. Its annual fairs hold on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlary. All the above places, with the prænomens of Chipping, denote their being market-places, from the Saxon cyppan, to cheapen.

CHQUITOS, Indios, i. e. Little Indians, are missions in the parts dependant on the bishopric of Charcas, in S. America. The Spaniards call them so on account of the extreme smallness of their doors. Their country lies between Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and lake Zarayes, from which issues the river Paraguay, that, with the accession of other streams, forms the Rio de la Plata. The fathers who first began their preaching here, about the close of the last century, had, in 1732, formed seven towns, each consisting of above 600 families. The courage of those Indians the Portuguese have often experienced, who used to make incursions, in order to carry off the inhabitants for slaves; so that they have been obliged to desert.

CHIPROWITZ, a well-inhabited town of Bidin or Widdin sangiacate, a subdivision of Balaria, one of the provinces of European Turkey. Here the Greek Metropolitan resides.

CHIRWAN, See **SCHIRWAN**, one of the provinces of Persia, lying on the W. coast of the Caspian sea.

CHIRIQUI, or **CHIRIQUITA**, a town of Veragua, one of the provinces of Guatimala, in North America. It stands in a plain of savannahs, surrounded with farms, &c. Its principal trade is in tallow and leather. The harbour stands on a pretty large river, about a league from its mouth, and three from the town. There is but one way to enter the river, and that is dangerous. It falls into the bay called Golfo Dolce, and must be distinguished from that near Honduras-bay. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1686.

CHIRK, in Welch Gwain, a pretty mountainous country or estate, on the E. side of Denbighshire, in North Wales. To it belongs two castles; namely, that called Chirk-castle, which is a handsome seat, and has been long in the possession of the Middletons, where the present proprietor generously gave an asylum to the late Mr. John Mottley, author of the life of the Czar Peter, and some dramatic pieces, for three or four years before he died, having been long reduced to crutches. Of the other castle, called Bran-castle, or Castell Dinas Bran, hardly the ruins remain. It stood on the top of a hill, and was the residence of Griffith ap Madock, who sided with the English against the Welch, in the reign of King Henry III. At the Castle of Chirk, three annual fairs are holden; namely, the second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June, and November 12, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CHIRNSIDE, the seat of a presbytery, in Berwickshire, containing fourteen parishes.

CHIRONISSO, one of the five secure harbours on the island of Siphanto in the Archipelago, and European Turkey.

CHISWIC, a small, but pleasant village in the neighbourhood of London. It lies on the Thames, six miles from Hyde-park-corner. The Westminster scholars have an airing-house in this place. Here is a charity-school

for twenty boys and ten girls, who are clothed, as well as taught. Among the many fine seats in this village, none are equal to the Earl of Burlington's, for the elegance of the villa, grand taste of the gardens, and numberless ornaments in and about the place.

CHITANGAR, a town in Cuncan, one of the provinces of the Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies near Indour, sixty-three leagues S. of Arengabad. Here is a famous pagod temple, all of transparent stone.

CHITOR, or Sanga, one of the middling provinces of Indostan, and Mogul empire, in the East Indies, in Asia. It is bounded on the W. by Guzurat, Malva on the E. Candisch on the S. and Raja Ranas on the N. E. It lies on both sides the Tropic of Cancer. Its dimensions are variously given, according to the tracts included in it. The country, which is mountainous, abounds with lions. Its principal productions are stone, salt, and assa foetida. This tract is infested by a barbarous sort of Mahometan priests, called Faquirs, who go armed.

Its town of the same name, anciently Taxilla, and supposed to have been the seat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander, formerly outstripped all the cities in India for magnificence. In 1614, its last sovereign, submitting to the Mogul Eckbar, the latter destroyed the place; so that there is nothing now but the ruins of above a hundred temples and stately palaces, &c. Its strong castle stands on the top of a hill, to which there is but one ascent, by a path cut out of a rock. It lies 256 miles N. E. of Surat. Lat. 23 deg. 30 min. N. long. 76 deg. 10 min. E.

CHITOR, a town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies on the Po, about ten miles N. of Turin. In 1705 it was taken by the French, after a stout defence; but next year the confederates retook it. It is subject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 12 min. N. long. 7 deg. 35 min. E. Busching has not got it.

CHITRIANI, one of the five secure harbours on the island of Siphando, in the Archipelago, and in Turkey in Europe.

CHITRO, Citron, or Pydna, a place of Macedonia, in European Turkey. It lies on the bay of Salonichi; and is remarkable, as here the mother, wife, and son of Alexander the Great, were murdered by Cassander; and, in its neighbourhood, Perseus King of Macedon was defeated by Paulus Æmilius the Roman consul. Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long. 23 deg. 10 min. E.

CHIVASSO, a small town of Piedmont Proper, in the principality of the former name, in Upper Italy. It lies amidst morasses, and therefore it is a place naturally strong. Here great quantities of Turkish corn are produced.

CHIUSI, a town of the Siense, in the duchy of Tuscany, and middle division of Italy, anciently Clusium. It was one of the twelve ancient cities of Etruria, and the seat of the famous King Porfenna. It stands on the confines of the papal dominions, and in a little territory called Valla de Chiana, from a marshy fen of the latter name in its neighbourhood. It is the see of a Bishop, and but poorly inhabited, by reason of the insalubrity of its air. This place is subject to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Siena. Lat. 43 deg. 7 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

CHIUSTENGE, or Proflwitza, in Latin *Istropolis*, a middling town in the sangiacate of Siliftri, and province of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It lies on the Black Sea, and was formerly a very considerable place. Lat. 43 deg. 2 min. N. long. 27 deg. 30 min. E.

CHLYNOW, a province of Wiatki, one of the circles belonging to the government of Kasan, in Asiatic Russia. In it is a provincial town of the same name. It lies on the river Wiatka.

CHOCOPE, a town in the road to Lima, in South America, with between eighty and ninety houses covered with earth, inhabited by between sixty and seventy families, principally Spaniards, with some of the other casts, but not much above twenty of Indians. Here, in the year 1726, was a continual rain for forty nights successively, beginning at four in the evening, and ceasing at the same hour next morning, the sky being clear all the rest of the day: by it the houses, and a brick church, were entirely ruined; the southern winds con-

tinuing with such violence as to raise the sand. Two years after, a like phenomenon lasted for twelve days, but not so destructive as the former: and no such thing has happened since, as Ulloa tells us.

CHOISY, a fine seat in the government of Paris, and neighbourhood of the city of the latter name.

CHOLLET, a small town and barony in the government of Anjou, in France. It lies on the river Maine, and has a beautiful castle, one parish-church, and three convents.

CHOLMLEY, or **CHOLMONDELEY**, a place in Cheshire, giving name and title to an Earl. It stands on the river Weaver, near the place where it receives the Comber, a small stream issuing from the mere or lake of the same name. It is said, as a thing remarkable, that, by deeds in the Earl of Cholmondeley's possession, it appears, that this place is spelled twenty-five different ways.

CHOLMOGORY, a small town in the circle of Dwina, a subdivision of the government of Archangelgorod, in European Russia. It lies upon an island in the Dwina, not far from Archangel, and preserves some memory of the old Holmogard kingdom.

CHONAT, a town of Upper Hungary, and the capital of a county of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It stands on the river Merisch, thirteen miles E. of Segedin. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to the Metropolitan of Colocsa. Lat. 46 deg. 22 min. N. long. 21 deg. 20 min. E.

CHORA, a large town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is pleasantly situated, on a little hill, the ascent to which is steep on every side, and is separated from the high hills which encompass it every way except that towards the sea. It lies about twenty-two miles from Perefsta to the N. E.

CHOROSAN, the ancient Bactria, one of the provinces of Persia, in Asia. It confines on Ustec Tartary, to the N. E. This was the native country of the famous usurper Kouli Khan, afterwards Sophi of Persia, but at last miserably taken off.

CHORGES, or **GORGES**, an old, but small town of Ambrunois, one of the territories of the Upper Delphinat, in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It preserves some memory of the ancient Catorigi, of whose name it is a corruption. It lies sixteen miles E. of Gap. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

CHOTZIN, or **COZZIN**, a town of Upper Moldavia, in European Turkey. It is well fortified both by nature and art, and lies on the Niefter-stream, and is subject to the Turks. In 1739 the Russians took it, after they had driven the Turks out of their intrenchments, which they had raised near the fort. They were also beaten here by the Poles in the years 1621 and 1674. It lies 110 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 27 deg. 5 min. E.

CHOUTZA, a town of Culmerland, or palatinate of Culm, in Polish Prussia. It lies two leagues N. W. of Culm, and on the other side of the Debreutz. It was the most flourishing place in Prussia under the Teutonic Knights; but has nothing remarkable now, only a fine church and some magnificent ruins.

CHRASTOWITZ, or **HARSTOWITZA**, a fortress of Croatia, on this side the Save, in Hungarian Illyria. It lies not far from the river Save, in the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Zagrab.

CHREMNITZ. See **CREMNITZ**.

CHREVASTA, in Latin the ancient *Aspar*, one of the seven principal rivers of Albania, in European Turkey.

CHRISTBURG, or **ALT-CHRISTBURG**, an old, dark, little town, in the capital bailiwick of Preusschmark, and circle of Mohrung with Marienwarder, in the kingdom of Prussia. It has an ancient castle belonging to it.

CHRISTBURG, a good town of the prefecture or palatinate of Marienburg, in Polish Prussia, with an old mountain castle. It lies on the river Surgun, which falls into the river Drause above Elbing. The Woywode, or Palatine's castle-court, is held here. The place was burnt down in 1400, and taken by the Swedes in 1626.

CHRISTCHURCH, a large and populous borough of Hampshire. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It stands at the mouth of the Avon, near its confluence with the Stour. The modern name it has from the dedication of its church, but was anciently called Twinham-bourn, from its situation between two rivers. The Avon has been made navigable from this town to Salisbury ever since 1680. This river brings with it all the waters of the S. and E. parts of Wiltshire, and receives the Stour and Piddle, which bring with them all the waters of the N. part of Dorsetshire. Its principal manufactures are silk stockings and gloves. Over one of the gates is the statue of Bevis, the famous Earl of Southampton. Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fairs on Trinity Thursday and October 17, for horses and bullocks. The town-seal is stamped with the effigies of Baldwin de Rivers, as early as King Stephen's days. It lies 35 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 100 from London.

CHRISTIANA, a town in the district of Aggers, and diocese of its own name or Aggerhuus, in Norway. It is the capital, and finest town of the kingdom; where the sub-governor, or amtman of the diocese, the supreme juridical court, and the Bishop, have their seats. In it a provincial court is also held. It is pretty large, and regular, and drives a good trade. It has a house of correction, a town-bailiwick, and two suburbs, called Waterland and Piverrigen. Through the former of these runs a river which comes from Maridal.

After Opslo had been burnt down, the town was first built in 1624, on the W. side of the bay, just below the castle of Aggerhuus, so as its guns can command all the streets. Its school was made an academy in 1636, with a salary for the master, and foundations for twenty scholars. But since 1653, it has had again the name of a school. It lies 100 miles N. of Gottenburg, and is subject to Denmark. Lat. 59 deg. 50 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

CHRISTIANOPEL, commonly *Napeln*, a strong market-town of Blkingia, in South Gothland, in Sweden; it is surrounded by the Baltic, so as to become a peninsula. It has its name from Christian IV. King of Denmark, who gave it the privileges of a town: but these it lost, after it had been taken in 1610, by the Prince Royal of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus. Here is a port. It lies eighteen miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 57 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 40 min. E.

CHRISTIANPRIES, or *Fredericks-ort*, a small fort in the Danish forest and duchy of Sleswic, in Denmark. It is situated on the Keilerforde. It has been long a bone of contention between the royal and princely houses of Sleswick-Holstein. The church, arsenal, magazine, and the commandant's dwelling, with the barracks for the garrison, and some few more houses, are the only buildings in it. Its church belongs to the priory of Gottorph. Not far from this fortress near Bukhoft, the Danish Admiral Gabel defeated the Swedish fleet in 1715.

CHRISTIANSAND, the capital of the diocese of the same name, in Norway, where the diocesan amtman and Bishop have their residence. It takes its name from King Christian IV. of Denmark, and the large sandy beach upon which it is built. It is quadrangular, has broad and regular streets, good houses, and a town-bailiff or magistracy. It is commodiously situated, for on three of its sides it is surrounded with fresh and salt-water; and on the fourth side are green fields, and partly mountains. In the year 1734, the church with the greatest part of the town was burnt down.

CHRISTIAN'S-HAAB, i. e. Christian's-hope, a Danish colony of Groenland. It lies in lat. 69 deg. N. where are two Danish missionaries near the Christian communities of Groenland.

CHRISTIANSOE, a small fort two miles to the westward of the island of Bornholm, and diocese of Seeland, in Denmark. It stands upon five ragged rocks, or rocky shelves, called Erdholmen, between which ships can commodiously lie at anchor, in the middle of the sea. Besides the garrison none else live here. King Christiano XXXVII.

tian V. built it in 1684, and had a medal struck upon the occasion.

Of the same name is also an island, which is a subdivision of the diocese of Seeland.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a territory and subdivision of Scania, in South Gothland, in Sweden. It is divided into ten districts.

To it belongs a town of the same name, in Latin *Christianstadium*, or *Christianopolis*. It stands on the river Hege-a, which surrounds it on three sides. It was built by King Christian IV. and had its name from him. In it is a fine church, a good country school, a bridge, on which are several packing-houses, a linen and woollen manufactory, with a tannery. It also carries on a good trade, and is said to contain about 1600 inhabitants. The place is surrounded with ramparts and horn-works, besides a fort which lies near the church, but nothing considerable.

The lands-hauptman or governor of the country resides here; and it is the seventeenth town in the order of the general diet. It lies forty-five miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 56 deg. 22 min. N. Busching has it in lat. 56 deg. 1 min. 20 sec. long. 14 deg. 40 min. E.

Of the same name is a town in Finland, in Sweden, but more properly called **CHRISTINESTADT**, which see.

CHRISTIANSTEIN. See **DRONTHEIM**.

CHRISTINA, anciently *Letoa*, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, on the S. side of Candia, and in that part of the Mediterranean called the Sea of Candia.

CHRISTINAHAM, in Latin *Christina Portus*, a town in the district of Cestra, a subdivision of Wermelandia, in West Gothland, in Sweden. It was formerly a market or staple place, and had the privileges of a town granted it by Queen Christina, from whom it takes its name. It was built on the royal domain of Bro, near the Wener-lake, and contains 600 inhabitants. From its excellent steel-yard or weigh-house, great quantities of iron are annually exported. In the neighbourhood is a fine medicinal spring; and it is the 67th town in the order of the general diet. Dahlberg has a view of it.

CHRISTINESTADT, a maritime town in the S. division of Korsholm-fief, in Ostro-Bothnia and Swedish Finland. It was founded by Count Peter Brahe, on the peninsula of Koppo near the sea, and has its name from his first wife. It is ranked the 90th town in the general diet.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. so called from Columbus's Christian name, one of the Caribbee islands, and the principal of those belonging to the crown of Great Britain to the leeward, in the Atlantic ocean, in North America. It is commonly called St. Kitts; is twenty miles long, and seven broad, and about seventy-five miles in circuit. It was jointly settled by the French and English in 1626; but, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, entirely ceded to Great Britain. Its soil, as in all the Leeward Islands, is light and sandy, yet fertile to a high degree; is watered by several rivulets issuing from a high mountain in the middle of the island. It makes the best and most sugars of any of these islands, about 10,000 hogheads one year with another. It produces also cotton, ginger and indigo, with all the fruits commonly found between the tropics. It is judged to contain about 9000 whites, and 25,000 negroes. The houses here are the finest in America, being of cedar, and adorned with walks and groves of oranges and lemons. Its fortifications are, 1. A fort on Brimstone-hill, said to be impregnable, planted with forty-nine guns, and well supplied with stores. 2. Charles Fort, furnished with forty pieces of ordnance, &c. 3. Londonderry Fort, on the E. side of Basseterre: besides six batteries at so many landing-places, mounted in all with forty-three cannon. Its parishes are St. John's, Christ-church, and St. Mary's on the N. St. Anne's, St. Thomas's and Trinity on the S. side of the island; and a church in each, handsomely wainscotted. Its principal place is Basseterre. St. Christopher lies near the N. W. point of Nevis island, and about sixty-four W. of Antigua, in lat. 17 deg. 15 min. N. long. 62 deg. 50 min. W.

CHUCHUNGA, a small town, and the port for Jaen de Bracamoros, in South America. It lies about four days journey from the city, which distance is more increased by the difficulties of the road, than what in real dimensions it is. Chichunga stands on a little river which falls into the Maragnon. Lat. 25 deg. 29 min. S.

CHURCH-HILL Fort, a settlement of the Hudson's-bay company, and the most northerly belonging to them, at the mouth of the river Church-hill, and E. side of the bay, in the northern countries, or British Canada, in North America. It lies in lat. 59 deg. 30 min. N. long. 95 deg. 35 min. W. The trade at Church-hill is increasing, it being at too great a distance for the French to interfere with it. In the year 1742, it amounted, they say, to 20,000 beavers. Upland Indians come thither in canoes to trade, and northern Indians bring furs and skins upon sledges, partly by water, and partly by land. To the northward of Church-hill are no beavers, there being no such ponds and woods, as these animals usually frequent; but they have great numbers of martens, foxes, bears, rein-deer, buffaloes, and other beasts of rich fur, the country being mostly rocky, and covered with white moss, upon which the rein-deer or caribone feed. There is a great deal of small wood of the spruce or fir-kind, near the old factory: but the wood improves further up the river from the bay, where they have juniper, birch and poplar; and, more southerly, the timber is larger, with a great variety of trees. At New Church-hill Fort, which stands high upon a rock; they are without shelter, close by the shore, surrounded with snow and ice for eight months of the year, and exposed to all the winds and storms that happen, where they can have no conveniency of grass or hay, or gardening.

CHURCH-SHILLON, or *Shallon-Church*, a market-town in Shropshire. Here are two annual fairs, on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It lies twelve miles from Shrewsbury, and 130 from London.

CHUSAN, *Shusan* or *Cheuxian*, an island on the eastern coast of China, in Asia. It lies near the province of Chekiam. It is well-inhabited, especially since so many of the Chinese fled thither from the Tartars, upon the latter invading China; and here they drive a considerable trade. It is encompassed with several smaller islands.

Its capital is of the same name, being walled and well-peopled. The English East India company had a factory at the place, till they were obliged to remove, by reason of the extortion of the natives. It has a very safe and commodious bay. Lat. 30 deg. 5 min. N. long. 121 deg. 50 min. E.

CHUSISTAN, a province on the S. W. part of Persia, in Asia. It has the Persian gulph on the S. and Ayrac Agem on the N.

CIBIN, a river of Altland, a subdivision of the royal territory of the Saxons, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It falls into the Aluta.

CICLUT, or *Citluch*, a strong fort of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria. It is surrounded with walls after the ancient manner, and stands on a rocky hill, on the right-side of the river Narenta. It was founded by the Turks, and at first called Sedaistan, and after that it had its present name, which denotes a place inclosed within walls. It consists of the old and new town, besides a large suburb. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1694. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 45 min. E.

CIDAMBARAN, a town of Gingi and Mogul empire, in the East Indies, in Asia. It is remarkable for its stately pagods; several of which are very spacious, and full of unknown letters and figures cut out of a rock, as is a castle of four large towers. It lies about forty-six N. E. of the city of Gingi.

CIECHANOW, one of the ten districts in the Palatinate of Czerfk, or Masovia Proper, in Great Poland. Of the same name is a town, where a provincial court is holden, together with a diet.

CIERNES, *Cerenes*, or *Cherigues*, formerly *Ceraunia*, a small half-ruined city in the island of Cyprus, in Asiatic Turkey. Its walls and fortifications have been suffered to fall into such decay, that there remains little of

the place, but a port for galleys, and a good stout cable, the only one of note on the northern coast. From hence people take shipping for the continent, lying opposite to Caramani, and two miles N. of Nicofia. It is an hour's journey from this city is a magnificent edifice, called the palace of Peace, belonging to the knights templars: and about nine miles from the same place is a Greek monastery, built in the European manner, whose monks have cells along the coast, on which they catch abundance of fish. The principal income of this convent is from cotton. Cerenes stands in lat. 35 deg. 23 min. E. long. 33 deg. 28 min. E.

CIFALU. See **CEPHALU**.

CILICIA, the eastern division of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, and anciently a province of Asia Minor. It lies on the N. W. of Syria. This is a large tract, extending itself along the Mediterranean coast, twenty-five miles from E. to W. and about fifty from N. to S. It is bounded on the N. W. by a long ridge of mountains called Taurus, separating it from Isauria and Lycania; on the N. by Cappadocia and Lower Armenia; on the E. by Comagene; and on the S. by Syria and the Mediterranean. Its eastern part is a fine champaign and fertile country; and the other hilly, rocky, and barren. The hilly part is called by the Greeks Trachæa, and by the Latins Apera. Here the mountains are so high, winding and intricate, that the passes were always very difficult; and here the Persians were defeated by Alexander, in the second battle of Issus. The other part of Cilicia, called by the Greeks Pedias and Liba, lies E. of the Trachæa, being bounded by Comagene on the E. Syria and the Mediterranean on the S. and Galatia Proper on the N. This part is in many places rugged and mountainous, but in a lesser degree than the other. The Cilicians having invented a kind of hair-cloth, principally made of goats hair (they shearing goats as well as sheep) with which they clothed their soldiers and sailors, it is called Cilicium. Both the divisions of Cilicia above-mentioned have inland and maritime towns: some of which were anciently famous; but most of them are now ruinous.

CILLEY, a regularly fortified town, and the capital of a territory of the same name, in Lower Stiria, a province of Austria, in Germany. It lies on the river Saan, which a little below it falls into the Save, and has two strong castles, one without, and the other within the town. It is the residence of the Burggrave, bailiff, &c. It gives title of Count. Here Roman coins and other monuments are continually found. In 1492 it repelled the Turks. It lies forty-seven miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 46 deg. 35 min. N. long. 15 deg. 35 min. E.

CILLEY, county of, united to the duchy of Stiria, in Austria, in Germany, is a fruitful tract, extending from the bridge of Pettaw, as far as Trojaneberg. It is bounded on the N. by Lower Stiria; on the S. by Schavonia; on the S. by part of Croatia and the Windischmark; and on the W. by Upper Carniola, and Lower Carinthia. It had Counts of its own, till the rapacious house of Austria seized upon it; to which it has ever since been subject. It is interspersed with hills and rivers; the principal of the latter is the Saan, and the most considerable place in it is the above-mentioned town of its own name.

CIMOLO. See **ARGENTIERE**.

CIMBRI, or *Cimri*, a harsher pronunciation of the original Gomerai, were ancient, if not the most ancient people of Germany, inhabiting a very considerable part of that country. These gave the name of Cimbrica Chersonesus to a kind of peninsula, extending from the mouth of the Elbe to the North Sea, and waged war against the Romans, Gauls, &c. See **GERMANY**.

CIMBRISHAMN, in Latin *Portus Cimbrorum*, a small maritime town of Christianstadt territory, belonging to Scania in South Gothland, in Sweden. It has a harbour, as its name imports, on the Baltic: and from it the ancient Cimbri are said to have emigrated. It is the ninety-ninth town in the diet. Lat. 57 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

CINALOA, a province of Mexico, in North America. It lies opposite to the south extremity of California. It is about 100 miles from S. E. to N. W. and not above forty

forty where broadest. It stretches out farthest on the W. On the E. side, it is bounded by a ridge of high craggy mountains, called Topecan, between thirty and forty leagues from the sea. The air is serene and salubrious; and besides pastures, abounding with cattle, its soil bears all sorts of fruit and grain, particularly Indian corn, as also cotton; with manufactures of which the natives are clad in the Mexican fashion. The Spaniards found much difficulty in subduing them.

Of the same name, or St. Juan de Cinaloa, is its capital, thirty miles E. of the bay of California, and subject to Spain. Lat. 25 deg. 40 min. N. long. 113 deg. 12 min. W. and 300 leagues N. of Mexico city.

CINCA, or *Cinga*, a rapid river of Aragon, in Spain. It rises on the mountains of Beilsa, among the Pyrenees, and running through the province, falls on the N. side into the Ebro.

CINQUE-PORTS, five harbours in England, namely, Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, which had anciently very considerable privileges, on account of their fitting out ships for the defence of our coasts against any invader, particularly France. They are still under the government of the constable of Dover-castle, and send members to parliament, which are still styled Barons of the Cinque-ports. See under the name of each.

CINTRA, a town in the audience of Alenquer, and province of Estremadura, in Portugal. It contains 1900 inhabitants in four parishes; has an old castle built after the Moorish manner at the foot of a mountain or promontory, commonly called the rock of Lisbon, and on the N. side of the Tagus. To its district belong six parishes; and its air is reckoned the best in all Portugal: for here is an agreeable coolness, when the heat in Lisbon is extreme. In its castle King Alphonus VI. died a prisoner. Lat. 39 deg. 5 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. W.

CLOTAT, a maritime town in the bailiwick of Aix, and Lower Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France. It has rose out of the ruins of Ceireste, in the neighbourhood of which excellent muscadine wine is produced.

CIRCASSIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It lies between the two streams of the Don or Tanais, and Wolga; these bound it on the N. E. and N. W. as the Caspian sea and Astracan does on the E. It borders on Russia on the N. and Georgia, Mengrelia, and Dagestan on the S. from which it is parted by a long branch of Mount Caucasus. The coasts of this large territory, from the canal of the Palus Meotis to Mengrelia, are reckoned 600 miles in length, being covered with mountains and woods, inhabited by Circassian Tartars, who form a kind of republic, sometimes putting themselves under the protection of Persia, sometimes Russia, and sometimes that of the Turks. They generally dwell in tents, removing from place to place with their herds and flocks. Circassia is now chiefly remarkable for its beautiful children; from which, and its neighbouring country Georgia, the Persian and Turkish seraglios are commonly supplied. They barter honey, wax, furs, leather, and the skins of some other creatures, which they kill in their mountains, for rice, linen, silks, and other commodities; in which trade they are dexterous thieves. They were formerly Christians; but have nothing left of that, or any other religion, but some wild ceremonies. They follow the barbarous method of plundering each other, and selling men and women. Those in its eastern parts, towards the Caspian sea, called also Caspian Sarmatians, occupy that part of ancient Albania, which is bounded on the E. by the Caspian sea; on the W. by Mount Caucasus; on the N. by the river Buzro; and on the S. by the horrid wilds of Tartary and Astracan. They have neither corn, nor any other valuable production in great quantity, and all the bread they have is made of a small grain like millet. Their language is the same with that used by all the Tartarian nations on this side Caucasus; but most of them understand likewise the Russian. Their capital is Terchi. Circassia lies between lat. 45 and 50 deg. N. and between 40 and 50 deg. E.

CIRCUMCISION, Cape, the most western promontory of a new land discovered in 1739, in the southern countries on the E. of Belgia Australis, about lat. 54 S. and long. 10 E. from London.

CIRENCESTER, commonly pronounced *Cicaster*, so called from the river Churn on which it stands, and Cestre a castle. It is a borough of Gloucestershire, and was formerly a very considerable place, Ptolemy's Corinium, and Antoninus's Durocornovium. Antiquities are dug up in and about it every day. It is governed by two high constables, who return two members to parliament. It is a very good town, rich and populous, being full of clothiers, who drive a brisk trade in wool, brought from the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Lincoln, and bought up principally by the clothiers of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. It has two weekly markets; the one on Monday for corn, cattle, and provisions; the other on Friday, chiefly for wool. Its annual fairs are on Easter-Tuesday, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, cloth, oil, leather, and other commodities. Its church is handsome, with two aisles supported by pillars, five chapels, a lofty tower, and a good ring of bells. Here is a free-school, a charity-school, hospitals, and alms-houses. In the neighbourhood Lord Bathurst has an elegant seat, park, and gardens. It lies fifteen miles from Gloucester, and eighty-five from London.

CIRENZA, or *Cerenza*, a decayed Episcopal city of the Hither Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It lies fifty miles W. of Barri. Lat. 40 deg. 49 min. N. long. 16 deg. 56 min. E.

CIROLO, or *Scirolo*, a town in the marquisate of Ancona, in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy. It lies a few miles from Loreto; to a pretended miraculous crucifix, here is a great resort of pilgrims; and in this neighbourhood good wine is produced.

CISBURY, a small hill in Wiltshire, of an easy ascent, in the summit of which was a strongly fortified place, having had a double moat full of water, and said to have been the residence of one Cissa, a Saxon viceroy.

CISMONE, a town in the marquisate of Trevigiana, one of the Venetian territories, and in Upper Italy. It lies on the Brenta, into which the river of the same name falls.

CISTEAUX, or **CITEAUX**, a town in the government of Burgundy, in France. Here is a celebrated abbey, the principal of the Cistercian order. The abbot is immediately subject to the Pope. The place lies in Beanois.

CISTERNA, a post-town of the Compagna di Roma, in the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy. Here Prince Caserta has a beautiful palace. The forest in this neighbourhood intercepts a great part of the noxious exhalations, which otherwise the S. winds would carry to Rome. Here are also great numbers of buffalo's, deer, and other wild game.

Of the same name is a principality in Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy.

CITATESVA, a sence or citadel of Walachia, on this side the Aluta, in European Turkey. It stands on that river, and opposite to Roththum, in Transylvania.

CITIBEB, or **CITITEB**, a town of Tedla, a province of Morocco, in Africa; it stands high. The inhabitants principally carry on a traffic in woollen manufactures, besides feeding vast numbers of cattle on their hills, and in cultivating the fruitful lowlands.

After the surrender of their capital, they submitted to the Sheriffs, under obedience to whom they have continued ever since.

CITLUCH. See **CICLUT**.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, county of, belonging to the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy. It is situated between the duchy of Urbino, the territories of Florence, and those of Perugia.

Of the same name is a town on the river Tiber, the see of a Bishop, who is immediately subject to the Pope.

CITTA GUELFO, a town in the county of Citta di Castello, in the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy, remarkable only as retaining the name of one

of the famous factions which long divided Italy betwixt the Emperor and Pope.

CITTA Lavina, a town of the Campagna di Roma, a province of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on an eminence, and is the ancient *Lanuvium*, where the Emperor Antoninus Pius was born.

CITTA NUOVA, a maritime town of Istria, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. Here resides a Bishop.

CITTA NUOVA, a maritime town of Ancona, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. In it are sixteen churches and convents, and without it are fifteen more.

By the same name goes La Valette, a town in the island of Malta.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a regularly fortified town in the island of Malta, and lower division of Italy. It also includes the old fort of St. Margherita.

CITTA VECCHIA. See MALTA-TOWN.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or *Il Borgo*, a strong town in the island of Malta, and lower division of Italy. It lies on a narrow neck of land, in a harbour to the left hand of La Valette, or Citta Nuova; from which a broad natural channel extends itself inland on each side of the town, forming a fine haven, one of which is called Porto della Renella, and the other Porto delle Gallere. The strong castle of St. Angelo stands before the town upon a high rock, and has a communication with the place by means of a bridge. The number of its inhabitants amount to 3000.

Formerly this was the residence of the grand master of Malta. The palace of the inquisition, and the arsenal, are reckoned among the principal buildings of the town.

CIVDAD BETANOS. See BETANZOS, and all other Cidades or cities not inserted here, under their proper names.

CIVDAD REAL, a pretty, handsome, and well-inhabited city of La Mancha, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced. The inundations of the river Guadiana sometimes extend thus far, and occasion considerable damage. It lies sixty miles S. of Toledo. Lat. 39 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. W.

CIVDADELLA, one of the four quarters into which the island of Minorca is subdivided.

Of the same name, or *Citadella*, is the capital of the whole island; which is fortified, and consists of about 600 houses. Here is the seat of the governor. It lies on the W. side of the island, and thirty miles W. of Fort St. Philip.

In 1708 Great Britain conquered it, and was afterwards confirmed to it by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but has since that been taken by the French, namely, in 1756. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

CIVITA BORRELLE, a small Episcopal city of the Hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a small city of St. Peter's patrimony and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on a very high and steep rock, near the junction of the Triglia with the Tiber. It is the ancient city of Falerii, the seat of the Falisci. Its bishopric is united with that of Orta.

Pope Clement XI. built here a bridge of an uncommon height; and by means of it the rock upon which the town stands is so joined with the opposite mountain, as one may pass directly over to it, without traversing the very deep valley that lies below. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

CIVITA DI CHIETI, anciently *Theate*, the capital of the Hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands on the Pescara; it is the seat of a juridical court and Archbishop, to whom the Prelate of Ortona is suffragan.

From this city the Theatine order has its name, which was founded in 1524, by John Peter Caraffa,

afterwards Pope Paul IV. having been formerly Metropolitan here. It lies twenty-five miles E. of Aquila.

Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E.
CIVITA DI PENNA, anciently *Pinna*, an Episcopal city of the Further Abruzzo and kingdom of Naples, Duke.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a fortified town of St. Peter's patrimony and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on a bay of the Tuscan sea, with a harbour the best in all the Papal dominions; being a free port, it greatly hurts the trade of Leghorn. The place is in good condition, and yet it is but thinly inhabited, its air not being good, and in want of water, which inconvenience has been attempted to be remedied by a canal. Here is commonly the station for the Pope's galleys.

About six miles off are the ruins of the city of Lepolis, which Pope Leo IV. founded in 854, for the inhabitants of Centumella, a town destroyed by the Moors; but these returned to their old place again, and hence the name of Civita Vecchia. It lies thirty miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

CIVRAY, a town of Upper Poitou, in the government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the Charante, and in it is a bailiwick, and a royal provincial court and marshalsea, one parish-church, and two convents.

CLACKMANNAN, the capital of the shire of the same name in the S. division of Scotland. It lies on the N. shore of the river Forth, twenty-five miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Here is a castle, where formerly resided Robert Bruce King of Scotland, which is a large dwelling, with fine gardens and parks, possessed by Mr. Bruce of Clackmannan.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county in the southern division of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the Ochill-hills; on the S. by the Firth of Forth; on the E. by part of Perthshire; and on the W. by part of Stirlingshire. It is about eight miles long, and where broadest but five. Towards the Firth it is a level fertile country, especially with regard to pastures; tho' that part of it below the Ochill-hills abounds with these, and grain likewise. About Alloa and Clackmannan are several pits of coal, which, with the salt made hereabouts, is exported in great quantities, not only to Edinburgh, but England, Holland, and France: for this shire yields the best coals, and the greatest quantity of any part in Scotland; and is what is distinguished in England by the name of Scotch-coal. The river Divan runs through this shire for six miles. In King Robert Bruce's time it gave title of Earl, and was the paternal inheritance of that family. The sword that brave King used in his wars, a two-handed weapon, as usual in those days, is shewn at the seat of Mr. Bruce of Clackmannan, a descendant from that prince, and who was hereditary sheriff of Clackmannanshire, till, by a late act of parliament, this, with the other hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, were vested in the crown for a valuable consideration. This shire joins with that of Kinross, in sending a member to parliament alternately.

CLAGENFURTH, the capital of Carinthia, a subdivision of Austria in Germany. It stands on the river Glan, is well fortified, and surrounded with a wall, said to be broad enough for five coaches to drive abreast. Here was the seat of the ancient Dukes. In the middle of a handsome piazza, is a noble fountain, with a stone-statue of Hercules, said to be one of the Roman antiquities brought from Saal. The streets are narrow, but straight and regular. It lies 120 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 20 min. E.

CLAGNY, a perfectly regular seat in the government of Paris, and neighbourhood of the city of the latter name. It was Maufard's first master-piece, and now belongs to the Duke of Maine.

CLAIN, a river of Poitou, in France. It has its source on the borders of Angoumois, and mingles its waters with the Vienne, another principal river in this province.

CLAIR-

CLAIRVAUX, a famous abbey of the reformed Cistercian order, in Vallage, a subdivision belonging to the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. Of the same name is a town in the Franche Comté.

CLAMECY, in Latin *Clameciacum*, a town in the valleys of Yonne, a subdivision of the government of Nivernois, in France. It stands on the river Yonne, into which the Buvron falls here; and for that reason is navigable. It has a castleward and salt-house. One of its suburbs is called Pantenor; on the other side of the Yonne has been the see of the Bishop of Bethlehem, who was driven out of Palestine ever since 1180. He is nominated by the Count of Nevers, and enjoys the same privileges with the other French Bishops; but has a revenue of only 1000 livres, and his diocese extends no further than this bourg; so that, by his frequently performing the spiritual offices for other Bishops, he is in effect "the servant of the servants of God," whilst they are indeed the "the servants of God."

CLAMINE, or *Clomines*, a town belonging to the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It sends two members to the Irish parliament.

CLAN, or *Clawhn*, denoting in the Highland language *children*, is the denomination given to the various tribes, and subdivisions of the different people inhabiting the western, northern, and insular parts in the Highlands of Scotland. See SCOTLAND. For instance, the Clan Chattan are the tribes under the Laird of Macintosh, who is styled Captain of Clanchattan, &c. one of the most numerous in the N. as the Campbells are in the W. and the Macdonalds in the Isles.

CLAN MACDUFF'S CROSS, a monument on the public road to Abernethy, the ancient seat of the Picts, in Perthshire, in Scotland, on which it is said was an inscription, importing considerable privileges granted by the Kings of Scotland to the Thanes, afterwards Earls of Fife, descendants of the Great Macduff, for public and extraordinary services performed by them. But the inscription is now worn out; and "it was," says the author of the Tour, in such antiquated terms, and macaronic, or half-latin words, as hardly any now living would be able to make it out."

CLARA, or **STOR-ELBE**, a river of Wermelandia, a province of Westgothland, in Sweden. It abounds with fish, and particularly has a fine salmon-fishery.

CLARA, Sr. an island of Peru, in South America. It lies in Guayaquil-bay, about seventy miles S. W. of Guayaquil, and subject to the King of Spain. Lat. 3 deg. 38 min. N. long. 80 deg. 20 min. W.

CLARATUMBA, or **MOGILA**, a rich, beautiful, and fortified Cistercian convent, in the palatinate of Cracow, in Little Poland. It lies about a mile from the city of Cracow; and is celebrated on account of Queen Vanda's tomb.

CLARE, a market-town in Suffolk, on the river Stour. Its streets are not paved, but its church is large; and here is a manufacture of ferges. In it the civil and spiritual courts are holden. It gives title of Viscount, Earl, and Marquis, to Pelham Duke of Newcastle. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on Easter-Tuesday, and July 26, for toys; thirteen miles from Bury St. Edmunds, and sixty-one from London.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught. The Irish call it *Towown*, North Munster, because it was considered as a part of that province, till Henry Sidney, Lord-deputy, annexed it to Connaught. It is bounded on the E. and S. sides by Tipperary, Limeric, and Kerry, from which it is separated by the Shannon; on the N. by the county of Galloway; and on the W. by the ocean. It is about fifty-five miles in length, and thirty-eight in breadth. It is a hilly irregular country, but not deficient in good pastures, either for breeding or feeding cattle, and is thought to produce the best horses in the kingdom. The soil is also very good, and produces great quantities of corn and rape.

It is divided into nine baronies, in which are two market-towns, though but one parliament-borough, namely, Ennis: so that this county sends only four members to parliament. Its trade is greatly promoted by the river Shannon.

CLARE, one of the chief towns in the county of the same name. It has barracks for two companies of foot; but

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is now in a declining condition. Near it is a seat of the Earl of Thomond. It lies two miles from Ennis, and seventeen N. W. of Limeric.

CLARENDON, a large seat and park near Salisbury; and formerly contained two palaces, one called King's Manor, and the other Queen's Manor: part of the latter is still in being, together with the ruins of the former. It gave title of Earl to the famous Chancellor Sir Edward Hyde. In the reign of Henry II. about the year 1164; a synod was held here, occasioned by the insolence and tyranny of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; and hither the King and his Peers came to witness the Bishop's swearing to a declaration, which Henry had caused to be drawn up, by way of recognition, of the customs and prerogatives of the Kings of England, which Becket had flagrantly invaded. And hence the articles of this declaration were called the Constitutions of Clarendon.

CLARENDON, a county of North Carolina, in America, lying on the North of Santee river. In this county is the famous Cape Fear, at the mouth of a river of the same name, near which a colony from Barbadoes formerly settled. The Indians who inhabit the neighbouring country are reckoned the most barbarous of any in the province.

CLARENZA, or **CHIARENZA**, in Latin *Clarentia*, formerly the capital of a duchy of the same name, and, when under its own Dukes, very illustrious. It is situated at the bottom of a gulph, on the western shore of the Morea, thirty-two miles S. W. of Patras. It is now wholly without inhabitants, and the port choked up with sand; but the superb ruins still remaining, declare its ancient grandeur.

CLARENDON, seat of, in Wiltshire, not far from Salisbury. It gives title of Earl, of which family was that famous historian, and Lord Chancellor Hyde, but now extinct. Its true orthography is Clarendon, or Chlorendon, from the memorable Roman camp, half a mile off the park, near the Roman road, which was either made or repaired by Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great. It is a circular fortification, upon a dry chalky-hill; which within is also a circular ditch, supposed to have been a less fort of camp, for the summer. The park is a beautiful spot. Here King John built a palace, where several parliaments have been holden: Part of the old fabric is still standing, and consists principally of flints; no way fortified, though it took up a great deal of ground. The palace is called the Manor, from which lies a subterraneous passage to the Queen's Manor. Between the camp and the park, lay a Roman road, from Sorbrodunum or Old Sarum, to Winchester.

CLAROS, formerly **CALANO**, an island of the Archipelago, lying near Patmos. It is about forty miles in circumference, and very mountainous, some of which are so remarkably high, that their summits may be seen at Ephesus, though eighty miles distant. It was formerly dedicated to Apollo, from whom it obtained the name of Claros. It has only two sea-ports, and one town and castle, but called by the same name.

CLAUDINOPOLIS, anciently *Bithynium*, and since *Castrumena*. It is now quite dwindled into a poor town, though still the see of a Bishop. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 31 deg. 39 min. E.

CLAUSENBURG, or *Colaswar*, in Latin *Claudiopolis*, the capital of Colaswar, a country of Transylvania, situated on the rivulet Samos, near the foot of the mountains, on the borders of Hungary, thirty-two miles N. W. of Weissenburg, and forty-seven E. from Waradin. It is a large populous town, of considerable trade, defended by a castle, good walls, and strong bulwarks. It is inhabited by Saxons and Hungarians, who are promiscuously permitted to bear offices. It is the more frequented on account of its being the place where the states of Transylvania meet, and where the prince holds the provincial courts of justice. Prince Abassi of Transylvania besieged it in 1661, with a large body of Turks; when the governor, though so ill provided with cannon and ammunition, that he was obliged to melt the tower bells, held out till relief arrived, which obliged the Turks to raise the siege. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Arians and Phoenicians, so that the other

six towns, where Lutheranism is generally professed, took occasion to exclude it from the number of the seven states of Transylvania Saxon, and admitted the town of Brass in its room. Lat. 47 deg. 14 min. N. long. 23 deg. 5 min. E.

CLAUSHOLM, a considerable seat in Galthen, and North-Jutland, in Denmark, where Queen Anna Sophia resided till she died.

CLAUSURA, or **CLASURA**, a mountain in the banat of Temeswaer, and circle on this side the Theiss, in the kingdom of Hungary. It lies on the confines of Transylvania, and gives its name to the neighbouring country.

CLAY, a small market-town of Norfolk, having a small harbour for ships near Cromer, and large salt-works, where excellent salt is made, and sent all over the country, and sometimes even to Holland and the Baltic. It lies six miles from Walsingham, and 120 from London.

CLAZAMENE, now *Urta*, or *Vourla*, one of the twelve ancient cities of Asia, and the birth-place of Anaxagoras. It is now a small sea-port on the Ionian peninsula. Some geographers have asserted, that this peninsula was formerly an island, and that Alexander the Great united it, by a mole, to the main-land. But all this is easily confuted; for they themselves acknowledge, that Clazomene stood on the very neck of the peninsula. The Clazomenians fled hither from Alexander, and built this new city, which was afterwards made free by the Romans. It is now only an incon- siderable sea-port.

CLEEBURY, or *Mortimer Cleebury*, from Hugh de Mortimer, who built a castle here, which was soon afterwards demolished by King Henry II. as a nursery of rebellion. It is a small market-town of Shropshire, and stands on the N. side of the river Teme, at the foot of an eminence called Clee-hill, on which are the remains of an ancient camp, and famous for producing the best pit-coal. It is ten miles from Bridgenorth, and 118 from London.

CLEER, Sr. a parish in Cornwall, remarkable for a piece of antiquity called the Other Half Stone; which indeed are two stones fixed in the ground, and by mortises in each seem to have been formerly joined together. On both are curious diaper-work carvings, with an inscription upon one of them in very antique characters, "Doniert rogavit pro anima."

This Doniert or Dungarth, was King of Cornwall, and drowned A. D. 182. Not far off is a heap of large stones, under which lies a large one in the form of a cheese, and hence called Wring-cheese. In the same parish there are likewise six or eight stones of a vast magnitude, standing up in a circle, supposed to be a temple of the Druids.

CLEER, or **CLEAR** Cape, a promontory of a small island on the S. W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 min. W.

CLEEHILL. See **CLEEBURY**.

CLERAC, or **CLAIRAC**, a town of Agenois, in Guyenne Proper, and government of the former name, and of Gascony, in France. It stands on the river Lot, near the Garonne. It carries on a good trade in tobacco, wine, and brandy. Here is an abbey, a convent, and beautiful church, belonging to the Jesuits.

This place has suffered considerably from the religious wars. It lies four leagues from Agen, to the S. E.

CLERMONT, the capital of an old county of the same name, in Argonne, a subdivision in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. The Dukes of Lorraine formerly made themselves masters of this county, and they annexed it to the duchy of Bar. Lewis XIII. and XIV. retook it several times, the last of whom gave it, in 1648, to Lewis of Bourbon Prince of Condé; but with the reserve of the sovereignty and appeal to the parliament of Paris. It lies near the river Air, ten miles S. W. of Verdun. Lat. 49 deg. 19 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

CLERMONT, a town in the diocese of Lodeve and Lower Languedoc, in the government of the latter name, in France. It stands upon a rock on the river Lergue. Here they carry on fine manufactures of cloth

and hats. It is a barony, and one of the provincial states.

CLERMONT, anciently *Urbs Avernorum*, the capital of all Auvergne, one of the governments of France. It stands on a small eminence, between the rivers Alier and Bedat, not far from the mountain called Puy de Dome. It is a populous city, but the streets are narrow, and the houses dark. It is the see of a Bishop, and seat of a court of aids, an election, provincial bailiwick and jurisdiction, &c. It was formerly the principal place of the courts of Auvergne, who for that reason were styled also Counts of Clermont. Its Prelate is first suffragan to the Archbishop of Bourges, and Lord of the small towns of Billon and Croupieres; his diocese contains 800 parishes, he has an income of 15,000 livres, and his tax to the court of Rome is 4550 florins. Besides the cathedral, here are three collegiate churches, three abbeys; among which, in that of St. Allire, in the chapel of St. Venérand, are preserved several bodies of saints; and in that of St. André are the sepulchral monuments of the old Counts of Clermont and Dauphins of Auvergne, with several convents, and a Jesuits college.

In the neighbourhood of this city are springs which deposite a lapideous substance upon bodies laid in them; The most remarkable among these is in the suburb of St. Allire, which has formed the famous stone-bridge over the brook Tretaine, the rapidity of whose stream hollows the arches. The inhabitants continually lengthen this natural bridge, by turning the rivulet out of its channel as soon as a new arch is formed.

"I wish," says Moll, "we had some better authority for that extraordinary phenomenon than La Fontaine's and Davy's." This is the only water generally drunk in the suburb, and yet produces no bad effects.

Close by the city are the mineral springs of St. Pierre and Jaude. Lat. 49 deg. 24 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

Of the same name is a mountain-town of Geneva, and duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy.

CLERMONT, a town of Beauvaisis, a subdivision of the third sub-government in the Isle of France. It stands upon a mountain, on the river Breche; gives title of Count, is the principal place of an election, and from it originally spring the royal house of Bourbon. It has a particular governor, and lies thirty-five miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 24 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

CLERMONT. See **CLAREMONT** in Surrey.

CLERVAUX. See **CLAIRVAUX**.

CLERY, a bourg of Lower Orleans, in the government of the latter name, in France. Here is a collegiate church built by King Lewis XI. who is also buried in it.

CLEVE, or **CLEF**, i. e. a key; it is a duchy of the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies between Munster on the E. Guelderland on the W. Zutphen on the N. and Juliers on the S. extending forty miles in length from N. to S. and fifteen in breadth from E. to W. It belongs to the King of Prussia.

This is a delightful country, though generally woody and hilly: it has great numbers of game, and produces grain as well as pasturage. As it is situated on both sides of the Rhine, it is watered by several other rivers; particularly the Roer, the Lippe, and the Nierse.

CLEVE, the metropolis of the last-mentioned duchy. It stands mostly upon cliffs, and on the declivity of a hill, between the Rhine and the Maese. It is a well-built place, though small, with several fine houses of persons of quality. In the castle, which was the palace of their ancient Dukes, the apartments are stately.

From the Swan-tower, a Gothic structure, is a noble prospect of the neighbouring country and the Rhine, for three miles N. of it. The governors of the country, who are the King of Prussia's deputies, and the magistrates of the city, are Calvinists; these have a large church, besides the chapel of the castle. But the public churches here and throughout the duchy are mostly

mostly in the hands of the Romanists; in consideration of which the Protestants have a liberty in the dominions of the Duke of Newburg and Juliers.

The river Hel running at the foot of the castle is navigable by small vessels to the Rhine. West of the city are Prince Maurice of Nassau's seat and noble parks, with fine ponds, water-works, &c.

Above these lies Sternberg, a high hill, from which Utrecht, though fifty miles off, may be seen; besides forty other cities and large towns, in twelve of which there are vistas, through so many walks cut in the woods. In the palace is a noble collection of Roman antiquities. Besides the great church in the city of Cleve, there is a monastery of Capuchins, and also another of Franciscans.

On the road, two leagues from this city, is the palace of Moiland, belonging to the King of Prussia; and from thence to Santem, five leagues further, is one continued range of walks. It lies ten miles S. E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51 deg. 43 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. E.

CLEVELAND, a territory in the North Riding of Yorkshire, giving title of Duke as well as Southampton, to the Fitzroys, descendants of the Dukes of Cleveland, one of King Charles II.'s mistresses. It lies on the confines of the bishopric of Durham, and has its name from steep cliffs near it, at the foot of which the country falls into a plain; fertile, and clayey soil.

CLIFF, a market-town of Northamptonshire. It lies twenty-five miles from the town of Northampton, and seventy-one from London.

CLIFFDEN, a noble building erected by Villiers Duke of Buckingham, upon a hill in Buckinghamshire. It is now in the possession of the Prince of Wales, and generally his summer-retreat. Its delightful gardens have been greatly improved. It lies about five miles from Windsor, and commands a most beautiful prospect.

CLIFTON, a village, or rather mansion, on an eminence of Westmoreland, three miles on this side of Penrith, where a sharp skirmish happened between a party of the King's forces and the rear-guard of the Highlanders, in the insurrection of 1745; after their retreat from Derby. There was a considerable loss on both sides; but the latter were at length driven from their advantageous posts defended by several stone-dykes, which served them for intrenchments; and upon that they hurried away to Carlisle and Scotland.

CLIFTON-WELLS, in the parish of the former name, in Somersetshire, about a mile from Bristol, down the river, very much frequented for their medicinal waters, particularly in the diabetes, and all scorbutic and inflammatory cases, it is reckoned preferable to the Bath waters. Near the wells is a house built, with a handsome assembly-room for breakfasting. The water is cried about the streets every morning in Bristol, like milk.

CLINOWA, or **KLIUNO**, a well-built town of Turkish Dalmatia and Hungarian Illyria, in the kingdom of Hungary, where the Turks in war-time generally rendezvous, and where they have a magazine of provisions and warlike stores.

CLISSA, a strong place of Venetian Dalmatia and Hungarian Illyria, in the kingdom of Hungary. It stands on a high hill, where between two steep rocks is a narrow valley through which is the road out of Turkey into Dalmatia, and particularly goes towards Spalatro, to which this place serves as a bulwark. Here is no other water than what falls from the clouds, and springs out in a village at the foot of the fortrefs.

In the year 1646, it came into the hands of the Venetians. The neighbouring country is famous for its excellent vine and olive-yards. It lies ten miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 17 deg. 59 min. E.

CLISSON, a town and barony in the bishopric of Nantes, a subdivision of Upper Britany, in the government of the latter name, in France. It has a collegiate church, ten miles S. E. of Nantes. Lat. 47 deg. 16 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. W.

CLITHERO, a market and borough town of Lancashire, at the bottom of the Pendle-hill, not far from the source of the Ribble. It is governed by two bailiffs, and sends two members to parliament. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on July 21, for horned cattle and woollen cloth; the fourth Saturday after Michaelmas September 29; on March 24 and December 7, for the last-mentioned articles and horses. On the neighbouring moor are frequent horse-races. It lies 30 miles from Lancaster, and 207 from London.

CLITUMNUS, a celebrated river of the duchy of Spoleto, in the Ecclesiastical state of Italy. It rises near the town of La Vene. Concerning it the ancients maintained an erroneous opinion, that its waters gave a white colour to the numerous herds of that sort which are bred in the neighbourhood of Umbria. Upon this river is the fine chapel S. Salvatore, which is said to have been anciently the temple of Clitumnus.

CLOBUCH, a castle of Turkish Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria and kingdom of Hungary. It stands on a high rock, to which there is only a narrow entrance; and for this reason it is almost impracticable unless want of provisions should forward the surrender of it.

CLOGHER, a small Episcopal city in the county of Tyrone and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies twenty miles W. of Armagh.

Here Dr. Clayton was Prelate, who was as noted for his writings in defence of Christianity, as his sticking against the use of the Athanasian creed.

CLONFART, though a ruinous town, yet it is the see of a Bishop, in the province of Roscommon, and county of Connaught, in Ireland.

CLONMEL, the capital of the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It is a well-fortified place, has the privilege of a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament; it lies nineteen miles S. E. of the town of Tipperary.

CLOYNE, a small city in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It is the see of a Bishop, the last of which was the famous Dean Berkeley, so well known in the learned world. It sends two members to the Irish parliament, and lies fifteen miles E. of Cork.

CLUN, a river of Shropshire. It joins the Teme at Ludlow, and the united stream runs to Colebury, a town on the confines of Worcestershire, where it falls into the Severn.

CLUNDERT, a town of Holland, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. It was formerly a considerable harbour. Prince William, to whom it was given in 1583, fortified it with eight bastions and some ravelins. It has a fine church and a good chime of bells, and lies about three miles from Williamstadt, to the S. E.

CLUNY, or **CLUGNY**, a town of Le Mazonois, one of the subdivisions of the government of Burgundy, in France. It is situated in a valley, has a salt-magazine, a celebrated benedictine abbey, three parish churches, a convent and hospital, twenty-four miles S. W. of Challons. Lat. 46 deg. 29 min. N. long. 5 deg. 37 min. E. It is remarkable, that

Of the same name is a mansion in Badenoch, belonging to the Laird of Cluny, who is of the name of Macpherson, i. e. the priest or parson's son, and chieftain of a powerful branch of the Clan-chattan. The present Cluny married the only daughter of the late unfortunate Simon Lord Lovat, and stands attainted since 1745.

CLUSE, a small fortified town in the lordship of Faucigny, and duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It lies sixteen miles S. W. of Geneva, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 26 deg. 29 min. N. long. 6 deg. 39 min. E.

CLUSON, or **PRAGELA**, a fine valley, adjacent to the Alps, on the side of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, with other places and valleys, in France, ceded to the King of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. It confines on the valleys of Perouse and Martin, including six churches, which belong to the Waldenses.

- Of the same name with the first, is a river in Piedmont, which intersects the valley of Perouse; and into it falls the Germanaque. See **PEROUSE**.
- CLWYD**, a fruitful and populous valley beyond the black mountains of Merioneth and Caernarvon shires, in North Wales, so called from the river of the same name. It is full of towns and villages, abounds in corn and pasture, and the river, a gentle stream, runs thro' it. This agreeable prospect of the country is open, without intermission, for above twenty miles in length, and from five to seven in breadth.
- CLYDE**, one of the most considerable rivers in the W. of Scotland. It rises from Errick-hill, in the Upper Ward, or Lanerkshire, and on the confines of Tweedale; when after passing by Lanerk, Hamilton, and the city of Glasgow, it falls into Loch-Long, and into the Firth of Clyde.
- CLYDESDALE**, so called from the river Clyde, is a denomination given to the shire of Lanerk. See **LANERKSHIRE**, from the town of Lanerk, in the W. of Scotland. It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Hamilton.
- CLYDE**, Firth of, all the bay on the N. side of Upper Galloway, in Scotland, is called so, though near fifty miles from the river of Clyde; also along Carrick, Kyle, and Cuningham. In it lies the islands of Arran and Bute, and the opposite main-land is Kintyre.
- CLYE**, a place in Norfolk, W. of Weyburn, where are large salt-works, and very good salt made, which not only supplies the county, but great quantities of it are exported to Holland and the Baltic.
- CNIDOS**, or **GNIDUS**, anciently part of Caria, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It gave also name to the promontory on which it stood. Here are two ports, one on each side of the promontory; and before it an island was situated so, that, being joined to the continent by a causeway or bridge, it formed a double town, the principal part of which is on the continent. It was once famed for a temple of Venus, in which was the celebrated statue of that Goddess, by the eminent artist Praxiteles: this brought a continual resort of people thither. The Cape of Cnidos, called Capo Crio, Capo Girdo, and in the modern French maps the Cape of the Cross, stands on the western coast, as Cresslo doth on the eastern; and both pointing to the S.
- COALORTON**, a place near Ashley de la Zouch, in Leicestershire; famous for its coal-pits, which are said to have burned for many years together in the reign of Henry VIII. and could not be extinguished till the inflammable matter which fed the fire was quite consumed. Here is a noted mineral water called Griffydum.
- COAT-CASTLE**, Cape. See **CAPE-COAST-CASTLE**.
- COBAN**, the same with **VERA PAZ**, which see.
- COBRE**, or **ANCOBER**, river of, in Guiney Proper, in Africa; its banks are adorned with lofty trees, upon the boughs of which are variegated birds and sportive apes. About a mile from the mouth of this river is a populous village, extending itself about a quarter of a mile on the western bank.
- COBEZA**, or **COBYA**, a village of the Indies, containing about fifty houses, in Los Charcas, a province of Peru, in South America. The soil being very barren, they generally live upon fish, part of which they exchange for some Indian wheat and papa's brought from the town of Atacama. Here is but one rivulet, which is something brackish, not above five or six trees, and no grafs at all.
- This port has never been frequented by any but French, and is the nearest to Lipas, where are silver mines, and 100 leagues from Potosi, through a desert country.
- COBHAM-HALL**, a handsome seat of the Earl of Darnley's, in Kent, about six miles from Chatham. It was built by Inigo Jones, and has very fine chimney-pieces in most of the rooms.
- COBLENTZ**, in Latin *Confluentia*, from its situation at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle. It is a large city of the electorate of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It stands in a fruitful vale, and is of a triangular form, two sides being secured by the above-mentioned rivers, and the third by a wall and

strong fortifications. It has a stone-bridge of fourteen arches over the Moselle, a fort of three bastions on the other side, and a bridge of boats over the Rhine to Hermanstein. Its situation has rendered it very populous, and it carries on a considerable trade, especially in wine, corn, wood, and iron.

Besides the Elector's palace, here are two large churches and some monasteries. The private houses are generally fair. It is walled round and regularly fortified.

This is the key of the Electorate, and is cut by the two rivers into a sort of peninsula.

In 1688 the French almost ruined it with their bombs, but could not take it. Coblentz lies opposite to Hermanstein, and thirty-six miles S. of Cologne. It is subject to the Elector of Triers. Lat. 56 deg. 39 min. N. long. 7 deg. 23 min. E.

COBLON, a port on the Coromandel coast, and hither peninsula of India, in Asia; a settlement, and the only one which the Ostend company had in this part of the world, twelve miles S. of Fort St. George. The soil in the neighbourhood is fruitful, and it has good water, with the convenience of a point of rocks to facilitate the landing of boats.

This the English and Dutch East India companies obliged them of Ostend to abandon. Lat. 12 deg. 56 min. N. long. 80 deg. 20 min. E.

COBURG, duchy of, one of the secular dominions of Franconia, in Germany; it has belonged to the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha ever since 1674. It is forty-three miles long, and sixteen where broadest.

Its capital of the same name is a large and well-built place, defended by a strong castle on a neighbouring hill, where Luther most resided during the diet at Augsburg in 1530. Here is a college called Casimir-college, with eleven professors. The palace where the Dukes resided is near the great church. The Augsburg confession is the religion followed in this duchy. Coburg lies seventeen miles N. of Bamberg. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

COCA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain; it stands high amidst mountains. It is called the prison for persons of rank, as near it there is a strong castle in which Philip William, Prince of Orange, was formerly confined.

COCCIUM, the Roman name for *Ribchester* in Lancashire; from which place the military way is still to be traced to Overborough, the ancient Brementonacce.

COCHEIM, a strong town in the electorate of Triers, and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It stands on the Moselle.

In 1689 the French after several repulses took it by storm, when they massacred 1300 men, besides women and children, and took 300 prisoners. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Triers city. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 56 min. E.

COCHATRAMBA, a jurisdiction belonging to the archbishopric of Plata and empire of Peru, in South America. It lies fifty leagues S. E. of Plata, and fifty-six from Potosi. In some directions this province extends above forty leagues.

Its capital of the same name is a large, populous, and wealthy city. Besides its situation in a very fertile plain, the whole country is so fructified by numerous rivers and streams traversing it, that it is reckoned the granary of the whole archbishopric, and even of the diocese of La Paz. The air is mostly pure and mild, and in some spots silver mines have been discovered.

COCHIN, or **KAKOCHIN**, a kingdom of the Malabar coast, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies between that of Cranganor on the N. and that of Porca on the S. and is about ten leagues in length. It produces coarse cinnamon, cocoa-trees, and great quantities of pepper, but a lighter kind than that growing on the N. The woods afford plenty of timber, and the trunks of some of the trees are very large, so that skiffs are made of them that will carry between twenty and thirty pipes of water. They also make large chests and cabinets, which are carried all over the W. coasts of India.

Besides the black cattle abounding in this country, the great numbers of its canals afford plenty of fish and fowl, and its mountains are well stored with wild game. Here are also sugar-canes and bamboes, with iron and steel in plenty, likewise bees wax for exportation.

COCHIN, city of, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of the same name. It is a Dutch factory and port, on the N. side of a river, and has a considerable trade. To its government all the other Dutch settlements on this coast are subject. When they took it from the Portuguese in 1662, the English also were obliged to remove with their effects to their factory at Pennany. The Dutch have very much contracted the town, and fortified it with seven large bastions and courtyards. The Moors and Christians, with a few Malabar converts, live in separate quarters. The Jews here are all blacks. The commodore or governor's house is a stately structure. Its garrison consists of 300 men. It lies 100 miles S. of Calicut, in lat. 9 deg. 50 min. N. long. 76 deg. 5 min. E.

COCHIN, Old, a straggling village about half a league from the Dutch city last-mentioned. It lies on the banks of a river, with broad streets. Betwixt both places is a river navigable by small barks. The water hereabouts being bad, the Dutch send boats daily to Verapoli, to fetch some.

COCHIN-CHINA, a kingdom of the East Indies, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Tonquin, the Indian ocean on the E. and S. and the kingdom of Cambodia on the W. It is upwards of 400 miles long, and 150 broad; producing silk, rice, and other commodities usual in the torrid zone.

Here are great numbers of elephants, in which the principal strength of the Cochinchina army consists. The King is absolute, and the magistrates sentences entirely arbitrary. The inhabitants are Pagans, and superstitious observers of omens, and lucky and unlucky days. Wives are purchased here as they are in China, nor are the men limited to a certain number; and even those of the highest quality among the natives will offer their daughters for prostitution. The merchants of Tonquin, Cambodia, China, Macao, Japan, Manilla, and Malacca, trade hither with plate, which they exchange for the native productions. The Chinese not only buy their silks and Aquila wood, but fetch timber and plank from thence for building ships. The Cochinchinese buy trifles at high rates; as combs, needles, bracelets, &c.

The country has several inlets of the sea, and above fifty landing-places, though not much frequented.

Cochinchina is divided into five provinces, exclusive of the kingdom of Chiampi; namely, Sinuva, Cachiam, Quangum or Quanguya, Quignon or Pulo-cambi, and Renan.

Cochinchina lies between lat. 10 and 17 deg. N. and between long. 104 and 109 deg. E.

COCHINO, one of the two principal places on the island of Stalimene or Lemnos, on the coast of Greece, in European Turkey. This was the ancient Hephestias, once a considerable city. Lat. 40 deg. 2 min. N. long. 25 deg. 36 min. E.

COCKBURNSPATH, vulgarly *Cobberspath*, a village of the Merse, in Scotland, at the foot of a steep hill beyond Coldingham moor, where nature forms a sloping difficult pass, which a few men well armed might defend against a numerous army.

COCKER, a river of Cumberland, at the junction of which with the Derwent stands the town of

COCKERMOUTH: it lies between two hills, and is almost encompassed by the two rivers; the former of which runs through it, and is joined again by two bridges. It is a well-built trading place, governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. Upon one hill is a castle, and upon another a fair church. It lies about twelve miles from the sea; yet vessels of good burthen can come securely up to it. Here are two streets of houses of stone, and slated. In the part above the Cocker is the moot-hall, where the corn-market is kept on Monday, and in the other below is the beast-market.

Here two annual fairs are held, on the first Monday N^o XXXVIII.

in May for horned cattle, and October 10 for horses and horned cattle. It lies near the Irish sea, 25 miles from Carlisle, and 267 from London.

COCKET, a river of Northumberland, though small, yet very much abounding in trout. It empties itself into the sea opposite to an island to which it gives its name, and the latter is seen about four miles from the coast.

COCKLE ISLAND, in New Guiney and Antarctic countries, so called by Dampier, as near it were found very large cockles, the meat of which, says he, would serve seven or eight men, and is very good and wholesome. It also abounds with pigeons.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies twenty miles E. of Turin, and said to be the native place of Columbus, the first discoverer of America. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. E.

COCOES, a cluster of uninhabited islands on the coast of Siam and bay of Bengal, in the East Indies, in Asia. These abound with cocoa-trees, whence they have their name. They lie W. of Martaban coast, and thirty-five leagues W. S. W. from Cape Negrais.

Between these and the most northern of the Andaman islands, the winds commonly blow hard at S. which, joining with a very strong current into the bay, makes it dangerous to go lower or further S. among the Martaban and Andaman islands.

On the E. side of the southernmost of the Cooes, which lies in lat. 14 deg. 5 min. N. E. by N. from the N. E. extremity of the great Andaman, there is very good anchoring in a sandy bay, where wood and water are easy to be come at.

Of the same name is also another island opposite to Labon, in Sumatra, and about ten leagues off.

COD CAPE, a promontory in the Atlantic ocean, and on the coast of New England, in North America. It lies near the entrance into the harbour of Boston, at the N. end of Barnstable bay. It is the highest and longest cape on the coast. Lat. 42 deg. 15 min. N. long. 69 deg. 27 min. W.

CODOGNO, a place in the territory of Lodigiano, a subdivision of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It lies twenty-five miles E. of Pavia. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 49 min. E.

CELOSRYRIA, one of the three subdivisions of Syria, in Asia, the other two being Syria Proper and Syria Antiochene or Seleucis.

COESFELDT, a small, but fortified hanse town in the bishopric of Munster and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies on the river Boxel (Birkel) twenty-five miles W. of the city of Munster, and the usual residence of the Bishop. Lat. 51 deg. 59 min. N. long. 6 deg. 49 min. E.

COEVRES, a town of Le Soissonnois, a subdivision of the second understadtholdership, in the government of the Isle of France. It is a dukedom and peerage under the title of Evreux, of which name there is now a Marshal of France.

COGGESHALL, or **COXALL**, formerly a very considerable cloathing town in Essex; particularly for bays and says, being very famous for one sort called Coggeshall-whites, finer than any woollen cloth.

One Guyon that lies under a marble tomb in the church, raised an estate of 100,000 pounds by the bays-trade. It is still carried on, but has much decayed.

Near the town was found, in a grotto, a phial with a lamp in it, covered with a Roman tile, as also several urns, &c. one of which had upon it this inscription: *Cocilli M. i. e.* to the manes of Cocillus, from whom very likely the town had its name. It lies on the river Blackwater, fourteen miles from Chelmsford, and forty-seven from London.

COGNI, the ancient Iconium, so called from a celebrated image of Medusa here. It was not only the capital of Lycaonia, but likewise at present of a considerable beglbergate. In the beginning of Christianity it had great numbers of Jews and Greeks, and became early an Episcopal see: and having been since conquered by the Turks, they made it their metropolis, till they got foot-

ing in Europe. It is the residence of the Begleberg or Viceroy of Caramania, and a Greek archbishopric. Its sangiacate hath eighteen ziamets, 512 timars. Cogni lies in a fertile plain, near the Palus Troglis, furnishing the city both with fish and water, which is conveyed to it by subterraneous conduits. Its walls are high and stout, with 108 towers, and a very broad ditch; its circuit may be about a good hour's walk. Here are five gates. The city is inhabited only by Turks; but in its two spacious suburbs live Jews, Armenians, Greeks, &c. with convenient kans. Here provisions are very good and cheap; their mutton has an exquisite taste, and the sheep of the Syrian kind have remarkably long and thick tails, sometimes weighing above thirty pounds, which they make them draw upon slight sledges. In one of the suburbs are two large mosques. The largest mosque in town is remarkable for its dome, and stately minarets or towers. It lies 100 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 250 S. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 38 deg. 21 min. N. long. 33 deg. 16 min. E.

COGNAC, or COIGNAC, the second city of all Angoumois, a part of the government of Saintonge, and of the former name, in France. It is delightfully situated on the river Charente. Here is a castle, in which Francis I. was born, and three convents. A council was holden in it in 1238. It is also noted for its fine brandy, which goes by the name of the place, twenty miles W. of Angouleme. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 29 min. W.

COHANZY, a river of New Jersey, in North America, which runs into the Delaware, near the town of Antioch.

COJA, a town of Coimbra, and province of Beira, in Portugal. It contains 800 inhabitants in one parish; but in its district are six parishes.

COIL-FIELD, a spot in Kyle, one of the subdivisions in Airshire, in Scotland, where, according to the Scottish writers, and traditionary accounts, a great battle was fought between Coilus, or Kylus, a British King, and Fergus I. King of Scotland: of this battle many monuments are still to be seen; the church near it is Coil-town-kirk, and the river near which it was won, that runs into the river Air, about four miles above the town of that name, is called Coil: but a lake not far from it, near which the Scots were encamped, is called lake Fergus. A trumpet of a crooked form has been dug up in the field of battle, and is still kept in the Laird of Caprington's house, called also Coil-field, and used as a horn for calling his labourers together. Here also was fought another bloody battle. See LARGS.

COIMBRA, a jurisdiction called a Correiçao, in Beira, a province of Portugal; it consists of one city, namely, that of the same name, and twenty-nine towns: the latter have their distinct Lords.

COIMBRA, anciently *Colimbria*, or *Conimbriga*, a famous Roman colony, in the district of the same name above-mentioned. It is one of the finest cities in Portugal. It lies on the N. side of the river Mutida now Mondego, over which is a stately stone-bridge, said to consist of twenty-nine arches. It has lofty walls, and four gates, with towers, turrets, and stately buildings, though ancient, particularly the royal palace, now unfrequented. It contains 11,900 inhabitants; besides the magnificent cathedral, which is richly adorned, it has nine parish-churches, a house of mercy, an hospital, eighteen colleges, and nine convents; one of which latter consists of none but noblemen; it is called the monastery of St. Cruz, or holy cross, and of the order of St. Augustine. It is a large structure, and richly endowed. The Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Braga, has in his diocese 343 parishes, divided into three archdeaconries, Vouga, Cea, and Penella. He is also Lord and Count of Arganil, and has an annual revenue of about 40,000 crusades, or 6000 l. sterl. The university was first founded at Lisbon by King Dennis, in 1291; but soon afterwards was removed hither. It has a rector, reformator, or governor, a chancellor, who is always the Prior of the above-mentioned monastery of St. Cruz, with professors (some say fifty) and other officers, whose salaries amount to about 30,000 crusades, or 4000 l. sterl. The number of students is said to be 2000

(others above 3000): a learned writer says, he was surprised at the Latin spoken in their disputations, it being a medley of Italian and Portuguese. The university-buildings are stately. The tribunal *do santo officio*, or inquisition, founded in 1541, has very great privileges. This city is the capital of the jurisdiction, the seat of a provedor, corregidor, and juiz de fora. The old Coimbra stood in the site of the present Condera à Velha. Here lies buried some royal personages. It has been twice erected into a dukedom; and to its district belong forty parishes. The peaches in the neighbourhood are particularly valued. It lies ninety-six miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 40 deg. 14 min. according to F. Capassi's new observation; long. 9 deg. 12 min. W.

COISLIN, though a little place, it gives title of Duke. It belongs to Upper Britany, and lies in the bishopric of Nantes.

COIRE, or *Chur*, in Latin *Curia Rhetorum*, the capital of the community, called the League of the house of God, and of all the Grisons in Switzerland. It stands at the foot of two Alpine mountains, near the river Pleisura, which, after turning some mills, and cleaning its streets, falls into the Rhine, half a league off, where the latter river begins to be navigable; a vast advantage to the trade of this place. It is a very ancient bishopric, whose prelate is a Prince of the Empire, and a Roman Catholic; his chapter consists of twenty-four canons, with handsome revenues. He has several estates and fiefs, not only here, but in Tirol, Alsace, and the valleys of the Valtaline, &c. His annual income is 1000 l. sterl. Others say 5000 l. The inhabitants of his diocese are mostly Protestants. The upper part of the town is called the Court, whence the name of the place, where stand the cathedral, cloyster and clofe. The Catholics reside in this part of the town, and the Protestants in the other. Upon an eminence above the court, is the chapel of St. Lucius, the Apostle of the Grisons, where mass is said on high-festivals, though only a vault, ten feet square, under a grotto cut in a rock. One of the two convents here has been turned into a college for teaching Latin, Greek, and logic; the revenues of the other are applied partly for the maintenance of this college, and partly for an hospital. This was an Imperial free city, till the year 1481, that it entered into a league with the Grisons. It has its own laws and government. Here are two fine churches, in one of which are organs: it is very populous, and the place where the three leagues hold their diets by turns with Ilantz and Davos: but those of the Caddee league commonly here. The town is situated in a very fruitful plain, with a vineyard on one side, producing good red and white wine. Here is plenty of all sorts of wild game, besides fruit. The number of inhabitants here were, in Dr. Burnet's time, between 4 and 5000. The snow on the high mountains about Coire seldom melts till May or June, and it usually falls again in September. It lies fifty-three miles S. of Constance. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min N. long. 9 deg. 35 min. E.

COKEIM. See COCHEIM.

COKENHAUSEN, a fortress of Livonia. It lies on the river Dwina, and is subject now to Russia. Lat. 57 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 5 min. E. Busching has it not.

COKENNY, one of the towns lying thick on the coast, E. of Edinburgh, where they make very good salt, with which they drive a considerable trade, besides supplying the neighbouring parts, to Norway, Hamburg, Bremen, the Baltic, and Holland. And in this trade no small number of ships are employed.

COKERMOUTH, see COCKERMOUTH. Of this name is also a fine castle; the seat in Cumberland being so called, belonging to the Earl of Egremont.

COLALTO, though only a bourg or village, in the territory of Treviso, belonging to the Venetian dominions in Upper Italy, is noted as giving name to a considerable family.

COLAN, an Indian town of Quito in Peru, in S. America; the inhabitants of which are fishermen, who go to sea upon round logs of wood, like a raft; and these are made of various forms, according to the uses they are designed for; sometimes carrying goods.

COL-

COLBERG, or COLBURGH, anciently *Colobrega*, the capital of the duchy of Cassubia in Lower Pomerania, in Germany. It was regularly fortified by the Swedes, who took it in 1631, after a five month's siege: it has three great ditches, besides bastions and half-moons. Tho' thus the circuit of it be extensive, yet it is not very populous, having been almost half-ruined by a fire and the wars. Here they make salt, considerable quantities of which are exported. This town came by the treaty of Munster from Ducal Pomerania to the Elector of Brandenburg, now King of Prussia. Its harbour, which is good, though something too narrow, is defended by a strong castle. Here a stout garrison is always kept, and the streets and houses which remain are fair. It stands at the mouth of the river Perant, near the Baltic, 50 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 54 deg. 25 min. N. long. 16 deg. 14 min. E.

COLBROOK. See COLNBROOK.

COLCHESTER, supposed to be the Iciani of the Roman, an old, large, populous and partly well-built borough of Essex, with fine streets. It is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, above the river Coln, or Colchester-water, and governed by a Mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Its weekly markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; its four annual fairs are on Easter-Tuesday for wholesale tailors; June 24 for horses; July 23 for cattle and horses; October 20 for cheese, butter, and toys. The Coln runs through the town, and incloses it on the E. and N. sides: Over it are three bridges, and it is navigable within three miles of the town for large ships, and a little lower it may receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the Hythe, it is navigable for hoys, and small barks, quite close to the houses, here being a long quay, for which purpose it has had three acts of parliament. The trade of this town consists principally in making bays and ferges, the whole county being employed in spinning wool for it, and the adjacent towns. Colchester, including the out-villages within its liberty, which is of large extent, has been supposed to contain 40,000 people. In the civil wars, during the reign of King Charles I. it sustained a severe siege turned into a blockade, in which the garrison and inhabitants suffered the utmost extremity of hunger, and were at last obliged to surrender at discretion; when their two principal officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, were barbarously shot to death in cool blood, under the castle-wall, to the indelible infamy of the Parliamentary general Fairfax, or rather his employers. A grand funeral was made for them both after the restoration. The battered walls, turrets, and churches, still bear the marks of this warm contest; only that St. Mary's church, then the royal fort, has been rebuilt; but the steeple still remains in its battered condition, where the besieged had a large culverine, that did great execution. Here are eight churches, besides those damaged, and five meeting-houses for dissenters, of which two belong to quakers, besides a Dutch and a French church. Its other public buildings are the bay-hall for ascertaining the goodness of the bays, a guild or moot-hall, contiguous to which is the gaol, a work-house, a free grammar-school, a library, two charity-schools, three almshouses and hospitals, &c.

Colchester castle, as well as the town-walls, are of Roman brick, also the Queen's-head and stable in the market-place; and Roman coins are daily dug up here. The besiegers cannon made no impression on the castle; and though Camden says, that in his time it was ready to fall with age, yet it is now never the worse. This town is said to have given birth to Helena, mother of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor of the Romans; and also to Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain; but these are points which shall not here be contested, to quash the boasting of the inhabitants. The town lies 20 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 58 from London. Lat. 51 deg. 55 min. N. long. 1 deg. E.

COLCHIS, by oriental writers called *Odische*, the modern MINGRELIA, which see, and ARGONAUTS. It lies at the extremity of the Black-sea, is a kingdom of Asiatic Turkey, was anciently of much larger extent, reaching from the frontiers of Iberia westward to the Palus Mæotis.

COLD-BATH, a delightful place near Tunbridge. COLDING, or KOLDING, a small town in the bailiwick of Koldinghuus, and diocese of Ripen, in North-Jutland, Denmark; it stands on the river called Truethis, or Koldingger-ave, which falls into a bay, extending itself from the Little Belt for a mile hither. It lies low, between two mountains; is a pretty old place; has a parish-church, a rich hospital with a church of its own, a Latin school handsomely endowed, and a harbour choaked up; so that ships do not resort very much to it. On the north-west side of the town stands on an eminence the fine castle of Koldinghuus, anciently called *Oernsborg*, i. e. *Eagle-castle*. Among its greatest curiosities is the giant-tower, built by Christian IV. which is flat a-top, and surrounded with a stone-balcony, or range, at the four corners of which is a stone-image, seven feet high. This castle has a church of its own. The air here is reckoned very fine and healthy, wherefore King Christian III. made it his usual residence, and here he died in 1559. Here also in 1711, King Frederic IV. and all the royal family, took up their abode while the plague raged in Copenhagen. This town is principally remarkable for the toll paid at the bridge here over the Aue, for all foreign goods brought by carriages this way; also for black cattle and horses, that go into the duchy of Sleswick, or further. The number of oxen alone, driven annually this way, is computed at 40,000 head, for each of which a rixdollar is paid. In a diet holden here in 1547, the privileges of the Hans-towns were confirmed: and in 1614 an assembly of all the Bishops of this kingdom was holden at this place.

COLDINGHAM, a town of Berwickshire, or Merse, in Scotland. It lies on the coast: and had anciently an abbey built by Edgar, King of Scotland, in 1100, the remains of which are used for a parish-church. Its Abbess, of the name of Ebba, upon a Danish invasion, it is said, cut off her upper lip, and slit her own nose, and persuaded also her nuns to do the like, in order to save themselves from the brutality of those Barbarians. From her a promontory not far off, is called St. Ebbe's, or vulgarly St. Tabbe's head; upon the point of which was anciently a strong fort, called Fast-castle, belonging to the Earl of Hume, now in ruins. Near this town is Coldingham moor, in which for about 8 miles is neither hedge nor tree, and but one house all that way, and that not one of entertainment.

COLDITZ, a town in the electorate of Saxony, in Germany. It lies at the confluence of the Muldaw and Multa. It has a fine castle. This town had its share in the calamities of the German wars, having been several times plundered.

COLDSTREAM, or CALDSTREAM, a market-town of the Merse in Scotland, close by the river Tweed, where was anciently a monastery. The third battalion of Scottish life-guards take their name from this place, as here, it is said, they were first raised.

COLERAIN, a town in the barony and county of the same name, or Londonderry, in the province of Ulster in Ireland. It is situated on the river Banne, and sends two members to the Irish parliament, 5 miles S. of the ocean, and 25 N. E. of Londonderry.

COLESHILL, a small, but handsome market-town and thorough-fare, with good inns, in Warwickshire, near the river Cole. It stands so high, that the spire of its church may be seen at a great distance every way. It has two annual fairs, on Shrove-Monday for horses, and May 6 for ditto and cattle. It lies 12 miles from Warwick-town, and 103 from London.

COL-FIORITO, a fine castle or seat in the marquisate of Ancona, one of the ecclesiastical states in the middle division of Italy; near it is an inland lake of the same name.

COLFORD, a market-town of Gloucestershire. It lies 16 miles from the city of Gloucester, and 121 from London. Here are two annual fairs, June 20 for wool, and November 24, for horned cattle and cheese.

COLIGNY, a bourg and county of La Bresse, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy, in France. It gives name to the ancient and celebrated house of Coligny-Chatillon.

COLIMA,

COLIMA, a large and rich town in Panuco, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, North America. It lies on the South-sea, and near the confines of Xalisco, in the most fruitful valley of all Mexico, producing cocoa, cassia, &c. besides some gold. Near it is a volcano with two sharp peaks. In its neighbourhood grows the famous plant Oicacazan, which restores strength, and is a specifick against poison.

COLL, one of the Western islands, and in the middle division of Scotland. It is ten miles long, and two broad. On the north-side it produces good barley and oats, has plenty of iron-ore, several rivers abounding with salmon, and a fresh water-lake with eels and trouts: and in one lake is a castle, or the ruins of one. In this island are several rocks, hillocks, covered with heather or heath. It belongs to a branch of the Macleans, who with its inhabitants are Protestants, and they live here to a great age. It is reckoned more healthy than Tyre-Iy, and no venomous creature is in either. It is observed, that in Coll are born more males than females; but in Tyre-Iy more females than males: so that the one cannot do without the other. The cod and ling on the coasts of this island are larger than ordinary. On the S. E. side is a ledge of rocks, called the Carn of Coll, very fatal to shipping. This gives title also to one of the heads of a powerful branch of the Macdonalds, who resides in Lochaber, and, with Douglas of Clavers or Lord Viscount Dundee, was very formidable in Scotland about the time of the revolution. It lies W. of Mull, and N. of Tyre-Iy, from which it is separated by the little island of Gunna.

COLLARES, a town of Torres Vedras, a subdivision of Portuguese Estremadura. It contains 1200 inhabitants.

COLLE, a town belonging to the territory of Florence, in the great duchy of Tuscany. It is the residence of a Bishop.

COLLETON, county of, a subdivision of North-Carolina, in North-America. After Granville county it is the next to the north. It is watered by the river Stono, which communicates by a cut with Wadmoolaw river. The north-east part of this country is full of Indian settlements, and the Stono or other rivers form the island called Boone's island, a little below Charles-town, which is well planted and inhabited. Its principal rivers are North-Edistow and South-Edistow. For two or three miles up the latter, the plantations are thick on both sides; and they continue for three or four higher on the north-side: and the river branching out there, meets with North-Edistow. On the north bank of the latter, about 12 miles from its mouth, stands the little town of Wilton, or New London. About 22 miles above this place, there is a fort built on the North-Edistow, called Edistow-fort. This county has 200 freeholders who send 10 members to the assembly; and within this precinct is one Episcopal church.

COLLIOURE, in Latin *Cauliberis*, a town in the viguerie or bailiwick of Perpignan, in the government of Roussillon, in France: it is situated on the sea, has two strong castles, and a small harbour for barks, five miles N. of Perpignan. Lat. 42 deg. 45 min. N. long. 3 deg. 5 min. E.

COLLOS, a town in the audience of Campo de Ourique, and province of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 600 inhabitants.

COLLUCIA, Lago di, the ancient Acheron, or Lacus Acherusius, in the Terra di Lavoro, a province of Naples, and lower division of Italy.

COLMAR, in Latin *Columbaria*, the capital of Upper Alsace, in France, and, next to Strasburg, the second city of the whole province. It lies on the river Lanch, and near the Ill. It is now the seat of the sovereign council and intendency of Alsace, and of a collection. It was formerly a strong place, but Lewis XIV. dismantled it in 1673: but after the peace of Ryfwick, he built new walls round it. Colmar is reckoned to contain above 7000 inhabitants, half of whom are Roman Catholics, and the other half Protestants. Here is a collegiate church. To the jurisdiction of Colmar belongs the little town of Heiligkreuz, with a castle, where the amtman or bailiff resides. It lies thirty miles

S. of Strasburg. Lat. 48 deg. 6 min. N. long. 7 deg. 14 min. E.

COLMARS, a district in the provincial bailiwick of Digne, and Upper Provence, in the government of the latter name, in France.

Of the same denomination is a little town, the seat of a viguerie, collection, and bailiwick. Near it is a spring that sometimes rises, and sometimes falls. It lies on the confines of Piedmont, eighteen miles N. W. of Glandeves. Lat. 44 deg. 18 min. N. long. 6 deg. 25 min. E.

COLM-INCH, St. or *Inchcolm Isle*, as our maps have it, an island in the firth of Forth, towards the mouth of the river Forth. It has its name, as having been dedicated to St. Columba, and lies within two miles of Aberdour on the W. Here was formerly a famous abbey, now in ruins. Upon the alienation of abbeylands, it was given to Lord Down, which is the title of the eldest son of the Stuarts, Earls of Murray.

COLNE, one of the rivers, which, with the Lech, the Churn, and the Isis, all rising in the Cotswold-hills, and joining together, form a full stream at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, called the Thames, which there begins to be navigable; and barges may be seen at the quay of Lechlade.

COLNE, a market-town in Lancashire, about eight miles from Burnley, where several Roman coins have been dug up. Two annual fairs hold here, on May 12, and October 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth.

COLNBROOK, or *Colbrook*, a market-town, in Buckinghamshire, on the river Colne or Cole, which here divides itself into four channels, over each of which is a bridge; and therefore supposed to be the Pontes of the Itinerary, as there is no other place between Wallingford and London, with which the distance therein mentioned agrees. It is but a small place, yet has some large inns, which are its principal support. Its weekly market holds on Wednesday; and it has two annual fairs, on April 5, and May 3, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It lies fifteen miles W. of London.

COLOCHINA, a town in Braccia di Mania, a subdivision of the Morea, in European Turkey, with a harbour: from this place the neighbouring gulph in the Mediterranean is called Golfo de Colchina. It lies twenty-seven miles N. E. of Cape Matapan. Lat. 36 deg. 36 min. N. long. 23 deg. 5 min. E.

COLOCSA, an archiepiscopal city in the district of Solth, and united county of the latter name, Pesth and Pills, in the circle on this side the Danube, in Hungary Proper. It was formerly a very flourishing place, but declined, and like Buda was taken by the Turks. In 1602 it was pillaged by the Hungarians, and afterwards by the Turks. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Buda, and is now subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 46 deg. 56 min. N. long. 19 deg. 40 min. E.

COLOGNA, a pretty town of the Vicentino [Paduano] one of the Venetian territories, in the upper division of Italy. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Vincenza, towards the river Adegge; Busching has it not. It lies thirty miles S. W. of Padua. Lat. 45 deg. 39 min. N. long. 11 deg. 39 min. E.

COLOGNE, an archbishopric, and one of the three spiritual electorates, in Germany, Mentz and Trier being the other two. It lies in the circle of the Lower Rhine, extending itself on the western bank of the river Rhine, between the duchy of Cleve on the N. the electorate of Trier on the S. the duchy of Juliers and the Netherlands on the W. and the duchy of Berg parted from it by the Rhine on the E. It is a very fruitful country, producing, besides corn and other necessaries, excellent wine.

Though this electorate be upwards of seventy miles long, it is hardly any where above seven or eight in breadth. It lies between lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. and long. 51 deg. 30 min. E.

They carry on a considerable trade in this country, of which the Archbishop is supreme Lord, as also of a pretty large tract in Westphalia. He is richer and more powerful than either of the other two ecclesiastical electors;

electors; being also Bishop of Munster, Osnaburg, this alternately with the house of Hanover, Paderbourn, and Hildelheim: also grand master of the Teutonic order. In most of these places he is absolute, except in some free Imperial cities, which are sovereign states, and so many republics. In the year 743 (755) it was raised from an Episcopal to a Metropolitan see; and in 1021 the dignity of Elector was added to it. By virtue of the golden bull, he crowns the Emperor, only when this ceremony is to be performed in his own diocese, or that of his suffragans: but when this is performed elsewhere, the Elector of Mentz does it by turns with him. By the same bull, he has the second suffrage in the electoral college, and immediately after the Elector of Trier. The chapter of Cologne consists of forty canons, who are generally Princes or Counts of the Empire, twenty-four seniors of which chuse the Archbishop, and may elect any of their colleagues, or be elected themselves to the vacant dignity. The Elector cannot commence a war without the consent of the chapter, who may convene the states in order to oppose him: the revenue of Cologne is said, in time of peace, to bring in 130,000 l. sterl. per annum, and that of his other territories nearly as much more: so that though the matricula of the Empire, or the assessment on the members of Germany, for men or money, does not make this Elector's quota to exceed that of the Elector of Mentz, yet he can maintain twice the number of men. In time of war, besides garrisons, he has guards of horse grenadiers, with partisans and carabines, three regiments of horse, the fame of foot, and one of dragoons, between 1500 and 2000 men each.

COLOGNE, or *Colone*, by the Germans called Keulen, in Latin *Colonia Agrippina*, or *Colonia Ubiortum*, was anciently the metropolis of Germania Secunda, and is now the capital of the electorate just mentioned, of the same name: it is a large and beautiful city, being very considerable, on account of its buildings, and great trade, particularly in Rhenish wine, besides other commodities of Germany, which, by means of the Rhine, are conveyed thither, and then transported down its course to Holland. It is only a free Imperial city, so far as it is governed by its own senate in all civil causes: but the Elector has the cognizance of all criminal matters; and must confirm their privileges, upon their paying him homage: thus it is a kind of mixed government between him and the inhabitants, most of whom are Roman Catholics. Here, besides the cathedral, which is indeed a very magnificent, though unfinished pile, are ten collegiate, and nineteen parochial churches; also thirty-seven monasteries, with several hospitals. Here is a flourishing university, endowed with very large privileges by Pope Urban VI. under the jurisdiction of the city, where scholastic divinity, the canon and civil law, are principally taught. The walls of the city have eighty-three towers, and three deep ditches round them, being planted with fine rows of trees, and the roofs of the houses are slated. Cologne is built in form of a half-moon, and has one strong wall on the side next the Rhine, with outworks, half-moons, and ravelines; but might easily be taken by any who was master of the field. Here are many Protestants, who are the principal traders. Among these the Lutherans have a church in the city; but the Calvinists are obliged to go as far as Mulheim, which is two miles on the other side of the Rhine, to perform divine worship. The town-house is a vast fabric, but in the Gothic taste, with several rooms, in which are fine paintings, and antique arms: from its tower is a noble prospect of the city and country. The ships with which they trade to the Netherlands are large and round bellied. Several ecclesiastical councils have been holden here. The Pope has commonly a Nuncio at Cologne, in order to take care of his interests with the Popish Electors. Opposite to the city, on the other side of the Rhine, is the village of DENTZ, which see, where is a flying bridge of boats over the river, which brings the chapter in a revenue of 10,000 crowns annually. It can carry over a company of cavalry at a time. In the city the Elector has two palaces, where the inhabitants will not suffer him to stay above three days, nor come with a great train, ever since a battle with the townsmen, gained over the

Electer, who commonly resides at Bonne, ten miles S. of Cologne. Here the Jesuits have a college, with a fine dome; also a beautiful church, and large hall, decorated with paintings. The church dedicated to St. Ursula, who, with 1100 virgins, are said to have been martyred here, has considerable revenues, besides offerings and gifts. These belong to an abbeys, and six canoneses, who must all be countesses. In the Cordeliers church, is the tomb of the celebrated Scottish schoolman Johannes Duns Scotus. Among other tombs in the cathedral, are those of the three eastern wisemen, called the three Kings of Cologne. The Dutch always defend this city against the pretensions of its Electors, as here is the magazine for their trade on the Rhine. The streets, except the principal ones, are dirty and ill-paved, and the houses very dark, and thinly inhabited. Some companies of soldiers keep guard at the city-gates; the number of which latter, some say is thirty-four, others but twenty, namely, eleven towards the Rhine, and nine on the land-side. Juniper-shrubs growing in great numbers about this neighbourhood, from the berries they distil at Cologne the best geneva or gin. This city is so famous, that it is commonly said, to this day, "Qui non vidit Coloniã, non vidit Germaniam." King Charles resided here the two last years before his restoration. It lies forty-five miles E. of Maestricht. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45 min. E.

COLOMBOTZ, or *GOLOMBOTZ*, a strong castle in the sangiacate of Widin, a subdivision of Bulgaria, one of the provinces of European Turkey. It stands upon a mountain, under which lies the fortified pass of Urania.

COLOMER, an isle, lying not far from Calafiguera, round Majorca, one of the Balearic islands of Spain, in the Mediterranean.

COLOMIA, Busching's *KOLOMYJA*, a town in the district of Halicz, a subdivision of the palatinate of Lemberg, in Little or Red Russia, in Poland. It is situated on the confines of Transylvania, 100 miles S. E. of Lemberg-town. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. E.

COLOMIERS, Busching's *COULOMIERS*, in Latin *Colomeria*, or *Columbaria*, a town of Brie Champenoise, which is a small territory in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. It lies on the river Morin, and has a very beautiful castle, or seat, the building of which cost, it is said, two millions. Having come by marriage with Catherine Gonzague to the Duke of Longueville, of the house of Orleans, it is now called the palace of Longueville. Colomiers is the principal place of an election, and is situated in a fruitful country.

COLONE. See *COLOGNE*. A town of Belvedere, one of the subdivisions of the Morea, a province of European Turkey. It lies on the sea-coast, with a little harbour belonging to it.

COLONNA, *La*, a small place in the Campagna di Roma, one of the Ecclesiastical states in the middle division of Italy. It gives name and title of Duke to a noble family, 18 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 25 min. E.

COLONNA DI RUBICONE, *La*, an old Roman monument in the Romagna, one of the Ecclesiastical states, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on the river Pifatello, which was anciently called *Rubico*, and was the frontier, or boundary, between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul, not far from *CESENA*, which see.

COLOPHON, an ancient city of Ionia, in Asiatic Turkey; famed for a temple and oracle, which latter was given not by a priestess as at Delphos, but by a priest. The Colophonians were such dexterous horsemen that victory always declared on the side they took: hence the proverbial expression "*Colophonem addere*" meant the same, as making sure of success. It lays claim to the birth of Homer; and stands on the sea-coast at the further end of a bay in the Levant; but is now only a poor village and port, almost thirty miles S. of Smyrna.

COLOQUINA (See *COLOCHINA*) corrupted by the Turks *Kontquina*, and the ancient *Gythoon*; a town of the Morea, a province of European Turkey. The gulph, to which it gives its name, was anciently called *Sinus Laconicus*; it lies near the mouth of the famous

river Eurotas, now Vasilipotamos. Here the Lacedaemonians kept their marine arsenal. The neighbouring country is full of hills and bogs, and has abundance of excellent springs.

COLOSS, or **COLOSSUS**, since *Chonos* or *Chonos*, once a considerable city of Phrygia Major, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It lay on the south-side of the river Meander. The inhabitants, to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle, received Christianity very early; but it was quickly after overturned by an earthquake in the reign of Nero. It stood not far from Laodicea and Hierapolis.

COLOURI, the ancient *Salamis*, *Pityussa*, *Seiras*, and *Cycharia*: an island in the Archipelago, and gulph of *Aegina* or *Eugia*, in European Turkey. It lies towards the bottom of the gulph near *Umphalia*, a promontory of Attica; and divided from the mainland by the strait of *Perama*, which is a mile over. It is about fifty miles in circuit; has a harbour on its west-side, eight miles long, and three where broadest. At the bottom of its bay is a town of the same name, with about 400 poor inhabitants. In this island are two other villages, namely, *Metropolis*, on the south-side of the harbour, five or six miles off *Colouri*: and the other, *Ambelachi*, in the neighbourhood of the ancient *Salamis*, as its ruins show. This island is famous for the important victory, which *Themistocles* and the Athenians gained over the fleet of *Xerxes*, King of Persia. *Ajax*, who made such a figure at the siege of *Troy*, formerly governed this island. It lies ten miles S. of *Athens*. Lat. 38 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15 min. E.

COLRADO, one of the two most considerable rivers of California, in North America; the other is *Kio du Carmel*.

COLSTERWORTH, a place in Northamptonshire, near *Stretton*; highly memorable for being the birth-place of that great philosopher and prodigy of human nature, the incomparable *Sir Isaac Newton*.

COLUBRERA, an island generally placed near the coasts of Spain, in the Mediterranean, and opposite to *Cape Oropeza*, about twenty miles from it.

COLUMBARA, La, a little island upon which is a fort that defends the neighbouring harbour of *Trapani*, in the *Val di Mazara*, a subdivision of the kingdom of *Sicily*, in the lower division of *Italy*.

COLUMBO, the capital of all the Dutch settlements in the island of *Ceylon*, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, on the S. W. coast; having been taken from the Portuguese in 1656, with immense treasures in it, likewise military stores, and twenty-four light frigates in the harbour, after a siege of seven months. The Dutch have contracted the town into one fourth of its ancient bounds, and have strongly fortified it with a wall and bastions, being about a mile in length, and three quarters in breadth. It has one of the most commodious ports in the Indies, where small vessels may shelter in the S. W. monsoons. At the mouth of the haven is a castle, having the sea on the W. side, the city on the N. E. and, besides a good counterscarpe, has several bulwarks with twenty or thirty guns each. Here resides the governor, with the merchants, officers, soldiers, &c. In the town are two hospitals, one of which are for Dutch orphans; also a Malabar school. On the out-side of the Dutch church-yard are sold silks, stuffs, and linen, by the Moors and Persians; and all sorts of fruit, dried fish, onions, sugar, and rice, by the Malabarians, &c. and other inhabitants. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 70 deg. 15 min. E.

COLUMB, a river rising in the utmost limits of Devonshire towards *Somersetshire*; and gives name to several towns on its banks; as *Columb-David's*, *Ufcolumb*, *Columbstock*, and *Columbton*.

COLUMBS, a market-town of Cornwall. It lies on the river *Columb*, about 11 miles from *Bodmin*, and 240 from *London*. Here two annual fairs are held, on Thursday after *November 13*, and Thursday in *Mid-lent*.

COLUMBTON, a market-town of Devonshire. It stands on a river of the same name, twelve miles N. E. of *Exeter*. Here woollen fabrics are carried on, depending on the master manufacturers of *Tiverton*.

COLUMNIA, or *Busching's KOLOMNA*, a small city in the circle and government of *Moscow*, and subdivision of the same name, in European Russia. It lies at the confluence of the rivers *Moscow* and *Occa*; is the see of a Bishop, lying forty miles S. E. of *Moscow*. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 40 deg. 15 min. E.

COLUMBUS, Sr. in the *Erse* or Highland language called *Y-Kollum-kyle*, i. e. *Malcolm* or *Columbus's* sanctuary, cell, or sacred ground; anciently called also *Iona*: and by *Bede Hy* and *Hu*. One of the western islands of Scotland, two miles in length, and about half that in breadth. It lies quite close to the *Isle of Mull*, towards the W. See *IONA* and *Y-KOLLUM-KYLE*.

COLWALL, a place in Hertfordshire, not far from *Lidbury*: near which a countryman digging a ditch round his cottage on the waste, he found a coronet of gold, with gems set deep in it, and of a size large enough to be drawn over the arm. The precious stones were said to have been sold for 1500 pounds sterling.

COM, a large city of the *Persian-irak*, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is situated in a plain near a river-side, and about half a league from a very high mountain. It has a moat and wall, with towers half ruined, and encompassed with gardens. Here are two fair quays the whole length of the city, and at the E. extremity a fine bridge: also large bazars or market-places, several caravanseras and mosques, among which is a very sumptuous one for *Fatima*, *Mahomet's* daughter, and a considerable revenue belonging to it.

Com is a pleasant place, and well supplied with provisions of all sorts, and excellent fruit; of which last article, both dried and raw, especially pomegranates, large quantities are exported, also abundance of soap, sword-blades, and earthen-ware both white and varnished. The white fort in summer cools the water surprisingly and very suddenly, by transpiration. Here are a vast many deep cellars whence very cool water is fetched, a great refreshment in the hot season, which at *Com* and the adjacent parts is excessive. This city has suffered much from the Turks and the civil wars in Persia. It lies 100 miles N. of *Ispahan*. Lat. 34 deg. 13 min. N. long. 49 deg. 20 min. E.

COMACCHIO, a small city in the duchy of *Ferrara* and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of *Italy*. It is situated in a lagune or marshy lake, between two arms of the *Po*, and of a large circuit. Here is the residence of a Bishop. It is an imperial fief, wherefore the Emperor's troops took possession of it in 1708, and did not restore it till 1726, with the reservation of the rights of the Emperor, Empire, and *Modena*. It lies fourteen miles N. of *Ravenna*. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

COMAGENE, a small part of *Syria*, in Asiatic Turkey, which *Pompey* the Great left to *Antiochus XII.* surnamed *Asiaticus*, after stripping him of all the rest.

COMANA, a port-town of *Terra Firma*, in South America. It is situated on the *Caracao* coast, thirty-five miles E. of *Laguara*, and subject to Spain. Lat. 10 deg. 16 min. N. long. 64 deg. 36 min. E.

COMANAGOTTA, another sea-port town of the last-mentioned province, and on the same coast. It lies twelve miles W. of *Comana*, and subject to Spain.

COMANIA, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It lies between the *Caspian* sea on the E. and the ridge of mountains which part it from *Circassia* on the W. It has Asiatic Russia on the N. from which it is divided by the river *Terki*, and on the S. it is bounded by *Georgia*. Some parts of it, especially between the mountains on the N. W. side of the river *Terki*, are level, and if cultivated would prove fertile, as well as yield good pasture. It is however but thinly inhabited, whence it is seldom seen that the same lands are sown two years together. Tho' here is no want of rain, the inhabitants convey still more water by means of canals, upon their sown land: and this they have from the rivers that cross the country, and rise from the southern mountains, though not marked in the maps. One of these is called *Coyazow*, which is large, deep, and so slow, that its course is hardly discernible. The natives are called *Comouchs*. They live mostly at the foot of the

the mountains, where are abundance of fine springs; and as they subsist principally upon plunder, and are in continual apprehensions of one another, they immediately fly upon any danger to some of the mountains; and after some little time hiding there, return to their old trade. The *Comouchs* are *Mahometans*, and extremely superstitious. They live under the protection of the Kings of *Persia*, who are fond of their friendship, as they keep the passes on that side, and prevent the *Calmucks* and others from making inroads: in return for which services they are supplied by them with linen and silks, with which both the men and women are clothed, like those of *Lesser Tartary*. They have only villages where they live in forty huts, and about fifty or sixty in a hamlet. They feed chiefly on the milk of their cattle, spontaneous fruits, honey, and rice, the latter from *Persia*; and sometimes on their cattle and such game as they kill.

COMENGES, or **COMMINGES**, in Latin *Comenges*, a county and subdivision of *Armagnac*, one of the territories of *Gascony*, in the government of the latter name and *Guyenne*, in France. It is eighteen leagues in length, and about six in breadth. In it are good marble quarries. It is still further subdivided into *Upper* and *Lower Comenges*. The *Upper Comenges* has a cold air, on account of the mountains on which it lies. *Lower Comenges* lies in a plain, and therefore enjoys a warmer air than the other.

Of the same name is one of the dioceses of *Upper Languedoc*, as eleven parishes lie in this province, and are called *Little Comenges*; though the territory so called properly belongs to the government of *Guyenne*.

COMIN, or **COMINO**, anciently *Hephestia*, an island in the Mediterranean. It lies between *Malta* and *Gozo*. Lat. 35 deg. 52 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

It is 5000 paces in circuit, and is pretty fruitful; having a fort that defends the strait between it and *Malta*, and lies opposite to *Fort Rosso*, in the latter island. Here also is a church, from which the neighbouring harbour *Cala di S. Maria* has its name.

COMINES, a town in the quarter and castellany of *Lisle*, in *Flanders*. It is divided by the *Lys* into two parts; of which that lying towards the city of *Lisle* belongs, by the treaty of *Utrecht*, to the crown of France; but that towards the left hand to the house of *Austria*. The place has been dismantled. In it is a collegiate church. It lies five miles S. W. of *Menin*. Lat. 50 deg. 39 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

COMMENDA, the name of a petty kingdom of *Guiney Proper*, in *Africa*, where the Dutch have a strong fort, called *Vredenburgh*.

About a musket-shot or two from it the English have also a fort called *Commenda*; which is the largest and strongest belonging to them on the gold-coast, except *Cape-Coast-castle*. It has about twenty-one pieces of cannon mounted; though there are ports for as many more.

COMMERCY, lordship of, one of those lying between the rivers *Maese* and *Moselle*, in the government of *Lorraine* and *Bar*, now subject to France. It is an old fief of the bishopric of *Metz*, has had several masters, and gradually withdrawn itself from the jurisdiction of the Bishop. The house of *Conde* sold the property of it to that of *Lorraine*.

The town of the same name is situated on the *Maese*; has a parochial and collegiate church, two convents, and an hospital. It lies twenty miles W. of *Nancy*. Lat. 48 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 28 min. E.

COMO, a province in the duchy of *Milan* and Upper division of *Italy*; it incloses the lake of *Como*.

Of the same name is an old town in a plain, surrounded with mountains, upon the E. side of the said lake, from which issues here the river *Adda*. It is well inhabited, has several fine churches in it, and drives a good trade. It was the birth-place of *Catullus* the Younger, *Pliny*, and *Paulus Jovius*. It lies thirty-nine miles N. of *Milan*, and is subject to the house of *Austria*. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 39 min. E.

COMONAVA, a town of *Macedonia*, a province of Turkey, in Europe, in the neighbourhood of which is a Greek convent.

COMORIN, Cape, the most southern promontory of the *Hither India* and *Malabar* coast, in Asia. It lies N. W. of the island of *Ceylon*. Lat. 7 deg. 45 min. N. long. 78 deg. 17 min. E.

The variation of the compass here is said to be 14 deg. and a half. The inhabitants are continually at war with their neighbours the *Malabars*, and poison their arrows.

COMORRA, a province of the further circle of the *Danube*, in Lower Hungary. It is inhabited by Hungarians, Germans, and Bohemian slaves, with some few *Rascians*.

In this province is a royal free-town of the same name; it lies on the E. extremity of the island of *Schutt*, formed between the *Danube* and *Waag*, both which rivers unite here. In it is the court-house of the county, a Jesuits college, and an academy. Also near it is an impregnable fortress, which is surrounded on the W. by a deep ditch full of water, on the S. and N. by the two rivers above-mentioned, whose streams join towards the S. The Turks never took it, though besieged and attacked by them. It lies thirty-three miles S. E. of *Presburg*. Lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 18 deg. 26 min. E.

COMPIEGNE, in Latin *Compendium*, an old town of *Le Valois*, in the second substatdholderhip, and government of the *Isle of France*. It is situated on the *Oise*, is the seat of an election, and has a palace. Here are two parochial churches, a Jesuits college, and alms-house. A governor resides here, and the jurisdiction is divided between the crown and the abbey. Its principal trade consists in grain, timber, and wool. About six ecclesiastical councils have been held here. In 1430 the English took the maid of *Orleans* prisoner at this place, and hither the *Electo*r of *Bavaria* retired in 1709. It lies forty-nine miles N. E. of *Paris*. Lat. 49 deg. 39 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.

COMPOSTELLA, or **St. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA**, the capital of *Galicia*, a province of Spain, and the see of an Archbishop. It lies between the rivers *Tambra* and *Ulla* (*Sar* and *Sarella*) in a delightful plain, which is surrounded with moderately high rocks, which serve as a defence to it against the noxious winds that come from the mountains: yet the air here is moist. In *Compostella* are several fair streets, fine squares, a strong castle, several convents of both sexes. Among the hospitals is a magnificent one for the reception of pilgrims, who come to pay their devotion to *St. Jago*, and beautiful churches; among which the cathedral, both magnificent and rich, is particularly remarkable; as in it is preserved the supposed body of the *Apostle James the Less*, the patron of all Spain, which is said to have been discovered in the ninth century by a divine revelation. The city is walled, and has seven gates. The Archbishop has twelve suffragans, 1803 parishes, 5 collegiate-churches, 5 archpriestships, and one vicarage; his annual revenue amounts to 60,000 ducats. The bishopric, removed thither in the year 900, was raised to a Metropolitan see, in 1120. The order of *St. Jago*, or *St. James*, takes its name from this city, and a certain number of the knights reside here. They possess 87 commenderies, amounting to 170,000 ducats per annum; and none are admitted into their order, but such as can prove their nobility for two generations, and that they are descended from the ancient Gothic Christians, and their blood unmixed with that of the new Christians; namely those converted from Jews or Moors. Its university, consisting of four magnificent colleges, was founded in 1532. And at this place was also a court of inquisition.

The cupola of *St. James's* church is of vast height and extent, with 4 stately towers. The tabernacle, or repository, is the finest, it is said, in all the world, being silver gilt, with the effigies of *St. James*, enriched with ornaments, and of the most curious workmanship. This city has a good trade, and is a flourishing place. It lies 56 miles E. of *Cape Finisterre*, and 305 N. W. of *Madrid*. Lat. 43 deg. 21 min. N. long. 9 deg. 25 min. W.

COMPOSTELLA, New, though not the capital, yet the most considerable city in Xalisco, a province of Mexico, or New Spain, in North America, and subject to Spain. It lies about thirty miles N. of the South-sea, and in its neighbourhood, namely at St. Pecaque, are several silver mines: but its situation otherwise is in a very barren soil, and the air hot and moist; for which latter reasons, namely, as being unhealthy, its bishopric has been removed to Guadalagara. It lies 421 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 21 deg. 20 min. long. 110 deg. 15 min. W.

COMPREDON, a pretty well-fortified town of Catalonia, in Spain. It stands on an eminence, upon the river Ter, and in the middle of the place is a citadel. The French besieged and took it in the year 1698.

CONA, one of the small islands, lying opposite to the province of New Andalusia, in the Terra Firma, North America.

CONAGHT, or **CONNAUGHT**, one of the four provinces of the kingdom of Ireland: the natives call it Connaughty. It is parted from Leinster on the E. by the river Shannon, which also separates it from Munster on the S. and S. E.: it has the province of Ulster, and a part of the western ocean, on the N. and N. W. and the main ocean on the W. It is 130 miles in length from Cape Lean, or Loop-head, the most southerly point of Thomond, to the northern parts of Letrim, and about 84 in breadth, from the eastern points of Letrim to Black-harbour, in the west parts of Mayo. It is about 500 miles in circuit; but reckoning the creeks and windings of the bays, it would seem to be a great deal more. It contains an area of 6072 square miles. It was formerly a distinct kingdom. In some places this province is fruitful and verdant; but in others boggy and woody, in which latter the air is not so clear. It contains six counties; namely, Letrim, Flego, Mayo, Roscommon, Gallway, and Clare, or Thomond: and these again subdivided into 47 (52) baronies or Lordships. The soil abounds with cattle, deer, hawks and honey. On the coasts are several convenient bays and creeks for navigation. The Shannon is its principal river; the others besides are the Moy, Suck, Drofos, and Gyll. Camden thinks, the south part of this county was inhabited by the Concani, descendants from the Ganani of Spain, originally Scythians, who drank horses blood: a thing not unusual, says my author, among the ancient wild Irish! whose veracity is very questionable here. In this province is one Archbishopric, 5 bishoprics, 7 market-towns, 8 marts or places of trade, 12 boroughs that return members to parliament, 24 old castles, besides modern fortresses, and 366 parishes.

CONCA, a borough of the Campagna di Roma, in the middle division of Italy. It is situated on a small inland lake.

CONCARNEAU, **CONQUERNEAU**, or **CONEQ**, a town in the bishopric of Quimper and Lower Britany, in the government of the latter name, in France: it lies in a bay, where the sea, which surrounds it, forms its port by a small intrenchment that leaves but a very narrow entrance for vessels to come in at, which are here secured from all storms by the neighbouring mountains. The place has a strong castle to defend it. Concarneau is four leagues from Quimper-Corentin to the S. E. and 28 N. W. of Port Louis. Lat. 47 deg. 55 min. N. long. 3 deg. 50 min. W.

CONCEPTION, city of, in the kingdom of Chili, South America. It lies on the south-west shore of a fine bay in the Pacific ocean, on an uneven sandy ground and small declivity, with a little river running through it. Since its destruction in the dreadful earthquake and inundation of the sea, in the year 1730, all the houses have been built low, of topias, mud-walls, or unburnt bricks, but tiled. The churches and convents are small and mean; but the Jesuits-college is of tolerable architecture. It is governed by a Corregidor, nominated by the King of Spain, and is dependent on Santiago as its capital. Here are all the courts and offices, usual in the cities of South America. It is an Episcopal see, and a suffragan of Lima. Its jurisdiction extends from the river Maule, on the coast north of this city, as far as Cape Lavapias. It has few villages; but

the country is full of seats, farms and cottages. The women are particularly famous for their skill in house-manship; and the peasants surprisingly dexterous in managing the noose, which they throw over man or beast at full speed, and never fail, and the lance, which are their chief arms. The great affinity between this climate and that of Spain is evident from its productions, though there is a remarkable difference with regard to their goodness and plenty in this country. Wheat here yields a hundred-fold; it being common for one stem to bear 5 or 6, sometimes 34 ears; but for want of a market, great part of this country lies fallow, and they sow only what is wanted for home-consumption. Their vines are also exuberant. The principal use made of their rich lands, is for fattening oxen, goats, or sheep. The commerce of Conception is at a very low ebb, from the thinness of its inhabitants, consisting chiefly in provisions, wine, &c. and this in very small quantities. Their exports are tallow, graffa, cordova, and tanned-leather, excellent butter, and dried fruit. The goods brought hither in exchange, are woollen stuffs from Quito and Europe, with iron and mercury. Here is a good harbour. Conception lies 152 miles S. of St. Jago. According to an observation made by M. Ulloa at Talcaguano, which lies exactly E. and W. with this city, its lat. is 36 deg. 43 min. 15 sec. S. and long. from Teneriff 303 deg. 18 min. 30 sec. or about 73 deg. 7 min. W. from London.

CONCEPTION-BAY, in the neighbourhood of the city last-mentioned of the same name, besides its excellent bottom, its length from N. to S. is nearly three leagues and a half, and its breadth from E. to W. almost three leagues, being the distance between the harbour of Talcaguano, and the Cirillo Virde, or little green mountain near the city; from whence its breadth is contracted by the island of Quiriquina, which lying in the mouth of it, forms two entrances, of which that on the E. side is the safest, being two miles in breadth. The W. entrance is between the island and Talcaguano-point, and near half a league broad. The principal entrance has thirty fathom water, decreasing to eleven and ten, till within about a mile of the shore. The western channel has the same depth of water, and in the middle of the entrance between rocks projecting about a quarter of a league from Talcaguano-point and Quiriquina. Within the bay are three roads or harbours, in one of which only ships can ride safe, being no where else sheltered from the wind; and this is about half a league from the land, in about twelve fathom water. Two rivers empty themselves into this bay, one of which passing through Conception, has its name; the other is called St. Pedro. The country round the bay, within four or five leagues of the shore, has a singular curiosity, that at the depth of half, or three quarters of a yard below the surface, is a stratum of shells of different kinds, two or three toises thick; and in some places more, without any intermixture of earth, or other heterogenous substance; and that not only in the plains, but in the mountains, and the very same with the shells found in the bay, and neighbouring places: a plain proof of the universality of the deluge! The seas on these coasts abound with fish, also whales, tunny-fish, and sea-wolves.

CONCEPTION, the capital of Veragua, a province of Guatimala, in Mexico, or New Spain, in North America. It is not a large place, but is the seat of the governor, and others of the King of Spain's officers. It is situated near the end of a bay, which runs into the N. sea, and not far from Panama, forty leagues W. from Nombre de Dios, and forty-eight N. of Santa Fé.

CONCHEE. See MALO, ST.

CONCHES, a town and marquisate of Compagne de St. André, a subdivision of Campagne, in Upper Normandy, and government of the latter name, in France. It is the seat of an election, viscounty, bailiwick, marshalsea, mayory, policy, and salt-granary. It has one abbey, three parishes, and an hospital. It belongs to the county of Evreux.

CONCORDIA, a town in the duchy of Mirandola, in the upper division of Italy. It is situated on the Secchia, and gives title of Marquis. It lies eighteen miles S. E.

S. E. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 11 deg. 29 min. E.

CONCORDIA, though now a small place, was formerly a considerable city, till destroyed by Attila. It lies in Patria del Friuli, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, not far from Porto Gruaro.

CONCORSAULT, or *Concessant*, the former is the ancient name; in Latin *Concessanum*, or *Concordia saltus*; a small town, resembling a bourg, in Upper Berry, and government of the latter name, in France. It lies on the little river Saudre, four leagues from the Loire on the W. and twenty-six miles N. of Bourges. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. E.

CONDA, one of the many rivers which join their streams with the Ob, in Asiatic Russia. This junction is on the left hand of that river.

CONDÉ, a small city of French Hainault, and government of Flanders. It lies near the confluence of the rivers Haine and Scheld. Its fortifications have been considerably improved by the French, since they took the place in 1676; and it has been yielded to them by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. By means of sluices, the whole neighbouring country can be laid under water. It gives title of Prince to a branch of the Bourbon family, though at present the place belongs to Count Solre, of the house of Croy. It is the seat of a collection, has a collegiate church, the chapter of which consists of 26 prebendaries. Here is a military governor, king's lieutenant, major, aid-major, and a captain of the gates. It lies thirteen miles W. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 48 min. E.

CONDÉ, a town in Bocage, a little territory, belonging to Lower Normandy, in the government of the latter name. It stands on the river Nereaux or Noireaux, has a mayory, two parochial churches, and an hospital. It belongs to the house of Matignon. Besides the two above-mentioned, Busching has two more of the same name: the one, a village of Nancy-bailiwick in Lorain; and the other, a castellany, or castleward, belonging to Barrois, in the government of Lorain and Bar, upon the Moselle; which formerly belonged to the Demesnes of Metz bishopric; but has been since entirely made over to the Duke of Lorain.

CONDECEO, Cape of, a promontory of Jucatan, in North America. It lies 109 miles W. of Merida. Lat. 21 deg. 15 min. N. long. 93 deg. 26 min. W.

CONDELVAL, a large town on the frontiers of Balaguat, a province of Decan, in the Peninsula intra Gangem and Mogul empire, in Asia. Here, it is said, the best sword-blades are made in all India.

CONDESUYOS de Arequipa, a jurisdiction in the diocese of the latter name, and audience of Lima, in South America. It lies N. of Arequipa, and 30 leagues distant from that city. It extends about 30 leagues, with different temperature of air, producing grain and fruit. Here is bred the wild cochineal, which is taken off by the provinces where the woollen manufactures flourish. From four ounces of cochineal, pulverized and mixed with twelve of violet maize, are formed square cakes, weighing four ounces, which sell for a dollar per pound. In this country are gold and silver mines still worked, though not with equal care as formerly.

CONDEVIR, a large city of Golconda, in India, within the Ganges and Mogul empire, in Asia. It has a castle and double moat, faced and paved with free-stone. From hence to Condapoly, is a road inclosed with walls and towers. On the east-side of this city is a mountain, about a league in circuit, surrounded with walls; within which are three fortresses and half-moons. In this city the King of Golconda keeps his diamonds and treasure.

CONDOM, the capital of Condomois, a subdivision of Gascony, in the government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France. It lies on the river Baïse. It is the seat of a provincial court, and bailiwick; also the see of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Bourdeaux; has a diocese of 140 parishes, and 80 chapels of ease, with an annual income of 50,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2500 florins to the court of Rome. Besides the cathedral, which was once an abbey, it has 5 C. divided

bey of Benedictines, but secularized, are two other churches, and five convents. Here is but very little trade: and the place suffered considerably in the religious wars. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Agen. Lat. 44 deg. 15 min. N. long. 29 min. E.

CONDOMA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Ob on the left hand, and opposite to the town of Kutinezsk.

CONDOMOIS, a small territory and subdivision of Gascony, in France. It lies between Armagnac on the S. the Garonne on the E. which parts it from Languedoc; Agenois and Bazadois on the N. and the Landes to the W. It is a fruitful spot.

CONDORA, or **CONDIESKI**, a large province in the eastern part of European Russia. It lies between the Dwina on the W. Jugoria on the N. Petzora on the E. and Permian on the S. It gives title of duchy; but is boggy, woody, and mountainous. Ancient maps place this province between the White sea and Siberia, which is the country of the Samoiedes; and they inclose it within the river Oby, or Umar. Its capital Wreatoura lies in its northern part, under lat. 66 min. N.

CONDORÉ, or **PULO CONDORÉ**, a small, but fruitful island, of the Indian ocean, in Asia. It has a convenient harbour; from which consideration the English East-India company were induced to make a settlement upon it in 1702. But in 1705, most of their factors and servants were assassinated by the Cochinese, and the rest driven out. It lies in lat. 9 deg. 39 min. N. long. 107 deg. 5 min. E.

CONDRIEUX, a town of Upper Forez, in the government of Lyonnois. It stands on the Rhone, and has one parish-church, and two convents.

CONFLANS, a fine castle, in the government of the ile of France, and neighbourhood of Paris, near the confluence of the Seine and Marne, belonging to the Archbishop of that capital. Of the same name is a valley, formerly a county, but now one of the vigueries, or bailiwicks, of the government of Rouffillon, in France. It is surrounded by the Pyrenean mountains, and the river Tec runs through it. In 1659 it was annexed to Rouffillon, when this province was ceded to that crown by the famous treaty of the Pyrenees. Besides these two in Busching, he has a prevoté of the same name, belonging to the bailiwick of Bassigni, and in Barrois, a subdivision of the government of Lorain and Bar. From some of these places the French Admiral takes his name, whose squadron Sir Edward Hawke gallantly sunk, took, or dispersed, November 20, 1759, in Quiberon bay; by which memorable blow the naval power of France has suffered extremely, and their threatened invasions on the dominions of Great Britain have been deferred thereby, if not entirely laid aside.

CONGLETON, a market-town of Cheshire, though ancient; is a handsome place, and on the borders of Staffordshire. The middle of the town is watered by the brook Howty, the east-side by the Daningshow, and the north by the Dan. It is a mayor-corporation, is populous, and has a good trade in leather-gloves, purses, and points, also in mohair-buttons. It has two churches, and a plentiful Saturday market. Four annual fairs are held here, the first Thursday before Shrovetide; May 12, July 5 and 13, for cattle and pedlary-ware. It lies seven miles from Macclesfield, and 157 from London.

CONGO, or *Lower GUINEA*, a very large tract on the West coast of Africa. It is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Benin; by the inland parts of Africa, not well known, on the E. by Mataman, reckoned a part of Casraria, on the S. And has the Ethiopic, a part of the Atlantic ocean, on the W. It lies between the equator, and lat. 18 deg. S. and between long. 10 and 20 deg. E. Here great numbers of slaves are purchased by the European nations, particularly those which have colonies in America. It is subject to several Negro princes of its own; but the Portuguese, from their having settlements on the coasts, and inland also, pretend to the sovereignty of the whole country; the trade however is open to all Europeans. Congo is

divided into these four parts, under which the whole country is comprehended, namely, Loango, Congo Proper, Angola and Benguela. The capital of the Portuguese settlements is Loango, in a small island near the coast.

CONGON, a town of Faristan, one of the provinces of Persia, in Asia. It has a pretty good trade: for most of the pearl taken up at Bahara, on the Arabian side, are brought hither for a market: and great numbers of fine horses are sent from this place into the Indies, where they generally sell very well. It stands on the S. side of a large river, about ninety-five miles from Benderic on the S. E.

CONHAM, a place in Gloucestershire, on the edge of King's-wood forest, about a mile from Bristol, and belonging to the parish-church of St. Philip and St. Jacob in that city, where are famous works for smelting of copper, which supply the East India, and other companies in London, with vast quantities of that metal every year, besides what is used by the brass-works in the neighbourhood. The principal part of the ore which is smelted here, comes from Mr. Wyne's mines in Ireland and Cornwall; and the coals, of which many thousand bushels are consumed annually, are brought from pits in the neighbourhood.

CONI, CONIO, CUNIO, or CUNENUM, a strong town of Piedmont Proper, a subdivision of the principality of the former name, in Upper Italy. It stands on a hill, and is defended by a stout, high castle, at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Gesso (Grez). It is so fortified both by nature and art, that it hath often withstood the French arms, and was never taken by that nation but once; namely, in the year 1641, by Count Harcourt, in the reign of Lewis XIII. after a very stout resistance. It had before baffled the attempts of Francis I. who had been obliged to raise the siege of it. In 1691 the French made a new, but equally successful, attempt against it. In 1705 the Duchess of Savoy retired to this place with her family and treasure, upon the apprehension of her capital going to be besieged; and next year she retired hither again, when Turin was actually besieged; but the French, who had begun the siege, were obliged to abandon it soon after. In 1744 it was again briskly besieged by the French and Spaniards; but Baron Leutrum made so long and vigorous a defence, and killed so many of their troops, that the advanced season, rains, and other concurring accidents, obliged them to raise it. At the same time a battle was fought in the neighbourhood, when vast numbers were killed on both sides. To Coni belongs a certain district, with some small places called Cunes. The town lies thirty-five miles N. of Nice. Lat. 44 deg. 29 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

CONIGLIANO, a small but very populous town in the marquisate of Trevigiano, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy.

CONIL, an ancient small town of Andalusia, in Spain, belonging to the Dukes of Medina, Sidonia, or Celi, who have here a pretty well fortified castle. At this place is a considerable tunny-fishery.

CONINGHAM. See **CUNNINGHAM**.

CONINGSECK, the capital of a country of the same name, in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It gives title of Count, and lies twenty miles N. of Constance. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 33 min. E.

CONINGSBOROUGH-CASTLE, in Yorkshire, in British called Caer-Conan. It stands upon a rock, in view of the river Dun, and is not only famous for its antiquity, but also for its pleasant site. Its out-walls are still standing, but over-topped by a high hill on which is the town. In the church-yard, under the wall, is a very ancient stone of blue marble, with antique figures; one representing a man, with a target, encountering a vast winged serpent; and another bearing a target behind him. Upon it, being ridged like a coffin, is a man on horseback, curiously engraved, and very ancient. Here Matthew of Westminster, says Aurelius Ambrosius, a British Prince, vanquished Hengist the Saxon General, and took him prisoner. He afterwards cut off his head, in revenge of his barbarous murder of

the British nobility, in cool blood, near Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. Before the gate of the castle is said to be the burying-place of Hengist.

CONITZ, a town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia. It stands on the river Bro.

CONNAUGHT. See **CONAUGHT**.

CONNECTICUT, colony of, is commonly considered as a province of New England, in North America. It also comprehends Newhaven. It is bounded on the W. by New York, divided from Long-island by an arm of the sea on the S. It has Rhode island on the E. with part of Massachusetts's colony, and the other part of it on the N. From Stony-town in New London county, to Rye on the borders of New York, it is about 110 miles long; and in breadth, from Saybrook in New London county, to the confines of Hamphshire, about eighty-six: some make it but seventy miles from the edge of Plymouth colony to the borders of New York, and about fifty from the sea up into the country. It is properly a distinct government from New England, and even of a different form in its constitution, resembling that of Rhode island; though this latter is also deemed as dependent upon New England.

CONNECTICUT-RIVER, is one of the largest and best in all New England; and running through the heart of this province, divides itself into several branches, being navigable above forty miles for large vessels, and much further for smaller. The country on each side of the river abounding with woods, hence is produced so great a quantity of tar and turpentine, now become a considerable merchandise, and employs so many hands in extracting it: so that great quantities are exported to Europe.

On the banks of this river are several towns; some of which are well-built and populous. The principal business on the river is cutting of lumber, that is, knee-timber and plank for ship-building, deal, balkes and spars for house-building, masts and yards for ships, some of which are extremely large, and serve for first and second rates of men of war. The great floats of timber which are brought down this river very much improve its navigation. Hereabouts several sorts of metals have been found, as lead, iron, and copper. The iron is actually worked, but attempts for raising a fund to work the copper and lead have often miscarried. In a word, the colony of Connecticut is powerful, populous, and even increasing, notwithstanding the murder of its inhabitants, the burning and plundering of the plantations in the E. parts of the colony, by the French and Indians their allies; and notwithstanding the great losses it has sustained from pirates, particularly in Queen Anne's wars, when nearly all their fishing ketches were destroyed.

On the coast are about eight convenient ports. About forty years ago, it was computed that the souls in this colony amounted at least to 30,000. The inhabitants of it in general within land are very strict in point of religion.

CONNOR, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland; though a small town, yet it is the see of a Bishop, and united with that of Down. It lies six miles N. of Antrim, and twenty-eight from Dunluce.

CONEQ, or CONEQUEE. See **CONCARNEAU**.

CONQUES, a bourg of the Lower Marche, of Rouergue, a subdivision of Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name and Gascony, in France. It is a chapter.

CONQUET, LE, or CONQUEST, in Latin *Conquestus*, a small town in the bishopric of S. Pol de Leon, a subdivision of Lower Britany, in the government of the latter name, in France. It stands on the most westerly point of the province, has a good port and road on the N. of Cape St. Mahé, ten miles W. of Brest. It gives name to the nearest cape to this place, and also to the road between it and the islands of Bellinguiet, Molines, &c. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 4 deg. 59 min. W.

CONRADSBURG, a Dutch fortress on a high hill, called St. Jago, in Fetu and Guiney Proper, in Africa. It is quadrangular, and strengthened with four good batteries, besides four smaller in the out-wall surrounding

ing it. In the midst of it is a pretty high tower, which only adorns the place; and from its top is a prospect of the neighbouring land and ocean, as well as from it ships may be discovered seven or eight leagues at sea.

CONSENZA, anciently **CONSENTIA**, the capital of the Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy. It is the seat of the juridical court; and though small, is the see of an Archbishop, who has considerable revenues, and only one suffragan; namely, the Bishop of Martorano. It lies sixteen miles E. of the sea. Lat. 39 deg. 25 min. N. long. 16 deg. 39 min. E.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, anciently viscounty, a small territory of Lower Armagnac, a subdivision of Gascony, in the government of the latter name, and Guyenne, in France. It lies among the Pyrenean mountains.

Of the same name is a bourg, which stands on an eminence, and was formerly the capital of this territory.

CONSTANCE, bishopric of, in Suabia, in Germany. It lies on both sides of the lake of the same name, and on the confines of Switzerland, among the allies of which it is commonly reckoned: and indeed part of it may be said to lie in Switzerland, as well as part in Germany, being only divided by the lake. It extends itself about thirty miles E. and W. and twenty-four S. and N. where broadest, including the lake. Its Bishop, besides being a Baron, Count, and Prince, of the Empire, was sovereign of the city of Constance, before it was made imperial; and is said to have had 1000 castles and villages under his jurisdiction, six deaneries, divided into 1760 parishes, 17,000 priests, and 400 convents. He has hereditary officers belonging to him, and is perpetual chancellor of the university of Friburg in the Brisgaw; which was transferred in 1677 to Constance. His diocese extends into the cantons of Schaffhausen, Zurich, and Berne, in which he has the collation of several ecclesiastical benefices, Protestant as well as Catholic. He has also great possessions in Turgaw, in Switzerland; he is styled Baron of Richenaw, and is co-director of the circle of Suabia with the Duke of Wirtemberg, but is named first in the commission.

This was formerly one of the largest and richest bishoprics of Germany, but has been greatly reduced since the reformation; notwithstanding which it is still considerable. This bishopric disputes the navigation of the lake with the Prince of Furstenburg: his annual revenue is reckoned at about 12 or 14,000 l. sterling; which sum is raised principally by the toll on the lake and the Rhine. It chapter consists of twenty canons, besides four who are expectants of vacancies. The religion of this diocese is Roman Catholic.

CONSTANCE, the capital of the last-mentioned bishopric of the same name, in German Coftnitz or Conftantz, in Latin *Constantia*, and in Italian *Conftanza*. It is a very pretty city, pleasantly situated on the S. W. shore of the lake of the same name, where the Rhine issues out of it. Some reckon it the metropolis of Austria, or Lower Suabia; and the country on both sides of the lake is called Hegow. It is supposed to be the ancient Vitodurum or Gaunodurum. It was taken by Attila, and afterwards possessed by the old French Kings; and in their records called *Villa regia Dugoberti regis*. From Windisch in Ergow, the bishopric was translated hither, and is a suffragan of Mentz: upon which it was enlarged, and so fortified, that it withstood a great army of Hungarian savages, who over-ran this country in the year 938; and that year a tournament was held here, at which all the nobility on the banks of the Rhine were present. Several diets of the empire were kept here: and in 1044, or 1045, an assembly of Princes met under the Emperor Henry III. in which he appealed the troubles of Germany, by the peace of Constance, at a juncture when there were three Popes, who were set aside, and a Pope chosen, who took the name of Clement II. in the year 1056. In 1514, an ecclesiastical council was held here, in the spacious edifice, now called the Custom-house, which kindled a flame of war that laid Bohemia long waste, together with several other provinces of Germany. It was called by the Em-

peror Sigismund, in order to remove a schism in the Romish church, like that just mentioned, upon three Popes, pretending to the infallibility, who were set up by the Italians, French and Spaniards respectively; but were all three deposed by this council, and a new one chose by them; namely, Martin V. They also condemned the doctrines of John Wickliff of Oxford, John Hufs, and Jerom of Prague; causing Wickliff's bones to be dug up and burnt, and the other two to be burnt alive, though Hufs had a safe-conduct granted him from the Emperor. This council was one of the most important events of the fifteenth century, and the greatest of all synods that was ever held, considering the dignity and number of the princes, prelates and doctors, who assisted at it; for there was not a kingdom, state, or scarce any city or community, but had its ambassadors or deputies at this council. Ten Popes presided in it by turns, and the Emperor was hardly ever absent from it. There were thirty cardinals, four patriarchs, two Pope's legates, twenty-seven Archbishops, 206 Bishops, thirty-three titular Bishops, above 150 other prelates, and 203 abbots: the number of these, in short, is reckoned at 18,000, and there were 80,000 laymen, all strangers, besides a vast many auditors, secretaries, &c. At one time there were not less than 30,000 horse in the city. This famous council, which lasted four years, and had forty-five sessions, made that infamous canon, "that faith is not to be kept with heretics, nor those suspected of heresy." Constance was once a free Imperial city; but refusing to conform to the interim, a regulation formed by the Emperor Charles V. with regard to religious quarrels, he besieged, took, and subjected it to the house of Austria, who maintain a governor and garrison here. It is a populous rich place, and has a considerable trade by means of its lake, and the neighbourhood of the Rhine, which comes out of the former, not above a musket-shot below the town, and runs into the lake of Zell or Cellersee, by means of a canal upon which the town stands. It is a well built place, and strongly fortified. The churches, public buildings, and Bishop's palace, are very magnificent. Over the river is a wooden-bridge, six arches at one end excepted, which are of stone. Here is an university, which was translated hither from Friburg in 1677. Constance lies sixty-nine miles S. W. of Ulm, and nearly the same number S. E. of Friburg. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 9 deg. 22 min. E.

CONSTANCE, lake of, a collection of inland water, upon which the city of the same name stands. It is twenty-one miles long, and between eight and ten in breadth, through which the Rhine runs with remarkable rapidity. It is divided into two arms, opposite to the city; the one called the lake of Bodmer, or Ueberlinger; and that on the W. the Cellersee. The former is the largest. See **BODENSEE**.

CONSTANTINA, a province of Algiers, in Africa. It is bounded on the E. by part of Tunis and Bona, Latex on the W. Atlas on the S. and the Mediterranean, with part of Bona, on the N. The low-lands abound with corn, fruit, &c. and the mountains with pasturage. The mountaineers are stout and warlike, and so numerous as to be able to bring 40,000 men into the field.

CONSTANTINA, the capital of the last-mentioned province, of the same name, and the ancient Cirta Numedia, or Cirta Julia. Here the Emperor Constantine built an aqueduct. It is the seat of the eastern government of Algiers. It stands very high, and is surrounded with steep hills. Its citadel on the N. side is the governor's residence, 96 miles S. of Bona. Lat. 35 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient Bizantium, by the Turks called Istambol. It is the capital of Romania, in European Turkey, and now the residence of the Grand Signior; but by Europeans it is commonly called the Porte. It has its name from the first Christian Emperor Constantine, who, in 330, made it the seat of the Roman empire in the E. and it continued so till 1453, when the Turks took it after a fifty-four years siege: since which time it has been the seat of their empire. Like old Rome, it stands on seven hills: hence sometimes called New Rome. It is most delightfully situated, in the form of a triangle; on one side of which is

the main-land, and on the other two the sea; for the S. is the sea of Marmora, and the Hellespont; on the E. is the outlet of the Black sea; and on the S. is the very large and commodious harbour, formed by a canal from the Straights, reaching inland towards the N. W. The fortifications on the land-side are antique and ruinous. The appearance of the city, when viewed out of it, is like that of an amphitheatre; but in it the prospect is much hurt. The city is uncommonly large, has twenty-two gates; of which six are towards the land-side, and sixteen towards the sea, but with extremely narrow, slippery and steep streets. The houses are mostly of wood and mortar, and low built, but full of inhabitants. The gentlest houses are in those places, where there is not such a concourse of people, and where the city is least inhabited; and the most considerable buildings are without the city, upon the harbour. The Imperial palace or seraglio, which stands in the city, on the point of the triangle, towards the canal and harbour, together with the gardens, takes up about a mile and a half in circuit: it is rather a collection of several palaces and apartments, joined together, according to the fancy of the different Emperors, than an uniform structure. It is covered with lead, as are all the other palaces of the Sultan. Its principal entrance is of marble, and called the Porte (in Turkish Capi) wherein the denomination of the Ottoman Porte is given to the Turkish empire. In the first court is the infirmary and mint; in the second is the divan, or great council-chamber, together with the kitchen, treasury and stables; and contiguous to the divan, towards the N. is what is properly called the Seraglio: through a covered gallery, one enters into the Emperor's magnificent chamber of audience, where the throne stands: thus far ambassadors are allowed to come, but strangers must go no further into the seraglio. Between the two mosques of Sultan Solyman, and Bajazet, is the old Imperial seraglio, where the wives of the deceased Emperor are shut up. The palaces of the present Turkish nobility have nothing remarkable on the outside, but within they are richly and elegantly decorated. Among the mosques, that of St. Sophia, once the Metropolitan church of the Christians, is the most magnificent, and stands opposite to the main entrance of the Imperial palace. This was formerly not only highly prized by Christians, but is so now likewise by the Turks, to which the Sultan resorts every Friday. It was built by the Emperor Justinian, having extensive domes or cupolas. Its pavement, walls, and galleries, are covered with marble; here are also great numbers of pillars of the same materials, likewise of porphyry and Egyptian granite. It is said to have every day an income of 10,000 guilders, and it can quite commodiously hold 100,000 persons at once. Round it are chapels that serve for burying-places to the Imperial family. Besides this are several other beautiful mosques. Here the Greeks have thirty churches, the Armenians also several, the Catholics have some few, and the Swedish ambassador is allowed a Lutheran church.

In the great square, by the Greeks called Hippodromus, but Atmeidan by the Turks, is a quadrangular pillar, terminating in a point, which is of Theban marble, with hieroglyphical inscriptions upon it. Among its many other curiosities, are the famous seven towers, to which an eighth has been added, lying at the extremity of the city towards the south, for state-prisoners; an exchange arched over, where Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, carry on their trade. In the imperial palace the Janizaries are maintained and lodged in 162 apartments, or odas. The number of inhabitants in Constantinople is reckoned at 800,000, of which upwards of 400,000 are Greeks, but not near half so many Armenians. The Greek patriarch's palace stands a little way from the harbour upon a hill, and near the patriarchal church of St. George. In this city is a market daily for slaves of both sexes, where wives, concubines, and servants may be purchased: These are Christian prisoners, or such as are bought by brokers, generally Jews, who make a trade of purchasing children in Georgia, Circassia, &c. and selling them to the Turks: for no Mahometan is made a slave; and even Christian captives of the male sex are offered

their freedom upon renouncing their religion; but the women they will never part with. The caravanseras here for the entertainment of strangers are very magnificent. Security and good order reign in this city: so that upon a foreigner's taking a janizary along with him, he may go about the town unmolested. The plague, which makes its appearance here annually, occasions often considerable devastation: but it is principally owing to the dirty and irregular way of living among the Turks. Constantinople is exposed to frequent fires, by which before now upwards of 50,000, nay 70,000 houses have been destroyed. Lat. 41 deg. 29 min. N. long. 28 deg. 58 min. E.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Volhinia, in Little Poland, has a well-fortified castle, near the source of the river Slucz; 96 miles N. of Kaminiac. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 26 deg. 49 min. E.

CONSUEGRA, a town of La Mancha and New Castille, in Spain. It lies at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by two castles. It is a commendery of the order of Malta.

CONTENTAYNA, a bourg of Valencia, in Spain. It stands on Mount Mariola, where grows an uncommon variety of rare plants and medicinal herbs. This place gives title of Count.

CONTESSA, or **CONTESSA**, a place in Macedonia, a province of European Turkey, at the mouth of the Strymon, now Stromona, which falls into the gulph thence called Sinus Strymonicus, and now the gulph of Contessa. It lies twenty miles from the ruins of Philippo to the S. W. and 69 E. of Salonichi. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 25 deg. 27 min. E.

CONTI, a bourg of Amienois, and substatdholdership of the latter name, Ponthieu and Vimeu, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France. It stands on the little river Seile, and gives title of Prince, which is in the second line of the royal house of Bourbon. The present Prince is a Marshal of France. It lies eighteen miles S. W. of Amiens. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

CONVERSANO, a small city of Terra di Bari, in the kingdom of Naples and lower division of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to that of Bari. It lies among high hills on the Adriatic sea, and gives title of Count, fourteen miles E. of the city of Bari. Lat. 41 deg. N. long. 17 deg. 25 min. E.

CONWAY, or **ABER-CONWAY**, a delightfully situated market-town of Caernarvonshire, in the N. of Wales, at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a spacious harbour, but little or no trade. Here are four annual fairs for cattle; namely, April 6, September 4, October 10, and November 8. It lies fifteen miles W. of St. Asaph.

CONZA, an Archiepiscopal see in the further principate of the kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. It lies at the foot of the Apennine mountains, near the source of the Ausidus or Ofante, and on the confines of the capitanate and hither principate. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. It lies fifty-seven miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 16 deg. 15 min. W.

COOLTICORMACK, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, in the kingdom of Ireland. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Limerick.

COOS, **COS**, or **LONGA**, an island of Asiatic Turkey, near the S. W. coast of Asia Minor, and fifty-six miles N. W. of the Isle of Rhodes. It extends from N. to S. about seventy miles or upwards in circuit. It has a fruitful soil, and agreeable mountains in the E. part. It is subject to the Turks, who are very careful of their cypress and turpentine trees. Here was Appelle's much-admired statue of Venus, rising out of the sea. He was a native of this island, as was Hippocrates.

Of the same name is the capital of the island, on its E. coast: it is large, well-inhabited, and fortified. It has a convenient haven, secured by a mole, and stout castle. Lat. 37 deg. 27 min. N. long. 27 deg. 39 min. E.

COPENHAGEN, bairwic of, in the isle and diocese of Seeland, in Denmark. It consists of three districts, called Sochelunds-herred, Obstyke-herred, and Smorum-herred. In this bailiwick lies

COPENHAGEN, a free Imperial city, the capital of all Den-

mark, and the royal residence, in Danish Kiobenhavn, anciently Kiobmanshavn; that is, the harbour of merchants, on account of its fine haven, and commodious situation for trade; its Latin name is *Hafnia*. It lies on the shore of the Baltic, five miles from Oeresund. Its situation is marshy and low; but on the land-side, it has several fresh-water lakes, which abundantly supply the inhabitants. The neighbouring parts are extremely delightful, and directly opposite on the sea-side is the fruitful island of Almack, which forms the harbour. The city has a very grand appearance, being from the west-gate to the Norwegian-gate in the citadel 4140 Seeland ells in length; and from the north-gate to that of Amack, 3120 in breadth, and 12,600 in circuit, or a German mile, and 600 ells. The Gotherstrass (Gothstreet) which runs in a straight line through the whole city, and divides the old and new town, is upwards of 4200 feet long, including the breadth of the royal market, and the parts about the new harbour. Here are four royal castles or palaces, nine parochial, and nine other churches, a good number of public and private palaces, besides 4000 burgher-houses, among which several are occupied by ten families and more, eleven market-places and public squares, 186 streets and lanes, with about 100,000 inhabitants. It is divided into three principal parts, Old Copenhagen, New Copenhagen, and Christianshafen. In the two last, which are the newest, the streets are broad and straight: but most of those in Old Copenhagen, since the last great fire, have been sufficiently widened, though the old inequalities could not be entirely avoided. The cleaning of the streets annually costs the city about 10 or 12,000 rixdollars, and in the night they are lighted with lamps. In some places of Copenhagen are deep canals, into which large ships can go, and load and unload quite close to the houses and wharfs. The city is further subdivided into ten quarters, and the burghery into as many companies. Copenhagen is fortified in the modern taste, and besides has a citadel: the harbour is defended by forts and platforms; but the entrance into it only admits a single ship at a time. The fortifications of this place seem not to be a sufficient defence against a bombardment by sea, nor from the attacks of a land-army even on that side, since the Swedes have been known to bring their artillery over the ice in the Baltic, and besieged Copenhagen; and on the land-side, as being marshy, it may be more easily approached in winter than in summer. Here is an university, consisting of four colleges; besides the Walkendorf college in Copenhagen, is a Latin school of six classes, an orphan-house, &c. Copenhagen was formerly the see of an Archbishop; but the Danes have reduced their prelates to superintendents, having not only curtailed them of their lands and revenues, but also of their power. The predominant religion in this city is the Evangelical or Lutheran. Christianshafen is connected with the city, and consequently with Seeland, by means of two bridges, a great and a small one; the latter is over the strongest current, and the former is a mile and a half long, and a good half mile in breadth. The city lies about 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 55 deg. 40 min. 59 sec. N. long. 12 deg. 50 min. E.

COPEP, a small, yet walled town of Berne, in Switzerland; it stands in a country abounding with vines and fruit, with a handsome castle and gardens belonging to Count Dohna. It is half way between Nyon and Geneva.

COPHTI, or **COPTI**, a name given to the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, in Africa, and is still applied to a sect of Christians residing there, who are the remains or descendants of them.

COPIAPO, a port-town of Chili, in South America, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Pacific ocean, 520 miles N. of St. Jago, and subject to Spain. Lat. 25 deg. 20 min. S. long. 75 deg. 15 min. W.

COPILOWATS, a middling town of Widin-sangiate and Bulgaria, in European Turkey, where formerly several Albanian merchants of the Roman Catholic religion resided; but were driven out in 1700. Lat. 43 deg. 40 min. N. long. 27 deg. 30 min. E.

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COPPINSHA, one of the Orkney islands in the N. of Scotland, abounding with grain and pasture, has a good fishery, and abundance of fowl. It is very conspicuous to seamen, as is the holm to the N. E. of it, called the Horfe of Coppinsha.

COQUET, an island of Northumberland, S. E. of those of Fern. Here is plenty of sea-coal, wild-fowl, and fish; but subject to frequent tempests.

COQUIMBO, a town of Chili, in South America. It lies about a quarter of a league from the Pacific ocean, in a delightful valley, and on a river, both of its own name. The place is also called La Serena, is subject to Spain, has a good harbour, and considerable trade, 260 miles N. of St. Jago. Lat. 24 deg. 54 min. 10 sec. S. long. 75 deg. 46 min. W.

COQUINCHINA. See **COCHINCHINA**.

CORALAM, one of the most considerable cities in India, and Mogul empire, in Asia. It stands in the center of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

CORASAN. See **CHORASAN**.

CORBACH, a town of Hesse, in the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It has a well-endowed university and gold mine in its neighbourhood. Its principal trade is in brewing of beer; thirty-eight miles W. of Cassel, and subject to the Prince of Waldeck. Lat. 51 deg. 29 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. W.

CORBAU, county of, in Hungarian Dalmatia. It lies on the river Unna. Its W. part is occupied by the Hungarians, and E. by the Turks, who have a strong garrison in the castle of Udbinya.

CORBECK, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, five miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 39 min. E.

CORBEIL, in Latin *Corbolum*, or *Josedum*, a town of La Brie Françoise, and second substatdholdership, in the government of the Isle of France. It stands at the junction of the Juine or Essone, with the Seine; by which last river it is divided into the old and new town. It has two stone-bridges; the one over the Seine, and the other over the Juine, two suburbs, a collegiate church, three parish-churches, two priories, &c. Its principal trade is in hides, eighteen miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.

CORBIERES, a small territory of Narbonne diocese, in Lower Languedoc, in France, remarkable as on the plain of the same name, the Saracens were defeated in the year 737.

CORBIGNY, or **St. MARCOUL**, a bourg of Le Laonnois, in the Isle of France, where is the celebrated church and benedictine abbey of St. Marculf, where formerly the Kings of France, after their unction, used to perform a neuvaine, i. e. nine days prayers: upon which it was then believed, that they acquired the power of healing scrophulas; but now they send thither one of their almoners.

A town also of the same name, or St. Leonard, in the valleys of Yonne, and government of Nivernois, in France; near which is likewise a benedictine abbey.

CORBY, a town of Amienois, in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France, on the river Somme. It has five parish-churches, a beautiful abbey, &c. Its works have been demolished ever since Lewis XIII.'s time, seven miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 47 min. E.

Also of the same name is a town and abbey of Westphalia, in Germany, on the Weser, which was abbot has a seat in the Imperial diet, being a sovereign Prince, with pretty extensive territories, thirty-six miles E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 25 min. E.

Of the same name, with the addition of Castle, is a genteel seat of Mr. Howard's, with gardens, &c. on a precipice 100 feet high, in Cumberland, near the river Eden, having chambers and stairs cut in the rocks, besides reservoirs, natural and artificial cascades, &c.

CORDILLERAS, the famous chain of mountains consisting of two ridges, that traverse America from S. to N. called the Cordilleras of the Andes. See **ANDES**.

CORDONA. See **CARDONA**.

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CORDOVA, anciently *Corduba* or *Colonia Patricia*, a fine, trading, and royal city, of a kingdom of the same name, and subdivision of Andalusia, in Spain, on the river Guadalquivir, and at the foot of a high mountain, which is a branch of the Sierra Morena. In its circuit it includes several vineyards and gardens, and has fine large suburbs. Its Bishop is a suffragan to Toledo, with a yearly income of 40,000 ducats. The roof of the large cathedral is supported with 365 pillars of different sorts of marble; and, having been a mosque in the time of the Moors, it is still called Mezquita. The Episcopal palace is large; the inquisition-court stands on the river, and the royal palace at the end of the town, to the W. The neighbouring mountains, besides gardens and vineyards, are full of groves of citron, orange, fig, and olive-trees. It contains 14,000 souls; has an university, and a good trade in excellent wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. It lies seventy-three miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 53 min. W.

CORDOVAN, tower of, a remarkable light-house at the mouth of the Garonne, in Guyenne, in France. Lat. 45 deg. 39 min. N. long. 1 deg. 25 min. W.

CORDOVA de la Nueva Andalusia, a town of Carcas, in Peru, in South America; where is the Episcopal church of Tucuman, and the residence of its Bishop.

CORDYKE, or rather **CAER-DYKE**, an ancient Roman foss near Peterborough in Northamptonshire, for draining the fens, and promoting trade and navigation.

COREA, a peninsula on the N. E. parts of China, between lat. 35 and 43 deg. N. and between long. 126 and 126 deg. E. It is bounded by Tartary on the N. has the Indian ocean, which divides it from Japan, on the E. the Kang sea and bay of Nankin on the S. and terminates in the province of Leatong on the W. It is subject to China, and contains gold and silver mines.

CORFE-CASTLE, a mayor-borough of Dorsetshire, in the peninsula of Purbeck, with the ruins of a very large castle standing high. It sends two members to parliament, and lies twenty-one miles E. of Dorchester. Its weekly market is on Thursday, and annual fairs on May 12 and October 19, for hogs and toys.

CORFU, island of, anciently *Drepane*, *Seberia*, *Phaacia*, and afterwards *Corcyra*. It lies in the Ionian sea, about four miles W. of the coast of Epirus, in European Turkey. It is seventy Italian miles long, from Capo Barbaro to Capo Balacrum, thirty broad, but in most places scarcely twelve. It was famous for King Alcinoüs's gardens. The southern parts are barren, mountainous, and very poorly provided with water; but the northern coasts produce all kinds of savoury fruit, excellent wine, olives, &c. It has belonged to the Venetians ever since the 13th century, who keep a squadron in the harbour of Corfu, which they have fortified. The island is divided into four bailiwicks; namely, Alefchino, Mezzo, Agiru, and Oros.

Of the same name is its capital. Lat. 39 deg. 50 min. N. long. 19 deg. 48 min. E.

CORIA, city of, in Latin *Cauria* or *Caurita*, in Spanish *Estremadura*. It lies on the little river Alagon, in a very fruitful plain. Its Bishop is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Santiago, with a yearly income of 20,000 ducats. In its neighbourhood is a very delightful district called La Vera de Plazencia, i. e. the orchard of Placentia. It lies thirty-seven miles N. of Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 59 min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min. W. See **PLAZENCIA**.

CORIANA, a noted promontory of Galicia, in Spain, not far from the town of Mongia.

CORIENTES, Las, a city of Buenos Ayres, in South America, on the eastern banks of the river Plata, about 100 leagues N. of Santa Fé.

CORIENTES, Cape, a promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in North America, on the Pacific ocean, and 100 miles S. of Xalisco. Lat. 20 deg. 18 min. N. long. 108 deg. W.

Of the same name is another cape in Africa, on the Indian ocean. Lat. 24 deg. 18 min. N. long. 36 deg. 49 min. E.

CORIGLIANO, a place in the Hither Calabria of Naples, noted for a silver mine.

CORINTH, or **CORINTO**, by the Turks called *Gerr-me*, anciently a celebrated city. It belongs to the district of Saccania, or Romania Minor, in the Morea of Turkey in Europe. It lies under Mount Acro-Corinth, upon which stands a castle, from which is an extensive prospect every way. Its first name was *Ephyra*: it had also the name of *Heliopolis* and *Bimaris*. It was anciently adorned with stately temples, palaces, amphitheatres, covered galleries, sepulchral monuments, baths, &c. full of a beautiful kind of pillars, festoons, and pedestals, from which the Corinthian order takes its name; and innumerable busts done by the most famous artists. At present, on account of the demolition of its buildings, and the gardens and fields in its circuit, the place looks more like a village than a town, and lies open to the attempts of banditti. The narrowest part of the isthmus of Corinth is about six miles over; where, on Mount Oneius the Isthmian games were formerly celebrated, and there are still to be seen the remains of a town, and of the temples of the Sun, Neptune, Diana, Pluto, Ceres, and Bacchus; as also of the wall built across the isthmus by the Lacedaemonians, in order to secure the Peloponnesus from the incursions of the Athenians. The present inhabitants of Corinth are chiefly Christians, among whom a Greek Archbishop resides; but they are subject to the Turks. It lies 56 miles W. of Athens, and sixty-four of Lacedemon. The Apostle Paul has written two epistles to the Christian community formerly in this city. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 23 deg. 10 min. E.

CORITA, a town of Leon in Spain, twenty-three miles E. of Salamanca. Busching has it not, unless it be Coria or Caurita, in Spanish *Estremadura* above-mentioned. Lat. 31 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 29 min. E.

CORK, a fine mayor-city, and the capital of the county of the same name, in the province of Munster, in Ireland, the river Lee or Avonmohr running by it. It is the see of a Bishop, united with that of Ross, is walled, and has a harbour accessible only by small vessels, the road for large ships being at Passage six miles below the city. Next to Dublin it is the best trading port in all the kingdom, exporting beef, butter, and tallow. It sends two members to parliament; and lies 56 miles S. of Limerick, and 129 S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. W.

CORLIN, a pleasant town of Brandenburg Pomerania, in Germany, with a very good castle on the river Perfant, thirteen miles E. of Colberg, and twelve W. of Cöslin.

CORLINGFORD, a market-town in the county of Lowth, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It stands on a bay, and sends two members to parliament.

CORMANDEL, coast of, the most eastern part of the Hither India, in the Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies between lat. 10 and 20 deg. N. and between long. 30 and 86 deg. E. It is bounded by Golconda on the N. has the bay of Bengal on the E. Madura on the S. and Bishnager Proper on the W. On this coast lie Madras, or Fort St. George, Pondicherry, and several other European forts and factories, from which chints, calicoes, and mullins, with some diamonds, are imported into Europe. The Great Mogul Aurengzebe conquered most part of this peninsula from the kingdom of Bishnagar.

CORMELLES, a large bourg and barony of Upper Normandy, in the government of the latter name, in France. It contains three parish-churches and an abbey.

CORNET-CASTLE, a fortification upon a small island to the right hand of the Pier of St. Peter's, in Guernsey, an island belonging to Great Britain, on the coast of Normandy. Lat. 49 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 42 min. W.

CORNETO, a town of St. Peter's patrimony, in the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy. It stands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Marta. Its bishopric is united with that of Monte Fiascone. The trade here is chiefly in oil, and next to that in grain.

It lies five miles E. of the Tuscan sea, and thirty-eight N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 56 min. E.

CORNIGLIA, one of the five places near each other called *Le Cinque Terre*, not far from the strong castle of S. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Spezza, and Genoese dominions, upon the continent of Upper Italy.

CORNWALL, the furthest of any part of Great Britain to the W. in Latin *Cornubia*. It is a peninsula containing about 960,000 acres, 161 parishes, 27 boroughs, and sends 44 members to parliament. It has the English channel on the S. St. George's channel on the W. the British channel on the N. and it is separated from Devonshire on the E. by the river Tamer. It is about seventy miles from E. to W. about forty broad near Devonshire; but not above five from Mountbay to St. Ives. Though it be none of the most fruitful counties of England, yet its valleys yield grain and pasture; and its mountains contain excellent tin and copper. From the mundic or bed where the former lies, comes lapis calaminaris for brass; and on its coasts is a very profitable pilchard-fishery. It has two remarkable promontories, the Land's-end and Lizard-point. Its principal rivers are the Tamer and Hamel.

The natives of Cornwall are remarkable for their agility and strength. The tinners are reckoned at least 100,000, being governed by stannary laws, and tried by juries returned by the mayors of the coinage towns; namely, Lelkard, Leftwithiel, Truro, Helston, and Penzance. The county gives title of Duke to the Prince of Wales.

CORO, a port-town of Caracoa-coast in Terra Firma, South America, at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuela, 69 miles W. of Gocaira. Lat. 11 deg. 10 min. N. long. 69 deg. 20 min. W.

CORON, a handsome strong town of Belvedere, a district of the Morea, in Turkey in Europe, with a harbour on a bay of the same name. It made but a weak defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, and the rest of this province, from the Venetians: 46 miles W. of Lacedemon. Lat. 36 deg. 36 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

CORREGGIO, principality of, one of the subdivisions of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy, and an imperial fief. Of the same name is a town with a strong castle, ten miles N. W. of Modena. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E. It gave birth or name to a celebrated painter.

CORRIB-LOUGH, an inland navigable lake of Gallway, in the province of Connaught, in Ireland, twenty miles long, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. five. It is said to contain 300 islands, covered with grass and pine-trees.

CORSAIRS, Turkish robbers at sea, or pyrates, particularly on the African coast.

CORSICA, island of, anciently called by the Greeks *Kyros*, and *Korsis*. It lies opposite to the dominions of the Genoese republic on the continent of Upper Italy, between the gulph of Genoa, and the island of Sardinia, about 100 miles S. of their capital. The Genoese took it from the Saracens in 806, and their Doge is crowned King of Corsica. The natives have for some years past been in arms against their masters; and in 1736 declared Theodore, Baron of Neuhoff, a native of Westphalia, in Germany, their King, who was crowned with a laurel, or flower garland: but this unhappy Prince having come to London soon after, in order to raise money and friends for supporting his claim, he became a prisoner in the King's Bench for debt, where he died five or six years ago; and a monument has been erected gratuitously by some gentleman to his memory about St. Ann's church Soho, enumerating the various turns and misfortunes of this nominal King. Corsica is for the most part mountainous; and the number of its inhabitants, according to an account taken by the said Baron Theodore, amounts but to 120,000, probably including only that of the malecontents, as the whole island was not in his possession. It lies between lat. 41 and 43 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 10

deg. E. The Corsicans have chosen another head from among themselves, called M. Pauli. And though a body of French troops have been sent thither to quell this insurrection, they have made little or no progress in behalf of the republic, and are re-imbarking now for France.

CORTATE, a town of the hither peninsula of India and Mogul empire, in Asia, a little N. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8 deg. 5 min. N. long. 77 deg. 12 min. E.

CORTE, a small town in a district of the same name in the island of Corsica, in Upper Italy: its fortifications consist in a wall and castle. The malecontents took it in 1733. It is the ordinary residence of the Bishop of Alleria, 40 miles S. of Bastia. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 34 min. E.

CORTIS, a town of Liege, in Germany; ten miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

CORTONA, a small, but episcopal town in the territory of Florence, and Great duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. This was one of the twelve ancient cities of Etruria: 35 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 43 deg. 25 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

CORUNNA, city of, commonly called the Groyne: it is the ancient Brigantium, in Galicia, a maritime province of Spain. It stands on a small bay and peninsula, and is divided into the upper and lower town; the former is defended by the castle of St. Diego; the latter stands on a neck of land, surrounded with water on three sides. It is in the form of a half-moon, with a castle at each point. The harbour here is large; and to this port the English packet-boats usually come. It is the seat of the royal audience of Galicia, and here is a collegiate church; and in the neighbourhood is a Jasper-quarry, sixteen miles S. W. of Ferrol. Lat. 43 deg. 28 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. W.

CORVE, a river of Herefordshire, joining the Teme at the town of Ludlow, the rich flat country below which is called Corvestdale.

CORVO, one of the Azores, or Terceira islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies N. of Flores, from which it is divided by a channel, a good mile in breadth. It is only three miles in circuit, has two harbours, and is subject to Portugal. Lat. 39 deg. 48 min. N. long. 31 deg. 22 min. W.

CORRIN, Busching's *Korczyn*, or New Town, in the palatinate of Sandomir, in Little Poland, with a castle on the Vistula. Here is a starosty, and the general diet of Little Poland holds in this place. It lies in the midst of marshes.

CORZOLA, Busching's *CURZOLA*, in Latin *Corcyra Nigra*, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, and a principality. It serves for a naval store-house, as it abounds with wood.

The town of the same name, and the only one upon it, is the residence of a governor and a Bishop. It has good walls and towers, also a fine harbour, and excellent wine. In the year 1571, the women of this place armed themselves, like heroines, to oppose a landing of the Turks, whilst the men run away like poltroons. Lat. 42 deg. 35 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

COSENZA. See **CONSENSA**.

COSHAM, a very pleasant village of Wiltshire, in a dry soil, the seat of health and long life. Its principal employment is in the woollen manufacture, with a handsome church and steeple. On the S. side of the parish, is the old house by a rivulet, where the famous Sir Richard Blackmore was born. The fields hereabouts are inclosed with dry-stone dykes, instead of hedges.

COSLIN, a town of Brandenburg Pomerania, in Germany, about a league from the Baltic. In the Frische-haff they catch prodigious quantities of fish. Here is a college, twelve miles E. of Colberg. Lat. 54 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 26 min. E.

COSMOPOLI, or **PORTO FERRAIO**, a strong town of Elba, an island in the Tuscan sea, and middle division of Italy. This fortification at present stands on a distinct isle, as being separated from Elba by a channel, which has been cut, yet is joined to it by means of a bridge.

COSNE, anciently *Condade*, hence *Condida*, *Conada*, and at last *Cona*, a town of Orleans, in France. It stands close upon the Loire, has a collegiate church, three convents and a priory, also a salt magazine; and in the neighbourhood are iron-works.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting the banks of the rivers Dnieper and Don, near the Black sea, and confines of Turkey. Their country is commonly called the Ukrain, and principally subject to Russia.

COSSONA, an Episcopal city of the Hither Calabria, of Naples, sixteen miles W. of the gulph of Otranto, and twenty-six N. of Rossano. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min. E.

COSSOVA, a large plain or heath, in Servia, and Hungarian Illyria, said to be the Campus Merulae; and by the Turks called Rigo Mezo. It lies on the confines, between Rascia and Bulgaria. It is memorable, as here a battle was fought in 1479, between Lazarus Despot of Servia, and the Turkish Emperor Amurath I. when a very numerous army of Christians, said to be about 100,000, were unhappily defeated. Here Amurath's monument is likewise to be seen. Upon the same heath several battles were fought between Hunnades and Mahomet; the last of which was to the disadvantage of the former.

COSTARICA, a province of Mexico, or New Spain, in North America. It has the North sea on the N. E. the Pacific ocean on the S. W. it terminates on the province of Nicaragua on the N. W. and Veragua on the S. E. It is subject to Spain. The capital is New Carthage.

COTATE, or **KOKATTI**, an inland town of Travancour, in the Mogul empire, in Asia. It is large and populous, having a great trade of pepper and rice.

COTATIS, the capital of Imeritia, a province of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, the residence of a Bashaw. It is watered by the Phafis. Near it is a citadel. Lat. 42 deg. 23 min. N. long. 43 deg. 54 min. E.

COTBUS, or *Cotbuse*, a town of Lusatia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Spree, fifty-six miles N. E. of Dresden. Lat. 51 deg. 22 min. N. long. 54 min. E.

COTE, La, a country of Berne, in Switzerland, extending between the river Aubonne and the torrent Proxanteufe. It is famous for its wine, which takes the same name. This tract is populous and well-cultivated, lying on the Lemman-lake.

COTRONE, anciently *Croto*, a small but Episcopal city of the Further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies on the Mediterranean, sixteen miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 17 deg. 46 min. E.

COTSWOLD-DOWNS, in Gloucestershire, famous for breeding the best of sheep, and finest wool in England. Here is a clear view of the celebrated fosse which crossed all the middle part of the kingdom; also several cross-roads, as ancient as the fosse, which either joined it, or branched out of it.

COTTMANDEAN, i. e. the heath of poor cottages, a common belonging to Dorking, in Surrey, where stands their alms-house, and reckoned the best air in England.

COTYÆUM, now *Chintia*, the metropolis of a territory of the same name, in Phrygia Major, and Turkey in Asia. It was anciently the residence of a Roman governor, and now of the beglerbeg of Anatolia Proper. It lies on the river Sangar, seventy-three miles S. E. of Bursa. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 38 deg. 42 min. E.

COUCO, kingdom of, formerly Cinnaba, in Africa. It is inhabited mostly by Bereberes and Azuages, who keep in their inaccessible mountains, to which there is but one pass. This is a fruitful country, and lies next on the W. to that of Labez.

Its capital of the same name lies between Bugia and Algiers, being defended by steep rocks and stout walls. It contains 1000 houses, with a stately palace. The inhabitants bear an invincible hatred to the Turks.

COUCY, in Latin *Cadicium*, a town in the Isle of France, divided into Upper and Lower; the former upon a hill, is called Coucy le Chatel, and the other

Coucy la Ville. It is a barony and peerage belonging to the Duke of Orleans, where resides a governor, &c. and here is a Benedictine priory.

COUEL. See **COWAL**.

COVENTRY, a large and populous city of Warwickshire, on the little river Sherbourne, remarkable for the blue tinge of its water. It drives a considerable trade, and the manufacture of Tammise is their principal employment next to weaving of ordinary ribbands, particularly black. The buildings are old. In this city two parliaments have been held, the one in the reign of King Henry IV. called Parliamentum indocorum, and the other in that of King Henry VI. denominated Parliamentum diabolicum, as attainders passed in it against the Yorkists. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Till of late it had but two parish-churches, Holy Trinity and St. Michael; but a third has been lately added, which is called St. John the Baptist. It is united to the see of Litchfield, where the cathedral is. Coventry cross is a fine Gothic structure, and at the S. end of the town is a tall spire, all that is left of the Grey Friars church. Its weekly markets are Wednesdays and Fridays. It holds annual fairs on May 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; Friday in Trinity week, for flannels, linen, and woollen; and the first day is a representation of Lady Godiva on horseback, and a procession of the inhabitants; November 1, for linen and woollen cloth, and horses. It lies 15 miles N. of Warwick, and ninety N. W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27 min. W.

COVERDEN, a town of Overysel, one of the united provinces of Holland. It lies near the confines of Westphalia, and a fortified place, in the marshes; forty-two miles N. W. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 50 min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min. E.

COVILHAA, a town of Beira, in Portugal. In it are 3500 inhabitants, in thirteen parishes. Here the manufacture of weaving cloth, serges, and stockings, has been set up, but not with the desired success. To the district of this place belong forty-seven parishes.

COULAN, or **QUILON**, a Dutch fort and factory on the Malabar coast of the Hither India, in Asia; sixty-two miles S. of Cochin. Lat. 8 deg. 36 min. N. long. 75 deg. 36 min. E.

COULANGE LA VINEUSE, a town of Burgundy, in France, on the Yonne. In its neighbourhood is produced wine, which is highly prized.

There is another town called Coulange sur Yonne, being five French leagues distant from the former.

COULOMIERS, a town of Brie Champenoise, in the government of Champagne and Brie, on the river Morin, with a very beautiful castle said to have cost 2,000,000. It lies in a fruitful neighbourhood.

COUNTESS-PILLAR, a beautiful free-stone column and obelisk at top, all curiously wrought and enchafted, upon the old Roman way in Cumberland; it was erected in 1656, by the Countess of Pembroke, in memory of her parting in 1616 with her mother the Countess of Cumberland, and she left four pounds to be annually distributed here to the poor of Brougham on the second of April for ever.

COUPER. See **COWPAR**.

COUREZE, one of the principal rivers of Limosin, in France; its source is beyond Maignac, and falls into the Vezere.

COURLAND, or **CURLAND**, duchy of, in Latin *Curlandia* or *Curonia*. It imports a country upon, or stretching into the sea, and hence by the Germans called Seeland. It is bounded on the W. by the Baltic, on the N. by the bay of Riga and Livonia, on the E. by Lithuania Proper, and towards the S. by Samojitia. Its length is fifty miles, and breadth in some places twenty, but in others scarcely half that; and towards the S. E. it terminates in a point. The soil is for the most part strong, rich, and clayey, and it abounds with forests and morasses. Its principal rivers are the Windau (Weta) and Aa; both which rise in Samojitia, and fall into the Baltic.

The inhabitants are partly Germans, and partly Lotts or Livonians. The Lutheran and Roman Catholic religion

ligion equally prevail now in Courland; and since 1717 and 1727 the privileges of the latter have been considerably enlarged. It belonged formerly to Livonia; then to the Teutonic order: but at present it is reckoned a province of Poland. Though the Courlanders chuse their own Dukes, and enjoy their own laws, yet they are influenced in the former case by the Poles and Russians, particularly the latter, who being the more powerful nation, seem to have the greatest ascendancy over them in this election. It lies between lat. 56 deg. 36 min. and 57 deg. 36 min. N. and between long. 22 and 26 deg. E. This duchy consists in general of three parts; namely, Courland Proper, Semigallia, and the Pilten district.

COURLAND Proper is divided into two capital jurisdictions, namely Golding and Tuckum; the former containing nine parishes, and the latter five. See **SEMIGALLIA** and **PILTEN**.

COURTENAY, a town in the isle of France, on the little river Clairry. It gives name to an illustrious family in France, a branch of which came over with William the Conqueror into England, and are now Barons there. It lies 56 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 16 min. E.

COURTRAY, a city of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Lys, which divides it into two parts. It is considerable for its citadel and manufactures of woollen cloths, diaper and damask table linen. It has been often taken: sixteen miles E. of Ypres. Lat. 50 deg. 52 min. N. long. 3 deg. 18 min. E.

COUTANCES, or **CONSTANCES**, an Episcopal city of the Coutantin in Lower Normandy, in France, on the Burd. Here are two parish-churches, a college, seminary, &c. Its prelate is a suffragan to the Archbishop of Rouen, his diocese containing 550 parishes: he has an annual revenue of 22,000 livres, and taxed in 2500 florins to the court of Rome: 40 miles S. of Cherbourg. Lat. 49 deg. 16 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. W.

COUTRAS, a large town of Guyenne Proper, in France, near the confluence of the rivers Isle and Droume. In this neighbourhood, in the year 1587, Henry IV. beat the forces of the league, twenty miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26 min. W.

COWAL, one of the subdivisions of Argyleshire, in the middle partition of Scotland. It lies between Loch-fyn on the W. the firth of Clyde on the E. the isle of Bute on the S. Argyle Proper, and the Grampian mountains, on the N. It is a peninsula included between the two bays of Lough-long and Lough-fyn; in it is the inland lake of Lough-heck.

COWBRIDGE, a town in Glamorganshire, in South-Wales, where the quarter-festivals are held the week after Easter. Here are three annual fairs, on April 23, Aug. 1, and October 18, for cattle.

COWDRY, a fine seat and park, belonging to Lord Viscount Montacute, near Midhurst in Sussex. It is adorned with variety of paintings, &c.

COWES, the principal port in the isle of Wight, Hampshire, at the mouth of New-port river. Here merchant-ships commonly wait for convoys in time of war. Lat. 50 deg. 42 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26 min. W.

COWPAR, or **COUPER**. Of this name are two places in Scotland: the one lying in the shire of Angus, is distinguished by Cowpar of Angus; and the other by Cowpar of Fife. The latter is a royal borough, which with Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, and Forfar, sends one member alternately to the British parliament. It stands on the Eden, and is the shire-town: ten miles W. of St. Andrew's.

COWY-STAKES, near Chertsey, in Surry, where Julius Cæsar is said to have crossed the Thames with his army.

COW-ISLAND. See **VACHE**, one of the Antilles in America.

COZWOLD, a market-town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, fourteen miles N. of York city. An annual fair holds here, August 25, for horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, pewter and hard-ware.

COZUMEL, an island near the W. coast of Yucatan, a province of Mexico, in North America. Here Cortez landed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of N^o. 39.

that kingdom. It is subject to Spain. Lat. 19 deg. 20 min. N. long. 89 deg. 20 min. W.

CRABS-ISLE, or **BORRIQUEN**, one of the Antilles, in North America, where the English settled in 1718, but the Spaniards routed them in 1720. It is now quite uninhabited.

CRACOW, a palatinate of Little Poland, containing the districts of Sezerye, Prozow, Xiaz, Lelow, Sadecz, Czchow, and Biecz: also the three duchies of Ofwiczim, Zator, and Severia, formerly belonging to Silesia; the two first of which are starosties; but the third is subject to the Bishop of Cracow; and likewise the county of Scepus.

CRACOW, the capital of the whole kingdom of Poland, in the palatinate of the same name. It stands at the junction of Rudawa with the Vistula, in a fruitful country. Cracow Proper is walled round, and contains several churches and convents; the principal of the former is St. Mary. To the W. is a suburb, near which is the royal country-seat, walled also round. On the S. side is the spacious royal-castle, upon a rock, encompassed with walls, towers and bulwarks. To it belongs the royal palace, and besides two churches, and several buildings; also the cathedral of St. Stanislaus, Bishop of Cracow, whom King Bolislaus II. slew with his own hand near the altar, in the year 1079, as the good prelate's exhortations became irksome to the savage Prince. Here the royal crown, sceptre, and monde, are kept, and the coronation is performed in it. The Bishop's revenue is 40,000 dollars per annum; and he is very powerful, and stiled the Duke of Severia. Near the castle is the suburb of Stradomo, where is a bridge over the Vistula, leading to the town of Kazimierz on the E. which may be looked upon as the second part of Cracow, and is walled round. Here is the university; in which are eleven colleges, and fourteen grammar-schools, scattered up and down the town, belonging to it. In 1549, all the students went away in one day, as sufficient satisfaction had not been given them, they thought, for their fellow-collegians; some of whom had been killed, and others wounded in a fray. Towards the N. is the suburb Kleparz (Clepardia) not walled; where, besides other churches, is that of St. Florian, and the Bishop's palace. Cracow is large, and was formerly very flourishing; but it has suffered much in the Swedish wars, and been no less than nine times burnt. In 1707 and 1708, the plague here carried off several thousands of the inhabitants. It lies forty miles E. of the confines of Silesia, and 140 S. W. of Warsaw, to which the royal residence have been removed from Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. N. long. 19 deg. 30 min. E.

CRAIL, or **CAREIL**, a market-town and royal burgh of Fifeshire in the S. of Scotland, on the firth of Forth. It is a district, which, with Pittenweem, Anstruther Eastern and Western, and Kilrennie, send one member to parliament. It lies eight miles S. E. of St. Andrew's.

CRANBROOK, a market-town of Kent, noted as one of the first places where the cloth-manufacture was set up in England, fifteen miles from Maidstone. Its annual fairs are on May 30, and September 29, for cattle and horses.

CRANBOURNE Lodge, a seat or palace in Windsor-park, in Berkshire, where once resided the Duchesse of Marlborough, now in the possession of the Duke of Cumberland.

CRANGANOR, a Dutch factory on the Malabar coast, and Mogul empire, in Asia, thirty-six miles N. of Cochin. Lat. 10 deg. 12 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 min. E.

CRANSAC, a small place of Guyenne, in France, famous for its sulphureous mineral waters, of an excellent quality; and for coal-pits in its neighbourhood.

CRAON, in Latin *Credonum*, a town and barony of Anjou, on the Audon. Here is a chapter and priory. The territory belonging to it, which is pretty extensive, is called Craonois.

CRAPAC. See **CARPATHIAN** mountains.

CRAPATAN, or *Carapatan*, a town of Cuncan, a province of the Mogul empire, in Asia. It is defended by a fort, and has 14 foot water near the shore, thirty miles S. of Rajapour.

- CRATO**, audience of, a subdivision of Alentejo, a province of Portugal. In it is a small town of the same name, but the capital of the priory of the order of Malta, to which twenty-nine parishes are subject. The prior has jurisdiction in civil, criminal, and spiritual matters. To the district of the town belong six parishes. It lies ten miles W. of Portalegre. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. W.
- CRAVEN**, a very hilly and craggy country, as the word imports, and a subdivision of the West-Riding of Yorkshire. It lies on the river Aire: it gives name and title of Baron.
- CRAVEN**, one of the four counties in South Carolina, N. America. It lies on the N. of Berkeley county, along the river Congaree or Santee, which separates South and North Carolina. It is pretty well inhabited. In 1706 the French landing here, were vigorously repulsed by this little colony, and forced to leave many of their companions dead behind them. Here are no towns, only two forts, namely Sheninigh, forty-five miles above the mouth of Santee river to the S. and Congaree, an English fort, sixty-five miles above the former.
- CRAU**, in Latin *Crava*, a part of the ancient *Campi Lapidii*, a strong territory of ten leagues extent, belonging to the city of Arles, in provence, and formed by the Rhone. It reaches from that river to the bay of Margigne (lake of Berre) and between that and Marseilles. Here grow very fine herbs, on which great numbers of sheep feed, being very fond of them: and here is also produced excellent wine; and in the morasses, near this plain, are salt-works.
- CRAWFORD-LINDSAY**, a town in the shire of Lanark, and South of Scotland; the former giving title, and the latter surname, to an Earl, who is the oldest of that rank in the kingdom, which he accordingly claims. Just by this place is Crawford-moor, in the brooks of which they find gold, 'tis said, after rain. And here likewise lapis lazuli is dug up.
- CRAYLINGEN**, a pretty town of Anspach, and circle of Franconia, in Germany, upon the Tauber, with a good trade, twenty-nine miles N. W. of Anspach.
- CRAYNBURG**, or *Krainburg*, a town of Carniola, and Austria; in Germany, on the Savre, over which is a bridge. It has a strong castle. Here Roman coins are dug up. It lies seven miles N. of Bishop-slack.
- CRECY**. See **CRESSY**.
- CREDITON**, a market-town of Devonshire, on the river Creden. Its old cathedral, having been the see of a Bishop, before its translation to Exeter, is still standing. It has considerable woollen manufactures; but was almost totally destroyed by a fire in 1743. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on May 11, August 21, and September 21, for cattle. It lies ten miles N. W. of Exeter.
- CREDENHILL**, a vast camp, with inaccessible works on the top of a high steep mountain, N. of Hereford city, in the county of the same name. From it is a prospect to St. Michael's mount, in Monmouthshire, and is crowned with two tops, much resorted to by Romish votaries.
- CREEKS**, Lower, an Indian nation of Georgia, in North America, consisting of eight tribes, who are allied together, and speak the same language, though they have each their distinct government; and are in friendship with the British nation. They claim from the river Savannah, as far as St. Augustin, and up Flint river, which falls into the bay of Mexico.
- CREIL**, a small city in the Isle of France, in Latin *Cretilium*: it stands on the river Oyse, over which is a bridge, two leagues from Seulis on the W.
- CREMA**, a pretty strong city of the Cremasco, a Venetian territory, in Upper Italy: it stands in a fruitful plain on the river Serio; is well-built, and also well-peopled, the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Bologna, containing, besides the cathedral, thirty churches, convents, hospitals and alms-houses. Here are good manufactures of linen-cloth and thread. It lies fifty miles E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10 deg. 25 min. E.
- CREMASCÒ**, II, a small territory of Venice, round its capital Crema last-mentioned. It is a part of Lombardy, in Upper Italy, and is surrounded by the Milanese, Cremonese, and the Lodiano, and only joining to the Venetian dominions by a highway. The Serio waters it on the N. and the Communa on the S. both falling into the Po, which runs along the S. side of this country. It is extremely fruitful in grain, wine, and hemp.
- CREMIEU**, a small town of the Lower Delphinat, in Dauphiny, in France, at the foot of a mountain, and about a league from the Rhone. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E.
- CREMNITZ**, a royal free town, and the principal among the mountain-towns. It lies very low, between high mountains, in the higher circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. The town itself is but small, and its suburbs are the most considerable part, in which are nine streets. Here is coined all the gold and silver found annually. It has suffered much from the intestine disturbances of Hungary: lies 69 miles N. E. of Presbourg, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48 deg. 52 min. N. long. 19 deg. 21 min. E.
- CREMONA**, a walled city of the Cremonese, a part of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, with a strong castle. The place is five Italian miles in circuit. It has fine houses, squares, and spacious streets; together with a beautiful cathedral, besides which there are sixty-two churches, chapels, and convents, and five hospitals. Its university is declining. In the year 1702 Prince Eugene surprized the French General Villeroi, and carried him off, though he had a strong garrison in the place. The Prince entered the town by a subterraneous aqueduct; but the troops destined to support him losing their way, he retired by the same passage with inconsiderable loss: and in 1706 it surrendered to the Prince. It lies forty-six miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E.
- CREMONESE**, a territory of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy; it lies along the Po, which divides it from the Parmesan on the S. as it is parted on the E. by the Mantuan, on the W. by the Lodofan, and on the N. by the Bresciano. It is uncommonly fruitful; it produces also costly wine, with large quantities of honey and flax.
- CREQUY**, a small place of Picardy and Artois, in France; noted as having given title to a celebrated ducal house, one of which was a Marshal of France, but now extinct.
- CRESCENTINO**, a fortified town of Monterrat and Piedmont, in Upper Italy; not far from the Po, and fifty miles N. of Verne. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 56 min. E.
- CRESPY**, the capital of Le Valois, in the Isle of France, situated between two rivers, with a good trade in grain and wood. It was formerly a more considerable place than it is at present. Here is a collegiate church, &c. and a governor. It lies thirty-nine miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 59 min. E.
- CRESSY**, or **CRECY**, a bourg of Ponthieu and Lower Picardy, in France, on the river Anthe. It is a pre-voté, &c. and trades in cattle, wool, and hemp. It is memorable for a glorious, but bloody victory, obtained here in 1346, by the English, under King Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the French, in the time of Philip of Valois, when the flower of their nobility were slain, and other persons of high distinction. It gives name to a neighbouring forest; and lies twenty-nine miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 2 deg. 7 min. E.
- Moll mentions two other places; the one called *Cressy-sur-Serre*, in Tierache, in this province; the other *Cressy-en-Brie*, in Champagne: but Bulching neither of them.
- CREST**, in Latin *Crista*, a small fortified town, and the capital of the duchy of Valentinois, in the lower delphinat of Dauphiny, in France; it has a castle and tower, with a garrison. It lies forty-seven miles S. of Vienne. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 58 min. E.
- CRETE**. See **CANDIA**.
- CREVACOR**, a strong town in the principality of Masferano, on the river Gessera, with a stout castle; twenty miles E. of Biel.
- CREVANT**, a small town of Burgundy, in France, upon the river Yonne, over which is a stone-bridge, commodious

- commodious for their trade in wine and other things. Here a battle was fought between the English and French, in the year 1423. It lies twelve miles S. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long. 3 deg. 39 min. E.
- CREVECŒUR**, a bourg of Cambray, in French Flanders, on the Scheld, seven miles S. of Cambray city. Here serges are manufactured. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.
- Of the same name is a small fortified place in Holland, at the junction of the Dienne with the Maese.
- CREUSE**, Great and Small, two rivers of La Marche, in France, which empty themselves into the Vienne. These receive the Cher and Gartempe.
- CREUTZ**. See **KREUTZ**.
- CREUTZNACH**, a town of the palatinate and Lower Rhine, in Germany, on the river Nahe; dividing it into two parts, with a strong castle, eighteen miles almost S. W. from Mentz. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. E.
- CRICHINGEN**, or **CREANGE**, a town of German Lorraine, with a lordship of the same name, belonging to the empire. It lies near Falkembourg.
- CRICOLI**, a beautiful palace of Count Trifisimo, in the Vicentino, a territory of Venice, and near Vicenza.
- CRICKLADE**, a borough of Wiltshire, governed by a bailiff. It sends two members to parliament; and lies at the junction of the rivulets Churn and Rey, with the Thames, where it begins to be navigable: twenty-nine miles S. W. of Oxford, and eighty-one W. of London. Its weekly market holds on Saturday; and annual fairs, the second Thursday in April, for sheep, cows, and calves; and September 21, for hiring of servants, and pedlary.
- CRIM-TARTARY**, *Taurica*, or *Sythica*, in the Chersonesus. The Turkish maps call it *Kirim Atbasi*, i. e. Crim-island, a peninsula of European Turkey, in the Euxine sea. The ancients reckoned it of the same dimensions as the peninsula of the Morea. It is quite surrounded by the Black sea, and that of Asof, except on the narrow neck of land which joins it to Little Tartary. In this country are several fruitful fields, producing wine and all sorts of grain, &c. but the Tartars apply themselves no more than mere necessity compels to the cultivation of them, leaving that drudgery to their slaves and to foreigners. The Tartars eat but little bread; horse-flesh, milk, and cheese, being their beloved food. Of all the Mahometan Tartars these are the likeliest to the Calmucks. They are subject to the Turks, who, not being able to defend them from the successful incursions of the Russians under Count Munich, into the Crim, from the year 1736 to the 1739, quitted the country, as too remote from their frontiers. At that time the Russians took the line which the Tartars drew directly over the isthmus, fortified it with several strong castles and towers, and put 100,000 men into them; then seized Perekop, and opened the way into the Crim; which has since been laid waste, partly by the Russians, and partly by the Tartars. They have a Chan or Prince of their own, who styles himself Sovereign Chan of Little Tartary, &c. yet he is a vassal of the Turks, whom he is obliged to furnish with 30,000 men, when required. They subsist entirely on plunder, every one having two or three horses for carrying off his plunder; and when they lose a horse, his flesh is their highest regale, to the partaking of which they invite their comrades. In time of peace their whole traffic lies in buying of children in Circassia and the neighbouring countries, which they sell the Turks in exchange for rice, coffee, dates, raisins, and cloathing. In the part of the Crim belonging to the Chan, Perekop, Baktshifazai, and Crim, are the principal towns. And in that belonging to the Turks is Kassa, once a considerable city.
- Upon the decline of the Roman empire the best part of the Crim became subject to the Genoese, who maintained a considerable trade there till the Tartars invaded it, and they have since been entirely routed.

- CRIM**, Old, formerly a considerable city of the Tartary of the same name; but at present resembles only a large village.
- CROATIA**, kingdom of, in Hungarian *Horvath Orszag*, extends itself from the river Drave as far as the Adriatic sea. It is bounded on the E. by Slavonia, and Bosnia; on the W. by Stiria and Carniola; and is a part of the ancient Illyrium. The inhabitants are descendants of the Slavi; and were formerly called Kruati, from which the Greeks formed Chrobati.
- This country, with regard to its situation, is divided into Croatia on this side, and Croatia on the other side of the Save, as to its dominion into Hungarian and Turkish Croatia, and with regard to its government into the banat and generalate of Croatia.
- Croatia on this side the Save, also called Upper Slavonia, comprehends the following countries; namely, Warasdin, Kreutz, Zagrab, Zagor, and the jurisdiction of the generalate of Warasdin.
- Croatia on the further side of the Save, or Croatia Proper, is divided into Hungarian and Turkish. Hungarian Croatia on this side the river Unna, consists of the generalate of Croatia, and the banat of Croatia. Turkish Croatia on the further side of the Unna contains three or four towns.
- CROCCEUS**, or **HOAMBO**, a river of China, in Asia. It rises in the mountains W. of Suchuen province; and, after running along the frontiers of Tartary, beyond the Chinese wall a considerable way, it enters China, and with a southerly course between Kansu and Kenfi, then E. through Houan, Xantum, and Nankin, having traversed about 2000 miles, it falls into the bay of Nankin. The waters of this, or of any other river in China, are not drinkable till they have been boiled; and this is one reason for infusing tea in them: a custom now universally introduced into Europe, since its commerce with that part of the eastern world has been opened through the Cape of Good Hope.
- CROJA**, a town of Albania, a province of Turkey, in Europe; not far from the bay of Drino, remarkable as being the birth-place of the famous Scanderbeg, the last King of Albania, which he used as a fortress, whence he continually harassed the Turks.
- CROISSETTE**, La, a place near Chalons, in Champagne, in France; where the inhabitants of that city, under the conduct of Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, defeated 8000 English.
- CROISIC**, Moll's **CROISIL**, in Latin *Croscillacum*, a town in the bishopric of Nantes, and government of Britany, in France; with a harbour on the sea, between the mouths of the Vilaine and Loire, the *Brivas Portus* of the ancients; in the neighbourhood of which are salt-marshes.
- CROKEN-TORR**, a desolate hill or rock, in the forest of Dartmore, in Devonshire, where the tanners are obliged by their charters to hold their courts of stannary, of which the Lord Warden is judge: from which place, exposed to the weather, with no seats but a moor-stone-bench, the steward commonly adjourns to Tavistock.
- CROMER**, a market-town on the coast of Norfolk, with a harbour. It is well known in maritime charts for the rocks off shore, and flats between it and Wells. Many of its houses, and one of the two parish-churches, were swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. It is still pretty large, inhabited mostly by fishermen, who catch great quantities of lobsters. It lies 23 miles N. of Norwich, and 127 of London.
- Of the same name is a subdivision of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, but differently pronounced (*Cromarr*).
- CROMERTY**, in the Highland language called *Crompa*, a burgh of regality, and the principal place in the shire of the same name, in Ardmearach, or the Black-isle, in the N. of Scotland. It is delightfully situated, on a projection of land, northward, at the mouth of a branch of the Murray-firth, called the firth of Cromerty, and by Buchanan and sailors *Portus Salutis*, a road where the whole royal navy might anchor securely, and have sea-room enough: but unhappily it is not much used by the natives or any else. It abounds with fish; and some of the rivers that fall into it are said to have mussels

mussels with pearls in them. It runs up eight or ten miles, as far as Dingwall and the water of Connon, and where broadest is a Scottish mile over.

At the entrance to this firth are very dangerous rocks, called the Craigs: and at this town is a ferry, which crosses into Rosshire; from which side they are supplied with peat or fuel. It has spacious links, or a level green strand, and gave title of Earl to an unfortunate nobleman of the name of Mackenzie, who was hereditary sheriff of the county: but both titles are now fallen to the crown. Cromerty lies about eight miles N. E. from Channery, and fourteen from Inverness.

CROMERTYSHIRE, in the N. of Scotland. It lies in the Black island of Ardmearach, but a small country and a peninsula, separated on the S. from Nairnshire, by that part of the Murray firth which goes up to Inverness; and on the N. from Rosshire by the Cromerty firth; being bounded by a part of Invernesshire and Rosshire on the W. It is very fertile in grain, and produces plenty of great and small cattle, and is strewed with several seats up and down. This shire, alternately with that of Nairn, sends one member to the British parliament; and it is a part of Rosshire.

CROMHALL, a place in Gloucestershire, where a curious mosaic pavement has been discovered, consisting of cubical stones, of beautiful colours strongly cemented.

CRONACH, a town in the bishopric of Bamberg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany; twenty-six miles N. E. of Bamberg, and subject to the prelate of that city. Lat. 50 deg. 29 min. N. long. 11 deg. 30 min. E.

CRONAN, i. e. the crown, a fort upon a mountain close by Gottenburg, in West-Gothland, in Sweden.

CRONBURG, one of the bailiwicks of Seeland, in Denmark. It consists of two districts, Liunge-Cronburg, which has eight churches, and Holboe thirteen.

CRONEBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany. It lies sixteen miles N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 25 min. N. long. 8 deg. 25 min. E.

CRONENBURG, a famous castle, and considerable fort of Seeland, in Denmark. It lies on the N. side of the town of Helsingoe. Next to Frederickburg, it is the best old fortress in this country, and in excellent condition, serving for the defence of the Sund, which here is 1331 fathoms, or about half a mile broad. At this place ships bound to the Baltic come to, and pay toll to the Danes. In 1659 the Swedes besieged it, and took it by stratagem. Lat. 56 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 25 min. E. See **TAWASTEHEUS**.

CRONSCLOSS, a strong castle, in the form of a round tower, built on a sand-bank, in the middle of the sea, at the mouth of the Neva, and gulph of Finland, about a cannon-shot from the harbour of Cronstadt, opposite to Ingermanland, in European Russia. It is in such good condition, that, together with Cronstadt, it seems as a bulwark to Peterburg; and was built by Peter the Great, in the middle of the winter 1704, for the defence of his conquests. It has three galleries over one another, well provided with guns. Between this and Cronstadt ships sail to Petersburg, and are within reach of cannon on both sides. Here is a harbour, and one of the stations for Russian men of war, with naval store-houses, docks and yards. Lat. 60 deg. 20 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E.

CRONSTADT, a town and excellent fortress, on the Isle of Ketufari. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad; four good German miles by water from Peterburg, on the gulph of Finland, and a mile from Ingermanland, in Russia. The wall, which encompasses the town, is thick set with guns, besides being defended by a citadel and Cronschloss. Here are three harbours near one another; in one of which, in a large stone basin or canal, the greatest part of the Russian fleet lies. The number of inhabitants in this place, which consist of seamen, soldiers and burghers, amounts to about 20,000.

CRONSTADT, a considerable free town in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary, on the confines of Moldavia. It is surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches.

It has been frequently pillaged, and suffered much by earthquakes; fifty-six miles N. E. of Hermandstadt, and subject to the house of Austria. It is a considerable place for trade, has a Jesuits college, and a Lutheran academy, with three large suburbs. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 16 min. E.

CROSCOMBE, a village of Somersetshire, on the road to Wells: through it runs a river. It has a pretty church and spire, with a ring of bells. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fairs the first Friday in May, and October 31, for cattle and drapery.

CROSIERS-CONVENT. See **HUY**.

CROSNA, Buching's *Krofnos*, a pretty town of Red Russia, in Poland, on the river Wislock. It carries on a good trade, as here the Hungarian merchants deposit their wines, and other goods, to be sold at their fairs. In this place is a Jesuits college; eighty-four miles S. W. of Lemberg.

CROSS-POST, or *By-post* road, begins at Plymouth, and leaving the great western post-road of Exeter, comes N. to Taunton, Bridgewater, and Bristol; from thence up the Severn to Gloucester, Worcester, Bridgnorth, and Shrewsbury; thence by West-chester to Liverpool, and Warrington; from whence it turns away E. and passes to Manchester, Bury, Rochdale, Leeds, York, and ends at Hull.

CROSSEN, a town of Silesia, upon the Oder; thirty-seven miles N. W. of Glogaw. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

CROSTOLO, one of the principal rivers of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy.

CROTONA, an ancient but much declined city of the Greeks, in the Further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy, at the mouth of the river Esaro, and entrance of the gulph of Tarento. It was famous for breeding wrestlers, among which was the noted Milo, surnamed Crotoniates; about six miles N. of Capo della Columna, and fifty E. of Cozenza. Lat. 39 deg. 4 min. N. long. 18 deg. 2 min. E.

CROTOY, a town in the government of Picardy and Artois, in France, about a French league from the mouth of the river Somme, directly opposite to St. Valery. It is almost entirely inhabited by sailors, who maintain themselves by the fishery; sixteen miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lat. 50 deg. 25 min. N. long. 1 deg. 30 min. E.

CROWLAND, a market-town in Lincolnshire, where was once a celebrated monastery, founded by Athelbald King of Mercia, in the midst of bogs, whose monks, &c. were eminent in history. Opposite to the W. end of the abbey, is the famous triangular bridge, formed on three segments of a circle, meeting in a point. Under it join the rivers Nyne and Welland. Its center being in the middle of the united stream, parts into two bridges; the one on the right leads towards Thorney; and the other on the left to Holland. It has a very considerable fishery, and 3000 fish taken sometimes at one draught: the inhabitants also draw no small gains from catching of wild ducks; twenty-six miles N. W. of Ely, and eighty-eight N. of London.

CROYDEN, anciently *Cradiden*, a pretty market-town of Surrey, considerable for corn, particularly oats, and oat-meal, sold here for the use of London on Saturdays; also wheat and barley. The Archbishop of Canterbury's ancient palace is in this town, also an hospital for a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, with a free-school; both founded by Archbishop Whitgift. Two annual fairs are held here, on July 5, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It lies on the river Wandel, and edge of Banstead-downs, ten miles S. of London. Here is a handsome church, with several fine monuments. Great quantities of charcoal are made in this neighbourhood, and sent to the metropolis.

CRUGNA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, with the title of Count; it is defended by a strong castle.

CRUSWICK, on the north bank of Goplo lake, in the palatinate of Uladislav, in Great Poland. In its brick castle, Popiel II. Duke of Poland, is said to have been devoured by rats. Here is a college of 24 canons, and the court resided formerly in this place, which lies thirty miles W. of

of Brzezly. This is Buching's *Kruswica*; but he places it in the palatinate of Brzezly.

CRUZ, or *Croix*, St. one of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean in America, sixty-six miles S. E. of Portorico, and said to be subject to France; which crown gave it the order of Malta, but has no settled inhabitants; the English, Dutch, and Spaniards being successively ejected. Lat. 17 deg. 55 min. N. long. 65 deg. 2 min. W.

CSABA, a large bourg in the hither circle of the Theifs, and Upper Hungary; one of the colonies peopled by Bohemian Slavi in this present century.

CSAGE. **CSAKVAR**.

CSACK-THURN, or *Csaka-Torny*, a considerable fort of the hither circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It is surrounded with walls, ditches, and bulwarks. It stands in the middle of a peninsula, which very much abounds with wine and corn.

CSAK-VAR, or *Csage*, an old, but now ruinous castle, in the hither circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It is noted as the original place of the Csaki family, descended from Szabolt, one of the seven famous Hungarian Generals, who came into this country to settle in the ninth century.

CSNAD, an Episcopal town in the hither circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary, and county of the same name: it was formerly a considerable and fortified place on the river Maros; but since dismantled, it has declined; and in 1599 it came into the hands of the Turks.

CSEIKO, a village of Lower Hungary, in the hither circle of the Danube, remarkable, as in its neighbourhood is produced very good wine.

CSEITHE, or *Csachitze*, an old mountain-castle, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Under it lies the town of Komarno, whose inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and dressing of vineyards.

CSEPEL, island of, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies in the Danube, a quarter of a mile below Buda. On the left-hand are ten isles; but on the right is a still greater number: and among these the most remarkable is the Pheasant-island. Csepel is five Hungarian miles long, being sandy, and but poorly fruitful. Here, besides other wild-game, are great numbers of hares. It was formerly a part of the Queen Dowager's allotment, and a park. It has lately belonged to Prince Eugene, and after that to the Empress Dowager Elizabeth.

CSEPREG, formerly a populous town of the further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary; but now reduced, and employed in agriculture.

CSREPES, formerly a sence or fort of the hither circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary, which was erected in a hurry, but since declined.

CSERNEGRAD, or **TARKAVARA**, in the banat of Slavonia, and kingdom of Hungary. Here are still some remains of a fortified citadel, on the river Drave.

CSESZTE, a town of the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a pleasant eminence, in the neighbourhood of the castle of Biberburg.

CISK-SZEREDA, the capital of the jurisdiction of the former name, and Sicilian territory, in Transylvania, in Hungary. It has a strong castle, and carries on a good trade.

CSOKA, or **KO**, in Latin *Monedulo Petra*, formerly a strong mountain-castle, in the further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, now a heap of ruins.

CSONGRAD, an ancient fort in the county of the same name, and hither circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. Near it is a large town, at the junction of the river Koros with the Theifs.

CTESIPHON, an ancient and much celebrated city of Chaldea, in Asiatic Turkey, on the banks of the Tigris, three miles below Seleucia: before it Julian the apostate was defeated and slain. Nothing is now left of it but ruins.

CUADAY. See **QUADAY**.

CUBA, one of the four great Antilles, an island of North America, in the Atlantic ocean. Its extent is upwards of 800 miles from E. to W. and for the most part 74° N. 39.

venty broad from N. to S. A chain of mountains covered with woods runs through the whole length of the island from E. to W. but near the coasts the country is level. Several rivulets descend from the hill N. and S. though of a short course. Round it are many convenient harbours, particularly one to the S. E. where the English, Admiral Vernon, and General Wentworth, landed in July 1741, with a good body of troops; but it happening to be in the rainy seasons, while inexperience and disension reigned among the commanders, and mortality swept off the men, they embarked without attempting or succeeding in any thing, and returned to Jamaica. This island is not very fertile, at least little is produced upon it; perhaps this may be owing to the indolence of its inhabitants. It is subject to Spain. The considerable place, though St. Jago be the capital, is the Havannah, both on account of its trade, and the annual rendezvous of the galleons, when designing to return to Europe. It lies fifty-six miles W. of Hispaniola, seventy-six N. of Jamaica, and about 124 S. of the continent of Florida, lying between lat. 20 and 23 deg. 12 min. N. and between long. 74 and 83 deg. W.

CUBA, or *Alcuba*, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. It lies thirty-six miles S. of Evora. Lat. 3 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 31 min. W.

CUBAGUA, an island of America, between Margerita and Terra Firma; it is subject to Spain. Lat. 10 deg. 25 min. N. long. 64 deg. 20 min. W.

CUBIA. See **GUBIO**.

CUCKFIELD, a market-town of Suffex. It lies eleven miles from Lewes, and forty from London. Here are four annual fairs, May 25, for cattle and pedlary; Whitfun-Tuesday, for cattle and sheep; September 19, for ditto; and November 8, for cattle and pedlary.

CUDELLORE, a river of the Mogul empire, and East Indies, in Asia, about a mile S. of Fort St. David's, in September and October capable of containing vessels of 200 tons; and though it has a bar, the water is very smooth.

CUELLAR, anciently *Colenda*, a small but ancient town of Old Castile. It stands high, and gives title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Albuquerque family.

CUENCA, city of, anciently *Coma*, belonging to Sierra, a subdivision of New Castile, in Spain. It lies on a hill between high mountains; is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Toledo, with a yearly income of 50,000 ducats, and a court of inquisition. It lies eighty-eight miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 27 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. W.

CUENCA, the capital city of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the province of Quito, in South America. It stands in a spacious plain. From four rivers in its neighbourhood, their streams uniting, form a considerable one. Its streets are straight and conveniently broad. It contains three parishes, with convents, nunneries, and a college of Jesuits. The male inhabitants are shamefully indolent; but the women are remarkably industrious, spinning and weaving bays, &c. They entirely manage that little commerce by which their families are supported. The number of inhabitants is computed at 20 or 30,000 souls. Here the cold is very little felt, and the heat very supportable. The country is finely interspersed with farm-houses and sugar-plantations. They have corn and pasture land, and they make a good deal of cheese. Lat. 20 deg. 53 min. 49 sec. S. and 29 deg. 25 sec. W. of Quito; from which city it is 170 miles distant.

CUJAVIA, a part of Great Poland, is fruitful, and full of inland lakes, which abound with fish; among those that of Goplo is the most considerable, being five miles long, and half a mile broad. The Bishop of Cujavia is a suffragan to Gensia, and he also styles himself prelate of Pomerellia. The bishopric was formerly called that of Krufwick, the cathedral being at the place of that name: and after it was translated to Uladislav, it likewise takes that appellation. It comprehends the two palatinates of Brzezly and Uladislav. The former contains the districts of Krufwicia and Kowal: the latter those of Bydgoszcz, Plowcewicz, Lawlifizyn, Dybow,

and Strzelno; in the last of which is a nunnery, said to be the richest in all Great Poland.

CUICOCHA, an inland lake of Quito, in Peru, in South America, a league in length, and half a league broad. Near its middle are two islands, abounding with a species of wild rabbits and deer, which frequently swim to the main-land; but when pursued, swim back to their retreat. Here are several small fish, like cray-fish, but without a shell, and sent in pickle to Quito.

CULDEES, a fort of Black monks, the principal seat of which was in Hy or Iona, one of the western isles of Scotland. The prebendaries of Dunkeld were of this order. See **ST. ANDREW'S** and **IONA**.

CULENBURG, a town of Guelderland, one of the seven United Provinces, on the river Lech, with a castle, and title of Count in the Waldeck family. It lies six miles from Buren on the N. W. and ten from Utrecht on the S. Lat. 51 deg. 47 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

CULENGA, one of the principal rivers which runs into the Lena, to the W. or on the left hand, belonging to the Asiatic part of Russia.

CULIACAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Mexico, in North America, contiguous to the Pacific ocean, and opposite to the S. extremity of California. It is subject to Spain. Lat. 24 deg. 20 min. N. long. 114 deg. 5 min. W.

CULLEMBACH, or **CULLEMBERG**, the northern subdivision of the circle of Franconia, in Germany, with the title of Marquis, and subject to the King of Prussia; five miles from N. to S. and thirty-five from E. to W. It has Bamberg on the W. Bohemia on the E. Saxony on the N. and Nuremberg on the S.

Of the same name is its capital city, and situated on the Maine; twenty-five miles E. of Bamberg. It has a well-fortified castle, where the family-records of Brandenburg are kept. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 37 min. E.

CULLEN, an old royal burgh of Boyne, a district of Bamshire, in the middle division of Scotland; hence in the Highland language called *Cuylen-a-Boyne*. It is one of the district of boroughs, which alternately with Bamf, Elgin, Kintore, and Inverury, sends one member to the British parliament. It has a small harbour below the town on the Murray firth, and is noted for its fruitful soil on the coast, and salmon-fishery. The other parts are mountainous, and has large quarries of spotted marble. Near one end of the town is a noble seat of the Earl of Finlater and Seafield. It lies forty-six miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and the same E. of Inverness.

CULLENBURG. See **CULENBURG**.

CULLIFORD, a place in Devonshire, noted as the habitation of the famous Sir Thomas Gates, who, when bound for Virginia, of which he was governor, was in 1609 shipwrecked and cast ashore by a violent storm, together with Sir George Somers, by which accident they became the first possessors of the island of Bermuda or Somers's island.

CULLITON, or **COLLITON**, a market-town of Devonshire. It has two annual fairs, May 1 and November 30, for cattle. It lies 17 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 150 W. of London.

CULLODEN, a seat of the late Duncan Forbes Lord President of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, about a mile to the S. of which was fought a battle on a moor or blair, called Drummoisie, between the King's troops commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and a body of rebels, with a few French, under the Young Chevalier, when the latter were routed and dispersed on April 16, 1746; and thereby an end was put to the insurrection in that kingdom. It was a sharp skirmish, that lasted three quarters of an hour, in which many of the heads among the Highlanders, particularly of the Clanchattan, fell, and not a few on the King's side. Culloden is little more than two miles from Inverness on the E. and ten from Nairn on the W.

CULM, or **CHELMNO**, the capital of the palatinate of the same name, or Culmerland, in Polish Prussia. It stands high on the Vistula. It is a large place, but poorly inhabited, and was formerly one of the hans towns, to which it was subject; but now to its Bishop.

Here are two convents for monks, and one for nuns. It has suffered much by fire: it lies fifty-six miles S. of Dantzick. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 19 deg. 20 min. E.

CULMOHRE, a town in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, on Lough-foyle, seven miles N. of Londonderry town.

CULMERLAND, or jurisdiction of Culm, a palatinate of Polish Prussia. The bishopric of Culm is the oldest among those of this country. To it belongs a collegiate church.

CULROSS, a royal burgh of Clackmananshire, in the S. of Scotland, and on the confines of Fifeshire and Perthshire. It is one in the district of burghs of Inverkeithing, Stirling, Dunfermling, and Queen's-ferry, which by turns send a member to the British parliament. This place is noted for making of girdles, namely, round plates of iron, on which their oat-cakes are baked over the fire. It lies on the N. side of the firth of Forth, towards the head of it, and twenty-six miles N. W. of Edinburgh. This town is pronounced as if written *Curis*, and had formerly a famous abbey, and more lately two celebrated Presbyterian pastors, namely, Sir James Frazer of Bray, and his nephew Mr. James Cuthbert.

CULUMBTON. See **COLUMPTON**.

CUMÆ, once a famous city, of which only ruins are now left. It lies in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the top of a hill. Its waters were reckoned by the ancients to be very salubrious.

CUMÆ, anciently a large city of Æolis, in Asiatic Turkey, upon the Egean sea. It gave name to the Cumæan Sybil. Now it lies in ruins.

CUMANIA, Great, a country of the hither circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. It is united with the county of Heves; but has its own governor.

CUMANIA, Little, a country of the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. Both Great and Little take their name from the Cumani, a people who came from that country at present possessed by the Precop Tartars, between the Dnieper and Black sea.

CUMBERLAND, one of the northern counties of England. It lies on the Irish sea, and is pretty fruitful; with pasture-grounds in its heaths and mountains. The country abounds with pit-coals, copper, and lead. It contains 1,040,000 acres, fifty-eight parishes, and fifteen towns and villages, including the city of Carlisle, its capital. It also returns six members to parliament. Here and there are remains of the famous wall to be seen, which the Emperor Severus built instead of Hadrian's dyke or rampart, against the incursions of the Picts; hence called the Picts wall, and where at every mile's end were towers, and a party of men. From the level of the ground it was reckoned to be about twelve feet high, and eight thick; extending from the Irish sea, or mouth of the river Eden, to Newcastle upon Tyne, in Northumberland, or pretty near the German ocean. Cumberland gives title of Duke to William Augustus, his Majesty's second son, and before that to Prince George of Denmark, and Prince Rupert.

CUMBRA, Great and Small, two isles near that of Bute, in the W. of Scotland; but by our maps they seem nearer Cunningham, on the continent. The first is a mile in length, with salubrious waters; and is said to be fruitful in grain: but the smaller isle is waste, yet abounding with deer.

CUMRI, **CIMBRI**, or **UMBRI**, seem all of the same original, say our antiquarians. The Umbri were looked upon as the most ancient inhabitants of Italy, being settled in one of the finest parts of the whole country, and extending themselves from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhenian sea, or from the gulph of Venice to that of Genoa.

CUNIO. See **CONI**.

CUNNINGHAM, one of the three subdivisions or bailiwicks of the shire of Air, in the S. of Scotland. It takes its name, which in Saxon denotes the King's residence, from its beautiful situation. It has Kyle on the S. from which the river Irwin divides it; the mouth of Clyde on the N. the firth of Clyde on the W. with Renfrew and part of Clydesdale on the E. Its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. is about twenty-nine miles, and greatest

breadth from E. to W. twelve. It is not so mountainous as Kyle, and gives name to the Earl of Glencairn.

CUR, or **CYRUS**, a river of Asia; which, rising in Mount Caucasus, runs S. through Georgia and Chirvan, in Persia, and joins the Arras or Araxes: after continuing its course eastwards, it discharges itself into the Caspian sea.

CURASSAO, or **QUERISAO**, one of the smaller Antilles, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies opposite to Coro, or Venezuela, in the Terra Firma, in South America. It belongs to the Dutch, who carry on a smuggling trade from hence to the Spanish settlements on the continent. On the S. side of the island they have a good town and strong fort, with a secure harbour. This is the only island of importance the Dutch have in the West Indies, and carry on a vast trade from Holland all over this new world. Lat. 11 deg. 56 min. N. long. 68 deg. 20 min. W.

CURDISTAN, the modern name of Assyria. The inhabitants are called Curds or Curdees. This is a large country, lying partly in Persia, being bounded on the N. by Turcomania or Armenia, and on the S. by Eyraca Arabic, or Chaldea.

CURISCHE-NERUNG, or peninsula of Courland, in Latin *Peninsula Couronensis*, a narrow sandy waste, and barren strip of land, in the kingdom of Prussia. It begins near the village of Krantzkrug, and ends at Memel, dividing the Baltic sea and Curische-haff or Courland harbour; it is fourteen miles long; and a quarter of a mile, and in some parts upwards, in breadth. The storms of wind occasion great devastations here, gathering the sand into huge heaps; so that the poor inhabitants are often obliged to shift their habitations; pines are thrown down, the timber of which is strewed here and there, and rots upon the ground. In general, on the side towards the Baltic most of the trees are partly half decayed, and partly quite so; and stand in the ground like so many dead poles. In this forest are deer, falcons, and griffins. In the Curische-haff are several haas, as they are called, or promontories, which stretch out, and are very dangerous, by reason of their clayey and stoney bottom. Upon it are several villages, but small and poor: near one of these callen Pilkoppen, is a high mountain where the Prussian idol Pilkob was worshipped. All the villages here support themselves by the fishery, and have very few cattle. The Courland haven above-mentioned is a fresh-water lake, which, opening to the Baltic, forms a convenient port defended by a strong castle, which has suffered much by war and fire. In 1698 a bloody action happened near this place, between the families of Sapicha de Grodek and Oginski, in which the latter were defeated. See **MEMEL**.

CURLAND. See **COURLAND**.

CURLEW, steep and unpassable mountains, in Roscommon, and province of Connaught, in Ireland, which have lately been cut through and made practicable, by Mr. Bingham.

CURUCHE, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. It contains 2400 inhabitants, with a district of four parishes.

CURZULA. See **CORZOLA**.

CUSCO, an ancient city of the audience of Lima, in Peru, in South America. It was the seat and capital of the E. empire of the Yncas, and of the same date with it. The situation of this city is very uneven, being on the sides of mountains. To the N. of the city are the ruins of the famous fort of the Yncas, standing upon a mountain, which was intended to have been inclosed within a wall of prodigious large stones, and thus rendered inaccessible to an enemy. This fortress is now in ruins, only the outward wall stands. The N. and W. sides of Cusco are surrounded by mountains; and on the S. is a plain, with very beautiful walks. Most of the houses are of stone, well-contrived, and tiled. The mouldings of all the doors are gilt, the apartments being spacious and elegantly decorated. It is the see of a Bishop, and, besides the cathedral, contains eight other parish-churches. The principal walls of the Dominican convent here were what belonged to the temple of the Sun, in which was

a golden image of that planet; the inside walls and ceilings of this structure, together with those of the Emperor's palace, being covered with gold, when Pizarro first took this city. Besides this are several other convents and nunneries, with a Jesuits college, &c. In the diocese of Cusco are fourteen jurisdictions. Cusco is still an elegant city, nearly equal to that of Lima, E. of which it lies about 356 miles. Lat. 13 deg. 26 min. S. long. 70 deg. 20 min. E.

CUSNAGEN, or **CUTCHNAGGEN**, a town of Cambaia and Mogul empire, in the E. Indies, in Asia, and the first place S. of the river Indus, which divides it from Sindy province.

This, with its province of the same name, is governed by a Queen, who is very formidable to her neighbours. It is a town of some trade, and produces corn, cotton, and coarse cloth.

CUSSET, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France; it is the seat of a royal bailiwick and provoté, with a chapter and abbey.

CUSTRIN, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany. It lies on the Oder, fifteen miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E.

CUYO, or **CHICUITO**, a subdivision of the province of Chili, in South America. Ulloa has it not. It is said to lie E. of Chili, and beyond the Cordillera.

CYCLADES, islands in the Archipelago, and European Turkey; anciently so called, as lying in a circular form, of which that of Delos is the center. They are situated between Candia on the S. and Negropont on the N. or between Europe and Asia. They at length included the isles called Sporades, i. e. strewed up and down, and contributed to the revenues of the temple at Delos.

CYDNUS, a considerable river of Cilicia, in Asia Minor.

CYLLOMA, a jurisdiction of Arequipa diocese, and audience of Lima, in Peru, in S. America. It begins at about thirty leagues E. of Arequipa city, and is famous for a mountain of the same name, containing very rich silver mines, which, though constantly worked, the produce is still considerable. The cold in the greatest part of the country is very intense; so that the declivities of mountains and valleys yield but little. In some parts are wild asses.

CYPRUS, an island in the Levant, or eastern part of the Mediterranean. It is about 150 miles long, and seventy broad. At Nicosia, its principal place, resides the Turkish viceroy, as did formerly its king. Here is a mount Olympus, as there is another in Asia Minor, and a third in Greece; but from it issue neither springs nor rivers, but what proceeds from immediate rain, which failed for thirty years successively, in the reign of the Emperor Constantine, inasmuch that the island was for some time abandoned. The soil of Cyprus, however, is fruitful, and a pretty good trade is carried on. It lies sixty-nine miles S. of the coast of Curamina or Cilicia, and 36 W. of that of Syria, between lat. 34 deg. 35 min. and 35 deg. 40 min. N. and between long. 33 deg. and 35 deg. 8 min. E.

CYNE, the territory of Barca, in Africa, was anciently called. It lies on the Barbary coast, between Tripoli and Egypt.

CYTHARON, a mountain of Phocis, included in the modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey. It was consecrated to the Muses, and consequently highly extolled by the ancient poets.

CYZICUM, anciently *Dindymis*, situated at the foot of the mountain of the latter name, in Mysia and Phrygia the Less, a province of Asiatic Turkey. It was famous for a stately temple dedicated to the goddess Cybele. This was a very strong place, with a noble castle, high walls, and marble towers, as appears from its sustaining a long siege against Mithridates. It had a commodious harbour, and called Little Troy by the Greeks. It was first ruined by an earthquake, and is now but an ordinary town, on the S. E. coast of the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, about eighty miles almost W. of Bursa. Lat. 40 deg. 26 min. N. long. 27 deg. 36 min. E.

CZACKATHURN, a town of Stiria, in the circle of Austria,

- Austria, in Germany, near the confluence of the rivers Muer and Save, 56 miles N. E. of Gratz. Lat. 46 deg. 59 min. N. long. 17 deg. 20 min. E.
- CZASLAW**, a city in the circle of the same name, and eastern division of Bohemia, in Germany, on the river Crudemka. It is noted for the burial of Ziska, the famous Hussite general, whose ashes the imperialists dug up and scattered into the air: also for a battle fought in 1742, between the Prussians and Austrians, in which both claimed the victory, though the latter lost the field: 36 miles S. E. of Prague. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 15 deg. 21 min. E.
- CZASZNIKI**, a small town in the palatinate of Polokie, and great duchy of Lithuania, memorable for a defeat of the Russians in 1567 near it.
- CZENSTOCHOWA**, a town of Little Poland, on the Warta, particularly remarkable for a convent of St. Paul the Eremite, on Klarenberg, in its neighbourhood, where is an image of the Virgin Mary, said to have been painted by St. Luke, to which there is a great resort of pilgrims; and it is reckoned the Loretto of Poland, on account of its plate, jewels, and rich vestals. The convent is fortified, and has a garrison. In 1655 the Swedes attempted it without success. Near this place a battle was fought in 1665, between the royal troops and those of Lubomirski, to the disadvantage of the former. In 1670, King Michael was married here to Eleonora, the Emperor Leopold's sister: this place is famous for its beer, 65 miles N. of Cracow. Lat. 51 deg. 25 min. N. long. 18 deg. 51 min. E.
- CZERCASSI**, a town of Russian Ukraïn, on the river Dnieper, 96 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 32 deg. 22 min. E. Bushing has Czyrkassi, in the palatinate of Kiow, in Little Poland, in which is a castle.
- CZERMISSIE**, or **SCHEREMISSE**, province of, in Western Muscovy. It is a vast tract on the east-side of Mordva, extending from lat. 54 to 61 deg. N. and divided by the river Wolga into two parts; namely, the southern, which is full of mountains; and the northern, being flat and pasture land: and these are bounded to the east by Casan. The inhabitants are reckoned the wildest of all the Tartars, and mere Pagan savages.
- CZERNICK**, or **CZIRNITZ**, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It is chiefly remarkable for its lake, called the Czirnitzer-sea, sixteen miles long, and eight broad, encompassed with mountains and



- forests. From it the water retiring in summer, its bottom is covered with excellent grass, and they sow corn in some parts, which is ripe for the sickle in September; about the end of this month the water gushes out again from under-ground through several large apertures. It lies 28 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 32 deg. 22 min. E.
- CZERNIGOF**, the principal place of a province of the same name in Russia, on the confines of Poland: 96 miles N. E. of Kiow. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 32 deg. 20 min. E.
- CZERNICHOW**, Bushing's *Tjchernigow*, one of the circles of Kiow government, in Russia, formerly a duchy, and ceded to the Russians by the Poles at the treaty of Andrusfow. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Severia and part of Lithuania; on the W. and S. by the Dnieper, and palatinate of Kiow. The river Dezna runs through it from E. to W. It extends from lat. 51 to 53 deg. N. and where broadest towards the S. is about 30 leagues; but it decreases northwards to a point. The chief town is of the same name, on the river of Dezna, and the see of an Archbishop, who is also Metropolitan of Novogorod Sewerski: though small, it is well-built, and stands in lat. 22 deg. 25 min. N.
- CZERSK**, a palatinate of Little Poland, or *Mafforia* Proper, containing ten districts; namely, *Czersk*, *Warszawa*, *Wizna*, *Wyzogrod*, *Zakrocim*, *Ciechanow*, *Nur*, *Lomza*, *Rofan*, and *Liw*. To *Warschau* belong the districts of the *Plonsk* and *Tarczyn*; to *Liw* that of *Pultusk*; and to the territory of *Lomza*, the districts of *Oftroleka*, *Kolno*, and *Zambro*.
- CZERSK**, or *Czerkow*, a fine town of the palatinate of the same name above-mentioned. It lies on the *Vistula*, is the seat of a provincial court, and near the confines of Great Poland. It lies thirty-six miles S. of *Warsaw*. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 21 deg. 36 min. E.
- CZIGLED**, a pretty spacious town of the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands in a fruitful country, and belongs to the Nuns of St. Clara, in Buda. After the battle of Sicambria, this was the first place the Transylvanian *Zekler* or Sicilians settled in.
- CZONGRODT**, a town of Upper Hungary on the *Theifs*. It lies thirty miles N. of *Segedin*. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. 49 min. E.
- CZYRKASSI**. See **CZERCASSI**.



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- DABAL**, a town with a harbour in Decan, on the W. coast of the Hither India, in Asia. It lies at the mouth of a river called *Kalewacko*, seventy-one miles N. W. of *Rajapour*. Lat. 18 deg. 24 min. N. long. 73 deg. 33 min. E.
- DABOCUNDA**, a considerable town on the river *Gambia* and *Negroland*, in Africa. It is divided into two distinct towns; the one fortified with *Ciboa* trees fixed in the ground, and clay stuffed in between; the other is only surrounded with a cane-cirque, or hurdles fastened up with sticks. They have a King of their own, and are a very rebellious people, who, in time of peace, live in open towns, but when hotly at war, they fly to that part of them which is fortified.
- DACA**, or *Dacca*, a rich, populous, and large city of Bengal, in the *Mogul* empire, in Asia, but inhabited by arrant cowards. It lies in an island of the broadest and most eastern mouth of the *Ganges*, with manufactures of cotton, silk, and plenty of provisions. It lies 130 miles E. of *Huegly*. Lat. 23 deg. 36 min. N. long. 80 deg. 27 min. E.
- DACHAW**, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on the *Amber*, ten miles N. W. of *Munich*. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 11 deg. 36 min. E.
- DACIA**, the ancient appellation of *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, and other adjacent countries.
- DAFFAR**, a territory of Arabia *Fœlix*, in Asiatic Turkey: it is also called *Tehamah*. The country is divided into maritime and inland. The former is bounded on the N. by the principality of *Mecca*; and on the S. by the kingdom of *Moca*; on the W. by the *Red-sea*; and on the E. by *Yemen* Proper. It produces several particular fruits, particularly *frankincense*.
- Its capital stands on the river *Nagaran*, mid-way between *Jodda* on the N. and *Zibeth* on the S. It is a city of considerable trade.
- DAGENHAM**, near *Rumford* in *Essex*, noted for the breach made by the river *Thames*, which laid 50,000 acres of land under water: but after ten years inundation, and several unsuccessful attempts, it was at last effectually drained by the well-known *Captain Perry*, whom the *Czar Peter* of *Moscovy* had employed in his works for a canal at *Veronitz*, on the river *Don*.
- DAGEROTH**, in the Island of *Dagho*, in the duchies of *Livonia* and *Esthonia*, belonging to European Russia, where is a light-house or pharos for sea-faring people.
- DAGESTAN**, a country of *Georgia*, in Asiatic Turkey. It is bounded on the E. by the *Caspian* sea; on the W. by *Mount Caucasus*; on the N. by *Circassia*, from which it is parted by the river *Bustro*; and on the S. by *Shirwan* belonging to *Persia*. It is a large tract, all full of mountains on the N. W. of the *Caspian* sea, and on the confines of *Muscovy*. The Emperor of *Persia* is not such an absolute master of this country, but the inhabitants often revolt, being reckoned the fiercest and most barbarous people of the East; and the descendants of the ancient *Parthians*; so that he is obliged to wink at these disorders, by reason of the inaccessibility of their country, and to prevent their submitting to *Moscovy* or *Turkey*. When the late usurper *Kouli Kan* of *Persia* attacked them, they called in the assistance of the *Russians*: by some under-hand support from whom, and by a vigorous defence for themselves, they obliged *Kouli Kan* to retire, after he had lost the greatest part of his army. Their principal towns are *Tarkie* (*Tarchu*) and *Derbent*: but the inhabitants generally live in tents, N^o. XL.

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- and lead a migratory life. From among themselves they chuse a chief over the rest, who is called *Skemkal*: and this is done by their priest throwing a golden ball at random among them, standing round in a ring, when the first who touches it with his finger is chosen to that dignity.
- DAGHO**, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of *Livonia*. It is pretty fruitful and triangular, each side being about five miles long, or the whole island is near nine miles long, and six broad. It lies seventy-six S. W. of *Revel*, and subject to *Russia*. Lat. 58 deg. 52 min. N. long. 21 deg. 36 min. E. See **DAGEROTH**.
- DAGNO**, or *DUCAGNI*, a city of *Albania*, one of the provinces in European Turkey, on the river *Drino*. It lies thirty-six miles N. E. of *Scutari*. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 21 deg. 26 min. E.
- DALACH**, the most considerable island on the *Abex*-coast, in Africa, being about twenty leagues in circuit, healthy, and well-peopled, yielding excellent pasture, and is supplied with grain from the continent, about twenty leagues E. from land. Catching of fish, and the pearl-fishery, is the main branch of the inhabitants living; and the rest follow the pyratral trade, plundering all indiscriminately; particularly the *Turks*, whose sworn enemies they are.
- DAHOMY**, or *DAHOMY*, a country on the coast of *Guiney*, in Africa, whose King, in 1724, conquered *Ardra* and *Widah*, or *Fida*, by which means the *Negro* trade of the Europeans was much interrupted. It lies N. of the slave coast, extending a vast way inland. This is a very healthy country, lying very high.
- DAIN**, one of the principal rivers of the *Franche-comté*, a government of France.
- DALABORG**, or *DALEBURG*, formerly a castle and fortress of *Westgothish Daland*, in Sweden, and the principal place in that province, but was taken in 1434, and dismantled; on the W. side of the *Wener*-lake. It lies fifty-six miles N. E. of *Gottenburg*. Lat. 59 deg. 20 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.
- DALE**, a fine tract in *Yorkshire*, from a river of the same name, reaching from the city of *York*, about twenty miles, and all the way interspersed with seats at a proper distance from one another. Some compare this Dale with the plain of *Palermo*, in Italy. The many pleasant valleys between the hills of *Westmoreland*, towards *Kendale*, are by the country people called the *Dales*.
- DALECARLIA**, or Swedish *Thal-land*, a province of Sweden Proper, so called from the many valleys in it; bounded by the mountains of *Norway* called *Daarfield* on the W. and N. *Helsingia* and *Gestricia* on the E. and *Westmania* with *Wermeland* on the S. It is above 165 miles long, and 100 in its greatest breadth, and all over mountainous, without the necessary corn-land, particularly beyond *Falun*: yet notwithstanding, the soil between the mountains may be used, and sown with oats and pulse for bread. The country is almost in general intersected with mountains, valleys, forests, heaths, lakes, and streams. Here is great store of mines of silver, copper, iron, with quarries of mill-stones, &c. Likewise fine pastures, where the breeding of cattle might be carried on to great advantage. The *Dal-Elbe* or *Dalecarlia* river, which rises in the mountains of *Norway*, consists of two streams, which run through the country, and unite at *Gagnef*. The one on the E. is called *Oester Dal-Elfwe*, and the

country Ost Thal-land; and that on the W. Wafter Dal-Elfwé, and the country West Thal-land. The united stream falls at length into the Bothnic gulph in the Baltic, near Elf-kariby, between Uplandia and Geftricia. The Dalecarlians, i. e. the Dale-carls, or inhabitants of the valleys, are famed in history for their uprightnes and fidelity to their King and country; but especially for their valour. Among these Gustavus Vasa retired, after escaping out of the prisons in Denmark, and encouraging the people to rise in arms, they at length shook off the yoke of the Danish tyranny, which Christiern II. had carried to the utmost excess. They are extremely parsimonious and laborious. They seem to be descended from the Seythians, of highest antiquity. The country is divided into six parts; namely, four in the E. as Nafgardslehn, Stahrs-lehn, Kopparbergs-lehn, and the Eastern-valleys; also two to the W.

DALEM, a town of Limbourg, in the Low countries, and subject to the Dutch. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 39 min. E.

DALIA, or **DALAND**, a province of West-Gothland, in Sweden. It takes its name from the many dales therein. It is bounded by Dalecarlia on the N. Warmland and the Wener-lake on the E. Gothland on the S. and Bohusia with Norway on the W. It is seventy miles long, and about forty broad. Here is abundance of mountains and stones. Among the former Borekul is the highest. It is well supplied with forests, the valleys and level tracts between the mountains are fruitful, and yield the inhabitants sufficiency of corn. They support themselves also by breeding of cattle, sheep, fisheries, weaving, and all such trades as belong to minery. They also carry on a traffic with masts, beams, boards, planks, tar, horses, oxen, sheep, tallow, butter, cheese, &c. Among its inland lakes, that of Stora-led is the most remarkable, being very long, and but narrow. It is divided into the N. or stoney part, and into the S. or level part.

DALKEITH, a pretty large market-town of Mid-Lothian, in the S. of Scotland, at the confluence of the two rivers of North and South Esk; it is better built than many royal boroughs, and is the seat of a presbytery, containing ten parishes. Here is a grand palace of the Duke of Buccleugh's, with a fine park, canals, water-works, &c. The front of the house has Corinthian pillars, with a suitable stair-case, and the apartments are embellished with paintings and rich furniture. To the town of Dalkeith large quantities of provisions are brought from the southern parts, fold here, and afterwards sent to Edinburgh, in the neighbourhood of which city it lies, a little way to the S. E. and the butchers here are said to kill no less than 2000 sheep one week with another, the mutton of which they carry to that metropolis.

DALMATIA, or **DELMATIA**, so called from its ancient capital *Delmum* or *Delminium*. It is a part of Hungarian Illyria, and in the kingdom of Hungary. It was anciently a kingdom of itself; bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Morlachia and the gulph of Venice. In the 15th century the Venetians were masters of all Dalmatia, but afterwards the Turks took a great part of it from them: the former however are still in possession of some towns on the coast, and the Hungarians and Ragufans enjoy some other parts. The language and manners of the Dalmatians are Slavonish, and they themselves are Roman Catholics. The more particular division of Dalmatia is into, 1. Hungarian Dalmatia, consisting of five districts; namely, Zenghi and Otoschatz, the counties of Lyka and Corbau, and the district of Zwonigrod. It lies in the upper part of the Adriatic sea, and includes a part of the old Liburnia. 2. Venetian Dalmatia, comprehending a part of Liburnia, consists of the main-land and of islands. 3. Ragufan Dalmatia. And, 4. Turkish Dalmatia. The rivers in Delmatia have indeed but a short course, yet they are mostly navigable. The country is full of mountains; but these are not unfruitful, having vines, olive and myrtle trees, with great numbers of medicinal herbs growing upon them: and their bowels

contain gold and silver ore. The soil of the rest of the country is also fertile, and there is no want of cattle, particularly the breeding of sheep is a considerable article. The air is temperate and clear.

DALMATOW, a considerable convent of Iset province in Siberia, and Asiatic part of Russia, on the river Iset. It lies in a very delightful, open, and level country.

DALTON, a market-town on the coast of Lancashire, in a tract called Fournels, towards which the sands are almost impracticable. Here are two annual fairs, on June 6 for horned cattle, and October 23 for horned cattle, horses, and pedlary.

DAM, a town of Groningen, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, on the Damsterdiep channel, near the Dollart bay, fifteen miles N. E. of Groningen city, and three from the mouth of the Ems. Lat. 53 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 14 min. E.

DAM, a small, but fortified town of Swedish Pomerania, in Germany, at the junction of the Pone with the Oder, opposite to Stetin. Here are three annual fairs, on the Friday before the first Sunday in Lent, the eve of Palm Sunday, and Michaelmas. The place is subject to the King of Prussia. Lat. 53 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 22 min. E.

DAMAAN, a port-town of Cambaya, and on the W. coast of the Hither India, in Asia: it is a Portuguese factory, and their second best in the East Indies. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, has bastions, and no contemptible garrison, with intrenchments and ditches; being about two miles in circuit. Its principal trade is in corn and rice. It lies eighty-five miles S. of Surat. Lat. 20 deg. 16 min. N. long. 72 deg. 32 min. E.

DAMAR, a considerable place of Zibet, in Arabia Felix and Turkey, in Asia, in the middle of a well-watered plain, which is fertile in corn, fruit, &c. It lies forty miles from Zenon, and on the road from Idonia to Moaban, E. of the former, and W. of the latter. At some distance, on the road leading to it, is a very high hill, upon which is a magnificent mosque.

DAMASCUS, by the Turks *Schan*, the capital of the S. part of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. It was long the royal residence for several successions of Princes, and stands in a delightful and fertile plain, on the ancient Chrysotheus or Golden river, which enriches that city and country. Tamerlane took and destroyed its castle, and with it 300,000 Turks; before which time Damascus is said to have had forty noble porticos, and 90,000 gold and silver lanthorns. In 1506 the Turks took it, and have kept possession of it ever since. The city is oblong, pointing nearly N. E. and S. W. It is computed at about two miles in length, and thick set, with towers, domes, and minarets; besides being encompassed with fine gardens and orchards, extending no less than thirty miles round, and embellished with fine summer-houses, turrets, &c. and scarce any of these plantations but have a clear stream running through them, with fountains, cascades, water-works, &c. In the neighbourhood of the city is a place called the Green or Meidan, where the natives believe was the seat of paradise; and they have a tradition among them, that Adam was formed of the dust of the neighbouring fields. In the heart of the city is a high oval castle, flanked with towers, in which are some cannon. The only entrance to it is on the E. side, with a draw-bridge kept up with stone chains. Here are 15,000 Janissaries constantly kept, with a Begleberg or Basha. It is the seat of a Greek patriarch; and was the birth-place of the famous St. John Damascus or Damascenus, and for his eloquence styled Chrysologus, but much more eminent for his orthodoxy and sanctity of life. He died here in 760. It lies 95 miles N. E. of Jerusalem, and 210 S. of Aleppo. Lat. 33 deg. 25 min. N. long. 37 deg. 27 min. E.

DAMBEA, the capital of Abyssinia, and kingdom of the same name, in Africa. It lies at the head of the lake of Dambea or Bahr Tzania, as the natives call it. It lies 320 miles W. of the Red sea. Lat. 14 deg. 40 min. N. long. 34 deg. 20 min. E.

DAMBEA, kingdom of, in Africa. It lies N. of Gajama,

jama, from which it is parted by the Nile and lake of its own name. It is bounded on the N. by Sennar, or Nubia, Tigris and Dancali on the E. and Chauglia and Agaus on the W. It is the flattest country in all Abyssinia, and consequently very subject to inundations: it is ninety miles long from E. to W. and thirty-six from N. to S. exclusive of the lake; but seventy including that. This kingdom is governed by a viceroy. In it is a very high mountain called Dancas, with a spacious plain at top, on which the Emperor resided in a stately palace after the European mode.

DAMBEA, lake of, in the above-mentioned kingdom of the same name, lies under lat. 13 deg. and about 100 miles from the source of the Nile, which falls into it on the W. side, and comes out of it on the S. E. It is about thirty leagues long, twelve in breadth, and 150 in circuit, exclusive of its deep bays or other windings; its water is clear and wholesome, with abundance of fish, particularly sea-horses, that come sometimes to land, and do a deal of damage; but some of the inhabitants make a livelihood by killing them. In it are about twenty-one islands; some pretty large and fertile, having fine orange and citron trees, which are scarcely to be met with any where else in the whole empire. It is navigated by flat-bottomed boats made of jonks or bamboes, growing along its banks.

DAMGARTIN, a strong town of Swedish Pomerania, in Germany, upon a gulph of the Baltic, towards the confines of Mecklenberg, and the river Recknitz, N. W. of its influx into that gulph. It has been often taken, particularly by the Danes and Prussians in 1715. It is twenty-five miles W. of Stralsund. Lat. 54 deg. 34 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30 min. E.

DAMIATA, or **DAMIETTA**, anciently *Thamiatis*, a town of Lower Egypt, in Africa, upon an island on the eastern branch of the Nile, and E. side of it. It is one of the most considerable cities for trade in the whole territory round it, and one of the keys of Egypt, with about 25,000 inhabitants. It is the see of an Archbishop. The point of the city towards the sea is defended by a large square tower, and the opposite point hath an old fort. The place is governed by an Aga. The inhabitants manufacture fine linen cloth of all colours.

Damiata is not to be confounded with the ancient Pelusium. It lies about 5 miles from the sea, and 105 N. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 31 deg. 15 min. N. long. 31 deg. 50 min. E.

DAMME, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands. It lies five miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 9 min. E.

DAMPIER'S STREIGHTS, a passage or opening discovered by Dampier, between King William's cape in New Guinea, in the Antarctic contries, and that tract to the E. of it, with which it was formerly thought to join. In it are several islands, the largest of which lie on the N. side. The channel is very good between the islands and the land, to the eastward.

DAMPIERRE, a very fine country-seat, in the government of Paris, and neighbourhood of this metropolis.

DAMSEY, a small but fruitful isle of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland. It lies three miles W. of Kirkwall, and abounds with fish round its coasts.

DAMVILLE, a large bourg of Evreux and Normandy, in France, upon the rivulet Iton. It is a duchy-peerdom, belonging to the Count of Toulouse, High Admiral of France.

DAMVILLIERS, a small town of French Luxemburg, in the government of Metz, belonging to France. It stands in a marshy country, which the Emperor Charles V. fortified in 1528. It was taken by King Henry II. and Lewis XIII. and ceded to Lewis XIV. by the treaty of the Pyrenees, who dismantled it in 1673. It borders on Lorrain, thirty-two miles W. of Thionville. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

DANAGAR. See **ANDANAGAR**.

DANAPRIS, one of the names of the Dnieper.

DANCALA, a town of Nubia, in Africa, on the Nile. It lies 266 miles S. W. of Sagnem. Lat. 17 deg. 20 min. N. long. 33 deg. 40 min. E.

DANCALI, kingdom of, on the Habassian coast, in Africa. It extends from Bahrnagals beyond the streights of Babelmandel. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Red sea; on the S. by the kingdoms of Dwaro and Ghedm, and on the W. by those of Tigris and Angot. It is under the dominion of the Turks. It is particularly noted for its salt mines, of which commodity vast quantities are exported on camels backs. The river Hanazo rises on its S. W. confines, and divides it from Dwaro, Ghedm, and Barragian: but the soil is sandy, barren, and full of brambles. The ridge Almondab is the most considerable of its mountains, and forms its eastern boundary. They are in great want of water here, especially in winter; and what they dig is brackish. Nothing grows in this country but some wild herbs or leaves, which serve to feed their goats, the only quadrupede in it. Moll repeats this kingdom much to the same purpose, under the country and coast of Ajan. It lies W. of the Red sea. Its sea-port town is called Bailar.

DANE, a river of Lancashire, made navigable; so that the Liverpool merchants come by that means so near the Trent with their goods, that they easily carry them by land to Burton, and from thence correspond even as far as Hull.

DANEBERG, by the Germans **DANNENBERG**, or rather **TANNENBERG**, i. e. a mountain of fir-trees, is a territory in the E. part of the duchy of Brunswick Lunenburg, in Germany. It lies along the Elbe, being bounded by Mecklenburg on the N. Brandenburg on the E. and S. and Lunenburg on the W.

Of the same name is its capital on the river Jetze. Both it and the country are subject to the Elector of Hanover, as Duke of Lunenburg Zell. It lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.

DANISCHE-WALD, a territory of Sleswick, in Denmark, is separated from Holstein by the Lewens-au, being two miles and a half in length, and one and a half in breadth. This tract was anciently all wood; but in many places it has been rooted up, and the soil made fit for agriculture.

DANNAU, or **DOMNAU**, an indifferent little town of Brandenburg circle, in the kingdom of Prussia; but it has a castle, and is remarkable, as in its neighbourhood are several remains of antiquities to be met with.

DANNEMORA, one of the oldest, largest, and most considerable iron-pits in all Sweden: from this mine are annually dug from 40 to 50,000 fodder of crude ore. It lies four miles from Upsal.

DANNEWERK, a famous wall, the greatest part of which is in Arensharde and diocese of Gottorf, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It was built by King Gottric. See **ARENSHARDE**.

DANTSEY, a village of Wiltshire near Malmesbury, southward. The whole parish consists of the manor of this name alone, belonging to the Earl of Peterborough, and is all pasture, where the inhabitants make most excellent cheese, not inferior to that of Cheddar, and is the only commodity of the place. Here is a large old mansion house, with gardens and a fine park. The grounds lie low and splashy; and they have no good water. Here is a chalybeate spring, and a neat church.

DANTZIG, in Latin *Dantiscum* or *Gedanum*, and in Polish *Gdantzk*, a famous, trading, and fortified city of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia. It lies upon the W. side of the Vistula, about a German mile from the Baltic. The two small rivers Radaune and Morlau run through the town, the latter of which goes between the old and the new town, in two branches, and these unite just out of the town, and fall into the Vistula, as does the Radaune. This is a large, populous, and fine place, the houses being built according to the ancient manner of the hanseatic towns, and six or seven stories high; but the streets are mostly narrow, occasioned by a sort of jutting galleries or balconies before the houses, to which on goes up by stairs. Dantzic properly consists of two towns; namely, the old and new, with some suburbs, and is said to contain 200,000 souls. It has a fine harbour, a considerable trade, especially

pecially in corn, of which article alone 58,060 lafts and forty buffels were exported in 1752. The number of Polish boats on the Vistula was 1288 great and small, also 1014 vessels came that year into their port for traffic. Its privileges and immunities are very considerable, being the third great town in the states of Prussia; having a seat and vote in the Polish diet and election of the King of Poland, and a power of coining, &c. In 1657 King Casimir made the magistrates, (schoppen or aldermen, and council of a hundred men, nobles; and for the future ordered that they should be called so. Here are twelve Lutheran churches, not including one in the hospital, and another in the poors-house; two Calvinist, and one Roman Catholic church. The great Lutheran church of St. Mary, or the cathedral, is the most considerable among them all, and the upper parish-church. Its first preacher is a senior in the ministry; but the other members are equal in rank, and of them two must always be doctors of divinity. In the Lutheran academy or gymnasium of the Grey friars are seven professors, and one who reads lectures in the Polish language. Here the town-library is kept in very good order. The council-houses in the old and new towns, and the other publick buildings, are very antique.

This was formerly one of the principal among the Hanseatic towns, the fortifications are considerable, especially towards the S. and N. where the town is surrounded with mountains or hills, higher than the tower of Dantzick, and among these the Bischofsberg, and Hugelberg, are the principal: on the latter stood anciently a castle, where was a stately sepulchral monument, of which the urn-statue, or prince's-pillar, found here in 1664, is a plain proof. Just by is shewn the place where the Russians in vain attempted the forming of Dantzick in 1734, also the large monument in which are buried 1000 men, who were killed on this occasion. In that year Dantzick received King Stanislaus; but the Russians and Saxons laid close siege to it, and threw a great many shells into the town; when, after all hopes of assistance from the French by sea were lost, whose money had before corrupted the Dantzickers; when, after Stanislaus had found means to escape, they at last, on July 9, surrendered and submitted to the Elector of Saxony, Augustus III. as their lawful King and master; but were obliged at the same time to purchase their peace with a good round sum, as they had let Stanislaus go. They are under the protection of Poland: but in 1703, the English, Dutch, and Prussians entered into an alliance to defend them against Charles XII. of Sweden; as also in 1706, when that Prince threatened them with a visit upon his success against Augustus II. if they refused to acknowledge Stanislaus for their King. They maintain a garrison of their own. Very warm contests happening between the magistracy and burghery, a royal ordinance in 1752 put an end to them, and settled its form of government, which is mixed, consisting of senators, burgo-masters, and consuls. A hundred burgeses are chosen to support the administration, who, with the consent of the senate, present to vacant benefices. It lies in the diocese of the Bishop of Cujavia, to whom they pay acknowledgment; and its jurisdiction extends about forty miles round the town: a fine water-mill on the Radaune, with eighteen wheels going, formerly brought the town, it is said, a revenue of a ducat every hour, but not so much now. It lies seventy-two miles W. of Koningsberg, and 136 N. of Warsaw. Lat. 53 deg. 38 min. N. long. 18 deg. 35 min. E.

DANTZIGER-WERDER, a part of the jurisdiction belonging to the city of Dantzick last-mentioned. It is surrounded by the Vistula, Motlau, and their morasses, containing thirty-three villages, twelve of which have churches, and among these is one for Calvinists, and two chapels. It is governed by the oldest burgo-master of Dantzick, and two counsellors, as directors and inspectors with him.

DAPHNE, a fort of suburb to the city of Antioch, in Cælo-Syria and Turkey, in Asia. It was a thickset grove, between four and five miles off, famous for fine

springs, buildings, but especially a temple and oracle of Apollo. In time it became a place infamous for pleasure, where no person of character would be seen.

DANUBE, in Latin *Danubius*, and by the Germans called *Donau*, a very large and famous river in Europe. It rises in Furstenberg, a district of Suabia, in Germany, near Don-Eschingen, and after a N. E. course through that circle, and visiting Ulm its capital, it runs E. thro' Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna: after this, entering Hungary, it runs S. E. from Presburg and Buda, and so on to Belgrade: after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia and Moldavia, and is also the boundary of Servia on the N. In its vast course, of which twenty-eight small maps have been published at Nuremburg in quarto, after receiving sixty rivers, most of them navigable, but reckoning smaller streams, about 120 in all, it discharges itself with such great rapidity into the Euxine or Black sea, that the current of its waters, it is said, may be sensibly perceived for many miles after entering it. Between Buda and Belgrade, the Danube is so broad and deep, that the Turks and Christians have frequently fleets upon it, which, in the late wars, engaged together: yet water-falls, both above and below Buda, render it impracticable for vessels either way further.

DARBY, rather **DERBY**, which see.

DARDA, or *Tarda*, a town of Lower Hungary, and further circle of the Danube, on the W. side of the river, and not far from the Drave. It was formerly fortified, in order to defend the N. end of the bridge of Esleek, but was taken by the Imperialists in 1686 (1697.) It lies eight miles N. of Esleek. Lat. 46 deg. 17 min. N. long. 20 deg. 17 min. E.

DARDANELLES, two famous castles that cover the gulph of Lepante and the Hellespont or Streights, so called in European Turkey, which is here two miles over: the one on the European side, at a place anciently called Cestos, and the other on that of Asia, called Abydos, were both built in 1452 by Mahomet II. and serves as a key to Constantinople. The former is only a round tower, with some outworks, and of no great strength. In 1656, the Venetian fleet shot through between both, and drove that of the Turks ashore. Here all vessels coming from the Archipelago come too and are searched. A little way off, namely at Lepanto, the Venetians obtained a memorable victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. Lat. 40 deg. 16 min. N. long. 26 deg. 51 min. E.

DARDOGNE, one of the principal rivers of Auvergne, in France, which has its spring upon one of the highest mountains in this country, called Mont d'Or, and loses itself in the river Garonne.

DAREN-SEE, one of the considerable inland lakes in Upper Alsatia, and Wasgaw mountains, belonging to France.

DARHA, province of, in Africa. It contains the greatest part of the ancient Mauritania Cæsarientis. Mount Atlas divides it from Morocco on the N. It is bounded by Sus and Gefula on the W. Taflet on the E. and by Libya, and part of Teslet, on the S. Its longest extent is about 300 miles, containing several towns and castles, along the banks of the Darha, though none of them very considerable, but the ruins of others, which seem to have once made a better figure. Some territories of it produce corn, particularly those overflown, which happens in April: but with most of this they are supplied from Morocco and Fez, in exchange for dates: most parts yield such vast quantities of these, that the inhabitants feed their horses, camels, &c. with the worst, and live on or traffic with the rest. Besides these, their common food is the flesh of horses, camels, ostriches, and some wild beasts: but they never eat bread except at their festivals. In this province Indigo grows wild, great quantities of which are made and exported.

DARIEN, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, and a narrow isthmus, about sixty miles over, joining the N. to the S. continent. It is called Terra Firma Proper. The northern part is bounded on the N. by the N. sea; on the E. by the gulph or river of Darien, which divides it from the province of Carthage; on the S. by Popayan, and the South sea; and on the

the W. by Veragua, and another part of the same sea. It is about 300 miles long. This province is of considerable importance to the Spaniards, from its situation on the N. and S. seas. The gold sands of its rivers, and the treasures of Peru, which are brought hither, and imported into Old Spain, have induced several to make attempts on Panama, Porto Bello, &c. The country is mountainous and barren, extremely hot, and the low lands overflown with continual rain. The mountains are so difficult of access, that it takes up several days to cross them. From their tops the Spaniards first discovered the Pacific ocean in 1513, and called it the South sea: tho' in fact the Pacific ocean lies W. of the mainland of America. The greatest part of its inhabitants are wandering Indians, who live in the most shocking barbarism, with a considerable number of villages and hamlets, to the amount of about 200. This country is memorable as a colony of Scots youth, the flower of that nation, were, a little after the revolution, sent thither by the government; but, by being unsupported with ammunition, men, and provisions, the Spaniards the more easily cut all the throats of those who had escaped from famine.

DARKEHMEN, a town of Tapiau, and Justerburg circle, in the kingdom of Prussia, peopled by Saltburghers in 1732. Here is a beneficial manufacture of linen and woollen cloth, also a fabric of tobacco, and a powder-mill.

DARKING, a market-town of Surry, famous for the large Roman causeway, called Stony-freet, and the waste of Cottman-dean. See **COTTMAN-DEAN**. Here is every Thursday a considerable market, especially in the season for fat geese and capons, and annually on Holy Thursday; the greatest market in all England for lambs are held here. It lies twelve miles from Guildford, and twenty from London.

DARLINGTON, a large market-town in the bishopric of Durham, of great resort, and well supplied; the weekly market holds on Mondays. Its annual fairs are on Easter-Monday, Whitfun-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whitfun-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is noted for its linen manufacture, as the water of the Skern, on which it lies, is very good for bleaching. It particularly excels in huggabags, large quantities of which are sent to London. It lies twenty-four miles from the city of Durham, and 243 from that of London.

DARNEY, a bourg of Vauge, in Lorain. It lies on the Saone, and is the principal place of a provostship.

DARMSTADT, the capital of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Upper Rhine in Germany, a small city on a river of the same name, and subject to its own Landgrave. It has a strong castle, which is the Prince's palace, and a handsome structure, with Fort Marienburg on the Rhine, and Fort Ruffelheim on the Maine. Most of the houses are of free-stone and high. The neighbourhood of this town abound with deer; it is a flat country and gravelly soil: from hence to Heidelberg is the Bergstrass, or hill-road, forty miles long, and planted with trees on both sides. It lies sixteen miles S. of Franckfort. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 8 deg. 32 min. E.

DAROCA, city of, in Aragon, a province of Spain. It is walled, and stands on the river Xiloca, on a rough and craggy site, of difficult access. Here are seven parishes, one of which is collegiate, containing a thousand families. The neighbouring plain is very fruitful. Here are four monastries, &c. seven squares, and as many conduits. It lies forty-eight miles S. from Seragossa.

DARTFORD, a market-town of Kent, has two or three good springs, and the river Dart goes through it, and a little below falls into the Thames. Upon this river, the first paper-mill in England was built by Sir John Spillman in the reign of Charles I. who gave him a patent and salary of 200 l. The first mill for splitting of iron bars for wire was also upon this river. Here is a good corn-market on Saturdays, and annual fair July 22, for horses and bullocks. It stands on the road to Dover, eleven miles from Rochester, and sixteen from London.

DARTMOUTH, a town of Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Dart. The opening into its harbour is narrow. 40.

row, but the channel deep enough for the largest ship in the royal navy, and surrounded with high rocks. At the first narrowing stands a good fort, beyond a platform of guns, which command the port. The basin or harbour is capable of receiving 500 sail. The pilchard-shoals come frequently into this harbour, in whose rear is a great army of porpoises. The town stands on the W. side of this basin, upon the ascent of a steep hill; has a large quay, and spacious freet, and is pretty populous. They carry on a considerable trade from this place to Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the plantations, especially Newfoundland; and from thence to Spain and Italy with fish. They drive also a good trade in the pilchard-fishery. The French, after burning the town in King Richard First's time, attempted it afterwards; but were bravely repulsed by the women, it is said, who took Castel their General, and several Lords prisoners, besides making a great slaughter. Dartmouth sends two members to parliament. It lies twenty-eight miles from Exeter, and 192 from London. It gives title of Earl to the family of Legge.

DARWENT. See **DERWENT**.

DAVOS, or *Tasfas*, the capital of a community among the mountains in the league of the ten jurisdictions and Grisons, in Switzerland. Here is the seat of the re-gency, and of the assemblies of the leagues of the Grisons. It lies about two leagues E. of Coire.

DAVENTRY, or *Daintry*, a considerable market-town of Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, on the great road to Chester, with good inns, and also on the Old Roman Watling-freet, which runs to Dunsmore-beath. Its market holds on Wednesdays, and annual fairs on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and horned cattle; June 6, for swine, and all sorts of goods; August 3, a small fair of horned cattle; October 2, for cattle, cheese, onions, &c. and October 24, called Ram-fair, principally for sheep. It lies twelve miles from Northampton, and seventy-three from London.

DAVID'S, St. an Episcopal city of Pembroke-shire, in South Wales, with a decayed cathedral, where St. David, the Earl of Richmond and Owen, Tudor, &c. are buried. This was formerly a more considerable place. It lies near the westernmost point of land in the Irish sea, called St. David's-Head, and twenty-six miles from Pembroke town.

DAVID'S, **FORT ST.** a town on the Coromandel coast, and Hither India, in Asia. It is one of the strongest forts belonging to the English East India company in that part of the world; from which chints, muslins, and calicoes are exported. It lies eighty-six miles S. of Madras. Lat. 12 deg. 5 min. N. long. 80 deg. 55 min. E.

DAVIDSOE, or *Daws*, an island of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper, takes its name from the first Christian preacher in this province, namely St. David, who came hither out of England about the year 1060, and founded a convent. It is now a gentleman's seat.

DAVIS'S **STREIGHTS**, a narrow sea running N. W. from Cape-Farewell, in lat. 60 N. to Baffin's bay, in lat. 80. It separates Groenland from North America. One Davis an Englishman passed them in 1585 in quest of a N. W. passage. It has Groenland on the E. and an unknown polar country on the N. and W.

DAULE, a lieutenancy of Guayaquil, in South America. Its principal town is of the same name, and washed by a river, to which it owes its denomination. It contains many spacious houses of the inhabitants of Guayaquil. Here are great numbers of plantations, large orchards, and extensive corn-fields. The river Daule, which discharges itself into that of Guayaquil, is very large; and a great trade is carried on with that city, from which it receives variety of summer fruits and plantanes for bread. The tobacco of Daule is reckoned preferable to that of any other part.

DAUPHIN, a fort belonging to the French on the E. coast of Madagascar, in Africa. Lat. 23 deg. 59 min. S. long. 48 deg. 16 min. E.

DAUPHINE, an island subject to the French, near the river Mobile, in North America. Lat. 30 deg. 10 min. N. long. 88 deg. 7 min. W.

DAUPHINE D'AUVERGNE, a principality in the go-vernment.

vernment of the latter name, in France, belonging to the Duke of Orleans.

DAUPHINY, or *Delphinat*, one of the governments in France. This province is bounded on the N. by the territory of Bresse, and the river Rhone; on the E. it is separated by the Alps from Savoy and Piedmont; it has Provence on the S. and the Rhone again towards the W. It lies between lat. 44 deg. 30 min. almost as far as lat. 46. It had formerly its own Princes; the last of whom, Dauphin Humbert, about the year 1343, made his country over to Philip VI. King of France, upon condition that the King's eldest son should enjoy it, which ever since has given him title accordingly. It is divided into Upper and Lower Dauphiny. The latter is pretty fruitful, producing corn, wine, olives, silk, hemp, salt, vitriol, varnish, crystal, iron, copper, and lead. But Upper Dauphiny, and in general two thirds of the province, are barren; so that part of the inhabitants are obliged to go and seek their bread elsewhere. Its mountains however produce several useful things, and contain in their bowels many rarities. Upon the mountains of Ambrun and Die is found marcasite. Mount Brierre, not far from the village of St. Genis, sometimes throws out fire. Upon Mount d'Or, a kind of diamond is to be met with. Those between Briançon, Pragelas, and Pignerol, are covered with larch-trees, the timber of which is durable, and on its bark are found manna, aromatic benzoin, and agarick, a sort of excrement which is much used in physic, and for dying of scarlet. In its mountains are also bouquetins, a sort of wild goat, besides the common ones, bears, and marmottes; likewise white hares, white partridges, pheasants, eagles, and hawks, are very frequent in this country. Its principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. In it are two archbishoprics, and five bishoprics. Here justice is administered according to the civil law; and it has besides particular customs of its own. Here is a parliament, in which the governor and lieutenant-general have a seat, even before the first presidents. With regard to military government, besides the governor and lieutenant-general just mentioned, it has four sub-governors; namely, one for Grenoble and Briançon; the second for Ambrun and Gap; the third for Vienne and St. Marcellin; and the fourth for Valentinois, Diois, Tricastinois, and the baronies. The Upper Delphinat comprehends Graisivaudan, the little territory of Champagny, Briançonnois, Ambrunois, Gapenois, Les Royanez, and the baronies of Meuillon and Montauban. To the Lower Delphinat belong Viennois, Valentinois, Le Diois, Tricastin, and the principality of Orange. In this country are several mineral springs, besides the following seven pretended wonders, namely, the tower without venom, the inaccessible mountain, the burning spring, the precious stones and wells of Sassenage, the manna of Briançon, and the grotto of our Lady de la Balme.

DAURIA, a large province towards the confines of the eastern part of Tartary. It is reckoned a part of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia; and takes its name from being full of rivers. This country has been conquered by the Muscovites, and put under the Vaywode of Siberia in temporals, and Metropolitan of the same in ecclesiastical matters.

DAWO. See **DAVIDSO**.

DAX, the capital of Aquitaine in Gascony, in France, upon the river Ardour. See **ACOS**.

DEAD SEA, or *Lake Asphaltis*, in Latin *Mare Mortuum*, a collection of waters in Palestine, in Asia, into which the Jordan runs. It is supposed to have been the site of the ancient Sodom and Gomorrah. It is seventy miles long, and twenty broad. The water of this lake is not only salt, but very acrid and unpleasant to the taste. High mountains inclose it on the E. and W. which abound with sulphureous stones. The bitumen or asphaltus of this lake has an exact resemblance to pitch, and is only distinguishable from it by its sulphureous smell and taste.

DEAD-MAN'S-HEAD, a point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, lying between St. Maws and Fowey.

DEAL, by Cæsar called *Dola*; and near it he made his second descent upon Britain. It is a handsome town in Kent, with a harbour, and a member of the cinque port of Sandwich. It carries on some foreign trade, and to it is a great resort of sailors. Between it and the Goodwin sands is the famous road called the Downs, where generally homeward bound ships, and such as are outward bound, by way of the English channel, lie at anchor. It is defended by Sandown or Deal castle on the N. consisting of four lunettes, with several large port-holes, a large tower with a cavern beneath bomb-proof; and also by Walmar castle on the S. Here is a charity-school: two annual fairs are held in this town, on April 5 and October 10, for cattle and pedlary. It lies about four miles from Sandwich, and seventy-four from London.

DEAN, forest of, in the most westerly part of Gloucestershire; formerly it contained 30,000 acres covered with wood: but the iron forges set up here have reduced it within narrower bounds, and it contains several towns and villages now. Most of the oak in this forest was employed for the royal navy. The King has a swanmote court here, and the miners have a court too. It lies N. of the Severn.

DEAN, or **MICHAEL DEAN**, a town in the last-mentioned forest of the same name. Its principal manufacture was cloth once, and now pins. Iron cinders dug up in this neighbourhood fell well for the furnaces. Here is a handsome church, and the town consists only of one street.

DEBENHAM, from the river Deben, or Deepenham from its deep roads, a town of Suffolk, standing high, but little frequented. Here is a free-school, where poor boys are put out apprentices with 10l. by appointment of Sir Robert Hitcham. It lies twenty-two miles from Bury St. Edmund's, and eighty-six from London. Its market is on Friday, and annual fair June 24, for toys and braziers.

DEBRETZEN, a royal free-town in the further circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It stands in a fine plain, is both large and populous, yet but indifferently built, with neither walls nor towers. Here the Jesuits, as well as the reformed, have an academy. The breeding of cattle in these parts is considerable. For twelve miles and upwards, there is no hill nor wood, being a continued heath, and consequently in great want of timber. It has been thrice burnt down by accidental fire: it lies eighty-two miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 29 min. N. long. 22 deg. E.

DECAN, a kingdom of the hither peninsula of India, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Cambaya, on the E. by Golconda and Berar, on the S. by Visapour, and on the W. it terminates on the Indian ocean. Here are but few towns; and those lie on the sea-coast. It is divided into eight provinces and seventy-nine governments, all tributary to the Mogul to whom it yields a revenue of 2,000,000 Sterling, besides furnishing a considerable body of horse and foot. Caravans of 1000 beasts at a time are employed in carrying wheat and rice to Indostan, &c.

DECIZE, in Latin *Decicia*, a very old town of Nivernois in France, on a rocky island in the river Loire, at the junction of the Airon with it. Here is a castleward, salt-granary, an ancient seat of the Duke of Nevers, two convents, and an hospital; also a long bridge twenty miles S. E. of Nevers. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 29 min. E.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on the Danube, thirty-nine miles S. E. of Ratibon. Lat. 48 deg. 39 min. N. long. 16 deg. E.

DEDDINGTON, a large town, but small market, on Saturdays, has two annual fairs, on August 10 for horses and cows, and November 22 for the last-mentioned articles and swine. It is governed by a bailiff; and lies sixteen miles from Oxford, and sixty-two from London.

DEE, a river on which the city of Chester stands, and rises from lakes in the middle of the vast black mountains of Merionethshire, in North Wales.

Of the same name is a river running by the new town

town of Aberdeen, in the middle division of Scotland, in which they catch plenty of salmon; and about a mile above the town is a stately stone-bridge of seven arches over it, built by Bishop Gawin Dunbar.

Of the same name likewise is a river in Galloway, which enters the sea at Kirkcudbright, forming a harbour there. It rises out of the mountains of Carrick, and so full of turnings, that though it is not above seventy miles in a direct line, it runs near 200 in its winding course.

DEEPEN, a genteel house and gardens belonging to Mr. Howard, near Darking, in Surry; it is situated in a small valley, surrounded with steep hills on every side, planted with trees, except the S. aspect, which is a vineyard, on the summit of which last is a summer-house, whence is a view of the sea over the S. downs, near Arundel.

DEEPING, an ancient market-town of Lincolnshire, on the river Welland. It lies thirty-six miles from Lincoln, and sixty-two from London.

DEER, a famous abbey of Cistercian monks now in ruins, near the burgh of Bamf, in the shire of the latter name. It was founded by William Cumming Earl of Buchan.

Of the same name is a town on the river Ugy, in the same shire in Scotland, which is the seat of a presbytery, containing thirteen parishes.

DEGERBY, a well-situated staple-town of Finland, in Sweden, on the bay of Finland, with a commodious harbour. In 1745, in consequence of the boundary marked by the last treaty of peace, it was made a frontier town upon the Russian jurisdiction, and called so from the noble demesne of the same name, on which it is built: but in 1752 the King of Sweden called it Louisa. Here is a post-house.

DEHUNE, one of the rivers rising in Burgundy, in France; it runs into the Saone.

DEINE, or **DEUME**, a river which falls into the Pregel, not far from Wehlau, in the kingdom of Prussia.

DEINSE, a small fortified city of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lys. Brigadier Francis Fergus d'Offarle, Colonel of a Scots regiment, who commanded a strong garrison put there in 1695, surrendered himself prisoner of war at the first approach of the French, for which he was broke.

DELAWARE, a river in Pennsylvania, in North America. It rises far N. in the country of the Iroquois, and running southward, divides this province from New Jersey, after which it falls into the Atlantic ocean, between the capes of May and Henlopen. It is navigable for upwards of 200 miles; but has a water-fall above Bristol, so that it is impracticable northwards of the county of Bucks.

DELFINO, the best town of all Epirus, or modern province of Albania, in European Turkey. It is the residence of the Turkish governor, and lies near Mount Pindus.

DELFS-HAVEN, a beautiful village of Holland, one of the united provinces on the Maes, about two miles from Rotterdam and eight from Delft, to the S. E. with which it has a communication by a canal.

DELFT, in Latin *Delphi*, or *Delphium*, a large city of Holland, one of the united provinces; it has a wall and wet ditch, being above two miles in circuit. Here are two beautiful streets lying parallel for a mile, with rows of trees and canals. Its trade is inconsiderable, being the retreat of the most wealthy merchants. In the old palace of Delft, William I. Prince of Orange was murdered, and in the new church is an elegant monument for him, erected by the States. In the old church are the monuments of Van Tromp and Van Heine, two Dutch Admirals killed at sea. In this town is the principal magazine of the province of Holland; and it is famous for its earthen ware, which takes the name of this city. Lat. 52 deg. 16 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. E.

DELZYL, or **DELZYL-SCANS**, a strong place in Groningen, one of the seven united provinces, on the Damster-diep or Fivel. Its harbour exceeds that of Embden. It is surrounded with ramparts and seven bastions, and defended by a citadel. In 1672, fourteen

Dutch East India ships escaped hither with a cargo of 16,000,000 Sterling, from the English fleet. It lies two miles from Dam to the N. E. at the mouth of the river Ems.

DELGOVITIA, a Roman station, supposed to be Weighton, in Yorkshire; where Roman, as well as British antiquities, are found.

DELI. See **SDILI** and **DELOS**.

DELICHI, the famous river Acheron, in Albania, a province of Turkey, in Europe, of which the ancient poets make such frequent mention.

DELLY, a province of the Hither India, in Asia. It is bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. Agra on the S. and Indostan Proper on the W.

DELLY, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, and of all the Hither India. It is a large populous city, about nine or ten miles in circuit, on the river Gemina. Here the Great Mogul resided, when Kouli Khan invaded his dominions, and kept prisoner with his nobles and generals, till the conqueror forced them to deliver up all their riches. Not satisfied with this, he put many of their great men to the rack, upon his disappointment.

This cruel usage gave occasion to an insurrection; the invader was prompted to plunder the city, and massacre a great number of the inhabitants. After which he released the Mogul, and obliged him to transfer some of the provinces of India lying contiguous to Persia, to that crown. Kouli Khan returned with immense treasure, principally in diamonds, the produce of the mines of Golconda; which the famous Aurengzebe had taken from the King of that country, and expelled him from his throne, about a century before this expedition of Kouli Khan. It lies 142 miles N. of Agra, and 339 S. of Lahor. Lat. 28 deg. 12 min. N. long. 79 deg. 26 min. E.

DELMENHOST, a territory of Westphalia, in Germany, lying S. E. of Bremen, from seventeen miles long to seven broad.

Of the same name is its capital on the Delm, and fortified with a castle. It lies twelve miles W. of Bremen city, and subject to Denmark. Lat. 53 deg. 30 min. N. long. 8 deg. 14 min. E.

DELMONT, a town in the Saltgow, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, with a strong castle, sometimes the residence of the Bishop of Basil; and the seat of his chapter, which was formerly at Friburg, is now settled here.

DELOS, one of the islands in the Archipelago, and European Turkey; though the least of the Cyclades, yet the principal of them. It was formerly very famous; but at present is only an uninhabited and forsaken rock, which merely serves as a place of refuge for sea-robbers or pirates. The Greeks, for the most part, call it *Dilli* or *Dele*, comprehending also, under this appellation, the island of Rhenæa, giving the Delos of the ancients the denomination of Little Delis, but to Rhenæa that of Great Delis.

The island of Delos being the reputed birth-place of Apollo and Diana, was highly honoured by all people, and even by the Persians. The oracle of Apollo here was one of the most celebrated oracles in the world. The Greeks instituted festivals, sent priests, sacrifices, and choirs of virgins thither. In this place may still be seen a fragment of the famous marble statue of that deity, with several stately remains of the celebrated ancient temple dedicated to him, and likewise of the city of Delos, formerly so considerable. The island is no more than six miles in circuit; and lies a little S. of Mycone and Tenos. Lat. 37 deg. 29 min. N. long. 25 deg. 50 min. E.

DELPHI, or **DELPHOS**, the modern *Castrum*, in Livadia, or the ancient *Achaia*, a province of European Turkey. It lies two miles to the N. of the gulph of Lepanto, upon a rugged rock, and is no more than a mean place, consisting of 200 houses: but was formerly a very celebrated city, on account of the temple and oracle of Apollo here: also for the dark cave from which the Pythian priestesses pronounced her sentences. It lies on the side of Mount Parnassus, about ten miles N. of the gulph of Lepanto.

DELS-

DELSBERG, or *Desberg*, a town in the diocese of Basil, in Switzerland, twenty miles S. W. of Basil-city, and subject to the united Cantons. Lat. 47 deg. 54 min. N. long. 7 deg. 56 min. E.

DELTA, the ancient name of Lower Egypt, in Africa, so called from its triangular figure, resembling that of the Greek letter Delta.

DEMATA, one of the harbours in the island of Santa Maura, in the Ionian sea, and European Turkey, belonging to the Venetians.

DEMER, a river of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on which stands the city of Mechlin.

DEMETRIUS, or *Demetriada*, formerly an Archiepiscopal city of Thessaly, now Janna, in European Turkey. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, anciently Anaurus, on the N. shore of Vologulph, or Armiro-gulph, the ancient Sinus Pelasgicus, or Pegasicus. It lies about thirty miles from Larissa on the S.

DEMETRIOWITZ, a soldier-town in the generalate of Sclavonia, and Hungarian Illyria, on the Save, in the neighbourhood of which is kept a regiment of horse for the defence of the frontiers. Here was the site of the anciently celebrated Sirmia, the Illyrian capital.

Of the former name is a town of Severki, and the Western Muscovy, on the river Ugra, about forty leagues S. E. of Smolenko.

DEMIANSK, a bourg of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia. It stands on a mountain on the river Irtsch, mostly inhabited by carriers, who in summer bring goods and passengers in boats on the river to and from this place; but in winter on sledges.

DEMENFALVA, a bourg of the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, which gives its name to a celebrated cavern here.

DEMIKARPI, that is, the iron-gate, commonly called *Cataractæ Danubii*, in Servia and Turkish Illyria. The country is so called, where the Danube runs through a freight between mountains, and over a craggy bottom. The swellings and whirlpools occasioned by the violence of the variously agitated stream, tosses ships hither and thither, up and down, so that there is a necessity for having a skilful pilot, to come safely through this dangerous place. The hazard is still greater when coming upwards, which can only be performed by means of a sail. In 1737 the Imperialists were obliged to sink their ships of war here, as not being able to sail upwards with them for want of a wind. Anciently this narrow pass, it is said, had an iron chain across it; and hence comes its name.

DEMONA, or *Demino, val di*, one of the three provinces called valleys, in the kingdom of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It extends from Capo di Faro, as far as the river Termini. Its capital is Messina.

DEMOTICA, or *Dydymotychus*, a town of Romania, in Turkey in Europe, on the river Maritz, where Charles XII. of Sweden continued a long while, in the year 1713. Here resides a Greek Metropolitan.

DENAIN, a village of French Flanders, between Valenciennes and Bouchain, not far from the Schelde. Here is a collegiate church; it became famous for a victory obtained at this place by the French over the allies in 1712.

DENBIGH, the capital of a shire of the same name, in North Wales, where is a ruined castle. The place is large and populous. Here is a good free grammar-school. It sends one member to parliament, and lies 212 miles N. W. of London. Several tanners and glovers live in this place.

DENBIGHSHIRE, in Welch *Sir Dhinbeck*, one of the six counties in North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Montgomeryshire; on the W. by those of Merioneth and Caernarvon, from which last it is divided by the river Conway; on the E. by Shropshire and Cheshire; and on the N. it has the Irish sea and Flintshire. From N. E. to S. W. it measures forty miles; and from N. to S. twenty-one, containing about 410,000 acres. In it are reckoned fifty-seven parishes, four market-towns, and 38,000 inhabitants, particularly in the diocese of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Asaph. It enjoys a salubrious but sharp air. The W. part is hea-

thy and barren, except the tract towards the sea; and the E. part is equally sterile, except towards the river Dee: but its middle part, which is a level of seventeen miles from N. to S. and about five broad, called the Vale of Clwyd, through which this river runs, is fruitful, and much inhabited by gentry. On one side it lies open to the sea; and on the other hemmed in with high hills; from one of which springs the aforesaid Clwyd, which, after fetching a compass to the S. E. runs N. by Ruthin, and not far from the town of Denbigh, entering Flintshire before it reaches the Irish sea. The other most considerable rivers are the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway. The principal commodity here, besides goats and sheep, with black cattle, is rye, commonly called amel-corn, produced in the heathy parts by the manure of turf-ashes, the common fuel in this shire. Here are several lead-mines, particularly the Marquis of Powis's. This county gives title to a branch of the Fielding family, and sends but two members to parliament, namely, one for the shire, and the other for the county-town of Denbigh.

DENDERMONDE, a strong town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, in Latin *Tenera munda*. It lies at the mouth of the Dender, and its junction with the Schelde. By means of sluices, the neighbouring country may be laid under water: for which reason, Lewis XIV. when besieging it with an army of 50,000 men, was obliged to retire with the utmost precipitation in 1667. It lies in a marshy bottom, fourteen miles E. of Ghent; and was taken by the allies in 1706. Lat. 51 deg. 16 min. E. long. 3 deg. 56 min. N.

DENIA, city of, in Valencia, in Spain; it is called in Latin *Dianum, Artemisium*, from Diana, in honour of whom it was built, also *Hemeroscopium*, from a high watch-tower. It lies at the foot of Mount Mongon, on the declivity of a hill reaching to the sea. From a very high tower, here ships may be seen a pretty way off at sea. In this place is a castle strongly fortified both by art and nature, and a double harbour pretty commodious. The town gives title of Marquis. It lies opposite to the isle of Ivica, and thirty-six miles S. of Valencia. Lat. 39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 26 min. W.

DENMARK, one of the three northern kingdoms of Europe, Sweden and Norway being the other two. It lies beyond Germany on the N. from which it is divided by Levens-aue, and the Eiderstrom; the latter in very ancient times being looked upon as the boundary of both countries: whence, on the Holstein-gate of Rendsberg, by which the lower Eiden runs, is this inscription; *Ey-dora Romani terminus imperii*: to the W. it is washed by the N. sea; on the N. it has the Codan gulph (Sinus Codanicus) otherwise called Cattegat and Schager-rack; on the E. the Baltic. Between the main-land and the large islands of Funen and Seeland, are the famous Streights, namely, the Little and Great Belt, also the Oeresund, which last divides Denmark from Sweden. Near Helsingoer (Elsineur) it is 1331 fathoms, or about half a mile over, and is the usual ferry from the German ocean into the Baltic; of which, as well as of the other two, the king of Denmark has the sovereignty: for which reason, all ships passing through, are obliged to pay a toll, according to the quality of the goods with which they are laden.

Denmark Proper, consists of two large, and several smaller islands, together with the peninsula of Jutland. Besides these, to the dominions of the King of Denmark belong the kingdom of Norway, the islands of Faroe, Heland and Groenland; in Germany half the duchy of Holstein, the counties of Oldenburg and Dalmenhorst; in Asia, on the Coromandel coast, the town of Tranquebar with its territory; in Africa, the citadel of Christianburg, in Guiney; and in America, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Jan, together with some more of the Caribbee islands, and St. Croix. The proper extent of the whole kingdom cannot be exactly ascertained, as it does not lie together. The air in N. Jutland is pretty raw and keen; on the E. side of S. Jutland, and in the islands of Funen and Seeland, it is finer and better: but in the Marshlands and Laaland it is thick and unhealthy. Though the various winds indeed render the weather changeable, yet they purify the air: and

and among these the westerly winds are the most usual and the strongest. Denmark lies mostly low, the soil being level, and, except the middle tract of Jutland, very fruitful; so that the country yields a sufficient support for its inhabitants; and has a plentiful stock of every thing necessary for life. It can export more horned cattle and horses than grain. Its sea-coasts, inland lakes, ponds, rivers, and lesser streams, abound very much with fish. They have no wine, metals, nor salt, and the little they have of the latter commodity, which is made in Jutland, is but indifferent. Most of the provinces have a sufficiency of timber for their necessary occasions; and they burn a good deal of turf. The inhabitants are nobles, burghers, and peasants. The nobility are divided into higher and lower. As there are no Princes nor Dukes in Denmark but the King's children, except one single nobleman, called Knut Pors, who is Duke of Halland, the higher nobility are only Counts and Barons, who were first created so by King William V. in 1671.

The Danish language is only distinguishable from the Swedish and Norwegian by its dialect: for the inhabitants of the three kingdoms understand one another, except in some words. It is at this day a medley of Old Gothic, Frisian, and German words: and with regard to the pronunciation, Busching says it has a great deal of analogy with the English, and many words in common with this language; and it is very much adapted to poetry.

The predominant religion in Denmark is Lutheranism, and their first reformer was Joh. Bugenhagen, a disciple of Luther's. The reformed, Roman Catholics, and Jews, have the free exercise of their religion at Copenhagen, Fridericia, and Friderichstadt; in which latter place indulgence is also given to Armenians, Menonists, and Quakers. Also in the island of Nordstrand, Roman Catholics have the public exercise of their religion allowed them: and, by the commendable care of the King of Denmark, the light of the gospel has been successfully propagated in Fimmark, Groenland, and among the Malabars: for which purpose, in 1714, he established a college at Copenhagen for promoting the gospel. The principal ecclesiastical persons in Denmark and Norway are the Bishops, of which six are in Denmark, four in Norway, and two in Iceland. Those of Seeland and Christiania have the precedency of all the rest; the former being third professor of divinity in the university of Copenhagen, where he must reside. The Archiepiscopal title has been abolished: and Sleswic, together with Holstein, have a general superintendent. Denmark, especially since the reformation, has not wanted for learned men, who have distinguished themselves in the sciences. Divinity particularly flourishes among the Danes: and here they apply themselves much to poetry, and the study of the Latin language. Besides the university at Copenhagen, consisting of four colleges, the riding academy at Soroe, and the gymnasium at Odenfe, there are several well-regulated town-schools, up and down the country.

In the preceding century, they had hardly any manufactures in Denmark: but now at Copenhagen, thro' the royal encouragement, are curious artists; and in this kingdom are made whatever fabrics can be desired. The importation of all foreign manufactures is prohibited, and particularly the wearing of jewels, gold and silver stuffs, and foreign laces, by a royal ordinance published in 1736.

Denmark is finely situated for trade and navigation, and may be looked upon as the center of the important northern commerce, especially the very profitable traffic of the Baltic. They have several public companies among them, as the Asiatic company, the West Indian and Guiney company, a general trading company, and an Icelandic-Finmark company. At Copenhagen a bank has been established in 1736, with notes from a hundred to ten rix-dollars, which pass current through the kingdom; also an assurance-company for shipping: and from entries at the custom-house for the year 1752, it appears that upwards of 3000 ships, and small craft, have come into this port with all sorts of goods, especially provisions, timber, and materials for building.

Excellent regulations have been made in this kingdom for the posts, since they go and come twice a week to and from every town in Denmark. The principal order of knights in Denmark is that of the elephant or blue ribbon.

It is uncontroverted, that, in the time of the Romans, the Cimbri and Teutones inhabited the parts about the present Jutland, and the duchy of Sleswic. And hence the ancients called the peninsula of Jutland Cimbrica Chersonesus: but with regard to the other islands, and in general the erecting of their republics, before any change happened, there is not such certainty to be met with.

The constitution of Denmark, from being hereditary, elective, and limited at different times, became absolute in the year 1660, when the peasants being grievously oppressed by the nobility and gentry, agreed, in conjunction with the clergy, to make the crown hereditary: Upon which the King, assembling his nobility and gentry, in a garrisoned town, compelled them to deliver up their liberties into his hands; so that ever since Denmark has been an absolute monarchy.

The regular troops of this kingdom, namely, Denmark, Norway, and Holstein, commonly amount to 40,000; of which 10,000 are always standing in Norway: they are mostly maintained by foreign subsidies; but when at home, are very burdensome to the farmers and peasants. The royal revenues are computed at 500,000 l. arising from crown-lands, customs, and several imposts on beer, malt, corn, paper, land, &c. In Norway the King has the tenth of the timber, tar, fish, oil, and mines. And the Danish clergy having at the reformation been stripped by the government of the church-lands, as well as divested of their former power, are principally subsisted by the state, besides some gratuitous offerings made them on the usual festivals by their people; which is said to amount to no inconsiderable sum.

DENNIS ISLE, *Gerret*, as the Dutch maps term it, is one of the islands off the N. E. coast of New Britain, in the Antarctic or Southern countries. It is about fourteen or fifteen leagues in circuit, being high, mountainous, and woody; the coast is well-stored with cocoa-trees. It is very populous and well-cultivated in several places. It shoots out in many points into the sea, between which are sandy bays. The natives are very black, and active fellows in their proes. Their weapons are principally lances, slings, some bows and arrows, with wooden fistgigs for striking of fish.

DENIS, *St. Faun St. Dionysii*, anciently *Catolacum*, or *Catulliacum*, a town in the Isle of France, situated in a fruitful plain. It owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey here, formed in 600 by King Clotarius II. improved by his son Dagobert, and others afterwards. The abbey-buildings are of very beautiful free-stone, with a regular garden. The church, though of Gothic architecture, is fine, and contains not only a rich treasury, among which are kept the crown jewels; but it is also the burying-place of the French Kings and their families, from Dagobert and the Capet race downwards to this day, of which here are several fine monuments. In this abbey-church is likewise buried the celebrated Constable of France, Bertrand du Guesclin, and Marshal Turenne. Since 1692, this convent has had no more abbots; for after the death of Cardinal Retz, who was the last of them, its income, amounting to 100,000 livres, was given to the house of St. Cyr, the favourite foundation of Madam Maintenon; the French King's mistress. Its present revenue is 60,000 livres. Besides this church, here are thirteen others, among which is the collegiate church of St. Paul, and five cloysters more. St. Denis lies six miles N. of Paris.

DENOON, the principal place of Cowal, a subdivision of Argyleshire, in the middle partition of Scotland. It is noted as having been formerly the seat of the Bishop of Argyle, and now of a presbytery, consisting of eight parishes.

DENTON, a handsome seat of Mr. Ibbetson, in York-shire, formerly belonging to General Fairfax, which Prince Rupert saved, merely upon seeing a picture in it; but having been accidentally burnt afterwards, the pre-

sent possessor rebuilt it, with an inscription from Virgil, that neither that calamity, nor any other desolation from military violence, shall be able to erase the structure.

DEOLS, or *Bourg-Deols*, also *Bourg-Dieux*, a town of Lower Berry in France, upon the river Indre. It gives title of Prince, had formerly three parish-churches, and a celebrated abbey. Of the churches there are two still remaining, and only one of these a parish-church; of the abbey, there is a chapel only standing. This foundation Henry of Bourbon Prince of Condé got suppressed in 1623, and the whole income, &c. annexed by Pope Gregory to his own duchy of Chateau-roux, from which the abbey stood but a little way.

DEPTFORD, anciently called West-Greenwich, in Kent, three miles from London. From a village, it is now become a large town, and, by the continuity of the new houses over the marshes, almost connected with Rotherhith, and consequently a part of that vast metropolis. It lies upon the river Thames, E. of the city. Here are several fine private docks for building and repairing of ships, besides a noble royal yard, with a wet dock, and other conveniences; but it has been found much more commodious to build ships of war lower down the river at Woolwich. In Deptford is the corporation of the master and wardens of the Holy Trinity or Trinity-house, founded by King Henry VIII. who are to take care of the building, conducting, and keeping of the royal navy. Here also the Trinity-house have a foundation for decayed pilots or masters of ships, and their widows; the men at 20s. and the women at 16s. a month. Deptford has of late years so increased, that a handsome church has been built for the accommodation of its inhabitants, and dedicated to St. Paul.

DERBE, a city on the S. limits of Lycaonia, a province of Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. Here St. Paul preached. It was an Episcopal see, under the Metropolitan of Iconium and patriarchate of Constantinople. But which is it now, or if in ruins, cannot be determined with any certainty.

DERBENT, a strong city of Schirwan (Daghistan) a province of Persia, in Asia; the Turks call it *Demir Capi*, or the Iron Gate, in Latin *Portæ Ferreae*. It was always a place of importance, and is a strong pass from Muscovy and Tartary into Persia, for which it is principally considerable. It stands on the W. coast of the Caspian sea, the site of the city taking up the whole defile between that and the craggy mountains on the frontiers of Georgia. On the side of the sea is a stone-wall. The citadel joins the town, and consists of large free-stone. The coast is all rock, by which it is rendered dangerous to shipping. The Muscovites took this place in 1723, and it was ceded to them in 1735, by virtue of a treaty with Kouli Khan, the late usurper of the throne of Persia. Lat. 42 deg. 6 min. N. long. 52 deg. 2 min. E.

DERBY, or **DARBY**, the capital town of the shire of its own name, on the W. bank of the river Derwent, with a stone-bridge over it. The river has been made navigable into the Trent. Here several Gentlemen's families reside. Upon the Derwent is Sir Thomas Lombe's curious engine by which organzine or thrown silk is made, for a perfect model of which the Parliament of Great Britain allowed him 14,000l. Derby is populous, but not considerable for trade. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. The tower of All-Saints church is a beautiful Gothic structure, 178 feet high, erected in Queen Mary's reign, at the charge of the maidens and batchelors of the town. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs hold on February 25, a meeting for cheese, Wednesday in Lent Assize-week for horses, now not frequented, Friday in Easter-week for horned or black cattle, the first Friday in May, Friday in Whitfun-week, and July 25, for horned cattle, September 27 cheese-fair, and Friday before Michaelmas a meeting by custom, for horned cattle. It gave title of Earl to the Stanley family; and in 1745 was the utmost limit of the Scots Highlanders roving incursion into England, when a

fudden panic struck them, and they precipitately returned into their own country, till they were utterly dispersed at Culloden. Derby lies 122 miles N. W. of London.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland county of England. It is bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire and part of Leicestershire, which also bounds it on the S. it has Staffordshire and part of Cheshire on the W. and Yorkshire on the N. The river Erewash parts it from Nottinghamshire, the Trent from Staffordshire, the Trent and Dove from Leicestershire, and the Goyt from Cheshire. It contains 680,000 acres, 500 villages, 11 market-towns, and 127,000 inhabitants. Its rivers, of which the principal is the Dove and Derwent, abound with fish. In the former is a fish called Graylings, and likewise excellent trout. It rises in the Peak, and is subject to sudden inundations, but these very fertilizing. The Derwent also rises in the Peak.

This county is well-stocked with pastures, grain, and wood, also Gentlemen's seats; especially on its E. and S. sides. Here are likewise stone-quarries, mines of coals, iron, and lead, also alabaster and crystal. In the N. part is a tract of rugged mountains, called the Peak, containing several natural curiosities, the principal of which are commonly included in the seven following particulars: Chatworth-house, Mount Mam-tor, Eden-hole, Buxton-wells, Weeding or Tides-well, Pool-hole, and the Devil's A— of Peak.

DEREHAM, or **EAST DEERHAM**, a market-town of Norfolk. It has two annual fairs, on February 3, and September 28, for cattle and toys. It lies fifteen miles from Norwich, and ninety-seven from London.

DERNA, coast of; it is the same with **BARCA**, which see.

DERNA, the only city on the Barcan coast, in Africa, is small, but well-situated, and a little way from the sea. It is watered with several springs. Its territory is fertile, but the haven and road are very inconvenient, except in fair weather.

DERNIS, formerly a considerable fortress, but now a mean town of Venetian Dalmatia and Hungarian Illyria, close by the river Cicola. In 1648 it was deserted by the Turks, and set on fire by the Venetians. Upon this the former took possession of it; but in 1684 they forsook it a second time.

DERSAU, or **DIRSCHAU**, a fortified town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia. It stands on the Vistula. Here is a convent for predicant monks. It has been thrice laid in ashes. The Swedes took it twice. Here a provincial court is held.

DERVENTIO, now *Little Chester*, an old Roman station on the river Derwent, a mile below Derby. The remains of antiquities are daily dug up here; and at this place was anciently a bridge, the foundation of which may still be felt.

DERVENTIS, a city in the time of the Romans, now the site of Auldby, on the S. side of the river Derwent, in Yorkshire. Here a company styled *Derwentensis* was stationed.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire. It rises in the Peak, and ends in the river Trent. It is very rapid, and, upon the least increase of its waters, roars hideously, and rolls down sometimes prodigious pieces of rocks. It runs before the W. front of Chatworth-house.

Of the same name is a river in Yorkshire, very full of water, and subject to inundations always after rain. It abounds with fish, and runs between the East and North Ridings. The source of this river is in the hills called *Derwent-fells*, where copper mines were formerly found, but discontinued since.

DERWENT-WATER, a river of Cumberland, which, after running through this country and forming several lakes, particularly a spacious one beyond Hay-castle, falls below Cockermouth into the Irish sea. From it the family of Ratchiff took the title of Earl.

DES, or **DEES**, a pretty town in the W. part of Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. It stands at the confluence of the Great and Small Szamos, and is noted both

both for its salt-pits, and as the residence of Count Bethlen Gabor.

DESAGNADERO, El, i. e. the drain, a river of La Paz, and audience of Charcas, in South America. It issues from the S. part of lake Titi-caca, afterwards forming lake Paria, which has no visible outlet; but its many whirlpools indicate a subterraneous passage. Over Desaguadero still remains the famous bridge of rushes, invented by the fifth Ynca of Peru, Capac Yupanqui, for transporting his army to the other side. The base of this bridge is two large cables, made of a kind of grass, laid across the river, and fascines of rushes securely fastened upon these, and the same materials repeated again across the former, so as to be level. The river here is between 80 and 100 yards in breadth, flowing very impetuously, though under a smooth surface. This bridge, about five yards broad, and one and a half above the surface of the water, is to this day carefully repaired or rebuilt every six months, by the natives of the neighbouring provinces.

DESEADA, **DESIRADA**, and **DESIDERADA**, i. e. the Desirable Island, one of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, in the year 1493. At a distance it looks like a galley, with a low point at its N. E. end: on the N. end of it are sand hills. In some parts it is fruitful and well-cultivated; but in others barren. It lies E. of Guadaloupe, and belongs to France. Lat. 16 deg. 36 min. N. long. 61 deg. 15 min. W.

DESEADA, or, as it is commonly called, *Cape Desfire*, the most westerly promontory of the Magellan freights, at the extremity of South America, and entrance into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 53 deg. 35 min. S. long. 85 deg. 15 min. W.

DESERZANO, a large and beautiful village of Bresciano, a province of Venice, and in Upper Italy. It stands on lake Garda; and is famous both for its good wine and fine fish.

DESIRADA. See **DESEADA**.

DESIZÉ. See **DECISE**.

DESOLATION ISLAND, in Davis's freights, lying off the Meta Incognita, and W. coast of Greenland.

DESSAW, a well fortified town in the principality of the same name, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt Desslaw, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands in a fruitful country, at the influx of the Muldaw into the Elbe. Here the Prince has a palace. The trade of the town is in excellent beer, which is sent all over the country. It lies sixty-four miles N. W. of Dresden, and twenty-four N. of Leipzig. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 52 min. E.

DETMOLD, a town in the county of Lippe and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, where its own Count resides; it is supposed to be the ancient Teuto Burgum. It lies eight miles N. of Paderborn. Lat. 52 deg. N. long. 8 deg. 35 min. E.

DETTINGEN, a village in the territory of Hanau and Upper Rhine, in Germany; where the British troops, with the Hanoverians and Hessians, as auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, and commanded by the Elector of Hanover King of Great Britain, were attacked on June 16, 1743, in their march from Aichaffenburg to Hanau, by the best troops of France, under Marshal Noailles, who passed the Maine on purpose, as being sure of victory, the allies having been for two or three days in great want of provisions; but he was repulsed, and obliged to repass the river, after great part of his army had been cut off, both in the field, and in their precipitate retreat. The King was that day in very eminent danger; for the French brought a battery to bear on the station where he was: but being levelled too high, the balls flew over his head. The Duke of Cumberland was slightly wounded in the leg.

On the field of battle, his Majesty, after the action, made several of his General officers Knights Bannets, as was anciently the custom of Princes, to distinguish merit they themselves had personally observed.

Dettingen is six miles W. of Aichaffenburg, and twelve E. of Hanau. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 7 deg. 9 min. E.

DEVA, in Latin *Decidava*, a spacious, well-built town of Huniad county (Colofwar) in Transylvania, and

kingdom of Hungary. It is surrounded with a wall; and near it is a castle standing on a high rock. It is noted for excellent wine, and guarding the pass of the iron-gate into the Turkish dominions. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Wirtemberg.

DEVA, a river of Asturias, in Spain, at the mouth of which, in Guipuscoa, and province of Biscay, stands a town of the same name, with a harbour, on the Mediterranean. The latter is thirty-eight miles E. of Bilbao. Lat. 43 deg. 25 min. N. long. 2 deg. 18 min. W.

DEVEN, or **DEBEN**, a castle of Count Palfy's, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands upon a mountain near the confluence of the Morava and Danube.

DEVENTER, the capital of Salland quarter, and of all Overysel, one of the seven united provinces of Holland. It is a populous and large city, being well fortified, and stands in a country abounding with pasture and arable land. Here are three churches, one of which was formerly a cathedral, also five hospitals. The celebrated Erasmus had part of his education in their grammar school, now a Schola Illustris, with professors of philosophy, divinity, and Hebrew. Both ends of the bridge over the river rest upon piles, and the middle is supported with boats. Here is a fine quay. The city has six gates; and the Brink-port is adorned with statues and inscriptions. The round tower of Norenberg is a remarkable building for strength and neatness. In 1672 this city was betrayed to the Bishop of Munster, when there were at least 10,000 fighting men in it. And in 1674 the Bishop of Cologne, to whose share it fell, quitted it for 42,000 crowns, to save the fortifications and guns. It lies at the confluence of the rivulet Shipbeck with the Issel, on the E. bank of the latter. It lies six miles N. of Zutphen. Lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

DEVERON, a fine river of Bamf-shire, in the middle division of Scotland, which traverses in serpentine meanders through this shire, till it empties itself into the Murray firth, at the town of Bamf.

DEVIL'S ARROWS or **BOLTS**, near Borough-bridge, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, are three huge stones set on end, in form of pyramids; so called by the vulgar: but the learned look upon them either as monuments of some signal victory, or as British deities, &c.

DEVIL'S-BRIDGE, a very high stone-bridge of one arch, about five leagues within Mount St. Gothard, and canton of Uri, in Switzerland. It stands on two very high rocks, and under it runs the river Rufs. It is commonly called *Teuffels-bruck*, the vulgar not being able to account for it otherwise than as performed by the assistance of that evil spirit.

DEVIL'S MOUTH, a frightful hill near Leon de Nicaragua, in the capital of the province of the latter name, and audience of Guatemala, in New Spain, in North America; which, being rent from top to bottom, resembles a broken saw, and has been so denominated by sailors.

DEVIL'S A— in the Peak. See **DERBYSHIRE** and **PEAK**.

DEVICES, or **VINS**, thought to be called *Divis*, as being anciently divided between the King and the Bishop of Salisbury; a large borough of Wiltshire, full of clothiers, who have lately run into the druggot-making trade. Here they also deal in malt. The place is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. In the neighbourhood is the river Avon; on the banks of which the clothiers, but especially the dyers, plant themselves. Here they are in want of water, though an excellent spring runs but a little way off the town. Here are two churches, St. Mary and St. John. The town consists principally of two long parallel streets; the houses mostly of timber, but of a very good model. Its weekly market, which holds on Thursday, is reckoned by the inhabitants one of the best in England; and much frequented for corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle. It has six annual fairs, February 13, for cattle, Holy Thursday, for cattle, horses, and sheep; June 13, for horses, July 5, for wool. October 2, for sheep, and October 20, for sheep and hogs. In the neighbourhood

Roman coins and antiquities are daily found; particularly in the green, a suburb of the old town, one Cadby a gardener, found in a cavity inclosed within bricks, a fine Venus, a lame Vulcan, a vestal Virgin, and a curious fragment of Corinthian brass, &c. Here is a handsome church and steeple. To the town belongs a charity-school for seventy boys, and sixteen girls. It lies twenty miles N. W. of Salisbury, and eighty-nine W. of London.

DEULE, a river of Picardy and Artois, in France, was formerly only a little stream; but it has been made a considerable river by means of canals and sluices, for forming a communication between Lens and Lille, Douay and Deule. The Upper Deule is that which serves for this connection: but the Lower Deule is that which runs below Lille as far as Lys.

DEUME, or DEINE, a branch of the river Pregel, in the kingdom of Prussia, is connected with the Wippe by means of a new canal, called Fredericks-graben, both the great and small one; so that flax, corn, hemp, wood, pot-ashes, and other Polish goods, may be carried very conveniently to Konigberg: the communication of which is continued to the Nemmonin, and to the Gilge.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England. It has the English channel on the S. the Bristol channel on the N. It is divided on the W. from Cornwall by the river Tamar, which runs almost from the one channel to the other: and it is bounded on the E. by Somersetshire. It is about sixty-nine miles long, and sixty-six broad, containing 1,920,000 acres, twelve parliamentary boroughs, forty market-towns, 394 parishes, 117 vicarages, 1733 villages, and 340,000 inhabitants. Next to Yorkshire, it is the largest and most populous county in England; but its people are so universally employed in trade, that it cannot be equalled by any in that kingdom.

The air in its valleys is mild, and sharp but healthy on its hills and heaths. The western parts consist of a moorish soil, or stiff clay; the latter bad for sheep, but extremely well adapted for breeding great herds of fine oxen, fattened for the London markets. The soil of the N. parts is dry, having very good downs for sheep: and these being well-dressed with lime, dung, and sand, yield tolerable crops of corn, but not so plentifully as in the middle and eastern parts; nor does it fall short in meadow and pasture. Shell-sand renders the most barren part fruitful; and in places remote from the seashore, the upper turf being skimmed off, is burnt to ashes; and this method of agriculture is called De'enshiring. The southern parts for fertility are justly esteemed the garden of Devonshire.

The South Hams are famous for rough cyder. Formerly here were several tin-mines, but little of that mineral is now dug in this country. Veins of loadstone are found here, also quarries of stone and slate; and of the latter great quantities are exported. Its native productions are corn, wool, cattle, &c. and its manufactures, kerseys, serges, druggets, perpetuana's, long-ells, shalloons, narrow cloths, &c. as also bone-lace.

Its principal rivers are the Tamar, Tave, Lad, Ock, Tame, Touridge, Ex, and Dart. Chalybeate waters are at Cleave, Tavistock, Lamerton, Linton, &c.

The gentry of Devonshire are as well bred, as the middling people and yeomanry are unpolished, both in carriage and speech; yet the merchants and other principal tradesmen do not come short of the gentry in politeness. This county gives title of Earl and Duke to the Cavendish family.

In it were more parliamentary boroughs formerly, than in any other county except Cornwall: but now many of them are disused; and there were other corporations, whose charters are still in force, but pleading poverty, &c. were excused. Twelve towns send each two members to parliament, and the county two more.

Devonshire gave birth, among many other eminent personages, to the famous Sir Thomas Bodley, the learned Mr. Hooker, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, General Monk, the great instrument of the reformation, and the first famous Duke of Marlborough, &c. This county is generally observed to abound with persons afflicted

with the gout; owing, it is thought, to the custom of marling the land with lime, and to the great use of sweet cyder among the meaner sort.

DEUTSCHENDORF, or POPRAD, a middling town in the circle on this side the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, in an extremely delightful situation: for upon one side is the river of the same name; and on the other a large plain. Before the fire in 1718, it was more considerable than at present. The inhabitants live by husbandry.

DEUTSCH-EYLAU, a capital bailiwick in the circle of Mohrung and Marienwerder, in the kingdom of Prussia. In it are three Roman Catholic churches; but those belonging to the Lutherans are under the inspection of the Archpriest of Saalfeld. In this bailiwick is an open small town of the same name, with an ancient castle upon a large lake, and in a delightful situation.

DEUX-PONTS, a province of the palatinate, in Germany. It is above forty miles long, and from eight to twenty-five in breadth, and gave title to its own Dukes, a branch of the Palatine family. Since 1732, it has been in sequestration, by the extinction of the last heir. It is divided into five bailiwicks; one of which, namely, Bischweiler, lies in Lower Alsace, besides other lands. It is bounded by Lorain, and the county of Saarbruck, on the W. Alsace on the S. and every where else by other parts of the palatinate. This in general is a mountainous barren country; but here and there are some fertile valleys. Two small valleys join near its capital, and hence its name; and the united stream runs S. to the Sare.

DEUX-PONTS, in the duchy of the same name last-mentioned, by the Germans called Zweybrucken, and in Latin *Bipontium*, from its two bridges over the rivulets of Blise and Swolb, upon which it stands. This is a small, yet neat town. It suffered much by the wars, particularly when taken in 1676 by the French, who restored it to the King of Sweden by the treaty of Ryfwick. It lies fifty-eight miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 31 min. E.

DEYNSE, a town of Flanders, twelve miles S. W. of Ghent. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E. See DEINSE.

DIARBEKER, a province of Asia Minor, or Turkey, in Asia, taken in a large sense, comprehends the provinces of Diarbeker Proper, Yerack, and Curdistan, the ancient countries of Mesopotamia, Chaldea, and Assyria, together with Babylon. It extends itself along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, from N. N. W. to S. E. namely, from Mount Taurus, which divides it from Turcomania on the N. to the inmost recess of the Persian gulph on the S. about 600 miles; and from E. to W. namely, from Persia on the E. to Syria and Arabia Deserta on the W. in some places 200, and in others about 300 miles; but in the southern or lower parts not above 150. It extends itself from 30 to 38 deg. N. and consequently enjoys a good temperature of air, and has mostly a very rich soil. There are indeed in it some large deserts, which neither bear any sustenance for man or beast, and are without inhabitants. But those provinces which are inhabited are generally very fertile; yet, being inland, they do not drive such a brisk trade, and the commodities which they export and barter with their neighbours being chiefly pitch, fruit, silks, &c. The rivers Euphrates and Tigris have their whole course almost through this country. See these rivers under their proper words.

This province is generally represented by modern geographers and travellers, as a country of great natural fertility; but neither well cultivated, nor well peopled. As a frontier towards Persia, it is well fortified and well guarded. But the many cities, once so celebrated, are at present dwindled to ruins. Bagdat, Mossul, and Carahmel, with some few more, continue populous and wealthy; but the rest are no better than sorry towns.

The situation of Diarbeker Proper is in the N. W. part, between the Tigris and Euphrates: the fourth part, or Yerack, lies towards Arabia and the Persian gulph; and Curdistan on the N. E. part towards Persia, from which the Tigris divides it.

Since

Since this country has been under the Turks, it hath been further divided into the following beglerbergates, Diarbeker, Rika, Mossul, Chirazoul, or Scherezul, Bagdad, and Bassora; if Bassora, according to modern accounts, be not now subject to a Prince of its own.

DIARBEKER, the capital of the district of the same name above-mentioned, is by the Turks called Karamed. It stands delightfully on a plain, and the banks of the Tigris, near its source. It is a very strong and populous place, driving a very considerable trade; is surrounded with a double wall, the outer one being flanked with towers. Here are only three gates, on one of which are some Greek and Latin inscriptions, mentioning Constantine the Great. The Tigris forms a half moon before it, on which side is a steep precipice. The river is rapid here, and about a league above the town is a canal cut which supplies it with water. The principal manufactures of Diarbeker, is making goatskins into what we call Turkey or Morocco leather; vast quantities of which are exported into Hungary, Poland, Muscovy, and other parts of Europe and Asia. They also weave and dye here fine linen and cotton cloths. In this city are said to be no less than 20,000 Christians; two thirds of whom are Armenians, and the rest Nestorians or Jacobites, their patriarch residing here. Here are several convenient inns on both sides of the river. The fair sex enjoy here an extraordinary liberty; and are commonly seen on the public walks. The men are also affable and courteous. This city is governed by a Basba. The territory about Diarbeker is very rich and pleasant. The Tigris is here fordable, unless swelled by rain or melted snow, at which times it is crossed a league higher by means of a stone-bridge. It lies 212 miles E. of Aleppo, and 261 N. of Bagdat. Lat. 47 deg. 42 min. N. long. 42 deg. 29 min. E.

DIE, *Des Vocontiorum*, the capital of Diois, in the Lower Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France, on the river Drome. It is the seat of a bailiwick and Bishop, who is Lord of the place, and of ninety-five parishes and twenty-four castles, suffragan to the Archbishop of Vienne; his diocese contains 200 parishes, and has a yearly income of 1500 livres, out of which he is allowed to pay to the court of Rome 2126 florins. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantz, the reformed had an university, and here was formerly a citadel. It lies thirty miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 32 min. E.

DIEGEM, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, four miles N. of Brussels, its capital.

DIEL, St. provostship of, lying in the valley called Val de Galilee, among the Vauge mountains of Lorain, in France, and on the river Meurte. To it belongs a chapter.

DIEPPE, a town of Upper Normandy, in France. It is fortified very irregularly, and has a strong castle on the sea of the same name. To it belong two suburbs, and a harbour on the English channel, commonly in time of war a station for privateers; but has not a depth of water sufficient for large vessels. Here are two parish-churches, eight convents, a college, and an hospital. In 1694 the English battered it quite to the ground by a bombardment; and in Queen Anne's wars it met with a like rough handling from them; but it has since been rebuilt to greater advantage. Dieppe lies opposite to Rye in Sussex, and thirty-six miles N. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 55 min. N. long. 1 deg. 9 min. E.

DIEPHOLT, county of, a subdivision of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies S. of Delmenhorst, between Hoya on the E. and the bishopric of Osnaburg on the W.

DIEPHOLT, the capital of the county of the same name last-mentioned. It lies at the N. extremity of the Dummer-lake, on the river Hunte which issues out of it. Here is a fort; and the town and country now belong to Hannover. It lies forty miles S. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

DIENSENHUSEN, a large well-built town of the Thour-gaw, and county of Baden, in Switzerland. Here is a fine bridge over the Rhine. It lies four miles E. of Schaffhausen, and in the road to Stein.

DIEST, a small city of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Demer. It is a place noted for N. 41.

woollen cloths, hose, and excellent beer. Here is a famous horse-fair kept every Ash-Wednesday. It is a barony, and is still the subject of litigation among the heirs of the late King William. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Louvain. Lat. 51 deg. 16 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

DEITZ, a county of Nassau, in the Wetteraw and Upper Rhine, in Germany, fourteen miles long, and ten broad, belonging to a branch of the Nassau Orange family. It lies between the archbishopric of Treves, the lordships of Idstein and Wisbaden, and the lower country of Catzenellebogen.

DEITZ, the capital of the last mentioned county of the same name, on the river Lohn, over which is a bridge. It is walled, and has two castles or towns on two hills within the town. The revenues of its collegiate church, subject to the Elector of Treves, have been appropriated since the reformation to the university of Herborn. It lies eighteen miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 7 deg. 38 min. E.

DIEULOUARD, lordship of, between the Maes and Moselle, in the government of Lorain and Bar. It lies on the latter river, not far from Pont a Mousson, and is one of the oldest domains of the church of Verdun; but in latter times, it has come into the possession of the house of Lorain. The little town of the same name, in Latin *Deslonardum*, was formerly a strong place.

DIGNE, a provincial bailiwick of Upper Provence, in France. It comprehends the four following vigueries or subordinate districts, namely, Digne, Seyne, Colmars, and the valley of Bareme.

DIGNE, in Latin *Dinia*, a small but very ancient town in the viguery of its own name last mentioned. It lies at the foot of the mountains, on the little river Bleone; is the principal place of a district, collection and provincial court. The Bishop of Digne is Baron of Lauzieres, and suffragan to the Archbishop of Ambrun, having thirty-three parishes in his diocese, an income of 10,000 livres, out of which he pays Rome an assessorment of 400 florins. Here are five convents. Its warm mineral waters, impregnated with a deal of sulphur and alkaline salt, are used for drinking, as well as bathing. In the neighbourhood grows excellent fruit. It lies sixty miles N. of Toulon. Lat. 44 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 13 min. E.

DIGON, in Latin *Divio*, the capital of the province and government of Burgundy, in France; it is the seat of the governor, parliament, intendency, and all other public offices and jurisdictions: it is pretty large, has well paved, broad, and straight streets, fine houses, churches, and squares, is surrounded and fortified with good walls, capacious ditches, and twelve bastions, besides a castle for its defence. The neighbouring country is fruitful and agreeable, being watered by the river Sufon and Ouche; the former of which is only a brook, partly running into the ditch, and partly thro' the town; and after this falls into the river Dijon near the city, which river washes a suburb and a bastion. Here are seven parish-churches, four abbeyes, three large hospitals, several convents, among which the most remarkable is the fine charterhouse, at the extremity of the suburb of Ouche, in the church of which lies the last Dukes of Burgundy, with their wives and children, also the Jesuits fine house, and the holy chapel, where is publickly preserved a miraculous host. Its academy of sciences was founded by Hector Bernard Poussin, first president of the parliament of Dijon, and also a juridical college was established here in 1723. The city-walk before the town is a quarter of a mile in length, and planted with three rows of lime-trees; at the extremity of which is a pleasure-grove. The castle of the ancient Dukes of Burgundy, now called Le logis du Roi, is a stately and large building, with a noble hall for the meeting of the states. It lies 138 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 12 min. E.

DIJONNOIS, a territory of Burgundy, in France, anciently called Pagus Osearenis, from the river Ouche, Oseara; it abounds in wine, pastures, and woods; in the last of which are several iron-works set up: and its capital is the above-mentioned Dijon.

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DILLEMBERG, a town of Nassau in the Wetteraw, and Upper Rhine, in Germany, belonging to the Counts of Nassau Dillemburg. It stands on the river Dilla, has a good trade in cattle and woollen-cloth, and two annual fairs, the day after Passion-Sunday, and the Monday after St. Margaret's day. Here is kept the jaw-bone of a prodigious whale, caught near Catwick. It lies thirty-eight miles N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 29 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. E.

DILLINGEN, a neat small city of Suabia, the System describes it under Bavaria, in Germany, on the Danube, with the title of Count, belonging to the Bishop of Augsburg, who usually resides in a palace here. In this town is an university and Jesuits college. Between Dillingen and Lawingen lay the strong camp, where the Elector of Bavaria was posted in 1703, when the Duke of Marlborough forced the intrenchments at Schellemburg, previously to the famous battle of Hochstadt. It lies a little S. E. of the last-mentioned place, and eighteen N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 38 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

DILSTON-HOUSE, a fine seat built by the late unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater. It lies about two miles from Hexham in Northumberland.

DIMCHURCH, a place on the coast of Kent, where, in a new hall, are kept the courts and records of Romney-marsh: in the former of these, care is taken that the Marsh-laws be strictly observed, and new ones composed for keeping up the walls or fences, and managing the lands.

DIMEN, STORE, i. e. Great Dimen, one of the Faroe-isles belonging to Norway. It is almost round, and a mile in circuit, being a mere rock, and its coasts fo craggy and steep, and surrounded in such a manner with precipices and sand-banks, that no place can be better fortified by nature. Upon it the sheep run wild summer and winter. Not far from it is Lille Dimen, or Little Dimen; which Busching says has this peculiar quality in it, that sheep, entirely white, when brought into its pastures soon become black; which transmutation, continues he, first begins with black spots on the legs that spread upwards, till the whole wool is turned black!

DINAN, a town in the bishopric of St. Malo, and government of Britany, in France, near the river Rance (Rincus) which almost surrounds it: it is a walled town on the top of a hill, steep every way. The river joining a brook, forms a harbour for pretty large vessels, into which the tide flows five feet high. Here is a good castle, two convents, and an hospital. At this time the provincial states sometimes meet: and at the suburb of Jargia is a fine quay. Dinan gave title of Count to the younger sons of the Duke of Britany. It lies twelve miles S. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 12 min. W.

DINANT, an ancient town of Liege, in the county of Condres and Austrian Netherlands. It stands between a steep rock and the Maes, which river washes its ramparts. It has a pretty good trade in brass and iron manufactures. The French took it thrice. It lies sixteen miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 48 min. E.

DINDER-HILL, a mountain of Herefordshire, on which is a Roman camp; it stands near the river Wye.

DINGELFING, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Isar. It lies eighteen miles E. of Landshut. Lat. 48 deg. 39 min. N. long. 12 deg. 38 min. E.

DINGHISLY, a large and well-peopled Turkish town of Lydia and Turkey, in Asia. It drives a considerable trade, about eighteen miles S. of Laodicea, and ten E. of the river Meander.

DINGLE, the best town in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies on a large bay of the same name, which runs up twenty-eight miles inland, fifteen miles broad at its entrance, with several harbours or roads. It has the privilege of a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. It lies seventy-nine miles W. of Limerick.

DINGWALL, or *Dingwall*, of Ross-shire, in the N. of Scotland, consisting but of one street, at the head of the Cromarty-firth, which is a N. W. branch of Mur-

ray-firth. Its charter from King Alexander III. grants it the same privileges as those given to the town of Inverness, to which it refers. Near it is the water of Fhoheran: and hence it is called Inner-Fhoheran. A very good perennial spring from the neighbouring hill runs through the town, and supplies it with water. The soil round this place or burgage-land is exuberantly fertile. Its church a few years ago was burnt down, by a school-boy's shooting at pigeons, when the thatch took fire; but it is now handiromely repaired. This is the county-town for the western division of Ross-shire, as Tayne is the eastern, and Fortrose the southern. Here are the ruins of a very spacious castle, said to have been the residence of that Highland King and usurper (Donaldus Insulanus) Donald of the Isles, and Earl of Ross. Near the church are the remains of a handsome chapel, where lies the great Tutor of Kintail, a descendant of the Seaforth family, and ancestor of the Earl of Cromarty. In the church-yard is a very ancient monumental stone of one à Kempis, with a Latin inscription, by some vestiges of which, hardly legible, it appears that he was some person of eminence; and hard by is a lofty pyramid, at the bottom of which George, the first and great Earl of Cromarty, lies interred, and he had caused it to be erected in his life-time. In this place is a genteel, modern-built town-house, with a spire and prison, to which the late Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, their member for several years, very largely contributed. The country round is very plentiful; but here seems to be little or no trade, and thereby they lose all the advantages of their commodious situation. This is one of the district of royal burghs, which with Tayne, Dornock, Weick, and Kirkwall, alternately send one member to the British parliament. It lies about eight Scotch miles N. W. of Inverness, the same W. of Cromarty, and 130 N. of Edinburgh.

DINCKELSPIEL, or **DUNCKELSPIEL**, a small imperial city of Suabia, on the confines of Franconia, in Germany. It is watered on the W. and S. by two arms of the river Wernits, which supplies it with fish, as does the neighbourhood with plenty of corn. In Latin it is called *Tricolis* and *Zeapolis*. Its parish-church of St. George is a fine free-stone structure. The Swedes took this town before the battle of Nordlingen, and it lies thirty-six miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 29 min. E.

DIOIS, i. e. a territory of the Lower Delphinat, and government of Dauphiny, in France, was formerly a county, and sold to the crown, since which the King of France is stiled Count of Diois in all his briefs to Dauphiny.

DIOMEDES, an island so called near the promontory of the N. E. point of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia.

DIRG, Lough, i. e. the red lake, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, noted for an island and a dark cell or cave in it, where Popish friars used to make their votaries believe St. Patrick had his purgatory. It was much frequented formerly by the Romanists; but the government making enquiry into the matter, it was entirely suppressed by the Lords Justices, in the latter end of King James I.'s reign, the friars being expelled, and the cell laid open to the air; in which state it has continued ever since.

DIRSCHAU. See **DESAU**.

DIS, a large and populous village of Norfolk, on the Waveney, where holds an annual fair on October 28, for cattle and toys. It lies eighteen miles from Norwich, and ninety from London.

DISCO, a large island in Davis's streights, and on the Meta Incognita, on the W. coast of Greenland.

DISSENTIS, a place in the Grisons of Switzerland, and situated on the Rhine, where is a very old rich abbey, whose abbot has great power and jurisdiction in this country, with the privilege of coining.

DISNAJO, a beautiful castle on the river Maros, in Transylvania, a kingdom of Hungary.

DITMANING, or **TITMONING**, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar. It has been reduced by several casualties, and is still fortified, but not strong; it lies six miles from Saltzburg, between Birkhausen and Lauffen.

DITMARSH,

DITMARSH, according to some **TEUTSMARSH**, from the ancient Teutons, a district of Holstein, in Germany. It has the German ocean on the W. and Holstein Proper on the S. and E. the Elbe being its southern, and the Eyder its northern boundary. This country being subdued in 1759, by Frederick II. King of Denmark, assisted by the Duke of Holstein, was shared between them both; the N. part to the Duke, and the S. part to the King. It is fruitful in all sorts of grain, with excellent pastures that feed cattle of every kind, being well-watered and populous. The peasants here live well, are laborious, and accounted strong and warlike.

DIVE, one of the rivers of Normandy, which rising in the parish of Cour-Menil, receives the Vie; after which it becomes navigable, and loses itself in the sea.

DIVIN, a castle in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, upon a very steep rock. In 1576 it was taken by the Turks, who kept it till 1593. In the year 1674 it was taken from the restless Balassa, and demolished; so that at present it is no more than a heap of rubbish. It belongs to Count Zichy. From it a place in the neighbourhood takes its name, in whose jurisdiction it stands. The inhabitants employ themselves in agriculture and hunting.

DIU, an island of Cambaya or Guzaratte, in the empire of the Mogul, in Asia; it is three miles long, and two broad, with a city at the entrance of the bay of Cambaia. It is divided from the mainland by a channel, over which is a stone-bridge, and is the strongest place belonging to the Portuguese in the East Indies; so that it has been besieged in vain. It has a good safe harbour defended by two castles; but its trade, since the English, Dutch, and French, have settled at Cambaya and Surat, has declined very much. It lies 216 miles W. of Surat. Lat. 21 deg. 37 min. N. long. 70 deg. 28 min. E.

DIUL, a town of Tatta or Sinde, a kingdom in the Hither India, in Asia. It has a very commodious harbour, and here ships usually touch that sail from India to Ormus. It stands at the mouth of the Indian gulph. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Mogul, when his prisoner at Delly. It lies fifty-eight miles W. of the city of Tatta. Lat. 26 deg. 11 min. N. long. 68 deg. 58 min. E.

DIXCOVE, an English fort in Guiney Proper, in Africa. It is a regular fortification, with four good batteries. It stands seven or eight leagues to the N. E. of Cape Three Points, and is subordinate to Cape-Coast castle. Here is a very safe cove or landing-place.

DIXMUYDE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Low-countries, on the Iperlee (Ypres): tho' strong, it has been often taken. The pastures in this neighbourhood yield excellent butter, and in the town are several religious houses, and two hospitals. It lies fifteen miles N. of Ypres. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.

DIZIER, Sr. in Latin *Fanum Sancti Desiderii*, a town of Pertois and Upper Champagne, in France, on the river Marne, the seat of a royal bailiwick, forest-court, salt-house and marshalsea. It is one of the crown-domains, and has a particular governor. Here are two convents and an hospital. In the neighbourhood are iron-works; and in 1544 the Emperor Charles V. besieged it. Dizier lies fifty miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 12 min. E.

Of the same name is a small place in Lower Languedoc.

DNIEPER, or **NIEPER**, in Latin *Danapris*, or *Borysthemes*, a considerable river in European Russia. It rises out of a morass in the forest of Wolchonskoi, about twenty miles above Smolensko, in the Budine mountains of Russia, with a variety of windings in its course through Lithuania, the county of the Zaporog Cossacs, and a strip of land possessed by the Nagai Tartars before the Crim; at length it falls between Oczakow and Kinburn, into the Black sea, having first formed a marshy lake, which is sixty wersts in length, and in many places from two or four, to ten wersts in breadth. The banks of this river are high on both sides almost

throughout, and the neighbouring soil excellent; but in summer its water is none of the wholesomest. In it are thirteen water-falls within the space of sixty wersts; yet even in spring, when the waters are high, or at a middling pitch, light boats may be brought over these. As far as this lake the river is full of islands; so that taking all together, it has not seven miles of unencumbered water. It abounds in sturgeon, carps, and jacks; with a great variety of other peculiar fish. Over it is no bridge, but a floating one at Kiow, which is 1638 paces in length; and is taken down before the frost comes on, about the close of September, and put up again in spring. Ferry-boats therefore are used, for the conveniency of trading with the Poles. Upon this river are several mills.

DNIESTER, or **NIESTER**, in Latin *Danapris*, anciently *Tyras* or *Tyres*, a river of Poland. It issues from a lake in the Carpathian mountains, and runs between Poland and Moldavia, forming the boundary of the latter to the N. and S. and empties itself into the Euxine sea. It receives several lesser streams in its course.

DOARNENES, according to Busching **DOUARNENES**, a town in the most western part of the bishopric of Quimper or Cornouaille, in Lower Britany, in France. Here is a good port at the upper end of a bay, to which it gives its name, and contiguous to that of Brest; and here they take great numbers of pilchards. It lies four leagues from Quimper-Corentin to the S. W. and nine from Brest to the S.

DOBELIN, according to Busching **DOBLEHN**, a district of Semigallia and duchy of Courland. Here is an old castle with a princely bailiwick. It lies thirty-six miles W. of Mittaw. Lat. 57 deg. 20 min. N. long. 23 deg. 25 min. E.

DOBEZIN, according to Busching **DOBRZYN**, a town in the palatinate of Uladislaw and Cujavia, in Great Poland. It stands upon a rock on the Vistula, with a provincial court belonging to it. It lies sixty-eight miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 29 deg. 12 min. E.

DOLRA, a castle in the further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a very high mountain, at the foot of which is a town of the same name. Also a sconce or citadel in Transylvania.

DOBRING, **DOBRONA**, or **DOBRONIWA**, a well-built town in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands near the castle of the same name, though it belongs to the jurisdiction of that of Altschl. It had formerly royal privileges granted it.

DOBRUDSCHE, a territory of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, extending itself from the town of Dorestero as far as the efflux of the Danube; it is a strip of land quite level, which is not intersected either by rivers, nor interrupted by forests; so that a wood at the extremity of it, not far from Dorestero, is called by the Turks *Dali Orman*, i. e. the wood of fools. The inhabitants, according to their pedigree, are Tartars, whose ancestors came into this country out of Asia. They are now called Tschitacs, and are famous for their extraordinary hospitality to strangers, of what nation or religion soever. For as soon as any of these come into their villages, the men and their wives immediately appear before their door, and accost them in the most friendly terms, intreating them to step into their habitations, and partake of what God has sent them; and at the same time maintaining their horses, if they do not exceed three in number, for three days together, at free-coast, with such politeness and generosity as are hardly to be met with in any other part of the world. They set honey and eggs before their guests, both which this country produces very exuberantly, and bread, though baked under the ashes, yet a fine sort. A little place inviolably sequestered, for the accommodation of strangers, these hospitable people provide, with resting couches, which are set in the middle round the hearth, and their guests may use them as they think best for their own conveniency. An instance of benevolence mentioned by Busching, which we the more readily take notice of, as it may be the only one to be met with in this vast empire, and as a brutal ferocity and universal tempe

tempt of the rest of mankind, unless musselmen, prevails wherever the Turks have introduced themselves; these insinuating their reproach of this worthy people, couched under the appellation which they have given to the above-mentioned wood.

DOBSCHAW, a mountain-town of Gomor county, and hither circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, where are many German inhabitants. It is a place famous for iron, asbestus, zinnobar, and paper.

DOCKUM, a strong town of Friesland, one of the seven united provinces, on the river Aa, which a little below forms a harbour for small vessels, and in a fruitful country. Here is a broad stone-bridge, with high arches, besides two other bridges. One of these is drawn up with chains for vessels to pass through; the river is commanded by good block-houses, and a boom left open by day, but let down at night. Of a handsome cemetery here, now only remains a stately tower. It lies fifteen miles N. E. of Leewarden. Lat. 53 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

DODBROOK, a town of Devonshire, with a harbour for boats, and a market on Wednesday. Here the tythe is paid of a liquor called white ale. From this place the land runs out into a broad front called the Start point, gathering in again to the mouth of the river Dart. Near this promontory, on the 15th of February 1760, in a violent storm at night, Captain Taylor, in the Ramillies, a ninety gun ship, returning from the Bay of Biscay, was unhappily lost; the ship split to pieces on the rocks, and above 700 souls perished, not above twenty of the whole crew escaping.

DOE, or **DOUE**, in Latin *Theotudum*, a small city of Anjou, in France, with a parochial and collegiate church, also a convent and an hospital. Here is a fountain in the form of a horse-shoe, seventy-two feet in circuit, and two and a quarter in depth; the water runs into a basin 150 feet long, at the end of which is a stone-bridge where it goes off, turning several mills, and afterwards watering several bleaching meadows.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, and on the W. side of the Scheld. It lies opposite to Lillo, and nine miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E.

DOESBURG, a town of Guelderland, one of the seven united provinces of Holland, near the confluence of the Yssel and the canal from the Rhine. The French took it in 1672, and in 1674 abandoned it after demolishing the works. It lies twelve miles S. of Zutphen. Lat. 51 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

DOFRE-FIELD, reckoned the highest mountain in all Norway, dividing that kingdom from Sweden. Upon it are three mountain-lodges or resting-places, kept up at the public charge, for the conveniency of travellers this way, and provided with fire, candle, and other accommodations. In 1685 King Christian V. of Denmark rode over Dofre-field, though all who were in his train dismounted and went on foot. On the highest part Major-General Wibe saluted his Majesty with a discharge of nine pieces of cannon; and, in memory of this, a pyramid was erected by the King's order.

DOGADO DI VENEZIA, or the duchy of Venice Proper. It is one of the territories of the Venetian dominions, and consists partly of islands, and partly of a small neck of land on the continent opposite to that city. It is bounded by the Paduano on the W. and gulph of Venice on the E.

DOGS, Isle of, in Dutch *Honden-eylant*, lying in the Terra Australis; so called by Schouten's people, who went ashore on it, from their observing three dogs there, which did not bark. It is situated about lat. 15 deg. S. 925 leagues W. from the coast of Peru, in or about long. 148 W. from London. It is but a small and very low island, where they found some herbs which tasted almost like garden-cress. They supposed that it was overflowed at high tides, as they found salt-water about the middle, and in other places. On one side of this island they observed a row of very green trees, planted, as it were, along a dyke.

DOL, a bishopric of Upper Britany, in France, is the smallest in the whole kingdom, and only about five leagues in circuit.

Of the same name is the only town in it, which is small, thinly inhabited, and situated in a marshy and unhealthy neighbourhood, near the English channel. It is the seat of a Bishop, collection, and admiralty. The Bishop is Lord of the city, and he styles himself Count of it; he is a suffragan to the Metropolitan of Tours, has a diocese of eighty parishes, with a revenue of 20,000 livres, out of which he pays an acknowledgment of 4000 florins to the court of Rome. It lies fourteen miles S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. W.

DOLCIGNO, or **DULCIGNO**, in Latin *Ulcinium*, or *Olcinium*, a town of A bania, one of the provinces of Turkey in Europe. It has a good harbour on the Adriatic sea, and a strong castle. The inhabitants of this place employ themselves very much in piracy, at which they are infamous, and subject to the Turks; and in the year 1571, this place fell into their hands. It lies forty-six miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42 deg. 12 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

DOLE, or **MILIEU**, one of the four large bailiwicks of Franche Comte, a government of France. It comprehends three subordinate districts; namely, Dole Proper, Quingey, and Ornans.

In Dole, a district, which, on account of its beauty and fertility, is styled *Val d'Amours*, is a town of the same name, which formerly had imperial privileges, like Besançon, was the capital of the country, the seat of a parliament, chamber of accounts, an university, and a fortified place also. But Lewis XIV. having taken it in 1668, disannulled it, and again, in 1674, from the Spaniards, who had reformed it, he a second time destroyed its works. After which the parliament and university were removed to Besançon, the chamber of accounts only remaining here. It has also a chapter, a Jesuits college, eleven convents, and an hospital. It lies eighteen miles S. W. of Besançon. Lat. 47 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. E.

DOLGELHEW, **DOLGELLY**, or **DOLGELBE**, so called, as being situated in a woody vale by the Avon; a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, at the foot of Mount Idris, said to be above three miles high, and one of the highest in Britain. It has a pretty good market on Tuesday, and is of good account for the sale of Welch cottons. Several Roman coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood; among which were some silver ones of Trajan and Hadrian. Its annual fairs are, May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16; all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It lies forty miles N. W. of Montgomery. Lat. 53 deg. 14 min. N. long. 4 deg. 16 min. W.

DOLICA, or **DOLICHE**, the latter being its old name: an ancient Episcopal see, in Syria Proper, a subdivision of Asia Minor, and under that of Antioch. It is now but a poor place.

DOLLART-BAY, a large gulph, dividing East Friesland in the N. W. part of Westphalia, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the seven united provinces. Upon this bay stands Embden, at the mouth of the Ems.

DOLOROUS-HILL, or **GOLGATHA**, the rock on which Nottingham stands, so called from a great slaughter, it is said, committed there. See **NORRINGHAM**.

DOLTABAD, a city of the Hither India, and kingdom of Decan, in Asia. It lies 264 miles S. E. of Surat. Lat. 20 deg. 14 min. N. long. 75 deg. 93 min. E.

DOMBES, a sovereign principality, not belonging to the government of Burgundy in France, though within the circuit thereof.

This country is surrounded on the E. by Bresse, on the N. by Maconnais, on the W. by Beaujolois, and on the S. by Lyonnais. It is nine leagues in length, and much about the same in breadth, being pleasant and fruitful, and lying along the W. side of the Saone. It formerly made a part of the kingdom of Burgundy; but

but was disjoined from it the close of the 10th, or beginning of the 11th century; and was an independent Lordship successively in several illustrious houses, till Ann Marie Louise of Orleans bequeathed it, in the year 1681, to the ducal house of Maine. Lewis XIV. declared this country a free and independent principality, whose sovereign coins money, has power of life and death, may confer nobility, and lay what taxes he pleases on his subjects: he styles himself, By the grace of God, &c. and holds a parliament of his own at Trivoux. His stated revenues amount to about 150,000 livres. The country is in the Prince of Dombes's name, under the direction of a general governor; it contains 230 places, and is subdivided into 11 castledwards; namely, Trévoux, Toisley, Montmerle, Beauregard, Villeneuve, Ligneu, Amberieu, St. Trivier, Lent, Chatelar, and Baneins.

DOMBOVAR, a demolished castle of the further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stood on a small island, in the river Sarwitz; and was formerly famous in the Turkish wars.

DOMEA, sometimes called *Chaule*, a considerable river of Tonquin, one of the Chinese provinces, in Asia. Upon it stands the capital Keccio, with most of the other towns. Its source is in the province of Yunnan, in China, and, after a southerly course through Tonquin, it falls at last into Cochinchina bay.

DOMBURG, formerly a rich and populous town, with extensive privileges, in the island of Walcheren and Zealand, one of the seven united provinces. In its neighbourhood several Roman antiquities, with the trunks of trees, have been dug up.

DOME, or **DOMME**, in Latin *Mons Domæ*, as situated on a hill; by which means it is rendered strong, and is also defended by a castle, a town of Lower Perigord, in Guyenne Proper, in the government of the former name, and Gascony, in France. It stands on the Dordogne, confining on Quercy, and about a league from Sarlat, to the S.

DOMFRONT, a town in the little territory of Passais, and Lower Normandy, in France. It stands on a rocky hill, on the Mayenne, and is the seat of a viscount, election, bailiwick, &c. Here are some churches and convents. It lies five or six leagues above the city of Maine.

DOMINGO, the same with Hispaniola, in the Atlantic ocean, in America. See **HISPANIOLA**.

DOMINGO, Sr. the capital of the Spanish part of the last-mentioned island, as St. François is that of the French partition. The former is situated on the S. side. On the N. E. is a fine fruitful country; on the S. it is washed by the ocean, and on the W. by a large navigable river. It is a spacious place, has an excellent harbour, is the see of an Archbishop, the seat of the most ancient royal audience in America, and the residence of the Governor-General of the Spanish Indies, and of the royal judges. It was built by Columbus, who gave it the name of Dominica, from that of his father, which was Dominic. It is strong both by nature and art. Sir Francis Drake took it, and held it a month: he then burnt a part of it; but spared the rest for a ransom of 60,000 pieces of eight. Its trade, tho' mostly removed to Havannah, &c. is still pretty good in hides, tallow, horses, hogs, and cassia; and the number of all its inhabitants is thought to exceed 25,000. In this city are several magnificent structures. Here is a Latin school, an hospital, with a revenue of 20,000 ducats, and an university, a cathedral, seven monasteries, and two nunneries, &c. The lawyers and the clergy are the principal support of this city since the decay of its trade, the greatest part of which, however, is from this port, which has fifteen fathoms water at the bar, being capacious and safe. It is defended by several batteries and other works. This island is subject to Spain, though the N. part is in the hands of the French. Lat. 18 deg. 25 min. N. long. 69 deg. 30 min. W.

DOMINICA, so called, as having been discovered on a Sunday. It is the least of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the Atlantic ocean, in America, taking them

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from N. W. to E. It is about thirteen leagues in length and nearly of the same dimensions where broadest. It is divided like some of the other Caribbee islands, into the Cabes-terre and Basie-terre. In general it is high land; yet the soil is good. All round the coast of Dominica the anchorage is commodious and safe; but it has no bay nor port to retire to: ships finding shelter only under some of its capes.

Though this island be subject to the English, it is but little cultivated by them, serving only to wood and water in: the French however lately usurped it, and built some forts on the coast. It lies 28 miles N. of Martinico, and 146 N. W. of Barbadoes. Lat. 15 deg. 15 min. N. long. 61 deg. 8 min. W.

DOMITZ, a town of Mecklenburg duchy, in Germany. It stands on an island formed by the confluence of the Elbe and Elda. At a fort here ships are obliged to pay toll, and it is accessible only by a wooden bridge. It has been often taken. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Swerin. Lat. 53 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 41 min. E.

DOMOLK, a considerable Benedictine abbey, in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. In its neighbourhood stands a village, at the foot of Mount Sag, which yields very good wine. At this place is a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary.

DOM-REMY, with the addition of *La Pucelle*, a village of Bassigny, in the government of Champagne and Brie, in France. Here the famous Joan (Jeanne) of Arque, or maid of Orleans, was born; who, for the signal services she performed to King Charles VII. against the English, got the whole provostship of Vaucouleurs, and an exemption from all taxes. In this neighbourhood is the boundary-stone to be seen, which the Emperor Henry II. and King Robert erected, to shew the limits of their respective countries.

DON, a considerable river of European Russia. Its Latin name is *Tanais*, and the Tartars call it *Tuna* or *Duna*. The ancients reckoned it among the principal streams, and took it for the boundary between Europe and Asia. Not far from Tula it issues from the Jwano-Ofero, i. e. John's lake; at first it runs from N. to S. and after it has united with the Sofia near Fort Nowa Pawlowskaja, in the government of Woronez, gone a great way from W. to E. and made several considerable windings, it turns again from N. to S. Not far from Tscherkask it parts into two main branches; of which the principal and southern retains the name of Don; but the northern is by the Russians called Donez, or Little Don; and is easy to be distinguished from the Great Donez, which further up falls into the Don. These branches begin to widen below Czerkaskoi (Tscherkask), and fall into the Palus Mœotis; its water is muddy, whitish, and likewise unwholesome: in summer it is very shallow, and full of sand-banks. It has an exuberance of great and small fish; and is so nigh the Volga, that their smallest distance is no more than 140 wersts, that is, about fifty or sixty English miles. But when the river Lawla, which empties itself into the Don, and the Camischuika, which falls into the Volga, shall be made navigable, there will then be only a space of four wersts, or about two miles, between these two great rivers: so that upon cutting a channel through this spot of ground, they may be easily joined. But this was an enterprise which Czar Peter the Great, it is said, could not accomplish, and was therefore obliged to leave it unfinished.

DON, a river in Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, upon which stands the old town of Aberdeen, and famous for salmon.

DONNACHADEE, a port in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, where the packets from Scotland commonly land, and by the resort of passengers has some sort of trade. It is the residence of a collector of his Majesty's customs, and another of the excise. It lies fifteen miles from Port-Patrick.

DONAT, Sr. a fortress of Dutch Flanders. It lies a little to the W. of Sluys.

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DONAWERT,

DONAWERT, or **THONAWERT**, in Latin *Insula Danubii*, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the N. side of the Danube, near the confluence of the Wertnitz with it, where it has a bridge. Being near the road from Augsburg, it is much frequented; besides, all that go up or down the Danube are obliged to pay a toll to the town. It was twice taken by the Swedes. And at Schillingburg, near this place, in 1704, the Duke of Marlborough forced a strong pass in the French and Bavarian entrenchments, which was one of the warmest services in Queen Anne's wars. It lies thirty-six miles N. E. of Ulm, and thirty W. of Ingoldstadt. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 10 deg. 32 min. E.

DONCASTER, a large, genteel, and populous mayortown, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Dun. Here a considerable manufacture is carried on, particularly in stockings, gloves, and knit waistcoats. It is a great thoroughfare on the northern post-road. At the end of the town is a remarkable old cross, with a Norman inscription upon it. Here the remains of the great Roman way are visible, and over the river are two stone-bridges, with a long causeway beyond each. A handsome town-house, of which an elegant plan is published, has been built lately in this place, where is but one church, tho' large, and with a stately tower; also an hospital plentifully endowed.

Sir Martin Frobisher, the celebrated failor, was a native of Doncaster, who attempted to discover a N. W. passage to China and Cathas, giving name to several freights, and distinguished himself against the Spanish Armada. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on April 5, and August 5, for cattle and pedlary. It lies 30 miles S. of York, and 155 N. of London.

DONCHERY, a town of Lower Champagne, in France, on the Meuse, which Lewis XIV. caused to be surrounded with strong walls and half bastions. Here is a provostship, salt granary, and a particular governor.

DONDAUGEN, a castle in the district of Pilten and duchy of Courland. To its jurisdiction belong ten villages, among which Auftruppen has a fine mineral spring.

DONES, one of the branches into which the Don, in European Russia, is divided. See **DON**.

DONGOLA, or *Dangola*, supposed to be the ancient Tenupis of Pliny, now the metropolis of the Nubian kingdom, situated on the eastern banks of the Nile, near the borders of Garga. It is said to be very populous, and to contain about an hundred thousand houses, though most of them are mean, and built only of wood and mud. The inhabitants however are rich, and drive a considerable commerce with Cairo, and other parts of Egypt, where they exchange their own commodities, especially faunders and musk, for arms, linen-cloth, and other wares. Lat. 19 deg. 10 min. N. long. 31 deg. 20 min. E.

DONEZAN, a sovereign territory, in the government of Foix, in France. It is three leagues in length, and the same in breadth. It is not immediately joined by Foix, but parted from it by mountains. It formerly belonged to the Counts of Foix, who possessed it as a fief from Aragon; but they made it independent in the fourteenth century. Henry IV. annexed it to the crown.

DONNINGTON, a ruinous castle in Berkshire, on the brow of a hill, washed by the little river Lambourne. It was famous as having been the seat of Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry; the inhabitants still shew a place, where stood an oak, in the memory of some living, called Chaucer's oak, under which he used to sit and compose verses.

DONZY, the capital of Donzios, in the government of Nivernois, in France. It stands on the river Nohin, and has a collegiate church, priory, convent, and hospital. It lies three leagues from the Loire. Lat. 4 deg. 22 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. E.

DORAT, a town of Lower la Marche, in France, on the Seurre, where is a royal castleward, and a collegiate church. It lies eighteen miles N. of Limoges. Lat. 46 deg. 21 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

DORCHESTER, the county-town of Dorsetshire: it is a regular and clean place. The Ikening street enters the town, which is situated on the river Frome, and stands high. The streets are wide, and the houses well-built. It is noted for the wise management of the poor, in setting those of them to work who are able, and relieving the aged and impotent. It is famous for beer, which takes the name of the town, and returns two members to parliament. On the neighbouring downs are fed vast numbers of sheep, which are extremely fruitful, the ewes generally bringing two lambs. Here are three churches and a chapel. Its weekly markets are Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Annual fairs holds here February 12, for cattle of all sorts, and sheep; Trinity-Monday, July 5, for sheep and lambs; and August 5, for lambs, wool, and leather. It gives title of Marquis to Pierpoint Duke of Kingston. It lies ten miles N. of Weymouth, about six from the sea, and 130 S. W. of London.

DORCHESTER, in Oxfordshire, formerly a considerable place, and the see of a Bishop, till translated to Lincoln. It retains but few vestiges of its ancient grandeur. Here Roman coins are frequently found, also some British ones. It has a large stone-bridge over the Thames; and here the two branches forming that river join. An annual fair is held in it on Easter-Tuesday.

DORCHESTER, county of, in Maryland, in North-America. It lies to the S. of that of Talbot. Its principal parish is of the same name, where the county-court is held.

DORCHESTER, the next town for largeness to Boston in New England, in North America. It lies on the sea, at the mouth of two small rivers; and has two annual fairs, on the fourth Tuesday of March, and the last Wednesday in October. It also sends four members to the assembly.

Of the same name is a town of Berkley county, in North Carolina, and on the confines of Colleton: it is but small.

DORDOGNE, a river of Limosin, in France, which rising in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guyenne, divides Limosin from Auvergne and Quercy. It falls into the Garonne, about fifteen miles below Bourdeaux.

DORESTERO, in Latin *Silistria*, or *Dorsstolus*, a large and strong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, on the Danube. Here a Metropolitan resides. It stands not far from the remains of the wall, which the Greek Emperors formerly had raised, for preventing the incursions of the barbarous nations; and its architecture seems to be Roman. Among its inhabitants are few Turks.

DORIA BALTEA, anciently Druria, one of the rivers of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, which empties its stream into the Po.

DORIS, a province on the western coast of Asia Minor. It borders on Caria, and was formerly part of it. Doris projects into the sea, and is surrounded by it on three sides, joining only to Caria on the N. the islands of Scio or Cos, and that of Rhodes, lie on the S. and S. W. The two furthestmost Capes on the S. of it are those of Cnidus and Cressa.

DORMANS, a town of Upper Champagne, in France, on the river Marne. The manor of the same name, partly in Champagne, and partly in Brie, worth about 24,000 livres per annum, was erected into a county by Lewis XIV. in favour of M. de Broglie, then lieutenant-general of his armies. It lies six leagues from Epernay, and twelve from Chalons on the W.

DORNECK, a place in Solothurn, one of the Swiss Cantons, where is a magnificent stone-bridge over the Aar. In 1499, here the Swiss defeated the Germans after a great slaughter, whereby the Emperor Maximilian was obliged to sue for peace, which was granted; so that the war begun and ended in the same campaign.

DORNFIELD, or *Dronfield*, a market-town in Derbyshire, at the extremity of the Peak. Here are held three annual fairs, January 10, April 14, and July 15, for sheep and cattle.

DORNOCK, the county-town of Sutherlandshire, in the N. of Scotland. It is a provost-town, and royal burgh, which with Dingwall, Tayne, Weik, and Kirkwall,

sends alternately a member to the British parliament. It stands on the Murray-firth; and that branch of it, called the firth of Dornock or Tayne, commonly the Muckle Ferry, as the Little Ferry is between that and Dunrobin-castle, and something N. of the burgh of the latter name, and on the opposite side. It was formerly the see of a Bishop; and here was a cathedral for the diocese of Caithness, also a castle for the Earl of Sutherland: and here also is the family burying-place. Dornock is the seat of a presbytery, containing nine parishes. Four annual fairs are held here, which are much frequented; that about Martinmas being for fat black cattle to kill for winter-stores. At the end of the town is a sort of monument, unless it was formerly the market-cross, called Thanos, or Earls Cross. Not far from Embo in this neighbourhood is another stone-cross, which was erected for a Danish King, who was killed and buried there. Dornock lies four Scotch miles N. of Tayne, including half a mile for the ferry, which branches up from the Murray firth; and lies 130 miles N. of Edinburgh. This place is now remarkable for nothing but its antiquity; they have plenty of fish, and but little or no trade.

DOROG, one of the seven Heyduc towns, in the further circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary; which Matthias II. exempted from the jurisdiction of its county of Szabolt, on account of their bravery; but these have declined much for want of inhabitants: yet the ancient privileges have been renewed in 1746.

DORPT, *Dorpat*, or *Derpt*, a town in the duchies of Livonia and Esthonia, in European Russia. It stands on the river Embeck, which forms a communication between lakes Worsero and Pepus, and in the diocese or circle of the same name; also called Odepoa. It was formerly the see of a Bishop, and had a cathedral, being in a flourishing condition; and, when a member of the Hanseatic Union, by means of the ferry between it and Pernau, carried on a considerable trade by sea. Here also was an English staple, and a magazine for the goods of that country; and an university, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, till removed to Pernau, which also has quite declined. The inhabitants were in good circumstances, and the place had handsome stone-houses: but all this is no more; for it has been very much reduced by the frequent sieges, storms and captures, which it has undergone at different times, particularly in 1704, and 1708, when the Russians took the place, carried away the inhabitants prisoners into Siberia, burnt the town, and made it a heap of ruins; and it continues almost in the same condition, as it does still in the possession of the Russians; before which time, the Teutonic knights, Poles, and Swedes, were successively masters of it. It lies thirty-five miles S. of Narva. Lat. 58 deg. 20 min. N. long. 28 deg. 14 min. E.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England bounded by Somersetshire and Wiltshire on the N. by Devonshire and some part of Somersetshire on the W. by Hampshire on the E. and by the English channel on the S. Its extent on the coast is fifty miles; but in the inland parts not more than forty from E. to W. nor thirty-four where broadest. It contains 772,000 acres, and 132,000 inhabitants; also 248 parishes, twenty-two borough and market-towns; and including the two knights for the shire, sends twenty members to parliament. It lies in the diocese of Bristol, containing the deaneries of Bridport, Dorchester, Witchurch, Puripern, and Shafton. This is a very pleasant county, interspersed with hills and fruitful plains; the air is something sharp on the higher grounds, mild near the coast, and healthy almost every where. It abounds in corn, pastures, and cattle, producing also hemp: here great quantities of woollen and linen cloth are made. No shire can match it for plenty of excellent stone, particularly in the quarries of Portland and Purbeck, in the latter of which marble is dug sometimes: and from Blackmore forest the county has sufficiency of timber. Many of the gentlemen's seats, and the buildings in the towns, are very genteel. The best tobacco-pipe clay is dug about Pool and Wareham. Its principal rivers are the Stower, Frome, Piddle, Lyddon, Dulish and Allen, which supply all sorts of river-fish, as the ports furnish those of the sea, and the rocks on the coast samphire and

eringo. This county has plenty of wild-fowl, and all sorts of game; so that it has been often stiled the garden of England. It is of special note for its fine October beer; great quantities of which are drank in London and Westminster. It gave title of Earl now that of Duke, to the Sackville family.

DORSTAN, a town in the Marck of Westphalia, in Germany, on the river Lippe. It lies thirty miles E. of Guelder. It belongs to the Elector of Triers. Lat. 51 deg. 27 min. N. long. 6 deg. 38 min. E.

DORT, by abbreviation, but at full length *Dordrecht*, in Latin *Dordracum*, a large and populous city of Holland Proper, one of the seven united provinces. It stands on that branch of the Maes, called the Meruwe, in an island formed by an inundation of the sea, which in 1421 swallowed up seventy villages, and a hundred thousand people. This city was formerly famous for the English trade, as it is now for Rhenish wine and floats of timber from Germany, both carried down on the Rhine. Here they spin the best linen thread; and they have several refineries for salt. From the steeple of the principal church, is a prospect as far as Breda. In the Gunner's hall sat the famous synod, which takes the name of this place, where, in 1718, they condemned Arminius and his followers. To this assembly King James I. sent some deputies. It lies fifteen miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51 deg. 39 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E.

DORTMUND, in Latin *Fremonia*, or *Dormania*, an Imperial and Hanse-town, and the capital of the Marck of Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Empster; through its communication with the Rhine, it is rich and populous, having a pretty good trade; and it stands almost in the middle, between the Lippe and the Roer, hardly six miles from either, and lies twenty-eight N. E. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min. E.

DOTECUM, a small but walled town, not of any great strength. It is situated in the county of Zutphen, in Guelderland, one of the seven united provinces, upon the eastern bank of the Yssel, six miles above Doefburg.

DOARNENES, a town of Lower Britany, in France, with a small harbour on a bay of the same name, upon the English channel. Here great quantities of pilchards are taken.

DOUAY, a pretty large and well-fortified city of French Flanders, with a fort, on the river Scarpe. The town, besides, lies amidst marshes, and, by means of sluices, the whole country round it can be laid under water. Here is the seat of a parliament for all the French Netherlands, except Gravelines and Bourbourg; both which, says Moll, are under the council at Arras: also a bailiwick, university, famous English seminary, a collegiate church, and seven parishes. Its principal trade consists in making and vending of worsted camlets, which are bought at the annual fair in September. Here is a military governor and King's lieutenant, &c. besides a particular governor for Fort Scarpe. This city was taken by the French in 1667, and retaken by the allies June 16, 1710, after the loss of a great many men; but the French took it again in 1712, after the suspension of arms. It lies twenty miles S. of Lille. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. E.

DOUE, a town of Anjou, in France. Lat. 47 deg. 22 min. N. long. 20 min. W. See **DOE**.

DOVE, a river, which, after dividing Derbyshire from Staffordshire, falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOVEBRIDGE, in Warwickshire, anciently a Roman station, called Tripontium, where the Avon runs by Rugby to Warwick. The stream here divides into two, and over each is a bridge.

DOVER, by the Romans called *Portus Dubris*, and by the Britons *Diffrva*, i. e. a steep place. This is a mayor town, situated on the eastern extremity of Kent, opposite to Calais, in France, and is one of the Cinque Ports, to which belong as members Folkstone, Feverham, St. John's, St. Peter's, Birchington, Kingdown, and Ringwood. It sends two barons to parliament. It is an open place, in a large valley on the sea. It principally consists but of one long street, slightly paved and built. Of its seven churches, only two are remaining, one of which

which is a collegiate. It gives title of Duke to one of the name of Douglas, who is Duke of Queensbury, in Scotland. The harbour of Dover is only fit for small vessels, which enter at high water; and from this port packets usually go twice a week in time of peace to France and Flanders. Here is a lofty castle on a steep rock or chalky hill, mounted with guns indeed towards the sea; but is too high to hurt any ship, and by land it could not stand out a formal siege for half a day. The area of this fortification, which is now but in an indifferent condition, though formerly reckoned the key of England, is said to take up thirty acres. Here is a brass gun of curious workmanship, twenty-two feet long, called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket-Pistol; at the W. end is the Roman pharos or watch-tower, and a draw-well sixty fathom deep. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Canterbury, and seventy-one from London. Its weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday. Its annual fair is on November 22, for wearing apparel, and haberdashery.

DOVER, formerly St. John's town, the capital of Kent county, in Pennsylvania, in North America: it consists only of about fifty families.

DOUGLAS, a river below Lanerk, in the shire of Clydsdale, and S. of Scotland, which falls into the Clyde, and gives the name of Douglasdale to the lands it washes. In a valley near this river stands a very old castle, which has been the paternal seat of the great family of the Dukes of Douglas for above a thousand years, and therefore still kept in repair: but by the frequent additions to the building, it has become an irregular mass, though the apartments within are very noble.

Of the same name is a town just by. Douglas is also the name of the largest sea-port town in the Isle of Man.

DOULENS, or *Dowlens*, in Latin *Donincum*, or *Doningium*, a town of Picardy, in France, on the river Authie. It is the capital of an election, the seat of a royal provostship and salt-granary. It has a strong citadel, three parish-churches, an abbey, two hospitals, and a community. It lies twenty miles N. of Amiens. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27 min. E.

DOURDAN, in Latin *Dordinga*, a town in the Isle of France, upon the river Orge (Urbia) with a particular governor, provostship, bailiwick, and forest-court; also two parishes, a community, hospital, and without the town a priory. Here they manufacture fine silk and woollen stockings. It lies two or three leagues from Estampes on the W.

DOURLENS. See DOULENS.

DOURO, or *Duro*, a river of Portugal, which rising in the N. E. part of Old Castile, a province of Spain, runs from thence by Valladolid, crossing Leon; and then passing by Toro and Zamora, enters Portugal near the town of Miranda, its course being mostly between mountains. It divides the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal: and after receiving the small rivers Coa, Sabor, Tua, Tavora, Paiva, Tamega, and others, having crossed Portugal, it empties itself into the Atlantic ocean below the town of Porto. Near the village of S. Joan de Pefquera it first becomes navigable. It is said formerly to have yielded gold in its sands, out of which King John III. they say, had a sceptre made.

DOUX, a considerable river of the Franche Comté, one of the governments of France.

DOWHRTA, a small isle of the Hebrides, in Scotland, lying W. of that of Oranfa. It belongs to the Duke of Argyle. And the natives have a tradition among them, that Pigmies once lived here.

DOWN, county of, in Latin *Dunum*, and in Irish *Dune*, i. e. a hilly country, in the province of Ulster, and kingdom of Ireland; otherwise called *Ullagh*. It is bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's channel, on the W. by the county of Armagh, and on the N. by that of Antrim. It lies opposite to the Isle of Man, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; and its N. part fronts the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, which is seen at about five leagues off. It is about forty English miles long, and upwards of thirty where broadest; being subdivided into eight baronies or lordships; as, Ards, Castlereagh, Dufferin, Lekeale, Kinalcarty,

Lower-Evagh, Upper-Evagh, and Mourane. It contains 558,289 English acres, 72 parishes, and sends fourteen members to the Irish parliament, including two for the county.

DOWN, or DOWN-PATRICK, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name. It is the see of a bishopric, which is united with that of Connor, has the privilege of a market, and sends two members to parliament. It lies ten miles W. of Strangford bay.

DOWNHAM, a very old market-town of Norfolk, twenty-two miles S. of Lynn. Here is a wooden bridge over the Ouse. Two annual fairs are held at this place, on April 27 for horses and toys, and November 2 for toys only. Its distance from London is seventy-one miles to the N.

DOWNS, a well known road near Deal in Kent, for all ships that arrive from foreign parts, and bound to London, also for all outward-bound vessels that are to pass the Channel. It is rendered a safe anchoring place by the South Foreland, which is the E. point of the Kentish-shore, and so called, as being opposite to that called the North Foreland. The former breaks the sea off, that otherwise would come rolling up to the Goodwin sands; which, about a league and a half distance from the shore, run about three leagues parallel with, and are dry at low-water: so that both these secure this road on the E. S. and S. W. yet ships have been often driven from their anchors, and run on shore on the said sands, or into Sandwich bay, or Ramsgate, when the wind has blown hard at S. E. E. by N. or E. N. E. and some other points. An unhappy instance of this was in the great storm of November 1703, when four capital ships of the royal navy, with almost their whole crews, were lost. This is also the usual place of rendezvous for ships of war.

DOWNTON, or DUNKTON, Busching calls it DOWTON; a mayor-borough of Wiltshire, six miles from Salisbury, and eighty-four from London. It sends two members to parliament, and stands on the Avon. Here was born Sir Walter Raleigh's elder brother, the dean of Wells, whom Chillingworth calls the best disputant he ever met with. Its market is held on Friday; and it has two annual fairs, on April 20, and October 2, for sheep and horses.

DRAC, one of the rivers of Dauphiny in France, which falls into the Isere.

DRAGOE, a village, but with the appearance of a small town, on the island of Amack, and in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen, in Seeland, in Denmark. Here dwell upwards of 150 families, partly Danes, and partly Dutch, who maintain themselves by the sea-faring business, the fishery, and pilotage.

DRAGONARIA, or DRAGONERA, a small, but Episcopal city of the upper capitanate, in the kingdom Naples, and lower division of Italy.

DRAGONERA, one of the small islands round Majorca, in the Mediterranean, about 1200 paces from it; being 1000 paces in length, and 900 in breadth. It is uninhabited, and produces nothing but a bird of prey, called Spaniard, which is good to eat. Upon Mount Popia is a fortress. The name of this island is probably from a certain kind of serpent in it, and which in the Catalan language is called Sargantana.

DRAGUIGNAN, one of the largest towns in the province of the same name, and government of Provence, in France. It is situated in a very fine country, is the seat of a provincial court, viguery, and collection. Here is a collegiate church, six convents, and a college.

DRAKE-PORT, so called from Sir Francis Drake, who landing in 1578, at a place in California, in North America, took possession of that country for his mistress Queen Elizabeth, by the name of New-Albion, the King of California actually investing him with its sovereignty, and presenting him with his crown of beautiful feathers.

DRAKENSTEIN, colony of, in Caferria, in Africa. It lies E. of that of Stellenboth, which also lies to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1675 great numbers of French Protestants, taking sanctuary in Holland,

Holland, from the persecution raised against them by Lewis XIV. were transported thither at the expense of the Dutch East India company. This colony is as large as all the European Low countries, but without village or council-house. The farms and houses here are mostly at a considerable distance from one another, and all the public buildings are a church and a water-mill. The former is nearly in the middle of the colony, about fifty-six English miles from the cape to the N. E.

DRAMANET, a village of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa, on the Senega river. It is said to contain above 4000 inhabitants, mostly Marabouts, or Mahometan teachers, with whom it is easy to trade, being as honest as any negroes of their religion. They go on account of traffic as far as the kingdom of Tombuto, 500 leagues off. From hence they get the gold which they sell the French; but the greatest part they carry to the English settlements on the river Gambia.

DRAMMEN, a large river in the diocese of Christiana, in Norway, which falls into the bay of Christiana. Upon it is Drammenzollplatz, comprehending the two towns of Bragnas and Stromfoe, the former on the N. side, and the latter on the S. side of the river. This is one of the largest and most profitable toll-places, or custom-house-wharfs, in all Norway; vast quantities of deals, beams, and iron, which are brought from the neighbouring parts, being exported from thence. Both places are commonly called Drammen.

DRAVE, in Latin *Dravus*, a considerable river, which rising in the archbishopric of Saltsburg, in Germany, runs through Stiria and Carinthia, and dividing Hungary from Sclavonia, falls into the Danube at Esseck. Busching has it at Darda, near Peterwarden. It is a navigable stream, and abounds with fish.

DRAUSENSEE, a large inland lake in the kingdom of Prussia, about seven or eight miles long, and between one and two in breadth; out of it issues the river Elbing.

DRAXHOLM, a bailiwick of Seeland, in Denmark, including a fruitful peninsula.

In it is an ancient castle of the same name, and considerable estate belonging to Count Plauen. It was formerly a crown-see, and a pretty strong fortress, in which several state prisoners have been confined, and among these particularly the wicked Earl of Bothwell, husband of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, who, from the year 1567, suffered a long imprisonment for his infamous actions.

DRAYTON, a market-town of Shropshire. It lies 16 miles from Shrewsbury, and 149 from London.

DREGELY, a fortified castle of the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It stands on a steep rock: the Turks took it in 1593, and it was taken from them in the same year: but they retook it again in 1649. It belongs to the Archbishop of Gran.

DRESDEN, a large city, and the metropolis of the marquisate of Misnia, and of all Saxony, in Germany. Its name is supposed to be from three lakes in the neighbourhood, called Dreyen-see. This is one of the finest cities in the empire. It has been so fortified at different times, that it is now a strong place. Its bastions are faced with stone, and in some places has a double ditch. The houses are of stone and high, with broad, well-paved, neat streets, and well-lighted at night. Its principal church, which was a cathedral, is a very fair building. Here are large squares, and over the river, which divides Dresden into two parts, the Old and New town, is a stately stone-bridge of seventeen arches. At the entrance into New Dresden is that called the palace of the Indies, once Count Fleming's, now the Elector's, as having had the most curious furniture from that country; the Japan and China only having been valued at 1,000,000 of crowns. The Elector's palace, or properly castle, is contiguous to the bridge, at the entrance into the New town. This, though an ancient structure, is nobly furnished; near it is a very fine garden, called the Zweger-garten: not to dwell on the Elector's stables and fine breed of horses, all which articles are probably now

gone, the suburbs of Dresden are very extensive. There is a contest betwixt the people of Dresden and those of Halle, which speak the best German. In general, the former are observed to be very fond of plays, masquerades, &c. The citizens wives are said to be more sociable here than in any town in Germany, and affect dress very much. This was the only place which Charles XII. of Sweden could not reduce (a case exactly parallel with that of the King of Prussia at present in 1760) when he had laid all the rest of Saxony under contribution; in the year 1706, the Elector King Augustus II. who was then there, being determined to hold it out to the last extremity. And hither the said King Charles came to take his leave of King Augustus II. who suffered him to return quietly to his camp, after having exhausted Saxony of its treasure. The Dresden porcelain, of which there was a very choice collection here, &c. has been seized by way of fiduciary deposit, and sold by the Prussians; who, in the beginning of the war, easily possessed themselves of this city: but the King of Prussia's affairs requiring his troops elsewhere, particularly to go and seek the Russians in 1759, who threatened falling upon his country, Dresden has since come into the hands of the Austrians, and is now Count Daun's head-quarters: so that the Prussians not being able to recover it since, the event of a battle seems to be the only thing that can determine its fate.

This city, having thus successively changed its masters, cannot be supposed to be in the same flourishing state in which it was before the commencement of the present war; the ravages usual on such occasions being unavoidable, either from friends or foes. It lies seventy miles N. W. of Prague, and ninety S. of Berlin. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 13 deg. 40 min. E.

DRESINA, valley of, a very delightful spot, in the Vicentino, one of the Venetian provinces, in the upper division of Italy. It is very well inhabited, particularly Valdagno and Arzignan, the former of which is the seat of a vicariate, and to its jurisdiction belong fifteen villages.

DREUX, the ancient *Durocasses* or *Durcasses*, one of the oldest cities of Gaul. It lies in the Isle of France, at the foot of a mountain, supposed either to take its name from the Druids, or they to derive theirs from it, near the little river of Blaise. It is the seat of an election, royal bailiwick, lieutenant of the short robe, a court of justice in eyre, a salt-granary, and marsh-see. Here is a particular governor, who resides in the castle of Dreux, where is a beautiful collegiate church; and besides, in the town are two parochial ones, and the same number of convents. It gives title of Count. Here are manufactured great quantities of woollen cloth, which serve for cloathing the French army. From this place corn and wine are sent to Rouen, and thence exported to Holland, and to England, in time of peace.

In 1562, before its gates was fought a memorable battle, between the Catholics commanded by the Constable Montmorenci, Marshal de St. André, and the Duke of Guise, and the Reformed under the Prince of Condé, Coligni, and his brother d'Andelot, when the latter were routed, and Condé taken prisoner. Next year Henry the Great took this place after a siege of eighteen days, in which both the besiegers and besieged eminently distinguished themselves by their bravery. It lies forty miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 1 deg. 30 min. W.

DRYKIRCHEN, or DUSENBACH, a convent of Upper Alsace, with a church, to which frequent pilgrimages are made.

DRIN, the Black, *Drino Negro*, or *Caradrina*, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turkey, in Europe. It falls into a bay of the Adriatic sea, near Alesjo.

DRINO, one of the navigable rivers in Turkish Illyricum, belonging to the Ottoman Porte.

DRINO, a sea-port of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the Adriatic sea, and of the same name. It lies fifty-eight miles S. E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 12 min. E.

DRIO, a harbour on the W. side of the island of Paros, in the Archipelago and Turkey in Europe, where the Turkish vessels commonly ride at anchor.

DRIOS, freights lying betwixt Sumatra and the Isle of Lingen, in the Indian ocean, in Asia, through which ships generally pass from Malacca to Batavia. The entrance into these freights is on the E. side of the Great Carimon.

DRISSEN, or **DREYSEN**, a town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, in Germany. It has a fortress, being a regular pentagon with ditches, which is reckoned impregnable, near the frontiers of Poland, at the junction of the Netze and Trage. On the Polish side it is covered by a large marsh; and its two rivers part at the entrance of the place, and afterwards inclose it. The Swedes took it by treachery.

DROGHEDA, or **TREDAGH**, a large old town, and the capital of Louth, a county in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It has a market, fair, and good harbour, but of difficult entrance. The river Boyne divides it into two parts, which are joined again by a bridge over it. Here they carry on a good trade to the N. parts of England, and have great quantities of coals brought from Whitehaven, which they distribute over the country both by land and up the Boyne. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Moor family.

In 1649 Cromwell stormed and took it, when about 4000 men found in arms in it were put to the sword. It sends two members to the Irish parliament. It lies seven miles W. of the Irish channel, and twenty-six N. of Dublin.

DROGICZYN, a town of Podlachia, in Little Poland. It stands on the river Bug. Here is held both a provincial court and diet of the States.

DROITWICH, a corporate bailiwick and borough of Worcester-shire, famous before the conquest for its salt works, the salt of which is white, and made only from the summer to the winter solstice, and not all the year, least they over-stock the market: the annual revenue to the crown is computed to be very considerable. It stands on the Salwarp, which river and the Stour have been made navigable by act of parliament. Here are four churches; and it sends two members to parliament. Its weekly market is held on Friday; the annual fairs are on Good Friday, October 28, and December 21; all for linen-cloth and hats. It lies six miles from Worcester, and ninety-five from London.

DROME, a considerable river of Dauphiny, in France. It rises in the valley of the same name, near the village of Bassie des Fonts. In its course, receiving the little rivers Meyroce, Sure, Roane, Geroane, Veoure, and Befe, it falls at last into the Rhone.

DROMMORE, or **DRUM-MOHRE**, in Irish denoting the ridge or back of a great hill, is a market-town and see of a Bishop, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. Here are two alms-houses for clergymen widows. The famous Dr. Jeremy Taylor, a great devotional writer and learned man, was Prelate here. The river Lagan divides the town, at the E. end of which is an old and spacious fortification, called Danish Mount. In and near this town are many linen-weavers, with turberries and marle in several places. The turnpike from Dublin to Belfast passes through this town: and it lies four miles from Moyrah.

DRONNINGBORG, a bailiwick in the diocese of Aarhus and N. Jutland, in Denmark. It contains fifty-eight parishes, among which is Glentrap, once a famous Benedictine abbey.

DRONFIELD, a market-town of Derbyshire, remarkable only as standing very high, just on the edge of the Peak. Its annual fairs hold on January 10, April 14, July 15, for sheep and cattle, and on September 1 for cheese and toys.

DRONTHEIM, a town in the diocese of the same name, in Norway, on the river Nid, which issues from Tydal, a rising ground, and falls below into the lake Selbofee, and from thence to the N. it runs towards the town, which it surrounds almost entirely. Here the Kings of Norway formerly resided, and so did afterwards the Archbishops, till this order of prelacy was abrogated upon the reformation. Here were anciently

ten churches and five convents; but at present there are only two churches and an hospital-church. The cathedral, a magnificent structure, built of beautiful marble, was burnt as far as the choir in 1530: which part is still standing, and is large enough for a church. Here the diocesan Amtman and Bishop reside; the town has a magistrate and bailie, a fine Latin school, a mission-seminary, an orphan-house, a work-house, a infirmary, and an hospital. Here is carried on a considerable trade in timber, fish, coarse goods, and copper from the neighbouring works of Meldal and Rorzar. Its strength consists in the mountain-fort of Christianstein, the fortifications on the land-side, and Munkholm. It has suffered considerably by three fires, being all timber houses. In the year 1685, King Christian V. staid at Drontheim for some days in the month of June, and sup'd at midnight without any candle-light, which the clear summer-nights render unnecessary here. On the E. side of the town is the suburb of Bakkeland, with a church of its own; and not far from thence is Ladegaard, with another. The above-mentioned fort Munkholm stands on a rock in the harbour, defending both it and the town towards the sea. Here state-prisoners are usually confined; among whom was the unfortunate great chancellor Greifenfeld, otherwise called Peter Schumacher, who was here in ward, from 1676 to 1699, till he died. It lies 261 miles N. E. of Bergen. Lat. 63 deg. 16 min. N. long. 10 deg. 55 min. E.

DRONTHEIM, or **TRONTHEIM**, the largest government in all Norway. It lies along the coast of the North sea, being about 500 miles in length from S. to N. It has the North sea on the W. the government of Wardhus on the N. that of Bergen on the S. and on the E. it is separated from Sweden and part of Russia by a long ridge of mountains, called Kolen: so that it extends from lat. 61 to 69 deg. N. but its greatest breadth from E. to W. is not above 120 miles, and in many places much less. The country is mountainous, woody, cold, and barren. The towns in it are few, and those inconsiderable. The country is but very thinly peopled, and not cultivated except along the sea-coast, and that only within twenty-five or thirty miles from it.

The diocese of Drontheim consists of three large provinces or bailiwicks; namely, Drontheim Proper, Nordland, and Finmark. To Drontheim also belongs the little district of Romsdal and Nordmor, but with a particular Amtman; also the bailiwicks of Fosen, Oerkedal, Guledal, Strinden (in which is the town of Drontheim), Stordalen, Inderoen, and Nummedal. The jurisdiction of Nordland comprehends the bailiwicks of Helgeland, Salten, Sennien, Tromsoen, and Lofoden. Finmark includes West and East Finmark. Several Danish missions have been established in these parts, with good success among the Lapps or Laplanders.

DROTNINGHOLM, a fine royal pleasure-house or seat in Uplandia, in Sweden Proper. It stands upon an island, about a mile from Stockholm to the W. and called Lofon. On its S. side is a pleasant garden, with a variety of jet-d'caus, and on the E. and N. sides delightful sailing.

DRUMBOTE, a town in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It lies ten miles W. of Dundalk.

DRUMBOUGH, an ancient castle in Cumberland, and a seat belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, the gentlemen houses here being built for strength more than elegance, in the frontier counties.

DRUMLANERIG, a market-town of Nithsdale, one of the subdivisions of the shire of Dumfries, in the S. of Scotland. It gives title of Earl to the Duke of Queensberry, who has a noble palace here, with towers, avenues, gardens, and terrace-walks; besides a stately stone-bridge over the river Nith. It stands on a rock, with hanging gardens cut down to the river, water-works and grottos, also a plantation of oaks about six miles long. It lies seventeen miles N. of the town of Dumfries.

DRUSENHEIM, a market-town of Alsace, and bailiwick

of Offendorf, near the junction of the Motter with the Rhine. It lies four miles S. W. of Fort Lewis, and five S. E. of Hagenau. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. E.

DUARE, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyricum. It stands in the narrow pass of Rodoviglia, on the E. bank of the river Cettina, in the neighbourhood of Almissa, upon a very high mountain, and surrounded with old towers.

DUBITZ, a frontier fortification of Croatia, beyond the Save, in Hungarian Illyria. It stands on the river Unna, and in the place lies a garrison of Croats.

DUBITZA, a town of Bosnia, in Turkish Illyria, defended with a rampart, and pallisades round it.

DUBLIN, by the Saxons called *Dustlin*, by the Welsh *Dinas-dulin*, and in the Irish language *Ballaclough*, "i. e. says the author of the System, a town upon hurdles, on which the people think the city is founded, the ground being soft and quaggy." But the original words signify a walled town, particularly raised with stones. Its situation is delightful and salubrious, having hills on the S. plains on the W. the Liffy, a navigable river running through it to Dublin-haven into the sea, hard by, on the E. The number of its inhabitants some compute at 200,000 at least; others at 300,000: the former it was full in King Charles II.'s time; and the latter calculations cannot be any exaggeration, the inhabitants having multiplied greatly since, and the buildings increasing every day. This is the mart and center of commerce for the whole kingdom, with exception to such ports only as are eminent for this or that particular branch. A bar at the mouth of the Liffy renders its harbour very incommodious; so that ships of any burthen dare not venture in, nor, when in the haven, can they come to the quay, being obliged to lie three miles below the bar at Ringsend, and deliver their goods by lighters. At ebb the haven falls dry, both above and below Ringsend, except at two creeks, one on the N. and the other on the S. side, where at low-water is nine or ten foot depth: also on the N. side of the Hoath, a promontory forming the N. point of the bay, there is a very convenient road for large ships, near an island, called Ireland's-Eye; so that vessels have a secure retreat unless in violent S. W. winds, which often drive them from their anchors out to sea. The city is supplied with coals from Whitehaven in Cumberland, and Swanzy in Wales, 200 fail of colliers being in the road at a time. In Dublin is a flourishing university, with 600 students; and it is the see of an Archbishop, with a stately cathedral, dedicated to St. Patrick; of which the famous Dr. Jonathan Swift was once Dean; also a handsome palace called St. Sepulchre. Here are no less than thirteen parochial churches; but the Lord Lieutenant, and Lords Justices, go in state to Christ's-church. As this city is the seat of government, the Lord Lieutenant (a kind of Viceroy sent from England, generally a man of the first quality, and changed every three years) resides in the Castle while he stays in the kingdom. Here are also held courts of justice and public offices; besides a guildhall, tolseil, and custom-house. Dublin has six gates, and a large stone-bridge over the Liffy, with three smaller, namely, Essex, Ormond, and Arran bridges. Its two principal suburbs are St. Thomas and Oustmantown, or Oxmantown. Dublin is governed by a mayor, and has twenty-four corporation or trading companies in it. Here are several charitable foundations; as the blue-coat hospital, the royal hospital of Kilmainham, a work-house, Dr. Steven's hospital, Mercer's charitable hospital, and the charitable infirmary. In 1649, Colonel Jones, one of the parliamentary commanders, defeated the Duke of Ormond at Rathmines near Dublin. See RATHMINES. In the College-green is an equestrian statue of King William III. in memory of the victory of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690. The castle is but an inconsiderable fortress. Dublin lies sixty-four miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 268 N. W. of London. Lat. 55 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 55 min. W.

DUBITSCHES, one of the rivers which falls into the Jenisei, in Asiatic Russia. See JENISEI.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Eiffield and Upper Saxony,

in Germany. It is subject to the Elector of Mentz. It lies forty miles N. E. of Cassel. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

DUDLEY, a famous ancient castle on the extremity of Staffordshire S. and on the confines of Worcester-shire. It stands on a high mountain, and is a building of a vast extent, with trenches round it. Great part of it is in ruins, and the rest is converted to the seat of Lord Ward. It has a prospect into five counties, and part of Wales, over-topping all the groves round it. In the hall of this castle is a table of one entire plank, which was twenty-five yards long, and one yard broad before it was fitted here; but seven yards and nine inches have been cut from it, in order to make another table. Near the castle lies the town of the same name, but in the county of Worcester; where annual fairs hold on May 8, for cattle, wool, cheese; August 5, for lambs, and other cattle; October 2, for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.

DUERO. See DOURO.

DUERSTEDDE, a town of Utrecht, one of the seven united provinces, on the river Leck, sixteen miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

DUGLASS, in the Isle of Man. See DOUGLAS.

DUISBURG, a well-fortified and populous town in the duchy of Cleve, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the Roer, which river falls a little lower into the Rhine, and on the confines of the duchy of Berg. It is subject to Brandenburg, and has several fair churches and convents of both sexes. In the forest, near the extremity of which it lies, they catch wild horses that are small, but never tired. It lies twelve miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

DUITZ, or **DEUTZ**, a village of Newburg, opposite to the city of Cologne, in Germany. It is subject to this ecclesiastical Elector, and principally inhabited by Jews, who fatten swine for sale to the Christians, and are not admitted into Cologne without a guard, nor suffered to lie a night there, but pay a florin of gold for every hour they stay. Here is a Benedictine convent, and parochial church.

DULCIGNO. See DOLCIGNO.

DULTABAD. See DOLTABAD.

DULVERTON, a market-town of Somersetshire, in the London road to Truro, on a hilly moor, with a stone-bridge near Dunsbrook, a branch of the river Ex. In the neighbourhood are lead-mines. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs July 10, and November 8, for cattle.

DULWICH, a pleasant village in Surry, and confines of Kent, in the neighbourhood of London. To it is a great resort of the middling class in the summer-season, for drinking the waters of Dulwich, or Sidenham wells; and for other fashionable amusements, as breakfasting, dancing, &c. Here is a handsome college or hospital, founded by one Mr. Alleyn a player, for a master, warden, four fellows, six poor men, and as many poor women, with a school for twelve poor boys. The medicinal waters here are sent to town, and particularly to St. Bartholomew's hospital, Smithfield. From rising grounds near the Green Man in Dulwich, is a beautiful prospect of the neighbouring country all around.

DUMBARTON, *Dumbritton*, or *Lenox*, shire of, in the S. of Scotland, and belonging to the western Highlands. It lies above Glasgow, on the other side of the river Clyde, and runs out a long way N. among a chain of hills. It is bounded on the S. by the river and fifth of Clyde; on the N. W. by Argyleshire; on the W. it has Lochlung, and a water of the same name that falls into it; on the N. are the Grampian-hills, which begin here, and run on to Aberdeen; and on the E. Monteth and Stirlingshire, being divided from the latter by the water of Blae. Its dimensions are variously given: Templeman makes its length forty-one miles, and breadth twenty-seven. Its bounds indeed were formerly larger than at present, especially on the E. side, and contains only twelve parishes. This is a very mountainous country; but the lower parts towards the E. are very fruitful, and a fit soil for corn; the hills yield good

good pasture for cattle, great and small. The river Lenox, from which *Livonia*, the Latin name for Lenox is derived, falls into the Clyde out of Loch-lomond, a lake spreading itself under the mountains, twenty-four (Busching says twenty Scottish) miles in length, and eight in breadth, though in the narrowest part not above two. It has an exuberance of fish, among which is a peculiar sort, called poans or pollacks, of the eel-kind, and very much prized. Its banks are lined with cottages of fishermen. This lake contains about thirty islands, in three of which are churches; some of the others are uninhabited. The principal isle, called Incamurin, is fruitful in corn, abounding with pasture and deer; the most remarkable among the others, are Nahaftal, Inchadvanam, Inchonauagam, Inchnolaig, and Rowglaf; in the latter the Laird of Macfarlane has a seat. This county, under the title of Lenox, was the proper and family estate of a branch of the Stuarts, descended from Walter, the great steward of Scotland, and gave them also title of Earl, till changed by James VI. to that of Duke, for Esme Stuart, son of John Lord of Aubigny, in France; but that branch becoming extinct, and the estate falling by succession to King Charles II. he gave it and the ducal title to his natural son Charles, who was also created Duke of Richmond, in which family it still continues. Besides many other families of note in this county, are the Napiers, of which was the famous mathematician Lord Merchiston; and originally the Buchanans were of this country, which gave birth to that learned Latin poet and historian of the same name. The Roman walls, beginning at Abercorn, runs through Dumbartonshire, and ends at Kilpatrick on the Clyde.

DUMBARTON, a royal burgh, and the capital of the last-mentioned shire of the same name; it belongs to the district of burghs with Renfrew, Glasgow, and Ruglen, which send a member alternately to the British parliament. It stands at the junction of the river Leven with the Clyde. It was once a considerable place for trade, but now much decayed. Its ancient British name was *Al-chyud*, or rather *Er-chyud*, i. e. upon a rock; afterwards it was called *Dumbritton*, i. e. *Briton's-hill*, and by corruption *Dumbarton*, as the Britons held it longer than any other place. About half a mile from the town is a castle standing on a craggy rock, two-peaked, and steep every way, except towards the Clyde, with a high watch-tower, besides many lower and strong towers. It is one of the important passes between the low country and the highlands. Here resides a governor, with a constant garrison of invalids; and Buchanan reckoned it impregnable. It lies twenty miles N. W. of Glasgow. The town is the seat of a presbytery, containing seventeen parishes.

DUMBLAIN, a pleasant little town of Monteith, one of the subdivisions of Perthshire, in the middle partition of Scotland, on the river Allan: in its neighbourhood a warm skirnish, commonly called Sheriff-moor, was fought between his Majesty's forces commanded by John the late Duke of Argyle, and those of the Chevalier, only a militia of Scottish high and lowlanders, under the Earl of Mar, in the year 1715, when a wing of each side was victorious, and the other defeated. But though the latter kept the field of battle all night, and the Chevalier himself landed in a few days after, his stay among them was but very short, and his party gradually disappeared. It lies seven miles N. of Stirling.

DUMESNESS, or **DOMESNESS**, a noted promontory in the district of Pilten, and duchy of Courland: it stretches northward into the gulph of Livonia, and from this head-land, for the space of four miles, runs a sand-bank into the sea; the other half of which lies concealed under water: and besides, to the E. is an unfathomable smooth abyss near it. But that such ships as sail to Livonia may avoid this dangerous reef or shelve, at the extremity of the land, just by the church of Domesness, and opposite to the sand-bank, are two quadrangular light-houses erected, facing each other; one of which is twelve fathom high, and the other eight and a half. In both these a strong fire is kept up, from the first of August to the first of January, and that constantly, from the evening twilight to day-break. If sailors see only one fire, they are exactly at the end of the

shelve, and out of danger; but as soon as both light-houses appear, then they begin to be in danger. These light-houses are six miles from the estate of Dondangen, the proprietor of which has an annual allowance of 2500 rixdollars common money from the city of Riga for defraying this expence: and besides, the Lord of the manor has a privilege of trading with the Dutch. A very large forest in the neighbourhood supplies it with plenty of fire-wood: and the strand of Dondangen is about eleven miles in length.

DUMFERMLING, an ancient place in the W. extremity of Fifeshire, and S. of Scotland, though formerly of note, is now much declined. It is a royal burgh, and in the same district with that of Inverkeithing, Stirling, Culrofs, and Queensferry, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. Here are the ruins of a stately monastery and royal palace, where King James VI. resided before his accession to the crown of England, and his children were born. It gave title of Earl to one of the Seaton family, now extinct, and is the seat of a presbytery, containing twenty parishes. Part of the monastery serves still for a church, being very large and handsome. Here are the tombs of King Malcolm Canmore, his Queen St. Margaret, and their eldest son Prince Edward, being only plain and coarse marble-stones. The principal support of the town is a manufacture of diaper, and the finer sort of linen, which employ many hands both in this and the neighbouring towns. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

DUMFRIES, the capital of Nithsdale, and the shire of its own name, in the S. of Scotland. It lies on the Nid or Nith; and though two leagues from the sea, yet the tide flowing up, small ships may come close to the quay; and about four miles below, the largest vessels may ride in safety. It has large streets, with good houses, and abounds with merchants. Dumfries is one of the districts of royal burghs with Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, Annan, and Sanquhar, which by turns, every new British parliament, send one member to it. In the church here, Robert Bruce run John Cumming Lord Badenoch through the body, for betraying his secrets to King Edward I. of England, and easily obtained a pardon from the Pope for it. This town has had two acts of parliament successively for the two pennies Scots duty, as it is called; and for tonage, &c. in order to pay their debts, enlarge their harbour, and for other public buildings. Over the river is a stone-bridge of thirteen large arches; and in the middle is a gate, the boundary of the shire of Dumfries and Galloway. Here is a pretty good castle. It gives title of Earl to one of the Creichton family, is the seat of a presbytery, containing eighteen parishes, and of a provincial synod, composed of four presbyteries, which have under their inspection fifty-four parishes. In the neighbourhood is Lincluden, formerly a very magnificent collegiate church; from which it is said there was a subterraneous passage to the abbey, six miles off. Dumfries distinguished itself greatly for the government, against the intestine commotions in 1715, and lies eight miles N. of the Solway frith. Lat. 54 deg. 50 min. N. long. 3 deg. 19 min. W.

DUMFRIES, shire of, in the S. of Scotland, contains Annandale, Wachopdale, and Nithsdale or Nithdale. It is bounded on the W. by Galloway and Kyle, on the E. by the Solway frith, and the marches of both kingdoms. On the N. it has part of Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Teviotdale, and on the S. the Irish sea. It is about fifty miles long from W. to S. E. and thirty-four broad, though its dimensions be variously reckoned. In general the soil seems better adapted for pasture than corn; and consequently they deal most in cows and sheep; yet some parts, and even the mountains, it is said, are fruitful in corn. The ancient inhabitants were warlike, and their situation as borderers kept their valour awake, and made them on that side the bulwark of Scotland, before the union of both kingdoms, and during the frequent bickerings preceding that period. Its capital is of the same name.

DUN, a lough or inland lake in the shire of Air, and S. division of Scotland. From it issues a river or water, over which is a bridge of one very large arch.

DUN, a considerable river of England, which rising in

the mountains of Derbyshire, on the E. it runs to Doncaster, and from thence into the sea at Humber, being made navigable in several places.

DUN, a prevoit district of French Barrois, and government of Metz, in France. It was formerly included in the country of Dormois or Doumois, and belonged to crook-backed Duke Godfrey; which he made a present of in 1066, to the bishopric of Verdun; but in the succeeding century it was sold to the Counts of Bar, and afterwards annexed to the duchy of this latter name.

DUN LE ROI, a town of Upper Berry, in France, one of the royal demesnes, which must not be alienated from the crown. Here is a salt-magazine, a collegiate church, and likewise a parochial one. It lies on the river Auron, and on the confines of Bourbonnois. It was formerly one of the most considerable towns of Aquitain. It lies twenty miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. E.

DUNA, a river in the duchies of Livonia and Esthonia, now a province belonging to Russia. It abounds in excellent fish, as salmon, &c.

DUNA, or **DZWINA** (Kubo), a river of Poland, which taking its rise from Russia, runs through Lithuania, and after it has divided Courland from Livonia, and watered Riga, it falls near Dunemund into the gulph of Livonia, in the Baltic. This seems to be the same with the foregoing, though Moll says they are distinct, that in Livonia being called Duna, and that in Muscovy Dwina.

DUNABURG, a strong castle and place near it, in the capital territory of the same name, in Semigallia, and duchy of Courland. It stands on the N. side of the river Duna, and has three senators. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of Breslaw.

DUNAMUNDE, a fine fortress in the general government of Riga, in Livonia, now belonging to Russia. It lies about two miles from the city of Riga, on the outlet of the Duna, where all vessels that sail from the Baltic up that river are obliged to pay toll. It has been often taken: the last time the Swedes took it in 1701, the fine train of Saxon artillery fell into their hands, the Saxons having mastered the place the preceding year; but in 1710 the Russians took it. This was formerly a convent of Cistercian monks.

DUNAVETZ, or **DUNAJETZ**, a river of Upper Hungary, which rising in the northern eminences of the Carpathian mountains, runs into the Vistula.

DUNBAR, an ancient town and famous castle, the latter now ruined, in East Lothian, or constabulary of Haddington, in the S. division of Scotland. It is one in the district of royal burghs, which with Jedburgh, Haddington, North Berwick, and Lauder, alternately send a member to the British parliament. It is a handsome well-built town, at the mouth of the frith (not river, as the Tour says) of Forth, and on the S. side, towards the German ocean. It is a considerable port, but its entrance difficult, by reason of steep rocks; for the cutting through which, carrying the pier to the beacon rock, and other public purposes, the town had a two-pennies Scots act upon ale. Here they cure herrings as at Yarmouth in Norfolk, being a larger and fatter kind than those of the latter place. To the S. W. of the town is Dunhill-moor, where, in 1650, a battle was fought between Oliver Cromwell, and General Lesly commander of the Scottish army; when the former, with not above 8000 men, defeated the other side, killing, says the Tour, 6000, and taking 10,000 prisoners. The defeat seems uncontroverted, though this account of it is greatly exaggerated; as might very easily be shewn, were this a place for such a discussion. It gave name and title of Earl; and tho' the latter be extinct, the former is numerous in Scotland. It lies twenty-nine miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55 deg. 58 min. N. long. 2 deg. 22 min. W.

DUNBARTON. See **DUMBARTON**. The former seems most analogous to the original meaning, though the latter is the common pronunciation.

DUNBRITTON. See **DUMBARTON**. So the frith of Clyde is otherwise called, and is in the western high-

lands of Scotland. Between this and the frith of Forth Severus's or Adrian's wall extended itself, which is commonly called Graham's dyke, having been fortified with redoubts; and of it several remains are still to be seen. It was raised as a rampart against the incursions of the Picts and Highlanders; but it ended and came to ruin with the empire of the Romans in Britain.

DUNCANNON, a small town in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, with a good fort upon Waterford-haven (Hure). From hence to the mouth of the river, a narrow neck of land shoots out, on which stands a high tower, called Hook-tower, besides a light-house for the direction of sailors into the mouth of the river. It gives title of Earl, and lies eight miles E. of Waterford.

DUNDALK, a town in the county of Louth, and province of Ulster (Leinster) in Ireland. It has an open bay of the same name, but its harbour is inconsiderable, and only frequented by fishing boats. Busching says it is the see of a Bishop: it has the privilege of holding a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. It lies twenty miles N. of Drogheda.

DUNDEE, i. e. a hill on the Tay, anciently *Alectum* or *Taodunum*, is the most considerable town in the shire of Forfar or Angus, in the middle division of Scotland. It is pretty large, pleasantly situated, and populous; and one of the gayest in all Scotland, hence called Bonny Dundee. It stands at the foot of a hill, on the N. side of the river Tay, and near its mouth; and is one of the royal burghs which with Perth, St. Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar, send by turns one member to the British parliament. It is the seat of a presbytery, containing seventeen parishes, has a harbour and very flourishing trade, both foreign and inland: for they ship off vast quantities of corn to London, the Baltic, and Amsterdam; and they have considerable linen manufactures, herring-fishery, &c. This town has also the two-pennies Scots act upon ale for the use of their public works.

The great church here, formerly collegiate, is an exact cross, with a fine steeple. Into the harbour are three entrances: it is capacious, but not for vessels of great burthen; and there is safe riding in the river itself, though the port at the town is only fit for small vessels.

Dundee gave birth to Hector Boëtius the Scottish historian. General Monk stormed the town, though it was defended by 11,000 soldiers, besides inhabitants, and putting all he found in arms to the sword, carried off a vast booty. It lies sixteen miles N. W. of St. Andrew's. Lat. 56 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 48 min. W.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonian Woywodship, which is a palatinate of the great duchy of Lithuania, where the diet of the states and provincial courts are held; from which latter lies no appeal but to the assessorial court. It stands on the N. shore of the Duna, and eighty miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 59 deg. 42 min. N. long. 26 deg. 17 min. W.

DUNGANNON, the capital of the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, upon a hill. Here the Irish rebels committed unheard-of barbarities on the Protestants, ripping them up alive. It lies fourteen miles N. of Armagh.

DUNGARVON, a town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, in Ireland, on a bay of its own name, with a strong castle and commodious road for shipping. It gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Cork and Orrery. It lies twenty-four miles N. W. of Waterford. Lat. 51 deg. 57 min. N. long. 7 deg. 55 min. W.

DUNGENESS, a noted head-land of Kent. It lies seven miles S. of Romney. Lat. 51 deg. N. and long. 51 deg. E.

DUNGSBY-HEAD, **DUNSBAY-HEAD**, or **DUNCAN'S-BAY-HEAD** by some, a promontory, which is the utmost N. E. point of Caithness, in Scotland, and most northerly land of the main island of Great Britain.

Britain. It opens into Pentland or Pictland firth. At this point to the N. as at Buchaness to the E. begins that bay called the Murray-firth, up to Inverness. From Dungby-head sailors take their distances and keep their anchorings, in their going further to the northward.

DUNHILL-BATTLE. See **DUNBAR.**

DUNKELD, in the native language *Dunkeillon*, i. e. the hazel-hill, from the eminence near it being covered with woods of that timber. It stands at the foot of the Grampian mountains, on the N. side of the Tay. It was formerly the capital of Caledonia, and the see of a Bishop. It is the only market-town in this part of the Highlands, and the seat of a presbytery, containing twenty parishes. The ruins of its cathedral are still visible, the prebendaries of which were Culdees or Black-monks, and it was dedicated to St. Columba. In this neighbourhood the Duke of Athol has a genteel modern house, with handsome gardens, on the opposite side of the Tay, where its banks are pretty high. And the public is not a little indebted to his Grace, as he has very much repaired the roads for a considerable way upon his own lands, and set up mile-stones, and that joining to the military road made by General Wade, which goes to Inverness.

The name of Dunkeld seems to be retained in the Deucealedonian sea. It lies fourteen miles N. of Perth. Gawin Douglas, one of the Bishops of Dunkeld, gave the world a very good translation of Virgil's *Aeneis* in the old Scottish language; and it holds no mean rank among the works of the learned.

DUNKIRK, i. e. a church on a down or sandy hill, in French *Dunquerque*, a town of French Flanders, on the Colne, which here falls into the English channel. It is one of the governments of France, including only some few neighbouring villages. In 1646 and 1658 it was taken by the French, and in the latter year it was ceded to the English in consideration of their services in assisting them against Spain. But in 1662 King Charles II. sold it to the French for 5,000,000 of livres; upon which Marylande, and the other neighbouring villages erected by the English, came into the possession of Lewis XIV. who, upon this, very considerably improved and enlarged its fortifications, adding sluices, canals, and dams, to the harbour, which before was in very good condition: so that in succeeding wars it became a station for privateers and small frigates, which did considerable damage to the English, who, for that reason, at the treaty of Utrecht, insisted on the demolition of the harbour and its fortifications; and afterwards at the Hague in 1717, and at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. And though this was an article stipulated; yet it has not hitherto been effectually performed: but instead of that, the French have repaired the works under-hand. The famous Sir Richard Steele wrote a treatise on purpose, shewing, that, by the demolition of Dunkirk, 7-9ths of the English trade would thereby be secured to them; as the French had no other harbour in the channel but St. Malo, and that could receive ships of no greater force than thirty or forty guns: the harbour indeed will not admit large ships of war. It lies twenty-six miles E. of Calais, fifty-five of Dover, and twenty-six S. W. of Ostend. Lat. 51 deg. 2 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27 min. E.

DUNMORE, a market-town of Essex. It lies twelve miles from Chelmsford, and thirty-eight from London.

DUNMOW, a market-town of Essex, in which the manufacture of bays flourishes; but is particularly remarkable since Henry III.'s time, for the custom of giving a sitch or gammon of bacon to any married couple who will swear, on two peaked stones in the church-yard, that for year and day after marriage they never repented in the least of it, nor differed all that time; and this appears upon record to have been actually claimed, and delivered to several. Its weekly market is on Saturday; and annual fairs are held here on May 6 and November 8, for cattle. It lies thirty-eight miles from London.

DUNNEGAL, the capital of the county of the same name, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, at the mouth

of the Esk, and on the wide bay of Dunnegal; its harbour is capacious, but has dangerous rocks and shelves at its entrance. It has the privilege of holding a market, and sends two members to the Irish parliament. It lies twelve miles N. of Ballishannon, and thirty from Cape Telling.

DUNNET-HEAD, a promontory in the shire of Caithness and N. of Scotland, which stretches out into the Pentland firth. It is about a mile broad, and seven in compass, with several loughs, and pasture for cattle; but no inhabitants. Here are dug good mill-stones, and it is thought to contain lead.

DUNNIBIRSLIE, a fine seat of the Earl of Murray, in Fifeshire, and S. of Scotland, with terrace-walks down to the sea-shore. It was first built by the Regent, enlarged much since, and adorned with the best old tapestry to be met with any where.

DUNNINGTON, a good market-town of Holland, a subdivision of Lincolnshire. Here large quantities of hemp and hemp-seed are sold. It lies twenty-six miles from the city of Lincoln, and ninety-nine from London.

DUNNIPACE, two mounds of earth raised in a plain near the town of Linlithgow, in the shire of West Lothian, and S. of Scotland. These are Buchanan's *Dunipacis*, or hills of peace; so called, says that author, because the Romans promised themselves an end of their wars with the Picts and Scots, by building Severus's wall across the island.

Of the same name is a small village in the neighbourhood.

DUNNOTYR, anciently a noted strong castle, on a rock close by the sea, and below the harbour of Stonehive, in the shire of Mearns, and middle division of Scotland. It belonged to the Keiths, Earl Marshal of Scotland, where the crown-jewels were sometimes deposited for security. By its ruins it appears to have been a spacious place.

Higher up the country is the delightful seat of Fetteressy, which see. It lies about twenty miles E. of Aberdeen.

DUNOIS, a county and subdivision of Lower Orleans, in the government of the latter name, in France. It has an exuberance of all sorts of grain. It is bounded on the E. by Orleans, on the S. by Blaisois, on the W. by Vendomois, and on the N. by the Lesser Perche. It is about ten leagues in length, and seven or eight in breadth; and belongs now, after having been in the possession of several Lords, to the Duke of Luynes. This country is watered by the Loire, Convoye, Egre, and Hierre.

DUNROBIN, the principal seat of the Earl of Sutherland, in the shire of the latter name, in the N. of Scotland. It stands high in a mole, hard by the sea, with fine gardens, where saffron is said to ripen. It imports the hill or house of Robert, upon a gently rising ground, one of the Earls of that name having built it in the year 1100. It lies about five Scottish miles N. of Dornoch, and much about half that distance from the Little Ferry, a branch of the Murray firth on the N. W. and about nine from Tayne. From hence is nothing but an extended shore lying N. and S. without towns or harbours to Dungby-head, the extreme point of Scotland.

DUNS, a large market-town, and burgh of barony, in the Merse or Berwickshire, and S. of Scotland. It is populous, and has the best trade in the county, with a handsome castle. Its market, which is held on Wednesday, is the best in all the kingdom, for corn, sheep, horses, and cows; and has an annual fair on Trinity Monday, for linen, cloth, &c. besides the articles above-mentioned.

It gave birth in 1274 to the famous schoolman Johannes Duns Scotus, whose disciples, called *Scottists*, were great opposers of the Thomists, from Thomas Aquinas. On a neighbouring hill called Duns-law, General Lesley, with his Scottish army, who declared against King Charles I. were encamped, when that Prince marched to the borders, in order to compel the Scots by force to receive the English liturgy and ritual. It lies fourteen miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed.

Here

Here is the seat of a presbytery, containing eleven parishes.

DUNSBAY-HEAD. See **DUNSBAY.**

DUNSTABLE, a populous market-town, and great thoroughfare to the North, and to Ireland. It stands in Bedfordshire, on a chalky hill, its name importing an eminence, and at the entrance of the Chiltern-hills; on the old Watling-street, where the Icknild-street crossed it. Here are four streets answering to the four cardinal points; and for want of springs, unless they dig very deep for them, each has a public pond of rain-water, which yet are never dry. In 1214, Langton Archbishop of Canterbury held a council here; and several of the people called Lollards were executed in this place, in the reigns of Henry V. and VII. Its weekly market holds on Wednesday, and its annual fairs are Ash-Wednesday, May 22, August 12, and November 12, for cattle of all sorts. It lies sixteen miles from the town of Bedford, and thirty-four from London.

DUNSTABURG-CASTLE, on the coast of Northumberland, between the Doquet and Fearnle isles, on a very fruitful spot. It is remarkable for a fort of spar, called *Dunstaburg-diamonds*, like those of St. Vincent's rock near Bristol, known under the name of Bristol-stones.

DUNSTEIN, or *Dunchestein*, a place in Cologne, in Germany, and near Audernach, much resorted to for its mineral waters, which are often drunk with wine: for which purpose there is a great vent of stone-jugs and pitchers, besides the advantage made by floats of large timber, brought hither and sent to Holland.

DUNSTAFFAGE-CASTLE, or *St. Stephen's-hill*, the principal place in Lorn, a subdivision of Argyleshire, in the middle division of Scotland. It was formerly a royal seat and burying-place, where many of the Kings of Scotland are interred. It now belongs to the Duke of Argyle.

DUNSTER, a middling market-town of Somersetshire, with a castle on the sea or Severn-bay, and encompassed every way else with hills. Here the famous Prynne was a prisoner, for refusing to pay taxes in Oliver's time, being as great an enemy to that usurper as he had been to King Charles I. Its works are now ruined. The only manufacture in the town is that of a few kerseys. An annual fair holds here for pedlary on Whitson-Monday.

Of the same name is a ruined castle in Northumberland.

DUNWICH, on the coast of Suffolk, was once the seat of a Bishop, till the Conqueror translated it to Thetford; and from thence it was afterwards translated to Norwich. The Romans resided here whilst they were in England. Its numerous churches have been long swallowed up by the sea, and only one is now standing, with a few houses: yet it is governed by two bailiffs, and sends two members to parliament. At this place they begin to talk of the herrings and the fishery. It lies forty-two miles from Bury, and ninety-five from London. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fair on St. James's-day, July 25, for toys.

DUNY-CASTLE, or *Castle-Duny*, the principal seat now ruined, since it was burnt by the Duke's forces after the battle of Culloden in 1745, belonging to the late unfortunate Simon Fraser Lord Lovat, N. W. of Inverness, and in the district of that shire called the Ard. As the Frasers (Frezier) are one of those clans in Scotland which are of French original, as our history mentions; it is to be remarked, that in Lower Orleans, in France, is a county called Dunois, which see above; and to it belongs a town and viscounty, called Chateau-duny, which is evidently the original of Castle-duny (See **SCOTLAND**), the first emigrants retaining in their new settlement, the name of the place whence their leaders and they derived their pedigree.

DUPLIN-CASTLE, a fine seat belonging to the family of Hay Earls of Kinnoull, in Strathern, a subdivision of Perthshire, in the middle division of Scotland. It gives title of Viscount, and stands on the river Ern. The house has fine paintings, with a walled park well-wooded, besides several other decorations. Near this place Edward I. King of England, when assisting Edward Baliol, defeated the Scots; of whom the slaughter

was so great, that fourscore of the family of Lindfay, and the same number of that of Hay, having been slain in the field of battle, the latter would have become utterly extinct, had not the chief left his Lady with child. **DURANCE,** a river of Dauphiny, in France; it issues from Mount Genevre, one among the Alps, whence it directs its course W. along the confines of Dauphiny and Provence; then running S. by Sisteron, afterwards W. through Provence, is navigable at Cavillon; has a very rapid current, often causing great inundations, and at last falls into the Rhone a little below Avignon.

DURANGO, a small but well-inhabited town of Biscay Proper, in Spain. It lies in a deep valley between high hills, &c. upon a small river which surrounds it on the land-side. The inhabitants manufacture great quantities of sword-blades, hilts, &c. It lies twenty miles E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. W.

DURANGO, an Episcopal city of Chiametlan, and Guadalupe, in Mexico, in N. America, at the confluence of several rivers, which render the place commodious for trade. It lies ten leagues to the N. W. of Nombre de Dios.

DURANSBURY, or *Durysdorf*, a town of Upper Hungary, in the hither circle of the Theifs; it looks more like a village. It has spacious corn-fields, and plenty of wood belonging to it.

DURAZZO, the ancient *Epidamnus*, which denoting the treacherous and debauched character of the inhabitants, the Romans changed it to *Dyrrhacium*. The Turks call it *Drazzi*. It was a noted sea-port of Albania, in European Turkey; but is now a mean place, upon a peninsula in the E. part of the gulph of Venice: This was the retreat of Pompey, when he fled before Cæsar from Brundisium in Italy; and also the place where Cicero resided during his exile. It has been subject to the Turks ever since the time of Bajazet II. It lies twenty-five miles S. of Drino. Lat. 41 deg. 58 min. N. long. 25 deg. 1 min. E.

DURBUY, a small city of Luxemburg, in the Auftrian Netherlands, on the Ourte. Here is a convent of Recollects, who teach polite literature; another of penitent nuns, and an hospital. It lies thirty miles S. of Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 28 min. E.

DUREN, a town in the duchy of Juliers, in Germany, ten miles S. of the city of Juliers, and subject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

DURESTAL, Busching's **DURTAL**, a town of Anjou, in France, on the Loire, over which is a bridge with a castle, and the houses mostly free-stone, and slated. Its principal trade is tanned leather; and it has two parishes. It lies three leagues below La Fleche, and twice as many from Angers.

DURHAM, or *Duresme*, as in our old statutes, bishopric of, in Latin *Episcopatus Dunelmensis*, a county palatine in the N. of England. It is bounded on the S. of Yorkshire; on the N. W. by Northumberland; and on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland; and washed by the ocean on the E. It is thirty-nine miles long, and thirty-five broad. The number of acres it contains are computed at 610,000, and inhabitants 97,000. The air here is sharp, and is observed to be colder in the W. than the E. parts; the latter having warm breezes from the sea; in the former the fields are barren, the woods thin, and the hills bare; but the iron and lead mines make some amends for the sterility of the soil. The E. S. and N. parts are more fruitful. In general the bishopric is thick set with towns, and very rich in mines of coals, particularly about Sunderland, Hartlepool, and other places, which is imported into London. In most parts the coal lies near the surface. The abundance of this mineral production in the bishopric, may be one reason why the inhabitants apply themselves little to any other traffic or manufacture. This country has about sixteen rivers; the principal of which are, 1. The Tees, and into it run the Laden, Hude, Lune, Bauden, Skern, with other brooks. 2. The Wure, which is formed by the Kellop, Wellop, and Burdop,

with

with the Gaunlefs, &c. Most of these abound with fish, particularly falmon; and they form considerable ports well frequented by colliers of the greatest burthen, which are a nursery of sailors for the royal navy. This county sends to parliament only two knights of the shire, and two burgesles, for its capital of the same name.

DURHAM, city of, the capital of the county palatine of the same name, in the N. of England, in Latin *Dunelmum*, and by the Saxons called *Dunholm*, as situated on a rising ground, and surrounded with a river, namely, the Were, over which are two large stone-bridges. The city is walled round, and defended by a spacious and strong castle. Here are six parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The suburbs are Elvetbridge and Framgate, leading to Newcastle. It is the see of a Bishop: hence the county is commonly called the bishopric; and he is a temporal as well as spiritual Lord in it, though King Henry VIII. abridged the temporalities very much. Durham is one of the best bishoprics in England, and the prebends, and other church-livings, are very rich. It is governed by a Mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The weekly market here is on Saturday, where all sorts of provisions and necessaries for the conveniency of life are very cheap, as well as good. It has annual fairs on March 31, for three days; the first day horned cattle; the second sheep and hogs; and the third horses; Whitfun-Tuesday, and September 15, the like. It lies sixteen miles from Newcastle, and ninety-five from London.

DURHAMS, a good summer-seat, with gardens and a park, belonging to the Earl of Albemarle. It lies high in Hertfordshire.

DURLACH, or *Baden-Dourlach*, lower marquisate of, in Suabia, in Germany. It lies contiguous to the marquisate of Baden on the N. E. has the duchy of Wirtemberg on the E. the Rhine, which separates it from Alsace, on the W. and part of the Lower Palatinate, and the bishopric of Spire, on the N. subject to the Marquis of its own name.

DURLACH, the capital of the last-mentioned marquisate of the same name. It is a pretty large town on the Pfintz, at the foot of a mountain, at the top of which is a strong tower. Here is a magnificent palace, a good library, and cabinet of curiosities; also a gymnasium with professors. The streets are fair, and houses uniform. It lies twenty miles N. E. of the city of Baden. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. E.

DURLSDORF, or **DURANS DORF**, a town in the higher circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary. Round it are spacious fields, and it has plenty of wood.

DUROBRIVIS, an ancient Roman station, now Caster, a village near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where the Herman-street seems to be continued, and crossed in the neighbouring river. Dornfield retains something of the old name.

DURSLEY, a cloathing and market-town of Gloucestershire. It is governed by a bailiff. Formerly, a Man of Dursley was a proverbial denomination for a sharper: but the present inhabitants are said to be quite the reverse. Here is a handsome church and spire. Its weekly markets is kept on Thursday, and annual fairs May 6, and December 4, for cattle and pedlary. It lies eighteen miles from Gloucester, and ninety-seven from London.

DURTAL. See **DURESTAL**.

DUSSELDORP, or rather **DUSSELDORFF**, the Elector Palatine's capital, in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is a large well-built town, in a fine plain, on the little river Dussel, which here falls into the Rhine, and consequently it stands on the E. bank of the latter river. It is defended by a citadel, with bastions and cavaliers upon them. Here is a stately Gothic palace, with fine paintings and other

ornaments. Duffeldorp has three weekly markets, for corn imported from the Netherlands, and sold into several parts of Germany. Here all religions are tolerated, but the Catholics are only admitted to civil employments. In the town is a collegiate church, besides another church, and a convent belonging to the Jesuits, with a college and seminary for poor scholars. The Rhine runs here so rapidly, that they have been obliged to break its force by several great works. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Cologne. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 21 min. E.

DUTCH BRABANT and FLANDERS. See **BRABANT** and **FLANDERS**.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, and belonging to the Duke of Wirtemberg. It lies on the E. side of the black forest, near the source of the Danube, over which river it has a bridge, also a castle on a hill without the town. In this neighbourhood Villeroy joined the Elector of Bavaria in 1704. In the church of Dutlingen, the abbot of Richenau was murdered by his domestics. It lies five miles W. of Mulheim.

DWARF-HILL, in the Orkneys of Scotland. See **Hov**.

DWINA, i. e. double, as consisting of the united streams of Suchona and Jug, near Uftiaga, a large river in European Russia; and in Latin called *Duina*. It runs from S. to N. through the province of its own name. Near Archangel it parts into two branches, and afterwards discharges itself into the White or Frozen sea. The Dwina or Duna, in Poland, must not be confounded with this river, though it rises also in Russia, which running N. W. through Lithuania, and dividing Livonia from Courland, falls into the Baltic at Dunamunde fort, below Riga.

DWINA, one of the circles included in the government of Archangel-gorod, in European Russia. It is bounded by the White sea on the N. and by Rubeninski on the S. the capital of which is Archangel.

DUYVELAND. See **DYVELAND**.

DYKRICH, the capital of a provostship, under which are twenty-six villages, in Luxemburg, and the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Sourc. Its most considerable church is St. Lubent. Here is a chapter, a fine convent and hospital. And at this place are kept four annual fairs. It lies nine miles from Echternach.

DYLE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands; has its source in Brabant, where it runs N. by Louvain; and afterwards receiving the Demer, and washing Mechlin, empties itself at Ripplemunde into the Scheld.

DYRAFIORDUR, or **THIJNGEYRE**, a trading place of Iceland, in Norway, and that both for fish and flesh.

DYSERT, a royal burgh of Fifeshire, in the S. of Scotland. It is included in the district with Burntisland, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn, which send a member alternately to the British parliament. It lies on the N. shore of the firth of Forth, and gives title of Earl to one of the family of Talmash, who has a good salt-work here; from which, and an excellent vein of Scotch-coals, this town has its principal support; and both these articles may very easily be shipped on board from a small wharf adjoining. Besides here are a few nailers and hard-ware workers. It lies fifteen miles N. of Edinburgh.

DYVELAND, or **DUYVELAND**, an island in Zealand, one of the seven united provinces: so called from the multitude of doves bred here. It lies S. E. of that of Schowen, from which a narrow channel divides it, and is even joined to it by a bank or dyke. Most of it belongs to the city of Zirick-Zee, having no towns but villages upon it. In 1576 the Spaniards boldly waded from this island to Schowen, often up to the neck in water, during the siege of Zirick-Zee.

DZWINA, the same with **DUNA**, a river of Poland.



E.

EAGLES-LAKE, otherwise called *Aral Nor*, a collection of waters in Tartary, in Asia.

EALING, Great and Little, two contiguous villages of Middlesex, about six miles from London, to the N. W. In which, and its neighbourhood, are the seats of several gentlemen, among whom the ingenious William Melmouthe, Esq; translator of Pliny and Cicero's epistles, and author of some poetical pieces, has a genteel retreat for the Muses, and a neat garden.

EARN, or **ERNE** lough, one of the three considerable inland lakes in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, in the N. of Ireland. In the native language it denotes the lake of that kingdom; from its being the principal collection of fresh water in Ireland, and which in Latin is also called *Ierne*. It is twenty-eight miles long, and issues, by a pretty large river, into Dunnegal bay to the N. W. of the province, below Ballyshannon. See **ERNE**.

EASINGWOLD, or **ESSINGWOLD**, a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Its annual fairs are on July 5 and September 25, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

EAST BARNET. See **BARNET**, and all others with the prefix East not inserted here, under their proper words.

EASTBURY, a stately modern seat of Mr. Dodding-ton's, four miles from Blandford, in Dorsetshire; its site, with the garden and park, containing about eight miles in circuit. In the house is rich furniture, but there is a very great scarcity of both wood and water round it.

EASTER, or *Pasch Island*, one of those in the land of the Holy Ghost, and Antarctic countries, discovered by Commodore Roggewin in 1722. It was reported to be fertile and well-peopled. Lat. 28 deg. 30 min S. and probably in long. 102 deg. W. of London.

EASTERBERGHOLT, a large village of Suffolk, has still some woollen manufactures. It lies about half a mile N. of the river Stour, and four miles from Stratford: it has a good church; but the steeple being in ruins, the bells are rung by hand in a sort of a cage in the church-yard. Just by is an elegant house of Alderman Hankey.

EASTERLINGS, so the merchants of the Hanseatic union were called, on account of the great commerce which they carried on in the Baltic, called in the northern countries Oost or East sea, and in the commodities of the same countries: and from them our Sterling money takes the denomination. See **GERMANY** and **HANS**.

EASTHAM, a town of Barnstable county, and New-Plymouth colony, in New England, in North America. It lies in the isle of Namset, where, it is said, were about 500 Christian Indians, four schools, and six justices of peace of their own nation.

EASTHAMSTEAD-PARK, in Surrey, about four miles from Bagshot, in the forest of the latter name. It was formerly a hunting-seat of King Henry VIII. and greatly improved by the present possessor, who has given this vast desert spot the advantages of a park, farm and garden, all blended together; the land, by draining and culture, producing good crops of hay and corn. And the extent of this sort of waste is reckoned to be 100,000 acres, reaching into Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire.

EAST INDIA. See **INDIA**.

EAST LOE and WEST LOE; the former a parliament borough of Cornwall. See **LOE**.

EASTMAIN. See **LABRADOR**, **ESKIMAUX**, or **BRITAIN**, New.

EASTON, a genteel seat of the Earl of Rochford, in Suffolk.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly head-land of Suffolk, and N. point or boundary of Southwold-bay.

EAST RETFORD. See **RETFORD**.

EATON, rather **ETON**, which see.

EAUSE, in Latin *Elusa*, a small new town in the territory of Eaufan, in Armagnac and Gascony, in France. It stands on the river Gelise, close by the site of the old town of the same name, which was long the capital of Novempopulania; from this place the Elufati took their name. This antique place, called still the city, is almost decayed. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Crondom. Lat. 43 deg. 52 min. N. long. 12 min. W.

EBBE's, or **EBBA's-HEAD**, Str. vulgarly St. Tabbe's-head, a noted promontory of Berwickshire, in the S. of Scotland. It has its name from Ebba, the famous abbess of Coldingham, who was canonized, as having been burnt with all her nuns in their abbey by the savage Danes; they having cut off their noses and upper lips, lest they should fall a sacrifice to their brutal lust. On the point of this head-land, was formerly a strong castle, long since demolished.

EBELSTOT, Busching's *Ebelstoft*, in Latin *Pomagrium*, a small town of North Jutland, in Denmark, on the bay Ebeltofterwic in the Catagate, which has a good harbour for ships of middling burthen; for which reason the inhabitants carry on some trade. It lies in the bailiwick of Kalloe in Mols-herred. Not far from it lies the famous promontory of Hellenes, or Helgenas, i. e. the head-land of the Saints. It lies about eighteen miles from Aarhus towards the N. W.

EBENEZER, a town of Georgia, in North America, about five miles above Abercorn, on the river Savannah, a flourishing colony of Saltzburger Protestants, with two ministers, who raise not only corn and other productions, sufficient for their own subsistence, but also sell great quantities to the inhabitants of Savannah. They have likewise large herds of cattle. And ten miles from thence, on a river which falls into the Savannah, is Old Ebenezer, where is a cow-pen, and a great number of cattle for breeding.

EBENHEIM, one of the nine imperial cities of Alsace, which Lewis XIV. seized, and which the house of Austria has since ceded to the crown of France, by the treaty of Munster, in 1648.

EBERENBERG, a town and strong castle of the Palatine Electorate, in Germany, at the confluence of the Nahe and Altzy. It lies eight miles S. of Creutz-nach. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 17 min. E.

EBERHARD, a bourg in the upper district of the Isle of Schutt, and hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. It lies in a plain, is ancient, and surrounded with ditches.

EBERSDORFF, a town in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies upon the Danube, ten miles E. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 16 deg. 30 min. E.

EBERSHEIM Munster, a town of Lower Alsace, with

an abbey. It lies between two arms of the river Ill.

Of the same name is a large village belonging to the cathedral of Strasburg.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. It lies eight miles S. of Baden. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. E.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Alsace, and upper circle of the Rhine, in Germany. It lies eight miles S. W. of Strasburg. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 7 deg. 39 min. E.

EBESFALVA, a castle in the W. part of Transylvania, and that called the seven counties of Hungaria. It is surrounded with walls and towers.

EBODIA, or **EVODIA**, supposed by some to be the Isle of Alderney, on the Norman coast.

EBORACUM, the Roman name of the city of York, through which passed three military ways. It was not only a colony, but the residence of the Emperors and principal generals of that nation. See **YORK**.

EBRO, in Latin *Iberus*, a river of Spain, which rising in Mount Santillana, in the N. W. parts of Old Castile, on the borders of Asturias, from two springs; the principal of which has given its name to the village of Fuentibro, i. e. the spring of Ebro. After a considerable course, it runs from N. W. to S. E. quite across Aragon, washing its capital Saragossa, and dividing the province into almost two equal parts; into it empty themselves the little rivers following: namely, on the N. side the rapid Cinca, or Cinga, the Callego, anciently *Gallicus*, the Isuela and the lesser streams of Aragon, Riguelo, Guerva, Rio de Aguas, Rio Martin, and Guadalupe: but on the S. side then it receives Xalon (Salo) the Xiloca, and the smaller rivers Guadalavivier and Alhambra: so that above thirty small rivers and brooks join it in its course; and it begins to be navigable near Tudela, but does not continue so further than Tortosa; and besides, the navigation is rendered dangerous, by reason of many rocky parts. It runs S. W. thro' a small part of Catalonia: and at last discharges itself with great rapidity into the Mediterranean sea, at its mouth forming the little isles of Alfacqs. Its water is very good, both for drinking and washing; and for that reason is carried a pretty way off in vessels. It would be worth the trouble to make this river navigable, from Navarre even to its mouth. From this river Spain was anciently called *Iberia*; the Celts, a nation of Gaul, who sent colonies thither, had the name of Celtiberians, and the county itself that of Celtiberia.

EBATANA, a celebrated city of Persia, where the monarchs of Asia anciently resided in summer. It is supposed by some to be the modern Tauris; but there is not a single trace of its ancient stately palaces to be seen now, nor even their ruins to be found.

ECCISO WERBENI, a place of Macedonia, in European Turkey, which is famous for its mineral waters.

ECCLESHALL, a market-town of Staffordshire, near the river Sow. It is noted for pedlary ware, and has a charity-school for twenty poor boys to read and write; and for as many girls, who are clad with the cloth made of the yarn they spin. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and four annual fairs, on Mid-lent Thursday, Holy Thursday, August 5, and the first Friday in November; all for cattle, sheep and saddle-horses. It lies four miles from Stone, and 136 from London.

ECCLESTON, a market-town of Lancashire, twenty miles from Lancaster, and 194 from London.

ECHALENS, a town in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland, where is but one church, and both religions have two ministers for the performance of divine service alternately, each having a distinct pulpit.

ECHED, GREAT, a fortress in the further circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, which, by reason of its situation amidst swampy places and morasses, was impregnable: but in 1701 was dismantled, together with Little Eched.

EHELLES, Les, a town of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy, on the river Guier le Vif; near which is a broad paved road, made by Duke Charles Emanuel II. and

at the end of it a good way cut through the hard impracticable rocks in the mountains, as appears from an inscription upon a monument on the left hand. This road is also called the great royal way of La Crotte, from the village of this name.

ECHTERNACH, or *Echter*, anciently *Anaethonum*, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Sour, where the rivulet Our joins it. Here is a considerable Benedictine abbey; the abbot of which is a provincial church, and its provostship. Here also is a parochial church, an hospital, and nunnery of St. Clara. The provostship includes Echternach, and thirty-three villages. It lies twelve miles from Treves on the W. and twenty N. E. of Luxemburg city. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. E.

ECIJA, city of, a small place of Andalusia, in Spain, and subdivision of Seville, on the river Xenil, was formerly more considerable than it is at present. In ancient times it was called *Ashtigis*, or *Astir*; and afterwards a Roman colony, under the denomination of *Augusta Firma*, was sent thither. The circumjacent country is extremely fruitful: and its pastures feed large flocks of sheep, the wool of which is of considerable advantage to the inhabitants. Between this town and Ollama, are morasses and pits, which the Spaniards call *Lagunas*. It lies thirty miles S. W. of Cordova. Lat. 37 deg. 31 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. W.

ECKEREN, a small place of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. In 1703, an obstinate battle was fought near it between the French and Dutch, when the latter proved victorious. It lies six miles North of Antwerp, and seven E. of Lillo. Lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. long. 4 deg. 21 min. E.

ECKENFOHRDE, or *Eckelnsforde*, a town of Sleswic, in Denmark. Latterly it has been well inhabited and flourishing, being almost entirely surrounded with water; and has an excellent harbour, which is both capacious and sufficiently deep. Formerly here was a pretty large staple; but its navigation is at present declining. The streets are broad, and planted with rows of trees. It has the privilege of using the Sleswic law, and has often suffered very much by fire. It lies six miles from Kiel to the N.

ECLUSE, a town of Artois in the French Netherlands. It lies on the Cogneul, fifteen miles E. of Arras. Lat. 50 deg. 25 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. E.

ECOUIS, a town of Normandy, in France. It stands in the heart of arable lands. Here is a weekly market on Friday, in which vast quantities of corn are vendid; and has a collegiate church and an hospital. It lies seven leagues from Rouen, and fifteen from Paris, being in the road between these two cities.

ECYA. See **ECIGA**.

EDAM, a town of North Holland, in the seven United Provinces, on the W. coast of the Zuyder-zee. It has a pretty good harbour: the principal trade here consists in building of ships and making of excellent cheese. It lies fourteen miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 40 min. E.

EDEN, Ptolemy's *Ituna*, a considerable river of Westmoreland, in the N. of England. It rises out of Morvil-hill or Wildbore-fell, on the confines of Yorkshire, after which, running through a fine valley, it washes Kirbysteven, Appleby, and the city of Carlisle in Cumberland, below which, about eight miles to the W. it empties itself into the Solway firth. Its course is very long, has the accession of several streams and rivulets by the way, and at Carlisle is a considerable volume of water, but seems little used for navigation. It is famous for trout and salmon.

Of the same name is a river near Cowpar of Fife, in Scotland.

EDEN, garden of, or the earthly paradise, a delightful spot in Syria, near Damascus. Others place it in the S. part of Diarbeker, or Mesopotamia.

EDENBURGH. See **OEDENBURG** in Hungary, and **EDINBURGH** the capital of Scotland.

EDESSA, anciently *ÆGÆA*, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, on the river Vistriza, or *Erigonius*. It was anciently the capital of the kingdom of Macedonia,

don, the royal residence and burying-place till King Philip's time.

EDGE-CUMBE, Mount, a fine seat of the Lord of the same name, in Cornwall, near Saltash and Bramhead, a noted sea-mark. It stands in the middle of a park, and has a charming prospect of the winding harbour below it. This place was much admired by King Charles II.

EDGE-HILL, a rising-ground at the W. end of the Vale of Red-Horse, in Warwickshire; on the declivity of which, between Radway and Kineton, was fought the first battle between the army of King Charles I. and that of the Parliament, on Sunday, October 23, 1642, to the defeat of the former. It is steep on the N. side, and has a strong ancient entrenchment at top. It lies eight miles N. W. of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, and fourteen S. of Warwick town.

EDGWARE, or **EDGEWORTH**, a small market-town of Middlesex, on the road to St. Alban's, the Roman Watling street passing by. It lies twelve miles N. W. of London. Its weekly market is kept on Thursday. It consists of but one street, the E. end where the church is being Edgware Proper, and the W. part called Whit-Church, with a charity school in it.

EDINBURGH, city of, the metropolis of the shire of its own name, or Mid-Lothian, and of all Scotland. It was formerly the royal seat of its Kings and parliaments, as it is still of the supreme courts of judicature, particularly the court of session, consisting of sixteen judges, one of which is styled Lord President; justiciary court, commissary court, &c. The northern Scots, its ancient inhabitants, called it *Duned* or *Dun-eden*, i. e. Eden-hill, or the hill of the Edeni, whom Ptolemy, from mistake as some think, calls *Ottonden* for *Scottodeni*. In Latin it is called *Edinum*, *Edinodunum*, or more latterly *Edinburgum*. It stands high; and among its several streets is a remarkably broad one, about a quarter of a mile long, to the Nether-bow, with handsome stone-houses on each side; but some low stalls upon it, called the Lucken-booths, and the guard-house, very much interrupt, if not disgrace it. At the W. end of this street is a very strong castle, or rather citadel, upon a rock, inaccessible on all sides, but at one avenue opening to the said street; and this being stoutly fortified with cannon and regular works, the Highlanders in vain attempted it in 1745. Here is a garrison and governor, in which office was the late General Gueft at that time. Also a royal palace of hewn stone, where King James I. of England was born. In this place the regalia, records of state, and national magazine of arms and ammunition, are kept. Two wells in the rock plentifully supply the garrison with water.

This castle commands a very wide prospect every way; and from it Salisbury crags to the S. of the Cannongate, and Calton crags to the N. of it having the appearance of wings, gave occasion to the denomination of *Castrum Alatum*. A steep rock on the S. E. side of the castle is called Arthur's seat. At the E. end of the high street is one of the city-gates called the Nether-bow, leading directly to the Cannongate, and by turning short to the left goes down to Leith, a mile off, which is the port of this city. The Cannongate is contiguous to the said gate, as London and Westminster are by means of Temple-bar. Here stands the royal palace of Holy Rood-house, the residence of the former Kings of Scotland, which is now parcelled out to the Scottish nobility, into apartments called lodgings. The breadth of Edinburgh from N. to S. is above half a mile, and taking in the suburbs of the West-port, Bristol port, Potter-raw, Pleasants, Cannongate, and Calton, it is four miles in circuit, and as populous as any city in Europe for its magnitude. Most of the new houses are six stories high, and in one part of the Parliament-cloze only, they are thirteen or fourteen. The fronts of the houses are generally built of stone, and being parted into tenements, or lands, as they are called, they have as many landlords as stories, independent of one another, like the inns of court in London. Between the High-street and Cowgate, a narrow street

to the S. and running parallel with the former, are several little lanes of communication, called wynds; there are some also on the opposite side of the High-street, but generally dark and dirty.

This city is inclosed with a fort of wall on every side except the N. where it is secured by the North-lough. It has seven gates or ports. The markets here are very well supplied with all necessaries, and kept in distinct places for the particular commodities sold in them. The churches, including the great high kirk, or ancient cathedral of St. Giles, and the chapel in the castle, are reckoned not less than twelve, all large and magnificent; and the ministers belonging to them not less than twenty-three, who, with some neighbouring parishes, form the presbytery of Edinburgh, consisting of thirty-one members, who meet in the great church, as do likewise the provincial synod and general assembly, to which last his Majesty sends down one of the Scottish nobility to represent his person, with the title of Lord High Commissioner.

The Parliament-cloze on the S. side of the cathedral, where the Scottish parliament formerly sat, and now the court of session, is a handsome square, with an equestrian statue of King Charles II. Under the parliament-house is the advocates library, a noble collection of books and manuscripts. On the rising ground S. of the Cowgate is the university, with a very good library, where, among many other curiosities, is Buchanan's skull, which is so thin, that the light may be seen through it. South from the Cowgate is the high school for Latin, and in the Fountain cloze near the Nether-bow, is a royal college of physicians. Here are some hospitals, the principal of which is Herriot's, a stately fabric on the S. side of the city, and near the Grass-market, very plentifully endowed by Mr. George Herriot, King James VI.'s goldsmith, who left for it upwards of 11,000 l. Sterling. Besides this is St. Thomas's hospital, a maiden hospital, and an infirmary, &c.

Of late the inhabitants of Edinburgh have built a very grand exchange opposite the Parliament-cloze, the merchants meeting before this in the open High-street near St. Giles's, whilst all manner of tunes were played by the hand with keys upon a set of bells in the cathedral steeple, for the space of an hour about noon.

From a hill three miles off fine spring water is conveyed by leaden pipes into the city, and stately fountains erected for that purpose in the High-street. Edinburgh is governed by a Lord Provost and four bailies, with a common council of twenty-five persons chosen annually. Here are fourteen incorporate trades: the train bands consist of sixteen companies, besides a standing company or two of town-guards; one of whose captains, named Posteus, who at an execution ordered his men to fire among the spectators, suffered the dreadful resentment of the populace: for taking him forcibly out of the tolbooth, they hung him up in a few minutes, on a dyer's tree in the Grass-market. This catastrophe happened during the regency of the late Queen Caroline, who had reprieved him from sentence of death, which the justiciary court had passed upon him.

The city has the two pennies Scots act for the carrying on their public works, which they employ to great advantage. They drive a good trade here, and send one member to the British parliament. The site of Edinburgh being rocky, is the occasion of great inconveniencies for want of necessary-houses; but these the governors of the place take as much care as possible to prevent. It lies 320 miles N. from London. Lat. 55 deg. 58 min. N. long. 3 deg. W.

EDISTONE, a famous rock in the English Channel, equally distant from the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall, upon which is a light-house for directing ships that go in or out of the Channel. It lies seventeen miles S. of Plymouth. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. W.

EDMONTON, one of the villages of Middlesex, in the neighbourhood of London, and to the N. of it. Here the new buildings being considerably increased, the fashion of the place is quite altered from what it was.

EDMUND'S-

EDMUND'S-BURY. See **BURY ST. EDMUND'S**.
EDOM, or **IDUMÆA,** part of the present Arabia Petraea, in Asia. It lies between the Levant and Red sea, dividing Asia from Africa.
EDSBORG, or **EDSHOLM,** a circular fort, which was formerly surrounded with water, and was the residence of the Kings of West Gothland.
EDHAEME, a noble Benedictine abbey of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. It is dedicated to St. Saviour, and lies on the Scheld, about three miles from Oudenarde.
EFFERDING, or **EVERDING,** a strongly fortified town of Upper Austria, in Germany. It is defended by a castle within, and another without the walls. It lies twelve miles W. of Lurtz. Lat. 48 deg. N. long. 13 deg. 44 min. E.
EGA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, with about 1100 inhabitants, and in its district is one parish. Of the same name is one of three rivers that water Navarre, and empty themselves into the Ebro.
EGÆAN SEA, otherwise now called the Archipelago, that part of the sea which lies between Greece and Asia Minor.
EGER. See **AGRIA.**
EGERMUNDE, or **EGREMONT,** a market-town of Cumberland, not far from the sea, with a harbour for boats. It lies 12 miles from Cockermouth, and 287 from London. It has two bridges over the river Broadwater.
EGG, one of the western islands of Scotland. It lies not far from Coll, is three miles long, and a mile and a half in breadth, and the whole of it pretty good, either for pasture or culture. On the S. end is a mountain, and at the top of it a high rock 150 paces in circuit, with a pool of fresh water in the middle of it. There is but one pass up to it. On the S. W. side is a cave that will hold several hundred; and in this island are several medicinal springs. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and of the Clan of Macdonalds.
EGHAM, a village of Surrey upon the Thames, opposite to Staines, having several good inns, a large alms-house, &c. This being part of the great western road, its causeway, which goes by its name, has been repaired by act of parliament.
EGLINGTON, a seat of the ancient family of the Montgomeries, to whom it gives title of Earl, in the shire of Air, and S. of Scotland.
EGLISHAW, a small city in Zurich, a canton of Switzerland, about sixteen miles N. of Zurich city, on a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Rhine, with a broad and deep channel; and over it is a wooden bridge, fortified with an old tower. The town and its neighbourhood are very liable to inundations: and this is looked upon as an important pass.
EGLISHA, one of the Orkney isles in the N. of Scotland, three miles long, and two broad, being pleasant and fruitful, with a secure road, and a parish-church.
EGMOND, a noble and well-built village in Holland, one of the seven united provinces. It gave title of Count. It lies six miles from Alcaer on the W.
EGRA, or **EGER,** a town of Bohemia, on a river of its own name. It is the capital of its circle, at the foot of the mountains, inclosing Bohemia on the W. It has a double wall towards the river, and in other parts a triple one, with a strong castle. In March 1742, the French took the town; but in September 1743 they surrendered it to the Austrians. In the neighbourhood are mines of silver and copper, with a purgative spaw, famous for distempers in the eyes, ears, or other parts of the head. Here the channel of the river is broad and deep, bearing large vessels, and abounding in fish. It lies seventy-nine miles W. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30 min. E.
EGRIPOS, an island of the Archipelago. See **NEGROPONT.**
EGYPT, kingdom of, in Africa, was not only celebrated for being anciently the seat of learning and nursery of arts and sciences, from which Greece and other nations received them; but it was likewise stiled the granary of the world, the plenty or scarcity of the Roman empire

depending on the good or bad harvest of this province. It is bounded on the E. by the Red-sea, and Isthmus of Suez; on the N. it has the Mediterranean from Damietta to Alexandria, and beyond; on the W. it confines on Barbary, or kingdom of Tripoli, and desert of Barca; and on the S. on Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar. It lies between lat. 21 and 31 deg. N. and long 30 and 36 deg. is 626 miles long, from N. to S. and between a hundred and two hundred in breadth from E. to W. The river Nile, which rises in Abyssinia, running through its whole length from S. to N. annually overflows it; which inundation usually begins in May or June, and is at its height in September following; from which time the waters decrease gradually. This being the only river in the country, and not above two springs more, the inhabitants were obliged to build their towns on the banks of the Nile, on rising grounds, either natural or artificial; so that upon the overflowing of the river, these might look like islands; and to which, at such times, there was no communication but by means of boats.

The Nile runs about the space of 230 leagues, exclusive of its windings, and is as it were inclosed on each side by a ridge of high mountains; one of which running along the western coast on the side of Libya, extends itself quite to the Mediterranean; but that on the eastern side towards the Red-sea, goes no further than Grand Cairo, where it leaves the river at liberty to spread itself in that part called the Delta.

Egypt is commonly divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper. The former, which is Egypt Proper, is a triangular island, hence called Delta, formed by the Levant, and the two main arms of the Nile, which parting five miles below Cairo, and the one directing its course N. W. falls into the Mediterranean at Rosetta; and the other N. E. into the sea at Damietta, or the ancient Pelusium; these two mouths being about a hundred miles asunder. The Lower Egypt having the greatest advantage from the inundations of the Nile, is the most fruitful part of the country: but the mud covering it after the flood has gone off, occasions an unhealthy vapour. From the mountains and sands inclosing Egypt on the E. and W. the intermediate valley would become intolerably hot, were it not for this periodical flood; nor would the soil, which is naturally barren, produce much without it; for seldom any rain falls unless in the Delta. The middlemost division of Egypt, which begins at Cairo, extends only to Benefowel, and was anciently called Heptanonus, from the number of its names and governments, namely seven. The High or Upper Egypt, anciently called Thebais, and now Said, or Zaid, reaches quite up to Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar.

Through Egypt canals are cut for refreshing their gardens and fields, and for saving water in dry weather; by which means Egypt becomes the most fertile country in all Africa, supplying Constantinople and other parts of Turkey, in Europe, with grain, as it did anciently Rome and Italy. Upon the retiring of the waters of the Nile, they only harrow the seed into the mud, and in March following they have commonly their harvest. Their rice fields are supplied from their canals and reservoirs; and the lands which are not sown, yield excellent pasture for their cattle. The climate of Egypt is extremely hot for two or three months before the overflowing of the river, and the musketos or gnats are intolerable in the night. Even the sands innuinate themselves into the closets and cabinets, and also into the bed-cloths, making them as if warmed with coals, which, with the very sultry winds in April and May, occasion sore eyes; an universal complaint among the natives, besides fevers and fluxes. But the greatest misfortune of Egypt is the plague, which commonly returns once in seven years; tho' this and other diseases are said to abate when the Nile begins to rise.

This country, though once so populous and full of noble cities, has now but very few places that deserve that name, hardly any of them being so much as inclosed with walls: for those of Rosetta, Damietta, Maffora, &c. formerly celebrated for their beauty and opulence,

lence, are no other than overgrown villages: and even that of Alexandria, being still well-inhabited, and a considerable sea-port on the Mediterranean, has no other defence than its old walls, which are let go to decay.

Egypt is not only inhabited by the Copts, the ancient natives, but by Arabs, Moors, Turks, Greeks, Latins, Jews, Franks, and other foreign nations. Of the former few are now left, vast numbers of them having been massacred at different times.

The ancient language of Egypt was the Coptic, which continued in use till Alexander the Great conquered the country, who introduced the Greek; and this continued above 900 years, till the Greeks were driven out by the Arabs; since which time the Arabick hath continued the common language, as their nation is the most numerous: they are, however kept severely under by the Turks: as these have not only embraced the doctrine of Mahomet, but are even more zealous observers of it than the Turks; so this has continued the principal religion of the country.

What contributed most to the wealth and populousness of Egypt is its advantageous situation for commerce, the Mediterranean opening a trade to Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain, and the northern coasts of Africa, the Red-sea into Persia and India, as well as Arabia.

Egypt is partly subject to the Grand Signior; but his authority is extremely limited by the Egyptian Princes, who are absolute in their own territories, and assemble at Cairo in a great council, which submits to the Emperor's viceroy as they see fit; and sometimes depose him, demanding another. They however suffer the Grand Signior to levy a revenue, but nothing equal to what the country could pay: and the smallest innovation on this point would endanger a revolt. The only method the Bashas has for managing of them when at Cairo, accompanied with large bodies of troops, is to split them into parties, and side with those most devoted to the Emperor. These Princes are not natives of Egypt; nor are they succeeded by their children, but by some slave, commonly purchased from Georgia or Circassia, whom they nominate as their successor: in this resembling the constitution of the ancient Mamalukes. But from these we must except some Chieks, or Arab chiefs, whose children succeed them upon paying a small acknowledgment to the Ottoman Porte.

The stone-pyramids are the greatest curiosity in Egypt, the base of the largest taking up about ten acres of ground, and running up to a height of 700 feet. The mummy-pits are the next curiosity, which, with the pyramids, stand on the W. side of the river, opposite to Grand Cairo. In these pits, where several embalmed bodies have been buried, some of them are said to be at least 3 or 4000 years old; and the coffins are set upright in niches in the wall.

EGYPTEN, a town in the duchy of Courland, in Poland. It lies sixty-eight miles S. E. of Mittau. Lat. 56 deg. 31 min. N. long. 25 deg. 40 min. E.

EHENHEIM, or *Upper Ebenheim*, in contradistinction from the noble village of Lower Ebenheim, a town of Lower Alsace, on the river Ergers, with a chapter.

EHN, a river of Lower Alsace, issuing from the Wasgau mountains, which afterwards take the name of Ergers, and mingles its waters with the Ill.

EICHFELD, or *Eisfeld*, a small country of twenty miles extent, in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, on the other side of the Weser, lying between Brunswick on the N. and Hesse on the S. See **EIFIELD.**

EIDERSTEDT, a province in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark, which is an exuberantly fruitful, rich, and profitable soil. It lies between the river Hever and Eider, extending four large miles from E. to W. but of unequal breadth, from three fourths to one and a half mile, being upwards of fourteen in circuit. It is mostly marsh-land, producing oats, great quantities of wheat, as also beans, and very good pulse, yet but little rye. It yields excellent pot-herbs, and very good pasture for cattle. Great quantities of the butter and cheese of Eiderstedt are exported. The sheep are commonly productive of milk and wool; the horses are large and

hardy, and mostly bought by the inhabitants of North Jutland and Ditmarsch. Here they have a scarcity of wood, for which reason it must be brought hither for some miles from the higher country: and they have as much fresh-fish as they have occasion for, but in no great number, occasioned by the breaking in of the salt-water, by which means fresh-water fish are killed. The air, on account of the low and moist soil, is very unhealthy, particularly for strangers. At present the inhabitants are peasants; the most and principal part of which are of Friesian extraction. The high ponds on the N. and S. sides must be kept up at great trouble and expence. The government of the country is in a royal Stadtholder and provincial bailiff, under whom are sixteen counsellors as assessors, and two county-secretaries. The province is divided into the E. and W. parts.

EICHTERNACH. See **ECHTERNACH**, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies nine miles N. W. of Treves. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 21 min. E.

EIDSVOLD, in Upper Romerige, and diocese of Christiana, in Norway, where good iron works are carried on.

EJEN, a place near Boe, in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, where a strong body of Swedes was defeated in the year 1612.

EIENDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands. It lies twenty miles S. of Boisleduc. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E.

EIFIELD, or **ELFIELD.** See **EICHFIELD**, the capital of the country of the same name, and Rheinegau, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Rhine, eight miles N. W. of Mentz, and belonging to the Elector of this name. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

EIMBECK, a town of Grubenshagen, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Elector of Hanover. It lies thirty miles S. of Hildesheim. Lat. 51 deg. 54 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

EINSIEDL, a mine-town of the hither circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary, where are good iron pits, on the river Golnitz.

EISENBURG, a county of the further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, on the confines of Stiria. It is inhabited by Hungarians, Germans, and Wends.

Of the same name was a very strong castle, in Latin called *Castrum Ferreum*, and the principal place in the county of Eisenburg: but the fortifications and buildings have been demolished, and its cathedral removed to Steinam Anger.

EISENSTADT, a royal free-town of the further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, where Prince Eszterhazy has a magnificent palace. It lies on the confines of Austria, and formerly belonged to it for some time, till the states of Hungary were assembled in 1625, at the diet of Oedenburg, and in 1637 and 1638 at that of Presburg, for the redemption of this mortgaged town.

EISENTHOR, a famous narrow pass of Transylvania, in Latin called *Porta Ferrea*, i. e. iron door, as its first name signifies, by the Greeks Acontisma, and by others the pass of Orla, which the strong castle of Posteni defends.

EISLEBEN, a town in the county of Mansfeldt and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is remarkable for giving birth to the famous Martin Luther the first reformer, and for the rich copper-mines in its neighbourhood. It lies seven miles E. of Mansfeldt. Lat. 51 deg. 39 min. N. long. 11 deg. 56 min. E.

EISNACH. See **EYSNACH.**

EJUB, or **St. HIOB,** a suburb of Constantinople, on its W. side.

EKA, a copper-pit of Gestricia and Nordlandia, in Sweden, which, with several copper shafts, contains rich ore.

EKATERINBURG, the Russian name of **CATHARINBURG** in Siberia; which see.

EKBEL, a small town in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, remarkable for a sulphureous spring.

EKEHOLM, near Slitehamn in Gottlandia and East Gothland.

Gothland, the best and largest harbour in all Sweden, where is the sconce or citadel of Carlswerd.

EKENAS, or **EKENES**, in Latin *Peninsula Quercium*, i. e. the peninsula of oaks, probably from the forest of that wood in its neighbourhood; is a small maritime town of Nylandia and Finland, in Sweden, with an indifferent harbour, several rocks and shelves before it rendering it of dangerous access. It is pleasantly situated, on the gulph of Finland, and is the 78th town in the order of the general diet. Just by is the royal domain of the same name.

EKESIO, an inland town of Smolandia and East Gothland, in Sweden. Here they drive a considerable trade in the sale of oxen; and they make also tapestry, bedsteads, stools, and other household implements. The tobacco of this place is very much prized. Its clergy belong to the diocese of Linköping. It is the 58th town among those that have a vote in the general diet; and Dahlberg has a view of it. It lies forty-four miles N. W. of Calmar, and eighteen from the Wetter-lake, to the E. Lat. 57 deg. 28 min. N. long. 15 deg. 12 min. E.

EKOLSUND, or **ECKHOLMSUND**, a fine royal estate or domain of Uplandia, in Sweden Proper, of which Dahlberg has a view.

EKRENFORD. See **ECKERNFORDE**, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It lies twelve miles E. of Sleswick. Lat. 54 deg. 54 min. N. long. 9 deg. 45 min. E.

ELAPHITES, the name of the three islands Calamota, Isola di Mezzo, and Guipana, belonging to Ragusan Dalmatia, in Hungarian Illyria.

ELBA, Isle of, in Latin *Iva*, anciently *Osthalia*, in the Tuscan sea, and middle division of Italy, opposite to Piombino, being separated from the mainland by the channel of the latter name about ten miles broad. The island is forty miles in circuit, reckoning its gulphs, capes, &c. Here are two ports; the one to the N. W. called Porto Ferraro or Ferrario, with the fortified town of Cosmopoli, which belongs to the Duke of Tuscany: the other to the S. E. called Porto Longone, is subject to Spain, as the whole island is under the protection of that crown, and mostly belongs to the Duke of Piombino. It is very mountainous, and has mines yielding iron, lead, sulphur, marble, and some lead-stone. It lies fourteen miles S. W. of Piombino. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.

ELBASSANO, a town of Albania, in European Turkey. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lat. 41 deg. 17 min. N. long. 21 deg. 15 min. E.

ELBE, a famous river of Germany. It rises on the confines of Silesia, runs S. to Königsgratz in Bohemia, and afterwards N. W. till it has received the Muldaw at Malnic below Prague; then taking a N. course, it passes through Saxony, watering Dresden, Meissen, Wittenberg, and Magdeburg; when running N. E. through Brandenburg, it is joined by the Havel; after which it separates Lunenburg from Magdeburg, flows between Bremen and Holstein, visits Hamburg, and continuing its course by the fortrefs of Gluckstadt, falls into the German ocean below the last-mentioned place.

From ships of 3 or 400 tons coming up to Hamburg, which is about seventy miles from the sea, it hence seems to be navigable higher than any river in Europe, unless the different windings of the Thames exceed that distance; and were the way clear of bridges in and above London, the navigation here would surpass it. On the Elbe vast quantities of goods are imported and exported to and from Germany: and upon it toll is paid at Gluckstadt to the King of Denmark, at Stadt to the Elector of Hanover; and likewise to the Duke of Holstein and city of Hamburg, within their respective jurisdictions.

ELBEUF, a small town of Upper Normandy, in France, upon the Seine. It is a duchy-peerdom. Here are fine manufactures of cloth and tapestry. The neighbourhood abounds with corn. In the place is but one parochial church, and a convent. It lies eight miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 22 min. N. long. 1 deg. 20 min. E.

ELBING, one of the hans towns, a well-built, populous, and strong city, in the palatinate of Marienburg, and

the only port, except Dantzick, in all Polish Prussia, being subject to Poland. Its fortifications are old, and it stands on the river of its own name, and the Frische-haff, a bay of the Baltic sea, near the mouth of the Vistula. It is a place of considerable trade, principally in sturgeon, butter, cheese, mead, and corn. It is divided into the upper and lower towns; its streets are narrow, the houses high, and old-fashioned. Here are five churches, the largest of which is that of St. Nicholas, and belongs to the Roman Catholics; but the academy is Lutheran. It has been taken several times. In 1703 Charles XII. of Sweden being admitted with his troops into the place upon his parole, made himself master of it, and levied a heavy tax; but the Muscovites took it by storm in 1710, and found therein great numbers of cannon, and proportionable ammunition. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Marienburg, and thirty-five E. of Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 21 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

ELBING, river of, in Polish Prussia and palatinate of Marienburg. It issues from the Drausen lake, runs by the city of its own name, and uniting with the Priel and Nogat, falls into the Frische-haff. The Elbing and Drausen receive several new rivers, among which is the Fischau, with a ferry on it near the town of Elbing.

ELBINGRODE, a small town of Grubenhagen, in Brunswick, in Germany; belonging to the Elector of Hanover. Its bailiff, in December 1744, arrested Marshal Belleisle and his brother here as spies, and travelling without passports; sixty miles S. E. from Hanover, and twenty-six from Goslar. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 4 min. E.

ELBURG, an ancient town of Guelderland, one of the seven united provinces of Holland, on a small river which falls into the Zuyder-zee, forming there the port. Over the river are five stone-bridges, one of which is the fish-market. It lies ten miles N. E. of Harderwyck, and thirty N. of Arnheim. Lat. 52 deg. 28 min. N. long. 5 deg. 38 min. E.

ELCATIF, or **CATIF**, the capital of a territory in Arabia Felix, in Asia, at the bottom of a small bay in the Persian gulph. It lies about 320 miles S. of Basora. Lat. 25 deg. 15 min. N. long. 38 deg. 49 min. E.

ELCHE, a pretty well-built town of Valencia, in Spain. The neighbouring country abounds in wine, dates, and fine fruit, and has also forests of olive, and very large palm-trees. It gives title of Marquis.

ELCAVENTO DE CALATRAVA (See **CALATRAVA**) a burgh of La Mancha, in New Castile, in Spain. It is the principal place of the order of Calatrava; and lies in a fertile plain, abounding with corn, wine, and pastures.

ELDA, though a small town, yet is the capital of a county, in Valencia, one of the provinces in Spain.

ELDEN-HOLE, one of the real wonders of the Peak, in Derbyshire, a chasm in the rock; the aperture of which is twenty feet over one way, and between fifty and sixty the other. Its depth has not been yet discovered, though a line of 1600 yards, nearly a mile perpendicular, has been let down for that purpose.

ELEN, a river of Cumberland, between which and the mouth of the Derwent, were fortifications supposed to be Roman, and erected to prevent the landing of the Scots and Irish, who infested these coasts. The ruins are still visible.

ELENBOGEN, or **ELNBOGEN**, a circle of Bohemia in Germany, being rather an appendage to, than part of it. It is bounded on the N. by Voigtland, on the E. by the circle of Satz, on the S. by that of Pilsen, and on the W. by the palatinate of Bavaria and Franconia. It is watered by the river Eger, and by the Zwetta, Tepla, and Weteritz, which unite their streams with it. The inhabitants speak German.

ELENBOGEN, the capital of the last-mentioned circle of its name. It is a well-fortified town, and opens a passage to Saxony. It lies on the Eger, in form of an elbow, whence it takes its name. It has also a citadel upon a steep rock, surrounded by the river and neighbouring hills. It suffered much, and was taken several times in the German wars. It lies twenty miles E. of

E. of Egra. Lat. 50 deg. 22 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

ELENBOROUGH, a place in Cumberland, near the river Elen above-mentioned, where, it is said, the first cohort of Dalmatians were garrisoned, antiquities and inscriptions being daily dug up hereabouts.

ELEPHANT, or **ELEPHANTINE ISLAND**, so called from the elephants found in it; a tract in the river Nile, and Upper Egypt, in Africa. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad to the S. It terminates in a point to the N. and lies opposite to Efne; though Dr. Pocock alone places it higher up the Nile. Here was the boundary of the Roman empire, and the navigation of that river by the Egyptians terminated here. It is a pleasant fruitful spot, and on it was once a small city, where are still to be seen the remains of an Egyptian temple and other antiquities. Lat. 23 deg. 26 min. N. long. 32 deg. 5 min. E.

ELEUSIS, now called Lepina, once a considerable city of Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of Turkey, in Europe. Here was a stately temple of Ceres, and much referred to. Its ruins of fine white marble, and admirable sculpture, &c. shew this to have been a superb edifice. It has been often pillaged by pyrates, and now almost depopulated.

ELEUTHERA, one of the Bahaman islands in America, with a small fort and settlement belonging to Great Britain.

ELFDAL, one of the parishes in Swedish Thaland or Dalecarlia, remarkable, as in it they have a peculiar sort of language, very much resembling the old Gothic and Islandish, with a three-fold dialect or pronunciation of it. This a Swede does understand, but a German may much sooner.

ELFELD, a fortified town in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, on the N. side of the Rhine, and the capital of the Rhingaw. See **EIFFELD** or **EICH-FELD**.

ELFKARLESBY, a royal seat of Uplandia, in Sweden Proper, with a village where is kept an annual fair. Here is also a salmon-fishery, and a considerable trade in that fish and other kinds.

ELFSBORG, New, an excellent fortrefs of West Gothland, in Sweden, about a mile from Gottenburg, and covering that city on the side of the sea. Dahlberg has a view of it.

ELFSBORG, Old, or **GAMLA ELFSBORG**, was formerly a town and strong castle on the sea, in West Gothland, in Sweden. It has stood out many hard sieges and severe attacks, especially in the turbulent 15th century. It has been burnt several times, and ever since the year 1660 the fortrefs has been demolished. Dahlberg has also a view of it.

ELGEMUHA, a pretty town of Hacora, a province of Africa, on the top of a craggy high rock. It consists of 1500 families, who are partly employed in making shields from buffalo-hides, and partly in husbandry; the neighbouring lands being covered with vines, olives, and other fruit-trees. Just by is a mountain with good iron-ore, which is fabricated into bars, and sold all over the province.

ELGIN, one of the shires in the middle division of Scotland, which, together with that of Nairn, and some other districts, constitutes the country called *Murrayland*. Its S. side is called the Braes of Murray or Brae-Murray, as the S. E. part is called Strathspey, or the valley through which the water of Spey runs, which river bounds it on the E. and the shire of Nairn on the W. It has Aberdeenshire and the country of Badenoch on the S. and Inverness-shire, according to Moll, on the N. But this latter boundary seems to be that of Murrayland, taken in the larger sense, as reaching beyond the shire of Nairn, and confining on the country near Inverness.

The shire of Elgin lies on the E. side of the water of Findorn, betwixt that and the Spey; and is computed to be twenty-four miles in length, and twenty-one in breadth. The air is healthy, and the winter one in breadth. The S. side, as has been said, is mountainous; but abounds with pasture, as the low country does exuberantly with corn, their harvest being soon ripe; and

it is proverbially called the gynnell or granary of the North. Here (meaning particularly in Strathspey) are large woods of fir-trees, ten miles long; and some woods of oak. Besides the Findorn and Spey above-mentioned, the Loffy, Ptolemy's Loxa, waters Elgin-shire, rising a few miles above the town of the same name, and falls into the sea about six miles below it, over which is a stone-bridge. It abounds with salmon, taken in a few of the summer-months, and within the space of one mile at the village of Germach: but here the author of the system confounds the Loffy and Spey; for Germach is near the mouth of the latter river, and here the vast numbers of salmon are taken which he mentions. From the village at the mouth of the Loffy, the town of Elgin is daily supplied with sea-fish.

ELGIN, the capital of the shire of the same name last mentioned. It is a royal burgh, which constituting one district with those of Bamff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury, sends a member alternately to the British parliament. It rather stands E. of the Loffy, than upon that river, in a delightful plain, and very fruitful, though sandy soil. Over the river is a small stone-bridge. It was formerly the see of a Bishop, who usually resided at the castle of Spynney, about a mile off, a fine seat, but now got into lay-lands, called the Laird of Spynney, of the name of Brodie. It stands near a lake, abounding with all sorts of wild-fowl, particularly swans. Elgin gives title of Earl to the family of Ailesbury in England, and a branch of that of Bruce in Scotland. Here the sheriff keeps his courts: it has a weekly market, and is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of thirteen parishes. Here was a very stately cathedral, commonly called the Chanery, likewise corrupted for Canonry-church, as appears from the rudera, some of the walls being still standing, especially part of the apertice aisle, which, as a late writer (Maitland) says, even surpasses Westminster-abbey in architecture; and he further writes, that Elgin may be called the Richmond of Scotland.

In this town they have the two-pennies Scots act for repairing the harbour of Loffy, which may be looked upon as the port of Elgin, and for other public purposes. The place consists of one large street running E. and W. with several wynds or lanes, on each side; also a handsome church and steeple in the middle of the said large street, where are some houses built upon arches, which, with the intermediate pillars, form agreeable piazzas, and shelter for the inhabitants from sun and rain. It lies five or six miles S. of Murray Firth, and thirty-six E. of Inverness, though computed no more than twenty-eight. It lies eight from Forres, and twenty from Inverness.

ELHAM. See **ELTHAM**.

ELIAS, island of, in the northern part of Siberia, found to lie in lat. 59 deg. 40 min. N. See **KAMPTSCHATKA**.

ELISABETH, a town of Essex county and East Jersey in North America, the seat of the government of both Jerseys, the courts and assemblies. It lies three miles within a creek opposite to the West of Staten-Island. Here are above 250 families, and 40,000 acres of plantation.

ELISABETH ISLAND, in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of New England, and not far from Cape-Cod, has Nantuket-Island on the E. and that called Martho's vineyard on the W. It belongs to the British dominions, and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in catching of whales.

ELISABETH ISLAND, Queen, in the Straights of Magellan, in South America. Capt. Chipperton having been at this place in the year 1719, found the soil dry but barren, yet abounding with salad-herbs, wild-fowl and shell-fish. He anchored also in a bay of this island, which for its depth they called No-bottom bay. The native Indians are not so mischievous as commonly represented; and go naked, with only a piece of skin round their waist, carrying bows and arrows. A canoe brought them wild geese and ducks, also large mussels, in exchange for baubles, knives, &c.

ELISABETH-HOF, an Imperial country-seat in the neighbourhood of Petersburg in Ingermanland, a province of European Russia. It lies on the Neva-stream.

ELLEHOLM according to Buching, or **ELKHOLM**, formerly

formerly a town with a castle, but now only a church-village of Blekingia in South Gothland, Sweden, on an island in the river near Morum, about half a mile from Carlshamn. It has a good harbour, where a considerable trade was carried on; but the privilege of the township is removed to Solfwitzborg, thirty miles W. of Carlscroon. Lat. 56 deg. 21 min. N. long. 14 deg. 27 min. E.

ELLEN, a place in Aberdeenshire, and middle division of Scotland; noted only as the seat of a presbytery, comprehending eight parishes.

ELLENERA or LLENERA, Busching's ELLERENA or LLERENA, an inconsiderable city of the Spanish Estremadura. It belongs to the order of St. Jago, and lies in a fruitful country, at the foot of the mountains Sierra Morena. Here are two parishes, three monasteries and four nunneries; fifty-four miles N. E. of Seville, and forty-nine S. E. of Merida. Lat. 38 deg. 18 min. N. long. 5 deg. 31 min. W.

ELLEDON, or HELLEDON, a market-town of Northumberland, where is a fair kept annually on August 26, for black-cattle, sheep, linen and woollen-cloth; twenty-six miles from Newcastle, and 291 from London.

ELLESMERE, a market-town of Shropshire. It has four annual fairs; namely, the third Tuesday in April, Whitfun-Tuesday, August 26, and November 14, all for horses, sheep and horned-cattle; twelve miles from Shrewsbury, and 144 from London. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Bridgewater.

ELMEDIN, or ALENDINE, a populous city of Haeora, one of the provinces in Africa, in a fruitful bottom surrounded with hills; it is said to have 1000 houses, most of its inhabitants living well and at ease.

ELNBOGEN. See ELENBOGEN in Bohemia. Lat. 50 deg. 22 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

ELNE, or ELNA, in Latin *Helena*, the ancient site of Illiberis in Rouffillon, France. It stands upon a hill, and on the river Tec. It has often been pillaged; and was the see of a Bishop, till removed in 1602 to Perpignan, S. E. from which it lies fourteen miles. Lat. 42 deg. 39 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E.

ELORA, a place in the kingdom of Decan, one of the provinces of the Mogul in Asia, five (Thevenot three) leagues from Doltabad towards Bombay, through a road cut out of a rocky mountain; it is as remarkable as Persepolis for temples, mosques, statues, &c. cut out of rocks.

ELPHIN, is of no other note than as the see of a Bishop, in the county of Roscommon and province of Conaught in Ireland, five miles from Fulsks, and twice as many from Boyle.

ELSA, one of the smaller rivers of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy, which unites its stream with the Arno, the capital river of this duchy.

ELSINBURG, Busching's HELSINGBORG, a very ancient staple or trading town of Scania and South Gothland, in Sweden, at the foot and declivity of a high mountain, on the top of which it formerly stood. It has been ruined by the wars preceding and since the year 1672, being now an open place, with only a battery of a few guns. The harbour is so shallow that ships must ride near Elfsneur, nine miles W. of it on the opposite side of the Sund. This is the direct post-road over that channel into Denmark; and at this place they manufacture great quantities of coarse caps and boots; but their other fabrics hardly keep up their character. In their ribban-weavery young girls usually work instead of young men. It is the eighteenth town in the order of the general diet.

From the mountain in the neighbourhood issues the Helsingburg spring, which furnishes the town every minute with forty-three large measures (kans) of quite cold, clear, and well-tasted water, which is fetched from thence, and shipped off in large quantities. Lat. 56 deg. 2 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

ELSINEUR, or ELSINORE, Busching's HELSINGGOER, a town of Seeland, in Denmark, being the best and richest in that province, next to Copenhagen. It lies on the Oeresund (commonly Sund) and directly opposite to the last-mentioned Elfsingburg; both which

take their names from the Helsingi, an old Gothic nation. Here are two capital churches; in one of which, namely St. Peter's, they preach in German; a Latin school for thirty-three poor boys, who are maintained at free-cost, and a good hospital.

This is a flourishing and famous place, not only as being a great thoroughfare from Sweden and Norway into Denmark; but especially for the toll which ships going through the Sund are obliged to pay here. For which reason all those countries that trade into the Baltic have their consuls at this place, who are of great service to their respective ship-masters at the royal toll or custom-house, which is a modern and handsome building.

King Christian II. would have given up Elfsneur to the Dutch, only that the inhabitants strenuously opposed it, and in 1517 he removed the toll to Copenhagen, but it did not continue long there. The damages done it by the enemy or accidental fire have been soon and easily repaired. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56 deg. N. long. 13 deg. 23 min. E.

ELSMERE (See ELLESMERE) a town in Shropshire, famous for a great mere or lake giving name to it, in some places of which the neighbouring people pretend there is no bottom. It has very good fish.

ELSNABBEN, or HIELMSNABBEN, a secure harbour of Suder-Torn in Sudermania, in Sweden Proper, and which Busching says is well known in history.

ELSTOW, formerly HELENSTOW, a nunnery erected in William the Conqueror's time, to the Virgin Mary, and to Helena, the Emperor Constantine's mother. It stood a little below Bedford, in the county of this name. Though the foundation has been long ruined; yet near its site are two annual fairs, held on May 14 and November 25, for cattle of all sorts.

ELSTREE, IDLESTREE, or rather EAGLESTREE, a place in Hertfordshire, and confines of Middlesex, though now only a heath, formerly abounded with very tall trees, which served as an airey for eagles, being called, it is said, *Nemus Aquilinum*, i. e. Eagle-grove, in King Offa's grant. It lies nine miles from St. Alban's, and twelve from London.

ELTHAM, or ELHAM, formerly a royal palace in Kent, of which there are now few or no vestiges. This was the favourite residence of King Edward II. and Queen Elizabeth was often brought hither by her nurses for the benefit of its fine air, from Greenwich her birth-place just by, and then the seat of the court. Here are at present several good houses of the London citizens. It gives title of Earl to the Prince of Wales, and has two charity-schools.

At this pleasant market-town are four annual fairs; namely, Palm Monday, Easter Monday, Whitfun-Monday, and October 20, for horses, cattle, and pedlary ware. It lies two miles from Woolwich, and eight from London, in the Maidstone road.

ELTZEN, a town in the bishopric of Hildesheim, and on the confines of the duchy of Calenberg in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It was called *Aulica*, as being Charlemagne's residence, and the see of a Bishop till it was translated to Hildesheim, N. W. of which it lies about five miles. Lat. 52 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 40 min. E.

ELVAS a district, called a *Correicao*, in the province of Alentejo in Portugal. It contains besides six towns, the city of

ELVAS, anciently HELVA, from the Helvi, a people of Gaul. It is a good fortress, and has a castle called Santa Luzia. The city itself lies high on the Guadiana, and the aforesaid castle still higher on the uppermost peak, besides another castle on the river. Here are four churches including the cathedral, seven convents, a house of mercy, and an hospital. It is the seat of the civil courts. The diocese consists of fifty parishes. Among the curiosities of this city is a very large cistern into which water is conveyed by means of an aqueduct about a mile long, and so high near the town that it requires a three-fold row of arches over one another to support it. In the city and its district, consisting of ten parishes, are reckoned 12,408 souls, and of these the number in the town is 2500. The Spaniards took the place in 1580, but in 1659 they were defeated in the neighbourhood by the Portuguese.

guefe. The country round it produces good wine and excellent oil: seventeen miles W. of Bajadox. Lat. 38 deg. 39 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. W.

ELWANG, a town of Ottingen, in the circle of Suabia, Germany. It lies forty miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

ELY, city and county of, a large town of Cambridgeshire, but not populous or handsome, though ancient. It stands high, in the principal part of the fenny country, called the Isle of Ely, being surrounded with the Ouse and other streams. It is the see of a Bishop, whose minster or cathedral and palace are the principal ornaments of the city. Here is great plenty of provisions, particularly garden-stuff, with which the neighbouring country is supplied: and particularly noted for vast quantities of strawberries. The city in its civil government is subordinate to the Bishop, and is the only one in England that sends no members to parliament. It has a free-school, and two charity-schools, the latter by subscription. Its principal street on the E. is full of wells that generally overflow, though bricked up knee high. It gives title of Marquis to the Prince of Wales. The weekly market here is on Saturday, and annual fairs are held on Ascension-day, for horses, and Thursday of the week in which St. Luke, October 18, falls on, for horses, cheese, and hops. It lies twelve miles from Cambridge, and sixty-nine miles N. of London.

ELY, a small town of Fifeshire in the S. of Scotland. It lies on the coast, and has a safe harbour with a stone-mole, so artificially contrived in 1620, by Mr. Scot, the then Laird of Ardross, as to vie, says Moll, with the buildings of the Romans: it resembles the Cobb at Lyme, but does not project so far into the sea. It lies on the W. side of the Leven-mouth, five miles from the town of Leven. The coals from the Earl of Weems's pits, and what salt is made there, are brought to this place.

Of the same name is a place in Glamorganshire, in South Wales.

EM-A, a river of Smolandia and East Gothland, in Sweden, where is a fishery for salmon, and other species of fish.

EMBAL, a town or large village of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa, where the King of Cajor has a palace, with palliades and long rows of trees, with a fine square before it. It lies ten leagues to the eastward of Macaya.

EMBDEN, the capital of a county of its name, a large and populous imperial city of East-Friesland, one of the United Netherlands, on the river Ems and the Dollart-bay. On the land-side it is fortified by a double ditch, bulwarks and bastions, and on the S. by a strong wall and the river. The harbour, by means of the Isle of Neffa, is one of the largest and most convenient in Germany. By artificial canals vessels can be brought up into the heart of the town, and by sluices the country round it may be laid under water. The houses are neat and high; and the town-hall is magnificent. Here they drive a good trade; and tolerate all religions but the Roman Catholic. The town is under the protection of the States General; but the King of Prussia took possession of it upon the demise of the last prince, and the States also claim it. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

EMBOLI, AMPHIPOLIS, or CHRISTIPOLIS, a ruined town of Macedonia in European Turkey, on the river Strymon; anciently famous as being a colony of the Athenians. The second name is the oldest, the third it had from the Christians, and the first from the Turks, to whom it is subject. It is the see of an Archbishop; eighteen miles N. E. of Contesia. Lat. 41 deg. 48 min. N. long. 48 deg. 20 min. E.

EMBRO, LEMBRO, anciently IMBROS, an island of the Archipelago in European Turkey; it is mountainous, and covered with woods, in which are wild beasts and wild game. To it belong four villages; one of which is of the same name as the island, and defended by a castle. Here was also a town of the same name, consecrated to Cabiri, and also to Mercury. See SAMONDRACHI.

EMBRUN. See AMERUN in Dauphiny, in France. N^o 43.

EMBS, a town in the county of Dietz and Wetteraw in Germany, famous for its baths; of which, and their virtues, Weigelius has published an account; anno 1627.

EMERICK. See EMMERICK.

EMERTINGEN, a large open town of Suabia in Germany. It lies near that of Hochberg.

EMESA, anciently EMISSA, and now CHEMS or HAMAN, a considerable town of Syria Proper in Asiatic Turkey, to which empire it is subject.

EMLY or AWN; a decayed town of Tipperary-county, in the province of Munster, and kingdom of Ireland, near the river Glafon. It was formerly the see of a Bishop, and once a considerable populous city. It gives title of Viscount to one of the Fairfax family, and lies six miles from Tipperary.

EMMA, a large rapid river of Berne in Switzerland, watering the valley called Emmethal. Its source is in the mountains of Brunik, near Underwald, and running directly from S. to N. through Berne, in a course almost parallel, for a good way, with the Aar, falls into it below Solothurn with such violence, as to render its navigation hazardous.

EMMERICK, or EMBRICK, a large hans-town in the duchy of Cleve, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, with a pretty good trade. It is subject to Brandenburg, has always a small garrison; but its fortifications are not so considerable as formerly. The governor and magistrates, with many of the burghers, are Calvinists, and have one church; but the rest are in the possession of the Romanists. Here is also a Jesuits-college for teaching of youth. It lies ten miles N. E. of the city of Cleves. Lat. 52 deg. 5 min. N. long. 5 deg. 29 min. E.

EMMETHAL, (i. e. the valley of Emma, which river runs through it) a very wild country of Berne in Switzerland. In this district reside most of the Anabaptists of this canton, as they are not tolerated any where else in it. See EMMA.

EMPOLI, a neat small town in Tuscany, and middle division of Italy, on the Arno. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Florence, from which city it lies twenty miles to the W. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 44 min. E.

EMS, a river of Germany, which rising in Paderborn, the S. E. division of Westphalia, runs W. through Ritberg; then winding on the N. passes through Tecklenburg and Munster, and continuing the same course through the county of Embden, a part of East Friesland, falls into the Dollart-bay near the city of Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, a town of North Holland, one of the seven united provinces, on the Zuyder-zee. It is strong by nature and art. The church-steeple is extraordinary high, with a good new harbour within the city, and three parts of it surrounded by the sea. Here several ships are built; they have also a good herring-fishery and trade to the Baltic, &c. by which, and refining of Britany-salt, the town flourishes. This was the first place that revolted from Spain, after taking of the Brill. It lies ten miles S. E. of Hoorn. Lat. 52 deg. 39 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

ENCOPING, Busching's ENKIOPING, an antique town of Uplandia, in Sweden Proper. It lies in a fruitful country, on the Maler-lake, and near the confines of Westmannia. The number of inhabitants in it is 600, and has a pretty good trade. It was destroyed once by the Germans, and twice by fire. It holds the forty-fifth rank in the general diet: and Dahlberg gives a view of it. It lies twenty-four miles from Upfal on the S. and twenty-five from Stockholm westward.

ENFIELD, a small market-town of Edmonton-hundred, in Middlesex, and on the confines of Essex, with several gentlemen's seats and boarding-schools in it. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair November 29, for horses, cows, and cheese. The royal chace of the same name in its neighbourhood, is stocked neither with deer nor timber, as when King James I. resided near it, at his favourite palace of Theobald. Here is a sumptuous lodge for the King's ranger; and on its skirts are the seats of several sportsmen and citizens,

particularly Southgate. Enfield is eleven miles from London.

ENGADINE, *Upper and Lower*, in Germany, called *Innthal*, i. e. the valley of the inn. It lies in the Grisons of Switzerland, and extends itself fifteen or sixteen leagues from S. to N. all along the river Inn from its source. It is separated from the Pergel and Bevio communities by the Italian Alps: a very wild cold country, yet not quite destitute of meadow and pasture grounds. Near Scamf and Mount Casanna, over which is the road into the county of Bormio, there are lead-mines.

ENGANO, isle of, on the coast of Sumatra, and Indian ocean, in Asia, about twenty leagues in the Offing, and set down in our maps. It may be seen about the distance of nine or ten leagues. Though uninhabited, it is very level, and about three leagues in length.

ENGED, or *Enyed*, a well-inhabited town of Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary. Here is a gymnasium or academy of reformed. In the neighbouring corn-fields and mountains several Roman coins have been found.

ENGELBORG, i. e. Angel's-mount, a Benedictine abbey in the Canton of Underwald, in Switzerland, and on the highest peak of Oberwald near the river Aa, or Aar. To it belongs a large tract, as far as the confines of Berne and Ury cantons. It is under the protection of the four cantons of the Lake. In some part of its estate in the mountains are silver mines, and in the valley of Melcha is one of iron.

ENGELHOLM, a town of Scania, and South Gothland, in Sweden, not far from the sea or Categate. It is so called either, says Busching, as the Angles (from whom was a branch of the English progenitors) came originally from hence, or its being built for the convenience of their trade. It is under the jurisdiction of Helsingborg, from which it is only two (Moll has it fifteen) miles on the N. People are very much incommoded by the flying sand here: but the land is gradually sown with a sort of grain called sandhafer (or oats) fit for sandy grounds, by which means it is much laid or fixed. This is the twentieth town in the general diet.

ENGELSHOLM, a castle or fine seat of North Jutland, in Denmark, belonging to Count Danneskiold.

ENGELSTEIN, a church-village in the Schest-circle, in Natingia, and kingdom of Prussia; it is remarkable for its church, which stands in a thick wood, and the tokens of antiquity to be met with in it.

ENGERS, a fair town on the Rhine, and the capital of a neighbouring territory of its name, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers, in Germany. Here is a strong castle, and a noble bridge. It lies between Coblenz and Andernach, about nine miles N. of the former. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. E.

ENGHIEN, or *Anguien*, by the Flemish called *Edingben*, a city of Hainault, in the Austrian Low-countries. It stands in a valley, twenty miles S. W. of Brussels. It gives title of Duke to the Prince of Condé's eldest son. In its neighbourhood King William III. having attacked Marshal Luxemburg in 1692, who lay entrenched in the village of Steinkirk, from which latter the battle took its name, was repulsed by the French with considerable loss, and General Mackay killed in the field, who in 1689 had dispersed the highland clans under Lord Viscount Dundee and Cole, when the former was killed at the pass of Killikranky in Athol, and N. of Scotland. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 52 min. E.

ENGIA corruptly, rather *Oegina*, which see, one of the Archipelago islands, in European Turkey. It has no harbours, but between it and Augestri, Douronisa, and Moni, the Venetian fleet often anchored in the Candian war. From the castle, which stands high, is a fair prospect quite round, particularly to the whole Attic and Morean shore. This island abounds in corn, cotton, honey, wax, and almonds. It was the native place of the famous Myrmidons. It is thirty miles in circuit, and the neighbouring gulph takes its first name from Engia, as it did anciently that of the river Saron; the former from a corruption of the sailors, here several shipwrecks happening.

ENGLAND, the S. division of Great Britain. It is of a triangular form, surrounded by the Atlantic and German oceans on the E. S. and W. is parted on the N. from Scotland, the northern division of Great Britain, by the Tweed, two other rivers, and some mountains. The German ocean separates it from Germany, and also from both the Netherlands on the N. E. and is divided on the S. from France by the English channel, the narrowest part of which, between Dover and Calais, is called *Pas de Calais*, or the Straights of Calais, or those of Dover; on the W. it is separated from Ireland by St. George's channel. It lies between lat. 49 deg. 55 min. and 55 deg. N. and between long. 2 deg. E. and 6 deg. W. being about 360 geographical miles from N. to S. and 300 from E. to W. in the southern parts; but hardly 100 in those of the northern. It derives its name from the Angles, the ancient inhabitants of a small tract of country of the same name, in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark, who in the 5th century came into Britain under the conduct of their neighbours on both sides of them; namely, the Saxons and Jutes, upon the invitation of the Britons and ancient inhabitants of this country, in order to assist these against the Picts and other northern invaders. But first getting a small settlement in the Isle of Shippy, as a reward for their services, they liked the country so well, that, through various pretences, they quarrelled with their inviters, drove them into that mountainous part of England called Wales, and at length made themselves masters of the whole country, giving it the name of their former residence.

England, on account of its situation, has indeed a temperate, but pretty moist and thick air; and consequently very changeable and cloudy weather. The winter, according to Busching, commonly consists of snow, yet is commonly but of short continuance, rain and thick hazy weather, and in many places the cattle may graze abroad all the time. The country is mostly level and fruitful. The business of husbandry is held in great esteem, and very carefully followed; for which reason they have exuberant stores of corn. Garden-vegetables and the fruits of trees are produced in abundance, and are of a very fine kind; so that large quantities of cyder and perry are made. Here is also saffron, liquorice, and medicinal herbs; yet but little flax and hemp; and for no other reason, but because other countries bring them these commodities at a cheaper rate than if they occupied their lands with them. Here is great want of timber for building or for faggots; and large stems, especially those of oak, are very carefully preserved for ship-building. On the other hand, they have several coal-pits, and those partly inexhaustible; the latter of which are principally about Newcastle upon Tyne and Whitehaven. The pastures are excellent, and for that reason the breeding of cattle considerable. Not to dwell on the good horses and horned cattle of this country, which indeed are very numerous, the breeding of sheep is especially very great and profitable. The fine English wool, which is the best next to that of Spain and Portugal, brings, together with the labour of working it, a considerable revenue to the crown, Busching says 1-5th of that of the whole land, and 1-4th of it thus wrought is exported. The iron works carried on in the county of Suffex, and those of copper in Cumberland and Somersethshire, are of no great consequence; but, on the other hand, the tin and lead works in Cornwall are very considerable; so that these metals are found no where so good, not to say better. The mountains contain some marble, alabaster, crystal, large stones, as millstones, &c. alum, and vitriol. They have also mineral waters, especially the warm springs of Bath are famous. England wants salt.

The sea-coast and its numerous rivers abound with fish; but in particular the pilchard-fishery on the coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire, and the oyster fishery on the banks of Colchester, are famous. Its principal rivers are the Thames, Severn, and the Trent or Humber.

The number of inhabitants in England is reckoned five millions and a half, Scotland containing three millions and a half, and Ireland about 2,250,000. Among those

those computed in England are included about 10,000 Jews, Scotland or Ireland having few, if any of them. These were naturalized by an act of parliament in a late ministry; but the joint outcries of the nation had it soon repealed. Upon which Busching observes, "That it is the characteristic of the English never to observe any medium."

The English language, though a medley composed of the ancient British, Greek, Latin, Saxon or German, Danish, Norwegian, French, Italian, Dutch, and Flemish tongues; yet no modern language comes up to it, much less surpasses it; not even the French, though so much in vogue, either in copiousness, or elegance of expression, as a cursory view of the standard works of each may very easily shew.

The body of the people of England consists partly of the lower class and tradesmen, partly of yeomen or free-holders, and copy-holders or vassals, who hold lands by copy from the Lords court-leet; and partly of the gentry, as gentleman, esquire or squire, baronet or knight banneret, and simple knight. The nobility in England are properly reckoned those who in other countries are styled the high nobles, as Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke. These five classes of nobility constitute the House of Lords or Peers, or the upper house of parliament, in England. The Bishops of England, who are styled Lords spiritual, as all the others are Lords temporal, in the upper house, are Barons of the kingdom. And the representatives of counties, cities, and boroughs, constitute the lower house of parliament, or House of Commons.

The church of England is called the Episcopal or high church, who departed from the church of Rome no further than they have deviated from the ancient church. Those among them who have adopted Calvin's model, or the doctrine and discipline of Geneva, call themselves in general Puritans, unless this be a name of popular odium, as cleansing the church from all its Romish and other impurities; or are otherwise called Non-conformists, as not conforming to the Episcopal church now by law established. But these quarrelling among themselves, the party of Independents started up, who maintain, that Christian congregations ought not to be subject either to Bishops or any church-assembly, though in other respects they entirely agree with the Puritans in the Calvinistic doctrines: so that the chief parties in religion are, the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, the former being the established church in England and Ireland, while the latter are so in Scotland. The most numerous of the other parties are Anabaptists or Baptists, as they style themselves, who do not allow of infant-baptism, and administer that sacrament only to persons come to maturity; and lastly, Quakers. Besides these are several other subordinate and smaller parties, and not a few Papists, of which latter Ireland is full.

To the different sects arisen in England, Busching very justly observes, was at least principally owing that torrent of free-thinking, which broke out here in the middle of the 17th century, and has spread itself so much since that time; but he allows that many able men have been found, who have fully answered the writings published on that head: but how he concludes that many of them were but indifferent defenders both of divinity and the holy scriptures, does not appear so plain.

The church of England has two Archbishops; namely, Canterbury and York, with twenty-six Bishops, including the Prelate of Sodor and Man. Next to the Bishops follow the deans of chapters, and canons in cathedrals, out of which the Bishops are commonly chosen; then archdeacons, of which there are sixty in England: after these are rural deans, priests, and deacons; which last are the lowest order in the church.

England has produced several men of great learning, and the sciences are highly valued and promoted, with the Greek and Latin literature; though the oriental be not so general, says Busching: the mathematics and modern philosophy also are very much prosecuted.

Here are two famous universities, Oxford and Cambridge, with very noble foundations; both of them eminently the seats of learning and the muses; though Busching says, the method of studying in them is something particular, and a great deal upon the antique, no doubt with a view to recommend his Gottingen.

England lies very commodiously for trade, having several good harbours and roads, both for ships to get in to, or for ship-building, able sailors, the best in the world, and in the greatest numbers; and they have also many home-commodities for exportation: so that the English trade accordingly throughout all parts of the world; a particular enumeration of which, with the several articles exported and imported, would carry us too far. However, in short, the annual amount of their exports, in English and foreign goods, is reckoned to the value of between 6 and 7,000,000 Sterling; whereas, on the other hand, all the imports do not exceed 5,000,000: and as a great deal of this is shipped off again, the yearly duties for foreign goods may be reckoned at 4,000,000. This foreign trade is hardly 1-6th of what the English carry on; so that upwards of 42,000,000 are given for their home-goods and manufactures.

The English have gold and silver from Portugal, Spain, the South Seas, Jamaica, the American colonies, and Africa; and they export some of these to Holland and the East Indies: 2-3ds or 6-9ths of the foreign trade in England is carried on in the port of London; 1-9th may be reckoned for the S. coast of the island, which lies opposite to the N. part of France; 1-9th for the E. side towards the German ocean, and 1-9th or something more for the W. side.

The Britons were the ancient inhabitants of England, and descendants, according to Busching, from the first inhabitants of the Old and Great Germany, who were subdued by the Romans, and first of all by Julius Cæsar. The Romans, in order to defend their own country from being over-run by a deluge of northern invaders, having quitted England in the reign of the Emperor Valentinian III. Vortigern the Prince saw himself obliged to have recourse to foreign aid, to secure his people the Britons against the incursions of the Picts and Scots, who then bore very hard upon them: accordingly, in the year 449, upon his invitation, came over the Anglo-Saxons, under their leaders Hengist and Horsa, who afterwards settled themselves in the country, as has been mentioned before. They erected the Saxon heptarchy of Kent, Suffex, the East-Angle, Westsex, Essex, Northumberland, and Mercia. Egbert King of Westsex swallowed up the other six kingdoms.

In the ninth century the Danes came over, who gave the Anglo-Saxon royal house a great deal of trouble; at last the Saxons were obliged to divide the kingdom with them, till it became their own again solely in 1741. In the year 1066, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, made himself master of the throne, claiming it as made over to him by Edward the Confessor's will. After his demise, and that of his two sons, William Rufus and Henry I. his descendants from the female line, contested about the throne, which at last Henry II. surnamed Plantagenet by Maud, ascended in 1154. He was by inheritance Count of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine, and by marriage Duke of Guyenne and Gascony, besides Duke of Normandy; and by virtue of conquest, Lord of Ireland.

Edward I. subjected Wales, and strove to preserve his dominion over Scotland, as did also Edward III. but the latter attempt was to no purpose. He likewise took the title of King of France, and strenuously bestirred himself to assert his right to that kingdom by force of arms. Henry V. married Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and by the treaty of Troyes was next heir to that crown: yet he died amidst his towering hopes. His son Henry VI. was heir to both kingdoms: but under him the good fortune of the English declined; for they lost Normandy and Guyenne. But between the houses of York and Lancaster, descen-

dants of the royal family, or between the white and red roses, were very bloody contests about the succession, till Henry VII. Earl of Richmond, of the house of Tudor, obtained the crown in 1485, by the death of Richard III. in the field of Bosworth. He being a descendant of Lancaster, and marrying Elizabeth of the house of York, united both roses. His son Henry VIII. was an odd sort of Prince, on account of his marriages, manner of life, government and religion; and, for his treatise of the seven sacraments, which he wrote against Luther, had the title of defender of the faith given him by the Pope, with whom he however soon fell out after. Under him the reformation began, the parliament enacted the oath of supremacy, by which all the clergy are obliged to own him supreme head, both in spiritual and temporal matters, and he took the title of King of Ireland. Under Edward VI. the reformation proceeded; but his sister and successor Queen Mary restored the Romish religion, and lost the last place England possessed on the other side of the sea, in France, namely, Calais. Under her sister Queen Elizabeth the reformation was completed, and trade and navigation very much enlarged. She named her cousin King James VI. of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, her successor, afterwards James I. of England, who was desirous of uniting both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain: but this Prince, by his unpolitic management, precipitated England into misfortunes. The beheading of King Charles I. is "an everlasting stain," says Busching upon the English. His son Charles II. was indeed called by the Scots to their crown; but he was unfortunate against Oliver Cromwell, who ruled these kingdoms under the title of Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His son Richard was indeed nominated Protector, but was not of ability for bearing the burthen of it. The aforesaid Charles II. was restored in 1660 by General Monk to the throne of his ancestors. He sold Dunkirk to France. His brother James Duke of York professed openly the Roman Catholic, and married his eldest daughter Princess Mary to William Prince of Orange, and the second, Anne, to George Prince of Denmark.

Two parties started up in the kingdom at the same time, called addressers and abhorers, from which sprung those of Whigs and Tories, or court and country parties. The present pretender James, or Chevalier de St. George, was born in 1688, concerning whom, some maintain that he was the lawful son of King James II. by his second consort of the Modena family of Esté; but others contest it. The members of the English church united with the non-conformists against James II. and invited over to their assistance his sister's son, and his own son-in-law, the aforesaid Prince of Orange. The King fled to France, and the states of the kingdom delivered up the abdicated crown to William III. and his spouse Mary II. under certain limitations. To them succeeded James II.'s other daughter, the above-mentioned Anne, in whose reign the union of both kingdoms of England and Scotland, under the name of Great Britain was happily completed in 1707. After her demise, George Lewis, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and Elector of the Holy Roman empire, came to the throne of Great Britain in 1714, whose son and successor, George II. is our present sovereign, who has had a long and peaceable reign, till, by the encroachments of the restless French nation, in America, he is now, in 1760, engaged in an expensive war; but with equal glory to himself and his people, against a great superiority of numbers.

The most considerable source of the usual revenues of England is the land-tax, which amounts nearly to 2,000,000 sterling; the duties and customs to 1,300,000, and the excise on beer, perry, cyder, about 1,000,000 more; but the crown-lands and duties on salt imported, when compared with these, is not much. The extraordinary supplies are procured by raising double, triple, &c. occasionally, ordinary ones also by the duties of stamp-paper, parchment, coach-wheels, windows, coals, malt, &c. the last article of which is very considerable, and is annually laid on.

The ordinary standing troops in England are about 20,000 infantry and cavalry, including the King's life-

guards, horse and foot, garrisons, both abroad and at home, &c. but these can easily be doubled, or soon be raised in any greater proportion, as the exigencies of affairs may require; and is particularly evident in the present war with France: yet all this exclusive of the 12,000 regular troops for Scotland, and 10,000 for Ireland.

ENGLAND, New, one of the British settlements in North America. It contains the colonies of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, with Rhode-island, and that of Providence. It lies between lat. 41 and 45 deg. N. and between long. 67 and 73 deg. W. It confines on Canada on the N. W. Nova Scotia or Acadia on the N. E. has the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and is bounded by New York on the W. It is 300 miles long, and from 100 to 200 broad. The sea-coast is mostly low, but the inland rises into hills, and is both rocky and mountainous on the N. E. The winds from the N. and N. W. blowing over vast tracts of frozen-land, are extremely keen; and for that reason the winters in New England are more sharp, and last longer than they usually do in Old England, the ground being covered with snow, and the ships frozen up for several months on the coast: but then the weather is not variable as in the mother-country; and the short summer which they enjoy here is much hotter, yet the climate is healthy. The four provinces of which New England consists, have different constitutions, with distinct governors. In the Massachusetts, including New-Plymouth and Maine in the same charter, the crown appoints the governor and officers of the admiralty; but the militia of the country is in the hands of the governor, who, together with the council, nominates the judges, justices and sheriffs. He also has a negative in the choice of a member of the council. All laws of the general assembly must receive the sanction of the crown of Great Britain; and besides, no act is valid without the governor's consent in writing. New-Hampshire has another charter, and is a distinct government. Connecticut, including Newhaven, in a third charter, and Rhode-island, though two distinct and independent governments, have yet the same constitution, each being empowered to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council and assembly, to appoint civil and military officers, and make laws respectively. New-Hampshire is immediately dependent on the crown, which appoints its governor, council, magistrates, and officers, the freemen electing their own representatives in the assembly: but the laws in the colonies may be altered, or repealed by the British parliament; so that in the Massachusetts, which is the principal of the New England colonies, there is a mixture of the regal and charter governments. For though the King appoints the governor, his salary comes from the general assembly, who chuse the council, which, in our plantations, is tantamount to the British house of Lords: but the governor can reject any member of it chosen by the lower house. And the militia, with the levying of the customs, is entirely in the crown of Great Britain.

New England was first settled by the Puritans, who, by the hard treatment of the government under the reign of King Charles I. and administration of Archbishop Laud, were forced to seek an asylum in that part of the new world. They built Salem, Dorchester, Charles-town, and Boston, which has since become the capital of New England.

The soil of New England is various; but best as you approach the south parts. It affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good pasture almost every where. This country is not very favourable to any of the European grains: but the Indian corn, which makes the general food of the lower sort of people, flourishes here; and not only so, but they malt and brew it into a beer, which is not contemptible; the great part of which however is made of molasses hopped, with the tops of spruce-fir sometimes.

In New England, they raise, besides this and other species of grain, a large quantity of flax, and have made essays on hemp, which have proved far from unsuccessful; though this plant probably requires a climate more uniformly warm than this.

Their horned cattle are very numerous, and some of them

them very large; some oxen having been killed here of 1800 weight. Hogs are likewise in great numbers, and particularly excellent; and some weigh twenty-five stone. They have besides a breed of small horses, extremely hardy: they go swift, and hold it long. Here are sheep too, and of a good kind. The wool is sufficiently long, but not near so long as that of England. However, they manufacture a great deal of it very successfully, and in particular a thick sort of cloth as close and firm as our best drabs.

In this country there are many gentlemen of considerable landed estates, which they let to farmers, or manage by their stewards or overseers. But the greater part are a substantial yeomanry, who cultivate their own freeholds, which generally pass to their children, in the way of gavel-kind. In no part of the world are the ordinary sort so independent, or possess so many conveniences of life: they are used to arms from their infancy. And were their militia more regularly trained, no army could be better constituted than which New England can furnish. The four provinces it comprehends contain about three hundred and fifty thousand souls, including a very small number of blacks and Indians, Massachusetts-bay having two hundred thousand, Connecticut a hundred thousand, Rhode-island thirty thousand, and New-Hampshire twenty-four thousand. These four governments are confederated for their mutual defence. In King Charles II.'s reign they had their charter taken from them, by a *quo warranto*: and did not receive a new one till some time after the revolution, which, though very favourable, was much inferior to the extensive privileges of the former charter. The grant of a certain salary to their governor, they will not be induced to make, as thinking this the most effectual method of restraining him from any unpopular acts.

ENGLIMENO, one of the three best harbours in Santa Maura, one of the Archipelago islands, in European Turkey. See MAURA.

ENGSON, a considerable domain or estate, with a beautiful castle of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper. It lies upon an island in the Maler-lake, and belongs to Count Piper.

ENGURBEL, or INGERBEL, a place in Guiney and Negroland, in Africa, about seven leagues from the desert eastward, where the King of the Jolloifs has his palace, consisting only of a pretty many huts, more spacious than those of the negroes. They are inclosed within a pallisade of reeds; in the middle of which is an open place shaded with several trees, and round it are built his huts for stables, dog-kennels, womens apartments, and those of his officers, &c. The gate is usually guarded by five or six negroes, armed with sabres and hassagayes.

ENKIOPING. See ENCOPIING.

ENNA, *Henna*, now *Castro Giovanna*, an ancient municipal city of the Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy. It is particularly famous among the Mythologists, for the rape of Proserpine or Libera. It lies near the heart of the isle, upon a hill N. W. of lake Pergus, with a spacious plain much higher than it, difficult of access, and full of sweet springs, &c. The country about Enna is beautifully interspersed with fields, enamelled with flowers, lakes, rivers, springs, &c. Near it, and facing the N. point, is a cavern, from which Pluto is said to have come out in his car, and carried off Proserpine, after which the neighbouring fields were turned into a lake.

ENNIED, or ENGUEDINE, in Transylvania, and kingdom of Hungary, by the Romans called *Annum*, from a causeway leading towards it by one Annus, a captain of one of the cohorts. Some fragments of it are still remaining, besides other antiquities which are frequently found hereabouts. Ennied has besides a fine college.

ENNIS, or ENNIS-OWIN, Busching calls it ENNIS-TOWN, the shire-town of the county of Clare or Thomond, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. It is the best place in it, has a market, and sends members to the Irish parliament, and stands near a lake formed by the river Shannon.

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ENNIS-CORTHY, INIS-CORTHY, a town in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, at the confines of Urry and Slany. It sends deputies to parliament. It lies eight miles from Fernes.

ENNIS-KILLING, or INIS-KILLING, the most considerable town in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ireland. It lies on an island, between two (three) lakes, and is defended by a fort (Busching says two forts) and sends two members to parliament. Its inhabitants distinguished themselves in two obstinate defences; the first against Queen Elizabeth's Protestant army in 1595; and the second against King James's Popish army in 1689. Out of this place and the neighbourhood, were formed a regiment of dragoons of the same name still standing, whose valour has been often tried; the North of Ireland men being then reckoned the best in the kingdom. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Ballyshannon.

ENNISTEOGUE, or IRISHTEOGUE, a town in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, on the river Nuse. It was walled in 1649, after Cromwell took it. It lies four miles from Thomastown. In all the above-mentioned towns in Ireland, the prefix Ennis or Innis seems to denote the patronimic of some famous Irish progenitor, called Angus or Aneas.

ENONTEKIS, meeting-place of, is a chapel of Juck-asjerfiw pastorale, in Tornea Lapmark, and Lapland, in Sweden. It lies twenty-four miles towards the N. of it. Since 1744, here has been a school, also a bailiwick and court-house, with a market-place, where the burghers of Tornea trade; which latter town is forty miles off. This parish consists of three villages, namely, Raunula, containing forty-five Lap-dwellings, Pel-djerf eleven, and Sundawra thirteen, which pay tribute only to Sweden, besides eleven newly-erected villages.

ENS, in Latin *Anasum*, or *Civitas Ensum*, a strong well-built city of Upper Austria, in Germany, upon the river of its own name, which two miles N. falls into the Danube. It stands on the site of the ancient Lauriacum, before its demolition by the Hunns in 903, some vestige of its name continuing in the village of Laurich, now Larch, formerly reaching from the Danube to St. Florian's monastery, but now quite without the S. wall of it. It lies about seventy-eight miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 32 min. E.

ENS, river of, naturally divides Austria into two parts. All the right-side of that river, towards Hungary, is called Lower Austria, or the country below the Ens; and that on the left-side of it, towards Bavaria, is called Upper Austria, or the country above the Ens.

ENSISHEIM, lordship of, in Upper Alsace, now belonging to France.

Of the same name is a fine town upon the Ill; but neither large nor rich. Here is a Jesuits college. It lies forty-seven miles S. of Strasbourg. Lat. 47 deg. 49 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46 min. E.

ENTRADAS, a town of Alentejo, a province of Portugal, upon the river Corbos, containing between 5 and 600 inhabitants.

ENTRAIGUES, a town and county of Guyenne Proper, in France, not far from the confluence of the Lot and Truyere.

ENTRE DOURO E MINHO, the outermost province of Portugal, towards the N. It has its name from its situation between the rivers Douro and Minho, and as its Latin appellation *Interamensis* plainly denotes. The Minho, anciently Minius, lies to the N. dividing it from Galicia in Spain; and the Douro or Douro (Durius) to the S. which parts it from Beira. It has the Atlantic ocean on the W. and on the E. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, which separates it from the province of Tras los Montes, or that on the other side of the hills. Its extent from N. to S. is said to be eighteen Portuguese miles, and from W. to E. twelve. It lies between lat. 41 and 42 deg. N. and long. 8 deg. W. being not only very fruitful; but its rivers, which discharge themselves into the sea, and its good harbours, the principal of which are Porto and Vienna, are like-

wise a great furtherance to the trade of this province: for which reason it contains two cities, Braga and Porto, twenty-six towns, and other lesser districts: so that, in proportion to its largeness, it is the best inhabited among all the Portuguese provinces. It contains two cathedrals; namely, Braga and Porto, the former an archbishopric, five collegiate churches, as Guimaraens, Barcellos, Cedofeita, Valença do Minho, and Vianna; a great number of abbeys, cloysters, and convents, which are mostly rich, and 963 parishes, the number of souls in which in the year 1732 was 432,372.

Among the commenderies of the order of Malta, is Balley da Leça, particularly to be remarked. The province is divided into six jurisdictions; three of which, comprehending the crown-lands, are called Correioens; namely, Guimaraens, Vianda, and Porto; and the three others Ouvidorias, belonging to the Queensdowager, as Barcellos, Valença, and Braga. This province abounds in pasture, though in this respect short of many of those in Spain. Besides, the plains are every where covered with vines, fruit-trees, and other forts, and the country well supplied with every necessary of life.

ENTRE HOMEM È CAVADO, a district of Entre Douro è Minho, one of the Portuguese provinces, containing eighteen parishes.

ENTRE TAIÒ È GUADIANA, or **ALENTEJO**, a province of Portugal, so called as lying between the rivers Tagus and Guadiana. It is bounded by Estremadura on the N. Spain on the E. Algarve on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W.

ENTREVAUX, in Latin *Intervallium*, a borough of Upper Provence, in France, close by Glandeves, where the Bishop of the latter place has for some time resided, and the cathedral stands, upon the river Var, at the foot of the mountains and confines of the county of Nice, in Savoy. It lies three leagues distant from Beuil to the W. and eight from the Mediterranean sea.

EOLO, Mount, in the duchy of Spoleto, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It is famous for the cool wind, which, especially in summer, is said to issue from the chafms and holes in the rock. It lies between six and seven Italian miles from Terni, on the N. W. and not far from the little place called Cefi.

EOUSMILE, the most remarkable of the small isles to the W. of North-Uist, a subdivision of one of the western islands of Scotland. It is a rock, about a quarter of a mile in circuit, and noted for its seal or seal-calf fishery about the close of October, where it is said 320 of these amphibious animals were once taken at a time. About three leagues and a half further W. lie nine or ten more rocks abounding with sea-fowl, and great numbers of sea-calves.

EPERIES, or **ESPERIES**, a strong and royal free-town of Upper Hungary, on the river Tarza, four miles from the confines of Poland, the capital of Saros county, and in the circle on this side the Theifs. It is surrounded with ditches, a wall, and towers. It is the seat of the highest court in the Hither Theifs, also a Jesuits college and academy. Here was formerly a *collegium illustre* belonging to the Lutherans.

This place is famous for its fair and salt-mines, particularly one of the latter, out of which pieces are said to have been dug of 10,000 pounds weight of pure salt. It is of several colours. The water of the mines, when boiled, produces a salt which is given to the cattle.

Botkay took the place in 1604; and in 1684 Tokoly was beaten out of the field here, and the year following the town was obliged to surrender to the Imperialists.

Eperies was one of the four towns yielded to Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Transylvania, but the Imperialists recovered it in 1710. It lies fourteen miles N. of Cschau.

EPERNAY, or **ESPERNAY**, in Latin *Spartiacum*, a town of Upper Champagne, in France, on the river Marne, which divides it into two parts. In 1592 Henry IV. took it from the Spaniards, after a vigorous

resistance. At this siege Marshal de Biron was killed, while the King had his hand upon his shoulder. Here is a noted abbey of the order of St. Augustine. This place is the capital of an election, the seat of a bailiwick, royal provostship, salt-house, and forest-court. Within the election of Epernay is produced the best Champagne wine.

EPFIG, a large market-town in the bailiwick of Benfeld and Lower Alsace, but now one of the governments of France.

EPHESUS, once a famous city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, near the sea, at the mouth of the river Castrus, which formed a convenient harbour here. Whilst under the Romans it was the capital of all Asia, and in it was the celebrated temple of Diana, which was burnt by Erostratus, in order to perpetuate, as he dreamed, his memory; but it rather hands down his name with infamy to posterity, the very night in which Alexander the Great was born. St. Paul honoured the Christian community in this city with an epistle. At present the place is reduced to a poor village, in which dwell about thirty or forty Greek families, so wretchedly ignorant and degenerated as not to be able to read the Apostle's letter to their progenitors. They live among the ruins of the place, having raised huts to shelter them from the weather. The aqueduct is still standing, but in a ruinous condition. And not far off are the remains of an old citadel, which has been adorned with some of the noblest marbles formerly belonging to the city. It lies twenty three miles N. of Miletus, and sixty-three W. of Laodicea. Lat. 38 deg. 16 min. N. long. 27 deg. 3 min. E.

EPILA, a town of Aragon, in Spain. It lies on the river Xalon, in the midst of pretty fruitful fields.

EPINAL, or **ESPINAL**, the town and jurisdiction of, belonging to Lorraine. It lies on the Moselle, and was one of the oldest domains belonging to the cathedral of Metz. In 1444 the inhabitants withdrew themselves from the Bishop's allegiance, and gave themselves up to Charles VII. King of France; but in the same century the town came into the possession of the house of Lorraine, and it was confirmed to them by the treaty of the Pyrennees in 1659, and also by that of Vincennes in 1661. It is a small city, and was formerly fortified. It is divided by the Moselle into two parts, is the seat of a provostship, with a secular abbey, four convents, a Jesuits college, and two hospitals.

EPIPHANIA, with the addition *ad Orontem*, as lying upon that river, and to distinguish it from another of the same name, on the Euphrates, was an Episcopal see of Coelo-Syria, in Asia Minor, subject to that of Apamea, the metropolis of Syria Secunda. It is supposed to be the same with that now called Aman, but more anciently Amath or Emath; of which name there were two cities of this name, in this province; namely, the Greater, the ancient Emefa; and the Lesser, this Epiphania, on the Orontes. The Itinerary placed them at 32,000 paces asunder, and the Arethusa between them.

EPIRUS, called by some *Albania Inferior*, and by others *Canina*, though the latter name be frequently restrained to the northern part of this country, a province of European Turkey. On the N. it is bounded by Albania Proper, on the N. E. by Thessaly, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by that part of the Ionian sea which is near the entrance of the Adriatic. Its extent from S. E. to N. W. is above 120 miles, and from W. to E. above sixty. It is divided from Albania by the mountains called Chimera, anciently Juga Croceraunia, or Montes Ceraunii, as by reason of their great height they were often thunder-struck. They extend to the gulph of Valona, terminating in a point, called Cape Langueste or Chimera, forming there, with the cape of Otranto, the narrowest passage into the gulph of Venice.

Epirus is parted from Thessaly by a chain of mountains now called Mezzovo, the celebrated Pindus of the Ancients, extending also between Thessaly and Achaia, now Livadia, and of which the Mounts Parnassus and Helicon are parts. It is divided from Achaia by

by the river Achelous, now Astropotamo or Chatachi, which falls into the gulph of Patras. The soil is good, especially on Mount Chimera, where is excellent pasture.

This country was anciently a kingdom, of which the famous Pyrrhus was sovereign, who waged a bloody war with the Romans. The Greek Emperors gave it to the family of Tolhi, who took the title of Despots of Epirus, and continued in possession of it, with Aetolia and Acarnania, for above two centuries, till Sultan Amurath II. drove the last Despot Leonard out of his dominions; since which time it has been subject to the Turks. From the country of Epirus were brought into Italy, and from thence into England, &c. the first apricots, hence called *mala epirotica*. As the most northern division of Epirus is called Chimera or Canina, that to the S. has the appellation of Arta or Larta. The capital is Chimera.

EPPING, in the Conqueror's Survey **EPPINGES**, a neat market-town of Essex, about the middle of the forest of its own name: it has good inns. In its neighbourhood stands the fine seat of Coptshall, originally belonging to Waltham abbot, when it was called Coppice hall from the adjacent woods. The town is famous for its butter, which is distinguished by its name. The weekly markets are on Thursday for cattle, and Friday for provisions; its annual fairs are kept on Whitun-Tuesday, and October 14, for horses, cows, and sheep; about seventeen miles from London, and the same from Chelmsford.

EPPINGEN, a town in the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, and bailiwick of Bretten, fifteen miles N. of Hailbron. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

EPSOM, a large well-built village of Surrey, about a mile long, and four over Banstead-downs. Here are fine houses, principally belonging to the London citizens, and excellent mineral waters, issuing from an eminence nearer Alhad than Epom; the salt made from which being commonly reputed as a gentle purgative and purifier, though in reality, my author says, that they are extracted from the liquor called bitter, made at the salt-works. In the neighbourhood are several fine seats, among which was a royal palace, formerly called Non-such, giving title of Baron to the Duke of Cleveland; from the materials of which Durdans has been built, now Lord North and Guildford's seat. On the neighbouring downs are frequent horse-races. But the Ep-som wells not being frequented so much now as formerly, the hall and other public apartments has gone to decay. It lies eight miles from Kingston upon Thames, and sixteen from London. Here is held an annual fair, July 25, for toys.

ERBACH, a stately monastery of the Rhinegaw, and Elector of Mentz, in Germany, the burying-place of many of the Counts of Nassau.

ERDBOROUGH, a place near Cossington, in Leicestershire, where is a strong Roman camp, about 800 feet in length, with a delightful prospect from it; and near it is a petrifying spring.

ERDOD, anciently a strong castle of the hither circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary; but in the wars of Transylvania levelled to the ground. At present here is a town, giving name to the family of Erdod; though Buching, from whom this is taken, places also Erdod as a castle and town in Sclavonia, upon the Drave, as giving title and arms to Count Palh.

ERFURT, a fine city, and the capital of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, Germany, on the Gere or Gera, with a ferry, from whence it was originally called Geraford. It is the see of a Bishop, has a celebrated university, a large cathedral, several libraries and curious museums, with two forts. It is defended by good ramparts, and the castle on the hill commands it. Erfurt lies in a fruitful plain, between Weymar and Gothar, fourteen miles from each; the country round it abounding with grain and good wines: both which articles, together with wood, are sold at the two great fairs here in Trinity week, and at Martinmas. The principal churches are in the hands of the Romanists, though the inhabi-

tants are mostly Lutherans. It is subject to the Elector of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 11 deg. 14 min. E.

ERGERS, in Latin *Ergitia*, a considerable river of Alsace, now a part of France: at its rise it is called Ehn, and falls into the Ill.

ERIDANUS, the ancient name of the Po, a river of Italy. See Po.

ERIE, Lake, a large collection of inland waters, on the W. of Pennsylvania, in North America; it communicates with lake Ontario or Frontinac, by the outlet Niagara, where is the greatest cataract or water-fall in the world, if Charlevoix's account of it be not exaggerated; of which hyperbolical way he is commonly accused, and reputed as the American liar. In the country between these lakes, which are pretty thick here, and the British colonies, dwell the Iroquois nations, who always opposed the French, and Canada till very lately, when some of them have changed sides; but they are likely to be recovered again to the British interest. The lake lies between lat. 41 and 42 deg. N. and between long. 80 and 87 deg. W.

ERICIRA, or **ERICIRA**, though a small place of Portuguese Estremadura, containing 560 inhabitants, yet gives title of Count.

ERIGINA, the name of the ancient town of Air, in the district of Kyle, in the W. of Scotland.

ERIVAN, a city of Chirvan, in Persia, to which empire it is now subject, though it has long fluctuated between it and Turkey, in the confines of which latter, in Europe, it lies. It is a large but very dirty and ill-built place, by which run two rivers, the Zengui on the N. W. and the Queur-boulac, or Forty Fountains, on the S. W. It stands high, and the territory belonging to it produces corn of all sorts, rice, cotton, &c. The walls are stout, but low. It lies 100 paces from the old town of Erivan. Over the Zengui is a stately bridge of four arches. Here provisions are very cheap and plentiful; the wine and fruits excellent, and game in great variety. Here are some handsome edifices, with a fortress, garrison, and governor; which last officer raises on this province 900,000 livres, besides what he crabs out of the pay of the troops, for guarding the frontiers. It lies 171 miles N. W. of Tauris. On the N. side of the city is a very deep lake of the same name, twenty-five miles in circuit, with an island in it, and monastery, the religious of which lead a very austere life, whose superior assumes the title of patriarch. This lake empties itself by the Zengui, which, after a course of some leagues between Erivan, and the famed monastery of the three churches, falls into the Araxes, and with it into the Caspian sea.

ERKELENS, a city in the duchy of Juliers, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Roer, fourteen miles N. of Juliers city. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 5 deg. 49 min. E.

ERLANG, or **CHRISTIAN-ERLANGER**, in the marquisate of Bareith, and circle of Franconia, in Germany, has the latter name from the Marquis Christian, who entertained a colony of French refugees here, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, who built here a pretty town in the heart of a wood. They have set up all sorts of manufactures; and here is a very handsome palace, with noble gardens. It stands on the Schwabach, which a little lower falls into the Rednitz, and is on the confines of Bamberg and Nuremberg. About it are vast numbers of firs, with plantations of hops and tobacco.

ERLAU, or **EGER**, in Latin *Agria*, an episcopality of the hither circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary, is surrounded with old walls and bulwarks; and in its neighbourhood is a strong castle on a hill. It has been much reduced by frequent sieges, and successful attacks. The Bishop resides here, who has a considerable revenue, and in this place is a college and academy of Jesuits. Good red wine is produced about Erlau, and not far from it is a warm bath. In 1552 the place made a brave defence against the Turks; but in 1596 were obliged to surrender. In 1606 the Imperialists rifled the town, and committed great outrages in it; but

but could not make themselves masters of the castle.

ERMELAND, or **WERMELAND**, in Latin *Warmia*, or *Episcopatus Warmiensis*, a subdivision of Polish Prussia. It is quite surrounded with Brandenburg Prussia; belongs to no palatinate or woywodship, but is simply and solely subject to the Bishop and chapter of the cathedral; so that neither the gentry, nor other inhabitants, can appeal to any other court. To the Bishop belong two-thirds of the territory, or circuit of the diocese, and the other third part to the chapter. Their vassals have the same laws as the rest of Prussia; yet they have some peculiar ordinances, and also general diets in common among themselves; but have nothing to do with those of Prussia.

ERMENT, the ancient *Hermontis*, a place of Upper Egypt, in Africa, where Jupiter and Apollo were formerly worshipped. Here are some temples, with curious hieroglyphics carved on them; at a little distance from which is one with Coptic inscriptions and paintings; among the latter are crosses on the walls, from which this seems to have been turned into a Christian church, though originally built for some Pagan deity.

ERN, or **IERN**, valley of, some say Claudian's *Glacialis Ierne*, a very pleasant dale or strath, hence called *Strath-ern*, in Perthshire, and middle division of Scotland, lying along the banks of the river or water of Ern, on which are several Gentlemen's seats, and among these Tullibardin, giving title of Marquis to the Duke of Athol; and in the road to Perth has a bridge called the Brigg of Ern. This river Ern rises far W. on the confines of the western Highlands, near Glengyle, from a lough or lake of its name seven miles long, and one broad; which, after a course of about thirty-four miles from W. to E. and the junction of several streams in its passage through a very mountainous country, the highest in Scotland, falls into the Tay at Abernethy, and N. of Perth.

Of the same name is seemingly another valley S. of Inverness, but commonly pronounced **STRADERN**, which see.

ERNEE, a town of Upper Maine, in France, in which is a salt granary, a convent, and an hospital.

EROPINA, a pretty kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, extending about fourteen leagues along the river Gambia. Through this country runs the river Yarine, more known by the name of Eropina, near which is a town of the same name.

ERPACH, county of, in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, on the S. side of the Mayne, between the Lower Palatinate and Archbishopric of Mentz. It is twenty-seven (fourteen) miles long, and about twelve (six, and twenty) broad. Thus variously are its dimensions given. This country is well watered, most of the names of the towns and villages ending in *bach*, i. e. a brook or small stream, being surrounded with the Rhine, Neckar, and Mayne: so that it abounds with fruitful valleys, corn, vineyards, and rich meadow-grounds. Here a great number of iron stoves are made, which are sold into other parts of Germany. Their Count is a Prince of the Empire, and at present he is a Lutheran.

ERPACH, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name. It lies thirty-three miles S. E. of Franckfort. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. E.

ERQUICO, a town on the coast of Abex, one of the provinces in Africa, at the mouth of a harbour on the Red sea, and subject to the Turks. It lies thirty-two miles S. W. of Mecca. Lat. 17 deg. 20 min. N. long. 39 deg. 16 min. E.

ERRICKSTONE, a tract in Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, in the S. of Scotland, from which to Maul's mitre, confining on the shire of Renfrew, are evident vestiges of a Roman caufeway for several miles together; and a Roman street is said, by tradition, to have gone from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk.

ERSILTON, a place in the shire of Berwick and S. of Scotland. It lies on the river Leoder (Lauder) and is the seat of a presbytery, containing ten parishes. It was the birth-place of Thomas Lermouth, commonly called

Thomas the Rhymer (Tamas Rever) in the year 1290; whose prophecies are as much admired by the vulgar Scots, as Merlin's or Nixon's prophecies among those of the English. And the former have gone so far as even to assign him a residence or place of retirement in a remarkable detached hill close by Inverness, on the N. W. side of the bridge, and which to this day is traditionally called Tamas Rever's hill. This prophet is said to have predicted the union of the two crowns.

ERSTEIN, one of the largest market-towns in all Alsace, now a government of France. Here is a convent: and to it belongs the inn and tile or brick kiln of Kraff.

ERTSE, a populous village in the further circle of the Theiss, in Upper Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country, towards the Danube.

ERWASH, a river of Derbyshire, its boundary on the W. as the Dove is on the E. and the Trent on the S. whilst the Derwent runs through the middle of the county. All of them begin and end their course in Derbyshire; for they rise in the Peak, and terminate in the Trent.

ERYTHIA, an island famous in ancient history, as being the place where Geyron kept the celebrated breed of oxen which Hercules is said to have stolen from him. It has long been sought for in vain; and is generally thought to be one of the Spanish islands in the Mediterranean.

ERYTHREA, or rather **ÆRYTHREA**, the birth-place of the Sibyl of that name, in Ionia and Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. It was anciently a considerable sea-port, with four islands before it, called Hippi or the Hories. Its present name is Gesme, and it has quite dwindled into a village. It lies on the Ionian coast, between Clazomene and Teos.

ERZERUM, the capital of Turcomania, the ancient *Armenia Major*. It lies in a delightful level, and at the foot of a range of mountains, which are covered with snow, generally till Midsummer, and near the source of the Euphrates. Its circuit is two miles, has a double wall and towers round it, which are very ancient. Here the Turkish Beglebeg or Viceroy resides, also an Aga of the Janisaries, who is independent of the other. The number of its inhabitants is said to be 18,000 Turks, and 6000 Armenians, whose chief trade is carried on in furs and copper utensils; the metal for which is dug up very plentifully out of the neighbouring mountains. It is a considerable thoroughfare both from Persia and India to Constantinople, by the way of Trebifond and the Caspian sea, in order to avoid the Arabs who infest the road leading to Aleppo. The city stands on a peninsula, formed by the two springs of the Euphrates; one of which lies a day's journey, and the other but half that distance, from Erzerum. Whence every week sets out some caravan or other, for Tocat, Fel-tauris, Trebifond, or Aleppo. But from these money is frequently extorted by the natives of Kurdistan or the ancient Assyria, who ramble about with their flocks and herds to the springs of Euphrates. These Curdes call themselves Jafides, or followers of Jesus; but the truth is, that all their religion consists entirely in some superstitious modes and observances. They acknowledge subjection to neither Turks nor Persians: but when attacked, retire to their bleak inaccessible mountains, where they have but very little difficulty to defend themselves from any attempt. It lies 136 miles S. of Trebifond and the Euxene sea. Lat. 39 deg. 46 min. N. long. 40 deg. 56 min. E.

ESCALHAO, a town of Beira, a province of Portugal, containing 940 inhabitants.

ESCALONA, a town of New Castile, in Spain, standing high on the little river Alterche. It is covered by a large castle, gives title of Duke; and here is a collegiate church.

ESCHAUT. See **SCHELD**.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy Proper. It lies eighteen miles S. W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. 22 min. N. long. 5 deg. 21 min. E. See **ECHELLES**.

ESCHILSTUNA, or **CARL-GUSTAVUS-STADT**, in a shire of the former name, and Sudermania, in Sweden Proper; it is an inland town at the extremity of the

Hielmars,

Hielmars, whence, by means of a strong stream, it falls into the Maler-lake: it takes its name from St. Eschil, who came hither in 1082 from England, and preached Christianity in Sudermania; and was the first Bishop of this place, which was afterwards united with Carl-Gustavus-Stadt lying near it; the latter having the privileges of a town conferred upon it in 1659. It has the forty-second rank in the general diet among the townships.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Hesse Cassel, and Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies twenty-six miles S. E. of the city of Cassel, and subject to the Landgrave of that name. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 9 deg. 48 min. E.

ESCOUEN, or **ECOUCEN**, a fine castle or seat belonging to the dukedom of Enguien, in the Isle of France, and in the possession of the Duke of Bourbon.

ESCOULOUBRE, in Lower Languedoc, in France, is only a small place of itself; but while the Spaniards were in possession of Roussillon, it was of advantage to that crown.

ESCUEVA, a small river running through Valla Dolid, in Old Castile, in Spain, over which is a large stone-bridge. See **VALLADOLID**.

ESCURIAL, a very stately royal palace, in New Castile, in Spain; yet lies in a dry barren country, surrounded with mountains. King Philip II. began to build it in 1557, the year in which he gained the victory of St. Quintin over the French. It was twenty-two years in building, and cost him immense sums. It is a large oblong square, and may be looked upon as a town, having, it is said, 11,000 windows, twenty-two courts, and seventeen cloysters or piazzas, besides a church, college, monastery, dwelling-houses, shops, artificers, &c. and yet a profound silence reigns here. Its principal front is towards the W. or the mountains, with three beautiful gates, that in the middle being the largest and most magnificent, and a noble portico, adorned with Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic pillars. It is very grandly furnished, and contains forty chapels, with as many altars. In the principal chapel is the treasury, the high altar, which, from the bottom to the roof, consists of the most beautiful jasper. This chapel is said to have cost five millions. The sacristy on the side of the choir is a very large hall, with fine paintings by Titian, and other celebrated masters. Here are most magnificent altar-ornaments, and sacerdotal vestments: all the vases are of silver and gold, with a gold crucifix, in which are set extraordinary large pearls, rubies, turquoises, emeralds and diamonds of uncommon worth. The pantheon or burying-place for the Kings and Queens of Spain, after the model of that at Rome, is under the high altar, and the greatest curiosity in the Escorial. It was begun by the Emperor Charles V. carried on by Philip II. and III. and completed by Philip IV. The royal arms consist of all kinds of fine stones of various colours, with a striking lustre of the most precious metals, and gems on all hands. The roof is supported by sixteen jasper-pillars of divers colours, behind which are others of marble in perspective, and the capitals of all are gilt-metal. The chapel at the end of the pantheon is very curiously embellished, having a gold crucifix set with diamonds of vast worth, &c. The Escorial has a spacious park, with groves, cascades, grottos, and fine vistas. From the palace is an open prospect of Madrid, which is about twenty-two miles off; and, as far as the village of its own name, is an avenue about half a mile long.

ESENS, a town of Embden and Westphalia, in Germany, on a river of the same name, which a little below falls into the sea. It lies twenty-two miles N. of the city of Embden. Lat. 54 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 48 min. E.

ESGUEIRA, an ancient but small town of Beira, in Portugal, containing between 15 and 1600 inhabitants in one parish, which is a vicarage and commendery of the order of Christ, with a house of mercy, and an hospital. It is the capital of a provedorship, under the jurisdiction of which are several other places, to the number of thirty. The civil power of the town is lodged in the convent of Lorvao; but the King's officers determine the capital matters.

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ESHER, on the road to Guildford southward, a seat formerly built by Cardinal Woolsey; to the gate of which Gothic structure, the late Mr. Pelham added buildings in the same stile, and laid out the ground at a very great expence: but the house lies low, and the river Mole near it renders the site very damp. Near this, on the left hand of the great road, is Claremont, a seat of his brother the Duke of Newcastle, who has also been at a very considerable expence in improving both the house and the gardens; to the former he built a very large room, where his Grace used to give public entertainments to ambassadors, &c. with immense profusion, while premier. But this is a damp place too; and no uniform taste reigns in either. Just by Esher an annual fair is kept, August 4, for horles.

ESHCRIFE, or **ASIREF**, according to De Lisle, a city of Ghilan, in Persia, near the sea-coast, containing 2000 houses, and famous as the residence of King Abas the Great. It lies thirty-eight miles from Ferabath on the E. and within two miles of the Caspian sea, in a low ground, surrounded with salt-marshes. The palace is large but not very regular, though sumptuously decorated and furnished.

ESHWEGE. See **ESCHWEGE**.

ESINGWALD, a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the N. E. side of Boroughbridge. It lies 186 miles from London.

ESK, a little river in the North Riding of Yorkshire, at the influx of which, into the sea, stands the town of Whitby.

Of the same name is a river in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on which stands Inveresk; and though sometimes so full of water as to overflow its banks, and a rapid stream, yet is not made navigable.

Also a pretty large river in the shire of Dumfries, (Busching says Teviotdale) which watering the S. E. part of it on the valley of Ekdale, from which it has its name, and forming part of the boundary between Scotland and England, after running from N. E. to S. W. falls at last into the Solway firth.

ESKIMAY, **ESKIMEAUX**, or **NEW BRITAIN**, and **TERRA DE LABRADOR**, a country of North America. It has Hudson's freights, which separate it from Groenland, on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the E. the river and bay of St. Laurence, which divides it from Newfoundland, Acadie, or New Scotland, on the S. E. and Hudson's-bay on the W. It lies between lat. 50 and 64 deg. N. and long. 59 and 80 deg. W. This country was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but no colonies have hitherto been sent to it, except a few small settlements at the bottom of Hudson's-bay. The Indians and French of Canada hunt here for furs, though they have no colonies in it, and no right so to do. The natives of Eskimaux, not very numerous, are principally employed in hunting and fishing. They are the fiercest and most barbarous people in all North America, their name denoting in the Abenaki dialect, "eaters of raw flesh." They seem to be a quite different people from all the other Americans; naturally hate all Europeans, and are always ready to do them some mischief. The French, Charlevoix says, had some small forts on their frontiers, in hopes to have civilized and introduced a trade with them, as well as for the security of their missionaries; but they found them so brutish, shy, and indocile, that those settlements have since gone into decay. They go clad with fish-guts and beasts skins, and are as fair as any Europeans, their faces being sometimes covered, but are said to be very dastardly.

ESLA, a river of Leon, in Spain, rising in the neighbourhood of the city of the former name: and after its junction with the Orbeago, below Benavente, their united stream falls into the Douro.

ESLING, or **ESLINGEN**, an Imperial town of Lower Suabia, in Germany, on the E. side of the Neckar. Here is some trade, and it is a place noted for good baths. The establishment is entirely Protestant, as are most of the inhabitants, and under the protection of the Duke of Wirtemberg. Near this place, the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria defeated and took prisoner the Archduke Frederic of Austria, whom he obliged to renounce his pretensions to the Imperial crown. It lies ten miles

S. E.

Setuval or St. Ubes, extending from S. W. to N. E. about 110 miles, or lat. 38 deg. 30 min. to 40 deg. 10 min. N. Its breadth is near fifty miles, and in some places much narrower. Its utmost verge westward is Cape la Roccos, commonly called the Rock of Lisbon; it lies under long. 9 deg. 45 min. W. It is bounded on the N. by the river Mondego, which parts it from Beira, and on the E. by the same province also; on the S. it confines on part of Beira, and the province of Alentejo; and it has the ocean on the W.

The soil here is for the most part the very best in Portugal, and the climate very pleasant and mild, from its vicinity to the western ocean. It yields wheat and other grain, abundance of wine, oil, fruit, especially citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, dates, almonds, &c. Here several manufactures are carried on, and a much larger share of trade, than in any other province, from its sea-ports and neighbourhood to Lisbon, the metropolis of the province and kingdom. Here are three cities; namely, the last-mentioned, and Leria, a hundred and eleven towns; and, according to an account taken in 1732, three hundred and fifteen parishes, containing 293,598 souls, exclusive of the eastern parishes. In this province runs the large river Tagus, which forming at Lisbon a secure harbour, and being also navigable a pretty number of leagues inland, empties itself into the sea. The country between Lisbon and Abrantes is a perfect paradise, on account of the beautiful plains, and great numbers of olives, and other fruit-trees, with which that tract is filled. In this province they also make and export a great deal of sea-salt.

ESTREMOZ, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, standing high; it is the best modern fortress in the kingdom, having double walls, defended with several high towers. It lies in a fruitful and pleasant country, and has a castle which looks like a citadel. The number of its inhabitants is upwards of 6500, in three parishes, with a house of mercy, an hospital, and six convents. Here is a curious manufacture of red earthen-ware, made into a variety of utensils. In the neighbourhood are quarries of fine marble, which, when polished, resembles alabaster; also a spring, which in summer turns several mills; but contrary to all others, is dry in winter, and it is said to incrustate wood with a stoney substance. In 1663 the Portuguese under Count Schomberg obtained a signal victory over the Spaniards near this place. It lies twenty-six miles W. of Elvas. Lat. 38 deg. 44 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12 min. W.

ESWEGEN, in Hesse-Cassel, in Germany. See ESCHEW-GEN.

ETAPLES. See ESTAPLES.

ETHIOPIA, one of the divisions of Africa, which is further subdivided by Ptolemy into Upper and Lower Ethiopia, though that excellent geographer does not seem to have known above half of it.

Ethiopia Superior, of which we have any certain information, contains Abyssinia, Nubia, and Abex, being bounded by Egypt, and the desert of Barca, on the N. by the Red-sea, and Indian ocean, on the E. by Anian, and the known parts of Africa, on the S. and by deserts and other undiscovered countries on the W. Abyssinia Proper has at present little or no commerce with the rest of the world; Abex, which runs along the coast of the Red-sea, being in the hands of the Turks. The river Nile issues from a lake almost in the heart of Abyssinia; and swelling with the periodical rains, as is usual, with all rivers lying under the tropics, overflows Egypt, and the low grounds on its banks, though the ancients were utterly at a loss how to account for this phenomenon. The increase of the flood is by the accession of the torrents, which precipitate from the numerous mountains in this country; though these are attended with this advantage, that the inhabitants of the lower countries of Egypt may remove hither in the hot season, and enjoy a cooler air, as they lie several degrees N. of Abyssinia. The valleys are also rendered fruitful in grain and other productions, by the continual rains and inundations of the Nile, and plenty of gold is said to be found in its sands. But the Turks having shut up all the avenues leading into this country, no commerce can be carried on for this article. This country yields a great variety

of camels, horses, asses, sheep, and other cattle. The Ethiopians are of a complexion quite black, having features more agreeable than their neighbours southward, and neither thick lips nor flat noses, as other Caffres have. Their sovereign was formerly absolute; but now governments; so that without them, the King called Prester John can transact nothing of moment: and thus his power is extremely circumscribed, and is a kind of mixed monarchy. The Portuguese, at their first coming hither, observing that a cross was always carried before him, stiled him, *Priest*, or *Presbyter Maximus*. In him was lodged all power, whether supreme, ecclesiastical or civil. According to others, the Turks gave him the title of Prester or Kan, i. e. King of Slaves, most of their negroes being purchased in this country. The common people are all mere slaves, either to the Prince or the great men. Their religion is a kind of medley of Judaism and Christianity; but they adhere more to the Greek than the Latin church. They keep both the Jewish and Christian Sabbath, baptizing and circumcising their children, and even the females. The King, through the persuasion of the Jesuit missionaries, once submitted to the Pope's authority, which gave rise to an insurrection; so that he was obliged to expel the fathers, and restore their ancient rites and observances. It is thought that the Queen of Sheba, in Solomon's days, came from this region, to hear the wisdom of that monarch, as also the prime minister of Queen Candace, who was converted and baptised by St. Philip, a native of Ethiopia.

ETNA, a famous volcano in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy. This is a larger mountain than Vesuvius, and its eruptions far more dreadful; smoke and flame continually ascending from its top, and the base of the mountain sixty miles in circuit. Lat. 38 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 deg. 49 min. E.

ETON, a very noble college and foundation for grammar-learning, in Buckinghamshire, near Windsor, to which it is joined by a wooden-bridge over the Thames. It was erected and munificently endowed by King Henry VI. (of whom a fine statue is erected by Dr. Godolphin) a very great encourager of learning, though otherwise an unfortunate Prince: his successor and deposer, Edward IV. stripped the foundation of several manors, and would have proceeded further, had not the famous Jane Shore interposed, and solicited in the behalf of Eton. Its settled revenue is 5000 l. per annum, and maintains a provost, seven fellows, of which the vice-provost is one, and seventy King's scholars, besides a full choir for the chapel, &c. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each into three classes: each school has a master, and each master four assistants. Here generally children of the best families are also taught. The whole number of scholars is at present no more than 320, formerly much greater. Twelve scholars are annually chosen out of Eton into King's college Cambridge, a foundation also by the same liberal Prince; but his misfortunes prevented the entire completion of it. It has a good library belonging to it, much augmented by Mr. Topham's fine collection. Here is a village or small town, which principally depends on the college, some of the scholars boarding with the towns-people; and an annual fair is held at this place, on Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle.

ETREES, a place just by Cressy in Picardy, in France, giving title of Duke to a Marshal of the French armies, who is at present one of the Generals in Germany.

ETSCH, the same with the Adige, a river of Il Polosine di Rovigo, one of the territories belonging to Venice, in Upper Italy.

ETSED, or ECHET, a fortress of the further circle of the Theifs, in Upper Hungary, which by reason of its site in swamps and morasses was impregnable; but in 1701 it was dismantled, together with Klein-Eched, or Little-Eched.

ETIFF, or EDIFF, Lough, a lake in Argyle Proper, and western Highlands of Scotland, into which the river Aw falls, about six miles below its issuing from Loughow; whence proceeding on, it falls into the W. sea, opposite to the isle of Mull. It abounds with salmon.

EU, a town of Upper Normandy, in France; it is both a county and peerage, on the river Biesle, and English channel. It is the seat of a bailiwick, admiralty, forest-court, and salt-granary. Here is a collegiate church, three parishes, a Jesuits college, an hospital, a priory, two convents, and two castles. Eu confines upon Picardy. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Dieppe. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 1 deg. 36 min. E.

EU, Lough, on the W. coast of Ros-shire, in the N. of Scotland. It is divided into two parts, the one a bay of the sea abounding with herrings, which, besides those salted white for exportation, are generally dried in the smoke for home consumption; and the other a fresh-water lake, about nine miles where longest, and three where broadest. On its banks are large woods, and a good deal of iron is said to have been formerly made here; but whether any now, my author does not say.

EVERDING, a town in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies on the S. banks of the Danube, fourteen miles W. of Linz. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 13 deg. 54 min. E.

EVERNON, the capital of a duchy, in Chartrau and Lower Orleans, in France.

EVERDUN, a village of Bedfordshire, not far from Tomsford, on the E. It gave birth to the learned and eminent John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and Lord High Constable of England, in the reign of King Edward IV. and also to Sylvester surnamed of this place, who was Bishop of Carlisle in that of the reign of King Henry III.

EVERSCHOP, or HEVERSCHOP, so called from the river Hever, a district in the western part of the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark, containing six parishes.

EVERSHOT, a market-town of Dorsetshire, not far from the source of the river Frome. It lies 8 miles from Dorchester, and 123 from London. Here is kept an annual fair on May 12, for bullocks and toys.

EVESHAM, commonly pronounced E'ESHAM, a mayor-borough of Worcestershire, which sends two members to parliament. It is a neat town, with a gentle ascent from the river Avon, over which is a handsome stone-bridge of seven arches, joining Bengworth to it, which is also within its jurisdiction, with a harbour for barges. The corporation has power of trying or executing felons within the borough. Here are two parish-churches, with small spires and no bells, these having been removed to a tower just by. In Bengworth is likewise a church. Its principal manufacture is woollen stockings. Here is a grammar-school, a school of charity-school, and another in Bengworth, both these handsomely endowed by one Mr. Deacle, a woollen-draper of St. Paul's church-yard, in London. It gives title of Baron to that illustrious patriot and reviver of Milton, Lord Somers.

Near this place Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. gained a decisive victory over Simon Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester, and the Barons, by which his father and uncle were restored to their liberty from prison, Montfort having been killed at the beginning of the battle. It lies fifteen miles from Worcester, and ninety-five from London. Its weekly markets are on Mondays and Fridays; the annual fairs are on Candlemas-day February 2, the first Monday after Easter, Whitfun-Monday, and September 21, for cattle and horses.

From hence is an open prospect of a spacious valley of the same name, abounding in the best corn, and with fine pasture for sheep; but its roads are deep and mirey. This vale of Evesham runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewksbury to Pershore, and to Stratford upon Avon, in the S. part of Warwickshire; and that river is so far navigable.

EUGABIO, GUBIO, also UGUBIO, in Latin *Eugubium*, and anciently *Iguvium*, a small old city of Urbino, in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy; yet it contains forty-five churches and convents, with some hospitals. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to the Metropolitan of Urbino, from which latter city it lies thirty-eight miles S. It was very much damaged by

an earthquake in the year 1751. Lat. 43 deg. 31 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46 min. E.

EUGENE'S promontory, or EUGENE'S mount, in the language of the country called *Eugenius-byge*, a delightful hill in the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, planted with vines and groves, upon that branch of the river Danube which forms the isle of Csepel. The neighbouring pleasant and fruitful plain is about a mile in circuit, where besides is a castle that belonged to Prince Eugene, also several huts or dwellings of peasants. The said Prince, who took pleasure in residing here, had brought into the place a breed of Arabian sheep.

EVIAN, a town of Chablais, and duchy of Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the S. shore of the Geneva-lake. It lies fifty miles N. E. of the city of the former name. Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 34 min. E.

EVORA, in very ancient times called EBORA, and on account of the considerable privileges bestowed upon it by Julius Cæsar, had the name of *Liberalitas Julia*, afterwards *Elbora*, and at last its present name. It is a city, in the district of its own name, and the capital both of it and of Alentejo, in Portugal. It lies indeed not very high, yet is above the circumjacent spacious plain, almost surrounded with mountains, having Mount Offa, towards the N. and E. the mountains of Portel and Nianna on the S. and Mount Montemaro towards the W. It contains 12,000 inhabitants in five parishes. Besides the Archbishop's cathedral, here is a house of mercy, a royal hospital, and several others, including within its circuit as well as neighbourhood, twenty-two cloysters, convents, and colleges.

In modern times it was begun to be fortified with twelve whole and two half bastions; but these have not yet been completed. On the N. side is a quadrangular fort with four bastions, and the like number of ravelines, and is called Santo Antonio. To its Metropolitan the Bishops of Elvas and Faro are suffragans; and here is the seat of the Portuguese courts. Under its jurisdiction are fifteen parishes; and here is an university. In 1680 the place surrendered to the Spaniards. It lies sixty-eight miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38 deg. 40 min. N. long. 8 deg. 26 min. W.

Of the same name is a town in Portuguese Estremadura, containing about 900 inhabitants.

EVORA MONTE, a town of Alentejo, upon a rock, with 800 inhabitants. To its district belong two parishes.

EUPHEMIA, Sr. one of those cities in the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius, in the Further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy, which in 1638 was swallowed up in a moment by an earthquake, and the space it occupied filled with a stinking lake. It gave name to the large bay upon which it lay. It lies forty-eight miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 39 deg. 16 min. N. long. 16 deg. 28 min. E.

EUPHRATES, the finest river of Turkey in Asia. It issues from two sources northwards of Erzerum, in Turcomania, in lat. 40 deg. 16 min. N. both which unite their streams three days journey below that city, to which place small vessels may come up; but its navigation is rendered dangerous by a very rocky channel. Its course at first is from E. to W. through Turcomania; but meeting with Mount Taurus, it turns to the S. dividing that province from Natolia, and then running on S. E. separates Syria from Assyria. It afterwards passes through Eyraca Arabia or Chaldea; and having joined the Tigris, continues the same course to Bassora; forty-eight miles below which city it discharges itself into the Persian gulph. Mesopotamia or Padanaram is almost surrounded by the Euphrates and Tigris.

EUPIN, or NEAU, the former name was given it by the inhabitants; though only a borough of Limburg in the Austrian Netherlands, it contains 4000 souls, and has a considerable trade, particularly in woollen cloths. It lies near the little river Weser, with a large wood in its neighbourhood, abounding with game. The country here stands so high, that snow is often seen in the be-

ginning of summer, and in winter the roads are impassable. It lies six miles from Limburg to the N. and nine from Aix-la-Chapelle to the S.

EURE, a river of Normandy, in France, which rising in Great Perche, becomes navigable at Maintenon, and after receiving the rivers Aure and Iton, joins the Seine near Pont d'Arche.

Of the same name also is a river that runs by Rippon in Yorkshire.

EVREUX, anciently *Mediolanum*, so called from the Ebuovici, corruptedly Ebroici, of itself a small city of Upper Normandy, in France, but has large suburbs, on the river Iton. It is the capital of a county belonging to the Duke of Bouillon, the seat of a Bishop, an election, and salt-granary. Its Prelate is a suffragan to Rouen, has a diocese of 480 parishes, with a revenue of 20,000 livres per annum, and pays an acknowledgement to the court of Rome of 2500 florins. Here are nine parochial churches, two abbeys, and several convents. In this neighbourhood is the castle of Navarre. The cathedral of St. Mary has two fine towers. The trade of the place consists in cloth, serges, and other woollen stuffs; besides linen, and a great deal of corn. From its Counts are descended Walter and Robert d'Evreux, Earls of Essex in England. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 1 deg. 14 min. E.

EURIPUS, a famous streight lying between the isle of Negropont in the Archipelago, and on the coast of Greece, in European Turkey, which opposite to the capital Egrippos is so narrow, that a row-essel can hardly pass through; for which reason it is now joined by a bridge to the mainland, as it was formerly by a neck of land. The Jesuit Babin has observed, that in the first eight days of the moon, as also from the fourteenth to the twentieth inclusive, and in the three last days, the ebb and flood of this streight is regular; but all the other days of the moon these are irregular, as within twenty-four or twenty-five hours it has sometimes eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen tides, and then the water is half an hour in rising, and three quarters in falling; but when regular, the tides are the same as in the ocean.

This irregularity, the cause of which has been in vain sought by the ancients and moderns, became proverbial among the Greeks; and it is said, that Aristotle precipitated himself into this gulph, as he could not assign a natural reason for the phenomenon. This ebbing and flowing is perceived ten or a dozen leagues off on each side of the streight, in several little bays along the shore, and that by the rising and falling of the water.

EUROPE, one of the grand subdivisions or quarters of the terraqueous globe, by the Romans called *Europa*, as it is now by the Italians and Spaniards, and *Europe* by the English and French. The Turks call it *Rumeli* or *Alfrank*, the Georgians *Frankoba*, and the rest of Asia *Frankistan*. On the N. it has the Frozen ocean or White sea; on the S. the Mediterranean sea, dividing it from Africa. On the E. it is bounded by Asia, from which it is parted by the Archipelago, the Euxine or Black sea, and the Palus Mæotis; and from thence, by a line drawn from the Tanais or Don, almost to the Oby in Muscovy; and on the W. it has the Atlantic ocean.

Europe extends itself between lat. 34 and 80 deg. N. and between long. 5 and 80 deg. reckoning the first meridian to pass through Teneriff. Its breadth as a continent, from the North Cape to Cape Matapan in the Morea, is about 2600 miles; and its length, from the mouth of the river Oby in the E. to Cape St. Vincent in Portugal W. about 2800.

Tho' Europe be the least of the four parts of this lower globe, it has much the advantage of the others with regard to the mildness of its climate, the fertility of its soil in general producing great plenty of corn, cattle, wine, oil, and in short all things necessary, not only for the support, but ease and luxury of human life; more especially noted for the comeliness, strength, courage, ingenuity, and wisdom of its inhabitants, the excellence of their governments, equity of their laws, the freedom of their subjects; and, what surpasses all others,

the purity of their religion, namely, the sublime doctrines of the great and divine lawgiver Jesus Christ, and of his immediate Apostles.

After the flood, Noah's posterity peopled Europe: but whether, as is generally believed, by the descendants of Japhet, who came from Asia Minor over the Hellespont into Greece, or those of Shem passing by land between the Caspian sea and Palus Mæotis, who went thro' Tartary and Scythia into Scandia or Scandinavia, and from thence spreading afterwards over France, Germany, &c. is not so clear. Europe, however, has for many ages been extremely populous, and some of her inhabitants illustrious for their courage, wisdom, and virtue: so that at different times they conquered by this means the greatest part of Asia and Africa, subjecting these countries to the two empires of Greece and Rome. And within these latter ages, namely, three or four centuries ago, almost one half of the earth formerly unknown, has been discovered by Europeans, and possessed by the colonies they have sent thither.

Christianity is professed throughout Europe, except in that part of it occupied by the Turks, who are disciples of Mahomet. But, by reason of the corruptions and innovations gradually introduced into the church of Rome, the western church is divided: so that Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, part of Germany, and the Netherlands, with Poland, still follow the doctrine of the Romish church; whilst England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, great part of Germany, the Seven United Provinces of Holland, Switzerland, &c. have embraced the reformation, and profess the Protestant religion. But in Russia, some few parts of Poland, in Walachia, Moldavia, Podolia, Volhynia, Greece, &c. the doctrine of the Eastern or Greek church is followed.

The Europeans have been most renowned for learning and arts; for they have brought all the sciences to a greater perfection than the Asiatics or Africans ever had done. Besides, the invention and improvement of many useful arts, particularly navigation, is entirely owing to the industry and genius of the inhabitants of this part of the world.

The languages of Europe are all derived from these six original ones, the Greek, Latin, Teutonic or Old German, Celtic, Sclavonic, and Gothic: different combinations and dialects of which, with accidental additions, being the language of all the considerable parts of Europe, except Tartary and Turkey.

The dominions of Europe are principally monarchical, but under more gentle and easy forms than those of Asia and Africa, which make the subjects generally slaves, and the princes arbitrary.

The principal sovereignties of Europe are, the empires of Germany, Russia, and European Turkey; the kingdoms of Great Britain (including England and Scotland) with Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Prussia, Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily, both which are styled the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; the popedom of Rome; the republics of Venice, the Seven United Provinces of Holland, Switzerland, the Grisons, Genoa, Lucca, Geneva, Ragusa, and Marino.

Next to these may be reckoned the electorates of Germany, whose princes chuse the Emperor. Of these the three first are spiritual, and all the others temporal princes; namely, the archbishoprics and electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne; the temporal electors are those of Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, Brunswick-Lunenburgh, and the kingdom of Bohemia.

Besides these, there are no less than 300 subaltern sovereignties in Germany, Italy, &c. whose possessors, whether spiritual, as Archbishops and Bishops; or temporal, as Princes, Landgraves, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, &c. tho' tributaries to the Emperor, or some other superior Prince; yet have authority and territorial jurisdiction within their own respective estates.

Of the spiritual, the most considerable are, the Grand Master of the Teutonic order, the Grand Master of Malta, the Grand Prior of Malta, also styled the Grand Prior of Germany; the Archbishop of Salzburg, and twenty Bishops in Germany; the Abbot and Princes

of Fulda, St. Gall in Switzerland, and some few more.

Of the temporal the most considerable are, the Archduke of Austria, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Rheinfels, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Homburg, the Dukes of Savoy and Modena, &c. in Italy.

The duchies of Milan, Mantua, and Mirandola, belonging to the house of Austria; the duchies of Parma and Placentia, in the possession of Don Philip of Spain; the Dukes of Mecklenburg, Wirtemberg, Holstein, Saxe-Weymar Eysenach, Gotha, &c. in Germany; and the Duke of Courland, in Poland.

The Princes of Anhalt, Aremberg, Hohenzellern, Nassau, and East Friesland, Furstenburg, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, Tour, and Taxis, &c. also in Germany.

The Marquises of Baden-Baden, Baden-Dourlach, Brandenburgh, Cullembach, and Brandenburgh-Anspach, in Germany.

The Counts of Hanau, Solms, Traun, Schliek, Staremberg, &c.

Besides these, are the Kan or Cham of European Tartary, the Hospedars of Walachia, Moldavia, &c.

EUROTAS, the ancient name of a river in the Morea, in European Turkey: its present name is *Basilopstamo*, i. e. the royal river. It falls into the Golfo di Calochina.

EUSDALE, a pleasant valley watered by the Eus, and a subdivision of the shire of Teviotdale or Roxburgh, in the S. part of Scotland. The most remarkable place in it is the castle of Langham.

EUSTACE, or **EUSTACIA**, an island on the coast of Florida, in North America, from which, in 1740, the English bombarded the castle and town of St. Augustine; but doing little or no execution, they raised the siege soon after, and reembarked.

EUSTACE, or **EUSTACIA**, St. a small island of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, in South America, five leagues in compass, with a channel betwixt it and St. Christopher's only five miles broad, and W. of the latter. It has a solid rock rising out of the sea, like a pyramid. Its principal produce is tobacco: here are also fine fields of sugar-canes; and it is subject to the Dutch. Here is only one good landing-place, which a few men may easily defend: besides, the haven is covered by a fort mounted with guns. In the island is no water but what falls from the clouds, and only one church, but several store-houses, well furnished with all necessaries, particularly European goods. The place is very subject to dreadful thunder-claps, earthquakes, and hurricanes, the latter of which generally happen in August and September. Lat. 17 deg. 29 min. N. long. 62 deg. 56 min. W.

EUTIN, or **UTIN**, a place of Holstein, in Germany, giving title of Duke to a younger branch of the Holstein family; here is a seat, with a lake and park. It lies sixteen miles from Lubeck, the see of which has devolved on the Duke of Holstein-Eutin as an appendage.

EUXINE SEA, or *Black Sea*, in Latin *Pontus Euxinus*, a vast collection of water, the boundary, as far as it goes, between Europe and Asia. It is about 700 miles long from E. to W. and has a perpetual current running into it from the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus or streight of Constantinople, and no visible outlet, and yet the waters are not higher at one time than another, nor have they any discernible flux or reflux. See **BLACK SEA**.

EWANCZITZ, a town of Moravia, in Germany, at the confluence of the rivers Igla and Olaw, which lose their names in that of Schwartza. Here were Lutherans, Hufites, Calvinists, and many more sects: so that the Romanists, by reason of this diversity, easily drove them all out, except the Jews, who are still tolerated. It lies ten miles S. W. of Brin.

EX, or **ISCA**, a river of Devonshire, which rising in the hills on the N. side, and a part of the country called Exmore, a barren tract, begins, like the Tamar, within four or five miles of the Bristol channel. But as soon as it comes off from the moors and hilly country into the lower grounds, Devonshire appears culti-

vated, fruitful, and populous, continuing so as far as Tiverton.

EXEA, with the addition De los Cavalleros, as Alphonfus I. of Aragon took it from the Moors with the assistance of some French and Gasconne Knights. It is a town of Aragon, lying between two rivers, one of which is called Rio de Ores.

EXETER, the *Augusta* of the Romans, *Ipsa* of Ptolemy, and Antoninus's *Caer-isk*, or *Pen-caer* of the Britons, and the *Exancester* of the Saxons, afterwards abbreviated to *Excesler* and *Exeter*; so called from the river Ex, on which it stands. It is the capital of Devonshire, and called the London of the W. there being no city between it and the Land's-end, which is 108 miles distant. It is walled round, and was the seat of the West Saxons. Here several Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up. Formerly there were so many monasteries in the place, that it was called Monkton. Besides chapels, and five large meeting-houses, here are still twenty churches in the city and suburbs; among which is the cathedral of St. Peter, where it is common to see hundreds of people at morning-service by six, summer and winter.

This is a mayor-town, and county of itself, which sends two members to parliament. It has a long bridge over the Ex, with houses on both sides. Here are four principal streets, (one of which is called the High-street) all centering in the middle of the town, and called Carfax, a corruption, says my author, of the old Norman *quatre vis* for *voyes*, i. e. the four ways, though it would rather seem to be *carreau*, the square. Here is plenty of water, which is conveyed by pipes; and an old castle called Rougemont, where the assizes are kept.

In this city and suburbs are hospitals, a work-house, alms-houses, and charity-schools, together with a county-infirmary of late erection. Formerly ships could load and unload at the water-gate; but the navigation having been obstructed, sluices and gates have been since made by act of parliament; so that vessels of 150 tons can come up to the quay.

In this town is a brisk trade, particularly in serges; and here are twelve companies. It is the see of a Bishop, which Edward the Confessor translated hither from Crediton. Topsham, six miles below the town, may be looked upon as the port of Exeter. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Cecil family. It lies twelve miles N. of the English channel, and 172 W. of London. The weekly markets here are on Wednesdays and Fridays, and annual fairs on Ass-Wednesday, Whitfun-Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horned cattle, horses, and almost every commodity. Of all these the Lammas fair is the most considerable for serges and woollen stuffs.

EXILLES, a small town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, and on the confines of Dauphiny, in France. It has four bulwarks, and a strong mountain castle in the valley of Oulx, and on the N. shore of the Doria. The Duke of Savoy took it from the French in 1708, had it confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and he is still in possession of it. It lies fourteen miles W. of Susa. Lat. 45 deg. 12 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

EYE, or **AYE**, a borough of Suffolk, in a sort of island, for so its name imports, formed by a brook, on the confines of Norfolk, and in the road betwixt Ipswich and Norwich. It is governed by two bailiffs, who return two members to parliament. The principal manufacture here is bone-lace and spinning: its church is large, and here is a charity-school. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Cornwallis. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and ninety-two from London. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on Whitfun-Monday.

Of the same name is also a river in Berwickshire. See **EYMOUTH**.

EYMBECK, so called from the confluence of several rivulets near it, which a little lower fall into the Leina, the capital of Grubenhagen, belonging to the Elector of Hanover, in Brunswick, in Germany. It is well-fortified, and in a fine corn country; it has five gates, with

with a raveline to each, a rampart, and a double ditch. It has three churches and a town-house. It has been often taken and retaken in the civil wars, drives a good trade in beer, which is in great request; but was more so before the sweet malt-liquor brewing came so greatly in vogue. It lies twenty miles N. of Gottingen.

EYMOUTH, or **AYMOUTH**, a town on the mouth of the Eye, in the shire of Berwick, and S. division of Scotland, with a harbour for fishing-vessels, and the place mostly inhabited by fishermen. Here was formerly a fort to curb Berwick; and the French held it in Queen Elizabeth's reign, but not long, as being commodious for landing their supplies for the Queen Mother. At this place is plenty of claret very cheap, and excellent fish. It lies three miles E. from Ayton, and on the confines of that large waste called Coldingham-moor. See **AYMOUTH**.

EYNDHOVEN, or **EYNDENHOVEN**, the capital of Kemperland, in Brabant, and the Dutch Netherlands, on the river Dommel. It formerly belonged to the Prince of Orange, King William III. It lies eighteen miles above Bois-le-duc, to the S. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E.

EYRACA, or **IRAK ARABIE**, the ancient Chaldæa or Babylonia, in Asiatic Turkey.

EYRAC, or **IRAK AGEM**, the ancient Parthia, now the principal province of Persia, in Asia; lying almost in the heart of that empire. It is bounded on the N. by Ghilan and Adirbeitzan, on the E. by Chorazan, on the S. by Chusistan and Farsistan, and on the W. by Curdistan, the ancient Assyria. Its capital is Ispahan, and the metropolis of all Persia. The famous Kouli Khan was a native of Parthia.

EYRAKBACKE, or **OREBACKE**, a staple in the Isle of Iceland, in Norway, both for fish and flesh.

EYRESCOURT, a pretty thriving English plantation, in the county of Gallway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland, not far from the Shannon.

EYSENACH, or **SAXE-EYSENACH**, duchy of, in Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies W. of that of Gotha, and confining on Hesse. It is subject to its own Duke.

EYSENACH, a pretty little city belonging to the duchy of its name last-mentioned, on the river Nesa, which falls a little lower into the Werra or Horset. It has a Latin school: from hence to the abbey of Fulda, the roads are extremely bad. Here is a considerable trade in iron, of which there are mines not far off. The Duke sometimes resides here, but more frequently at Markshall, a fine castle five leagues from it. It lies forty miles

W. of Erfurt. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 10 deg. 18 min. E.

EYSENARTZ, near the river Saltza, which falls into the Ens, a town of Upper Stiria, and circle of Austria, in Germany, famous for its iron mines and forges, whence it has its name. They are said to have been worked above these 1000 years, without any sensible decay, employ nineteen mills on two little rivers, and a vast number of labourers, who supply the country, and all Germany besides, with their steel. Here is an annual fair, where hemp, leather, tallow, and necessities, are exchanged for their iron and steel. It lies twelve N. W. of Leuben.

EYSENBACH, a well-built town of the hither circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary, belonging to the town of Schemnitz. It is famous for its excellent warm baths, whose hot water is conveyed through wooden channels from the springs, for the distance of about 350 paces to the bathing rooms; yet retains a middling warmth. The water is of a petrifying quality, with a red sediment. It lies six miles from Schemnitz, and about four from Glashutten.

EYSENBERG, county of, a small territory of the Wetteraw, in Germany. It confines on those of the Wied and Sayn, and bailiwick of Monthabor, belonging to the Elector of Treves, between whom and the Prince de Chimay it is shared.

EYSENBERG, a large open town of the last-mentioned county of its name, on a hill, with a princely seat, in a famous old fort belonging to its Count. In this hill are several mines, principally of iron, whence the name. It lies on the river Seyn, near Colbach, and three leagues from Coblentz.

EYSLEBEN, so called from its iron, or iron-ore, the capital of Mansfeldt, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, near the lake called Susse-see, or Sweet-lake. This place is noted for the birth of the famous reformer Martin Luther in 1483, and for his death in 1546. The town suffered much in the wars between the Emperor Henry IV. and the Saxons in the eleventh century, as also in the thirty years civil wars of Germany. It has a good citadel, and profitable quarries of black-stone, with two annual fairs. Its Prince has a seat here, and a vote in the general diet.

EYTON, a large village of Berwickshire, in the S. of Scotland, with a seat of the Earl of Hume in it, and an annual fair. It stands on the same river as Eymouth, which see, and Ayton, with a bridge over it.

EZIJA. See **ECYA**.



F.

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FAABORG, a town of Funen, in Denmark, on the southern sea-coast: it lies in a low and fruitful spot. A good trade is carried on here in corn and all sorts of provisions, though the harbour be but indifferent. Here is a pretty good hospital. It has suffered much from accidental fires, and from burning and plundering by the enemy. Not far from hence, at the church of Horne, is a ferry to the isle of Alsen; and in the bay near the town are several small islands.

FABRIANO, is indeed only called a village of Ancona, in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy; yet it shews more than many towns can: containing two collegiate churches, seventeen convents, sixteen churches of ecclesiastical fraternities, two infirmaries, three hospitals, and without the place twelve churches more. It is famous for its paper.

FACKEBIERG, a high promontory in the S. district of the isle of Langeland and Funen, in Denmark.

FAENZA, in Latin *Faventia*, was an ancient city of Gallia Cisalpina; now a town of Romagna, in the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy, on the river Amone, from which, in the upper part, runs a channel that goes through the town, and below it falls into the same river again. Over this is a stone-bridge built with towers, after crossing of which you come into a suburb something strong; but the fortifications of the town are not considerable. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Ravenna. In its fine market-place is a beautiful marble fountain, and famous all over Italy for the good earthen ware made here in great quantities. Bastard porcelain is called Faience from it. The Goths formerly laid waste this town. The Emperor Frederic II. took it after a long siege, and built a citadel in it; yet it recovered its freedom, and maintained it till subjected by the Manfredi. As Pope Alexander VI. procured the last of that family to be taken off in the year 1500, the town fell under the dominion of the republic of Venice: but in 1509 the French took it, and afterwards gave it to Pope Julius II. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Bologna. Lat. 44 deg. 34 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

FAIRFORELAND, a promontory on the coast of Colerain, in the N. of Ireland, between which and the point of land called the Mull of Kintyre, in Scotland, is only fifteen or sixteen miles; and the countries can be plainly seen from each other.

FAIR-ISLE, or **FARO**, an island in the mid-way between the Orkneys and Shetland, in the N. of Scotland, by which the Dutch East India ships come sometimes N. about home from India, and where their men of war usually meet them. It is fruitful in corn and cattle, abounding with all sorts of fish. It rises in three very high promontories faced with rocks; and is accessible only on the N. E. where the land is lower, forming a secure harbour. Its hawks are excellent, fetching moor-hens and other prey from the Orkneys. On its N. W. side is a vast rock, which rises like a tower, but it is covered with grass, on which feed sheep.

FAIRFIELD, a county on the coast of Connecticut, in New England, in North America; which with Newhaven forms that called the Newhaven colony, which is united to that of Connecticut. It was formerly the Mohegin territory, and partly planted by the Dutch, New York province bounding it all along on the S. It

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has Newhaven on the N. E. and New York on the S. W. The inland part, about eight or ten miles from the shore, is full of hills and swampy grounds, which are uninhabited, but used to have good game and a fur-trade. The villages, there being no other here, are built near small creeks; but are not considerable for any trade or business.

Among these is one of the same name, twenty-one miles S. of Boston. Lat. 41 deg. 16 min. N. long. 72 deg. 12 min. W.

FAIRFORD, though a small market-town of Gloucestershire, is famous for a great many medals and urns dug up near it, where are several barrows, the monuments of the slain interred here. Through the place runs the river Coln, a little above its influx into the Thames, and over it are two large bridges. Its church, built by Mr. Tame, a merchant of London, having a fine tower adorned with pinacles, is remarkable for the curious painted glass in its windows, in number twenty-eight, which glass was taken in a prize-ship bound for Rome. The painting, being scripture-stories both of the Old and New Testament, was from the design of Albert Durer: and the colouring in the drapery, and in some of the figures, is so well executed, that Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed it. Mr. Tame, the worthy founder, who died in 1500, lies buried on the N. side of the church, under a raised marble monument. It lies twenty miles from Gloucester, and seventy-eight from London.

FAISAN, or **FASSAN**, an inland province of Africa, lying S. of Tripoli, between it and Sara or the Desert. It is under its own particular government.

Among its many cities and towns is its capital, which is of the same name, and which De l'Isle places S. of Mount Atlas. The country abounds in dates, and the inhabitants drive a good trade, especially in negro-slaves. The Prince, who is chosen from among them, has a considerable income, part of which he is obliged to pay the plundering Arabs.

FAITH, Sr. a little village lying N. of the city of Norwich, in Norfolk, but remarkable, as to the Scottish drovers bring their black cattle for the Norfolk graziers to buy, who feed them in the marshes of this country, mostly between Norwich, Beacles, and Yarmouth, and in winter on their sandy-lands, upon turneps; the beef of which is so delicious, that the inhabitants prefer them to the English cattle, though larger. Of these Scots runts there are upwards of 40,000 head fed in this country every year. And another advantage is, that their dung is such good manure to the land, that they always have good crops of corn afterwards, and the price of their acres by this means raised from five to twenty shillings.

FAISANS, or **PHEASANT-ISLE**, the French call it *L'isle de la Conference*, and *De Paix*. It is formed by the river Bidossoa, dividing France from Spain, a little to the S. of the city of Fontarabia, in Biscay Proper, and near that of St. Jean de Luz, in Gascony, in France. As it belongs to neither kingdom, it has been pitched upon for concluding several treaties between those two crowns; particularly that of the Pyrennees, from its being in the neighbourhood of the mountains of that name, in the year 1659: as also for the several matches between both kingdoms, as that of the Infanta Maria Theresia with Lewis XIV. and the exchange of

the Infanta Maria Anna Victoria, with Mademoiselle de Montpensier, the Duke of Orleans' daughter, in the year 1722, this being a neutral island, the sole dominion of which neither kingdom can claim. It lies sixteen miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 34 min. W.

FAKENHAM, or **FALKENHAM**, a market-town of Norfolk, and had formerly salt-works. It lies 18 miles from Norwich, and 110 from London. See **FALKENHAM**.

FALAISE, so called from the rocks surrounding it, a town of Lower Normandy, in France, on the river Ante. It gives title of Marquis, is the seat of an election, bailliwick, salt-granary, and subordinate forest-court. Here are two parochial churches, two convents, an abbey, and two hospitals. It has a strong castle upon a rock. It was one of the last places the English subdued in this province, and also one of the last that surrendered to King Charles VII. in the year 1430. Here are three suburbs, one of which, called Guibray, is famous for a fair kept here in August ever since the Conqueror's time. The town is surrounded with large moats and two ponds. The Conqueror's mother Arlotte was born in this place. In the suburbs and neighbouring villages they manufacture light woollen stuffs, fine linen, laces, &c. for which they have a pretty good trade, and the country around produces plenty of corn. It lies eighteen miles S. of Caen. Lat. 48 deg. 58 min. N. long. 18 min. W.

FALBYGDEN. See **FALCOPING**.

FALCONERA, a fortress on the eastern coast of Val di Noto, and island of Sicily, in the lower division of Italy, a little above the mouth of the river of its name, about eight miles eastward of Noto. Lat. 36 deg. 50 min. N. long. 15 deg. 33 min. E.

FALCOPING, Busching's **FALCOPING**, a provincial town of West Gothland, in Sweden, lying almost in the heart of it, in a fruitful spot, but quite divested of wood, between two mountains, and on the S. bank of a little lake, which empties itself into the river Lida. In its neighbourhood was fought a battle in 1388, between King Albert and Queen Margaret, in which the former, together with his son, were taken prisoners. The country round the town is called Falbygden. It lies twenty miles N. from Skara.

FALEZIN, a town of Walachia, in European Turkey, on the river Pruth, where a battle was fought, and also a treaty of peace concluded, between the Russians and the Turks, in the year 1711. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 26 deg. 49 min. E.

FALKENBERG, a small, but ancient maritime town, of Halland and S. Gothland, in Sweden, near which the river of its name, or Falkenbergs-a, also called Aethra, issuing from the Alsung lake, empties itself into the sea. It lies in a sandy spot; here is a considerable fishery of salmon, but that of herring is small. The harbour here is tolerable, and defended by a castle; it is the 97th town in the order of the diet.

Near the village of Axtorn was fought, in 1565, the battle of Falkenberg, as it is called, in which the Danes were beaten by the Swedes. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Helmsat. Lat. 57 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

FALKENBURG, a strong castle of the New Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany, on the river Frage or Rega. It lies forty-nine miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 53 deg. 39 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. E.

FALKENHAM, in Norfolk. Here are kept the following annual fairs: Ash-Wednesday and Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; May 12, for the last-mentioned articles and tradesmen's goods; June 16, for horses and horned cattle; July 3, for hemp, hardware, &c. November 10 and 22, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods. See **FAKENHAM**.

FALKENSTEIN, county of, in Lorrain. It was formerly an imperial fief; but in the Emperor Frederic of Austria gave, in 1458, the feudal jurisdiction of it to the ducal house of Lorrain; to whom also the property of this county was sold, in 1667, by Count William of Falkenstein. As the Duke ceded Lorrain to France in

1726, this was excepted, and remains still in his possession.

FALKIOPING. See **FALCOPING**.

FALKIRK, or, as it is commonly pronounced, **FAKIRK**, a handsome and ancient market-town of Stirlingshire, on the Roman wall and S. side of the firth of Forth. Here a battle was fought between King Edward I. and Sir William Wallace, with those Scots that espoused their country's cause against the incroachments of that Prince.

Near this place, on January 17, 1746, the Young Chevalier with his Highlanders worsted the King's forces commanded by General Hawley, who retired to Edinburgh. It lies eight miles S. of Stirling. From anchors sometimes found in the ground here, it is conjectured to have been a port, till the sea retiring from this part, gained ground on the opposite side, the marshes at the mouth of the river Forth rendering this very probable.

FALKLAND, a neat large town in the middle of Fifeshire, and S. division of Scotland, not far from the source of the river Eden. It is a borough, of which the King is provost, and lies at the N. E. foot of Lomond-hill, which is a mile high, and covered with fine pasturage: from the top of it is an extensive prospect all round.

Here was a stately royal palace or hunting-seat, as appears from its ruins, with a spacious garden and a park; its hereditary keeper is the Duke of Athol, who lets both these, and has a considerable revenue from the lands and stewardry, unless this has fallen to the crown by the late act of parliament.

At this place King James was, when one Carey an Englishman brought him the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth, and for which he created him Viscount Falkland, which dignity is still enjoyed by his posterity, and that as premier Viscount of Scotland. King Charles was also here, having modelled the chapel according to the church of England form; and once it was the most in request of all the royal palaces in Scotland. Falkland lies four miles from the seats of Balgony and Melvil, about twelve from Dumfermling, and sixteen N. of Edinburgh.

FALLERNE, a famous medicinal spring of Smoland, in East Gothland, in Sweden, about half a mile from Wexio.

FALMOUTH, Ptolemy's *Ostium Cenionis*, a mayortown of Cornwall, the richest and best trading place in it, and larger than any three boroughs that send members to parliament, though it sends none. It lies at the mouth of the Fale, which discharges its waters into the English channel. It has a very commodious harbour, ships of burthen coming up to the very quay, and such shelter in the many creeks belonging to it, that the whole royal navy may ride safe here which way soever the wind blows. The entrance to it is covered by the castles of St. Maws and Pendennis, both which have governors and garrisons.

The trade of Falmouth has greatly increased since the establishment of the English packets between this place, Portugal, and the West Indies, as also between it and Groyne in Spain; these from Portugal bringing over not only vast quantities of gold in specie or in bars, for the Londoners, but the Falmouth merchants themselves trade with the Portuguese in ships of their own, and have a great share in the profitable pilchard-fishery. Here is the custom-house for most of the towns in the county, and a head collector resides at Falmouth. It gives title of Viscount to the family of Boscawen, of which is the gallant Admiral of that name. It lies 12 miles from Truro, and 282 from London; the distance between it and the Groyne is 400. Annual fairs are held here on July 27 and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and hops. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 5 deg. 12 min. W.

FALSTER, island of, in the diocese of Funen, in Denmark. It is much of the same nature with that of Lolland. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, about a large mile from Seeland, and six miles from Warnemunde in Mecklenburg, stretching southward to the

neck of land called Gedfers Odde. Its length is almost six miles, but its breadth on the N. end three, and on the S. hardly one mile. It may be called, says Busching, the orchard of Denmark; and its capital Nyecoping (Nyekiobing), Dr. Heylin styles the Naples of Denmark. It abounds very much with wild game. This island commonly belongs to the Queen Dowager; it consists of the bailiwick of Nyekiobing; and is divided into two districts; namely, the southern, consisting of thirteen parish-churches; and the northern, of fifteen.

FALSTERBO, a noted place of Scania, in Sweden, for the herring-fishery. Here is also a light-house on account of the shallows called Faltstrebo-ref.

FALTSCHII, a town of Moldavia, in European Turkey, on the river Pruth, in the neighbourhood of which you meet with the ruined walls and foundations of houses in the midst of the thickest woods, and those in a straight line, which probably are the remains of the ancient large city of Taiphali mentioned by Herodotus, on the site of which Faltschii was built.

FALUN, a copper-mine town, and district of Dalecarlia, in Sweden Proper, between the two lakes of Warpau and Runn, and also between two mountains. It is large, and one of the richest among the mine-towns. The houses are all of wood, with regular streets; one of the market-places is spacious and beautiful. On the N. side of it is a large stone-building, where the courts are held, besides a public cellar, corn-granary, and dispensary. On the E. side is a large stone-church, covered with copper, with brass turrets, one of which is very high. Without the town eastward is another church of stone, and covered also with copper. Here is a good free-school, a considerable copper-staple, or copper-yard, and subordinate mine-courts, &c. The governor of the place resides near the town. This is the 15th town in the order of the general diet. On the W. side is the considerable copper-mine well known of old, the annual produce of which is sometimes 20,000 pounds of copper, and in the year 1750 it yielded 20,321 pounds. It is 350 Swedish ells deep. In this town are made all sorts of curious copper-works.

FAMAGUSTA, or **ARSINOE**, a fair city and sea-port, on a fine plain on the eastern coast of the island of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Asiatic Turkey. Here is a good safe harbour, though not large, which is defended by two forts upon two opposite capes. The sea surrounds the town on two sides, as do walls, bulwarks, and a ditch, on the other two. The harbour opening into Tripoli in Syria south-eastward, is covered by two rocks, between which is a passage about forty paces broad, and shut up every night with a chain; though others say this harbour is so choked up as not to admit ships of burthen. The Turks have built a stout castle for the defence of this place, and keep its other fortifications in good repair. Its governor is independent of the Basna of the island, and is obliged to maintain a galley for the public service at his own cost. Here is a Greek Bishop, subject to the Metropolitan of Nicosia. This place was forced to surrender to Solyman II. after a vigorous defence and ten months siege; but he caused the Venetian governor to be flea'd alive, and massacred the inhabitants in cool blood, though they had made an honourable capitulation. Its fine churches have been turned into mosques; the Christians, who are allowed to keep shops here in the daytime, must retire at night to some of the neighbouring villages, which are very numerous.

The country round this place is fertile, and the sea supplies it with all necessaries both for life and delight. It lies seventeen miles E. of Nicosia, and twenty-eight W. of Tripoli in Syria. Lat. 34 deg. 49 min. N. long. 36 deg. 12 min. E.

FAMINE PORT, a fortress on the N. E. of the Magellan freights, in South America. It had its name from a Spanish garrison, which was famished to death here: Since that time no colony has been settled so far southward. Lat. 54 deg. 5 min. S. long. 80 deg. 10 min. W.

FANANO, a small town of Modena Proper, in Upper

Italy, where are medicinal waters. It lies thirty miles S. of the city of Modena. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 24 min. E.

FANO, anciently *Fanum Fortuna*, also *Colonia*, or *Julia Fanestrus*, a town somewhat strong, in the duchy of Urbino, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, on the sea, with a harbour for small vessels. It is the see of a Bishop, immediately under the Pope. Here reside many noblemen, and the number of its churches and convents is reckoned at forty-four. The greatest curiosity in this place, was a triumphal arch of marble erected in honour of Augustus Caesar; but very much damaged by a cannon-ball, whilst the town was besieged in 1458. The parts about Fano are extremely delightful. It lies twenty miles E. of Urbino-city. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 22 min. E.

FARA, though small, yet a fruitful and pleasant island of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland.

FAREHAM, a market-town of Hampshire, ten miles from Southampton, and sixty-five from London. Its annual fair is held on June 29, for toys and pedlary-ware.

FAREWELL, Cape, the most southerly promontory of Groenland, at the entrance into Davis's freights. Lat. 59 deg. 37 min. N. long. 44 deg. 30 min. W.

FARRINGTON, or **FARRINGTON**, a neat market-town of Berkshire, pleasantly situated on a hill near the river Ouse. Here is a large church, and the town is governed by a bailiff. It has a good weekly market on Tuesday; its annual fairs are on February 2 and Whitun-Tuesday, for horses and black cattle; October 18, for the two last-mentioned articles, and a good many pigs. It lies twenty-six miles from Reading, and sixty-five from London. Here are the ruins of a castle.

FARLO, a place in Hampshire, not far from Clarendon park, which gave birth to Sir Stephen Fox, and shined in his good fortune, for he built it a new church, and procured a chapel of ease to be made parochial. He also built and endowed an almshouse, with a master and free-school, the master to be in orders, and also to officiate in the church.

FARNE, or **FEARNE ISLAND**, a little spot of land, of which there is a distinct view from Berwick, inclosed by the sea and craggy cliffs round it, by which it is rendered almost inaccessible. In the middle of it is a fort, where St. Cuthbert Bishop of Landisfarne, and tutelary saint of the N. had built a place of religious retirement, and lived here nine years successively, in a course of devotion, till he was prevailed upon to remove to Hexham. After two years passed in that bishopric, he withdrew again to this island, and died in two months time, in the year 687.

The island abounds with wild-fowl and their eggs, of which the fishermen make considerable advantage, and also of the fishery. Here are frequent fogs, and the soil is barren.

FARNESE, a town in the duchy of Castro, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It gives title of Prince, and belongs to the house of Chigi.

Of the same name are two places in Rome, called the Great and Little Farnese, with curious paintings and furniture, particularly in the former.

FARNHAM, a large and populous market-town of Surry, the furthest this way from London, on the banks of the Loddon, and near its spring. It is the greatest corn-market in England, particularly for wheat, London and Hampstead excepted. But the quantity has considerably diminished since the people of Chichester, Southampton, and other places, have begun to send their wheat and meal by sea up to London; but for this diminution to Farnham, it has made itself amends by another product, namely that of hops, which it has so vastly improved within these thirty years past, that it may be said to out-do Canterbury, Maidstone, or any of the places in Kent most noted for that commodity. And this not only in quantity, but goodness: so that all the neighbourhood about Farnham is one general hop-ground, and their hops lead the price at all markets

markets in England. But this hop-nursery has quite destroyed the cloathing-trade, formerly very considerable here, and consequently thrown the greater number of poor upon the parishes, who used to be employed in spinning, combing, and weaving, &c. of wool. Besides other benefactions to Farnham, is that remarkable one of Henry Smith, who had been a silversmith in London, but left his business to go a begging, and from a dog which always followed him, was nicknamed Dog Smith. He left such an immense estate for charitable uses, that his executors gave 1000 l. in money, or 50 l. a year for ever in land, besides 6 or 8 l. annually, to almost every parish in Hampshire, but Mitcham, which he excepted out of his dole, because he had been whipped out of it as a common vagrant. Its weekly market is on Thursday. The market-house is a good structure, and built at the sole expence of one Mr. Clarke. Farnham lies two miles from Guilford, and forty miles W. from London. Its annual fairs are on June 24, August 10, and November 1.

FARO, one of the five secure harbours in the island of Siphanto, in the Archipelago, and Turkey in Europe.

FARO, an audience or district of Algarve, in Portugal, in which is a town of the same name, in Latin *Pharus*; it is fortified in the modern taste, stands upon a plain, in a bay which forms a harbour, and defended by a castle. A narrow channel commonly called Barreta, separates it from Cape Santa Maria, Pliny's *Promontorium Cuneum*. It contains 4500 inhabitants, has two parish-churches, one of which is the cathedral. Its see, which was first at Ossonoba, afterwards at Sylves, was at last translated hither. Here are four convents, &c. The town is subject to the Queens of Portugal, and in its district are contained eight parishes. It lies on the S. coast, about mid-way between Cape St. Vincent and the mouth of the Guadiana, and twenty-four miles E. of Lagos. Lat. 36 deg. 48 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. W.

Of the same name is a place in Alentejo, but inconsiderable.

FARO, CAPO DI FARO, or CAPO DELLA TORRE DI FARO, anciently *Promontorium Pelorum*, a noted promontory in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy.

FARO-HEAD, the W. point of land opposite to Dungby-head, in Caithness, and the N. of Scotland. The E. point, or Dungby-head, Camden calls *Virvedrum Promontorium*, and the W. point, or Faro-head, *Sarvedrum Promontorium*. Hence the vast Western or Atlantic ocean appears, but geographers have not yet agreed upon a name for this particular part, there being no country to derive it from.

FARRAR, a river of the Ard, N. W. of Inverness, near the mouth of which is the village of Beaulieu, formerly a rich and pleasant abbey, and in the estate of the late unfortunate Lord Lovat. It is famous for its salmon-fishery, and falls into the firth of Beaulieu, a branch of the Murray-firth.

FARSISTAN, sometimes called **FARS**, a province of Persia, in Asia, and the ancient *Perfis*. It is bounded on the S. by Persian Irak, has Khusestan with part of the Persian gulph or Bosphora on the S. and Kereftan with part of Segeftan on the E. In this province Larestan, as well as the isle of Ormus, are included; which are commonly reckoned to belong to Farsifan, the Persians having conquered them. Its principal town is Schinas.

FARTACK, or FARTACKI, a kingdom of Arabia Felix, in Asiatic Turkey. It is variously placed by geographers; by some along the sea-coast, by others in the inland. The latitude is also differently given. However, since so many geographers and historians have mentioned it as an inland kingdom, it is not improbable but that it may extend itself mostly inland; tho' it is scarcely to be doubted but that they had also some places on the coast, since we find the city and cape Fertack in it. Though the Grand Signior receives a tribute from all the parts of Arabia Felix; yet he exempts this from it, only that they are obliged to furnish him with 5000 men whenever called upon, which yet are

to be maintained at the charge of the Porte. Of the city of Fertack we know very little, nor is it mentioned by any Arabic geographers.

FAST-CASTLE, formerly a strong fort on the point of the promontory called St. Ebb's-head, in the shire of Berwick, which belonged to the Earl of Hume; only its ruins are now remaining.

FATAPOUR. See **FETIPORE**.

FAUCIGNY, or FOSSIGNI, in Latin *Tractus Focinensis*, a district of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It runs along the foot of the Alps, between the county of Geneva on the W. of which it was anciently a part, and the county of Valais on the E. It had for some time its own Lords; but in the year 1200 it descended by marriage to the Count of Savoy. In 1659 it was re-united to the duchy of Savoy, and has continued so ever since, only that it has passed to and from the hands of the French.

FAUQUEMONT. See **VALKENBURG**.

FAYAL, the most western island of the Azores, in the Atlantic ocean; it is so called from the great number of beech-trees growing on it. Here also is plenty of other wood, and for that reason much frequented by the English. It breeds large cattle, and on its coast is a variety of excellent fish. It is about six leagues long. Its chief anchoring-place is at Orta, where is an old castle and garrison. The English making a descent upon it, destroyed most of its fortifications. It lies about mid-way between Europe and America, and belongs to Portugal. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 31 deg. 12 min. W.

FE, SANTA, a small place of Granada, in Spain, on the river Xenil, but erected into a city by Ferdinand the Catholic, when he besieged Granada, from which it is distant only ten miles. Lat. 37 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 47 min. E.

FE, SANTA, the capital of New Mexico, in North America, on the Northern river, about 518 miles N. of Old Mexico. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 109 deg. 12 min. W.

FE, SANTA, a city in the government of Buenos Ayres, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It lies about ninety leagues N. W. of Buenos Ayres, between the Rio de la Plata and the Rio Salado; which latter, after running through Tucuman, joins the former. It is small, and but meanly built; principally owing to the Heathen Indians who pillaged it not long since, massacring the inhabitants. It is however the channel of commerce between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, for the herbs *camini* and *palos*.

FE DE BAGOTA, SANTA, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in South America, at the foot of Mount Bagota. It lies in a very fertile country, is the see of an Archbishop, and the seat of the governor and supreme courts. It lies 218 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 4 deg. 15 min. N. long. 73 deg. 15 min. W.

FE, the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, in South America, on the river St. Martha. It lies 212 miles S. of Carthegena, and subject to Spain, as are all the above-mentioned Santa Fé's. Lat. 7 deg. 18 min. N. long. 76 deg. 49 min. W.

FELIN, a town of Livonia, with a castle, formerly belonging to Sweden, but now subject to Russia. It lies on a river of the same name, issuing from the Wortzylake; it suffered greatly in 1560, and at other times during the war between both crowns. It lies 112 miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 58 deg. 50 min. N. long. 25 deg. 58 min. E.

FELKIRK, or FELDKIRK, a town of a county of the same name in Tirol, and circle of Austria, in Germany, on the E. banks of the Rhine, 38 miles S. E. of Constance. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 36 min. E.

FELLETIN, a town of Upper la Marche, on the river Creuse: it lies eighteen leagues above Argenton to the S. It trades in cattle, and has a manufactory of tapestry.

FELLS, so they commonly call in Westmoreland any waste or mountainous ground, in particular a chain of almost impassable hills on its W. side, confining on Cumberland: they also call it Fournels fells, from the promontory of the former name in Lancashire, that runs S. into

into the Lea. The high grounds about Appleby are called Roman-Fell, Meel-fell, and Hellbeck-fel; the latter of which is a quarter of a mile above Brough.

FELSTED, a small place of Essex, on the river Chelme, but of note for a flourishing free grammar-school for eighty boys born in this county, founded by Lord Rich, ancestor to the Earl of Warwick, and endowed with handsome salaries for a master and usher; besides an alms-house for six poor people, with liberal weekly allowances of money, malt, wheat, fuel, and pasture for six cows, &c.

FELTON-BRIDGE, a village of Northumberland, upon a small, but pleasant river, called Cocket, abounding in trout, which empties itself into the sea opposite to the island of its name.

FELTRE, FELTRI, or FELTRIA, a small town of Feltrino, and marquisate of Trevigiana, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, upon a mountain near the river Piava, and is the see of a Bishop, under Aquileia. It lies 38 miles N. of Padua. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

FEMERIN, an island of Denmark, near the coast of Wagria, in Holstein, from which a freight not above a mile in breadth, called Femmer-fund, divides it: tho' but a small spot, it has always been looked upon as one of the keys to Denmark with regard to Germany. This island is very fruitful in corn and pasture, and yet contains but two parishes, Borg and Peterdorp. At the landing-place from Holstein, there is a fort. It suffered much in the wars, especially in 1419, when King Erick of Pomerania laid it almost waste. It is now subject to Denmark. Lat. 54 deg. 56 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

FENESTRELLE, a fortified town of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on the river Cluson. In 1708 the Duke of Savoy took it; and is one of the strongest frontiers against France. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

FEN Country of Lincolnshire begins about Wainfleet, within twenty miles of Grimsby, extending to the Isle of Ely S. and to the ground opposite to Lyn-Regis in Norfolk E. This part is properly called Holland, as being flat, and frequently overflowed: the fens or marshlands reach in some places for fifty miles long, and in breadth above thirty, being pretty level.

FERABATH, a city of Ghilan, one of the provinces of Persia, in Asia, on the S. shore of the Caspian sea. A river about forty paces broad rising in the mountains, passes by the town. Here Abbas the Great had a palace, with noble furniture, and a fine garden. The country round it has a rich soil. The place is surrounded with moats. It lies 146 miles N. E. of the city of Ghilan. Lat. 38 deg. 12 min. N. long. 50 deg. 10 min. E.

FERDEN, more commonly **VERDUN**, a city in a territory of the same name, belonging to Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the river Aller. The late Elector of Hanover, George I. King of Great Britain, purchased it of Denmark, who took it from the Swedes. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

FERE, La, a town of Upper Picardy, in France, in a marshy bottom, at the junction of the rivers Sene and Oise. Tho' fortified, the Spaniards took it during the civil wars: but Henry IV. recovered it in 1597; after an obstinate resistance. It has been dismantled; its sole defence now is a sluice, which can lay the whole country for a mile round under water. At a powder-mill here they make, it is said, a hundred and twenty thousand pounds of powder every year. It lies 46 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 3 deg. 26 min. E.

FERE, with the addition of *Champenoise*, a small town of Upper Champagne, in France. It lies thirty-four miles N. of Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 44 min. N. long. 4 deg. 8 min. E.

FERENTINO, anciently *Ferentinum*, celebrated by Horace, &c. a small Episcopal city of the Compagna di Roma, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It stands high, on the confines of Naples, No. 45.

twenty-one miles S. E. of Palestrina, and fifty-four E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 48 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

FERETTE, a town of Alsace, now subject to France. It lies 49 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 47 deg. 27 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

FERMANAGH, County of, in the province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is bounded by Donnegal and Tirone on the N. by another part of Tirone and Monaghan on the E. by Cavan and Leitrim on the S. and by another part of Leitrim and the Ocean on the W. Here is no market-town, and only one borough, namely, Inniskilling. It gives title of Viscount to one of the Verney family. This county is 38 miles long, and twenty-four broad: it is full of woods and bogs, a third part of it being covered by Lough Erne, the largest lake in this part of the kingdom. It is full of well-inhabited isles, abounding with salmon, trout, &c. About the middle the waters contract into the breadth of an ordinary river, continuing so for six miles; on which narrow part stands a strong fort, being the only pass from the N. part of Ireland to the S. This fort, with the town, is called Inniskilling.

FERMENTERA and SERMENTERA, formerly *Opbiusa*, one of the two Pityusan or Pine islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and on the coast of Spain; about six miles from the other called Ebusus or Ivica, three miles one way, and five the other, but uninhabited.

FERMO, anciently *Firmium Picenum*, a well-built and well-inhabited city of the marquisate of Ancona, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, upon a hill, with a harbour, on the Adriatic sea. An Archbishop resides here; and this was the native place of Lactantius, from it furnished Firmianus, thirty-two miles S. of Ancona city. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. long. 15 deg. 10 min.

Of the same name is another town under the name of Monte Fermo, in contradistinction from that last mentioned, which is called Porto Fermo, and but three miles asunder.

FERN, a parish in Ross-shire, in the N. of Scotland, where was formerly a monastery, as its name in the native language (*Manachin*) imports. Not twenty years ago the roof of that which was anciently the abbey-church, and still used for the parochial one, being arched with stone, fell in of a sudden, while divine service was performing; by which melancholy accident many were killed outright, and others miserably mangled: but the sound-board saved the preacher, Mr. Daniel Frazer, then a probationer, and since minister of Kyle Urnan near Red-castle. Fern lies three miles S. W. of Tayne.

FERNANDES, or JUAN FERNANDES, two islands in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, in South America. The one, as lying further W. is called De Aufera; and the other, as nearer the land or to the eastward, De la Tierra. The former, above a league in length, is very high land, with several cascades; one of which, on the S. W. side, precipitates itself with such impetuosity into the sea, that its froth may be seen, says Ulloa, at three leagues distance. It lies about 3 deg. 27 min. W. from Callao. The distance between both islands is thirty-four leagues. The island De Tierra, which is about 440 leagues N. of Cape Horn, is between three and four leagues from E. to W. mostly high lands with some plains, but a part of the mountains themselves full of excellent timber, and several streams of very light water. Here are great numbers of goats, but very difficult to come at, as living among inaccessible crags and precipices. The mountains in this island are of a great height, and every part of them covered with a grass or straw higher than the usual stature of a man.

In this island are three bays, those on the W. and E. for small vessels; but that on the N. E. side, properly called Juan Fernandes, consists of a bay exposed to the N. and N. E. winds, and fifty fathom deep, within two cables length of the shore. This bay is visited by all European ships that go into the South seas, in order to refresh their crews after a long voyage and weather-

ing the dangers of Cape Horn, supplying them with fruits, other herbs, and provisions. Accordingly, in the year 1741, Admiral Anson put in here for repairing his ships, and recovering his sick men.

On this island Captain Woods Rogers found one Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, who had lived there alone four years and four months, having been left by his ship: from hence Daniel Defoe is thought to have taken the first hint of his famous novel of Robinson Crusoe. The editor of Lord Anson's voyage places this island in lat. 33 deg. 40 min. S. and 110 leagues W. from the continent of Chili. Here are great numbers of sea-wolves or sea-lions, and abundance of fish, with some kinds peculiar to those seas.

FERNBY, a village in the marshy grounds near the sea-side in Lancashire, where turf is dug that commonly serves both for fire and candle.

FERNES, an inland town in the county of Catherlough and province of Leinster, in Ireland; it is the see of a Bishop united with that of Leighlin, and was formerly fortified by the Fitzgeralds with a castle. It lies eight miles from Enniscorthy.

FERNSTEIN, or **FREYENSTEIN**, a town of Austria, in Germany, on the S. side of the Danube; tho' small, has a magnificent castle, besides the ruins of an old one. Here Richard I. of England was confined prisoner on his return from the Holy-land. It lies sixty miles W. of Vienna.

FERO, or **FARRO**, small islands in the Northern ocean, belonging to Denmark, about twenty-five in number. Together they stretch in length about sixty miles, and in breadth about forty; having Norway on the E. Shetland and the Orkneys on the S. E. Scotland and the Western islands on the S. and Iceland with Greenland on the N. W. and N. They lie between lat. 61 deg. 15 min. and 62 deg. 10 min. N. and between long. 6 deg. 10 min. and 7 deg. 30 min. E. They are 230 miles distant from the Orkney isles, and as many from Iceland; but between 3 and 400 W. of Norway.

FERRARA, duchy of, or the **FERRARESE**, now a part of the Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, near the mouth of the Po. It is bounded on the N. by the Polesino di Rovigo, formerly a part of Ferrara, on the W. by the duchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognese and Romandiola Proper, and on the E. by the gulph of Venice. The middle of it is in lat. 45 deg. N. and long. 12 deg. E. It is divided into the following parts, Il Polesino di Arona, Il Polesino de Ferrara, Il Polesino de S. Giorgio, La Valle de Comacchio, La valle de Mastrare, and Valle de Maremorto.

FERRARA, the capital of the last-mentioned territory of the same name, in a fertile plain watered by a branch of the Po called Il Po Morto, from which is a canal to Francolino about six miles long, and another to Ceuto thrice that length, for the conveniency of commerce. This city, with the whole duchy, fell into the hands of Pope Clement VIII. upon the demise of Alphonso II. of Este, without male issue, in 1597; but is now ill-peopled, and in many parts quite desolate. The city is defended by a citadel of five whole, and as many half bastions. It is a Metropolitan see, and has an university.

This place having been almost reduced to a heap of rubbish by a dreadful earthquake twenty-seven years before it came into that Pontiff's possession, he rebuilt the streets and houses, and fortified it, erecting also a noble palace and other publick structures, with his own statue in the piazza. The citadel is said to have cost him 200,000 pounds Sterling. Among other handsome buildings here is a fine cathedral, a beautiful Benedictine monastery and church; in the latter of which is the monument of the famous Ariosto, author of Orlando Furioso, who, notwithstanding his rich vein of poetry, and being laureat to the Emperor Charles V. was so poor as to have hardly cloaths to his back.

Among the many learned men here was Savanarola, author of an elegant Latin poem, styled the Triumph of the Cross; and Guarini, author of the celebrated Pastor Fido.

Among its famous artists was Andrea Ferrara, contemporary with David Rizzio in Scotland, many of

whose broad swords are still to be met with in that kingdom, and highly valued by the Scots Highlanders for the superior excellence of their metal and temper, which take his name, and which is generally engraven upon them; but probably many of these are only nominal, and the work of latter artists. In 1708 the place was blocked up by the Imperialists, and severely menaced, but it held out. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Bologna. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. E.

FERRO, by the Spaniards called *Hierro*, and by the French *L'isle de Fer*; the most westerly island of the Canaries, in the Atlantic ocean, and near the coast of Africa: it belongs to Spain. In some parts the soil is dry and barren. Here the French navigators formerly placed the first meridian for reckoning the longitude, as the Dutch did theirs through the peak of Teneriff. But most geographers at present reckon the first meridian from the capital of their own country, as the English from London, the French from Paris, &c. See **FERO**. Lat. 27 deg. 48 min. N. long. 17 deg. 26 min. W.

FERROL, a town of Galicia, in Spain, upon a bay of the Atlantic ocean, with an excellent harbour. This is a station for the royal navy of Spain, where they frequently secured themselves in the late wars with England, and into which port their privateers carried several British prizes. It lies about two leagues from Corunna, and twenty-four miles N. E. of the Groynes. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. W.

FERTE SUR L'AUBE, a town of Champagne in France, on the river Aube, as its additional epithet shews. It lies thirty-six miles S. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 48 min. E.

FERTE ST. NECTAIRE, La, or **LA FERTE SENETERRE**, in Latin *Firmitas S. Neptunii*, a large town of Lower Orleans, in France. It gave title of Duke and Peer to Henry Senterre: both it and the family are now extinct.

FERTE BERNARD, La, a town of Maine and Perche, in France, on the left bank of the river Huifne, a barony-peerdom, now in the Duke of Richlieu. Here is but one parish, containing 300 families, besides several convents. It gave birth to Robert Garnier, whose nine tragedies after the manner of Seneca, were in great reputation under the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III. and IV. till the celebrated Corneille restored the true taste. It lies six leagues from Le Mans, to the E.

FERTE IMBANT, a small town of Sologne, in France, but has a noble castle on the little river Sendre. It lies five leagues E. from Remorentin.

FERTE ALAIS, or **ALEPS**, La, a town of Hurepoix, in France, on the little river Seine, seven leagues S. of Paris, and on the road to Melun.

FESCAN, or **FESCAMP**, a considerable town and castle of Normandy, in France, with a harbour on the English channel, which has above sixteen feet water at spring-tides, defended by a tower and terrace-battery. The port and town are separated by a large marsh. Here is a governor, King's lieutenant, &c. and a famous abbey. They trade in woollen cloths, serges, linens, laces, hats, and tanned leather. They send also some ships to the Newfoundland cod-fishery, and a few barks are employed in that of the herrings. It lies twenty-eight miles N. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 26 min. E.

FETIPOUR, or **FATAPOUR**, a walled city of Agra and Hither India, in Asia. It lies twenty-eight miles W. of Agra city, and subject to the Great Mogul. Here is a stately palace and other pompous structures, with a considerable manufacture of fine taffetas, and a spacious bazar. Lat. 27 deg. 12 min. N. long. 78 deg. 46 min. E.

FEVERSHAM, a large market-town of Kent, consisting of one long street; it is a member of the cinque-port of Dover, is governed by a Mayor, and stands in a fruitful part of the county, on a creek from the Thames called the Swale, navigable by hoys, lighters, &c. and opposite to the Isle of Shippey. It was a noted place for smuggling and clandestinely exporting wool; but the smuggling act has almost crushed those practices here, as well

well as elsewhere. This town is one of those that supply London markets with apples, cherries, and the largest stewing oysters; the Dutch take off vast quantities of the latter, to the amount of 2 or 3000 l. annually.

In this place King Stephen lies buried, with his Queen Maud and son Eustace; and here the unfortunate King James II. was taken prisoner as he was attempting to make his escape in a fishing-smack to France, and very rudely treated by the mob and fishermen of Feversham, both by personal indignity and abusive language; and also by searching his pockets, even to the endangering of his life. It lies eight miles from Canterbury, and forty-eight from London. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and two annual fairs in February and August, ten days each, for linen and woollen drapery, with toys.

FEURS, or **FORS**, though a small town of Liois, in France, it is the capital of Upper Fores. It lies on the river Loire, twenty-nine miles W. of Lyons. Lat. 45 deg. 52 min. N. long. 4 deg. 28 min. E.

FEXEM, a village in the bishopric of Liege, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, where a battle was fought in October 1746, between the allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French under Count Saxe. It lies four miles W. of Vifet, and seven N. of the city of Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

FEZ, kingdom of, in Africa. It has the Mediterranean sea on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the W. the river Marbea or Umarabea on the S. where it divides Fez from Morocco, and is bounded on the E. by an imaginary line drawn from the mouth of the river Meluya or Mulvia, to Mount Atlas, dividing it from the kingdom of Algiers. It was formerly part of Mauritania Tingitana, is somewhat larger than Morocco, and divided like it into seven provinces. Its extent from E. to W. is about 270 miles, that is, from long. 1 deg. 20 min. to 7 deg. W. where broadest, and nearly of the same breadth from N. to S. that is, from lat. 31 to 36 deg. This kingdom is fertile in grain, fruit, cattle, wax, and honey; but would be much more so, did the inhabitants cultivate it duly, the Fezians being contented with a bare sufficiency, and scrupulous of sending grain out of the kingdom. Here are good iron-mines; but they are so ignorant of manufacturing them, that they only make nails and some other coarse utensils. Their principal river is Sebu or Cebit, which is very rapid, rising in Mount Celego, in the province of Cuz; and descending to the Atlantic ocean, is said to carry with its stream stones of an hundred weight. It runs within two short miles of Fez city, through vast ridges, receiving several other rivers in its course; yet over it is a bridge said to be 150 fathoms long; none of these rivers are navigable. The only carriage is by land upon camels, horses, and dromedaries, for expedition.

Fez had its own Kings, but for some time it has been subject to Morocco. The Spaniards and Portuguese have some places on the coast; the principal of those belonging to the former, are Mazalquivir, Penen, Melilla, and Ceuta: the siege, or rather blockade, of which by the natives may be said still to be carried on. Among the places belonging to the Portuguese is Arzillai, having ceded Tangier as a part of Queen Catherine's dowry to the English, who long since demolished it. The seven provinces above-mentioned, are Fez Proper, Temefna, Agur, Habat, Errif, Guret, Alcaia, and Chuz, or Chaouz. M. de Lisle joins Agur and Habat in one, under the name of Al-garbe. This kingdom and Morocco are under one Emperor. See **MORRICO**.

FEZ PROPER, province of, in the kingdom of its name last-mentioned. It is separated on the W. from Temefna by the river Burreg-reg or Sala; on the N. by that of Sebu, which divides it from Agur; on the E. it extends to the river Gnavan; and on the S. to Chaus, or, according to some, quite to Mount Atlas. Its soil is much the same with the kingdom of Fez already described; but being the province where the metropolis of its

name stands, it is more populous and better cultivated. They have plenty of provisions, garden-vegetables, &c. and fish, particularly that called by the Spaniards Sabalo, which is in great request, and caught from October to April. In this province is a territory ten miles long, and five broad, which though fruitful, is very unhealthy, from the stagnated waters in it, occasioning pestilential fevers which carry off a great number of the inhabitants. The chief mountain here is Zalagh, about fifteen miles from E. to W. where the rich citizens of Fez have their gardens, orchards, and pleasure-houses; also Mounts Zarhon, Fetet, and Guergure. The first of these three is very well cultivated, and has about forty towns and villages upon it.

FEZ, the capital of the last mentioned province of the whole kingdom of its name, on the river Fez. It is the largest city in all Africa; and is divided into the new and old city, or rather it consists of three different cities built at different times, under one and the same name, with magnificent palaces, seraglios, schools for propagating the Mahometan faith, &c.

The most ancient of all is that called Beleyd, on the eastern bank of the river, where lies the fine gardens and fountains of Zingifor, besides about 4000 houses. The other old city called Ain Adu, stands on the W. side of the Fez, and is computed to contain 40,000 inhabitants. The walls of these two cities, said to have belonged to two different Princes, who were continually at war, were at length demolished, and made into one, by building a bridge to join them. The third city, now called New Fez, stands above the other two, and about a mile from the Old, containing between 18 and 20,000 inhabitants, divided into fifteen wards. Here is the Emperor's palace, a large and noble structure, and has many fine mosques and other public buildings as Old Fez. These three may be considered as one city, only as divided into old and new. The former, and the most famed of the two, stands on the declivity of two mountains and the intermediate valley; it is walled and flanked with towers, being about eight miles in circuit. It hath no suburbs without, but several gardens within; and hath seven gates: the streets are narrow, and shut up also with gates. It is defended by two castles, the old and new, garrisoned by blacks, but without any cannon in either. On the two longest sides of the city are two sharp bastions on a rising ground, with only two iron cannon on each. The houses are mostly of stone or brick, three stories high, flat at top, and neatly furnished. The greatest part have high turrets, where the women have genteel apartments, but are not permitted to stir abroad. The river Fez dividing itself into six branches or canals, runs through most parts of the city. On these are 370 mills, mostly for corn, and about 250 stone-bridges. Of about 500 mosques computed here, about fifty of them are well-built and endowed; one of which is said to be half a league in compass. Within the circuit of this mosque is a stately college, in which divinity, and some other sciences, are taught: the other public buildings, as baths, hospitals, &c. are very noble. Here are above 200 inns, very large and convenient, which pay an annual tax to the governor; but excepting those resorted to by Christians, are receptacles of all sorts of debauchery, the most infamous and unnatural crimes being committed barefaced, and with impunity. Fez is computed to have about 300,000 inhabitants. It swarms with men of all trades and professions, also with merchants; this being the general magazine of Barbary, where all sorts of European goods are brought and exchanged, and sent to the other provinces of the kingdom, in barter for leather of several sorts, particularly the fine marroquin, &c. and their other native productions. The Jews, which are above 5000, are the principal brokers, especially between the Christians and Mahometans. Most part of the inhabitants are negroes from Negroland, or the descendants of such; the rest are of an olive colour. Fez lies twenty-eight leagues S. from the Mediterranean, thirty-three E. from the Atlantic ocean, and about 260 N. E. of Morocco. Lat. 33 deg. 58 min. N. long. 4 deg. 25 min. W.

FIANO, a small city of St. Peter's patrimony, in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy; it gives title

of Duke to the Ludovici family. It lies on the Tiber. A wood in its neighbourhood was formerly dedicated to the Goddess Feronia, hence called *Lucus Feroniae*. It lies fifteen miles N. of Rome.

FIASCONE, or **MONTE FIASCONE**, a small Episcopal city of Orvieto, one of the Ecclesiastical states in the middle division of Italy, near the lake Bolsena. Its see is united to that of Corneto, and is famous for its white wine. It lies fourteen miles S. of Orvieto city. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

FIDA, or **WHIDAH**, the capital of a territory of its name on the slave-coast of Guiney, in Africa. This country being not long ago conquered by the King of Dahome, whose dominions lie to the N. of it, the King of Whidah soon recovered it again: but, in the mean time, the English and other Europeans who had factories here, suffered very considerably during these wars.

FIERENZUOLO, a small town of Parma, in the upper division of Italy, on the river Larda. It lies twelve miles S. E. of Placentia, where is a famous Bernardine abbey. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 10 deg. 46 min. E.

FIESOLI, anciently *Fesula*, a town of Tuscany, in the upper division of Italy, between Pratolino and the city of Florence, only two miles N. E. of the latter. It was one of the twelve ancient Etruscan cities. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

FIFE, shire of, in the S. part of Scotland. It was anciently called the shire of Rofs, which name is still preserved in Kinross, i. e. the head of Rofs, and also in Culross, i. e. the back part of Rofs, as the Highland words *Kaan* and *Cuul* import. The name of Fife it had, they say, from one Fifeus a nobleman; to whom Kenneth II. gave it for his great services against the Picts in 840. His posterity were first called Thanes of Fife, which seems to have been the first title of nobility in that kingdom, and afterwards created Earls by Malcolm II. about the year 1057, and endowed them with greater privileges than any other Earls in the country. Of these the Great Macduff, who subdued the tyrant Macbeth, was the first, whose posterity had the privileges of placing the King at his coronation in the chair, heading the vanguard of the King's army, and of compounding for murder with cattle or money; of which Macduff's cross in Abernethy, in Perthshire, not Murrayland, is a monument denoting King's ministers, as it is still retained in Denmark. The Sibbalds of Balgonie, and upon failure of that family, the Earls of Rothes, were hereditary sheriffs of Fifeshire, till this, with the other jurisdictions of Scotland, was by a late act of parliament absorbed in the crown. Fifeshire is a fine fruitful peninsula, situated between the firth of Forth and that of Tay; the former dividing it from the Lothians on the S. and the latter from Strathern, the Carse of Gowry, and the shire of Angus, on the N. and also from part of Perthshire and Clackmannanshire on the N. W. It is bounded on the W. by the Ochil-hills, Kinross-shire, and part of Perthshire; and has the German ocean on the E. It is commonly reckoned thirty-two miles long, and about seventeen broad. The E. part is level, and the W. more mountainous. The N. and S. parts are very fruitful in corn, and full of small towns, but none of them so flourishing as their situation would promise, with good bays and harbours; but the middle is more proper for pasture, there being abundance of cattle, especially sheep, the wool of which is much valued, as are also the hides of their black cattle, deer, and goats, which turn to a good account. On the S. side, towards the coast of the Forth, they have many coal-pits, that produce the Scotch coal; also several salt-pans, where they make very good white salt. The Ochil-hills on the W. afford good pasture, intermixed with corn-fields; and between them are pleasant fruitful valleys. At Dalgate is a quarry of excellent free-stone; and near the water of Ore they find lead, as also numbers of fine crystals of various colours at the Bin (Byne) a peak of the Ochil-mountains, and at Orrock (Ore-rock) a crag on the water of Ore. Here also are mineral springs, as the Spa at Kinghorn and Balgriggy. Its

principal rivers are the Leven, issuing from a lough of its name, and the Eden, both abounding with salmon, &c. The little towns, mostly royal burghs, on the coast of the Forth are at least a nursery for seamen; and the sea, besides variety of white fish, herrings being yielded in great quantities in August and September, in Scotland sends to many members to the British parliament: for besides the representative for the county, it deputed three more for the like number of districts of royal burghs, only that of Stirling and Queensferry are included in one of them; and are in number thirteen royal burghs, eleven of which are all on the coast, but Dumfermling and Cowpar in the middle of the country, besides other towns of note: and in it are four presbyteries, namely Cowpar, St. Andrew's, Kirkcaldy, and Dumfermling. This shire has also more nobility inhabiting it, than any other part of Scotland: among other seats inland, are Kinross, Lelly, Melvil, and Balgony; but the royal palace of Falkland is in ruins, as also the royal palace of Dumfermling.

FIFENESS, the most northern point of land on the firth of Forth, or Edinburgh firth, but the most southern land is Fifeshire, in Scotland. From this to Buchaness, the land lies almost due N. and S. and that there is the easternmost land of the kingdom. The distance between both promontories is thirty-three leagues and one mile, just 100 miles, though mariners say, that measuring by sea it is no more than twenty-eight leagues. See **BUCHANNESS**.

FIGALO, Cape, a promontory of Epirus, in European Turkey, opposite to Preveza, at the mouth of the bay of L'Arta. This headland was anciently called *Actium*, and famous for the naval battle between Marc Anthony and Augustus, in which the former was defeated, and sailed away after Cleopatra. Here was formerly a considerable city, in which was a temple of Apollo, now an ordinary sea-port town and cape.

FIGEAC, in Latin *Fiacum* or *Figeacum*, a town of Upper Quercy and Guyenne, in France, near the confines of Upper Auvergne, on the river Selae. In 1568 about 30,000 Protestants besieged it; but, after three months, they were obliged to quit it; yet in 1576 it fell into their hands, and they kept it till 1622, when the Duke of Sully took it from them. The citadel has been demolished, and the place dismantled. It lies twenty-nine miles N. E. of Cahors. Lat. 44 deg. 49 min. N. long. 1 deg. 42 min. E.

FIGUERA, a small town of Catalonia in Spain; sixteen miles W. of Roses. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

Of the same name is a port of Beira in Portugal, on the mouth of the river Mondego.

FILLEK, a dismantled town of Upper Hungary, on the river Ibol. It had once a strong wall and castle on the top of a craggy hill, accessible only by one passage, and that by one man in front. It has been often taken.

FIMES, or **FISMES**, Antoninus's *Ad-Fines* or *In-Finibus*, a town of Champagne in France, on the river Velle, between Rheims and Soissons, upon the confines of the isle of France. Two councils were holden at the church of St. Maria the Martyr here in 881 and 935. In the former presided Hincmar Archbishop of Rheims.

FINAL, a strong fortress on the Genoese coast, in the territory of its name and upper division of Italy, gives title of Marquis. Its castle on a rock is very well fortified, and flanked with four towers. The town is walled, and covered by two forts, guarding the avenues of the mountains to the castle; and here is a commodious harbour.

In 1745 the English fleet threw several bombs into the town, but with very little effect; though next year the King of Sardinia invested it by land, and took it; but by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 it was restored.

This territory along the coast is not six miles, but inland it reaches quite to the Apennine mountains. The Emperor Charles VI. sold this marquisate to the republic of Genoa, in whose possession it still continues; and

and is very convenient for them, as it splits their other dominions in the middle. It lies between Savona and Albenga, thirty-six miles N. E. of Oneglia. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

FINAL, to distinguish it from the former, is called *Modenesis*, as lying in this duchy and Upper Italy, upon an island formed by the Panaro, N. E. of Modena, and on the confines of Mantua.

FINDORN, a river in the N. of Scotland, which rising in the mountains near Badenoch, and not far from its source, taking the name of Ern, runs a pretty way under that denomination thro' a valley, hence called Strathern or Stradern, a district of the Laird of Macintosh's estate, and inhabited by the Clan Chattan: after this it takes the name of Findorn, and passing by the castle of Tarnaway, a seat of the Earl of Murray's, and not far from Brody-castle, empties itself about two miles below Forres, at the village or port for small vessels of its own name, into the Murray-firth. This river is a considerable stream a pretty way above its mouth, even beyond Corybrough Macqueen's, one of the stages from Inverness to Edinburgh, and abounds with excellent salmon all along its course.

FINGALL, a small territory in the county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, within shore, to the N. "Its name in Irish, says Moll, signifies a nation of foreigners, for they call the English Gall, foreigners, and Saiffones, i. e. Saxons." But so unacquainted is this writer with languages and etymology in more places than one, as has been already observed, that *Fingall* or *Finnow Gaelic*, signifies quite the reverse; namely, the race or stock of the native Irish, or in Scotland the genuine breed of Highlanders; and as they are called there *Claanagale*. With regard to the Saiffones he happens to be right; for the natives in the N. and W. of Scotland call the English nation so to this day. This is a well-cultivated tract, and yields such plentiful crops every year, that Camden says it is, as it were, the granary of the kingdom. It gives title of Earl to the Plunket family.

FINISTERRE, Cape, the most westerly head-land of Galicia, in Spain, and of the whole continent of Europe. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. W.

FINLAGGEN, Loch, a fresh-water lake three miles in circuit, in the middle of Ilay or Iflay, the most western island of Scotland. It abounds in salmon, trouts, and eels, emptying itself by a river called Laggan into the sea. It is so called, says Moll, from its island, the royal seat of the great Macdonald, who was crowned and anointed King of the Isles, by the Bishop of Argyle and seven priests, in presence of all the heads of the tribes of the isles, and those of the neighbouring mainland. The ruins of his palace (or rather fastness) are still to be seen, not to say any thing of the houses of his courtiers and guards; of all which pomp those early and warlike ages seem to have had very little, strength and security being all that they wanted.

FINLAND, in Latin *Finlandia* or *Finnia*, a large country in Sweden, extending from the Polar circle or Kimi-Lapland in the N. to that branch of the Baltic called the gulph of Finland in the S. It is bounded by Muscovy on the E. has the gulph of Bothnia with part of Lapland on the W. being about 386 miles long from N. to S. and 215 from E. to W. It is a pretty fruitful country, but principally abounding in pastures and cattle. Its lakes are well stocked with fish, which they send into Sweden, as well as a great deal of cheese and butter. They have a particular dialect, different something from that spoken in Sweden; yet a Finlander and Swede understand one another. The Greek religion was long professed in Finland; but the country having been subject for some time to the crown of Sweden, Lutheranism was introduced, and is the established religion. Peter the Czar of Muscovy took this whole country, but by the treaty of peace concluded at Nyflot soon after the death of King Charles XII. of Sweden, it was restored to the Swedes. The Czar kept only part of Carelia and Kexholm: but in the late war the Russians have again enlarged their dominions on that side: so that by the treaty concluded at

Abo in 1743, Sweden agreed to yield for ever to Russia, part of Savolaxia, and all Kexholm, with the best part of Carelia; namely, all the branches of the river Kymen, except the country on the W. side of the last branch; as also the town and fortrefs of Nyflot, with a frontier on the N. and W. sides. The inhabitants of Finland, which is styled the Grand Duchy, were formerly a barbarous people, and had Kings of their own, till about the middle of the 13th century Erick IX. of Sweden conquered them. It has sometimes been appenages of the brothers of the King of Sweden; but is now annexed to the crown. It is divided into seven provinces; Finland Proper, Nyland, Carelia, Kexholm, Savolaxia, Tavastia or Tavastland, and Cajania.

FINO, Capo, a large barren rock in the deminions of Genoa, on the mainland and upper division of Italy, with a castle on its E. peak.

Near it is a small harbour of its own name, and anciently called *Portus Delphini*.

FINSTERBERG, or **VENSTERBERG**, in Latin *Montes Venustus*, a mountain of the Grisons, in Switzerland, of which the house of Austria still retains the sovereignty, and takes a considerable revenue from the toll of a bridge which they keep up here, on the river Inn.

FIOM, or **FIUM**, a province of middle Egypt, in Africa. It runs along the western bank of the Nile, and bounded on the W. by the Lybian desert. It is a very fruitful province in corn, wine, a peculiar sort of which is made here, fruit, &c. with a great number of towns and villages.

FIOM, the capital of the last-mentioned province, a large and populous city. Tho' most of the houses be low and mean, here are some handsome streets and buildings especially those of the Turkish officers. It has also some noble piers of antiquity, and supposed to be built out of the ruins of the ancient Arifne; so that hardly a house but has some fragment of a marble, granite, &c. column, cornice, or capital. Its principal commerce consists in linen, plain and striped, fine leather, carpets, fine mats, figs, &c. and other fruits, which it sends to Cairo. Here are numbers of Christian Copti, with a Bishop; but no church, their divine service being performed at a neighbouring village. The territory round it is full of delightful gardens, orchards, &c. well-planted and watered, the city standing on the canal which runs from the Nile to lake Mæris. This canal is called Bahr Jouzef, or Joseph's River; over which is the greatest number of bridges in all Egypt. Here a Cashif of several Shieks resides, with other Turkish officers. Besides the antiquities in and about Fium, are three, the grandest curiosities of art and antiquity in the world, to be met with in this province, and those are the Pyramids. See **PYRAMIDS**, the labyrinth and its temple, with the lake Mæris. The labyrinth is twelve palaces, said to contain 3000 rooms, one half under ground, and cut into the rock in so intricate a manner, that a stranger could not find his way out. The lake Mæris is chiefly famous for the island in it, where was a burying ground, whither dead bodies were to be ferried over by one Charon, whence arose the heathenish fable of his wafting departed souls into the Elysian shades. Fium lies in lat. 29 deg. 35 min. N. and long. 30 deg. 30 min. E.

FIorenzo, SAN, a small but convenient sea-port of Corfica, in Lower Italy, with a good haven on the N. side of the island, and a bay of its name: it is the residence of the Bishop of Nebio, which is four miles off. But its air being unhealthy; it is thinly inhabited. It lies seven miles W. of Baitia, and eighteen S. of Capo Corfo.

FIorenzola, or **FLORENTIOLA**, an ancient city of Gallia Cispadana, now a little town of Buffeto, in the duchy of Parma, and Upper Italy, on the road between the cities of Parma and Placentia, and about six miles from Burgo St. Domino.

Of the same name is a pleasant valley running through a barren tract between Florence and Bologna.

FIorenzola, formerly *Florentinum*, once an Episcopal city of the Capitanate, in Naples, and Lower Italy;

its see having been annexed to that of Lucera, there is little else left of it but the ancient cathedral, and an old village. It lies ten miles S. of St. Severino, and twenty W. of Maufredonia. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 57 min. E.

FIRANDO, an island of Japan in Asia, near the western coasts of the isle of Ximo, from about latitude 33 deg. 20 min. to 33 deg. 53 min. N. and about longitude 130 deg. 40 min. E. Though small it hath the title of kingdom, and a convenient harbour, the entrance into which is narrow and dangerous; but large enough within to contain a good number of vessels, and secure them from all winds. This was a place of little account before the Dutch made it their grand staple, when, after building forts, magazines, and fine dwelling-houses, it became a place of great trade and resort, having from one street got to have forty, till the Emperor, through jealousy at these improvements, ordered them to quit the place and the island. In this island is besides a stately castle on a hill in a spacious plain, with a noble bridge leading to it, and a lofty tower several stories high in it. To the castle are eight gates, and at the foot of the hill are four pavilions answering to its four angles.

FIRTH, the name given to several bays of the German ocean in Scotland, as the Firth of Forth, running up to below Sterling Castle; the Firth of Tay, up to Perth; the Murray Firth, by much the largest of all, from Buchan and Dungsby-head, opposite to it in Cathness, up to Inverness in one branch, and Beaulieu in another; then the Cromarty Firth as far as Dingwall; the Dornoch Firth beyond Tayne, with several less considerable bays. On the opposite side of the island are the Clyde and Solway, or Eden Firths; the former opening towards Ireland, and the latter to St. George's Channel, and separating part of England and Scotland.

FISHERRAW, a very long row of houses, a little West of Musselburgh, and not far from Edinburgh, mostly inhabited by fishermen; formerly more numerous than they are at present, and much in the mussel trade, which is now given over: they are principally employed in catching cod, haddock, whiting, and some few shell-fish, which they vend mostly in the capital.

FISHGARD, or **FISCARD**, in Welch *Abergwynn*, a mayor-town of South Wales, with a good harbour and trade in herrings, caught at the foot of the cliff, on which stands the town. Its English name it has from this fishery, and its Welch one from its situation on the river Gwynn. It lies sixteen miles from Saint David's.

FIVE CHURCHES, so called from five magnificent churches it formerly contained, is an Episcopal town of Lower Hungary, whose prelate is suffragan to Gran. It has been twice taken, once by the Turks, and the other time by Prince Lewis of Baden, by surprise, and is subject to the house of Austria. It lies 81 miles S. of Buda. Lat. 46 deg. 25 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

FIUME, or **St. VEIT**, a town of Istria, with a harbour upon the Adriatic sea. It is subject to the house of Austria, and lies forty-two miles E. of Cabo di Istria. Lat. 45 deg. 50 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

FIUNDA, or **FIONDA**, the name of the village into which Pharfelis, in Lycia, Asia Minor, formerly an infamous nest of pirates, has since dwindled.

FIXTELA, an open town of Tedla in Africa, containing 700 families. On the S. side it is defended by a good old castle with a double wall, the outer flanked with towers and a deep quagmire; above it is a high tower on a mountain: and on the W. side is another tower, joined to the castle by a wall with a double parapet. The inhabitants are Barbers, who are stout, and carry on a traffic and manufacture of woollen garments from it, called Fisteles. Between this town and Tefza runs the Derna, which descends from Mount Atlas, as also a battle fought between the King of Fez and Sheriff of Morocco, in which the former was overthrown and taken prisoner, upon which the castle and town submitted, and have done ever since. It lies about a mile from Tefza.

FLADDA, one of the Western Isles, about two leagues N. W. of Sky in Scotland, only two miles in circuit; but much noted for its fishery of all sorts, and for large whales that pursue the fish on the coast. The sea-fowl

called Coultenebs are very numerous here, and great flocks of plovers come hither from Sky in September, and return again in April. Among many rocks round this island is one particularly remarkable, called the Round-table, about half a mile in circuit, with a fresh-water spring upon it. This makes an impregnable natural fort, and can be climbed up only one way, and by one man at a time. Of the same name is a little island near that of Arran in the Firth of Clyde. The former of these isles is marked in our maps; but the latter not.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a promontory and pretty high rocky-land on the German ocean, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, six miles to the N. E. of Burlington, forming one end of the bay of the latter name. It is so called from a watch-tower or light-house upon it, for the benefit of mariners, in whose charts it is well known. Not far from this cape is a very large ditch, said to be thrown up as a boundary to the Holderneffe estate, and called Earl's-dyke. Here is a village of its name. Lat. 54 deg. 8 min. N. long. 11 min. E.

FLANDERS, Proper, a province of the Low Countries, and its first county or earldom, in Flemish called *Flan-deren*, and in Latin *Flandria*. It is bounded by Hainault, Artois and part of Picardy on the S. the North Sea on the W. the same sea on the N. with the Hond, a branch of the Scheld that parts it from Zealand, and by the marquise of the Holy Empire, Brabant, and part of Hainault, on the E. It is fifty miles long, and about the same in breadth. It is now divided into three parts: namely, Austrian, French and Dutch Flanders. The house of Austria have the greatest share with Ghent its capital. The French possess the S. W. part, in which are Lille and Dunkirk; and the Dutch the N. E. part, in which are the strong fortresses of Sluys, Sasvan-Ghent and Hulst. The inhabitants are very laborious, both in cultivating their land, and in their manufactures and trade, which no nation understand better. The air near the sea is thick and raw; but the higher you remove inland, the clearer and finer the air. At a distance from the sea the country produces a great deal of wood, either for timber or fuel. Here they feed a vast number of horses, but mostly fitter for the plough than any other use.

This country abounds with excellent pastures for black cattle and sheep. The soil produces abundance of corn, greens, and fruit of all sorts. And they brew in this province a great deal of excellent beer. It is extremely populous, a perfect level, watered with innumerable rivers and canals, being conveniently situated for trade, with some of the finest cities in Europe, and above 1000 other towns and villages. It has for some ages past been the scene of bloody wars: and sometimes the whole ten provinces of the Netherlands are called Flanders. Its principal rivers are the Scheld, the Lys, the Dender, and the Scarp. See **NETHERLANDS** of **LOW COUNTRIES**.

FLANNAN ISLANDS, six small islands, called by seamen North-hunters, not far from the Lewis, one of the Western Islands in Scotland, to the inhabitants of which they belong, who keep some sheep here, and come once every summer to fetch these; also fowl, eggs, down, feathers and quills. One of them is called the Pigmies island, from the many small bones resembling those of the human species, which have been dug here.

FLECHE, La, a town of Anjou, and confines of Maine in France, on the river Loire. It is situated in a pleasant valley, with vineyards and groves all around. It has but one parish; but it being the property of K. Henry the Great, independently from the crown, he founded a very noble college of Jesuits, which is a very magnificent building; and the church very large and beautiful. In it are sixteen masters; namely, four for divinity, three for philosophy, two for mathematics, two for rhetoric, and five for polite literature, with handsome salaries. Among many learned men educated here, was the famous Descartes. It lies twenty-four miles N. E. of Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 34 min. N. long. 4 min. E.

FLENSBURG, a large and handsome town of Sleswick, on the bottom of the bay Flens, running up four miles inland, and formed by the Baltic. It is a fine haven, where

where ships of great burden may ride safe, and come up to the very warehouses. On the land-side it is encompassed with mountains, upon one of which, near the suburbs, is a castle commanding the gulph on that side. Here are four churches. It is the capital of a bailiwick called Angelen or Engeland, and the country of the English Saxons or Angles who came over into Britain, and gave it the name of England. It lies 18 miles N. of Sleswick, and belonging to Denmark. Lat. 55 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 45 min. E.

FLEURUS, or **FLEURS**, a borough of Namur, one of the provinces of the Austrian Netherlands. Here in 1622 Count Mansfeldt was defeated by Don Gonzales de Cordoua, with the loss of their cannon and all their baggage; yet he happily joined the Prince of Orange with the remainder, and thereby raised the siege of Bergen-op-zoom. Also another battle in 1690, between the Confederate army, commanded by Prince Waldec, and the French, under Marshal Luxemburg; when the former were routed, with the loss of 5000 killed and 4000 taken prisoners, besides forty-nine pieces of cannon, &c. Though some say the Dutch foot, when deserted by their cavalry, made a noble retreat, without the French being able to break them. It lies eight miles N. E. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

FLEURY, a town of Burgundy in France. It gave name to a famous Cardinal, who was Prime Minister of France, and cotemporary with Sir Robert Walpole in Great Britain. It lies twenty-seven miles N. of Chalons. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 4 deg. 42 min. E.

FLIE, or **VLEIE**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance into the Zuider-zee. It is also called Flieland or Vlieland, and lies N. E. of the Isle of Texel, being about nine miles long, and but two broad. It has only two villages, and is principally remarkable for the great quantity of muskels found here.

FLINT, shire of, in North Wales, has a branch of the Irish sea, on the estuary of the Dee, which river washes this county on the N. It is bounded on the E. by Cheshire; on the S. E. by Shropshire; and on the S. and W. by Denbighshire, which separates a small part of it from the rest on the S. E. side. This is the least of all the Welsh counties, being reckoned thirty-three miles from N. W. to S. E. but its breadth from N. to S. not above eight. It contains twenty-eight parishes, including one city, one borough, three market-towns, with 32,000 inhabitants. The greatest part of it lies in the diocese of St. Asaph, and the rest belongs to that of Chester. The air is healthful. Here are but moderate hills, interlaced with valleys, fruitful both in grain and pasture, feeding abundance of small cattle, from which they make great quantities of butter and cheese. They have also store of honey, of which they make methuegin, drank much in this county. Though here is plenty of pit-coal, there is very great scarcity of wood, and no great abundance of fruit. The sea and its rivers, particularly the Clwyd and Dee, supply it plentifully with most kinds of fish and fowl. Some of its hills have lead-ore, and some mill-stones are dug here. Its peculiar rivers are the Wheeler, the Sevon, and Alen; the two first of which fall into the Clwyd, and the last into the Dee. This county sends a knight of the shire to parliament, and a burges for the ancient borough of

FLINT, the shire town of the last-mentioned county, upon the estuary of the Dee, where is a small harbour. It is governed by a mayor, who is styled governor of the castle, now in ruins. The assizes are annually held here, and in it is the county-goal. It lies fourteen miles E. of St. Asaph, twelve W. of Chester, and 194 from London. Here is no weekly market, but has four annual fairs, on February 14, June 24, August 10, and November 30, for cattle.

FLIX, a small but well-fortified town of Catalonia, in Spain, upon a peninsula formed by the river Ebro, where is a famous water-fall. It lies eighteen miles N. of Tortosa. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 15 min. E.

FLODDEN, a village of Northumberland, on the river Till; near which was fought the memorable battle of

its name between both nations, when King James IV. invading England, while King Henry VIII. was engaged at the siege of Tournay, was met by the Earl of Surry, who totally routed the Scots after a bloody battle, in which their Kings, fighting valiantly, was slain with the principal of his nobility.

FLORENCE, territory of, or **IL FIORENTINO**, the most considerable part of the duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. The river Arno runs through the middle of it. On the N. E. it is bounded by the Bolognese and Romania, on the E. by the Ecclesiastical state, on the S. by the Sieneze, and on the W. by the territories of Lucca and Pisa, which last is frequently included in it.

FLORENCE, the capital of the last-mentioned district, in Italian called *Il Fiorenza*, anciently *Florentia*: a celebrated city even in the time of the Romans. It stands on the river Arno, which parts it into two, and in a delightful plain; is surrounded with fertile hillocks on all sides, but that towards Pistoia. In the neighbourhood are vast numbers of country-seats, gardens, villages, &c. Its circuit is computed between six and seven miles, is walled, has good fortifications, a broad ditch, and other works. Here are three stout citadels, one of which is a regular pentagon. Over the Arno are four stone-bridges. The number of houses in Florence is reckoned at 8000, containing about 70,000 inhabitants. Here are several elegant palaces, pillars, public statues, pyramids, and fountains, in every street. It has 152 churches, besides 89 convents of both sexes, &c. The Florentines imagine, that their city has no equal for beauty; and hence it has acquired the name of Florence the Fair. Its private buildings are magnificent, its squares spacious, its churches and palaces equal to those of Turin, Genoa, or even Rome itself. The curiosities of art and nature, and the paintings in the Grand Duke's two palaces, are incomparable. It is the see of an Archbishop, and has a famous university. Lorrain and Bar having been ceded to France, their Duke became Great Duke of Tuscany, who is also Emperor of Germany, under the title of Francis I.

To the W. of Florence lies the extensive and fruitful valley watered by the Arno, as far as Pisa and the Tuscan sea. It lies 52 miles S. of Bologna, 47 E. of Leghorn and the Tuscan sea, and 144 N. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 34 min. N. long. 12 deg. 24 min. E.

FLORENNES, a town of the French Netherlands. It lies twenty-two miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 4 deg. 29 min. E.

FLORENTIN, Sr. a small town of Upper Champagne, in France, on the river Armanson. It lies twenty-five miles S. W. of Troyes. Lat. 47 deg. 43 min. N. long. 3 deg. 45 min. E.

FLORES, or, as the Portuguese style it, *Ilha de Flores*, one of the Azores; an island so called from the variety of fine flowers produced in it, being ten miles long, and three broad. It lies almost mid-way between Europe and America. Here also is plenty of wood, as well as corn and other fruits, &c. It is subject to Portugal. Lat. 39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 32 deg. 10 min. E.

FLORES, an island in the Indian ocean, in Asia, fifty leagues long, and eighteen broad, the inhabitants of which, it is said, are infamous for the art of poisoning.

FLORIDA, a name given by the Spaniards to all that part of the continent of North America, lying N. of the gulph of Mexico, and having the Atlantic ocean on the E. It has different names at present: for within those limits are included most of the English colonies in North America, and those parts called by the French Louisiana and New France. But that which is properly called the Peninsula of Florida is bounded by Georgia on the N. the gulph of Mexico on the S. W. that of Florida on the S. having the channel of Bahama and the Atlantic ocean on the E. So that from Georgia to Cape Florida, it lies between lat. 25 deg. and 30 min. N. and between long. 81 deg. and 85 min. W.

The principal, and almost only place in it possessed by the Spaniards, is St. Augustine, which is defended by a fort a little distance from it: but the town is very small,

small, and the force not able to resist the usual force employed in a siege; though it has baffled, in the late war with Spain, some attempts made by the English to take it: yet at the same time it must be owned to have been with a force hardly equal to the garrison, and in want of the proper necessaries for carrying on a siege.

The air of Florida is temperate, and the country in general healthful; being but a few degrees N. of the tropic of Cancer: it is subject rather to heat than cold, though this is tempered by the sea-breezes; and towards the Apalachian mountains the air is generally cool.

The country abounds with all sorts of timber and fruit-trees. The many rivers with which it is watered, not only abound with fish, but render it extremely pleasant and fertile. Much of the coast indeed is sandy, but more inland the soil is so excellent as to produce all sorts of grain, &c. and the meadows abound with grass. The natives of both sexes go naked, except only a covering round their waist. They are bigotted idolaters, very subtle and dissembling beyond all other Americans, but courageous withal.

With regard to that part of Florida, confining on the the gulph of Mexico, it appears that the crown of Great Britain has had an undoubted title to it ever since the reign of Henry VII. by whose commission, Sebastian Cabot discovered all this coast, fronting the Atlantic ocean, from lat. 28 to 50 deg. N. and that twenty years before it had been visited by any other Europeans. The Cape of Florida lies in lat. 25 deg. 20 min. N. long. 80 deg. 20 min. W.

FLOUR, Str. the capital of Upper Auvergne, in France. It stands on a mountain, which is difficult of access, and the see of a Bishop. It lies forty-six miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

FLUMS, a place in the Thurgau, in Switzerland, about a league from Wahlstadt, on the river Setz. Here is a considerable foundery for making of steel, which is a composition made from three sorts of metal, dug out of Mount Guntzen in the neighbourhood, and of which two only serve for making of iron.

FLUSHING, in Dutch Vlissingen, a well-fortified town of Zealand, one of the seven united provinces, at the mouth of the Hondt or Western Scheld, defending not only the passage into it, but also the isles of Zealand, and even into Flanders by sea. Its harbour, which is large and secure, lies between two moles or dykes on the S. coast of the isle of Walcheren, and by two canals; the sea runs quite up to the other end of the town, so that loaded vessels come up to the merchants doors. Besides other fine structures, the town-house is a magnificent and regular pile. The houses in general are well-built: and here is a very good foreign trade. This was one of the first cities that declared for the states, after seizing of the Brill, as likewise one of the cautionary towns delivered up to Queen Elizabeth by the states as a pledge of their fidelity, and also security for the money that Princess had expended in assisting them against the Spaniards, and of which the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney was governor in 1585; but was redeemed again in 1616, under King James I.'s reign, by the famous Burnevolt's negotiations, for an inconsiderable sum, less a great deal than the money they stood indebted to England. It belongs to the Prince of Orange. It lies eight miles S. of Middleburg, and seventeen N. N. E. of Sluys. Lat. 51 deg. 25 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. E.

FOA, or **FUOA**, a considerable populous city of Lower Egypt, or the Delta, in Africa, anciently called *Nilos*, and by the Greeks *Metelis*, upon the E. bank of the river Nile. Its streets are narrow and ill-built. Once European factors resided here; but the frequent plundering of their boats by the Arabs, made them remove to Rosetta, which is about thirty miles lower down on the river. It lies near the town of Deirout, and S. of Fezzara. The neighbouring territory is fertile, and full of gardens and orchards. To its suburbs repair all the handsome women, who spend the whole day there in pleasure, and return at night at their own time, without

being called to an account by their husbands. Lat. 30 deg. 45 min. N. long. 12 W.

FODERINHAY Castle near Peterborough in Northamptonshire, where the unfortunate Mary Q. of Scots was last imprisoned, and beheaded in the very hall, who died with a fortitude much superior to any thing of the feminine kind. It lies on a branch of the Nyne. Near it was a high mount or keep, surrounded with a deep ditch; but most of this place is now demolished. It was once the seat of Edmund of Langley Duke of York, whose monument, with that of Edward Duke of York, both buried in the chancel of the collegiate church here, having been entirely demolished at the suppression, Q. Elizabeth caused to be restored. In the church-windows is fine painted glass, saved from the frenzy of the soldiery, in the civil wars, by a sum of money.

FOGARAS, a well-inhabited town of Transylvania and kingdom of Hungary. It lies on the river Aluta, and is defended by a strong fort, which was to no purpose attempted by the Turks in 1661. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 24 deg. 18 min. E.

FOGO, or **FUEGO**, Terra del, i. e. *The land of fire*, some islands in South America, so called from the fire and smoke, though not perceived in the day-time, yet seen at a vast distance in the night, which issue from the largest island among them, properly called Terra del Fuego. It throws up vast quantities of pumice-stone. These islands stretch themselves along the Magallane coasts, from E. to W. about 400 miles, and were thought to be contiguous to the continent, till Magellan sailed through the strait which parts them from it, at which time they were observed to be several islands, the largest of which, next to Terra del Fuego, lies N. of and between it and the coast of Magellan, and divided by a channel thirty leagues long, called the Strait of St. Sebastian. But a much easier and safer way has been found of sailing to the South Sea, without going through that strait, or even doubling of Cape Horn, which may be left on the S. by entering eastward in Nassau-bay, and gaining the upper sea on the W. of that cape. This strait, from the Spanish accounts, which seem the best, (though Captain Mitchell, in 1719, says he could not find that it led into the South Sea, but only into an icy very narrow bay) is above 100 leagues long, from the cape of the Virgins, at the entrance of the North Sea, to Cape Desire, on the opposite end. It is narrow in every place, being in some parts but a league wide, in others two or more. In it are several safe harbours, with narrow entrances, though vast large bays, surrounded with high mountains, that ships may ride with safety whatever weather be without.

There is also another strait called Le MAIRE, which see, and **STATEN** Isle.

Terra del Fuego is mostly very mountainous and rough, but interspersed with several valleys and pastures, being watered with numberless fine springs descending from the mountains. Between its many islands are very capacious bays and roads. The land abounds with wood and stone for ballast. But the winds, particularly the westerly, are so impetuous along the coast, and so sudden, that ships have hardly time to take in their sails, and are in danger of being lost: so that in sailing westward care must be taken to keep as much to the S. of the mountains as possible.

The natives of these islands are naturally as white as Europeans, but go naked, and paint their bodies. Their weapons are bows and arrows; their canoes are commonly of bark neatly bent and sewed together. In their manner of living they are said to be but one remove from wild beasts, devouring human creatures alive with the fierceness of tigers or wolves. They will shew themselves courteous to strangers; but this is only done with a view of surprising and massacring them.

The S. coast of Terra del Fuego is very little known. Along it some maps place a vast many nameless islands from Cape Horn, called by the natives Jelouchete, which divides it from the next island on that side, as the canal of St. Isidore does on the W. side of it. This island

island hath three ports on it, called St. Martin, Vanelle, and Nativity. The next and last belonging to this tract on the most westerly side, has only two; namely, the Happy and English ports, and ends at Cape Piller, which is the last in the Magellanic freight, on its S. side, as that of Victory is on the N. side.

Another freight on this southern side of America, is that of De la Roche. See **ROCHE**.

FOGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands upon the coast of Africa, and in the Atlantic ocean; it is subject to Portugal. It has its name from a volcano in it which frequently emits flame. It lies 320 miles W. of Cape de Verd. Lat. 14 deg. 38 min. N. long. 24 deg. 12 min. W.

FOIX, a district or county of France, encompassed by Languedoc on the N. and E. It is bounded by Roussillon on the S. and also by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Catalonia, belonging to the Albert family; it descended to Henry IV. son of Anthony Duke of Vendome, by Jane of Albret, who united it to the crown of France.

FOIX, in Latin *Fuxium*, the capital of the last-mentioned county. It lies on the river Aurige, at the foot of the Pyrennees. The assembly of the states meet here, and it has a fine abbey, whose abbot has the next place in it after the Bishop of Pamiers, who is president. It lies thirty-eight miles S. of Thoulouze, and about twenty from the confines of Spain, to the N. Lat. 43 deg. 27 min. N. long. 1 deg. 25 min. E.

FO-KIEN, a maritime province of China, in Asia. It has the ocean on the S. E. is bounded on the S. W. by Quang-tung, and on the N. by Cheki-ang and Ki-angsi. This country extends from lat. 23 deg. 40 min. to 28 deg. 20 min. N. and from long. 116 to 121 deg. E. It is very populous, and well situated for trade, which they alone carry on with foreigners, in spite of the Chinese prohibition. They export diamonds and other gems, with gold, cinnamon, pepper, cloves, amber, coral, &c. to a considerable advantage. They maintain vast numbers of shipping. The soil is rich, though diversified with mountains and valleys, the former covered with stately trees, and the latter producing vast quantities of rice and other corn, with variety of fruits, &c. The sea-coast, indented with many commodious bays, furnishes such quantities of fish, that it hardly bears any price. The climate, though sultry in summer, is serene and healthy. The inhabitants, tho' very industrious and witty, are addicted to all manner of vice, and particularly notorious for cheating.

FO-KIEN, **FO-CHEU**, and **FU-CHEU**, the capital of the last-mentioned province, at the mouth of the river Min, where is formed a very capacious harbour for the largest vessels to come close to the walls. It is one of the noblest cities in China for magnificent buildings, number of rich merchants, and a bridge of above 100 stately arches of white stone, across the bay. The Tzong-u or Viceroy resides here. Besides its foreign traffic with Japan, the Philippines, Siam, &c. and its common manufactures of silk, cotton, &c. they make prodigious quantities of white sugar. It lies on the Indian ocean, opposite to the island of Formosa, 381 miles N. E. of Canton. Lat. 26 deg. 32 min. N. long. 113 deg. 12 min. E.

FOLIGNI, or **FULIGNO**, anciently *Fulginium*, a famous municipal town in the time of the Romans, now a small Episcopal city of Spoleto, one of the Ecclesiastical states, in the middle division of Italy. It is most delightfully situated, on the river Tuzino, at the foot of the Appenines. In the great piazza are stately buildings. Its traffic principally consists in cloth, gold and silver lace, sweet meats, silks, &c. all manufactured within its walls. It has a fair in April, which lasts a month. The cathedral is a fine building, with a sumptuous cupola, and ornamented to the amount of 30,000 crowns. One of its two gates has basso-reliefs and inscriptions commemorating the noble stand its citizens made at it against the Lombards, whom they drove from their country. It lies fifteen miles N. of Spoleto city. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 38 min. E.

FOLKINGHAM, or **FOKINGHAM**, a market-town N^o. XLVI.

of Lincolnshire, standing on a pleasant eminence, 104 miles from London. Near it are the ruins of two magnificent structures; namely, Sempringham monastery, and the ancient seat of Lord Clinton, Queen Elizabeth's Admiral.

FOLKSTONE, or **FOWLKSTON**, a mayor-town of Kent, and a member of Dover cinque-port. It is a very ancient town on the English channel, where Roman coins and British bricks are frequently found. Above 300 fishing-boats belong to it, which in the season catch mackerel for the London markets, and herrings for Yarmouth and Leoff. It gave birth to the famous Dr. Harvey, the father of physick, who discovered the circulation of the blood. Here is a charity-school endowed by Sir Eliab Harvey. Its weekly market is on Thursday, and annual fair on June 28, for pedlary-ware. It lies sixty-nine miles from London, and eight from Dover, to which town from hence have visibly sunk a ridge of chalky hills within the memory of man. See *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 349.

FONDI, or **FUNDI**, a small Episcopal see under Capua, in the Lavoro, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is but thinly peopled, from the insalubrity of its air from the lake of its name near it. Fondi confines on the Ecclesiastical territory, and in 1551 was roughly handled by the famous Turkish Admiral Haradieno Barbarossa. It lies forty miles N. W. of Capua.

FONDI, lake of, in Latin *Lacus Fondanus*, lying between the last-mentioned town and the gulph of Gaeta. It is said to have been formerly larger, not exceeding at present four miles, though sometimes swelled very much by the sea, when driven furiously upon that coast.

FONTAINBLEAU, or **FONS BLAUDI**, from a spring here so called. It stands in the middle of a spacious forest, anciently that of Bierre, now of the same name, in the Isle of France. Near it is a large royal palace richly ornamented with paintings and sculpture, also four gardens adorned with statues and fountains. The parochial church of Fountainbleau has fine paintings. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 47 min. E.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, in Latin *Fons Episcopi*, a small city of French Hainault, confining on Namur, near the river Sambre. It was ceded to the French in 1667. It lies twelve miles from Mons to the N. W. and about six from Charleroy to the N. E.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, the capital of Lower Poitou, in France, on the river Vendee. It is small but well-built, with a pretty good trade. Here cloth and several woollen stuffs are manufactured. It lies thirty-nine miles W. of Poitiers, and seven leagues from the sea-coast. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 47 min. W.

FONTENOY, a town of Hainault in the Austrian Netherlands, confining on Flanders, where a bloody battle was fought May 1, 1745, between the French commanded by Marshal Count Saxe, and the allies under his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland; in which the latter, being deserted by the Dutch, while the British troops, with the Austrians, Hessians, and Hanoverians, stood to be cut down by the French batteries, were obliged at last to retreat after a considerable loss. It lies three miles S. E. of Tournay, and sixteen N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 37 min. N. long. 3 deg. 24 min. E.

FONTERABIA, or **FUENTARABIA**, contracted from Fuenterrabaya, i. e. strand of the fountain, the only city of Guipuscoa and Biscay, in Spain, near the Pyrennees, with a pretty good harbour at the mouth of the Bidassoa, or Idazo, which river is here pretty broad, and the boundary between France and Spain. Though small, it is well fortified, containing about 200 houses in one parish. By the river here is formed the Isle of Pheafants, famous for the congress in 1659, in which a peace was concluded between France and Spain, called the treaty of the Pyrennees. It lies eighteen miles W. of Bayonne. In 1638 it held out a siege against the French; but in 1718 they took it, and restored it the following year. Lat. 43 deg. 27 min. N. long. 1 deg. 38 min. W.

FONTEVRAUT, or rather **FRONTEVAUT**, a small town

town of Anjou, in France, confining on Touraine, about a league from the Loire, and three from Saumur, to the N. E. Here is a famous abbey of maidens, the abbess of which is general of the order.

FORA, or VOOREN, an island of Sleswick in Denmark, N. E. of Amron, between Northstrand and Sylt; about six miles long and four broad. It abounds in cattle and corn, and contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants, with several villages. The inhabitants retain the language and manners of the ancient Frisones, though some speak Low Saxon.

FORBISHER'S STREIGHTS, discovered by the Captain from whom it takes its name, in the year 1578, in lat. 62 deg. N. when forcing his way through the ice, he arrived at a place which he called the Countess of Warwick's Sound. He returned home, having loaded his ship with glittering sand.

FORCABUS, commonly pronounced FOCHABUS, a town not far from the banks of the Spey, in Bamfshire, in Scotland. It consists principally of one long street, above half a mile long, and straggling houses, with a handsome tolbooth in the middle of the town. The fine seat of Gordon-castle, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, stands in its neighbourhood, a little E. of it.

FORCALQUIER, in Latin *Forum Calcarium*, the capital of a county of its name, in Provence, in France, on the brook Laye. It lies in a very fruitful country, watered by several rivulets; twenty-seven miles N. of Aix. Lat. 44 deg. 12 min. N. long. 5 deg. 41 min. E.

FORCHAIN, a town in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, upon the river Regnitz. It lies eighteen miles S. of Bamberg, to the Bishop of which it is subject. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 10 deg. 56 min. E.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market-town of Hampshire; it lies twenty-four miles from Winchester, and eighty-four from London. Here is kept an annual fair on September 9, for pedlary-wares and forest-coats.

FORDINGTON, or FOTHINGTON, a common or moor of Dorsetshire, over part of which lies the publick road from London, Blandford, and other parts E. of Dorchester, through a considerable length of waters subject to floods, and through a ford on the river Froome, a very dangerous passage, over which a bridge has been built, and a cause-way made to the E. end of Dorchester, by virtue of an act of parliament; to which useful design one Mrs. Lora Pitt was a generous benefactress.

FORDUN, a market-town of Kincardineshire, or shire of Mearns, in the middle division of Scotland; formerly famous for the reliques of St. Palladius the first bishop of Scotland, and also for a monk surnamed John of Fordun, who resided here, and wrote a Latin history of Scotland called *Chronicon Scoticum*, to which all succeeding historians of that nation have been much obliged.

FORELAND, South and North, the two most Easterly points of the Kentish shore, about 6 miles asunder, the former being nearly opposite to Dunkirk and the latter to Ostend. The coast betwixt both these points, from Dover on the S. to Margate on the N. sailors call the Downs, which would be a very dangerous road for shipping, were it not for these two headlands and the Goodwin sands, the latter breaking very much the force of the sea that comes into the Downs.

FOREST-TOWNS, such places in the Brisgaw and circle of Suabia in Germany, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland from Basil to Zurich: the principal of which are Rhine-feld, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut, belonging to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a small territory of Lyonnais in France; it has the mountains of Auvergne to the W. Velay to the S. other mountains to the E. which part it from Lyonnais, and Bourbonnois to the N. It took its name from its ancient city of *Forum Segusianorum*, now *Feurs*. This is a fruitful valley, watered by several small rivers which run into the Loire, which traverses Forez from N. to S. It is divided into Upper and Lower Forez. The capital of the whole country is Montbrison.

FORFAR, the county-town of a shire of its name, or Angus shire, in the middle division of Scotland. It lies in the inner parts to the westward; and is joined in the district of Royal Burghs with Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's and Cowpar, which together send one member to the British parliament. It is governed by a provost and bailies, is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of ten parishes, and gave title of Earl to a branch of the Douglas family, who having been taken prisoner by the rebels after the battle of Dumblain in 1715, was barbarously stab'd by them, it is said, after quarters given, in nineteen places, till he died. It lies eighteen miles W. of Montrose, forty-two from Edinburgh, and 326 from London. Lat. 56 deg. 37 min. N. long. 2 deg. 42 min. W.

FORFICHEN. See TORFICHEN.

FORGES, a town of Normandy in France, famous for its mineral springs. It lies near the river Andelle, and about three leagues from Neuf-chatel.

FORLI, an episcopal town of Romagna, in the middle division of Italy, on the river Montone: Not far from it stood the ancient Forum Livii. Its territory about forty-six miles round is extremely fertile. Its soil is under that of Ravenna, and the place is rather rich in churches and monasteries than palaces. It has produced many learned men, and lies eighteen miles S. W. of Ravenna. Lat. 44 deg. 32 min. N. long. 12 deg. 47 min. E.

FORLIMPOPOLI, anciently *Forum Populi* or *Pompili*, was once a considerable place of Romagna, in the Ecclesiastical state, in Italy; but having been destroyed by the rages of war, the Bishopric was translated to Bertinoro. It stands on the road to Forli, about eight miles E. of it.

FORMARTEN, one of the subdivisions of Aberdeenshire in the N. of Scotland. It extends above eight miles on the coast from the river Don on the S. to that of Ythan on the N. It has Mar to the S. Garioch to the W. and Buchan to the N. It is a populous district, and has a good fruitful soil, but no town of any note, the city of Aberdeen in its neighbourhood engrossing the whole trade.

FORMOSA, or HERMOSA, the most considerable island belonging to Fokien in China, in Asia. It lies in the Indian ocean, between lat. 22 and 25 N. and between long. 119 and 122 E. being computed about 70 leagues in length from N. to S. and about 93 in breadth: though the climate be sultry in summer, the air is clear and healthy, and constantly fanned with fresh breezes from the sea. Its coasts are rocky and high, without havens or sea-ports, there being but one bay in the whole island; namely, Tyowang, from which the Dutch were routed by Coxinga, for treacherously seizing on a vessel loaded with treasure to pay his army with. The country is mostly mountainous and rocky, especially in the northern extremity, and yet produces more than sufficiency of rice for consumption, a vast variety of fruits, with prodigious quantities of white sugar, spices, tea, &c. The mountains contain rich mines, and the valleys afford plenty of pasture. They have neither foreign, nor magistracy, nor even laws for punishing of any crimes, and they are as wild idolaters as the Chinese. It lies 120 miles E. of Fokien and Canton in China, and subject or tributary to that empire.

FORRESS, a town of Murrayland, or shire of Elgin, in the North of Scotland. It lies pleasantly at the end of a ridge of several mountains, on a rivulet that falls into the water of Findorn. It is joined in the district of royal burghs with Inverness, Nairn, and Fortrose, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. Here are the ruins of a royal palace. It is the seat of a presbytery, containing ten parishes. A little to the E. of this place, in the corn-fields, is a flat square pillar of stone, which some authors describe minutely, and mention hieroglyphics in compartments, &c. But these, if any, are now not at all apparent. It is a rude stone, without any inscription, about twenty-three feet above ground, and twelve or fifteen below, and, as it is said, all of one piece. The tradition about it is various: but Camden says it was erected in memory of a victory, which King Malcolm Mackenneth obtained over Sueno King of Denmark. It lies twelve miles, though commonly reckoned but eight, from Elgin on the E. and upwards of thirty-four from Inverness on the W.

FORSHEIM, or FORTZHEIM, a strong town of Franconia

tonia in Germany, and the Licorium of the ancients, situated at the confluence of the Wisent and Rednitz. Its buildings are old and out of repair. The Swedes under the Duke of Weymar took it in 1633 at the first onset. Its parish-church of St. Martin is collegiate. According to popular tradition, this was the native place of Pontius Pilate the Roman governor of Judea. It lies ten miles S. E. of Bamberg.

FOXTAVENTURA, one of the Canary islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean. It lies 128 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and belongs to the crown of Spain.

FORT-AUGUSTUS, a fortress and garrison in the district called Kilichymman, and parish of Boleiskine, at the western end of Lough-ness. It lies thirty-six miles W. of Inverness. The malecontents in 1745 took and demolished it. Other forts in Scotland, as Fort-George and Fort-William, see under ARDERSEAR, INVERNESS, and INNERLOCHY or WILLIAM-FORT, and those in other countries under their proper names.

FORT-LEWIS. See LEWIS, in Alsace.

FORTH, river of, in Stirlingshire, the ancient *Bodotria*, is one of the most famous, though not the largest river in Scotland. It rises near the foot of Mount Lomond, and with a course from W. to E. falls into the firth of its own name, or firth of Edinburgh.

FORTROSE, the civil name of Channery, which see, a town on the Murray firth, in Rossshire, and N. of Scotland, which is joined in a district with the royal burghs of Forreth, Inverness, and Nairn, to send by turns one member to the British parliament. The sheriff and Michaelmas courts sit here alternately, with Tayne and Dingwall.

FOSSANO, *Fossanum*, so called from some medicinal springs in its neighbourhood, a small Episcopal town of Chierasco and Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on the river Stura. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Coni, and twenty-one S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 48 min. N. long. 7 deg. 41 min. E.

FOSSANOVA, a town of the Campania di Roma, in the middle division of Italy, on the river Evola, at the foot of some hills, confining on Naples. Here is a Cistercian monastery, where the Doctor Subtilis Thomas Aquinas died. It lies about two miles from Piperno, and the Pomptino-fens; also fifty S. E. of Rome.

FOSSIGNY, a lordship of Savoy, in Upper Italy: in which lie the mountains of Glacieres, Maudite and Plainejou.

FOSSOMBRONE, a small E. episcopal city of Urbino, in the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy: it was built from the ruins of the *Forum Sempromii* half a mile off, destroyed by the Goths and Lombards. Here is a castle. It lies 12 miles S. E. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. E.

FOSSEWAY, a famous Roman road, which coming out of Warwickshire, enters Gloucestershire at Lemington, N. E. of Moretonhenmarth, strikes thro' it, also thro' Stow and North-leach, down to Cirencester southward. With this fosse joins the ancient Saxon road called Ackmantreet, going on to Bath, &c. From Hallaton in Leicestershire, the fosse-way leads thro' the N. W. part of this county; but entering Nottinghamshire, inclines N. E. thro' the valley of Belvoir, commonly Bever, to Newark.

FOSSE, a river of Yorkshire, joining the Ouse, at the castle in the capital of that county.

FOTHERINGHAY, a castle in Northamptonshire. Here they keep an annual fair the third Monday after old Midsummer July 5, for horses. See FODERINGHAY.

FOUGERES, a town of Britany, in France. It lies on the Cuesnon, 41 miles S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 27 min. N. long. 1 deg. 18 min. E.

FOULA, an island of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland, 3 miles long, and 6 leagues W. of that called the Mainland of the Orcaades.

FOULIS, a fine modern seat, the old castle or tower having been lately pulled down, in that part of Rossshire called Ferrindonell, belonging to Sir Harry Munro of Foulis, son of the late Sir Robert, who with his brother Duncan Munro of Obfale, Esq; were killed if not both barbarously murdered on the field of Falkirk, by the highland malecontents; as was the third and last brother, Georjo Munro of Culcairn, Esq; when upon a party in

1746, in the highlands after the battle of Culloden, by a shot fired at him dropped down dead. It is beautifully situated near the upper part of the firth of Cromarty, with fine gardens, parks, and of a southern exposure; also a large modern plantation of firs, on a neighbouring eminence of waste ground that thrive extremely. On the firth below the house, is a ferry of the same name, about 2 miles N. E. of Dingwall, and in the parish of Kiltearn. See KILTearn.

FOULSHAM, a market-town of Norfolk. It lies about 12 miles from Norwich, and 102 from London.

FOUNTAINS-ABBEY, stately ruins of a religious foundation, near Rippon in Yorkshire. See RIPpon.

FOURDON, it is also called Mearns in Scotland, famous in Popish times for the reliques here deposited of St. Palladius, the first Bishop of Scotland, sent thither in 431 by Pope Celestine, in order to preach and propagate the gospel; but particularly to confute the Pelagians.

FOWEY, or FOY, a mayor town of Cornwall, with a commodious haven, on the English channel, formerly very considerable for its shipping, both merchantmen and men of war. It extends above a mile on the W. side of a river of its name. The fishery, particularly that of pilchards, flourishes here. In the Dutch war, a chain 200 feet long was laid across the river. Its weekly market is Saturday, and annual fairs on May 1 and September 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It sends two members to parliament. It lies 26 miles from Launceston, and 240 from London.

FOY, St. a town of Agenois and Guyenne in France, on the river Dordogne. It was strongly fortified by the reformed, but taken in 1622. It lies 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 49 min. N. long. 5 min. E.

FOYLE, Lough, a bay of the sea, serving as a road to Londonderry, in the county of the latter name, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is 14 miles long, and 7 where broadest. Tho' not much above a mile at its entrance, and tho' there are sands near it, yet has a channel broad enough for ships to pass in 14 or 15 fathom water, and 8 or 10 at the mouth. In the lough are also considerable sands; but generally a broad channel between these of 4 and 5 fathom depth. The headland of this lough is reckoned the most northern land of Ireland, as are at least Emistone, Rufferhull or Caldthead, all near one another, which lie a little to the W. Lat. 55 deg. 20 min. N. Into this bay runs a river of its name, which washes the city of Londonderry.

FRAGA, anciently *Flavia Gallica*, an old town belonging to the province of Aragon in Spain, on the river Cinca; where is kept a good garrison. It lies 48 miles E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 min. E.

FRAMLINGHAM, as having a medley of inhabitants, from its being occupied by the Britons, Saxons and Danes successively, is a large well-built market-town of Suffolk, with a spacious antique castle, and high walls with towers, to which the Princess Mary (afterwards Q. Mary I.) retired, when the Lady Jane Grey was her competitor for the crown. In this place is a charity-school founded by Sir Robert Hitcham for 40 poor boys, who have 10l. each to put them out apprentices, with alms-houses. Its market is on Saturday, and has 2 annual fairs, on Whitfun Monday, and St. Michael's day, September 29, for millenary goods, cloaths and toys. It stands on the river Ore, 5 miles from Debenham, 28 from Bury St. Edmund's, and 86 from London.

FRAMPTON, a market and corporate town of Gloucestershire, upon the Severn, from which place the tide in that river runs up for four miles westward, with such great rapidity, that reaching a hill to the left of the forest of Dean, and turning northward, it gathers into a head, like a weir across the river, and carrying every thing before it, till it comes to Newnhams' Nob, which turning the torrent so eastward, that N. of Frampton the land between the two parts of the river is but a mile broad. Near Frampton the Earl of Berkeley has made a bulwark, in order to force the river by Arts-point into its ancient channel. Frampton consists of one long street running N. and S. and behind it in the vale is a high bank of earth to defend it from the floods. At the lower end of the town, namely, on the N. is a ferry over the Severn, a spacious road ruining westward

ward from the town to the forest, and repaired at his Majesty's expence. Here was the first glass made, it is said, in England. An annual fair is kept here, February 14, for small pedlary wares. It lies six miles from Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, and 117 from London.

FRANCE, *Gallia* in general, a large kingdom of Europe, very advantageously situated in the middle of the temperate zone. It owes its present name of France to the Franks, who came from Germany into Gaul, the latter so called from the Galli or Celtæ, who in the fifth century possessed themselves of this country from the Rhine to the mouth of the Loire. France at present lies between lat. 43 and 51 deg. N. The Royal Academy make it 13 deg. of longitude, namely, from the extremity of Britany near Ushant, that is, from Conquet, which lies five degrees W. of London, to Strasburg in Alsace, which is about eight degrees E. of London. So that its length from the Pyrenean mountains in the S. to Dunkirk in the N. is eight degrees and a half, or 170 leagues, i. e. 510 miles, reckoning sixty miles to a degree of longitude: and in breadth, from the uttermost point in Britany to Strasburg above-mentioned, about 495 miles: but its breadth decreases considerably going from Brest to the S. and N. It is in short nearly a square of 540 miles, only Britany extends to the W. further than any other province. On the N. it is separated from England by the British channel; on the N. E. it confines on the Spanish, now Austrian Netherlands; on the E. it is bounded by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont, in Italy; from the last of which it is separated by the Alps; on the S. it has the Mediterranean sea, and also the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Spain; and on the W. it is surrounded by the Western or Atlantic ocean.

The air is salubrious, and subject neither to great cold nor excessive heat, the degree of both which vary according to the different situation of its provinces. In the S. parts of France, as Dauphiny, Provence and Languedoc, the winters are generally very sharp, but of short continuance. And the seasons in France are more regular than they are in England. This is a very pleasant country, through which run several fine rivers that render it very fruitful. The principal of these, which are also navigable, are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and Rhone, &c. It abounds in corn, fruit, wine, oil, cattle, tame and wild fowl, hemp and flax. The sea-coasts yield abundance of fish and salt sufficient for them and their neighbours, principally made at the isle of Ré, Rochfort, and the coast of Saintonge. Here are likewise mines of lead, iron and copper, and some of gold and silver; but these last are not worked.

The principal commodities which France exports are wine, brandy, fine and other linen, canvas, paper, salt, wrought silks, druggets, and other stuffs; several wrought goods, as gloves, laces of all kinds, &c. The people are a medley of the posterity of the ancient Gauls, principally of the Romans, Franks or Franconians, Visigoths and Burgundians. Cæsar says of the Gauls, that they were ready witted, but rash and unsteady: which character in general agrees pretty much with the modern French; though with several exceptions, since France has produced learned and industrious men in all arts and sciences, especially in the present age; and even a woman has been found an excellent critic in philology. They abound in compliments, and are very civil, especially to strangers, have a natural freedom in their conversation, which they frequently overacted, and mixed with levity, if not hypocrisy. Both the men and women are full of talk. In their dress they are something fantastical, but in general have an air of gentility. The French, but particularly the Normans, are very much addicted to law-suits. The gentry generally scorn trade, which makes them fond of obtaining offices, and posts of honour or profit under the crown. In war the French have been found furious in attacking, but quick in retreating: which tho' still in a great measure applicable to them, yet thro' district discipline their soldiers will endure the fatigues of a camp or siege, and behave valiantly in battle, as well as rally and make good retreats.

The religion of the Gauls was Paganism, even to the offering of human sacrifices; but this barbarity they

gradually laid aside. Christianity was received very early in the southern parts of France, and St. Irenæus Bishop of Lyons came hither in the middle of the second century. But the Franks being Pagans, it was again suppressed, till Clovis V. being converted by St. Vaast, the first Bishop of Rheims, it was restored.

The ancient language of the Gauls was the same with that of our ancient Britons: but being composed of the German and Gothic, as well as the Latin which its respective invaders brought with them, the last has much the greater share in it.

The present French language is voluble, and very much refined by the Royal Academy and the modern French writers; but being thus extremely enervated by exploding a great many expressive old words, it is neither very copious nor fit for heroic composition. However, though the French tongue has nothing of signal majesty nor striking manliness in it, it is at present used in most courts in Europe, and the most generally understood of any modern language in Christendom.

The ancient Galli or Celtæ possessed a very large extent of country, comprehending not only all the present France, but part of Italy also, as far as the river Rubrion, and all that part of Germany and Belgium lying within the Rhine. Hence it was divided into Gallia Cisalpina and Transalpina; the former, with regard to the Romans, on the S. side of the Alps, and the latter on the N. side. Cisalpine Gaul being divided by the river Po into two parts, the one was called Cispedana, and the other Transpedana. Julius Cæsar divides Gaul into three parts, according to the same number of its inhabitants; namely, the Belgi, Galli or Celtæ, and the Aquitani. His successor Augustus divided it into Gallia Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Belgica. The Notitia Imperii made in the 4th century divides it into five great provinces; as Lugdunensis, Belgica, Germania, Viennensis, and Aquitania; and these subdivided into several others.

Some divide Gaul into Togata, Comata, Braccata. Gallia Togata, the same with Cisalpina, so called as wearing the Roman gown: Gallia Comata, the same with Transalpina, as wearing long hair; and Gallia Braccata, afterwards styled Narbonensis, from the breeches worn by its inhabitants.

The Emperor Constantine the Great divided Gaul into seventeen provinces or governments; six of which were consular, and eleven under certain presidents sent by the Emperor, who resided in the capital cities.

The same Emperor placed Counts in the cities, and Dukes in the frontier towns, for the administration of justice; and the office of Præfectus Prætorio or Lieutenant-general of the empire, he divided among four persons, the one to reside among the Gauls, and under him three vicars, who were dispersed in Britain, France, and Spain. After this the Goths got footing in Gaul; namely, Narbonensis, and Aquitaine. And the Burgundians, a populous nation on the Rhine, possessed themselves of all the S. E. parts, and of both Burgundies.

This was the state of Gaul, when the Franks or French entered it. Let this much serve as a short sketch of its ancient state.

After Clovis's death, the dominion of the Franks, was divided into Oosterick, corruptedly Austria and Austrasia, or the eastern kingdom; and Westwick or Neustria, that is, the western kingdom. The former comprehended all Old France, and other parts they had conquered; and the latter all the country between the Meuse and Loire.

Now with regard to its more modern state: The number of inhabitants in France was formerly reckoned at 19,000,000: but being greatly diminished thro' persecution for religion, the ravages of war, &c. it hardly rises now to 15,000,000. They are extremely devoted to their Prince, tho' he treats them like slaves, and mighty full of themselves, even to a contempt of all other nations. Their manufactures are considerable, and their foreign trade also to Spain, Italy, and Turkey; though that to the West and East Indies seems in the present war with England to be entirely at a stand, as most of their settlements have been taken from them in Asia, America,

America, and Africa. The articles of their wine, silk, linen, and lace, sent into Great Britain, are very beneficial to France, as the returns are principally in coin.

France was divided not many ages ago into twelve provinces, with a parliament to each, without whose consent no law or levying of money could pass, till Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, successors to each other in the ministry, made the Kings of France absolute; so that the parliaments are at present assembled only to pass such arrears or laws as he pleases to send them: yet in civil and criminal causes these are the last resort, unless the King interpose. These consist of presidents and inferior judges, who purchase their places; whence arises a great revenue to the crown. The parliament of Paris is the most considerable in all France, and to it the King comes to see his own acts recorded. Here the Dukes and Peers of France sit, besides the ordinary judges: and this court alone takes cognizance of all offences committed by Peers, where the King does not issue a special commission for their trial; as also of all matters relating to the crown, exclusively of the other parliaments.

At present France is divided into thirty-seven governments; namely, Paris, the Isle of France, Picardy and Artois, Champagne and Brie; Burgundy, in which is the independent principality of Dombes; Dauphiny, Provence, in which is the independent state of Avignon, and Venaissien, Languedoc, Foix, Roussillon, Navarre, and Bearn, Guyenne and Gascony, Saintonge, and Angoumois, Aunis, Portou, Brittany, Normandy, Havre de Grace, Maine and Perche, Orleanois, Nivernois, Bourbonnois, Lyonnois, Auvergne, Limosin, La March, Berry, Touraine, Anjou, Saumur, Flanders, distinguished by French Flanders, Dunkirk, Metz, Lorain, and Bar, Verdun and Verdunois, Toul and Toulous, Alsace; and lastly, the government of Franche Comté. Over each of these governments the King appoints a general officer called an intendant, who controuls the governor and other ministers of justice, and presides over the receivers of his generality. These generalities are said together to contain 38,502 parishes; these again 1,585,112 families liable to pay the taille or land-tax, which is paid only by such as hold base tenures, and by tradesmen; the nobility, gentry, and clergy being exempted from it; as also the burghesses of Paris, and some other free cities. Another tax called the taillon, is paid by the same persons who are liable to the taille, and is a third part of it. The aids is a tax arising from customs and duties on merchandise, except the taxes on salt, which are called the gabelles. The other taxes beside are the poll-tax, the tenths of all estates and offices, the fiftieth penny (these sometimes doubled, nay tripled) from which none are exempted, with the tenths and free-gifts of the clergy; who indeed are allowed to tax themselves; but this the Court expects should come up to what the laity pay: and last of all, the crown-lands, rents, fines, and forfeitures, amount to a considerable revenue, which in all is annually said to raise above fifteen millions; besides vast sums which are raised by lowering and heightening the value of the current coin at pleasure, by composition of public debentures and government-securities: so that France may justly be said to be no other than a large farm in the possession of the crown, the whole produce of it being in the King's power; though he takes it in the ordinary way, lest he should create malecontents; for the suppression of which, though ever so great a number, armies are always ready, being generally in times of peace 200,000 men in pay, and time of war double that number, or in greater proportion; many of which are Swiss, Germans, Scots, Irish, Swedes, Danes, &c.

The religion of this country publicly tolerated (since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, for the Calvinists or reformed in 1685) is the Roman Catholic: but they seem less devoted to the Pope than any other nation of that communion. Their Princes have frequently quarrelled with the head of the church, for assuming too much power; particularly Lewis XIV.

The French would never receive the council of Trent, at least with regard to the discipline of the church: and the clergy, by their declaration of 1682, have asserted

the liberty of the Gallican church, the authority of general councils, and that the Pope's judgment is not *irreformable*, meaning irreverifiable, if not infallible, unless the consent of the church go along with it: and they expressly condemn his pretended power over Princes in temporal matters, to depose them directly or indirectly, or to absolve the subjects of their allegiance: neither have they yet admitted the inquisition; nor are they great favourers of the Jesuits: though it must be owned, that the nation in general have adhered to the church of Rome, and all its other errors and superstitions besides.

Upon the repeal of the above-mentioned edict by Lewis XIV. which toleration the Protestants had sought several years to obtain, and was first granted them by his grand-father Henry IV. or Le Grand, a cruel persecution ensued, by which above a hundred thousand reformed were forced to quit France: so that the Protestant refugees, setting up manufactories wherever they came, particularly in England and Holland; by which means the demand for French merchandise has since been very considerably diminished.

The crown of France is hereditary only in the male-line, to the exclusion of females by the Salique law. And in the succession of their royal families, there have been three upon the throne, namely, the Merovingian, Carolinian, and Capetine branches, entirely distinct, and no other than successive usurpers upon one another.

The present reigning family is that of Bourbon, which began in Henry of Navarre, surnamed Henry the Great, through a scene of bloodshed, and the final crushing of the league. He was a Protestant when he ascended the throne; but publicly renounced his religion, and professed the Roman Catholic: But the Jesuits suspecting his sincerity, are said to have hired Ravillac, by whom he was stabbed not long after. The style of the eldest son of France is always Dauphine. The new acquisitions and conquests of France within something more than a century ago have been Alsace, very lately Lorain and Barboth, on the side of Germany; those of Artois, Cambray, part of Flanders, Hainault and Luxemburg, on the side of the Austrian Netherlands; Franche Comté and Roussillon, a part of Catalonia, in Spain.

Its highest mountains are the Pyrennees, the Alps, those of Sevennes, Auvergne, &c.

The principal islands belonging to France are in the Mediterranean, namely, the Hieres on the coast of Provence, Lerimes on the same coast; 2dly, those on the Atlantic ocean are Oleron, on the coast of Annis and Saintonge, Ré on the same coast, Noirmontier on the coast of Poitou, Belleisle on the coast of Britany, and Ouessant or Ushant on the coast of Britany opposite to Conquète.

The most considerable ports of France, are in the Atlantic ocean, as Calais, Ambleteuse, St. Valory, Dieppe, Havre-de-grace, St. Malo, Brest, La Rochelle, Rochford, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne. Also in the Mediterranean sea are Marseilles and Toulon.

With regard to the ecclesiastical government of France, it is divided into eighteen archbishoprics; namely, Lyons Primate of Daul, Sens also siles himself Primate of the Gauls, Paris, Rheims, Rouen, Tours, Bourges, Alby, Bourdeaux, Auch, Toulouse, Narbonne, Arles, Aix in Provence, Vienne in Dauphiny, Ambrun, Besançon, and Cambray, besides 109 bishoprics, their respective suffragans, sixteen heads of religious orders, with an infinite number of monks and nuns, &c. all of them together constituting the most considerable of the three orders into which the French nation is divided.

FRANCHE COMTE, or county of Burgundy, one of the governments of France. It is bounded on the N. by Lorain, on the N. E. by the country of Mount Belliard, on the E. by Mount Jura, a ridge of mountains extending from the Rhine near Basil to the Rhone. Four leagues below Geneva, this ridge parts Franche Comté from Switzerland. On the S. it confines on Bresse and Bugey, to the W. on the county of Auflonne, and the Western Chalonnais, which are parts of Burgundy; and on the N. W. it has Champagne. Its extent from

N. to S. is about thirty-five French leagues, and from E. to W. about twenty-five. Franche Comté contains the greatest part of the territories of the ancient Seguan. It came in process of time to the Duke of Burgundy, then to the Emperor Maximilian; and continued in the possession of the house of Austria till Lewis XIV. of France treacherously seized it in 1668; but restored it the following year. He seized it again in 1674, and had it afterwards confirmed to him by the treaties of Nimègue and Ryfwick.

Its principal rivers are the Saone, Lognon, Doux, Louve and Dain, abounding with excellent fish; besides several less considerable streams.

In this country are mines of copper, lead, iron, and some of silver, with mineral waters, and quarries of all sorts of marble. It is partly level and partly hilly, the former very fruitful in grain, wine, &c. and the latter feeding great numbers of cattle and horses. Along the rivers Saone, Doux and Lognon are about 30 forges for iron works, bombs, &c. and at Befançon and Pontarlier are several armourers, who work excellently well. Many thousand colts of this country are bought by the jockeys of the neighbouring provinces of France, to the very great profit of the inhabitants. The climate is not proper for sheep, and they make about twelve hundred thousand pounds weight of saltpetre annually, and could make more were it required. The capital is Befançon.

FRANCKEMONT, a town of the bishopric of Liege in Germany. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Liege city. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 5 deg. 52 min. E.

FRANCOLINO, once a strong place of the Ferrarese, in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy, upon the Po, now an ill-peopled straggling village, twelve miles N. E. of the city of Ferrara. Lat. 45 deg. 32 min. N. long. 12 deg. 21 min. E.

FRANCONIA, one of the circles of the empire, and in the heart of Germany. The Germans call it Frankeland, and anciently Franconia Orientalis. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, Saxony and Hesse, on the S. by Suabia, on the E. by the Palatinate of Bavaria and part of Bohemia; and on the W. by that of the Rhine, part of Hesse, and the Wetteraw. Its extent from E. to N. is about 130 miles, and from N. to S. 135; but is both ways much indented. In some parts the soil is mountainous and barren, but in others very fruitful in corn, wine, &c. Here are several forests and parks abounding with game, and rivers with store of fish. It is surrounded with woods and hills; the latter particularly along the Maine and Tauber are covered with vines, yielding as rich grapes as any on the Rhine. From this country came principally these Franks and Germans, who in the fifth century conquered France, which kingdom took its name from thence. The capital is Nuremberg.

Several Princes have the sovereignty or territorial jurisdiction of this circle. Hence in it are Papists, Calvinists, and Jews; but Lutheranism is the most prevalent religion. It is divided into four principalities, subject to the Bishops of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aichstat, and the Grand Master of the Teutonic order: also to the Burgraves of Nuremberg, the Margraves of Brandenburg-Cullenbach and Brandenburg-Anspach. Besides these are some other smaller lordships. The Bishop of Bamberg has the pre-eminence; but the Bishop of Wurtzburg is the most powerful. Its principal rivers are the Maine, Rednitz, Pegnitz, Altamult, Saal, and Tauber, which all rise in this country.

FRANKENBERG, on the river Eder, also called **FRANKENAW** and **FRANCORUM MONS**, a large town in the westernmost bounds of Upper Hesse, in Germany, towards Westphalia. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Waldeck, and six E. of Sachsenberg.

FRANKENDAL, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, a mile W. of the Rhine, and a little above the junction of the rivulet Frankendalerbach with it. This place has been frequently taken; but in the years 1688 and 1689 it was burnt with several other towns by the French, who soon after abandoned them. The Emperor Charles V. caused a conference to be held here with the Anabaptists at his own expence,

which conference was printed. It lies twelve miles S. of Worms, and eighteen miles N. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 27 min. N. long. 8 deg. 22 min. E.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Zweybruggen or Deux-Ponts, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It lies fourteen miles N. W. of Landau. Lat. 49 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 41 min. E.

FRANKER, or **FRANEKER**, a town of W. Friesland, one of the seven united provinces. It has a good rampart and ditch, with a castle on the W. side commanding the town. Two canals run through the town, that from Leeuwarden being navigable, with high banks. Here is a university, with professors for all the faculties. The students are pretty numerous, being, among other privileges, exempted from taxes on wine and beer. Here is a good grammar-school and orphan-hospital. St. Martin's church is a fine building, with a handsome steeple. It lies twelve miles W. of Leeuwarden. Lat. 53 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 deg. 38 min. E.

FRANKFORT upon the Maine, the principal of the imperial and free cities of the Wetteraw, and its capital, on the confines of Hesse and Franconia, in Germany. It is a populous, rich city, one of the hans towns, and the seat of the imperial diet, being governed by its own magistrates. It is divided by the river into two parts; that on the S. side is called Saxenhausen, being joined by a stone-bridge of fourteen arches. It is well fortified, and has a great trade by the Maine and Rhine, and several other streams which fall into them, by that means bringing abundance of corn and wine from the Palatinate and Franconia. Here are two annual fairs lasting three weeks, the one fifteen days before Easter, and the other on the 15th of September, with merchandise and every kind of commodity, particularly books from all parts of Europe. Here are also three marts every year. The streets are mostly large. On the N. side of the city is a spacious horse-fair, where vast numbers are bought, particularly by the French King. The Jews are the chief jockeys. The city is round, without any suburbs. Among its public structures St. Bartholomew's cathedral is a venerable pile, and the place where the Emperor is crowned; but chosen by the Ecclesiastical and temporal Electors, in the town-house. In the city are several noble fountains, mineral springs, and baths. The magistrates and most of the inhabitants are Lutherans, who have five churches. The Papists are allowed to worship in the cathedral, but must make no processions. The Calvinists have no churches within the city, but two about a league off, one for the German, and another for the French refugees. These have the chief trade in banking and merchandise. Its territory, lying on both sides of the Maine, extends for eleven miles from S. to N. and fourteen from E. to W. mostly covered with woods and vineyards. The Jews here have a synagogue, and particular quarter in which they are shut up all night, and are obliged, by way of distinction, to wear a bit of yellow cloth. The famous golden bull, regulating the manner of electing an Emperor, is kept in the town-house of Frankfort. A council was held here in 794, at which 300 Bishops assisted, against the Nestorian heresy. Frankfort lies seventeen miles W. of Hanau, and twenty-one E. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 16 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

FRANKFORT upon the Oder, a large and populous city of Brandenburg and Upper Saxony, in Germany. Over the river, which divides it into two parts, is a large wooden bridge. The streets are wide, the houses well-built, and the market-place spacious. It has a considerable trade, principally in linen and fells. It has a communication with the Baltic by means of the Oder, and with the Spree and Havel by canals. Here is a famous Calvinist University, which has bred many learned men. In 1631 the Swedes took it by storm, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, in revenge of 2000 Swedes, inhumanly put to death by Count Tilly, in the city of Brandenburg. It belongs to the King of Prussia, and lies 40 miles E. of Berlin, the road being thro' a flat

flat sandy country. Lat. 52 deg. 34 min. N. long. 14 deg. 58 min. E.

Of the same name is a small town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania, North America.

FRANKS, a people of Germany, principally from Franconia, who under Pharamond conquered Gaul, about the year 412 of the Christian æra, and gave the kingdom of France its present name. They were before possessed of all the country lying between the Rhine and Wefer, and from the German ocean on the N. to the river Maine on the S. They consisted of the Sicambri, Brueteri, Salii, Cherufci, &c. and had also conquered the country beyond the Maine, making the banks of that river their chief seat, and gave name to the country now called Franconia.

FRANSTADT, or **FRAUSTADT**, a town of Silesia. It lies thirty-one miles N. E. of Glogau, and subject to the King of Prussia. Lat. 51 deg. 39 min. N. long. 16 deg. 52 min. E.

FRASERSBURGH, so called from the surname of Lord Saltown, (Moll erroneously calls him Earl) is reckoned the principal town in the district of Buchan in Bamfshire, in Scotland, with an excellent new pier, and bulwark of free-stone, built by the aforesaid Baron Saltown, on the E. coast of the Murray firth, so as to be as safe and commodious a harbour as any on that side; and thirty ships may securely winter here at a time. The water in it at full sea is eighteen or twenty feet. This is a pretty neat town, and in a very plentiful corn and fish country, and a stirring place for the coast-trade, with small shipping. It lies fifteen miles from Bamf.

FRAUBRUNNEN, the capital of a bailiwick, in that called the German country, or old Canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It is remarkable for a column erected here by the Canton of Berne, with two inscriptions; the one in Latin verse, and the other in German, commemorating the defeat of Ingelram of Guines, a Frenchman, tho' Lord Coucy of England (not Cuffinus an Englishman, as Addison styles him) by the Canton of Berne in 1375.

FRAUENBURG, where stands the cathedral of the Bishop of Wermeland, a palatinate in Prussia, on the Frisch-huff, where it receives the river Schon; it has a good harbour. The famous Copernicus was a canon of this church. It lies ten miles N. E. of Elbing and Pillau.

FRAUENFELDT, the capital of the Thourgau, a subdivision of the county of Baden, in Switzerland, upon the river Murg, with two churches for the Romish and reformed religion. At one end is the bailiff's castle upon a rock. It lies eleven miles W. of Constance.

FRAUENSTADT, or **FRAUSTADT**, a town of Poland, on the confines of Silesia, where the Swedes, under General Reinfeild, beat the Saxons in 1706; by which advantage Charles XII. had Saxony, Poland, and Lithuania, left open to him. In 1716 the Saxon garrison here was cut off by the malecontents, who then plundered the town. It lies ten miles S. W. of Lissa.

FREDENBURG, or **FREUDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies forty-eight miles W. of the city of Cassel. Lat. 51 deg. 14 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

FREDERICA, so called from the late Frederick Prince of Wales, a town in the middle of St. Simon's island, lying at the N. mouth of the Alatamba river, in Georgia, in North America; it is well fortified, and has besides a regular fortress, with four bastions and a spur-work towards the river, mounted with cannon. It lies twenty-five leagues N. of St. Augustine. In 1742, the Spaniards having invaded the island, took Fort St. Simon; but marching to besiege Frederica, were repulsed by General Oglethorpe, and obliged to quit the island soon after. Lat. 31 deg. 12 min. N. long. 81 deg. 42 min. W.

FREDERICSBURG, a fort in Guiney Proper, in Africa. It formerly belonged to the Brandenburgers, now to the Dutch, having after a good deal of blood driven one John Conny out of it; the former having sold it. Lat. 15 deg. 16 min. N. long. 2 deg. 12 min. W.

FREDERICSBURG, a stately royal palace of Seeland,

in Denmark, with spacious gardens and parks, with fallow deer from England. It lies in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen, and is built upon piles in the middle of a lake: as also the terrace here which cost a hundred thousand crowns; likewise a flower-garden. Lat. 55 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

FREDERICSHALL, or **FRIDERICSHALL**, a town of Aggerhuus in Norway, on the Categate, and mouth of the river Glammen, by the convenience of which here is a pretty good trade. It is very well fortified, and reckoned the key of the kingdom. Before it Charles XII. of Sweden having fat down in 1718, was killed as he was viewing the trenches. It has been frequently burnt. It lies thirty-four miles N. of Fredericstads. Lat. 59 deg. 32 min. N. long. 11 deg. 31 min. E.

FREDERICSONDE, a town of Ripen, and the only fortress in all North Jutland, in Denmark. It stands on the Little Belt or Middlefort-fund in the Baltic, and opposite to Funen. The Swedes took and burnt this place in 1657; so that King Gustavus had a way opened for his army to march over the ice from this place to Funen. It lies twenty-six miles W. of Odenfee. Lat. 55 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

FREDERICSTADT, a regular and well-built town of Sleswick, in Denmark, between the rivers Eider and Treen, not far from the German ocean. It is surrounded with a ditch, and a row of large trees, every thing being in the Dutch fashion, as a colony from this country were the first inhabitants. Here all religions are tolerated. A canal divides the town into two parts. It lies thirty-six miles W. of Sleswick. Lat. 54 deg. 41 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

FREDERICSTADT, a fortified town of Aggerhuus, in Norway, on the Skagerack bay, and frontiers of Sweden. It lies sixty-four miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 59 deg. 12 min. N. long. 11 deg. 31 min. E.

FREISACH, a strong and walled town of Carinthia and Austria, in Germany; also surrounded with a ditch, upon the river Matnitz. It confines on Stiria, and has a fortified castle upon a rock. It lies eight miles N. of Gurck, and in the diocese of Saltzburg.

FREISING, or **FREISINGEN**, a city in Bavaria, in Germany, situated near the confluence of the Mofach and Iser, with the see of a Bishop, to whom it is subject, whose revenue, if not over-rated, is said to amount to 20,000 l. sterling; and he is a prince of the empire. The living is commonly given to a younger son of Bavaria. The town and Bishop's palace are pleasantly situated amidst fruitful fields and parks. In 1632 the Swedes took it. It lies twenty-six miles N. of Munich. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 11 deg. 51 min. E.

FREJULS, or **FREJUS**, in Latin *Forum Julii*, a city of Provence, in France, on the river Argentz. Here is an amphitheatre almost entire, and an aqueduct near ten leagues in length, &c. It is the see of a Bishop, of which the famous Cardinal Fleury was once prelate, and under that title wrote several pieces, but none after he became prime minister of France. At Frejuls the regale has no place. It lies about half a mile from the Mediterranean, and has a small harbour at the mouth of the river, thirty-six miles N. E. of Toulon, and thirty-eight S. W. of Nice. Lat. 42 deg. 51 min. N. long. 26 deg. 31 min. E.

FREIXCO de Espadacinta, a town of Tra los Montes in Portugal, standing high at the foot of a mountain on the river Duero, where that river parts Portugal from Spain. It contains 400 inhabitants, who are principally employed in weaving fine hair-cloths for sieves or scarves.

FRESCATI, the *Tusculum Novum*, in contradistinction to the *Tusculum Vetus*, upon or near the site of which it stands, in the Campagna di Roma, and middle division of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, and one of the six usually conferred on the eldest Cardinals. Here are fine seats of the modern nobility of Rome, as it was formerly famous for the Villa's of the old Romans, particularly Cicero's Tusculum, where now stands Grotto Ferrate. The hill on which it stands is well watered, and has admirable prospects. Addison says, he first saw the sketch of Versailles in the walks and water-works of the palaces here, particularly in those of the Aldrobrandini

brandini or Belvedere Villa. It lies fifteen miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 12 min. N. long. 13 deg. 14 min. E.

FRESHWATER BAY, a bay in the southern Antarctic country, where Dampier anchor'd. Lat. 3 deg. S. long. 134 deg. E. from the Lizard-point, that is, 129 deg. 50 min. E. of London. In the same latitude is a bay in the Dutch maps, with Doodslaager river; but their longitudes are not set down, nor are the bearings exactly the same with Dampier's.

FREUDENBURG. See **FREDENBURG**.

FREYBERG, in the canton of Glaris, in Switzerland, so called as being the property of no particular person, where none may hunt on pain of death.

FREYSTADT, a well built, but not very strong town of Austria, the capital of a district called Marckland. It is famous for a palatable beer, exported into the neighbouring countries, and for an annual fair kept for a fortnight, beginning on St. Paul's day, and much resorted to. It confines on Bohemia, 22 miles N. of Ens, and lying on the North side of the Danube.

FREYSTADT, a town in the Duchy of Teschin, belonging to Silesia in Germany. North-west of this place, on the river Oeles, are iron mines. It is a great thoroughfare from Cracow to Vienna, and lies 17 miles E. of Troppeau. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 17 deg. 46 min. E.

FREYSTADT, a large town of Upper Hungary, upon the river Waag, with a castle and good baths. It has suffered much from the incursions of the Turks. Freystadt lies four miles N. E. of Leopoldstadt.

FRIBURG, or **FREYBURG**, the capital of the Brisgaw, in Suabia, in Germany, on the river Threisem, abounding with fish, and E. side of the Rhine, into which the former runs. It is a large and regularly-fortified city, with a row of works carried up a steep hill on the E. which contributes greatly to its strength. Here are several churches, and fourteen religious foundations, in which a college of Jesuits is included. Here are famous lapidaries: its great church has a lofty tower of free-stone, finely carved. In Friburg is an university, where divinity and philosophy are taught by the Jesuits, also law and physic by secular professors. It has besides a very fair college, called the College of Wisdom, in which all the faculties are taught. The Swedes took it thrice, as did the French. The last time was in 1744; but they restored it to the house of Austria, to whom it is still subject. It lies thirty miles S. of Straßburg, and the same N. of Basil. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46 min. E.

FRIBURG, canton of, in Switzerland: It is almost encompassed by that of Berne, is sixteen leagues long and twenty broad: but its dimensions are variously given. This country is partly mountainous and partly level including the Uchtland, which lies between the rivers Aar and Saane. It is a republic of the aristocratical kind, and can raise 18,000 men; produces excellent cheese, of which upwards of 100,000 florins value is annually exported to France, in exchange for salt. It has plenty of every thing but wine, with which it is supplied from the Pais de Vaux. The canton is divided into three inner bailiwicks, namely those in the neighbourhood of the city, and eighteen outer ones. Its capital of the same is a fine large town, tolerably fortified. It is called Friburg, in Nuchtland or Uchtland, in contradistinction from that above-mentioned, in the Brisgaw. It lies mostly among rocks and precipices, several places of which are accessible only by stairs and ladders; yet has spacious streets, fine structures, particularly the cathedral of St. Nicholas, gilt inside and outside, with a lofty square steeple, terminating in eight pyramids. Here the Jesuits have a handsome convent, college and church: and here also are four other convents of Monks, and as many of Nuns, this city and whole canton being Roman Catholic. May 2, and June 22, are great festivals here, upon account of two victories obtained on these days over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. In the neighbourhood is a great curiosity, called Magdalen's Hermitage, which is cut into the rock, and a great variety of apartments. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Berne. Lat. 46 deg. 39 min. N. long. 17 deg. 51 min. E.

FRICENTO, a small Episcopal town of the further principate and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. Its see is united with Avellino. It lies forty-seven miles E. of Naples-city. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E.

FRIDBERG, an Imperial free-town of Bavaria, in Germany, upon a hill near the source of the river Acha, and between the Lech and Par. It is subject to its own magistrates. In 1632 the Swedes took and plundered it. The Bavarians abandoned it upon the approach of the Duke of Marlborough, who encamped here. It lies eight miles E. of Augsburg. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

FRIDBERG, or **FREYBERG**, a large, well-built, and populous town of Ertzegeberg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, the rivulet Muntzbach running through it. This town owes its increase to the neighbouring mines of all sorts, particularly rich ones of silver, which are said to bring the Elector a clear annual profit of 130,000 l. Sterling. In 1632 the Emperor took it, at which time the Elector gave 80,000 rixdollars to have unrised the family-monuments in St. Peter's church, the German Princes then being usually buried in their robes, jewels, &c. The streets here are broad, and have handsome public structures. It lies ten miles S. W. of Dresden. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 12 deg. 31 min. E.

FRIDBURG, a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, upon the river Uuistruck. It lies twenty-eight miles W. of Leipzig. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 48 min. E.

FRID-LAND, a town of Bohemia, in Germany, and on the confines of Lusatia, in Saxony. It lies fifty-six miles E. of Dresden, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

FRIDLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany. It lies five miles E. of the Rhine, and six N. of Basil, where, in the year 1702, was fought a sharp, but doubtful battle, between the Imperialists and French. Lat. 47 deg. 29 min. N. long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

FRIEDBURG, a sovereign free city of Hesse, in Germany, subject to its own magistrates. It lies eighteen miles N. of Frankfort. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

FRIESLAND, North, in Dutch *Vrieland*, and in Latin *Frisia*. It is one of the seven united provinces of Holland, bounded on the E. by the river Lawers, which parts it from Groningen, on the S. by Overissel, on the W. it has the Zuyder-zee, and on the N. the German or North sea. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is thirty-seven miles, and from E. to W. thirty-two. This is part of the country possessed by the ancient Fris, which was governed in the form of a republic. The air here is better than could be expected from its low situation, tho' in winter the fields are overflowed. In many places it yields good pasture, and some arable land, especially Oostergow. Westergow is more fenny, but abounds with fish and fowl. Neither have any wood; instead of which their fuel is turf, or a bituminous sort of earth. The inhabitants are of a martial disposition, and not much addicted to trade. The language in some parts of the country comes nearer to the Old English than any other in Europe. The province is divided into Oostergow, Westergow, and the seven wolden or seven forests.

FRIESLAND, East, or Oost-Friesland, otherwise called the Earldom of Embden, properly belongs to Westphalia, and is the N. W. part of Germany, and is now subject to the King of Prussia. It has the German ocean on the N. the Dollart bay and the mouth of the Ems on the W. which parts it from Groningen; the bishopric of Munster on the S. and Oldenburg on the E. This country has its own states, without whose consent the Prince can undertake nothing considerable; tho' they, on the other hand, do many things without his approbation, particularly their erecting a trading company at Embden. See **EMBDEN**.

FRINWALT, or **FRIDLAND**, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, subject to the King of Prussia. It lies on the W. side of the river Oder,

Oder, 28 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 45 min. N. long. 14 deg. 43 min. E.

FRIO, Cape, a head-land of Rio Janeiro, in Brasil, South America. Lat. 23 deg. 32 min. S. long. 44 deg. 12 min. W.

FRISACH, a town of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, fifty-eight miles S. E. of the city of the latter name, and subject to its metropolitan. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 14 deg. 21 min. E.

FRISHAFF, or **FRISCH-HAFF**, an inland sea or bay on the coast of Prussia, in Poland. It is formed by the gulf of Frisch, and the continent at the mouth of the Vistula. It lies parallel with the Baltic coast for sixty miles in length, but of an unequal breadth, from five to ten over. It begins at the territory of Dantzic, where is a very large inlet of the sea in the branch of the Vistula, which runs up to that city, and forms the port of Elbing, directly opposite to the mouth of the same river, the city of Elbing standing on another entrance of the bay a little further E. This Frischaff is famous for sturgeon; vast quantities of which are taken here, cured particularly at Konigsberg and Dantzic, and exported to all the trading places of Europe, especially England and Holland. Peter the Great, late Czar of Muscovy, having bought a fine yacht, took great delight in navigating it in this bay; and, in order to acquire the art of sailing, did every part himself, being sometimes at the helm, sometimes before the mast, and at other times aloft, at the top-mast-head, on the shrouds, tacking, &c.

FRITZLAR, or **FREITZLAR**, a walled strong town of Hesse-Cassel, and in a territory subject to the Elector of Mentz, in Germany. It has a castle, and lies in a pleasant country, abounding with corn and wine, &c. It has been often taken: it lies twenty-three miles S. W. of Cassel. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 8 deg. 43 min. E.

FRIULI and **AQUILEIA**, partly belongs to Venice, and partly to the house of Austria, in the upper division of Italy, by the Italians called *Patria di Friuli*, and the Latins *Forum Julium* and *Provincia Forojulienfis*. It lies on the most northern verge of Italy, being bounded on the N. by the Alps, the Higher Carinthia and Carniola, on the S. by Trevisano and the gulph of Venice, on the E. by Carniola, Sicca, and part of Trevisano. It has undergone a variety of changes, and has had several masters. It formerly contained (besides Il Cador, Il Casò, and La Carnia, now belonging to Venice) the country of Goritia, and territory of Aquileia, which were taken from the patriarchs of the latter city by the house of Austria, in possession of which they still continue. This whole territory, including the Austrian and Venetian shares, is about fifty-two miles long from N. to S. and where broadest about forty-five from E. to W. lying between lat. 45 and 46 deg. N. and long. 13 deg. E.

FROBISHER STEIGHTS, an arm of the sea, a little northward of Cape Farewell, West-Greenland. See **FORBISHER**. Lat. 63 deg. 12 min. N. long. 48 deg. 10 min. N.

FRODESHAM, a port and market-town of Cheshire. It consists of one large street. It had formerly a castle, and the seat of the Savages. The town stands on the Weaver, on which is a stone-bridge, with a harbour for small shipping. Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and it has two annual fairs, on May 4, and August 21, for cattle and pedlary. It lies fourteen miles from Chester, and 162 from London. In the neighbourhood is the seat of Rock-Savage, belonging to the last Earl Rivers; of which family was the unfortunate, but ingenious poet, Richard Savage.

FRODINGHAM, a market-town in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It has two annual fairs, on July 10 and October 2, for toys and pedlary. It lies 30 miles from York, and 172 from London.

FROME, or **FROME-SELWOOD**, a large and considerable clothing-town in the E. part of Somersetshire, and near the forest of Selwood. It has greatly increased of late in the number of its inhabitants, and consequently in new buildings; the former being reckoned at 13,000, half of which are new-comers. The cloaths

manufactured here are mostly medleys, of seven or eight shillings a yard: they also make wire-cards, to prepare the wool for the spinners. In the town is only one church, but large, with a fine organ that cost 500 l. Here are six or seven meeting-houses for the different denominations of dissenters; two of which, namely, a Presbyterian and Baptist one, are very handsome and spacious. Here are a free-school and alms-house. The town is governed by two constables. The beer of this town is particularly noted. This is a great thoroughfare place from the cities of Bristol and Wells, and likewise from the Mendip-hills, to Wiltshire. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; the annual fairs are held on February 24 and July 22 for cattle and cheese, September 14 for cheese, and November 25 for cattle and cheese. The ingenious Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe lived in this neighbourhood. Frome lies ten miles from Bath, and ninety-nine from London.

FRONSAC, in Latin *Francicum*, a small town of Guyenne, in France, on the Dordogne. It was a duchy-peerdom, formerly in the famous Arnaud John du Plefis, Cardinal Richlieu.

FRONTEIRA, a small town of Alentejo, one of the provinces of Portugal. Upon a ridge of hills about two leagues off, the Portuguese under Duke Schomberg obtained a signal victory over the Spaniards in 1663. The town lies fifteen miles S. of Portalegre. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 8 deg. 14 min. W.

FRONTIGNIAC, or **FRONTIGNAN**, a small town of Nimes and Languedoc, in France, on the brook Maguelon and lake of Thau, not far from the Mediterranean. This place is famous for a muscadell wine, well-known by its name, and for muscadell raisins, called passerilles. It lies between Agde and Montpellier, eighteen miles S. W. of the latter. Lat. 43 deg. 38 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

FRONTIGNIAC, a fort of Canada, in North America, on the river St. Laurence, where it empties itself into the Ontario or Frontinac lake, both having been so named by a French officer: but the fort was lately taken by the English and demolished. The Five Iroquois nations, allies mostly of Great Britain, dwell on the E. and S. shores of this lake, which is said to be 300 miles long, and 100 broad, a great number of rivers all around bringing in their streams into it; the most considerable supply of water it receives from the river Niagara, being a freight or channel of communication between the lakes Erie and Ontario, where is formed a very surprising water-fall, by which the navigation of these inland collections of water is interrupted, there being a land-carriage required for a few miles, when vessels are either above or below the cascade. It lies in lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 77 deg. 10 min. W. See **ONTARIO**.

FROXFIELD, a village of Wiltshire, on the great London road, about seven miles from Marlborough. Here is a very handsome, well-endowed, quadrangular alms-house, founded by Sarah, Dowager of John the last Duke of Somerset, of the elder branch of the Seymours, for thirty poor widows, and when leases of manors for lives shall fall, for twenty more, half of the whole number to be widows of clergymen, and half of laymen; but preferably to those of the latter, that live on her manors; with a salary of 30 l. for a chaplain, and the rectory of Kemish upon a vacancy. So that upon the determination of leases, the whole annual amount is reckoned to be about 1000 l. sterling.

FRUSINONE, the ancient *Frusinum*, a famous town of the Volci, in the time of the Romans. It stands on a hill, in the Campania di Roma, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, and on the eastern banks of the river Cosa, about five miles S. E. of Veroli. It gave birth to Hormisdas and Sylvester, two Popes that lived in the sixth century.

FUCHANG, or **PHU-YANG**, a lake of Kiang-si, one of the provinces of China, in Asia, 300 miles in circuit, which receives all the rivers of Kiang-si. It is fues by the great river Kiam, and is navigable by large ships. Its banks are covered with towns and villages, that carry on a considerable traffic upon the lake.

FUENTA de la Regna, a town of Navarre in Spain, said by Moll to have 500 houses, besides monasteries. It lies about twelve miles from Pampelona.

FUENTE Dueñas, a small town of New Castille, in Spain. It lies on the river Tagus, forty miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 21 min. N. long. 3 deg. 46 min. W.

FULDA, territory of the abbey of, in the Upper Rhine, in Germany, by the Germans called *Buchen*, and by the Latins *Fogonia*, both denominations from the beech-forests anciently here, but now improved to a fruitful soil, particularly good wines. It is bounded on the N. by Hesse, and on the S. by Hanau, Reineck, &c. being about twenty-five miles long, and twelve broad. It is divided into thirteen bailiwicks, and, together with the town of its name, is subject to its own abbot, who is elected by friars, that must be gentlemen for sixteen descents: he is primate of all the abbots in Germany and Gaul, being a prince of the empire, and immediately dependent on the Pope, paying him at his installation 400 florins, or about 40l. sterling, has an annual revenue of between 20 and 30,000l. can raise 4 or 5000 men, and he keeps a spruce magnificent household and guards: so that he is upon a level with many prelates of larger dominions. Its capital is

FULDA, or **FULD**, an open, and not very well-built town, upon a river of its name. It is contiguous to the abbey of the Benedictine order, the noblest in Europe. The great church of St. Boniface is a stately free-stone pile, but ancient. The monks here have three MSS. one of the whole New Testament, another of the four Evangelists, and a treatise on the Trinity. The palace is also a stately pile of free-stone richly furnished. Polnitz says here are very hard drinkers, bad roads, and miserable lodgings. The famous Jesuit Athanasius Kircher was born here. It lies 46 miles N. E. of Frankfurt on the Maine. Lat. 50 deg. 43 deg. N. long. 9 deg. 46 min. E.

FULHAM, a pretty village of Middlesex, about four miles from London. Here is a summer-palace of the Bishop of London, and the seats of several gentlemen, with a handsome wooden bridge over the Thames, and contiguous to Putney, on the other side in Surrey, where horses, carriages, and foot-passengers, pay toll.

FULIGNO. See **FOLIGNO**.

FUMONE, a place in the Campania di Roma, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, is principally remarkable for its castle standing high, in which Celestine V. chosen Pope from a simple hermit, was prevailed upon by his successor Boniface VIII. to resign the papal dignity to him, who upon that is said to have closely imprisoned and starved the former to death. It stands about three miles W. of Alatri, and four N. of Ferentino.

FUNCHALL, the capital of a territory of its own name, and likewise of the whole Madeira islands. It lies on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, is subject to Portugal, and 320 miles W. of Morocco, in Africa. Here is the see of a Bishop. The city is defended by five forts, and a fortress on the side towards the sea; and on the land-side, another fortress also covers it. Lat. 32 deg. 38 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. W.

FUNDA, or **FUNDI**, otherwise called *French-bay*, a bay between New England and Acadie, or New Scotland, in North America. It is the principal among the many indentures of the sea in those parts. It runs up above 200 miles inland from Cape Sable, the most southern point of Acadie to that isthmus, which joins the penin-

sula to the continent. In it is a fine fishery. It is two French leagues to the river of St. John, with a clear shore, and depth of water sufficient to carry the largest vessels to this lesser bay; on which stands Annapolis, the capital.

FUNEN, an island of Denmark, and the second in magnitude, in Latin *Fionia*. It has the Great Belt on the E. the Baltic on the S. the Lesser Belt on the W. which parts its from Jutland, and the isle of Samsoe on the N. This is the most fruitful country in all Denmark, with a good soil and well cultivated. It consists of small and very fertile hills, some of them woody, being in general well-peopled: for on it are said to be 264 villages, with a church to each, and four garrisoned towns. From Funen are exported great quantities of corn, large herds of black cattle, and abundance of hogs. This is an appenage of the King's eldest son, and its government is the most considerable in Denmark. Its capital is Odensee.

FURNES, a strong town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. It has several times been taken, but always restored to the house of Austria. It lies twelve miles E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 2 deg. 31 min. E.

FURSTENBERG, principality of, in Suabia, in Germany. This is a tract not above eighteen miles where broadest, and about seventy long on both sides the Danube; within the limits of it this river has its source. It is bounded on the W. by part of the Brisgaw and Black forest; the latter of which parts it from Alsace; on the N. by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenberg, and other lands belonging to the house of Austria, the four forests towns, the Lordship of Nellenberg, and bishopric of Constance, lying S. of it. This country includes part of the Langravate of Baar, of the county of Heyligenberg, &c. It was erected into a principality in 1677, whose Prince is a Count of the Empire, and a branch of the family of William Egon, Count Furstenberg, and Bishop of Strasburg, who, for betraying the city of the latter name into the hands of the French, was made a Cardinal, they not being able to support his pretensions to the bishopric of Cologne, in a war that broke out in 1680, between France and the Emperor, principally upon that account. This country is also watered by the river Kintzing, whence the valley through which it runs is called Kintzinger-thal.

FURSTENBERG, the capital of the above-mentioned principality of its name. It stands with its castle, which is the family-seat, upon a hill. It lies about a mile from the Danube, and twenty-six miles N. W. of Constance. Lat. 47 deg. 44 min. N. long. 2 deg. 31 min. E.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Stiria, one of the subdivisions of Austria, in Germany. It lies thirty-eight miles E. of Gratz, in lat. 47 deg. 32 deg. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

FURSTENWALD, a small but pleasant town of the Middle Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany, and on the N. side of the river Spree. The Swedes took it twice, and the Imperialists burnt it. The King of Prussia has a seat here. It lies sixteen miles W. of Franckfort on the Oder, and thirty-six N. E. of Berlin.

FYN, **LOUGH**, or **LAKE-FYN**, a bay or maritime gulph of Argyleshire, in the W. of Scotland, sixty miles long, and about four broad, with a considerable herring-fishery. Between this lough, and the inland fresh-water lake of Lochow, Argyle Proper is bounded.



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GABARET, the capital of Gabardan, a territory of Gascony, in France. It lies on the river Gileuse, not navigable four miles from Condom, to the E. It confines on Armagnac and Condomois.

GABIAN, a village of Beziers and Languedoc, in France. It is famous for mineral waters; and near it is a rock from which issues a kind of black petrol, good in several distempers: in the neighbourhood is also found a species of earth for whitening of linen.

GABIN, or **GAMBIN**, a small town of the palatinate of Rawa, in Great Poland. It lies fifty miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 19 deg. 49 min. E.

GADAMIS, or **GADEMIS**, a small territory just westward of the province of Faifa, in Africa. It confines on Biledulgerid and Vhergela on the W. has a government of its own, and drives a considerable trade in slaves and dates. It abounds with castles and rich inhabitants. They pay the Turks an annual contribution for the liberty of their commerce; and they must either give the Arabs that inhabit the desert some kind of tribute, or repulse them by force of arms.

GADEBUSH, a town of Mecklenburg, in Germany, near which the Swedes obtained a signal victory over the Danes in 1712. It lies twenty-two miles W. of Wismar.

GADES, a small city of Andalusia, in Spain. See **CADIZ**.

GADESSEN, a village or manor of Hertfordshire, which gave birth to John de Gadesden, the first Englishman who was a court-physician, and flourished at the beginning of the 14th century. Chaucer mentions him with honour in his Doctor of Physic; but Dr. Freind will not allow him to deserve it from his works.

GADS-HILL, a noted place in Kent for robbery, particularly of sailors after receiving their pay at Chatham. A very remarkable case of this kind was in the year 1676, when one Nicks, after committing a robbery on the declivity of the hill, on the W. side, about four in the morning, and stopping an hour at Gravesend, and some little time on the road for baiting his bay-mare, and resting himself, he was at York bowling-green about eight in the evening; which, upon a prosecution, he proved, by the oath of York mayor, and was acquitted, though the person robbed swore to the man, the place, and the time. This hill was famous also for the frolicks played here by Henry V. when Prince of Wales.

GAETA, or **GAJETTA**, anciently *Cajeta*, a well-fortified maritime town of the Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples. It stands on a mountain or rock surrounded by the sea, except a narrow neck of land or causeway, which joins it to the continent. It is stored with every thing for its defence, and the neighbouring country is extremely pleasant and fertile.

Between it and Mola, the ancient Formia, was a villa of Cicero's, thence called Formianum, where it is said that famous Orator was murdered. This was the only place in the kingdom of Naples that held out any time against the Austrians, in the year 1707. It was at last taken by storm for King Charles III. afterwards the Emperor Charles VI. and its two castles surrendered at discretion. It made also a good defence in 1734, when the Spaniards recovered Naples from the Austrians for Don Carlos, now King of Spain. In one of the above-mentioned castles is

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the unburied body of the famous Charles of Bourbon; General to the Emperor Charles V. who was killed at the siege of Rome. It is kept in a room, and dressed cap-a-pee. The spot where St. Francis preached to the fishes is now separated from the sea by a wall. Gaeta is an Episcopal city, with a noble cathedral, where is a white marble baptistery, with Bacchus and other sculptures, which, from a Greek inscription on it, appears to be the work of one Scalpion an Athenian: it lies thirty miles W. of Capua. Lat. 41 deg. 32 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

GAGO, a kingdom of Negroland in Africa, bounded by Tombuto to the N. Dauma to the E. Guiney to the S. from which it is parted by a ridge of mountains, and Melli with the country of the Mundingos to the W. Yet these boundaries cannot be well ascertained, on account of vast deserts surrounding it.

GAGO, capital of the last mentioned kingdom of its name, is without walls, and the houses inconsiderable, except those where the King and his courtiers reside. Here are rich merchants, and a great resort of Negroes for cloth, with plenty of corn and flesh, but scarcity of wine and fruit: it abounds in melons, citrons and rice; and here are several good wells. The whole kingdom is covered with villages inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds. They are grievously taxed, and very ignorant.

GAILLAC, a city of Languedoc in France, on the river Tarn, which begins to be navigable here to Bourdeaux; it is the only part of Albigeois that produces wine fit to be exported, and thither it is conveyed by that river, and there sold to the English. In this article their trade is considerable. Gaillac has large suburbs. It lies four leagues from Lavaur to the N. Lat. 43 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.

GAINSBOROUGH, or **GAINSBURG**, a large and well-built town of Lindsey division in Lincolnshire, on the Trent. It has a fine large market, which is holden weekly, on Tuesdays, and gives title of Earl to the Noel family. Its church has been rebuilt, by act of parliament in 1735, and here are several Meeting-houses of Dissenters. The Danes landed at the place, when they came up the Trent, which river brings up ships of burthen with the tide, though forty miles from the Humber by water. Two annual fairs are kept here, on Easter Tuesday and October 20, for beasts, sheep, and all sorts of shop-goods. It lies sixteen miles from Lincoln, and 137 from London.

GAIRLOCH, a parish in the highlands of Ross-shire, which is twenty miles long, and 12 broad, has three places for public worship, 2352 catechizable persons, seven rivers in it, and a charity-school of the society for propagating Christian knowledge. The parish mostly belongs to Mr. Mackenzie, commonly called the Laird of Gairloch, a reputable family in that country. The Lough, otherwise called Lough-Gair, as our maps have it, is a bay of the sea, running pretty far inland, between Point Connard N. and Glash Isle, with a good herring-fishery. It is also the name of a presbytery, containing eight parishes.

GALAM, kingdom of, in Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It lies eastward of that of the Pholeys; beginning at the village of Ghilde, 142 leagues from the bar of Senegal, it extends along the river, about forty-five leagues from W. to E. and ends at rock Felu. Beyond the Senegal river to the N. and N. W. it is bounded by

by that vast tract, where the Moors have migratory villages, and by some fixed ones of the Pholeys, subject to the Siratic. On the E. and N. E. lies the kingdom of Kafon. The inhabitants of Galam are called Saracols, a turbulent inconstant sort of people, who frequently dethrone their sovereign, for the least shadow of real n. Hence princes are seen among them to affect wearing a crown, when reduced to the state of private men; yet they never raise any to the throne, but one of the blood royal at least by the mother's side.

GALARGUES, a town of Languedoc in France. It is a famous place for manuf. of turnsole, into blue and red colours.

GALLASHIELS, a town in the shire of Selkirk, and S. of Scotland, has a good weekly market for corn and cattle. It stands on the little river Galla, which, with the name of the town, if I mistake not, retains the denomination of the Scots Highlanders (Galloway) its primordial natives even thus far South: four miles from the town of Selkirk, and twenty three W. of Edinburgh.

GALATA was anciently a province of Asia Minor, now called Amasia, in Asiatic Turkey. See **AMASIA**.

GALATA, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, opposite to the Grand Signior's seraglio, and on the other side of the harbour. It has walls, towers, and ditches, round it. Besides Turks, its inhabitants are principally Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, who are not under so much restraint here with regard to their forms of public worship as in the city. The Greeks have six churches at Galata, and the Roman Catholics are said to have two or three. The private houses are better built in this suburb than they are generally in Constantinople, and they have taverns which sell wine without any restraint.

GALICIA, so called from its inhabitants the Gauls or Celts, formerly a kingdom, now a province, and the most N. W. in Spain. The Atlantic ocean washes it on the W. the Cantabrian sea or Bay of Biscay on the N. It is bounded on the E. by Asturia or Leon, and on the S. by Portugal, from which next the sea it is parted by the river Minho. This has most sea-coast, and consequently the greatest number of harbours of any province in the whole kingdom, and reckoned to be forty-eight great and small; the principal of which are Corunna and Ferrol.

Galicia produces wheat, millet, all sorts of vegetables, vast numbers of cattle, especially hogs, the bacon made from which they say far exceeds that of Westphalia, strong mules, good horses, though not large; but is most distinguished for its excellent wines, particularly the Ribadera produce. The turnips here grow to such a magnitude, that they often serve the children for seats to sit upon, and yet are very sweet. From its situation, this is one of the coldest countries in Spain, but is pretty well sheltered by its mountains; which besides furnish plenty of fuel and timber for house or ship building. Antient authors mention their having produced great quantities of gold, silver, and other metals; but all those mines at present are either exhausted or neglected; and only some few of marble, which is of an excellent sort, are now minded: Some flax is also produced in this province, of which they make pretty good linen.

The natives speak a Spanish, so blended with the old Celtic and Portuguese, as to sound harsh, and be hardly intelligible, to those only used to the pure Castilian. They are docile, affable, and steady in their undertakings, and more laborious than the Spaniards generally are. They can raise for the King eight thousand foot, and two thousand horse. They are under an Adelantado, or Lord Lieutenant, which dignity is hereditary in the Counts Ribadavia, under whom the King appoints a Governor, and Captain General.

In this province are seven cities, a great number of town and villages, &c. one archbishopric, and four bishoprics. Its capital is Compostella, or St. Jago de Compostella.

GALICIA, New, or GUADALAJARA, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded on the N. by New Mexico; on the E. by the gulph of Mexico; on the S. by Mexico Proper; and on the W. by the

Pacific ocean, and the gulph of California. See **GUADALAJARA**.

GALILEE, the most northern part of Palestine, now a province of Asiatic Turkey. It anciently extended beyond the great plain of Jezreel. It was divided into high and low: the former was on the other side Jordan, and filed Galilee of the Gentiles, as mostly inhabited or intermingled with them; the other was richer and more fertile, except in the very northernmost part, and in its flourishing state was full of towns and villages, all well inhabited. This country was the scene of many of the miracles performed by our blessed Saviour. It lies to the N. on Mount Libanus: to the E. on the river Jordan, and the sea of Galilee; on the S. by the river Chifon; and to the W. on the Mediterranean. In this province formerly stood the cities of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, long since destroyed, so that their exact situation is now unknown.

GALISTIO, a small place of Spanish Estremadura, where the Duke of Berwick, having posted eight squadrons of horse, in order to oppose the march of the confederates to Placentia, in April 1706, shamefully ran away upon their approach. It lies seventeen miles N. W. of Placentia. Lat. 39 deg. 42 min. N. long. 11 deg. 51 min E.

GALL, St. the city and republic of, a fine large town in the Upper Thourgaw, in Switzerland. It stands in a narrow and barren valley, shut in on the N. and W. by mountains, and watered by the little river Steinah. It is walled and fortified with towers. Here are spacious streets, good houses, and several public structures, as two churches, &c. besides the convent of St. Catherine, where is a public library. This town formerly belonged to the abbey of its name contiguous to it, but has no dependance now upon it, having purchased the sovereignty of its abbot. It is a republic, but has no territory, as the neighbouring country belongs to the abbey. The legislative power is lodged in the hands of two councils, and the inhabitants are reckoned at 10,000, who are mostly employed in the linen manufacture, making annually upwards of 40,000 pieces of cloth, 200 ells each, the export of which enriches them considerably, it being one of the wealthiest places in Switzerland. They are Protestants; whence a few years ago, a monk carrying his cross erected through the town, attended with several peasants, a tumult ensued, so that a war was like to have been the consequence between the abbey and the town: but the difference was compromised, upon the townsmen paying 2000 crowns for the insult done the monks, and these again engaging to make no more processions in the town. In 1718 the abbot was embroiled with the Tockeburgers, for claiming the sovereignty of their territory. In this dispute the Protestant cantons espoused the part of Tockeburg, and the Popish that of the abbot. The Protestants however, by two victories, had their privileges the more solemnly confirmed, and the county of Tockeburg restored to the abbot afterwards.

The town of St. Gall is situated near the lake of Constance, and upon the road from Germany to Italy, serves as the channel of communication between one country and the other, and their halls are for warehouses to the goods that go and come. The people are all strict Calvinists, who spread themselves into divers parts for traffic, even, they say, as far as Spain, where, though Protestants, they trade under the King's protection. The town is separated from the abbey only by a gate, which the abbot shuts on one side, and the burghers on the other.

GALL, St. patrimony of, subject to its own abbot, who is an ally of the Switzers. It lies between the canton of Zurich, and the lake of Constance.

This abbacy is about fourteen miles long, and ten broad, all round the town of St. Gall, being able to raise 5 or 6000 men. The convent and palace is in the town of St. Gall, but the abbot generally resides at Wyl or Weil. The abbot, as well as the city, send a deputy to the diet of the thirteen cantons, in which they have a seat, but no vote. This abbey, from the year 800 to 1100, was a sort of academy that produced

great numbers of learned men. Its principal town is Roscah.

GALLBALLY, a town in the county of Tipperary and province of Munster, in Ireland. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Limerick.

GALLES, Barbarians and Frec-booters, who have spread themselves E. W. and S. in Abissinia, in Africa; they are very warlike, and look upon the sword as giving the best title to every thing, and the best way of preserving what is got. They seem, most probably, amidst a variety of opinions, to be of ancient Gaulish or Celtic extraction; that nation, as appears from ancient history, having made frequent incursions into Africa, as well as Asia, from Europe, but to have come hither long before the eruption of the Vandals into Africa; the conformity between the manners and customs, &c. of these modern Galles with the ancient Gauls and Celts putting this matter past all doubt. They have at different times stripped Abissinia of several considerable provinces, and are distinguished with respect to their different situations, into eastern, southern, and western Galles; all of whom, particularly the southern, have, in their former eruptions, committed dreadful devastations and slaughter, without mercy or distinction of age or sex: but their neighbours are now more upon their guard to suppress their bloody progress for the future.

GALLIPAGO Islands, a cluster of them lying in the Pacific ocean, commonly called the South sea; and on both sides of the Equator, between long. 85 and 90 deg. W. Here ships often come to refit and to take in water and provisions; but the Spaniards have not hitherto sent colonies into any of them.

GALLIPOLI, anciently *Callipolis*, a small, but very strong, and well-inhabited town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples. It stands on a rock, quite surrounded by the sea, and communicating with the mainland only by a bridge, which is defended by a good fort. Its Episcopal see, subject to that of Otranto, is only within the town; and its harbour has been long destroyed. It lies thirty miles W. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 32 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

GALLIPOLI, anciently *Callipolis*, a populous town of Romania, in European Turkey; it is said to contain 10,000 Turks and 4000 Christians, besides numbers of Jews. It has a spacious harbour on the famous streight of its name, among many others, which divides Europe from Asia, anciently called Hellespont, now the Dardanelles. It lies 120 miles S. W. of Constantinople; and it was the first town in Europe which the Turks made themselves masters of. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 27 deg. 46 min. E.

GALLO, PUNTO GALLO, or POINT DE GALLE, a town with a harbour and fort on the S. W. part of the island of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in 1658. The houses are handsome, the churches well-built, and it has several fountains and gardens. The bay, tho' capacious, is a dangerous road, on account of the westerly winds and sunken rocks in it. The entrance is defended by forts. Most of the town lies high, and defended towards the sea by sharp-pointed rocks, upon one of which is a court of guard, and the Dutch flag displayed on a high mast. The jurisdiction of this town brings the Dutch 15,000 crowns annually. And all ships passing this way are obliged to stand in towards the cape, in order to avoid the Maldive rocks. Lat. 6 deg. 5 min. N. long. 78 deg. 41 min. E.

GALLO, a pretty high island of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies in the Pacific ocean or South sea, and near the coast of Peru. Almost round it the water is pretty shallow, and at the N. and S. points of it are several rocks. Into the harbours of this island the buccaneers used to put, in order to refit, there being plenty of wood and water upon it, also several good sandy bays for cleaning a vessel. The land here is higher than the coasts of Gorgona, and very full of hills and trees, particularly a very high mount. This island was the first place which the Spaniards possessed themselves of, upon their attempting the conquest of Peru. Lat. 3 deg. 12 min. N. long. 83 deg. 10 min. W.
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GALLO, a town in the marquisate of Ancona, one of the Ecclesiastical states, in the middle division of Italy. It lies fourteen miles S. of Ancona city: Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

GALLOGLASSES, a famous warlike people, who inhabited about the province of Connaught and other parts, in Ireland; and descended from the Scots Highlanders of the western islands; unless the population of these islands was just the reverse: Buchanan and other historians bringing Fergus and a colony from that kingdom. They were the best militia of Ireland, and used to fight in armour with two-edged battle-axes; and, if I mistake not, rode sometimes upon grey horses, the galloways so much famed, as their name imports, or from their grey dress.

GALLOWAY, Mull of, a peninsula in the western part of the shire of Wigton, in the S. division of Scotland. It is the ancient *Chersonesus, or Promontorium Novantum*. Galloway evidently bears in it the name of its ancient natives, and who till of late spoke the Highland language, is divided into two districts, that towards the W. already mentioned, and the other towards the E. beginning at the middle of the bridge at Dumfries, and called the Stewarty of Kircudbright. It is one continued heath, and proper for grazing small cattle; who are generally sold into England.

Galloway, for its magnitude, abounds with more gentlemen's seats than any part of Scotland; so that wherever you meet with a grove of trees, there is always sure to be a laird's house, commonly an old stone-tower. It lies due W. from Dumfries; and as that part of it called the Upper Galloway, runs out further into the Irish sea than the rest, all that bay on the S. side might be reckoned part of Solway firth, as all on the N. side is called the firth of Clyde, though near fifty miles from the river of the latter name. From the utmost shores of the Mull of Galloway you see the coast of Ireland as plain as Calais from Dover. Though the neighbouring seas seem to hold an inexhaustible treasure, which the inhabitants do not make the utmost advantage of, yet they are great husbandmen and breeders of cattle, sending annually to England upwards of 50,000 head. Besides, they have the best breed of low, strong, and thick horses in Europe, from the country called Galloways, and vended greatly in the northern counties of England. They are hardy, easy goers, soon broken, and not readily tired. Some of the inhabitants follow fishing, as well in the sea as in their rivers and loughs, which lie every where under the hills, catching incredible numbers of excellent eels about September. This part of the country is very mountainous, and some hills prodigiously high, but covered with sheep and cattle; the gentlemen hereabouts being the greatest sheep-masters, as they stile themselves, and breeders of black cattle and horses, in the whole kingdom. This country gives title of Earl to one of the Stuart family.

GALLOWAY, commonly **GALLWAY**, (in Irish *Galliv*, from the *Galleci*, according to Camden; but it seems rather derived from the original natives the Galloni or Gaeles, and of the same pedigree with Galloway in Scotland) a fortified town, and the capital of a county of its name, in the province of Connaught, in Ireland. It stands on an island near the fall of Lough Corbes or Corrib, into the bay of the same name and that of Galloway, in the Western ocean. It has a large and safe harbour very commodiously situated for foreign trade to France, Spain, or the West Indies, &c. Here are barracks for ten companies of foot. This was the last place, by the surrender of which Ireland was reduced in the reign of King William III. after the battle of Antrim and siege of Limerick. It lies 17 miles from Tuam, and 103 from Dublin. In Oliver's time a plague swept off 12,000 of its inhabitants in eighteen months.

GALLOWAY, a county of Ireland, referred to in the last article, and belonging to the province of Connaught. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by part of Roscommon, King's county, and Tipperary, from which last it is parted by the Shannon; on the W. by the main ocean; by Mayo, Meath and Roscommon on the N. and N. E. and by Thomond on the S. This is one of the largest counties in that kingdom. Its dimensions are variously given, by

some said to be eighty two miles long, and forty-eight broad; but both are indeed very unequal. The soil being much on a warm lime-stone, rewards the labours of the husbandman, abounding in general with corn and pasture for black and small cattle. The S. and E. parts are best inhabited. Its W. side runs out into a peninsula, is much indented by small bays, and bordered all along with a mixture of green islands and rugged rocks, among which are four islands called South Arran, that form a barony. It sends two Knights for the shire to the Irish parliament, and two each for Galloway, Athlone, and Tuam. Its Protestant inhabitants suffered much in the massacre of 1641.

King William III. made the Marquis de Rouvigny, one of his general officers, Viscount, and afterwards Earl, of Galloway, under whom the British troops were so unsuccessful at Almanza in Spain, in the reign of Queen Anne.

GALLOWAY, bay of, in the county last-mentioned. It runs above thirty miles inland, with innumerable harbours and roads on every side. It has one of the noblest entrances in the world. It is sheltered at the mouth by the S. isles of Arran, through which there are three passages for shipping, besides the N. passage at the mouth of the bay. Here is a considerable herring-fishery in the season. One of the finest harbours in it is Batterbay.

GALTRES, a forest a little N. of the city of York, very thick of trees in some places, in others very moorish and boggy. It formerly extended to the city-gates; but now several considerable villages are built in it.

GAMBIA, a large river of Negroland in Africa, and thought to be a branch of the Niger; it empties itself into the Atlantic ocean. It is practicable by floops 600 miles inland, according to the accounts of such English factors as have gone so far up its course in quest of gold, but without any success. The land is low towards its mouth, but higher up the country about it is rocky and mountainous, being covered also with woods. Along its banks are great numbers of towns inhabited by several nations, but mostly negroes. Some are of an olive colour, called Pholeys or Fulis, who live like the Arabs and speak Arabesque, being Mahometans, as most of the negroes N. of the river are; whereas those to the S. of it are Pagans. The principal British settlement on this river is James-island, ten leagues from its mouth, almost in the middle of the stream, and three miles from the nearest shore on either side. It is less than a mile in circuit, has a fort mounted with cannon, and a small garrison, which maintain their right of trading in the river Gambia. Here are factors also on either shore, for several hundred miles up the river. These settlements belonged to the African company, but have been lately vested in the crown. The trade carried on here with the natives consists principally in gold, slaves, elephants-teeth, and bees-wax. The Gambia, having a long course within the tropics, annually, about midsummer, overflows the flat country on its banks, like the Nile, &c. arising from the periodical rains, which swell their streams.

GAMS. See **GASTER**.

GANDERSHEIM, an abbey of Brunswick, in Germany, bordering on the bishopric of Hildesheim. It was formerly more considerable. Its abbess has a seat among the prelates of the Rhine, and both she and the nuns are Lutheran. The bailiwick of its jurisdiction is two miles in circuit, containing a castle on the Ganda, where it runs into the Leina, with about twenty villages.

GANDIA, or **GUADIA**, a city and sea-port of Valencia, in Spain. It lies on the banks of the river Alcoi, near the Mediterranean, is fenced by a wall, and has a strong old castle; the place containing, says Moll, 1200 families in one collegiate parish, with two monasteries, and a nunnery. Here is an university, and it gives title of Duke to the Borgia family. It lies thirty-one miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 25 min. W.

GANDICOT, or **GUENDICOT**, a city of Malabar, in the Mogul Empire, in Asia. It stands on a high mountain, to which there is but one narrow ascent, and one gate to enter it from the plain; it has

three good free-stone walls and moats. Here was a pagod, containing several idols of gold, silver, &c. When the King of Bijnagar took the place in 1652, he melted them down into guns. Foot-posts carry letters here with more speed than horsemen, because at the end of every two leagues a man stands at a hut to run away with them to the next stage. Most of the roads are planted with rows of trees. Criminals are seldom imprisoned here, but punished directly with loss of life or limb, or else instantly discharged.

GANGEA, the capital of a territory in Schirwan, and Empire of Persia, in Asia. It stands on the other side of the river Kur, in a delightful plain, with several rivulets of water. Here are magnificent bazars or market-places, and caravanseras or inns. As this city is well situated for trade, here are vast numbers of foreigners. The Governor's palace is very spacious; and a fine river runs through the town, where are many gardens, plenty of very good wine, fruit, &c. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Baku and the Caspian sea, and 124 N. E. of Erivan. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 47 deg. 5 min. E.

GANGES, a considerable river of the Hither India, in Asia. It rises in the mountains of Nigracut, which divide India from Tartary, receiving several streams in its way. It runs from N. W. to the S. E. about 1586 miles thro' the Mogul's dominions, and empties itself by several channels (our charts reckon them about a dozen) into the bay of Bengal. The common passage for European shipping is up one of its most western branches, called Huguely river. Its water is sweet, light, and clear, and is observed to keep better at sea, than any other water; that of the Thames alone excepted. This river is highly esteemed in India, the natives ascribing great sanctity to its waters; for which reason several hundred thousand pilgrims visit it annually, who pay homage to this river, as to a god; and carry their dying friends from remote countries to be dipped for the expiation of their sins, or to expire on its banks, and as soon as they die, throw them into the middle of it. This river is very deep: its water is at the lowest in April or May; but the periodical rains falling soon after, the flat country contiguous to it is overflowed for several miles before the close of September; at which time the waters begin to retire, but leave such a prolific mud on the soil, as renders Bengal the most fruitful province in all India for every sort of grain, and the inhabitants have ponds for preserving the water of it against a drought. The spring-tides usually rise here to about ten feet; but of late years such inundations and storms have happened, that the towns near the shore have been greatly damaged, and some of the ships in the river cast away. On the most westerly branch of the Ganges above-mentioned, the English have some factories, particularly at Fort William and Huguely; as also the French and Dutch.

GANI, or **COLOUR**, a town of Golconda in the Hither India, in Asia. In its neighbourhood is a very rich diamond-mine, where about 60,000 people are employed; and in this mine was particularly found that large gem of 900 carats, which was presented to Aureng-Zeb. It lies 131 miles E. of Bagnagar, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lat. 15 deg. 46 min. N. long. 82 deg. 12 min. E.

GANJAM, the most eastern town of Golconda, in the Hither India, in Asia. Here is an English factory, and a river, but not navigable; nor is the bar a mile below the town passable till September, when the freshes open it, and it is shut again in November. Here is a pagod dedicated to an obscene god. The adjacent country produces timber for building, bees-wax, stick-lack, and pretty good iron. The inland inhabitants manufacture cotton-cloth for exportation. The seas abound with good fish, and the rivers with the best mullets. The factory is about fifty-eight leagues to the N. E. of Vizagapatam.

GANNAT, a town of Bourbonnois in France, bordering on Auvergne, and on the banks of a small river between Moulins and Clermont, seven miles from each. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, is the seat of an election, and has a salt-granary.

GAP, the capital city of Gapençois in Upper Dauphiny,

in France. It lies at the bottom of a hill, on the little river Bene, but has been much reduced by intestine and foreign irruptions, having been burnt by the Duke of Savoy in 1693 though since rebuilt. It is the see of a Bishop, suffragan to Aix in Provence; twenty-two miles W. of Embrun. Lat. 44 deg. 28 min. N. long. 5 deg. 55 min. E.

GAPENÇOIS, a subdivision of Upper Dauphiny, in France. It is bounded to the E. and S. by Provence, to the W. by Diois, and to the N. by Graisivaudan. Its capital is the above-mentioned Gap.

GARAUP, a promontory of Provence in France, not a great way from Antibes, which extending itself considerably into the sea, forms the bay of Cannes.

GARABUSA, a small island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, has a fort within a sea-port of the same name, on the western side, about twenty-two miles from Canea to the N. W.

GARDA, a town of the Veronese, on a lake of its name, in the upper division of Italy. It has a castle also called Garda on the E. side of the lake. It lies 25 miles N. W. of Verona, and is subject to the Venetians. In its neighbourhood happened a very sharp rencounter, between a detachment of French, and another of the Imperialists in 1704. Lat. 45 deg. 25 min. N. long. 11 min. E.

GARDA, lake of, in the Venetian territory last-mentioned. It is about thirty miles long from S. to N. and about ten where broadest, contracting itself towards the N. In some seasons it is very tempestuous, and dangerous sailing upon it, otherwise very pleasant, yielding multitudes of eels, and surrounded on all sides with olive, fig, lemon, orange, and other fruit-trees, which thrive here extremely, having on one side a southern exposure, and on the other sheltered by mountains from the north winds. In some parts, as Dissentano, on its S. coast, are produced those excellent fish and wines called carpiano, and muscatello, otherwise vino Santo or priest-wine.

GARDELEBEN, or **GARDELEGEN**, so called from the neighbouring gardens, anciently *Ispurgum*, a town of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, in Germany. It belongs to the King of Prussia. To it runs a river called Bife or Milde; others place it at its source. Here is an old fort, in the language of the country called Iron-jaws. It trades principally in beer and hops, as good as any in the Empire, and bought up by the Danes and others. The neighbouring territory is sandy, except towards Calb, which is very fertile, and has fine meadows. It lies forty-eight miles N. W. of the city of Brandenburg. Lat. 52 deg. 38 min. N. long. 11 deg. 48 min. E.

GARED, a modern town of Sus in Africa, built by Sherif Abdalla, near the source of a brook which turns several corn and sugar mills, and falls into the Sus. The quantity of Morocco leather dressed here is so considerable, that the duty of what is exported into Europe, is said to amount to 34,000 ducats. Here is commonly a governor of the Sherif, and about 300 horse mostly quartered in the neighbouring villages.

GARGANO, or **S. Angelo**, from a town near it of the latter name, or *Monte S. Angelo*, a headland, at the foot of Monte Gargani, in the Capitanate of Naples, and lower division of Italy, where stands the oldest and most celebrated convent of this kingdom, that of Monte Cassino excepted.

GARIOCH, a district of Aberdeenshire, in the N. of Scotland, surrounded by those of Strathbogy, Mar, Formartin, and part of Buchan. It extends near fourteen miles from E. to W. and eight from N. to S. It lies in a valley, watered by two large rivers, besides smaller streams, having several mountains on both sides, particularly that of Bennachy, rising so high with seven tops as to be seen at sea, though near fourteen Scottish miles from the coast. In this district is plenty of game, birds, especially partridges and lapwings; but not much pasture, the grounds being black heath or moor. Garioch is the seat of a presbytery, containing fifteen parishes.

GARONNE, ancient **GARUMNA**, a river of France, which rising in the Pyrenean mountains of Aure, in the valley of Aaran, and county of Comenges, whence

it keeps a N. W. course, passes by Thoulouse, and becomes navigable near Muret. It receives several rivers in its way; and, after uniting with the Dordogne near Bec d' Ambez, it takes the name of Garonne, and near La Tour de Cordouan falls through two channels, called Le Pas de Anes, and Le Pas de Grave, into the Atlantic ocean. It communicates with the Mediterranean by means of the famous royal canal made in Languedoc by Riquet, in the reign of Lewis XIV. The tides flow up the Garonne as far as Langon and St. Macaire, being about thirty French leagues from its mouth, and twenty-nine above Bourdeaux.

GARRISON, a town in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland; so called probably from the barracks in it: it lies fourteen miles S. of Ballishannon.

GARSTANG, a market-town of Lancashire, on the post-road, lying between Lancaster and Preston, about twelve miles from the latter, and 222 from London. It has three annual fairs, on Holy Thursday for horned cattle, also on July 21, and December 3, for the last-mentioned article, horses and sheep.

GARTZ, a walled town of Upper Pomerania, in Germany, and one of the passes of the Oder. Under its jurisdiction are eight parishes, and it has several annual fairs. It suffered much during the long wars in the Empire, its situation rendering it always a place of importance to the possessor.

GASCONY, properly so called, with Guyenne, constitutes one of the Governments of France. It contains all that part which lies S. of the river Garonne, and to the N. E. of the Pyrenean mountains; is bounded on the E. by Armagnac, on the N. by Bazadois, on the W. by part of the sea of Biscay, and on the S. by Bearn. Its capital is Bayonne. In Latin Gascony is called *Vasconia*, from the Vasconi or Gaiconi, the modern Basques or Vasques who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains in Spain, and settled on the northern side of them, about the close of the sixth century. It was subject to the Dukes of Aquitaine, consequently to the Kings of England, successors to William the Conqueror, till about the eleventh century, when it became annexed to the crown of France. It is subdivided into the territories of Bazadois, Condomois, the duchy of Albret, the small districts of Gabardan, Marfan, Turfon, Chalosse, Landes of Lannes, Labour or Labourd, Soule, and Armagnac. The inhabitants of Gascony are distinguished among all the natives of France, and indeed of Europe, for the romantic and boasting strain commonly observed among them; so that an immoderate swelling of any kind has obtained the name of a Gasconade, otherwise called a Rodomantade.

GASPÉ, the capital of a large territory called Gaspesia, in Canada Proper, North America, extending itself along the eastern coast of this province, from Cape des Roitiers at the mouth of the river St. Laurence, to another head-land lying over against Cape Breton; that is, about a hundred and ten leagues; and stretches itself much further inland. The natives of this country are distinguished by the names of the rivers along the banks of which they dwell, the three principal ones are those of St. Jean, Ristigouche, and Mizamiche or St. Croix. The inhabitants are tall and well-shaped, civil, and hospitable; but their excessive love of the French Aqua Vitæ, particularly on the coast, has rendered them quite brutish and cruel. With regard to Gaspé itself, it has nothing remarkable, only that it takes its name from the bay on which it stands; namely, between the above-mentioned Cape de Roitiers, and the Hollow island or Isle Percée. Besides this bay, are two other noted ones on the same coast, Des Chaleurs and Campficus; All which are mostly frequented by fishermen, who commonly catch salmon, jack, cod, porpoises, &c.

GASSENHOVEN, or **GUTZENHOVEN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, six miles E. of Tirlemont, and eighteen of Louvain. It lay within the French lines, when forced by the Duke of Marlborough in 1705: and from that post most of the troops and artillery were drawn, that made any resistance. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

GASTEIN-BATH, famous waters in the archbishopric

of Salzburg and electorate of Bavaria, in Germany, good for the stone, cholick, the venereal, and other malignant distempers, by bathing in them only, without drinking, which feel very hot; and taste strong of several minerals.

GASTER, or **GASTEL**, and **GAMS**, two small bailiwicks of Saragans, in the county of Baden, in Switzerland, jointly possessed by the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris. The former, called by the Grisons *Castrum Rhetica*, is a long slip E. of the river Lint, extending from N. E. to S. W. between the lakes of Zurich and Wahlstadt, having the Lint and part of those two lakes in the front, and Tockebourg on the back of it, with the canton of Zurich on the N. and Saragans on the S. E. Here are people of both religions.

Gams is a small bailiwick between the barony of Altsaxe, Tockebourg, and the county of Werdeberg. When there is a bailiff from the canton of Schwitz in one of them, there is another from that of Glaris in the other.

GASTINOIS François, in contradistinction from Gatinois Orleanois, a territory in the Isle of France. Its Latin name is *Pagus Vostinensis*.

GATE, a chain of mountains running from N. to S. through the middle of the hither peninsula of India, in Asia.

GATES-HEAD, or **GOATS-HEAD**, anciently *Capra Caput*, a suburb of Newcastle upon Tyne, contiguous to the Bridge, but on the Durham-side of the river. It has a large parish-church of its own, which stands high, and is supposed to have been part of Newcastle formerly, though divided by the river. It is pretty populous, and inhabited chiefly by the coal-pit men.

GATH, or **GETH**, once a strong and populous city of the tribe of Dan, in Judea, now in Asiatic Turkey, till King David took and dismantled it. This was the birth-place of the famous Goliath. By the various changes it underwent, and the frequent shifting of its masters, it became of little consideration; till in the Christian times Tulk, King of Jerusalem, built a castle on its ruins. It was anciently the boundary of the Philistine territory on the S. as Ekron was that on the N. Between both which inclusive, lay those cities that composed the five Satrapies of that brave nation. It is no easy matter to fix the right situation, there having been many cities of the same name in this district; some of which were distinguished by an appellative, as Gath-Epher, Gath-Rimmon, &c. and others without any. Moll says, that it is no wonder they should so frequently occur, since Gath signifies a wine, oil, or any other press.

GATTON, under the side of a hill, just by Ryegate in Surrey, is a borough by prescription, since the 29th of the reign of Henry VI. It was formerly a large town, though now only a village, without either market or fair, whose constable, chosen every year out of the Lord of the manor's court, returns two members to parliament. Roman antiquities are frequently found here. It lies eighteen miles from London.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the E. side of the Scheld. Near it the Confederates and French frequently encamped, and had several smart engagements, in the late wars. Here also the brave General Count Lothum, after passing the Scheld on November 30, 1708, with a part of the allied army, in order to relieve Brussels, forced the French out of their entrenchments. It lies eight miles N. E. of Oudenarde, and ten S. W. of Ghent. Lat. 50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 3 deg. 41 min. E.

GAUL, the ancient name of France; but it comprehended also the northern part of Italy, &c. Its inhabitants were likewise called Gauls, the same people with the Celtæ or Celts.

GAUR, a district of Chorassan, in Persia. It borders on India in Asia.

GAURES, the natives of the last-mentioned territory of Gaur. They are dispersed all over Persia and India, and pretend to be descended from the ancient Persians. However, they differ from the modern inhabitants,

worshipping the sun and fire, but whether as gods, or only as symbols of the true God, is not well-known: since they say "God is light," and the holy fire has been preserved upwards of 4000 years. Their principal temple is upon a mountain in Eyraç Agem, near the city of Yefd, where vast numbers of their priests reside, who take care that the sacred fire never be extinguished, which they give out, was first lighted by Zoroaster their grand prophet, whose return they daily expect. Their employment is husbandry, and they never bury their dead, exposing them in the open air, and in places surrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

GAVURDO, a town of Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories, in the upper division of Italy, on the river Weife. It lies about seven miles W. of the lake Di Garda. Hither the Imperialists retired after the defeat they received at Garcinado, April 19, 1705. Lat. 45 deg. 28 min. N. long. 35 deg. 41 min. E.

GAZA, or **HASA**, once a large and strong city of the tribe of Dan, in Judea, and one of the chief Satrapies of the Philistines. It underwent several vicissitudes, till St. Luke mentions it in the Acts as a ruined place. It stood on a hill near the Mediterranean, and its port was Majama.

GAZA, New, lies two miles from the Mediterranean, retaining still a great many monuments of its former grandeur, as marble colonnades, &c. It is not of a large circuit; but is fenced with two strong iron gates, opposite to which is the Basha's seraglio, and not far off are the remains of a Roman castle, the materials of which no hammers can break.

GEDDINGTON, a place in Northamptonshire, where, in a trivium, or place where three roads meet, stands one of the stone-crosses, built by King Edward I. in memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor. It lies about a mile from the seat of Boughton, belonging to the late Duke of Montague.

GEEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs from thence N. near the confines of Liege, and passing by Lande and Leaw, falls into the river Demer below Halen.

GEEL, one of the most ancient baronies of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, and territory of Antwerp; where is a fine collegiate church and chapter. Here is also a college for the Latin tongue, under the direction of secular priests, famous all over the country, and a hospitable nunnery. In its district are nineteen villages.

GEERVLIET, the principal town in the island of Voorne, in Holland, one of the seven united provinces, is situated amidst fruitful fields; which besides corn, produce a turf and prickly fort of Spanish broom, which providentially prevent those sandy downs from being carried away by the wind, and save the country from inundations.

GEGENBACH, **GENGENBACH**, or **JENGENBACH**, a town of Ortnau, in Suabia, in Germany, with a monastery, whose abbot is a Prince of the empire. The inhabitants are entirely Roman Catholic. Marshal Villars took this place in 1703. It stands on the river Kintzch, twelve miles S. E. of Strasburg, and eighteen N. of Friburg. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 56 min. E.

GEISLINGEN, one of the forty bailiwicks or lordships belonging to the territory of the city of Ulm, in Suabia, in Germany. It comprehends the greatest part of the county of Helfenstein.

GUELDERLAND, including Zutphen, and exclusive of Prussian Guelderland, a province of the United Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuyder-zee and Overissel, on the E. by Westphalia, on the S. by Brabant and Prussian Guelderland, and on the W. by the province of Utrecht. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about forty-seven miles, and nearly the same from E. to W. though, being irregular, not so in every place. The air here is clearer, and consequently more healthy than in Holland and the maritime provinces, as lying much higher. The soil is fruitful in corn and pasture; and large droves of cattle are brought from Denmark to be fattened here. But it is not equally fruitful:

fruitful: for the Veluwe is mostly gravelly, or heathy and barren hills. Zutphen has good pasture, but little corn, as being low and moorish. The inhabitants have in all ages been distinguished for their courage, particularly their cavalry were highly esteemed.

This province is divided into three quarters, Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen; containing a great number of considerable cities, towns, and villages.

GUELDERLAND, formerly Spanish, now Prussian, or the high quarter of Guelderland, though it does not entirely belong to the King of Prussia. On the W. it is bounded by Dutch Brabant and part of the bishopric of Liege, on the N. by part of the duchy of Cleves, on the E. by part of the same duchy and that of the electorate of Cologne, and on the S. by part of the duchy of Juliers; so that it is entirely divided from Dutch Guelderland. Its greatest length from S. to N. is about thirty-five miles, and about twenty-four where broadest. Upon the death of Charles II. of Spain, the allies conquered it in the war about his succession. By the treaty of Utrecht, the city of Gueldres, Kessel, and Kirkenbeck, &c. were given to the King of Prussia; and by the barrier-treaty at Antwerp in 1715, the Emperor ceded Venlo, Fort St. Michael, and Fort Steinfwert, &c. to the Dutch.

GELDRE, or **GELDRES**, a well-fortified town of Prussian Guelderland last-mentioned, on the river Niers, which, dividing into two branches, forms the island upon which it stands: it receives that river into its trenches, and lies in the midst of marshes. It has an ancient castle. The French seized it in the beginning of Queen Anne's wars; but the Prussians retook it in 1703, after a blockade of fifteen months, and a bombardment of fourteen days; and, by the peace of Utrecht it was ceded to the King of Prussia in exchange for the principality of Orange seized by the French, to which the former had a right as heir to King William III. It lies fourteen miles N. of Venlo, and twenty-four S. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 16 min. E.

GELMUYDEN, or **GENEMUYDEN**, anciently *Marnan Portus*, a town of Overissel, on the Zuyder-zee, where the Swart-water or Black-water falls into it. Its ancient castle is now in ruins. It lies seven miles from Zwol, towards the N.

GELNHAUSEN, or **GALENHAUSEN**, next to Frankfurt on the Maine, the second free city of the Wetteraw. It lies in the county of Hanau and landgravate of Hesse, in Germany, on the river Kintz (Kintzig). Before the German wars it was a considerable place, inhabited by several of the nobility and gentry; and, though reduced, it has still some public structures which make a good appearance. It is of the Protestant religion, and subject to its own magistrates. It lies twelve miles N. of the city of Hanau, and seventeen N. W. of Aichaffenburg. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

GEMBLOURS, or **GIBLOU**, anciently *Germiniacum*, now *Gemblicum*, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Orne, and on a steep hill, encompassed with precipices, except towards the E. where a little eminence overlooks it.

Gemblours is considerable for its abbey of St. Hubert, belonging to the Benedictines. The abbot is the first nobleman of Brabant, with the title of Count Gemblours. This abbey has produced several learned men, among whom was the celebrated Monk Sigebert, author of the Chronicon Gemblicense, who died in 1112, which work was continued to 1137 by abbot Anselm. Near this place, in 1578, Don John of Austria defeated the army of the States General under Antony de Colignies, who lost all his artillery, and was taken prisoner himself. King William, during most part of his wars with France, had his head-quarters in the abbey here. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Namur, and nineteen S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 4 deg. 39 min. E.

GEMMI, Mount, in the county of Valais, in Switzerland. It begins at the end of the village of Leuck, in the direct road to Berne and the Leuck-baths. This is a very steep mountain, and, being measured by an No. 47.

engineer, appeared to be 10,110 feet high. The ascent is by narrow crooked passages cut out of the rock, and in several parts of it supported by walls or posts laid across, being a difficult and dangerous road.

GEMMINGEN, a town of the Lower Palatinate, in Germany. It lies twelve miles W. of Hailbron, and thirty E. of Philipsburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 28 deg. 38 min. E.

GEMUND, an imperial town, and the capital of Rechfberg, on the confines of Hohenrechfberg, in Suabia, in Germany. It stands at the confluence or mouth of several brooks (hence its name), which empty themselves into the river Rems, the neighbourhood of which is called Remthal or the valley of Rems, that river falling into the Neckar below Stutgard. This is a Roman Catholic town, has five churches, two chapels, and several convents, and trades principally in beads, which they export. Here the French General Marshal Villars encamped in 1707, and raised contributions far and near. It lies twenty-eight miles E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51 min. E.

GEMUND, the *Laciacum* of Antoninus, a well-built town of Upper Austria, in Germany, at the mouth of the Draun, where it falls into the Gemunder or Draun-lake. It has a considerable trade in salt made in the neighbourhood at Halstadt, being brought hither by the lake, and exported as far as Vienna. It lies 38 miles S. W. of Ens, and 118 of Vienna, in the same direction.

GEMUND, a town of Franconia, in Germany, on the river Maine. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Wurtzburg, being subject to the Bishop of this latter name. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E.

GEMUND, a town of Juliers in Westphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Roer, thirty miles S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E.

GENAP, or **GENEPPE**, a small town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Dyle. It stands in a pleasant hunting county, has twenty-six villages belonging to its jurisdiction, and lies five miles from Nivelles to the E. and 16 from Namur to the N. W.

GENAP, a town in the duchy of Cleves, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the Nierse, where it falls into the Maes opposite Guedre, twelve miles W. of Cleve-city. This place lies well for trade between Nimeguen and Venlo, but suffered much in the wars. In its river are delicate eels, and a little way from the town is a strong fort, the works of the town having been demolished by the French when they took the place in 1672. Lat. 51 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. E.

GENEN-HILL, in Tweedale, or the shire of Peebles, in the S. of Scotland. In it is a fresh-water lake called Lochgenen, which falls into the Annandale by a precipice, it is said, 250 feet high, where the fish, attempting to climb this water-fall, often tumble back and are killed; though my author says they are killed by the fall of the water.

GENEVA, republic of, in Genevoise, a territory in Savoy and confines of Switzerland. It is but of small extent, exclusive of the city of its name, not containing above eleven parishes, eight of which are partly under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Savoy: yet it is a considerable ally of the Swiss cantons. The country in general is very fruitful and populous; its villages are large and well-built, in which are several fine houses belonging to the citizens of Geneva. It abounds with good fruit-trees, produces wine both white and red; the former small, but the latter excellent. Wheat is the only corn which they sow, its soil producing it in abundance.

Of this the republic constantly keeps a large magazine against a dearth, which is sold out at a reasonable rate; and in time of plenty, they also oblige the bakers, and those who keep public houses, to buy of them, at a moderate price however, that they may live by it. The chapter and St. Victor's lands, the former as once belonging to the Bishop of Geneva, the latter to the priory in the suburb of that name, have

their respective chattellan and court of justice dependent on the republic, from which appeals are brought to that at Carrouge in Savoy, and in the last resort to the parliament of Chamberry. But in spiritual and military matters, together with the other parts of sovereignty, those lands depend entirely on the republic. It was formerly allied to some of the Catholic, as well as Protestant cantons of Switzerland; but now, since the reformation, is in strict alliance only with Berne and Zurich.

The revenue of the republic is about 100,000 crowns, out of which about 300 soldiers, 24 ministers and professors, are paid, an arsenal maintained, public officers salaries, pensions, &c. Some say the professors of the college have no stated salaries, but depend entirely on the contributions of their pupils.

GENEVA, city of, the capital of the last-mentioned republic of its name. It lies near the confines of France and Switzerland, on the river Rhone, at the W. extremity of the Lemane lake, or lake of Geneva, and near the efflux of the river out of it. In Latin it is called *Aurelia Allobrogum*, and *Civitas Genensium*. It is considerable, not only for antiquity, extent, and power, but for its advantageous situation, being in a manner the rampart and key to Switzerland, especially of the canton of Berne, as lying between France and Savoy, both whose territories join to its very walls; and these powers claim its sovereignty, but Berne and Zurich their allies protect them from the attempts of both. This is the largest and most flourishing city of Switzerland, whose inhabitants equally cultivate trade and letters. It is well-fortified, and about two miles in circuit; but not very strong, considering its potent neighbours. The number of inhabitants is reckoned about 30,000.

Farel and Saunier preached the Protestant faith here a year or two before Calvin set foot among them. In 1535 they expelled their Bishop, who claimed the sovereignty at that time, and opposed the reformation, erecting themselves into a republic, the legislative power of which they placed in a council of 200, and the administration in a senate of 25, none but the principal inhabitants having a share in the government or election of the magistrates: but latterly the common people have insisted to be admitted into a share, and have accordingly forced their superiors to delegate a part of their power to them.

The celebrated reformer and learned divine, John Calvin, came hither in 1536 or 7, and was their minister till he died here in 1564, and lies buried under a plain stone, some say none, in the common church-yard, without the city: so that their church is Calvinistic or Presbyterian, the model of Geneva being that adopted by Scotland, most of the dissenters in England and Ireland, Holland, Hesse, and some other countries. The city-clergy govern the church; but their canons are of no force till ratified by the great council; each clergyman has a stipend of about 50 l. sterling per annum allowed him by the state. They will not allow of card-playing, drinking in public houses, or dancing; but are less strict in observing the Sabbath: for they then exercise their militia, play at bowls, and other manly exercises, after divine service.

Here is a famous university, ever since the illustrious Calvin taught divinity in it; though, if fame lye not, its present professor degenerates very much from his great predecessor into Socinianism, or something of the Arian tenet. The Calvinists of France, and particularly those of that opinion in other nations, resort hither for education, his disciples having had the dominion of this city ever since Calvin resided here. It has a good library, and a great number of curious manuscripts. Besides St. Peter's church, the ancient cathedral, in which are the tombs of the great Protestant General, Henry Duke of Rohan, and of Theodore Beza, by some called the Protestant Pope, &c. there are two churches in the great town, and one in the lesser, besides places of worship for refugees and proselytes from Italy and other countries. Their arsenal contains arms, they say, for 12,000 men. Among its natives, ministers or professors, besides Calvin and Beza already mentioned, were the Diodati, the two Turretines, Picet,

Le Clerc, M. Verney, and many other scholars well-known to the republic of letters. Here several valuable books are printed. The general hospital here cost 200,000 crowns. In all the streets which are large and handsome, are fountains and canals of water; most of the houses, especially the modern ones, are of hewn stone. Towards the lake all the port is fenced with double and triple rows of huge piles driven into the water, with only a narrow passage for the boats, which is shut up every night with large chains; and on the land-side are bastions, with several other works and ditches.

The Dukes of Savoy have made several attempts formerly on this city; and an anniversary celebration of its deliverance from one of these in 1602, is observed still every 22d of December.

Their foreign commerce is considerable; and their principal manufactures here, are gold, silver, and thread laces, silks, shamoy-leather, pistols, watches, printing of books, &c. The language of the common people is the Savoyard, or a very corrupt dialect of French; but people of fashion and letters speak French in greater purity. Geneva lies 48 miles N. of Chamberry, and sixty N. W. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

GENEVA, lake of, in the neighbourhood of the city of its name last mentioned, is the greatest in this part of Europe. It is formed partly by the river Rhone, and was anciently called *Lacus Lemanus*. It is semicircular, the convex part lying towards Switzerland, being sixty miles long, and the other towards Savoy twelve broad. It is pretty narrow at each end, widening towards the middle, between Thonon and Lausanne. In some parts it cannot be fathomed, and is navigable by larger vessels than those commonly seen in rivers. It abounds with perch, large trouts, and other excellent fish, the number of which have been considerably diminished by pikes, and another ravenous fish called montails. This lake decreases in winter, and increases in summer, sometimes to the height of ten or more feet, on account of the melting of the snows in the mountains. It is never quite frozen over, nor very stormy, though sometimes agitated by subterraneous wind. Under the lake near Geneva, are several free-stone quarries inclosed, with walls to keep out the rising of the water.

GEGENBACH, see **GEGENBACH**, a town of Suabia.

GENIS, St. a small town of Savoy Proper, in the upper division of Italy. It lies on the river Guier le Vis, fourteen miles W. of Chamberry, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 38 min. N. long. 5 deg. 42 min. E.

GENOA, republic or territories of, has under its jurisdiction a considerable tract of land on the continent, and upper division of Italy. It is in the form of a crescent, round a large bay of the Mediterranean sea, anciently called *Mare Ligusticum*, as also the island of Corsica, though a great deal of this is in the hands of Paolo, and his Corsican malecontents. The present Genoese dominions on the mainland, made up great part of the ancient Liguria, which was subdivided into Littorea and Meditteranea Liguria, or the Maritime and Inland Liguria; the former being that which belongs now to Genoa, and was anciently a considerable part of Gallia Cisalpina. The territory of the republic on the continent extends itself from the town of Ventimiglia on the W. to the territory of the republic of Lucca on the E. being about 150 miles long, but from S. to N. hardly eight miles in some parts, but twenty-two in others. On the land-side the Appenine mountains cover it, by which it is separated from Nice, Piedmont, Montserrat, the Milanese, Parma and Placentia, the grand duchy of Tuscany, and the republic of Lucca. The tops of the Appenines are barren peaks, without tree or herbage upon them; but the commendable industry of the Genoese has cultivated them towards the bottom, where they are planted with vine, olive, and other fruit-trees; but the soil producing very little corn, the necessary supplies of this kind are brought from Lombardy, Naples, Sicily, and other countries.

GENOA, the capital, and seat of the last mentioned republic

republic of its name; in Latin *Genova* or *Janua*, anciently *Genua*. It lies in the Riviera di Ponente, or western district of the continent in Upper Italy, and on the Mediterranean. Its situation is partly level, but rises gradually to the top of a hill, with a delightful prospect, and from the sea having the appearance of an amphitheatre. It is surrounded on the land-side with a double wall, the outermost of which reaches beyond the mountain, on which it partly stands, beginning at the pharos or light-house on the shore, and terminating at the mouth of the Bisagno, the whole circuit being about ten Italian miles; but this serves only to guard the city from the incursions of the banditti, having only a few bastions here and there. The number of cannon mounted on all the outworks, are said to amount to 500. The houses of Genoa are well built, and flat-roofed, with fine flower-pots, being generally five or six stories high, and painted on the outside; but the streets are narrow, crooked, and dark, though as you ascend they widen. The New street, and that called Balb, are decorated with very fine palaces in an elegant taste, and curiously furnished: the palace of the latter name in that street has a looking-glass in it, which is valued at 6000 crowns. The Doge's palace is a noble structure, and spacious, with an armory for 34,000 men; the D'Orto palace is built upon white marble pillars, &c. the fronts of most of these edifices being entirely of marble. The harbour is large and deep, but lies exposed to the S. and W. to the wind Africus, or what they call Labeccio, the most tempestuous that blows in the Mediterranean. It has a mole running far into the sea, both on the right and on the left side of its entrance, for the security of their galleys and small vessels: and the city is pretty open to a bombardment, which they experienced in 1684, when Lewis XIV ordered it to be beat down; but it has since been rebuilt to greater advantage. Its churches are noble and magnificent: the cathedral is a beautiful structure of white and black marble. The whole number of parish-churches is reckoned at thirty-seven, twenty collegiate churches, seventeen convents, and two large hospitals. It is also the see of an Archbishop. The whole number of its inhabitants is computed at 150,000. Nothing is more grand than their general processions, especially that on Corpus Christi day, when the Archbishop carries the host, supported by twelve prelates or priests under a magnificent canopy, preceded by all the clergy, and followed by the Doge, &c. and lastly, the women closing the procession, with a general discharge of cannon, and the best vocal and instrumental music. Over the door of the arsenal, is an old Roman bustum of iron, resembling a boar's head, and in the arsenal is shewn the complete armour of forty Genoese Amazons, who distinguished themselves in the Croisade, if we may credit the account.

The legislative authority of Genoa is lodged in the great senate, consisting of Signiors, or the Doge and twelve other members, with 400 noblemen and principal citizens annually elected. All matters of state are transacted by the signiors, the members of which hold their places for two years assisted by some other councils; and four parts in five of the senate must agree in passing any thing into a law. The Doge is obliged to reside in the public palace, the two years he enjoys his office, with two of the signiory and their families; and at the expiration of his time he retires to his own house for eight days, when his administration is either approved or condemned: and in the latter case he is proceeded against as a criminal. At the election of the Doge a crown of gold is placed on his head, and a sceptre in his hand, as King of Corsica: he is attended with life-guards, is clothed in crimson velvet, and styled *most serene*, the senators *excellencies*, and the nobility *illustrious*. The last derive their titles from their possessions in Naples, Milan, and other countries; by which means the princely families being subject to another jurisdiction, are greatly influenced by the powers where their estates lie, which has often drawn upon them the resentment of others, particularly France, who have not only bombarded Genoa, as has been mentioned, and other places belonging to the republic, but obstructed their commerce: for their considerable fleets, which

formerly gained so many victories over the Greeks, Saracens, Pisans, Venetians, Turks, Spaniards, &c. made such large conquests, as Crete, Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, Negropont, Lesbos, Malta, and planted colonies in Scio, Smyrna, Achaia, Theodosia, &c. and upon the Euxine sea, are now reduced to six galleys, which serve only to fetch them some corn, wine, and other provisions, and to give their ladies an airing in summer. Their land-forces are commonly between 4 and 5000: but they may upon occasion be increased to 20,000. Their ordinary revenue is reckoned at 2,000,000 l. sterl. per annum; and this may be considerably increased, many of their subjects being very rich, though the state be poor. At Genoa is a bank, with part of the public duties for its capital stock. Spain is very much in debt to this republic, and said to be eleven millions, some of which has been lent since the reign of Philip II. and the rest borrowed afterwards; for which interest or part is continued to be paid, without offering to refund any of the principal. The soil about Genoa being barren, the state keeps two or three years provisions of corn, wine, oil, &c. in their magazines. The two former articles the state monopolizes, which the bakers and wine-sellers must buy of them; and in years of scarcity they sell it out to the people at a reasonable rate. Their principal manufactures are silk in fine velvets, called Genoa velvets, tabbays, fattins, silver and gold brocades, of all which considerable quantities are exported; with wine, oil, fruits, anchovies, as also fine paint, gloves, sweetmeats greatly in request, with soap, and famed wash-balls, &c. The celebrated Andrea Doria, one of the most eminent Generals and Admirals of his time, delivered his country from the oppressions of the French and Spaniards, and settled the present form of government in the republic, anno 1528. In 1713, the late Emperor Charles VI. granted the Marquise of Final to Genoa, for a large sum of money; and in 1743 the Queen of Hungary, his daughter, by the treaty of Worms, making over to the King of Sardinia all the right and reversion she had to Final, upon his demanding it, the republic entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples, and in 1745 declared war against Sardinia. But being hard pressed by Great Britain, and the Queen of Hungary, in 1746, the King of Sardinia took the whole Riviera de Ponente. The English fleet bombarded the capital with little damage, and several places belonging to the republic, while the Imperialists made themselves masters of the city of Genoa, till by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, peace was restored. Genoa lies 47 miles S. E. from Turin, 65 S. of Milan, and 240 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 44 deg. 25 min. N. long. 8 deg. 41 min. E.

GEORGE DEL MINA, St. the capital of the Dutch settlements on the Gold-coast of Guiney, in Negroland, Africa: the Dutch took this fort, and several other places, from the Portuguese, whom they entirely drove out of the Gold-coast in 1630. They also endeavoured to expel the English from their settlements, in the time of a profound peace in 1664. It lies 8 miles W. of Cape-coast-castle, the principal settlement of those belonging to the English in Guiney. Lat. 5 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 min. W.

GEORGE, FORT St. the capital of the English East-India settlements on the coast of Coromandel, and hither province of India, in Asia. It is divided into the White and Black town. The fort, and the White town contiguous to it, are both not above half a mile in circuit, and inhabited by English, with some Portuguese, being surrounded by a stone-wall. The Outer or Black town called Madarals has been also surrounded lately by a stone-wall, with bastions cannon proof, and about a mile and a half in circuit, the whole being almost encompassed either by a river or the sea. Its site is healthy and delightful, the garrison consisting of between 3 and 400 whites, besides blacks. The Mogul's generals visit the fort at times, and demand a tribute or present from the governor, which he is obliged to comply with: for though he could defend himself against the Mogul's forces, as principally consisting of horse; yet they can cut off the communication with the inland country, from which the company purchase

chase calicoes, chints, muslins, and sometimes diamonds. This settlement, with a small territory lying about it, was purchased of the King of Golconda: but the Great Mogul having conquered that Prince's country, he looks upon himself as having a right to this, and the other towns in it. The White town is pretty well built of brick, the houses flat-roofed, and the rooms spacious: but the Black-town is a parcel, chiefly of thatched cottages, inhabited by merchants, and people of almost every nation in Asia, together with negroes. In the White town is an elegant English church, and another for the Portuguese Catholics. In the Black town is an Armenian church, also several pagods or Indian temples. Here is a general toleration, no dispute or tumults about religion, nor any robbery, being hardly ever heard of in this settlement. The company's soldiers are none of the happiest people here; for they are never suffered to stir out of the town, and for every trivial offence whipt at a post; though their pay is good, and they are well clothed, and every soldier has a black boy to attend him. The government of the town is like that of an English corporation, under a mayor and alderman, who have the power of inflicting capital punishments. But the military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are likewise the last resort in all civil causes. The company have here two chaplains, who officiate alternately in the English church, are allowed a house each, and a salary of 100l. per annum, together with so many advantages in trade, that they generally make 10,000l. in ten years. The conversion of the Indians does not seem to be any part of their concern: this they leave to the Romish Missionaries, who make Catholics of the very slaves that belong to Protestant inhabitants. The company's writers have only their board, and 5l. a year, and the factor but 15l. But were they not in hopes of rising to higher employments, and had they not wherewithal to subsist in the mean time, and traffic with, none would accept of these places. The judge advocate's salary is only 100l. and the attorney-general's 23l. yet they must have many other ways of making money; for they all amass riches. Fort St. George was taken in the war before 1748, by the French Admiral Bourdenay; by which means, with the booty in the place, and a considerable sum for its ransom, given by Governor Harris, he arrived afterwards safe in France very rich: a good share of which the French court extorted from him under various pretences; and he was glad to compound, and purchase his peace at any rate. It lies four miles N. of St. Thomas. Lat. 13 deg. 15 min. N. long. 80 deg. 50 min. E.

GEORGE'S ISLE, Sr. the largest of the Bermuda, or Somers islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, about 550 miles E. of Charles-town, in North Carolina, and the continent of North America. Lat. 32 deg. 12 min. N. long. 65 deg. 42 min. W.

GEORGIA, anciently **IBERIA**, and in a large sense comprehending also a province of Asia. It is bounded to the N. by Circassia and Degestan, to the E. by Chirvan, which lies between it and the Caspian sea, to the S. by Armenia or Turcomania, and to the W. by Mingrelia. The eastern and largest division of Georgia belongs to Persia. Its capital at present is Testis. Tho' a mountainous country, yet it is fruitful; and would be more so, were it cultivated. On account of the difficult access to some of these mountains, the natives have preserved themselves from being absolutely subdued, either by the Turks or Persians. Georgia is particularly famous for the beauty of its inhabitants, and the considerable traffic carried on by these two nations, for their young children of both sexes, who are sold, and carried to the Persian and Turkish courts, or seraglio's and armies, where they expect to be raised to the highest honours: and for this reason their parents resign them joyfully, instead of regretting their absence.

The inhabitants are indifferently called **Georgi**, **Gurgi**, or **Kurgi**, from the river Kur; and the country is accordingly denominated **Gurgistan** or **Kurgistan** by the Persians. A ridge of mountains divides it into eastern and western. In the former are the kingdoms of Caket on the N. and Carduelia on the S. The latter

or western contains **Abcassia** to the N. **Mingrelia**, **Mireta**, and **Guriel**. It is again divided into **Georgia** in general; in its largest sense, including the kingdoms above-mentioned; and into **Georgia Proper**, in which sense **Abcassia** and **Mingrelia** are distinct from it: so that it only contains those of **Caket**, **Carduelia**, and **Guguetia**.

Georgia abounds with woods, and is watered by the river **Kur** (or **Cyrus**) which runs through the middle of it, this being more level than the other parts. It is but thinly inhabited, and hath but very few cities in proportion to its extent, though from the ruin of these there seems to have been formerly a considerable number. The air is serene, dry and healthy, very cold in winter, and hot in summer. The fruits in particular are exquisite, very good bread, cattle large and small in great numbers, and very fat. Swine's flesh, on which the common people live, is every where excellent; the river **Kur** and the **Caspian sea** yield plenty and variety of fish; but the most noble product of Georgia is their wine. Besides very fine women, their men are also comely. The tenets of the Georgians are much the same with those of the Greek church, and are under a patriarch.

GEORGIA, so called from its present Majesty **George II.** a British colony of North America. It lies to the southward of S. Carolina, and separated from it to the N. by the river **Savannah**. It has the Atlantic ocean to the E. and the river of **St. John**, which divides it from Spanish Florida, to the S. Its western boundary is that territory claimed by the French in Louisiana, and by the Spaniards in Florida. The land lying low near the coast is woody, but at the distance of twenty-five miles it begins to rise into hills, which at length terminates in that ridge of mountains, running in a line from N. to S. on the back of Virginia and Carolina, and ending in Georgia, about 200 miles from the Apalachean bay, in the gulph of Mexico. From the foot of those mountains to the coast, the country being level, required fortifying the banks of the rivers **Savannah** and **Alatamaha**, as a check to the incursions of the French and Spaniards by land. On the former river canoes may sail up 600 miles, and boats half that way. The coast of Georgia being lined with a range of islands all along, is thereby defended from the fury of the Atlantic ocean; and these, as also the continent, being well supplied with wood, render the intermediate channel very pleasant. Above seventy miles from the shore of Georgia are sand-banks; and the water shoaling gradually till within six miles of land, the banks become so shallow as to be further impracticable, except in the channels between the bars, which were thought a sufficient security from any attempts of an enemy's fleet. However, in 1742 the Spaniards passed these channels, and landed in the island of **St. Simon**, which, with the town of **Frederica** on it, had inevitably fallen into their hands, had not General **Oglethorpe** by his good conduct quite frustrated their scheme. After passing the bars, ships find a secure and commodious harbour in the mouth of the river **Savannah**; and S. of it is a still more capacious road, called **Teky-fund**, where a large fleet may ride in between ten and fourteen fathom of water, being land-locked, and having a safe entrance over the bar. The flood-tide on this coast mostly rises to seven feet. The trustees of this colony, the grant being first vested in such, but since revoked by the crown from the little success in the colony, have already built several towns, particularly **Savannah** and **Ebenezer**, both situated on the river of the former name; and **Augusta**, 200 miles above the town of **Savannah**, also on the same river **New Inverness**, &c. And in the S. division is the town of **Frederica**, on the island of **St. Simon**, lying in the mouth of the **Alatamaha**, with several forts to defend that island and the adjacent country; one of which the English abandoned on the irruption of the Spaniards before-mentioned in 1742; but, upon the General's approach, they retreated with some precipitation.

Georgia begins to emerge, though slowly, out of the difficulties that attended its first establishment. It is still but indifferently peopled, though now about twenty-eight years since its first settlement. The soil is not very fertile; but is a good barrier against the French

French and Spaniards, together with their Indian allies; for which reason the parliament of Great Britain have at different times granted considerable sums for the fortifying and settling of it. And it was intended also to raise vines and silk here; but internal feuds arising in the infant-colony itself, and misunderstandings between the General (who generously gave his time and pains purely towards promoting this settlement), and the government of South Carolina, this colony is not set in such a condition as to resist any attacks from the French and Spaniards; as is apparent from the above-mentioned successful invasion of the latter. Besides, the General had not the necessary supply of stores, nor properly seconded by those most nearly interested in the success of his enterprizes. From this colony they export some corn and lumber to the West Indies; they likewise raise some rice, and of late have gone with success into indigo: so that it is not doubted, when their internal divisions are a little better composed, the remaining errors in the government of it corrected, and the people begin to multiply, they will then become an useful province.

In this colony the importation of negroes and rum is prohibited.

The Indian nations confining on it are the Upper and Lower Creeks, the Chickesaws, and the Cherokees, who are some of the most numerous and powerful tribes in America. The trade of skins with this people is the largest we have; and it takes in that of Georgia, the two Carolinas, and Virginia. We likewise deal with them something in furs; but these are of an inferior sort.

GERAW, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Darmstadt. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 8 deg. 21 min. E.

GERBEROY, in Latin *Gerberodum* or *Gerberacum*, a town of Beauvaisis, in the Isle of France. It stands on a high mountain. The little river **Terrain**, at the bottom of this place, is said never to freeze, and in summer its water is so cold that no body bathes in it. Here is a collegiate church. The Bishop of Beauvais being temporal Lord of this town and territory, is styled **Vidame de Gerberoy**. It lies between four and five leagues from Beauvais, to the W.

GERDANEN, a small town of Raftenburg circle, in the kingdom of Prussia. It lies on the river **Omet**. Here are two castles; one of which is a modern and stately seat. In a lake near it is a swimming island or grassy plat, on which 100 head of cattle may graze, driven by the wind from one side to the other, and called **Gerdenen-calendar**. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 30 min. E.

GERGENTI, anciently *Agragas* or *Agrigentum*, a town lying on the southern shore of **Val di Mazara**, in Sicily. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies sixty miles S. E. of Palermo. Lat. 37 deg. 31 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46 min. E.

GERMACH, a village in the shire of **Elgin**, and N. of Scotland, at the mouth of the river **Spey** (not **Loffy**) with a salmon-fishery, where between eighty and ninety last of fish are pickled and exported annually, being caught in a few months in summer, and within a mile above the issue of the river, principally by means of long drag-nets and flat-bottomed boats, called **cobbles** (not boats covered with hides). The salmon here are a very large and fat sort.

This river is of such a depth, particularly at high-water, that vessels of above 100 tons can lie off **Germach**; though the mouth of the river is not very safe, the sand shifting frequently on account of the rapidity of the stream, and a sensible descent, especially when the land-floods happen: so that in coming out vessels sometimes are obliged to cut their cable. **Germach** lies twelve miles E. of **Elgin**.

GERMAIN EN LAYE, Sr. a populous town of the Isle of France, on the river **Seine**. Here is one of the capital royal palaces, but an irregular structure, founded by King **Francis I.** It was enlarged by **Henry IV.** **Lewis XIII.** and **Lewis XIV.** where the latter was born.

It was the usual residence of the unfortunate King N^o. 47.

James II. of England, during his exile, and where he breathed his last. Here is also his monument. It lies sixteen miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min. N. long. 2 deg. 17 min. E.

GERMAIN'S, Sr. in Cornwall, so called from **St. German**, Bishop of Auxerre, in Burgundy, who came over into England to preach against the Pelagian heresy, and resided here. The ruins of the Episcopal palace at **Cuttenbeck**, a mile and a half from the town, are still visible. The Bishop's see was translated thither from **Bodmin**, and afterwards successively to **Crediton** and **Exeter**.

Though **St. Germain's** has much declined since, it is the largest parish in the county, containing in its bounds seventeen villages, and the town of **Saltash**, the church of which is only a chapel of ease to the former. In the church of **St. Germain's**, which is large and handsome, is still the Bishop's chair, with some of the canons stalls. It is a borough governed by a mayor or portreve, who is also bailiff of the borough, and has a power of making any house in it a prison for such as he arrests. It sends two members to parliament. Its weekly market is on Saturday (others say it has none), and has two annual fairs, on May 28 and August 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. Here is a public school, handsomely endowed by one **Mr. Elliot**, who repaired the sessions-house and the church. His monument, of fine variegated Italian marble, is in the church, where he lies buried.

This town stands high, and in the form of an amphitheatre, between **Saltash** and **Lestard**, four miles from each. Its inhabitants are employed in fishing in the **Tiddiford river**, which falls into **Plymouth harbour**, ten miles below this town, and is all the trade of the place. It lies 24 miles from **Launceston**, and 220 from **London**.

GERMANICIA, formerly a Roman colony at the foot of **Mount Amanus**, and on the confines of **Syria Proper**, **Cilicia**, and **Cappadocia**, in Asia, so called by **Augustus**, in honour of **Germanicus**. It was also styled *Cæsarea*, a title given only to cities of the first rank.

This is the native place of the heresiarch **Nestorius**, and was the see of **Eudoxus**, another noted broacher of heresy. It lay on the road to **Adeffa**; but is now in ruins.

GERMAN-TOWN, in **Philidelphia county**, in **Pennsylvania**, in North America, the most considerable place in it, next to the city of **Philadelphia**. It is a corporation of High and Low Dutch, having between 2 and 300 houses, with peach-trees planted before their doors. It is a pleasant town, and well-cleared of trees.

GERMANY, empire of, a very considerable country of large extent, and the scene of many great actions, whose affairs are interwoven with those of every nation in Europe. It anciently extended northward as far as the Northern ocean; so that **Denmark**, **Norway**, and **Sweden**, were included; and southward it was bounded by the **Danube**: so that **Austria**, **Bavaria**, **Stiria**, **Carinthia**, **Carniola**, &c. now reckoned part of it, were excluded, as well as **Alsace**, part of the **Palatinate** and the **spiritual Electorates**, the **Rhine** being reckoned by **Ptolemy** and other ancient writers the western boundary. These last, indeed, together with **Lorraine** and the neighbouring countries, were afterwards possessed by **Germans**; and being conquered by the **Romans**, were distinguished by them into **Germania Prima**, and **Germania Secunda**: but **Lorraine** and **Alsace**, &c. now belong to France.

At present Germany is bounded on the W. by the dominions of France and the Low-Countries, from which it is separated by the rivers **Rhine**, **Moselle**, and **Maefe**; on the E. by **Poland** and **Hungary**, including **Bohemia**; on the N. by **Denmark** and the **Baltic sea**; and on the S. by **Switzerland**, the dominions of the state of **Venice**, and the **Alps**, which divide it from **Italy**. It lies between lat. 45 deg. 12 min. and 55 deg. N. and between long. 6 deg. and 19 deg. 45 min. being from N. to S. that is, from **Strahlsund** in **Pomerania**, to the frontiers of **Carniola** and **Istria**, 600 English miles; and in breadth, from the town of **Spa** in the W. to the confines of **Poland** in the E. about 500. It is said to be three

times and a half larger than England, a fifth bigger than France, and as large as Poland or Sweden. Germany is mostly level towards the N. and E. the soil being a barren sand, or marshy. On the S. it is incumbered with the Alps; but in the midland is an intermixture of hills and dales, corn-fields and meadow-grounds, especially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. where the air is also very temperate; but the northern parts are cold, and consequently less fruitful. The seasons are more constant and regular here than in the countries which confine on or lie in the ocean. In those provinces next the sea, and abounding with lakes and rivers, there is plenty of rain: in other parts are sometimes considerable droughts. The N. wind from the Baltic and Sweden brings frost and snow; the eastern blasts, coming over a vast continent from China and Japan, bring dry unhealthy weather: but the S. W. wind, as with us, is the most frequent and salubrious that blows in Germany. In general this country and Poland are like Great Britain both in climate and soil. Besides great plenty of corn, cattle, sheep, wool, cloth, horses, fish, &c. the earth affords also metals and minerals, as iron, bitumen, ochre, copper, tin, lead, and silver in some parts, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, salt, coal, &c. Though in some parts hilly, it is no where mountainous, except towards the S. and S. W. where the Alps and some mountains in Alsace serve as bulwarks against Italy and France. The forests and wastes yield plenty of wood for fuel and building, wild-fowl, all sorts of venison, &c. They also feed vast numbers of hogs, and the Ardenne forest good mutton. The rivers and lakes abound in variety of good fish. The orchards are full of common fruit-trees; and in the southern provinces there is plenty of the more delicate sort. They have rich wines, of which, particularly of Rhenish and Moselle, vast quantities are exported. The very mountains of the Alps, on the German side, are in many places cultivated to the top, and the valleys abound with pastures and vineyards; so that no country has so great a variety of every thing conducive to the comforts of life; and would have still more products, and in greater perfection, were there due encouragement for husbandry, and their great men were not so excessively fond of foreign luxury, particularly wines; so that Germany exports less, and imports more, than any other country perhaps in the world. Though the wines in many parts of Germany are rich enough, others are small and sharp; and where no wines are, they have excellent beer.

The trade of the cities on the Rhine and Moselle consists principally in wood, corn, wine, and oil: but the traffic of most of them have failed since the establishment of the Dutch republic. The chief commodities which we have from them are linen, diaper, and damask, of which many thousand ells are imported every week by the way of Hamburg; they have also from us considerable quantities of buttons, buckles, scissars, and the like trinkets, with which Nuremberg and Augsborg formerly supplied, not only Germany, but likewise England, and most other countries. Our watches, though the Germans are so famous for clock-work, and once solely in possession of it, they prefer to their own. Several places of this country, that lay waste formerly, are now improved by tillage, manufactures, and trade carried on by companies of French Protestants, who have settled here since the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

Their rivers, particularly the Rhine, yield gold-dust mixed with the sand.

The money of most nations in Europe is current here, and goes at a good value; the most common gold coin are Louis-d'ors and ducats. The rixdollar, which is true sterling, is equal to 4 s. 6 d. English; a German florin is equal to our half-crown; a specie crown answers to the English crown, but a crown current only to 3 s. 6 d. No country has such a variety of coin, and that clipped and adulterated, as Germany; which is no small disadvantage to trade, and very sensibly sinks the value of land.

Every circle in Germany has mines of vitriol and sulphur, like coal-pits; but these are seldom above twenty fathom deep, and their copper-mines seldom above forty,

the produce of which may be about 200,000 l. two thirds of which is exported unwrought. The tin-mines here are reckoned the best in the world, and those of iron and lead inferior only to the Swedish. Their iron is much better than the English, and near most of their mines are forges for casting guns, &c. at which the Germans are very expert. In Germany, and but seldom any where else, is found that sort of earth called *Terra Sigillata*, or *Lemnia*, as being brought from the Isle of Lemnos. It is a hard earth, with white, yellow, and red veins, said to be an antidote against poisons. In Bavaria, Tirol, Liege, &c. are good marble-quarries. And for all kinds of precious stones, this country surpasses most others in Europe. A remarkable natural curiosity, peculiar to Germany, is the *schieffertein*, a blackish glittering kind of stone or salt, which melted and brayed, yields copper and some silver.

No country in Europe, if in the whole world, has so many noble rivers; the principal of which are the Danube, Rhine, Moselle, Maese, Elbe, Oder, Weser, Aller, Maine, and Inn, &c. by all which an immense trade might be carried on, were the industry of the inhabitants equal to their natural advantages.

With regard to salutary fountains and baths, there are not so many in all Europe as in Germany alone, there being no part of the country without them; so that they are reckoned to be about 1000 springs of acid waters only; some hot, some cold, and others that are both hot and cold at different times. Of the hot springs here are innumerable species; but of the very cold there are not many. These spring from their mountains; and the best are those at Pymont, great quantities of which waters are imported into England; also the medicinal waters at Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c.

The Germans claim the invention of printing; but this the Dutch contest with them: this however was found out in the year 1440. The invention of gunpowder is indisputably theirs, by friar Barthold Schwartz, a chemical preparation, mixed with saltpetre and brimstone in a crucible, accidentally catching fire, gave him the hint. This happened about 1330; though some of our English writers say, that friar Roger Bacon of Oxford invented it a hundred years before. They in general are allowed to be excellent mechanics and chemists: yet among the latter have arose several pretenders to the grand elixir or magistry; the falsity of whose claims to that discovery hath been often publicly detected: as among the former, several projectors have pretended to have found out the perpetual motion; but that has been found to be an imposition also. They have brought clock-work, watches, swords, locks, and fire-arms, to a very great perfection. The manufactures of tin-plates, or that commonly called white-iron, they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enamellers, chaisers, or relievo-figure workers, and engineers. Their foreign trade they carry on by the rivers above-mentioned, and the Baltic, more particularly from Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland.

The Germans in general are warlike, robust, hardy, and brave, well-shaped, tall, and sturdy; and both gentry and commonality are very fond of the army. Their country is often the seat of war, as at present in 1760, the men covering the face of it like legions of locusts, in the numerous bodies and combined strength of the empire, France, Austria, Sweden, and Russia, &c. against the King of Prussia and his allies of England, Hanover, Hesse, Brunswick, &c.

The clergy are generally good scholars, solemn preachers, and solid writers, particularly in morality or divinity, though sometimes too prolix; and they are affable to strangers.

The Germans are fond of banquetings, but never carry their children to them; natiivities, marriages, and even funerals, are more expensive here than in any country; the latter being more like triumphs than interments. They often carry their carousing bouts too far, and are remarked for this over all Europe; and even their meals, especially among the great, are not moderate, consuming a great deal of time about both. The custom

of deriving the father's title to all the children, very much increases their nobility, who for that reason are mostly poor.

Throughout this large country are mile-posts erected in the high and cross-ways, and in some parts are sheds, with seats for travellers to rest on: with regard to the buildings, there are none better in Europe, out of Italy. Their town-houses are magnificent, and most of their palaces and cathedrals Gothic, discovering a grand though irregular taste. The former of these are richly furnished, and hardly any but has a collection of curiosities, with statues, &c. The Germans, like all the northern nations, but ours, use stoves, and the women carry small ones to church. Hardly a nobleman in Germany but has a company of huntsmen, and killing the wild boar is a favourite diversion among them; in some parts are wild bulls or oxen, which they also hunt. To this and their prodigality, an epidemical vice in Germany is ascribed, the oppression of the poor vassal; in most parts the body of the people, but particularly the peasants, being at the mercy of their Lord, to quartering of soldiers, and being made such themselves, &c.

The religion of ancient Germany was paganism; but Christianity was early introduced, and even flourished, says St. Irenæus, about the middle of the second century, though the Saxons were not converted till Charlemagne's time.

John Hufs and Jerom of Prague opposed the corruptions of the Romish church about the year 1407, preaching up the doctrine of Wickliff, for which they were both burnt by the council of Constance. But their followers in Bohemia being very numerous, obtained a toleration from the Emperor. In this state stood matters when Martin Luther appeared in 1517; when, upon Pope Leo X.'s indulgences, took occasion to preach against the Papal power of pardoning sin, the mercenary way of prostituting them, and published theses against the corruptions of the Romish church, as purgatory, penance, &c. which were answered by Tetzlius, Eckius, Prierias, &c. To these Luther replied. And being now favoured by Frederic Elector of Saxony, he proceeded in time from one point to another, till he shook the foundation of the Romish power; and besides, in a few years, the Dukes of Brunswic, Mecklenberg, and Lunenburg, the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Landgrave of Hesse, together with several other princes, and many Imperial cities, embraced his doctrine. In 1529 a decree was made against it in the diet at Spire; against which all the above-mentioned Princes, together with the deputies of Strasburg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, and ten other Imperial cities, entered a public protest, which gave occasion to the name of Protestant, the Lutherans being distinguished by that appellation ever after. The next year the Princes presented the confession of their faith to the Emperor at Augsborg: which being rejected, and a decree made against their opinions, they met at Smalcald, and entered into a defensive league. Not long after a war broke out between them and the Emperor, which lasted many years, till by the pacification of Passau in 1552 the Emperor agreed that matters of religion should be referred to the diet; which meeting at Augsborg in 1555, decreed that no man should be molested for the Augustan or Protestant confession, nor the Princes be forced to forsake the religious laws they had instituted, or might hereafter institute: so that the Lutheran religion is professed in the dominions of those Princes and cities, and many others, as the Roman Catholic is in Austria, Bavaria, the spiritual electorates, &c.

The reformation of Geneva, or Calvinism, is professed by the King of Prussia, the Landgrave of Hesse, &c. and Calvinists enjoy the same privileges in Germany as those granted to the Protestants of the Augsborg confession.

The Jewish religion is tolerated in many of the German dominions, and especially in the Imperial cities. The Germans, whose language is a dialect of the Teutonic, value themselves extremely upon speaking a primitive language; it is manly and noble, but not tunable. It extends very far: since the High Dutch is spoken in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, as also in Switzerland, with some little variation of dialect, not to mention Holland and Flanders, the language spoken in both

which is of the same original, but varied so much; that the Germans disown it, and distinguish it by the name of Low Dutch.

Germany has several fine cities, castles, palaces, and seats, and is more populous than France.

Charlemagne, the son of Pepin, and King of France, was the founder of the German empire in the year 800 of the Christian era, being then sovereign of Italy, great part of Spain, and the S. part of Germany. Upon his demise the empire was divided among his descendants, and the sovereignty of Italy and Germany only retained the style of Emperor, the Princes of the empire being than his feudaries or vassals. The Imperial crown continued hereditary for 300 years after Charlemagne; when the Pope of Rome, in order to diminish the Emperor's authority, and increase his own, stirred up the German Princes to alter the constitution, and make the Imperial dignity elective. So that betwixt their mutual struggles, several sovereign states were erected in Italy and Germany, independent of either. The Emperors, after breaking through the hereditary line, were at first chosen by the body of the people. But the nobility and great officers of state observing the inconveniency and confusion of this, excluded them from their share in the election, and assumed the whole to themselves. At length the number of Electors was reduced to seven, namely, Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, Bohemia, Saxony, Palatinate, and Brandenburg. But upon the Elector Palatine Frederic incurring the ban, the Duke of Bavaria was added as an eighth Elector; and about the close of the last century the Duke of Hanover made the ninth. But though the Imperial crown was elective, the house of Austria found means to continue it in their family upwards of 300 years, till, upon the failure of the male issue of Austria in the late Emperor Charles VI. the Elector of Bavaria was crowned Emperor in 1742, who contending with Maria Theresia Queen of Hungary, and daughter to the said Charles, for the hereditary dominions of Austria, he brought himself into great distress, ruined his country, and, after a short reign, died in his own capital, January 9, 1745. Francis Duke of Tuscany, formerly of Lorraine, who married Maria Theresia, has since been chosen Emperor, through the interest of the Elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain. The nine Electors chuse an Emperor upon a vacancy, unless a King of the Romans has been elected in the preceding reign, who succeeds of course. By the Golden Bull, compiled by the Emperor Charles IV. which ascertains the method of election, it settles, among other things, that the person chosen Emperor ought to be a Christian Prince, sign a capitulation before installation, in which he engages to maintain the right of the Electors, Princes and States of the Germanic body, &c. He is the fountain of honour in Germany, disposing of all places civil and military, except those that are hereditary. His ordinary revenues arise from crown-lands, fines, confiscations; and he is heir-general to all the nobility of the Empire who leave no male issue. In Germany a tax called Roman Months settles the proportion of men and money, which every Prince and state contributes towards the support of the government; and this is ascertained in a matricular made by the general diet or collective body of the Electors, the Princes and States, both ecclesiastical and secular, or their proxies and deputies, of Imperial towns, with the Emperor or his representative at their head; all which constitute the legislature, or a majority of them. But there being so many sovereign Princes that compose this unwieldy body, and so many clashing interests, they seem not to be able, at least not willing, to raise or pay any considerable body of men; and an army of the empire consequently can never do much, as it is next to impossible for them to be unanimous. To the decrees passed by the general diet the whole empire is subject. Yet every Elector, Prince and State is sovereign in their respective territories, in points where the diet and the supreme courts of justice do not interfere. Of the latter are two, the Aulic council, and Imperial chamber; each judicature consisting of fifty members of the first rank, partly nominated by the Emperor, and partly by the Electors and circles of the Empire. These emit bans, which are a kind of prescription, or delivering up a country to military execution.

But these have very little effect when pointed at a state of great power, as in the case of the present King of Prussia, &c. Though the Emperor's revenues are not very considerable, he is at no charge in the public administration or support, the Princes and States furnishing their contingents, and maintaining their respective forces while on foot for the public service.

By the treaty of Munster, or religious peace as it is called, made in 1648, owing to the rapid progress of the arms of King Gustavus Adolphus, protests were not only tolerated, as by the above-mentioned pacifications of Passau in 1552, but put on an equal footing with Papists in the Empire. But in the interval between the reformation and this period, a deluge of Christian blood was spilt, above 100,000 having been butchered on both sides. At the establishment of the Protestant religion, several archbishoprics, abbeys, and other religious foundations, were secularized. The Lutherans have superintendents, instead of Bishops, and Calvinists have the model of Geneva, the same as among the Presbyterians, their ministers being all on a parity. The clergy of both depend on their respective governments, having neither glebes nor tithes, these being generally in the hands of the Romish clergy. In Germany are also some independents, anabaptists, quakers, and various other denominations of Christians.

The pragmatic sanction in the empire, is a disposition made by the Emperors, for entailing the Austrian hereditary countries upon female issue, in case there were no male heirs, and keeping them undivided.

The late Emperor Charles VI. made one in 1720, to which his own states swore, and it was successively guaranteed by all the powers of Europe. This disposition was in favour of the present Empress and Queen of Hungary, then to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, as eldest daughter of the late Emperor Joseph, thence to the Electress of Bavaria her sister, then the house of Portugal, and lastly to that of Lorraine, or the nearest relations of the house of Austria that should offer. This settlement was made at that time, with a political view, that there might be one potent house, to counterbalance that of Bourbon: but as they now have joined interests together, it seems to be of no use.

For the government of the church in Germany, there are seven Archbishops, who, with the suffragan Bishops, are as follow:

- I. The Archbishop of Mentz has twelve suffragans; namely, the Bishops of Spire, Worms, Strasburg, Wurtzburg, Aichstadt, Verdun, Chur, Hildesheim, Paderborn, Constance, Halberstadt, and Bamberg exempt.
- II. The Archbishop of Trier has three suffragans, the Bishops of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.
- III. The Archbishop of Cologne hath four suffragans, the Bishops of Liege, Munster, Minden, and Osnaburg.

These three Archbishops above-mentioned, are Spiritual Electors, and Roman Catholic.

- IV. The Archbishop of Magdeburg has five suffragans, the Bishop of Meissen exempt, Maeburg, Naumburg, Brandenburg, and Havelburg.
- V. The Archbishop of Saltzburg hath ten suffragans, the Bishops of Freisingen, Ratibon exempt, Passau, Chieme, Seckaw, Lavant, Brixen, Girk, Vienna exempt, and Newstadt.
- VI. The Archbishop of Bremen has three suffragans, the Bishops of Lubeck, Ratzburg, and Schweirin.
- VII. The Archbishop of Prague has three suffragans, namely, the Bishops of Olmutz, Leutzmentz, and Koniggratz.

For the propagation of learning, there are in Germany about thirty universities. The Germans speak Latin fluently, and write it much; but they do not seem to study the purity or elegance of that language.

- The Empire is divided into nine circles; namely,
- I. Lower Saxony, comprehending
 1. The Dukedoms of Mecklemburg to the E. divided into the territories of Mecklemburg, Schweirin, Gustrow, Rostock, and Weifmar.
 2. Sax-Lauenburg, and county of Ratzburg, in the center.

3. Part of the duchy of Holstein to the N. in which stands Hamburg, Lubeck, and Ploen.

4. The dukedoms of
 - (a) Bremen to the W.
 - (b) Brunswick, subdivided into Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and Hanover.
 - (c) Lunenburg, subdivided into Lunenburg and Zell: the latter further divided into the duchy of the same name, and the county of Deneberg.
 - (d) Magdeburg.
 - (e) The bishopric of Hildesheim; and
 - (f) The principality of Halberstadt.

- II. The Circle of UPPER SAXONY contains
 1. Pomerania, which is divided into
 - (a) Royal, subject to the Swedes, and subdivided into the territories of Bardt, Gutzkow, Wolgast and Stetin.
 - (b) Ducal, under the Elector of Brandenburg: in which are the territories of Pomerania, Cassuben, Verden, Butow, and Lauenburg.
 2. Brandenburg, divided into
 - (a) Altmark.
 - (b) Middlemark, subdivided into Middlemark, Prignitz, Rugen, and Ukerana.
 - (c) Newmark, subdivided into Newmark and Sternberg.
 3. The duchy of Saxony.
 4. Principality of Anhalt, divided into Dessau, Bramburg, Zerbst, Kotten, and Plotzka.
 5. The county of Mansfeldt, divided into the branches of Arnstein, Vipran, Wetinf, and Querurt.
 6. The counties of Schwartzburg and Hohenstein.
 7. Landgravate of Thuringia.
 8. The territories of Erfurt and Eischfeldt.
 9. Subject to several branches of the house of Saxony, are the counties of Hall, Mersberg, Naumburg, Weimar, Gotha, Eisenach, Altenburg and Coburg.
 10. The marquisate of Misnia, divided into the territories of Meissen, Ertzburg, and Leipzig.

- III. The Circle of WESTPHALIA comprehends
 1. The county of Embden or East-Friesland.
 2. The county of Oldenburg, with Delmenhorff.
 3. The bishoprics of Munster, divided into the Upper and Lower, Osnaburg, and Paderborn.
 4. The county of Bentheim.
 5. The principality of Minden.
 6. The duchy of Verden.
 7. The counties of Ravensstein, Papenheim, Bentheim, Bronchroft, Manderheit, Mullendoch, Nettelred, Pyremont, Rockheim, Diepholdt, Hoye, Lemgow, Schaumburg, Lippe, Steinfort, Ravensburg, Rheda, Spiegelburg, Ritberg, and Tecklenburg.
 8. The duchy of Westphalia, under the Elector of Cologne.
 9. The county of Marck.
 10. The duchies of Berg, Juliers, and Cleve.
 11. The counties of Meurs and Engern.
 12. The bishopric of Liege.
 13. Several Imperial cities.

- IV. The Circle of the LOWER RHINE comprehends
 1. The Archbishoprics and Electorates of Mentz and Triers.
 2. The Electorate of the Rhine; in which are contained,
 - (a) The Palatinate of the Rhine, Sponheim, the twelve bailiwicks of Simmeren, Creutfnach, Oppenheim, &c.
 - (b) The bishopric of Worms.

- V. In the Circle of the UPPER RHINE are,
 1. Hesse, divided into the Landgravates of Cassel, Marburg, and Darmstadt.
 2. The abbeys of Fuld and Hirschfeld.
 3. The county of Waldeck.
 4. The Wetteraw, containing
 - (a) Nassau, subdivided into these branches, Dillenberg, Dietz, Hadamar, Kerberg, Sigen, Idestein, Weilburg, Wisbaden, and Beilstein.

(b) Solms

- (b) Solms, (c) Hanau, (d) Eifenberg, (e) Sayn, (f) Wied, (g) Witgenstein, (h) Hatzfeldt, and (i) Weisterberg.
5. The county of Erpach.
6. The bishopric of Spire.
7. The duchy of Zweybruggen or Deuxponte.
8. The county of Pellebogen.
9. Landgravate of Alface Catzen, subdivided into Upper and Lower.
10. The territory of the city of Franckfort upon the Mayne.
11. The bishopric of Basil.
12. The duchy of Montbilliard.
13. The Sundgaw.
14. Auftrafia, or the Lower Palatinate.

- VI. In the Circle of FRANCONIA are these states.
 1. The bishoprics of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, and Aichstadt.
 2. The state belonging to the grand master of the Teutonic Order.
 3. The Marquisate of Culembach, Anspach, and Bareith.
 4. The principality of Henneberg.
 5. The duchy of Hildburghaufen.
 6. The marquisate of Nuremberg.
 7. The counties of Holach, Castel, Schwartzenberg, Reineck, Wertheim, Papenheim, Senfheim, Limpurg, Erpach, Dernbach, Geyer, Giech, Grevenitz, Hohenlohe, Nostitz, Schoenborn, and Windischgratz.
 8. Several imperial cities.

- VII. In the Circle of SUABIA are
 1. The duchy of Wirtemberg, with the counties of Loebenstein and Hohenberg.
 2. The principality of Hohenzollern.
 3. Baden, divided into the marquisates of Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach.
 4. The marquisate of Orlenaw.
 5. The territory of Brisgaw.
 6. The Black-forest, containing the principality of Furtemberg, and the county of Rheinfelden.
 7. The territory of Hegow, comprehending the bishopric of Constance, and the landgravate of Nellenburg.
 8. The abbeys of Kempten, Buchaw, and Lindaw.
 9. The marquisate of Burgaw.
 10. The counties of Oetengen, Pappenheim, Koningseck, Hohenrechburg, Mindelheim, Tanhaufen, Sultz, Reckenburg, Montfort, Limpurg, Lichtenstein, Justingen, Gravenesk, and Geroldseck.
 11. The barony of Walburgh.
 12. The estate of the family of the Fuggers.
 13. The territory of the city of Ulm.
 14. And many Imperial cities.

- VIII. The Circle of BAVARIA contains
 1. Nortgaw, or the Upper Palatinate; in which are also included the landgravate of Leuchtenburg, the county of Chamb, and the territory of Amberg.
 2. The duchy and electorate of Bavaria, subdivided into the territories of Munich and Ingoldstadt.
 3. Together with the bishopric of Friefingen and county of Partenkirk.
 4. The Lower Lower Bavaria, divided into the three territories of Straubing, Landshot, and Burkhausen.
 5. The archbishopric of Saltzburg.
 6. The bishoprics of Ratibon and Passaw.
 7. The duchy of Neuburg.
 8. The provostship of Bergtelsgarden, and
 9. The county of Sultzbach.

- IX. The Circle of AUSTRIA comprehends
 1. The archduchy of Austria, divided into Higher, which is subdivided into the territories of Muhl, Schartz, Haus, and Traum. Lower, subdivided into the territories of Upper Viennarwald, Lower Viennarwald, Upper Manhartberg, and Lower Manhartberg.
 2. The duchy of Stiria, with
 3. The county of Cilly.
 4. The duchy of Crain or Carniola, with the marquisate of Windesmark; and
 5. The county of Goritz.
 6. The duchy of Carinthia.

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7. The county of Tirol.
8. The bishopric of Brixen.
9. The bishopric of Trent.

The kingdom of Bohemia is divided into sixteen circles;

The duchy of Silesia into Higher and Lower; The marquisate of Moravia into eastern and western. Others again distinguish Germany into Higher and Lower, with regard to the course of the Rhine.

The Upper or High Germany, which is the most southern part, is that nearest to the Alps: and the Lower Germany is the most northern part, extending from Upper Germany to the Baltic, Denmark, and the German ocean.

According to a constitution of the Emperor Charles V. every state of the empire is taxed in proportion to its ability; which tax is entered into a public register, called the matricula of the empire, and kept in the office of the Elector of Mentz, who is the Chancellor of the empire. This constitution was established not only for maintaining the forces of the empire, but for its other necessities; and this at the rate of a certain number of horse and foot, or a sum of money to be paid monthly, by the name of Roman months. This contingent was settled then at twelve florins for a trooper, and four for a foot-soldier: but in time this was raised to sixty florins for the former, and twelve for the latter: so that that the modern Roman month is equal to five of the ancient months: and without derogating from that matricula, the number of months is now augmented as the exigency of affairs may require.

The total of what forces the ecclesiastical Princes are able to raise, is computed at 74,500 and of the secular Princes 379,000. From which calculation it might reasonably be concluded, that the Emperor and empire of Germany make the most potent government of Europe, when they have a good understanding with one another, which is seldom or never the case; and, for that reason, may be looked upon in this view as one of the weakest: since the King of Prussia, and some other German Princes his allies, can easily make head against the present army of the empire under the Prince of Deux Ponts, and even against more formidable combinations, as of Austria, France, Sweden, and Russia; all united against him.

GERMERSHEIM, a small town of Deux Ponts, in the Palatinate, in Germany. It is the capital of its bailiwick, on the W. side of the Rhine, almost opposite to Philippsburg, from which it is about a German mile. Here is a bridge over the river. By the treaty of Ryfwick it was ceded by the French, and annexed to the Palatinate. It lies fifteen miles E. of Landau. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 22 min. E.

Of the same name is its bailiwick, which is subdivided into five districts; namely, Gernersheim Proper, Seltz, Altenstadt, Hagenbach, and Goramstein; containing 140 parishes. It suffered greatly in the war about the close of the preceding century.

GERMIAN, or GERMAIN, the present name of Phrygia Major, in Asia. See PHRYGIA.

GERSAW, or GERISAW, a small place in the canton of Lucerne, in Switzerland. It lies on the Lucerne lake, between the canton of this name and Schwitz. It is remarkable, as being a sort of petty sovereign republic, entirely independent for time immemorial; but under the protection of the four neighbouring cantons, who, by authentic acts as far back as 1351, made an alliance with the burghers of Gersaw as their equals, and admitted them among their allies.

GERSBACH, a small town of Baden-Dourlach, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. Here is a palace of the Marquis of Baden-Dourlach, and a court of judicature, with two churches, the one for Lutherans, and the other for Roman Catholics.

GERTRUYDENBERG, a small fortified town of Dort, and province of Holland. It lies upon the Maese or Meruwe, which is here very broad, and the E. extremity of Biesbach lake, subject to the Prince of Orange. On one side is the river, and a marsh on the other. It has been often taken, and is particularly famous for the conferences held here towards the preliminaries of a

peace, between the Confederates and French in 1710; but though the latter made large concessions, the congress broke off abruptly, through the means of such as found their advantage in prolonging the war. The river yields good salmon, sturgeon, and such plenty of shads, that 10,000 are said to have been taken in one day here. It lies twelve miles N. of Breda, and fifteen S. E. of Dort. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 49 min. E.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Alentejo, in Portugal. It stands upon a hill, and on the W. shore of the Guadiana. Here is a strong castle with seventeen towers. In 1662 it stood out a whole month's close siege from the Spaniards before it was taken. It lies eighteen miles below Badajoz. Lat. 38 deg. 39 min. N. long. 9 deg. 57 min. E.

GESECK, a fortified town of Cologne, in Germany, bordering on the bishopric of Paderborn in Westphalia. It has been twice taken in the German and religious wars, but restored to the Elector by the treaty of Munster. It lies about twelve miles N. W. of Arnberg.

GESTRICIA, or **GESTRICKLAND**, a district of Nordland, in Sweden Proper. It is bounded on the N. by the little river Tynea, dividing it from Helsingia, has the Bothnic gulph on the E. the river Dala separates it from Uplandia on the S. and it borders on Dalecarlia on the W. The river Hafunda divides this territory into two parts. Here are very good mines; but otherwise it is a barren tract, and produces hardly corn enough for its inhabitants.

GESVES, a village of Melli, one of the provinces of Negroland, in Africa. It is said to contain 4,000 inhabitants, among which are not above twelve families of whites, the rest being all tawny or black, though they call themselves true Portuguese. Here is a trade for slaves, wax, and ivory. It lies sixty-five leagues above the mouth of the river of the same name to the E. and forty from Biffaux to the S.

GESVES, a river of the last-mentioned province, in Africa, running nearly E. and W. The people who inhabit its banks are partly Biafares and idolaters, and partly Mundingoes or Mahometans. The Portuguese have a factory on this river.

GEVALIA, **GEVELS**, or **GAFLE**, a town of Gestricia and Nordland, in Sweden Proper. It stands on a bay that serves for a harbour to this place, upon the Bothnic gulph; so that it has a pretty good trade. It has a bridge; and lies fifty-five miles from Upsal, to the N.

GEVAUDAN, in Latin *Ager Gebalenfis*, from its ancient inhabitants the Gabali, a subdivision of Languedoc, in France. It is one of the three parts of the Sevennes, lying mostly among the mountains, near the source of the Allier, Lot, and Tarn. It is bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergue, on the S. by Lower Languedoc, and on the E. by Valais and Vivarais. It is also divided into the Upper Gevaudan, which lies in the mountains La Marguerite and Aubrac; and the Lower, which constitutes a part of the Sevennes. Some of its mountains are barren; and the others produce nothing but rye and chestnuts. Yet most of the inhabitants follow some trade, making serges and other stuffs, sold very cheap into Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and even the Levant, to the annual amount, they say, of above 2,000,000 livers. Justice is administered in Gevaudan, partly in the King's name, and partly in that of the Bishop of Mende. In the former case the court is held at Marvejols; and in the latter at Mende, the two principal towns of this territory.

GEVER, **GEWERES**, or **GOAR**, St. a town of Rhinefeldt, a territory of the Upper Rhine, and diocese of Triers, in Germany. It lies upon the Rhine, and belongs to the Prince of Hesse-Rhinefeldt, about twenty miles S. of Coblenz. Lat. 50 deg. 28 min. N. long. 7 deg. 23 min. E.

GEX, a small territory of Burgundy, in France. It is separated from Bugey by Mount Credo, a part of that of Jura, between which it lies, and between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. The most im-

portant place in this country is the pass l'Ecluse, where the entrance into Bugey and Bresse is defended by a fort cut in a steep rock, and a part of Mount Jura, at the bottom of which runs the Rhone. In Gex are several villages belonging to the republic of Geneva.

GEX, the capital of the above-mentioned territory of its name, a village at the foot of Mount S. Claude, near the lake of Geneva, about ten miles N. W. of the city of the latter name, and fifty S. E. of Chalons. Here is a small college. Lat. 46 deg. 33 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

GEYSMER, a small town, but the capital of a bailiwick, in Lower Hesse, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It lies twelve miles N. of Cassel city.

GEZIR, or **GEZIRA**, a small city of Diarbeker, the ancient Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is the seat of a Bey, and a place of rendezvous for merchants to buy tobacco and gall-nuts, the latter being in great plenty on Mount Taurus. It lies upon an island in the river Tigris. To every house here belongs a vineyard, the grapes of which are dried for raisins, no wine being made from them. Over the river is a bridge of boats. It lies seventy-two miles S. of Diarbeker, and nearly as many above Mosul. Though the country from hence to Tauris in Persia looks very poor, and hath neither towns nor villages, but only some houses scattered here and there, about a musket-shot asunder; yet no where is there more money laid out, or people more scrupulous in examining its goodness. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 39 deg. 10 min. E.

GEZUL, or **GEZULA**, seems a corruption of the ancient Getulia, a province of Africa, whose inhabitants value themselves as being the oldest people in Barbary, and as retaining their ancient name. Their country lies between Tafilet to the E. Etata to the N. Sus and Mount Laalem to the W. with the desert of Biledulgerid to the S. It contains only boroughs or villages, some of the former having 1000 or more houses. The nations are barbarous, and mostly employed in copper and iron mines, as also in utensils made from these metals, which are exchanged for cloths, linen, horses, spices, and other things they want. For which purpose they have an annual fair that lasts two months, to which there is a great resort from all parts of Barbary, especially Negroland, being all that while very civilly treated by the Gefulians, though at other times their behaviour is quite contrary. The plain where it is kept is guarded by a sufficient number of soldiers, for preventing disorders; the punishment of which, but especially of theft, is immediate death, and the criminal's body thrown to the dogs. The merchants are distributed into several quarters, according to the goods they deal in, and the shops ranged in the form of long streets, the cattle being sold at the extremities of the fair. All the strangers, though amounting to about 10,000, are with their servants and cattle maintained at the public expence. The country yields a good deal of barley, but no other grain. It has pasture-grounds, cattle, and especially dates. The inhabitants are very numerous, this province being able, it is said, to raise 62,000 men. They are armed with a broad pointed sword and arquebuls, which last they have taken since their subjection to the Sherifs of Morocco, whom they serve as foot-guards, to whom they have proved very faithful. Their dress is a jacket, over which they wear a sort of a great coat, and under it a dagger. It is remarkable, that let them be at war with whom they will, they observe a truce for three days in the week, upon account of traffic.

GHEHT, by the natives called **GENT**, in French *Gand*, and in Latin *Gandæ* or *Gandavum*; the capital city of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. It is watered by several rivers, as the Scheld, the Lys, the Lieve, and Moore-water, all navigable, besides canals; by which means it is commodiously situated for a foreign trade: here the silk, woollen, and linen manufactures flourish, one third of its fifty trading companies being of this sort; and it deals considerably in corn. It has walls, trenches, and other defences, being twelve miles in circuit, besides a castle, with four regular bastions; but of no great strength, by reason of the extensive grounds with-

in these places, above half of which consists of fields and gardens: so that it would require an army for its defence. Its rivers and canals form about twenty-six islands, which are joined by about 100 bridges great and small. The greatest advantage of this place is, that, by shutting up the sluices, all the country for about a mile round can be laid under water. The inhabitants have always been warlike. In 1539 they revolted from the Emperor Charles V. who punished the inhabitants most severely. Here the States General of the Netherlands, except Luxemburg and Limburg, concluded the famous pacification of Ghent, November 8, 1576, for the maintenance of their ancient privileges, afterwards ratified by King Philip II. They afterwards took the oaths to the Prince of Orange. Here, in Queen Anne's wars, the English foot commonly took up their winter-quarters, sometimes to the number of twenty-four regiments, who had a chapel, in which the English service was performed. Though the natives reckon this a healthy climate, some thousands of that nation's troops lie buried on St. Peter's hill before the large barrack. In Ghent are seven parochial churches, with fifty-five monasteries and nunneries. The French took this place in 1678, but restored it by the peace of Nimeguen. They seized it again, upon the death of King Charles II. of Spain; but after the battle of Ramilies, in 1706, it surrendered to the Allies. In 1708 it was betrayed to the French; but the Duke of Marlborough having reduced Lisle, and invested Ghent, in December of that year, it surrendered in two or three days; though the French had a garrison in the place of 20,000 men; and directly afterwards they evacuated all Flanders. It is the see of a Bishop, who is suffragan to the Archbishop of Mechlin; its first prelate was the celebrated Jansenius, from whom the Jansenists takes their name: he flourished in 1568. Its cathedral, anciently dedicated to St. John the Baptist, now to St. Bavon, is a large and ancient structure, and under it is a noble crypta, or subterraneous church. In the high tower, called the Bessroy, near the town-house, is a bell called Roeland, weighing 11,000 pounds, with a dragon of gilt copper at top, said to have been sent from Constantinople; and the ascent is by three hundred steps. Its civil government is in the hands of a Burgomaster or Mayor, under the title of Hoog-baljuw, and Eschequier or Aldermen. One of its canals leads to Bruges, and the other to Sas-van Ghent, and from thence to the sea. This was the birth-place of John Duke of Lancaster, hence surnamed John of Gaunt or Ghent, and third son of Edward III. King of England: as also of the Emperor Charles V. of whom is a noble statue in the great square, called Fryday's market. Ghent lies thirty-five miles N. W. of Brussels. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

GHILIAN, St. a town of Hainault, belonging to French Flanders: it stands on the river Haine, seven miles W. of Mons. The Allies surprised the place; but it was soon recovered by the French in November 1708. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 56 min. E.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a remarkable pile of rocks on the coast of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. Though fondly supposed by the vulgar to be a work of the giants, is evidently the work of nature, and runs from the bottom of a high hill into the northern ocean, no body knows how far, being hollowed into various figures by the continual attrition of the waves. An account of it at large, with a draught, may be seen in the Phil. Trans. N^o 212, and 241.

GIANTS-TOMB, a high mountain in the peak of Derbyshire, where the natives fondly give out was buried a giant.

GIANUTI, a small island along the Tuscan coast in Italy. It lies low towards the middle; and is but poorly inhabited, by reason of pyrates that infest it: so that it has but one village upon it, defended by an old castle on a neighbouring hill. It belongs to the Great Duke of Florence. Lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 11 deg. 54 min. E.

GIAWLE, **GEFLE**, or **GEVALIA**, a well situated staple-town of Sweden Proper, on the gulph of Bothnia, and a river of its name, half a mile from the sea. It maintains that its right of staple is 300 years prior to that of Stockholm. Here is a castle of seven towers. It

lies 86 miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60 deg. 45 min. N. long. 37 deg. 56 min. E.

GEBAL, the ancient name of Byblos in Phoenice, and Asiatic Turkey, whose inhabitants the Gibalites are mentioned in 1 Kings, as expert in hewing of timber, and conveying of cedars by water to Joppa for the use of Solomon's temple.

GIBEAH, or **GIBEAH-SAUL**, as being the native place of that Prince, and to distinguish it from that of Gibeah Phineas, a city of Ephraim in Judea, and Asiatic Turkey. It was noted for the abuse its inhabitants offered to the Levites, &c. and had like to have ended in the total extirpation of the Benjamites and their city. This place, was ruinate even in St. Jerom's time. It lay seven or eight miles N. W. from Gibeon, and as many N. of Jerusalem.

GIBEON, or **GABAON**, the capital of the Gibeonites, who drawing Jothua into an alliance by a stratagem, were hewers of wood, and drawers of water, in the tabernacle and temple, and commonly called Nethinims. It was a populous and opulent city of Judea in Asiatic Turkey, stood on a hill, and had a famous pool or conduit. It lay forty stadia, or eight miles, N. of Jerusalem.

GIBRALTAR, a famous sea-port and fortress of Andalusia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Streights of its name, lying between the Atlantic ocean, and the Mediterranean sea. The Moors call it Gebel-Tarif, that is, the mount of Tarif, a Moorish General who about the eighth century landed here, with three African Princes, in order to conquer Spain: from which its present name seems compounded. It is the Calpe or Calpia of the ancients, as being situated at the foot of the famous mountain of that name, the western boundary of the earth, or the place where Hercules put up one of his pillars, and sixteen miles N. of Avila or Ceuta, the other on the opposite shore of Africa. The town of Gibraltar is neither large nor beautiful; yet on account of its fortifications is reckoned the key of Spain; and is furnished with the necessary artillery for its defence. It is built upon a rock, in a peninsula, to which, on the land-side, is only a narrow passage between the rock and the sea, but that walled, and fortified both by art and nature, being there so inclosed by high steep hills, as to be almost inaccessible that way. It hath but two gates on that side, and as many towards the sea. Across this isthmus the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, in order to prevent the garrison of Gibraltar from having any intercourse with the country: yet they carry on a clandestine trade. Its harbour is formed by a bulwark properly fortified. In July 1704, the confederate fleet of the English and Dutch, under the command of Sir George Rooke, after bombarding the town for two days, obliged the Marquis de Salines, who was then the governor, to surrender. The Spaniards attempted its recovery that same year, when it stood out a memorable siege under the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. Upon which occasion about 4 or 500 of the enemy having in the night crept up the rock which covers the town, were driven down headlong next morning. The Spaniards finding that neither sieges nor negotiations availed any thing, ceded it to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. They again made an attempt in 1727; but were obliged to raise the siege, after lying before it several months. At this time they attempted to blow up the rock, but found it impracticable: and to this day it continues in the possession of the English. Since that time it has been more strongly fortified, new works and improvements being daily added to it: so that the place is rendered impregnable by any other means, than treachery or surprise (for starved it cannot be, whilst our fleet can supply it). Hence the Spaniards only become ridiculous in attempting it by formal sieges. Here are people of all nations, as Turks, Jews, and Moors. The garrison is confined within very narrow limits, the ground of which produces hardly any thing: so that all their provisions are brought them, either from England, or from Ceuta on the Barbary coast. The road of Gibraltar is neither safe against an enemy nor storms, and is not convenient for refitting of vessels, though they may be laid on their sides for careening. The streights are twenty-four miles long, and about fifteen broad; through which

took it by stratagem for Charles III. in September 1705, but the French retook it in 1711. Here is a small university. It lies seventeen miles W. of the sea, and fifty two N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42 deg. 12 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. E.

GISBORNE, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and confines of Lancashire, on the river Ribble, a little below Settle; fifty-four miles from York, and 189 from London.

GISBOROUGH, a pretty market-town in Cleveland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. It lies delightfully upon a rising ground, yet defended from the sea-breezes by intermediate hills. The inhabitants are well bred, and neat in their diet and houses. The soil about it bears plenty of grass, and flowers the greatest part of the year. It lies four miles from the mouth of the river Tees, where a bay and harbour are formed for shipping. Here was anciently a beautiful rich abbey and church, which from its ruins seems to have equalled the best cathedral, and is the burying-place of the nobility and gentry in these parts. Its last abbot was Robert Puriglove or Silvester, a man of great learning. Camden prefers Gisborough for health and pleasure to Puteoli in the kingdom of Naples. In the neighbourhood are veins of iron and allum-mines: the latter were once very considerable, 800 men having been constantly employed about them, by Sir Paul Pindar, who paid for rent near 15,000l. The price then was 26l. per tun, so that his profits were very great: but this trade is since removed to Whitby. On the coast are red and yellowish stones, in taste and smell resembling copperas, nitre and brimstone; and on the rocks at Huntcliff, bare at low water, are vast herds of sea-calves or seals. Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fairs are kept on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle, Tuesday in Whitfun-week for ditto, August 26 for linen and cattle; August 27, September 19 and 20, and the first Monday after November 11, for horned cattle. It lies 39 miles from York, and 114 from London.

GISOKS, the capital of those called the seven large districts of Normandy, in France. It is a neat and populous city, divided into two parts by the river Epte, which washes part of its walls and fills its ditches. Here is but one parochial church, which is a very fine structure. It has three convents of monks, four of nuns, three suburbs, and a castle. Here is the seat of a royal bailiwick, provostship of the Marshals of France, a salt-granary, and election comprehending fifty-two parishes. Here is also a governor, a criminal judge, a mayor, three Eschevins or aldermen, a town-house, two hospitals and a college. In the neighbourhood are large fields producing abundance of corn. It lies thirty-two miles S. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 1 deg. 56 min. E.

GIVET, ST. HILAIRE, a new and finely built town of Namur, in the Netherlands, at the bottom of a hill, separated by the river Maes, from Givet-Notre-dame, and both regularly fortified by M. Vauban, belonging to the crown of France. These two are properly parts of Charlmont, which was also strongly fortified by the same engineer; but the latter was ceded to the Emperor by the treaty of Utrecht. Givet St. Hilaire lies twenty-five miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 24 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

GIULA, by the Hungarians called *Guya*, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary. It lies on a peninsula in the lake Zarked, near the river Feketekeres. In 1566 the Turks took it, mortgaged it to a Prince of Transylvania, redeemed it, and kept it till 1695, when the Imperialists recovered it, and, with the rest of Hungary, it was secured to them by the treaty of Carlowitz, though others say it is still subject to the Turks. In 1703 the Hungarian malecontents invested it to no purpose. It lies sixty-one miles N. W. of Temeswaer. Lat. 46 deg. 47 min. N. long. 21 deg. 55 min. E.

GIUSTENDIL, anciently Lychnidus, a large trading town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, once a famous place, and gave birth to the Emperor Justinian. It lies forty-eight miles E. of Nyssa. Lat. 42 deg. 52 min. N. long. 24 deg. 12 min. E.

GIZE, old city of, now a village, contiguous to Grand Cairo, in Upper Egypt, Africa, supposed to be the site of

the ancient Memphis, and on the same side where the pyramids are.

GLACIERES, or ice-valleys, are in great numbers in the mountainous parts of Savoy and Switzerland. Though they are called ice-valleys, and that properly enough, yet their situation is at a considerable height above the level of the lakes and rivers in their neighbourhood. The ascent to them is very steep, craggy, and slippery, but not continued, now and then a new ridge of mountains appearing on the other side, higher than that left behind: till at length, from the last eminence, the frozen valley below appears in full view; and on the opposite side, a fresh chain of craggy inaccessible rocks, covered with ice and snow, and so scarped and split, as to look like some prodigious pile of ruins, whilst the frozen valley below is covered with rocks of a monstrous size, broken off, and fallen from the higher grounds. Here the air is so extremely cold, that though the months of July and August are the only ones fit for this journey, men are forced to go clothed as in the depth of winter. In the valley of Chamorgny, in Savoy, so called from a village of this name, on the N. side of the river Arve, and in the road to Geneva, its surface is intersected here and there with cracks, some narrow enough to step over, and others some yards in breadth: so that such as go over it, especially after those gaps have been covered with snow, must feel their way every step with their pole: for if they fall into any of them, they must inevitably perish. These cracks are made by the noon-day sun, and with a noise like the loud claps of thunder. But soon after the sun goes off, they freeze again. Glacieres mostly lie to the N. of very high mountains, some of them a mile perpendicular above their surface, which consequently deprives it of the sun's rays, above eight months in the year: and in those of May, June, July, and August, it only enjoys the sun an hour or two, morning and evening; soon after which all is frozen again: but how deep in winter is not easy to guess, as being only frequented in July and August, when it is found about six or eight feet thick. These Glacieres seem to have continual accretions of snow and ice, ever since the creation, though they have sunk in several places many feet, by the running off of the subjacent waters, supplied by the melting of the snow, and from rains.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, one of the counties of South Wales. It lies partly in the diocese of St. David's, and partly in that of Llandaff; and is a maritime county, having the Severn sea, or Bristol channel, on the S. Monmouthshire on the E. Carmarthenshire on the W. and Brecknockshire on the N. It is probably enough conjectured, to have formerly belonged to some Prince or abbey of the name of Morgan: others derive it from Mor or Muir, signifying the sea, as it lies along that of the Severn.

Templeman reckons its length forty-five miles, and breadth twenty-one. Others make its dimensions something greater. It is divided into ten hundreds, as many market-towns, and eighteen parishes, in which are reckoned sixteen rivers, and about 58,000 inhabitants.

The air on the N. side, where it is mountainous, is sharp, from the long continuance of the snow; but on the S. side 'tis mild; the country being more level, more populous, and bearing large crops of corn, and very sweet grass. Sheep and cattle abound in all parts of it, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains that yield very good pasture. Its other commodities are lead, coals, fish, and butter. The principal rivers are the Rhyminy or Remy, the Taffe, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cleaugh, and the Tave. Formerly this shire was fortified with abundance of castles, most of which have long since fallen into decay. It sends but two members to parliament; namely, a Knight of the shire, and a burges for the town of Caerdiff.

This county begins South Wales, which extends itself from the mouth of the Avon westward, to the Bishop and his Clerks, rocks so called, which lie off St. David's in Pembrokehire; and from thence runs north to Aberdovy. On its coast are several small harbours and ports, principally for shipping off their coals and provisions; both which are exported in great quantities; the first to all the coasts of Devonshire, Somersetshire and Cornwall, and some to Ireland; and th:

the second article they send to Bristol, particularly butter, salted and barrel'd up, as that of Suffolk and Yorkshire is sent to London.

GLANDEVES, in Latin *Glandata*, or *Glanateva Capillatorum*, an Episcopal city, and once a county, of Provence, in France, on the Var, the continual overflowings of which river obliged the inhabitants, for above 800 years ago, to settle elsewhere, particularly at Entrevaux, where the Bishop, who is a suffragan of Ambrun, now resides, though he still retains the title of Glandeves: of the old city there only remains a fortress on a hill, and the Bishop's palace. Glandeves gives name to one of the most illustrious families of Provence, which re-established the bishopric, after the Saracens had abolished it in the tenth century. It lies thirty-two miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 56 min. E.

GLARIS, one of the Cantons of Switzerland, in Latin *Pagus Glarensis*, or *Vallis Glarona*. It is bounded to the E. partly by the Grisons, and partly by the county of Sargans, to the N. by the bailiwick of Gaster, and the lake of Wahlstadt, to the W. by the cantons of Switz and Ury, and to the S. partly by the canton of Ury, and partly by the upper league of the Grisons. It is twenty-five miles from N. to S. and eighteen from E. to W. But its dimensions are variously given. It consists of one large valley, and mountains lying entirely in the Alps: yet it is well watered with lakes and rivers, which abound in fish, while the valley produces corn, and the mountains pasture. But the inhabitants are forced to have other necessaries from their neighbours. Their government is democratical. Though the Protestants and Papists are intermixed here, and do not live in separate quarters, as in the canton of Appenzel: yet they are peaceable enough among one another, divine service in both communions being alternately performed in the same churches, after each other, without the least disturbance. But the Protestants are by much the most powerful and numerous part, the Papists being not the tenth, perhaps the twentieth part of this canton, though the latter proposed that the country should be divided between them, as in the canton of Appenzel: but the former resolved rather to die, than to suffer it, and the Protestant cantons sided with them. At last this happy temperament was agreed on, that in all suits of law betwixt those of different professions, two-thirds of the judges should always be of the religion of the defendant. By a treaty of coburgership, this canton is coarbitrator with that of Schwitz in any differences arising between the abbot of St. Gall, and his subjects of Tockenburg, and has a joint power with it over Urenach and Gustal. In all spiritual causes, as marriages, &c. the Protestants of Glaris apply to the consistory of Zurich. This country, though situated in the bosom of high mountains, is subject to frequent earthquakes: so that from April 1701, to January 1703, there happened no less than thirty-seven shocks in it. This canton is subdivided into the upper, lower, and middle quarters, in which are several excellent baths of mineral waters.

GLARIS, the capital of the last-mentioned canton, of the same name, is a large town, lying about the middle of the country, on the river Linth or Limath. Here are two churches, the streets large, and the houses fair, and well-built. The general assemblies of the cantons are holden here always, the first Sunday of May, when all males from sixteen to sixty are obliged to attend, and are sworn. This town lies in the middle quarter, twenty miles N. E. of Altorff, and S. E. of Schwitz. Lat. 47 deg. N. long. 9 deg. 8 min. E.

GLASGOW, a large, well-built, cleanly, genteel city of Lanerkshire or Clydesdale, in the W. of Scotland, and next to Edinburgh the chief place in the kingdom, for extent, buildings, trade, riches, and its elegance in general. It is delightfully situated on the side of a hill sloping towards the E. bank of the Clyde, over which river is a noble stone-bridge of seven arches, some of them being very large; but one-third of the city lying low and next the river, is sometimes subject to its inundations.

In the middle of the city stands the tolbooth or town-

house, of hewn-stone, with convenient apartments for the magistrates, and a very lofty tower, with bells which chime every hour. From this and the market-place contiguous run the four principal streets in the form of a cross, each adorned with public structures, and open: so that from hence the whole town may be seen as from a centre. The houses are built uniform, of stone, being generally six stories, and some more, mostly supported by large and square Doric pillars, with arches opening into the streets, which are spacious and well-paved. In the higher part of the city, at the end of one of the streets, stands the cathedral of St. Mungo, a vast pile, still in good repair, this having been the see of an Archbishop before the revolution, whose patron and Bishop, Mungo, about the year 1560, lies buried in that part of it called the Barony, now serving entirely for the use of the common people. It is divided into two other churches, one over the other, called the upper and lower. Its several rows of pillars, very high towers, with a lofty spire, the highest in Scotland, rising from a square tower in the middle of the cross, are of surprising architecture. Here are convenient apartments for the meeting of the presbytery, which consists of nineteen parishes, and also of the provincial synod of Glasgow and Air, which is composed 127 parishes or seven presbyteries. The cathedral church-yard is the common burying-ground. From hence to the river is an extent of about a mile, and half of that upon a descent. Here are several hospitals or almshouses, and many ornamental spires. The ruinous castle near the cathedral was the palace of the Archbishop, who was once legal Lord of the city, and fenced in with a very high wall of hewn stone, from which is a fine prospect into the city. Here is an university; in which indeed there is only one college, but a stately fabric, consisting of two large squares of very noble stone buildings, and adorned with a high tower, turrets, and separated from the rest of the town by a very high wall. The front towards the city is of beautiful architecture and hewn stone. It was founded in 1453, by James II. of Scotland, and the following year Bishop William Turnbull erected the college at his own expence. Its privileges granted by Pope Nicholas V. the same as those of Bononia in Italy, were confirmed by succeeding Princes, and benefactions besides made it by the parliaments and nobility of Scotland, particularly the Earl of Dundonald, the Archbishops, and the city of Glasgow; the ground on which it stands, with some adjacent fields, having been given it by the family of Hamilton, and particularly two very handsome exhibitions for the like number of students of divinity for four years, the latter part of which they are appointed to study at Leyden in Holland. On this foundation was the ingenious Mr. Macknight minister of Maybole, and author of the New Harmony of the Gospels; as also the late Mr. Lewis Chapman, minister of Petty, near Inverness. Its members are a rector, a dean of faculty, a principal, who teaches divinity, three philosophy professors or regents, professors of the civil and canon law, mathematics, &c. Here are well-planted walks, and pleasant gardens, particularly a physic-garden. The library is well-stocked with books and manuscripts, especially through the care of the learned Dr. Fall. The students lodge in the college, which at Edinburgh, &c. they do not; and the principal and professors have handsome apartments there, and good salaries. During Episcopacy the Archbishops were perpetual chancellors, which honour is now enjoyed by the Duke of Montrose, and the Principal acts as vice-chancellor. The famous Buchanan, Cameron, &c. were educated here. Professor Simpson, who of late years made so great a noise, and was so subtle a casuist in the Socinian controversy, taught divinity here; till the church-judicatories suspended him for life. Several Roman stones, with inscriptions dug up in 1740 near Kirkentilloch, have been added to the antiquities in this university. Though the Clyde be navigable up to the town for small vessels, yet Newport-Glasgow, nearer the mouth of the river, is the harbour for those of large burthen, where is a good quay or wharf, and a custom-house. Here also, or at Greenock, ships are repaired, fitted

out, and laid up. Lighters carry the goods to Glasgow, where is carried on a considerable foreign trade, the merchants of this city sending about fifty sail every year to Virginia, New England, and other British colonies in America; for which they are more commodiously situated than London, and the passage much shorter, and in the time of war safer, as they stretch away, when out of the Clyde-firth, directly N. W. for the capes of Virginia. They have lately purchased a harbour on the firth of Forth, near Alloway, for re-shipping their sugars and tobacco to Holland, Germany, and the Baltic. Their home-manufactures are very fine plaids, both filken and woollen, called Glasgow plaids, and striped muslins for aprons, great quantities of which are sent all over Great Britain and the American colonies, where they fetch a good price, besides various sorts of linen-manufactures. Here are houses for baking of sugars and distilling spirits from melasses. Their herring-fishery is very considerable; and they cure that fish so well as to be reckoned of equal goodness with the Dutch herrings.

Upon the malt-act extending to Scotland, a measure which was then generally disliked, but produced no bad effects, only that the people made an insurrection in this city, and destroyed the house and furniture of their representative in parliament, Daniel Campbell, Esq; who voted for it, to the amount of above 6000*l.* Sterling damage, which the town was obliged to make good; and the remainder of the two-pennies act for the term of thirteen years to come of it, which they enjoyed, was appropriated by parliament for that purpose, till the said sum was paid. In the 9th year of the present reign this two-pennies act was renewed for twenty-five years longer, and the villages of Gorbels and Newport-Glasgow included.

Glasgow gives title of Earl to the Boyle family. Ever since the reformation this city has been famous for its steady attachment to the Protestant religion, as also their firm adherence to revolution-principles and the Hanover succession. In the insurrection of 1715 they sent a body of volunteers to serve the King against the late Earl of Marr: and in the like disturbance of 1745, the Young Chevalier and his Highlanders levied contributions here, compounding their demand of 15,000*l.* for 5000 guineas, which were immediately paid them. The inhabitants are very staunch Presbyterians, and remarkable for their strict observance of the Christian Sabbath, and the performance of religious duties on it, hardly any stirring abroad after divine-service, from prayers, reading, and singing of psalms.

This city formerly sent a member to the Scottish parliament; but since the union it has been joined with Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, which district of royal boroughs send but one member to the British parliament alternately. In the neighbourhood is a fine seat of the Duke of Montrose, which family has considerable estates and interest hereabouts.

Glasgow lies twenty-five miles N. W. of Lanerk, and forty-two W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. W.

GLASHITTEN, so called by the Germans, but Teplitz by the Hungarians, a town of Upper Hungary, where was a rich gold-mine formerly. The place is much resorted to for its hot baths, over which are handsome structures. Among them is a sweating-bath; their hot springs from it, draining through a hill, fall into a bagnio, at one end of which is a stove heated by the steam of those waters, and of different degrees of heat according to the higher or lower seats. The springs, being forty or fifty in number, are transparent, yield silver, have a red and green sediment strongly incrusting the seats under water. It lies about seven miles from Schemnitz.

GLASTONBURY, a market-town of Somersetshire, where formerly stood the largest, richest and most magnificent abbey in all England, if not in the whole world, as its ruins plainly shew. Its abbot is said to have had a revenue of 40,000*l.* It stood in a spot almost encompassed with rivers, and from its bearing store of apples called Avalon, Avalla, or Awallan, signifying in British and Scotch apples. Its present name is supposed to be from Glastum, i. e. dyers-wood, which grows plentifully here-

abouts. The Monks gave out that Joseph of Arimathea lies buried here; in memory of whom, they add, it was built, and who, according to tradition, converted the Britons. This abbey was highly esteemed, as the burying place of King Arthur, and of several other British Princes. Here the Britons also, after their expulsion by the Saxons, anciently resided: some Saxon Princes are also buried in it. The abbots of Glastonbury, of which there were sixty one that governed it successively, sat as Barons in parliament; the last of whom, Richard Whiting, at the dissolution of monasteries in the rapacious days of King Henry VIII. was hanged on the Tor, or St. Michael's tower, just by, for refusing to deliver up his abbey, to the insatiable cormorants of that reign, and acknowledge the King's supremacy. The vast extent and magnificence of this place appears from its ruins: and of late years it has got into such hands, as have purposely pulled it down, for the sake of making money of the materials, which are divided into lots, in the vaults, though the resort of people to see these ruins seems to be the principal support of the town. It is governed by a mayor, and Lord Chancellor King was once its recorder: a few stockings are the only manufacture here. The pretended miraculous thorn, that blossomed every Christmas, was to be seen at this place: the George Inn, an old building here, was formerly the Abbot's Inn, and a receptacle for pilgrims. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fair September 8, for all sorts of cattle. The manor of Glastonbury was given the infamous Brackenbury by K. Richard III. for his concurrence in murdering the two young Princes his prisoners in the tower. The site of the abbey and land now belong to the Dukes of Devonshire. It lies five miles from the city of Wells, and 120 from London.

GLATZ, a neat compact city of Bohemia, and the capital of a county of its name, on the Mers or Mira, at the foot of a hill confining on Silesia. Here is a castle on a rock almost inaccessible, which surrendered to the King of Prussia in 1742, and with the country was ceded to him afterwards by the treaty of Breslau. Its trade is in silver-ore, iron, timber, coals, venison, cattle, butter and cheese. The great church here was formerly a pagan temple. The town has good suburbs, and a fair town-house, but the place suffered much in the civil wars of Bohemia. It lies 112 miles E. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 21 min. E.

GLATZ, country or circle of, in which is its capital of the same name just mentioned. It contains nine great towns and 100 villages, and is said to bring in some years a revenue of 40,000 crowns. As it lies among the mountains of Moravia, with this latter country to the S. Silesia to the E. and Bohemia to the W. and N. geographers are at a loss to which country to assign it. The Marigni are thought to have been its ancient inhabitants; it was afterwards possessed by the Hungarians, and has often shifted its masters. Now the King of Prussia possesses it by virtue of conquest, and a subsequent treaty at Breslau, with the Queen of Hungary, confirming it to him. In 1622 the Lutherans were expelled the town and county of Glatz, and the parochial church given the Catholics. In one of its two towers is a bell weighing 109 quintals: Now probably the Protestants may be re-admitted under their new master.

GLEICHEN, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony in Germany. It lies on the river On, and gives name to a county, as it did formerly title to a branch of the Schwartzburg family, which became extinct in 1693, and is now divided among two other collateral branches, namely, Sunderhausen and Rudelsfadt, both Lutherans.

GLENCAIRN, a market-town of Dumfriesshire, in the S. of Scotland. It gives title of Earl to the Cunningham family. It lies eleven miles from the tower of Dumfries, and fifty-six from Edinburgh.

GLENCO, a scattered village of Lochaber, one of the districts of Inverness-shire, in the N. of Scotland; noted for an inhuman massacre committed here by King William's soldiers, who cut off man, woman, and child, excepting one that carried off an infant, who was the heir of Glenco. Colonel Hill, one of Oliver's old officers, and governor of Innerlochy, as he had formerly been on the scone at Inverness town, the commission

was

was first sent to him, who refused it; but upon its being given to the next in command, said to have been a native of Ireland, he perpetrated it without remorse. Though the commander in this bloody work found friends enough to screen him from an enquiry, to find out who gave him his orders, yet he was fugitive or proscribed by the Scottish parliament; and they afterwards conferred knighthood on Colonel Hill, in reward of his humanity in this instance. Glenco and Darien are two among the black æras in the Scottish chronicles. Glenco lies not a great way from Innerlochy or Fort William, and Maryburgh, and between fifty and sixty miles W. of Inverness.

GLENELG, a small district of Kintail, a subdivision of Rosshire, in the N. of Scotland, lying in the S. W. part of the county, and a part of the paternal estate of the Earl of Seaforth, now commonly called Lord Fortrose. In this tract is Glenhiells.

And here the government have built a fort, and keep in it always a few companies of men. Glenelg, including Moror and Knoydart, is a parish in the presbytery of Gairloch, twenty-four miles in length, and eighteen in breadth, with about 1800 catechisable or examinable persons: and of these two-thirds are Roman Catholics; in it is also an arm of the sea, about eight miles long, dividing Glenelg from Knoydart.

GLENGARRY, Camden's **GARROW** or **GLENGARROUGH**, a neck of land, about eight miles long, separating the Aber-lough from Lough-nefs, in the shire of Inverness, and N. of Scotland. During General Wade's government in Scotland making the roads, it was commonly said that he intended to cut a channel through this isthmus, and so make a communication between the Murray firth, on the German ocean or Eastern sea, and the western. But that scheme, like other ærial ones of great men, died with him. It gives title to a Laird, chief of a powerful branch of the Macdonalds, who are reckoned among some of the best Highland militia in Scotland, and living about this tract.

GLENGYLE, a strath or valley, in the western highlands of Scotland, near which the river or water of Ern rises; and after washing the strath of its name or Strathern, joins its stream with the Tay above Perth; whereby the volume of waters in the latter is considerably increased.

GLENLION, a valley of Strathern, one of the districts of Perthshire, in the N. of Scotland; in it are plain indications of lead-mines, but I believe these are not worked.

GLENLUCE, bay of, a large gulph on the South side of the Mull of Galloway, in the S. of Scotland, running between the points of the Mull and Whitherne or Burroughhead, being directly opposite to the isle of Man. Hereabouts is a good herring-fishery in the season, and an excellent road for shipping, both in the bay of Glenluce, and the opposite bay of Lochrain, separated by a neck of land only six miles broad, which joins the Rinnes or Peninsula of Galloway to the mainland of Scotland: But the country has no trade, or the inhabitants do not bestir themselves that way.

GLENSHIELL, a valley of Kintail, which is a district in the S. W. part of Rosshire, famous for a battle or hot skirmish, fought there on the tenth of June 1719, between the King's forces commanded by General Wightman, and some Scottish highlanders, particularly of the name of Mackenzie, &c. with a few hundred regular troops from Spain, under the command of the late William Earl of Seaforth, accompanied by the Marquis of Tullibardin and others. But the latter were defeated, though posted and entrenched upon a high hill, amidst the festivity of the Chevalier's day. The late gallant and humane Captain George Munro of Culcairn, Esq; greatly distinguished himself that day at the head of his brother Sir Robert's clan; when being ordered up the hill to dislodge the enemy, his bravery and conduct, even after a musket-shot in the thigh had brought him down to the ground, near the top of the hill, yet never quitting the command, very much contributed to the success of the King's arms. It is remarkable, that whilst he lay, his man, well known in that country under the name of Donald Bane Munro, lay between him and the enemy's fire; in which position he also received a musket-shot. This singular piece of fidelity in that and N^o. 48.

many other instances, his master rewarded with an annual allowance during life. The next in command, the late George Munro of Limplair, Esq; was also wounded; and Colonel, afterwards General Clayton, who was killed at Dettingen, lost an eye in the action. The cohorts setting the long heather on the hill a-fire round the highlanders, struck no small panic into them; and no doubt hurried their dispersion. The Spaniards were made prisoners of war, and carried to Inverness in their way south; whilst Seaforth, who was also wounded, the Marquis, and other highland gentlemen, escaped all by sea to France, and their men made the best of their way. A very distinct and long account of this action, written with Culcairn's own hand, to his father the late Sir Robert whilst under his wounds, may be seen among the curiosities in the library at Foulis. Glenhiell, lying W. of Inverness about forty miles, is a parish, in the presbytery of Gairloch, eighteen miles long, with 500 examinable persons, few Papists, and three preaching places.

It is to be noted, that all the above-mentioned names, with the prefix *Glen*, very frequent in Scotland, denotes a valley, as does also *Strath*.

GLINNES, or **GLAINS**, i. e. valleys or glens, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in Ireland: they lie along the northern coast, and opposite to the peninsula of Magge near Carrickfergus; a territory which formerly belonged to the Bissets of Scotland, and was afterwards claimed by the Macdonalds in the western isles of that kingdom, who continually ravaged this country, till the reign of James I. of England.

GLISS, or **GLISA**, a neat little village of Upper Valais, an ally of the Swiss cantons; noted as the birth-place of George Suprafaxo, who acquired great wealth and reputation by his arms in Italy, in the reign of Francis I. King of France, of whom there is a monument in the church of our Lady here, by which it appears that he had twelve sons, and eleven daughters, by one woman: here is a fine picture of her and her children, all at full length: and many of his posterity are still in this country. It lies within a mile of Brieg. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient wall, with several towers drawn from the Rhone to the top of the adjacent mountains. It is supposed to have been built by the Romans; others by the Viberi, as a barrier against the Seduni.

GLOCESTER, or **GLOUCESTER**, by the Britons called *Caer-glow*, i. e. fine city, and anciently by the Romans *Glevum*, a large, well-built and healthy place, the capital of the county of its name. It was fortified; but after the restoration dismantled by act of parliament, on account of the obstinate resistance it made against the forces of King Charles I. It stands on the Severn, over which river is a large stone-bridge, the first next the sea. It abounds with crosses and statues of the Kings of England. The old houses projecting into the streets, and its cross, have been pulled down by act of parliament, in 1750; and instead of the latter is a statue of Colonel Selwyn, their member, who at his own expence made a very large reservoir about half a mile off, through the trunk of which the water is brought into a square basin at its feet, and from thence conveyed into four canals, one passing through each of the four great streets, that here intersect at right angles, and is the center of the city. But draughts by Mr. Ricketts have been made of the curious pieces of antiquity in the aforesaid cross, by order of the society of Antiquaries in London. To the vast number of churches and religious foundations in this city, alludes the proverb, "As sure as God is at Gloucester." This is the see of a Bishop, whose cathedral is a venerable pile, with a handsome tower, and finely vaulted choir. On the N. side lies the unfortunate King Edward II. Before the high altar, in the middle of the church, lies the equally unfortunate Prince Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, after a miserable life, and imprisonment of twenty-six years by his brother William Rufus in the castle of Caerdiff. Here is a whispering-place, like the gallery in the cupola of St. Paul's, London. The cloisters are very beautiful, and in the style of the chapel in King's college, Cambridge. In the city are large remains of abbeys, both of black and white friars.

The famous Strongbow, who subdued Ireland, lies in the chapter-house. It is governed by a Mayor, and has also a high steward, &c. Here are twelve companies, the masters of which attend the mayor on all public occasions, in their gowns, and with streamers. It has a large quay and wharf on the river, and a custom-house. The first Protestant Bishop, Dr. John Hooper, was burnt in the cemetery of his own cathedral, in the reign of Queen Mary.

At Gloucester is great provision for the poor, particularly Bartholomew's hospital, for fifty-four men and women, with a minister, physician, and surgeon: a Blue-coat Hospital, to which Sir Robert Rich, a native, gave 6000 l. for educating twenty boys, and for maintaining and cloathing annually ten men and women. Besides these and three more, there are several benefactions for encouraging young tradesmen, and putting out boys apprentices. And here an infirmary has been lately erected. A mile or two off, is Robin Hood's hill, both a pleasant walk for the citizens, and from which the town is supplied with water; and not far off, at Laffington, are found the astroites or star-stones, about the breadth of a silver-penny, and thickness of a half crown, finely engraved by nature on the flat side. By this city, the Rickning-way runs from the Severn's mouth into Yorkshire. Gloucester has given titles of Earl and Duke to several of the Royal family: the last Duke was Queen Anne's son, who died in his minority. Just by is the little isle of Alney, famous for the single combat fought in it, between Edmund Ironside, and Canute the Dane. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and annual fairs April 5, where is a great vent for cheese, July 5, September 28, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It sends two members to parliament, and lies ninety-four miles from London.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, or GLOUCESTERSHIRE, an inland county of England. It is bounded on the E. by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire; on the S. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the N. by Worcestershire, and on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire. Templeman makes it sixty-two miles in length, and thirty-six in breadth; though others reckon its dimensions less. It contains one city, namely, that of its name, twenty-seven market-towns, and 280 parishes. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 162,568, who are represented by two Knights of the shire, and two each for the city of Gloucester, the boroughs of Cirencester and Tewksbury. It is watered by several large rivers; as the Severn, the Wye, the Aven, the Isis, the Leden, the Frome, the Stroude, the Windrush, and other smaller streams.

The air of this country is healthy throughout; but has a difference of soil, the eastern parts being hilly, the western woody, but the middle enriched with a pleasant and fruitful valley; which last is much indented by the Severn, washing this county for forty miles together (seventy, including its windings); so that it brings necessaries from abroad, and gives the means of conveying the native commodities into foreign parts. This river in some places is two or three miles broad, and comes in with a violent tide called the boar; which rolls with a head from two to four foot high, carrying every thing before it, and overflowing its banks. It is remarked that the tides in it are largest one year at full moon, and next at the change; and likewise one year the night-tides are highest, and another those of the day.

It abounds with all sorts of grain, cattle, fowl, and game, with every thing that other counties produce, and as good in their kind; especially bacon and cyder. And its rivers abound with fish; as salmon in the Severn, together with lampreys and conger-eels.

Its usual division is into three parts; namely, 1. Cotswould. 2. The Vale. And, 3. The Forest of Dean.

Cotswould is the hilly part of Gloucestershire, on the confines of the shires of Warwick, Oxford, and Berks; though not very fertile in corn, yet feeds about 400,000 sheep, from some of which breed, made a present of by one of our English sheep-breeders to the King of

Spain, is said to come originally the fine Spanish wool. The manufacturing of cloths here is very considerable.

The vale is the middle part of the county, spreading itself into a fruitful plain on both sides of the Severn. In this part excellent cheese is made, which is the fattest and most agreeable of any in England, tho' that under this denomination in London comes mostly from Wiltshire, the real Gloucester cheese going more to Bristol.

The Forest of Dean, which is the most westerly part, lies between the Severn and the Wye. It was formerly covered with wood to the extent of 30,000 acres; which was then such a receptacle for robbers, that in the reign of Henry VI. an act of parliament was made to suppress them. But since the discovery of rich iron ore, and forges set up to work it, the woods have been very much lessened by being cut down for that purpose, and several towns and villages built in the forest. The oaks here are reckoned the best in England, with the timber of which most of our shipping were formerly built; and one end of the invincible Armada coming to invade England, was, it is said, to destroy this forest. Its cultivation and preservation has deservedly become the care of the British parliament. The King has a swainmot here for preserving the vert and venison: and the miners too have a court for preventing encroachments upon one another, and encouraging them to go on quietly in their labour, in digging after coals and iron ore, with both which this forest abounds. Every miner is sworn by touching the Bible, it is said, with a stick; and that lest they defile holy writ with unclean hands, and when they are to give evidence they wear a particular cap: two whimsical, if not ridiculous, customs! This whole county lies in the diocese of the Bishop of Gloucester.

GLOGAU, a duchy of Lower Silesia, in Germany. It lies on the confines of Poland. In it are about eleven small towns, besides its capital; but it was formerly of a much greater extent, including the duchies of Sagan, Crossen, and some other districts. Here they have a law contrary to the general custom in the Empire, that, upon failure of male-issue, a daughter inherits before any other of the father's male-relations.

GLOGAU the Great, in contradistinction from another small town in the duchy of Oppelen, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of its name. It stands on the river Oder, near the Polish frontiers. Its name in Wendish signifies copse or thickets, as being situated among them. It is regularly fortified with a double wall and ditch, having a strong castle; but in 1741 the King of Prussia took both by storm. He made the garrison, consisting of above 1000 men, prisoners of war; found the military chest here, with above 32,000 florins, fifty pieces of brass cannon, and a large quantity of powder. This capture was afterwards confirmed to him by a subsequent treaty with the Queen of Hungary. The neighbouring territory abounds with corn and cattle, the Oder and numerous ponds supplying it with plenty of fish; and the air here is sweeter than at Breslaw: though it is said, that eating too much salt beef, pork, and cheese, with the immoderate use of beer, cause epidemic distempers, as the plague, gout, stone, &c. This city has five great gates and two small ones. Its cathedral or collegiate church, the principal ornament of the place, lies without the city, in an island formed by the Oder. Its parochial church within the town is ancient, and has the largest and highest tower in all Silesia. Here are also three convents, besides some schools and a college. It lies forty-five miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20 min. E.

GLOGAU the Less, a town of the duchy of Oppelen, in Silesia. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of Tropau, and fifty-six S. of Breslaw; also in the possession of the King of Prussia, and at the same time with the former. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 17 deg. 36 min. E.

GLORIA, SAN JAGO DE LA, a large castle on the S. side of the harbour of Porto Bello, in South America,

rica, and opposite to the anchoring-place. To the E. of it, at the distance of about 100 toises, begins the last-mentioned town. Admiral Vernon demolished it.

GLOTTA, island of, the name given by Antoninus to the Isle of Arran, a subdivision of the sheriffdom of Bute, in the firth of Clyde and W. of Scotland. The river Clyde is also called Glotta.

GLUCKSTADT, a strongly fortified town of Holstein, in Germany, on the N. side of the river Elbe, near the influx of the rivulet Rhy into it. The Emperor Ferdinand II. besieged it two years in vain, principally owing to the assistance it had from the Danish fleet in the river; and cannot be taken unless blocked up by a fleet. The Danes generally keep in it a garrison of 2000 foot, and on the ramparts are fine walks of trees. Here are several canals, one of which divides the town into two parts, and is intersected by another at the end of the market-place, which is very magnificent. At one corner is the great church, where the Calvinists and Papists have each a chapel. Its harbour can receive a royal navy, the Elbe being very wide here, deep, and safe. At the end of the canal running into it from the town, is a tower built in the water, on piles, round which are platforms, with batteries of cannon that command the Elbe. The town standing in a marshy bottom, there is no coming to it on the land-side, but by a stone causeway about three quarters of a mile in length, on the side of Krempe. It belongs to Denmark, whose sovereign attempting to oblige ships that pass up the Elbe to pay toll, was opposed by all the powers of Europe, particularly the Hamburgers. Though matters were accommodated, the duties were laid on; so that the toll of this river is engrossed by the King of Denmark at this town, by the Elector of Hanover at Stade, by the Duke of Holstein at the city of Hamburg. In this town thieves are condemned for life to draw the dust-carts, and are chained to them like Turkey galley-slaves. Between this and Elmshorn the country is rendered very fertile by frequent inundations of the Elbe. It lies twenty-eight miles W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 32 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

GNADENBERG, i. e. the Hill of Grace, a town belonging to the jurisdiction of Newmarck, in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria; formerly noted for a monastery of the order of St. Salvator, one part of which is for monks, and another for nuns; with a magnificent church, and thirty-six altars. It embraced the reformation. But since it has been restored to the Roman Catholics it has lost its former grandeur, its revenues being divided between the Elector of Bavaria and the Jesuits. It stands on the river Schwartzach, about half a German league from Altorff.

GNESNA, or GNIESNO, by the Germans called GNESEN, the principal city of the circle of Kalisch, and the capital of Lower Poland. It lies about the middle of the Palatinate, in a plain, between hills and lakes. Here the Kings of Poland were crowned, and the regalia kept, till 1320, when removed to Cracow. In 1613 it suffered extremely by fire, and has been declining ever since. It is only considerable as being the see of an Archbishop, who is Primate of all Poland, and regent of the kingdom during an inter-regnum, with the state and revenues belonging to the crown. In the cathedral is a vast treasure of gold, silver, and curiously enamelled vessels, with costly vestments, and Archbishop Firley's mitre valued at near 2000 l. Sterling. Its gates of Corinthian brass, and finely wrought, formerly belonged to a Greek monastery in the *Taurica Chersonesus*. They were brought hither by King Boleslaus II. It lies 121 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 17 deg. 50 min. E.

GNIEW, or MEVE, a small town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia; it lies near the junction of Ferwitta with the Vistula. In 1463 it was obliged to surrender to the Poles, and in 1626 and 1655 to the Swedes. In modern times one Gerz, a Lutheran minister, was forced to erect a statue to St. Nepumuc, whom it was said he had calumniated.

GNÖSSUS, or CÆRATUS, from a river so called, a town of Candia, an island of European Turkey, the

royal seat of Minos, and where Jupiter's tomb was. Its situation is not certainly known, accounts varying about it. The Gnosian arrows are famous in antiquity.

GOA, a large city of the Hither India, in Asia, with an harbour. It lies on the Malabar coast, in the kingdom of Decan or Vissapour; and is the capital of all the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies. It lies upon an island, twenty-four miles in circuit, formed within the river Mandoua, about eight miles from its mouth. Both on account of its natural site, and the fortifications which have been added to it by the Portuguese, it has defended itself against the attempts of the Dutch, in conjunction with the natives, who have besieged it several times. The hills surrounding it not far off, on the continent, render it extremely hot and unhealthy. The town is two miles long, and half a mile broad, and has not only wall, and ramparts encompassing it, but the whole island is environed with bastions and other works, which secure their fields and gardens from the ravages of an enemy. And indeed the Portuguese have lined the banks of the river from its mouth, with redoubts and batteries: so that an enterprise against this town becomes more difficult than against any place in India. The tract lying between the sea and the town is as delightful as it is well guarded, being thick-planted with fine seats and pleasant villages, and the country abounding with the fruits which are usual between the tropics. Here is the residence of the Viceroy, who presides over all the Portuguese settlements (which are very numerous) from the Cape of Good Hope, as far as China: and the Portuguese clergy in these parts of Asia, and the eastern coast of Africa, are all subject to the Archbishop of Goa. The buildings in this city are all stone, and very magnificent, with a vast many convents and nunneries, and surprising swarms of monks, and other Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in this city, and on the Malabar and Golconda coasts; who yet seem to make but few proselytes among the Indians: and as to attempting the conversion of any of the Mahometans, who have the civil government in their hands, it is as much as a missionary's life is worth. Their labours are principally employed on their slaves, and other dependents of the European settlements on both these coasts: for the Protestant settlements having few or no missionaries in India, the Popish priests make as many proselytes as they can. Goa lies in lat. 15 deg. 36 min. N. long. 73 deg. 53 min. E.

GOBCEIN, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Philippsburg. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 28 deg. 31 min. N.

GOCH, a town in the duchy of Cleves, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies nine miles S. of Cleves-city, and subject to the Dutch. Lat. 51 deg. 49 min. N. long. 5 deg. 51 min. N.

GOBIONS, ever famous, on account of its being the family-seat of the celebrated Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England, whom King Henry VIII. beheaded for refusing to acknowledge his supremacy. It lies a little north of Hertford-town in Hertfordshire, and now belongs to Sir Jeremy Sambroke, being improved into as fine a house and beautiful gardens as any in England.

GODALMING, vulgarly GODLIMONT, i. e. God's alms, a market-town of Surry, upon the Lodden, abounding with good fish, especially pikes, and several mills upon it. Here are cloth manufactures, particularly mixed kerseys, and blue ones, the best coloured in the kingdom, for the Canaries; stocking-weaving, also whited brown-paper, which last manufacture was first set up here in the reign of James I. This place has good inns, is famous for liquorice, good carrots, and store of peat. Its weekly market is holden on Wednesday, and annual fairs February 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops; July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs. Not many years ago, one Mary Foits, a woman residing in this place, endeavoured to render it infamous, by a gross imposture, of bringing forth rabbits, and that under the sanction of a physician, who ruined his character by it. This town lies 3 miles from Guilford, and 38 from London.

GODARD,

GODARD, or GOTHARD, St. a mountain in Switzerland, the inhabitants of which are subject to the Canton of Ury. It begins about three leagues from Altdorf, and is an important pass into Italy. The road is partly pleasant, and partly rugged and dangerous. In the lower parts are forests, through which you just see the foaming Rufs, and an infinity of other streams. Further on are frightful rocks, hanging over the road. But the inhabitants keep these passages open summer and winter, at an immense expence and labour, by throwing bridges over steep rocks, supporting the road with walls, buttresses, and stones fastened by iron cramps. About five leagues within this mountain, is a stone-bridge of a surprising height, and consisting of one arch, which stands on a rock on each side, and thrown over the Rufs. It is called Teuffels-bruck, i. e. the Devil's bridge: of which the inhabitants tell several ridiculous stories. A little beyond this bridge is the valley of Useren, through which are three great roads; namely, to Italy, Valais, and the Grisons. About three leagues higher than the village of Useren, is the top of Mount Gothard, where is a convent of capuchins. 'Tis one of the highest parts of Switzerland, from which there is a view of four bishoprics that terminate here; namely, Milan, Navaro, Coire, and Sion. Not very far from the above-mentioned convent, within the circuit of about a league, there are seven lakes, from which issues the river Tessin that descends into Italy, and also the Rufs, in Latin *Ursia*, which falls down into Switzerland. These lakes are of an uniform depth all the year; and though frozen over several inches thick in winter, the two rivers have their usual course from them. About half the way down Mount St. Gothard, is a bridge of snow and ice, over a hollow, under which runs the Tessin, with a great noise; and as it trembles under passengers, has the name of Valle Tremola. In these mountains are several mines of iron, crystal, and mineral springs, that runs through veins of vitriol and salt-petre. In some of the lakes are taken delicate lampreys, of about eight pound weight.

GODMANCHESTER, anciently **GORMANCHESTER**, from Gormon the Dane, who had these parts granted him by the peace with King Alfred. It is Antoninus's Duroloponde, by mistake for Durosponte, i. e. in British, a bridge over the Ouse. It was formerly a considerable place, but now a village of Huntingdonshire, yet the largest in England, and remarkable for its husbandry. The inhabitants met King James I. when he came from Scotland, with seventy new ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses, in rustic ornaments, for which he made the place a borough. Sometimes they have, it is said, a train of no less than nine score ploughs; for they hold their lands by this tenure. The church here is a vicarage belonging to Westminster-abbey, and Roman coins are frequently dug up in the neighbourhood. An annual fair is kept at Godmanchester on Easter-Tuesday, for cattle of all sorts. Near this town, in the London road, between Huntingdon and Caxton, is a tree well known to travellers, from which it is proverbially said, when a man is seen to squander away his substance, "that he is in the way to Beggar's bush." Godmanchester lies about a mile from Huntingdon, and on the opposite side of the river Ouse.

GODOLCHAN, or GODOLPHIN, a hill, rather than a town, in Cornwall, a little up the country from Penzance, towards the N. W. which gives name, and title of Earl say some, to the ancient family of Godolphin; and nearer on the northern coast is Ryalton, which gives the second title to that nobleman. This place is also extremely rich in tin-mines; and is one of the franchises of the duchy of Cornwall, having a bailiff, like those of the hundreds. Sir Francis Godolphin, one of the present Earl's predecessors, employed 300 men daily in the tin-works, and paid Queen Elizabeth a yearly duty of 1000l. And by his labour and invention, advanced, it is said, the tin-trade so much, that the customs were increased above 10,000l. a year to that Queen. Godolphin lies four miles from Market-Jew, and E. of Mount's-bay.

GOD'S-HOUSE, a very ancient hospital, of Kingston upon-Hull; which see.

GOD SPEED-ALL, a village S. of Edinburgh in Scotland, which, with New-biggings, is so near Fishers-rail and Musselburgh, as to be almost contiguous to them: both these have had no church since the reformation, but are a part of the parish of Inveresk.

GODSPEY, or rather GOLSPEY, as it is commonly pronounced; a church-village and parish of the shire of Sutherland, in the N. of Scotland, where is kept a considerable fair annually, on St. Andrew's day, November 30, particularly for fat cattle to be killed and salted for winter-store. It lies near Dornoch, the thire-town.

GODWOOD, a handsome seat of the Duke of Richmond, in Suffex. It was the ancient residence of the Earl of Northumberland, but rebuilt from the ground by the late possessor. It lies three miles from Cnicherter. His Grace had a noble menagerie stocked with a variety of foreign animals and birds; but the park is small, and ill-planted. It has however an easy descent to the E. S. and S. E. with a fine prospect for thirty miles in length, bounded by the sea. The Isle of Wight terminates the S. W. view, and the famous St. Rook's hill covers it from the N.

On a rising-ground, at the upper end of the park, was a room erected, where the Duke frequently entertained company at dinner, there being a good kitchen, &c. near, with a very pretty flower-garden.

From this spot is a view of the country for many miles, and from the harbour of Portsmouth quite round by the Isle of Wight, several leagues out into the sea.

GOELLE, or GOUELLE, a small district and subdivision of the Isle of France, the limits of which are not exactly known; the only considerable town in it is Damartin.

GOER, or GOHRDE, a hunting-seat belonging to the Elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain, in the duchy of Brunswick Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies seventy miles N. E. of Hanover.

GOES, a neatly-built and walled town on the N. side of the island of South Beveland, in the province of Zealand, one of the United Netherlands. It lies about a mile from the arm of the sea that parts the island from Woerkyke, communicating with it by a canal, defended by two forts, called the Easter and Wester. It has six gates, three market-places, a grammar-school, and three hospitals. Here is a good harbour, and vessels come up to the town by its canal. To it belongs the lordship of Borfelen. It lies fourteen miles E. of Middleburg, and sixteen W. of Bergen-op-zoom. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 56 min. E.

GOES, a town of the province of Beira, in Portugal, with between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It lies twenty-six miles from the city of Beira.

GOGA, a large trading town of Guzaratte, in the Mogul empire and East Indies, in Asia. It lies ten leagues within the gulph of Cambaya, and on its W. side, almost opposite to Baroche. It has a safe harbour for the largest vessels; which, though lying on soft mud at low-water, float in four or five fathom perpendicular when the tide rises.

The Mogul has an officer here, who commands about 200 that guard the place, and he is subordinate to the governor of Cambaya. Here is the rendezvous of the Portuguese ships in their passage to Goa; and there is a free commerce for strangers at this place, in such merchandise as is proper to be exported from, or imported to Guzaratte. It lies twenty, thirty, or more leagues, according to different authors, S. W. from Cambaya.

GOGO, a province of Negroland, in Africa. See GAGO.

GOGMAGOG, or HOGMAGOG, so called by the Cambridge students, a chain of hills three miles S. of that university, where are the vestiges of old entrenchments and other works, being an advantageous post, and commanding the whole country hereabouts. It has a fine, dry, and smooth turf, equal to that of Newmarket, where the students take the air in winter, an estate having been left by a gentleman, the revenue of

of which is to be applied for keeping up the road always good to the hills. On it is a seat of Lord Godolphin, where is an elegant library. To the westward lies a delightful valley, with rich corn-fields, fine seats and villages. From the brow of these hills ran a Roman highway southward.

GOLTO, a small town of the duchy of Mantua, and upper division of Italy. It lies over the Menzo (Minicius), fourteen miles N. W. of Mantua-city. It was taken in 1706 by the hereditary Prince of Hesse. Lat. 45 deg. 25 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.

GOLCONDA, formerly kingdom of, but now a province of the Hither India, and Mogul Empire, in Asia. It extends itself about 260 miles along the Bay of Bengal, being 200 miles where broadest from E. to W. As it is washed on the E. side by that bay just mentioned, it has Bisnagar on the S. the mountains of Gate on the W. and those of Orixia with Balaguete on the N. as also the famous river Guenga. The air in general is healthy. Here are only three seasons, namely, an excessively hot summer; an autumn, when they have great rains; and a spring from November to February, when the air is cold. The country abounds with black cattle, sheep, poultry, all sorts of provisions; and has many lakes full of fish, particularly delicious smelts. It has plenty of grapes, of which white wine is made, and fruits peculiar to the climate. The country produces indigo, bezoar, two crops of rice, and some other grains. The fields lie generally high, and have reservoirs for water. Here are no mines of gold, silver, or copper, but many of salt, iron, steel, diamonds, and other precious stones. These latter induced the Great Mogul Aureng-Zebe, to make a conquest of this kingdom; and it is now subject to his successor. In it are no less than twenty-three mines of diamonds worked; and many more are forbid to be occupied, lest they should become too common. See Philosophical Transactions, N^o 136. The King of Golconda is said to have had half a million of men in pay in the year 1686, when he was taken prisoner and dethroned. He has vast revenues, what from lands, and the customs on merchandise and provisions, that from salt alone amounting to a million and eight hundred thousand crowns, besides the property of all diamonds weighing above five carats. His treasury is immensely rich, and the southern part of the kingdom is the most populous. It furnishes the Mogul with a quota of 20,000 horse, and double that number of foot; and its revenue, including that of part of Carnate, is six millions two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The English, and other European nations, have settlements on this coast, from which are exported the finest calicoes, chintz, and diamonds: the latter are generally purchased of black merchants.

GOLCONDA, once the capital of the kingdom of its name last-mentioned, and the royal residence. It lies in a good air and soil, having fresh water and variety of fruits. It has stone-walls and deep ditches; it also had a fortified castle, till Aureng-Zebe took it in 1686, after nine months siege. In the middle of it rises a hill in the form of a sugar-loaf. It formerly suffered much from the inundations of its neighbouring river Guenga, which destroyed two fine stone-bridges; the one of nineteen, and the other of fifteen arches, and drowned many thousand people and cattle. Here is a royal chapel very richly adorned. The town lies about 218 miles N. W. of Fort St. George. Lat. 16 deg. 12 min. N. long. 78 deg. 2 min. E.

GOLDBERG, a town of Lignitz, and duchy of Silesia, in Germany. It lies forty miles W. of Breslaw, and is subject to the King of Prussia. Lat. 51 deg. 42 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. E.

GOLD-MCUNT, a very high pyramidal one, in the island of Sumata, in the Indian ocean, Asia, the rivulets from which afford gold-dust. See SUMATRA.

GOLD-COAST, a part of Guiney, in Africa, extending along the Atlantic ocean, where English, Dutch, and other European nations have settlements and forts. Along this coast are reckoned eleven different countries; namely, Axiro, Ante, Adom, Jabi, Commany, Fetu, Saboc, Fantyn, Acron, Agonna, and Aquamboe. In each of these are one, two, or three small N^o XLIX.

towns or villages, lying upon the shore, as well under as betwixt the European forts, their largest and most populous towns being generally more inland.

GOLDEN ISLAND, in the mouth of the gulph of Darien, belonging to Terra Firma, in South America, where in the year 1698, and the reign of King William III. a colony of the Scottish nation attempted to settle: but finding it barren, they quitted it, and possessed themselves of an isthmus on the opposite shore of the continent, namely, Darien, in a fruitful soil, and the situation naturally so strong, that they could not have been dispossessed by the Spaniards, had not the English ministry at that time abandoned them, and consequently contributed to their subsequent calamities and utter destruction. It lies in lat. 9 deg. 14 min. N. long. 79 deg. 51 min. N. See DARIEN.

GOLDEN-VALE, a plain so called, from its being covered over in spring with a yellow livery of flowers, lying westward of Hereford, in the county of the latter name, and extending itself along the river Dore, which runs through the middle of it, and by the Britons called *Dustin-dore*. It is encompassed with hills, which are crowned with woods.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Courland Proper, in Poland, and formerly one of the Hans towns. It lies on the river Windau, about thirty miles from the Baltic, and about fifty-eight miles from Mittau. Near it is a fine water-fall, and an old castle. It has a large jurisdiction belonging to it. Lat. 57 deg. 38 min. N. long. 22 deg. 12 min. E.

GOLETTA, a fortress, so called as being built on a rising neck of land. It consists of two castles in an island, on the gulph of its name, and joined to that of Tunis, fourteen miles N. of this latter city, in Africa. It is built with seven or eight overtures, which are two or three feet above the level of the sea, where cannon are planted. Between these forts, which are kept in good repair, and improved with outworks by the Turks and Deys of Tunis, are three large houses belonging to Tunese nobles, besides a good number of houses added to them since; so that it looks more like a town than a citadel. This island was taken by the Emperor Charles V. at the time he attempted the siege of Tunis, who built one of the castles, and was kept by the Christians several years after. Lat. 36 deg. 12 min. N. long. 10 deg. 28 min. E.

GOLNAU, a town of Pomerania, belonging to Brandenburg, in Germany. It lies on the Ilna, eighteen miles N. E. of Stetin, and subject to the King of Prussia. Lat. 53 deg. 55 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E.

GOMBZON, or BENDER ABASS, i. e. the port of Abas, so called from Shah Abas the Great. It lies on the coast of Farisistan, a province of Persia, and is the largest sea-port town of that empire, upon the streight; at the entrance of the Persian gulph, and opposite to the isle of Ormus; from the ruins of the town of which latter name this has rose. The English assisted the Persians in taking the isle from the Portuguese, then one of the most considerable marts in the E. For which service the Persians granted the English some extraordinary privileges, and half the customs of the port; in lieu of which a very large sum has been lately paid them. Besides the native Persians, Gombzon is inhabited by English, Dutch, Portuguese, and several other Asian nations; of which the Armenians and Banians are the most considerable traders. This is an unhealthy place; for which reason the inhabitants, during the hot weather, remove into the country, winter being the only time for commerce. The profits which the English East-India company formerly made in carrying merchandise from Gombzon to Surat, was one considerable source of their wealth, every ship being deeply laden with goods, besides passengers, having vast treasure on board, sometimes to the amount of 300,000l. But this traffic is now discontinued. The English and Dutch have factories here; and so had the French formerly. It lies at the foot of a barren mountain, producing neither grafs nor trees. Here are two castles for its defence, and three stone-bastions on the sea-side, with only a single wall on the land-side. The houses are of ordinary structure, and the streets narrow. Here is a great scarcity of water; but plenty of all other provisions. The trade here is very considerable.

caravans consisting of many thousand men and beasts, arrive here in October, from Turkey, Bagdat, and Persia, as also large fleets from India, which bring in the rich goods of their respective countries: all which, with the pearls taken at Baharen, are bought and sold here. The palm-tree being the only plant that will flourish in this dry soil, dates are used instead of bread. They have also plenty of sheep and goats, hares, pigeons, and partridges. The Persian governor, who resides here, lives in great splendor. It stands about thirty-six miles N. E. of the Arabian coast, and 294 S. E. of Shiras. Lat. 27 deg. 49 min. N. long. 55 deg. 46 min. E.

GOMER, or **VELEZ DE LA GOMERA**, the name of a town and river in the province of Errif, in Africa. It is inhabited by the warlike nation of the same appellation, supposed to be the descendants of Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet. It is situated between two hills formed by Mount Gomer, and contains about 600 houses, one great square, a weak castle, and small arsenal on the shore, where they build galleys and other small vessels.

GOMERA, one of the Canary islands subject to Spain, lying W. of Teneriff, and 212 miles W. of Cape Bajadore, in Africa. Lat. 28 deg. 12 min. N. long. 18 deg. 21 min. E.

GOMORRO, islands lying between the N. extremity of Madagascar and Zanguebar, in Africa, and between lat. 10 and 13 deg. S. Its principal island is Joanna, where our East India company's ships usually touch in their way to and from Bombay, and the western or Malabar coast of India.

GONDELINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany. It lies on the N. side of the Danube, a little above Lauringen, and the confluence of the Brentz with the said river. On the Brentz the Elector of Bavaria cast up redoubts, in order to dispute the passage of it with Prince Lewis of Baden and the Duke of Marlborough, after their first junction in June 1704. It lies ten miles S. W. of Steinheim.

GONDERCOURT, in Latin *Gondulphi Curia*, a town of Bar and Lorrain, now subject to France. It lies on the banks of the river Ornain, near the confines of Champagne, and about eighteen miles above Bar-le-duc to the S. E.

GONGIOUROU, a village of Guiney in Negroland, in Africa. It is very considerable, being inhabited by 4 or 5000 negroes, all Mirabouts or merchants. Through it usually pass the caravans of slaves, and stop here to rest themselves.

GOOD HOPE, Cape of, the most southern promontory of Africa. Here the Dutch have a good fort and town. See **BON-ESPERANCE**, Cape.

GOODWIN-SANDS, a large tract of land in Kent, formerly supposed to have been an estate of Earl Godwin; but the wall which guarded it from the sea being neglected, it was so overflowed, that it could never after be recovered. These are very dangerous sands for vessels riding in the Downs, which, at certain winds that blow hard, are frequently driven upon them.

GOR, a mountainous kingdom of Indostan, in the East Indies, in Asia. It is bounded by Turkestan on the N. and E. Kanduana and Pitan on the S. and part of Kakares on the W. though others give it different limits. The country is reckoned 420 miles long, and 165 broad. The rivers Kanda and Perfilis rise here, and fall afterwards into the Ganges. It is subject to the Great Mogul.

GOR, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of its name. It stands at the source of the river Perfilis: but lying far out of the way of trade, we have little further account of that and other towns in this part of the country, but that it lies 369 miles N. E. of Dely. Lat. 32 deg. 5 min. N. long. 85 deg. 19 min. E.

GORBELS, a village in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in the W. of Scotland, and under its jurisdiction: on account of which vicinity it is in a thriving condition from the shipping, &c. which come and go continually to and from this part of Scotland.

GORCUM, a neat well-built city of Holland, one of the united provinces. It is walled, and strongly fortified by art and nature; and, as well as Worcum and

Loevenstein; is one of the keys of this country. It stands on the mouth of the little river Ling (Waal), which runs through it, and then falls into the Maese. Here is a daily market for corn, butter, cheese, and other provisions conveyed thither by the Ling from the fruitful country of Betau in Guelderland, and afterwards sent by the Maese into the adjacent countries. They have a good church, from a steeple of which may be seen above twenty walled towns, with numberless villages around. An inscription over the water-gate says, "That its citizens are especially remarkable for their loyalty, happy in peace, and unconquered in war." The French could not take it in 1672. It has given birth to several illustrious men, particularly Henry of Gorcum, William and Francis Eilius, also Thomas Erpenius, the most learned man of his age in oriental literature, who died at Leyden in 1624. It lies twenty-six miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 54 min. E.

GORDIUM, a place in Phrygia Major, a province of Asia Minor, formerly the royal seat of Gordius, who became famous for the knot, called the Gordian knot, which he tied in Apollo's temple, promising the monarchy of the world to the person who untied it. Alexander the Great, after several other adventurers, having in vain attempted to loose it, dared at length to cut it with his sword.

GORDON, a large village of Berwickshire, in the S. of Scotland, together with another in the neighbourhood, called West Gordon, giving surname and title of Duke to the chief of that family, and a numerous name in that kingdom.

GORDON-CASTLE, formerly called the Bog of Gicht, the principal residence of the last-mentioned Duke of the same name, and in the shire of Bamf, in the N. of Scotland. It lies not far from the river Spey. It is the noblest palace in this part of the country, and one of the largest in that kingdom; the apartments being lofty, spacious, and well-furnished. Here are also fine gardens, statues, and delightful walks; with a large deer park and groves, cut into beautiful vistas. Between this and Strathbogy, and up towards the Highlands, his estates lie, and he has several other seats. His superiorities extend even to Inverness-shire and Lochaber, particularly the jurisdictions and lands belonging to the castle of Inverness, and on the water of Nairn. It lies not far from the town of Fochabus.

GOREE, or **GOEREE**, i. e. a good road for ships, the capital of a small island of its name, in Holland, one of the united provinces. From its harbour it grew very rich; but this being lately choaked up by sand, its trade has declined much. Here is a tower, which is a land-mark for sailors. Goree lies S. of Helvoetsluis, and twelve miles in the same direction from the Briell. Lat. 52 deg. 12 min. N. long. 3 deg. 54 min. E.

GOREE, a small island near Cape Verd, in Africa. It formerly belonged to the French, but the English under Commodore Keppel took it from them in the present war of 1760. Lat. 15 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 46 min. E.

GORGONA, an island of the Tuscan sea, upon the coast of Florence, and middle division of Italy, where the small fish called sardines or sardels, resembling sprats, are taken; and when pickled, are exported, having the denomination of Gorgona anchovies amongst us, and well-known as a high fish-sauce, &c. It lies thirty-seven miles W. of Leghorn, having Corsica in the same direction, and Pisano on the E. It is ten miles in circuit, and poorly peopled. On it is only a village, with fishermen's huts, and a castle to defend it from Corsairs. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 47 min. E.

GORGONA, a little island in the Pacific ocean, and twenty miles W. of the coast of Peru, in South America. It is high, and covered with wood; having good water, and an excellent harbour or road on its W. side. Hither buccaneers and several other naval adventurers used to resort, in order to wait for prizes, and take in wood and water, the Spaniards having made no settlements here; though sometimes, after the periodical rains,

rains, they come to search the rivulets for gold-dust. Here are periwinkles, mussels, and pearl-oysters, in great plenty. Lat. 4 deg. 5 min. N. long. 79 deg. 22 min. W.

GORHAMBURY, at present the seat of Lord Viscount Grimston, near St. Alban's, in Herefordshire; where, besides a statue of King Henry VIII. are several other things worthy a traveller's curiosity. The manor was the paternal estate of that ornament of his country for learning, the great Sir Francis Bacon Lord Verulam, who first revived experimental philosophy. His secretary, Sir Thomas Meauteys, to whom he conveyed this estate, erected a monument for him in St. Michael's church, in St. Alban's, sitting thoughtfully in an elbow chair, with an inscription in praise of him.

GORI, a small town of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey. Its name signifies a hog, from the great numbers of those animals bred and eaten here and in the neighbourhood. This is a small ill-built town; but very well-peopled, and most of its inhabitants are merchants. Here is plenty of provisions and cheap. It lies between two mountains on the river Kur, and at the foot of an eminence, on the top of which stands a castle that covers it, the strength of it consisting more in its advantageous situation than its fortifications or the largeness of its garrison, which is only 100 men. Gori is thirty miles W. of Teflis. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 46 deg. 30 min. E.

GORITIA, or **GORITZ**, a large town of Carniola, in a small county of its name and circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies on the confines of the Venetian territories, and is tolerably strong. The lower part of it is open; but in the upper part, called the Fortrefs, is a good garrison. It is forty-one miles S. W. of Laubach. Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 14 deg. 29 min. E.

GORITIA, county of, in which the last-mentioned town of the same name is the capital, is bounded on the N. by Upper Carniola, on the E. by Lower Carniola, and the Alps separate it from Friuli. It is thirty-five miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, and has fine vineyards. Since the extinction of its own Counts, it has been subject to the house of Austria.

GORLITZ, one of the principal towns in Upper Lusatia, and one of the largest in the whole marquisate, in Saxony, Germany. In it are several neat churches and stately stone-houses. Their chief trade is in beer, and in dressing and dying woollen and linen cloths. It is well-fortified with walls, towers, and ditches; and its approach is difficult, on account of its standing in a morass on the W. side of the Neiß, which runs through it into the Oder. The great church here has not its equal in Europe, and is particularly noted for its tower and large subterraneous chapel cut out of a rock. Near a small church without the town is a model of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, built a few centuries ago, by the direction of a citizen, who had been several times there. Frequent fires have happened in this town. It lies twenty miles E. of Baudissen, and forty-eight in the same direction from Dresden. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N. long. 15 deg. 51 min. E.

GORTYNA, now a village in the island of Candia, on the coast of Greece and Turkey, in Europe. It was once a famous city, as appears from the noble ruins in marble, jasper, and granite, very curiously wrought, above six miles distant from Mount Ida, at the foot of low hills, and at the entrance into the plain of Messaria, the granary of the island. In the room of those great men who had caused such stately edifices to be erected, you see nothing now but poor simple shepherds. At the further end of this ruined town is a brook, doubtless the ancient river Lethe, as Strabo says it ran among the ruins of Gortyna.

GOSHEN, land of, a tract not far from Cairo in Middle Egypt, Africa, where the patriarch Joseph first placed his father and brethren, it being then the most fruitful spot in Egypt. It extended eastward along the Pelusiac branch of the Nile; but as these grew so numerous, it is probable that they spread themselves further on all sides, especially towards Bishbesh (the ancient

Bubastris), Cairo, and along the Arabic banks of the river.

GOSLAR, a sovereign imperial city of Brunfwick and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is a large place, stands on the S. side of the Gose, which rises on the S. E. of Cellerfeldt, and falls into the Ocker, near the confines of Hildesheim. The houses are covered with slate. It lies in a valley surrounded with mountains, in which are considerable mines of iron, lead, and silver. The inhabitants are employed either in digging, cleansing, tempering, and vending the metals and minerals, with the hardware manufactures formed of them. The house of Brunfwick have endeavoured to establish their pretensions to this city by force of arms, but hitherto in vain. Its protectorship is in the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover, alternately with the Duke of Brunfwick Wolfenbuttel. The Lutheran is the only religion tolerated in it. Here Bartold Schwartz, the Benedictine monk, is said to have found out the art of making gun-powder. Goslar lies twenty-seven miles S. of Brunfwick, and is surrounded by the territories of this duchy. Lat. 52 deg. 12 min. N. long. 15 deg. 44 min. E.

GOSPORT, a large town of Hampshire, opposite to Portsmouth, of considerable trade, where the sailors wives live mostly, and where every thing is cheaper and more commodious than at the other place. Boats are continually passing between Gosport and Portsmouth; and is the same as Southwark is to London, only that there is no bridge: but the whole is called Portsmouth, though distinct parishes. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on May 4 and October 10, for toys. See **PORTSMOUTH**.

GOSTAVIN, or **GOSTYN**, a small town of the palatinate of Rava, in Great Poland. It is defended by a castle, and lies thirty-eight miles N. of Rava. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 20 deg. 10 min. E.

GOTHA, the capital of Saxe-Gotha, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is a large and walled town, with ditches and ramparts, on the Leina, in a fine corn-country, about two days journey S. of Hanover. Its principal trade is in dyers woad, of which they have three crops, the third growing wild. Here is a fortified castle, from which is a vast prospect over a fertile plain. Its sovereign, who is brother to the present Princess Dowager of Wales, resides here, and keeps an elegant court, and is one of our Knights of the Garter. In the castle is a collection of valuable curiosities, and a noble library with several manuscripts. In rainy weather the roads here are bad. Four miles off is the pleasure-house of Frederickward. Gotha lies in lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 10 deg. 41 min. E.

GOTHAM, in the Conqueror's Survey called *Gatham*, and at the same time *Goats-home*; a village in the southern parts of Nottinghamshire, on a rivulet which falls a little below it into the Trent. Though proverbially stigmatized for its *wise men of Gotham*, it undeservedly bears this popular ignominy with other places, which have been so characterized in all ages, though these have given striking exceptions to the contrary. But let one instance suffice for Gotham, to put an end to the abusive sarcasm. It gave birth to William de Gotham, who flourished in the reign of King Edward II. having been twice Chancellor of Cambridge university, and was as eminent a governor as any in that age, both for learning and prudence.

GOTHLAND, or **GOTHIC KINGDOM**, in Latin *Gothia* and *Gothlandia*; a large and fruitful country, and the most southern of all Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Sweden Proper, being a peninsula washed on the E. S. and W. sides by the Baltic, the Sund or entrance to it, and part of the German ocean. Its extent from the confines of Dalecarlia on the N. to the coast of Schonen on the S. is about 330 miles; and from Gottenburg in the W. to Stegeburg in the E. it is about 174. It is divided in general into East, West, and South Gothland. These again are further subdivided; the first into East Gothland Proper, Smaland, the Isle of Oeland, and Gothland. The second into West Gothland Proper, War-

meland,

theland, West-Gothic Thalland or Dalland, and Bahusia-prefecture: the third into Scania, Halland, and Bleking.

East Gothland Proper is bounded by Sudermania on the N. the Baltic on the E. Smaland on the S. and the Wetter-lake on the W. This is a level country, producing plenty of corn and cattle, with fish, fowl, and venison.

West Gothland Proper is a large province, confining on Smaland on the S. E. Halland on the S. W. and has the river Gotthelba on the N. W. by which it is parted by the government of Bahus and the province of Dalia, on the N. the Wener-lake and part of Warmeland, and on the E. part of Nericia and the Wetter-lake, which divides it from East Gothland Proper. It is watered by great numbers of lakes and rivers; abounds with excellent pastures, on which vast quantities of cattle are bred, and the country enriched by the sale of them. Its principal town is Gottenburg.

South Gothland is bounded on the N. by East and West Gothland, and is surrounded every way else by the sea. See the other subdivisions under their respective words.

GOTHLAND, Island of, belonging to Sweden. It lies in the Baltic, opposite to the coast of East Gothland, in Sweden, from which it is about fifty-two miles distant, to the E. between lat. 57 and 58 deg. N. and between long. 18, 20, and 30 deg. E.

Its greatest length, from S. W. to N. E. is about fifty-six miles; but its breadth is not above eighteen from E. to W. Olaus Magnus says it was called Gothland, i. e. good land, from the people, and in short every thing else in the country, being of that quality; and is very justly called the eye of the Baltic, from its commodious situation, lying between the province of Gothland and Livonia. It has often changed its masters. The Danes took it from the Swedes in 1677, but afterwards restored it by the treaty of Fountainbleau in 1679. Here is but one considerable town, namely, Wisby.

GOTTLIEBEN, a town of the Thourgaw, a territory belonging to the Swiss cantons. It lies on the side of the lake of Constance, about a league from the city of this name, and in the road to Stein. It has a strong castle, where John Huss was imprisoned by order of the council of Constance, and now the residence of the bailiff for the Bishop of that see.

GOTTENBURG, a town of West-Gothland Proper, in Sweden, on the Skagarac or Cattigate, on the southern branch of the river Gotthelba, near the Moludal, which there falls into the sea, and forms a most excellent harbour. It was built only in the year 1607, but has since become a considerable mart. It is entirely built of wood. In the war of 1644, the Danes exerted their utmost efforts to destroy this place; but it has since been regularly fortified, having two citadels on the land-side, and a citadel on the sea-side for its defence: so that it is now one of the strongest maritime towns in the kingdom. Here is the see of a Bishop, the number of its inhabitants amounts to 13,000, and it has greatly suffered from frequent fires. In the year 1731 an East India company was erected here, and that trade they carry on with pretty good success; though soon after its creation, one of their ships was entirely lost off the Orkneys in Scotland. The navigation to Gottenburg is considerable: for the Dutch drive a good trade to it, as do the Scotch in particular: and from Gottenburg ships can sail to all the sea-ports without the Cattigate, and not be obliged to go through the Sund or Baltic. It lies 228 miles S. W. of Stockholm, and 164 N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 58 deg. 29 min. N. long. 11 deg. 36 min. E.

GOTTINGEN, a town of Grubenhagen, a principality belonging to Hanover, in the duchy of Brunfwic and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is supposed to be the Munitium of the ancients, and stands on the river Leyne. It is a strong town, and was in vain besieged by the Imperialists in 1641. It is of most note, for an university or academy founded here in 1734, by the Elector of Hanover, his present Majesty George II. of Great Britain, to which some, and but a few of our English youths of quality have of late resorted; a mode

surely arising rather from vague caprice or complaisance, than rational grounds of preference before any of our own illustrious universities. It lies thirty-eight miles S. of Hildesheim, twenty-four N. E. of Capel, and fifty from Hanover. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E.

GOTTORP, or **GOTTORFF**, a town of Sleswick or S. Jutland, in Denmark. It is the ancient seat and patrimony of the Dukes of Holstein; the next branch of which family, next to the Royal one, took the title and surname of Gottorp from thence. It is the capital of their territories, being both a fortress and noble palace, reckoned one of the finest seats in all these northern parts. The castle stands to the W. of the Slay, in the middle of a small lake, a bridge joining it to the S. shore, has bastions, &c. But it is commanded by a mountain N. E. of it, from which the Danes annoyed the castle in the year 1675, when the Duke was treacherously surprised at Rentsburg. On the north-side of the castle is another bridge of 200 paces over the lake, at the end of which is a walk between rows of trees that leads to the garden, which is adorned with many fine water-works and cascades, with fish-ponds, statues, &c. Here is a noble park, four English miles in circuit, and full of fallow deer; and in a particular apartment is an admirable copper globe, ten feet and a half in diameter, shewing the solar system, and turned round by means of water; another curious globe made by Tycho Brahe was presented to the Czar Peter. The library here has since, it is said, been removed to Copenhagen. In this town is a custom-house, where toll is paid for great numbers of black cattle, being in some years above 50,000 head, that pass from Jutland into Germany; and this produces a considerable sum to the King of Denmark. It lies nineteen miles W. of Sleswick. Lat. 54 deg. 56 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

GOUDA, **GOUDET** or **FER-GOW**, a city of Holland, one of the seven United Provinces, upon the little river Gow and Yffel, which a few miles lower fall into the Maefe. It is a neat place, and is pretty healthy, though standing in a marsh. By sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water, and by this means inaccessible, but by two banks on each side the Yffel, which are strongly fortified; besides, the town has a good wall and ditches. Here is the largest market-place in Holland, in the middle of which stands the town-house, and near it the great church, with a stately tower: the paintings on the windows are extremely fine, the work of two brothers, natives of Gouda, of the name of Crabeth, the most eminent painters on glass that ever were, whose art is said to have died with them. In the town is a multitude of canals and small currents, which are cleansed by the tide. Here were formerly 350 brewhouses; but that branch of trade has dwindled almost to nothing. Their principal manufactures now are cordage, and particularly very neat pipes, for which they have a very extensive trade. In the neighbourhood are made vast quantities of bricks and tiles, and here also are several pretty gardens and summer-houses. Goudesluys lies near the old channel of the Rhine, between Bodegrave and Leyden. It was fortified to stop the incursions of the French in 1672 and 1673. Gouda lies twelve miles N. E. of Rotterdam, and fourteen S. E. of Leyden. Lat. 52 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

GOUDESLUYS. See **GOUDA**.

GOUDHURST, a market-town of Kent. It lies nine miles from Maidstone, and 25 from London. An annual fair is holden here on August 26 for cattle.

GOVENS-HEAD, or **POINT**, St. a promontory of Pembrokehire, in S. Wales, bearing far into the sea from Denbigh-town.

GOVERNOLO, a small town of the duchy of Mantua, in the upper division of Italy, on the Mincio, at the confluence of that river with the Po. It is supposed to be the Ager Ambuleius of the ancients, and by them placed in the territory of the Veneti. The Imperialists took it in 1702, and the French retook it the following year, but is now subject to the house of Austria. It lies fourteen miles S. E. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 25 deg. 18 min. N. long. 11 deg. 31 min. E.

GOULBUGSHAW, as the Turks call it, the largest of the inland lakes of Asia Minor or Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey.

Turkey. Its extent is from long. 32 to 33 deg. 20 min. E. and from lat. 37 deg. 40 min. to 38 deg. 10 min. N. being upwards of 50 miles long and 22 broad.

GOURA, a town of Bengal and Mogul empire in the East-Indies, Asia. It stands on the Ganges. It was once a considerable city, nine miles in compass, according to some, though others say many more, as having been the seat of several Kings of Bengal, each of whom built his own sumptuous large palace: many ruins of these are still to be seen, and at present the town is almost depopulated.

GOURIA, or **GOURIEL**, once a province of Mingrelia in Asia, and subject to the King of Ineritia, whose yoke, in imitation of the Mingrelians, they shook off, and chose a chief from among themselves, who maintains himself in his independency by means of the Porte, to which he pays an annual tribute of forty six boys and girls, that are to be sent to the Bascha of Akalzike. The Gourians are especially a lewd, drunken, pilfering people, and much given to the infamous trade of stealing men and women, and selling them to the Turks and Persians. Their religion is the same with the rest of the Georgians.

GOURNAY, a town of Bray in Normandy, France, on the river Epte. It lies in a good plain, partly pasture, and partly arable land, and gives title of Count, has a collegiate and a parochial church, with a castle, several monasteries, &c. five leagues above Gisors to the N. and ten from Rouen.

GOWERLAND, the western limits of Glamorganshire in S. Wales, from the Neath to the Lochor, is called by us Gower, and by the Britons Gwyr, being divided into E. and W. Gowerland; in the eastern division of which is Swansfy, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, one of whose titles is Lord Herbert of Gower.

GOWRAN, a town in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Lempster, in Ireland. It is a populous place, and has a strong castle, which Cromwell took in 1649, when Colonel Hamilton, a Kentish man, who commanded Ormond's own regiment, and the governor, being twolate in beating a parley, was condemned to be shot, with all the commission officers but one, and their Popish chaplain hanged. It lies five miles from Kilkenny, and gave title to the brave Lord Cutts.

GOWROCK, a small town and castle in the shire of Renfrew, and W. of Scotland. It lies at the western extremity of a bay on the firth of Clyde. Here is a noted road and harbour lately fitted up, and belonging to Sir William Stuart, Baronet.

GOWRY, a territory of Perthshire in the N. of Scotland, commonly called the Carse of Gowry. In it are noble fields of corn, and it is reckoned the most beautiful spot in all Scotland, extending fourteen miles in length, and between two and four in breadth, on the N. side of the Tay, from Dundee to Perth, and all a perfect garden. At the entrance into this district is a modern built house of Mr. Gray, a descendant from the family of that name in Northumberland, and one of the prettiest seats it is said in the kingdom.

GOYAM, or **GOJAMA**, a pretty large kingdom of Africa. It is so surrounded with the Nile, that it looks like a peninsula. It is divided to the E. from the kingdoms of Bagemder, Amhara, Oleca, and Upper Choa; to the S. from those of Catates and Bizamo, to the W. from the kingdoms of Garche, Goaga and Agans, and to N. from that of Dambea. It is much higher and more mountainous in the middle than in its extreme parts; and those heights are partly inhabited, especially towards the springs of the Nile, which lie on the western part of this kingdom: about the isthmus made by the river is a very steep and almost inaccessible mountain, on the top of which is an oval plain, 250 fathoms long, and 130 broad; and to it are two paths across the rocks, with an excellent spring on one side. More towards the Nile is a plain separated from this mountain by a natural trench, where the Viceroy resides in a camp: the northern parts are altogether mountainous and rocky.

GOZO, or **GOZZI**, the larger of two islands, the other called Antigozi, lying opposite to Cape Crio in Candia, and European Turkey, but a little to the S. W. Pliny calls it Gaudos, and Ptolemy Claudos.

GOZO, or more properly **IL GOZZO**, anciently Gaudos, an island granted by the Emperor Charles V. to the Knights of Malta, from which it is divided by the channel of Friol, between two and three miles broad. It is about twenty-four miles in circuit, and surrounded with high and craggy rocks, and dangerous shelves, which render the access to it very difficult; but in the midland it is very fertile, and well cultivated. When the Turks seized on it in 1551, about 6000 of the inhabitants of both sexes were made slaves: It had then only a castle built on a hill, of little or no strength. But upon the retaking of it in 1599 by the Grand Master, Martin Garzes, such works have been added, as render it impregnable: so that the Turkish and other Corsairs have in vain attempted to surprize it; especially in 1613 and 1709, they found it so well guarded and fortified, that they did not venture to set foot upon it.

GRABOW, or **GRUBOW**, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies nineteen miles S. of Schwerin. Lat. 53 deg. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. 48 min. E.

GRACE, or **GRASSE**, in Latin *Griminum*, a populous and rich city, and one of the most considerable in Provence in France. It stands upon a hill, in a very fruitful soil. It is the see of a Bishop, removed hither from Antibes, from which it lies three leagues to the N. E. on account of the insalubrity of the air, and depredation of pyrates. Besides its cathedral, here are several other churches, and a great number of monasteries: twenty miles S. W. of Nice, and sixty N. E. of Toulon. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 56 min. E.

GRACEY, a town of Lower Berry, in France. It lies on the rivulet Pafon, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, the largest of which is an octagon upon a rising ground, and supported by four thick walls, in the form of arches. It give titles of Baron, and now belongs to the holy chapel of Bourges, from which city it lies nine leagues to the W.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a name by way of thanksgiving to the Almighty, which Columbus in his voyage gave upon a favourable wind springing up, to a cape of Honduras in Mexico, North America. It lies in lat. 14 deg. 36 min. N. long. 84 deg. 12 min. W. Of the same name is a town at the mouth of a river, not far from the cape, and upon a rocky mountain, which has some gold-mines in its neighbourhood, and built about the same year as Valladolid, from which it lies about twenty-seven leagues to the W. in order to secure the miners. The adjacent valley abounds with wheat, which is mostly exported to Guatemala; and it breeds very good mules and horses.

GRADACIO, **MONTE**, a very remarkable mountain about the middle of the island of Corsica, in the upper division of Italy. On the top of it are the two famous lakes Crena and Ino; out of the former flow the rivers Limone and Tavignana, one of which takes its course towards the E. and the other towards the W. coast: and out of the latter lake issues the Gollo, which waters the whole territory of Meriana.

GRADISCA, formerly a part of the little county of Goritz, the latter being a subdivision of Carniola, in the circle of Austria, Germany.

GRADISCA, or **GRADISK**, a strong and well-built frontier town, in the generalate of Sclavonia, in Hungarian Illyrium. It is the Servitium of the ancients. It stands on the river Save. In 1691 the Imperialists took it from the Turks, and is now subject to the house of Austria. It lies thirty-miles W. of Posega. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 18 deg. 12 min. E.

GRADO, an island at the bottom of the Adriatic sea, in the duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy. It lies forty miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 29 min. N. long. 13 deg. 56 min. E. Of the same name is a town, and also called Aquileia Nova, situated near the continent, and on the confines of Friuli. After the destruction of Aquileia by Attila, it was for some time the seat of the patriarch of that city; but upon its being rebuilt, he returned thither, though the inhabitants of Grado set up a patriarch of their own, who has been translated to Venice. In 1734 this city was reduced to ashes, since which time it has never been able to recover itself. The rest of the island, and most of the town,

town, is filled with gardens, and the whole surrounded with a great number of smaller islands. Both the island and city are by the natives called Grao.

GRAFTON, a thorough-fare town, in the S. part of Northamptonshire, in which is a handsome seat and park of the Fitzroy family, giving title of Duke, and lies sixty-eight miles from London.

GRAHAM'S DYKE, as it is called in the Scottish histories, the famous Roman wall, which went by the name of Severus' or Adrian's wall. It lies in W. Lothian, and S. of Scotland, having been built by several persons at different times, for repelling the Picts, Irish, and other nations in the highlands, and for covering the provincial Britons against their incursions. It first began in the time of Julius Agricola, where the river Forth was narrow, and so was carried along the neck of land, betwixt that and the Firth of Clyde, which was not above sixteen miles over; but afterwards further E. and was several times repaired, till the destruction of the Roman empire in Britain put an end to it. This wall had a ditch twelve feet wide on the N. side, and towards the enemy's country the rampart itself was ten feet thick, besides a wall of squared and cut stone, two feet broad, to keep the earth from falling into the ditch, and to cover the defendants. Here were watch-towers within call of one another. Besides these, there were along the wall, and on its inside, large forts strongly intrenched, as may be seen in Camden's Britannia, from Mr. Pont's accounts who traced them. The length of this chain was thirty-six Scottish miles: for beginning between Queensferry and Abercorn, it ranged along west by the Grange and Kineil, to Innerveing, so on to Falkirk; thence it proceeded directly to the forest of Cumbernauld, and then ran to the great fort, which was on the top of the Banhill, where several stones have been found, some with figures engraved on them, and some with inscriptions: from this it went to the peel of Kirkintilloch or Kaerpentalloch, the largest fort of all; and so W. to Kilpatrick near Dunbarton. In the ruins of the fort at Bankyire was found a very large iron shovel, and several sepulchres covered with large rough stones; and at Dunchroec-hyrr, near Mony-abroch, were formerly large buildings. It had also several square fortifications, in the form of Roman camps.

GRAIN-COAST, under which name Malagueta, a country in Africa, in Spanish signifying Paradise grain or Guiney-pepper, is generally known, as that growing here very plentifully. See MALAGUETA.

GRAMPIAN, or **GRANTZBANE HILLS**, in Latin *Mons Grampius*, very high mountains, beginning near Lochlommond, a lake of Strathern, in Perthshire, and N. of Scotland; and at the foot of which lies the town of Dunkeld, near the Tay. They run in a long chain north-easterly, as far as Aberdeen and the German ocean.

GRANDMONT, or **GRAMMONT**, a small town of La Marche, in France. It has a famous abbey, the principal of its order, lying in bleak and barren mountains; at the foot of which however are some cultivated places. The church of this abbey was built at the expence of Henry I. and II. Kings of England. The son of the latter, namely Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lion, or Lion-heart, spared nothing to beautify the church of our Lady, granting it several privileges. King Henry III. was also very liberal in behalf of this abbey, the cloister and other buildings having been magnificently adorned by him as they are at present. Grandmont lies six leagues from Limoges to the N. E.

GRANDMONT, commonly **GRAMMONT**, in Flemish *Geertsbergen*, i. e. Gerard's Mount, and in Latin *Gerardi Mons*, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on the river Dender, with only one parochial church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, an abbey and nunnery, both of Benedictines, and some other religious foundations. In its territory are forty-five villages; which, with the town, belong to the country of Alost. In the neighbourhood of this city are several forests with convents in them; one of which, a Carthusian monastery, namely, that of St. Martin,

was founded in 1328, by John Seylincks, who, from a low extraction, became first counsellor to Lewis of Nevers Earl of Flanders, and so much in favour, that his master gave him his daughter in marriage: but the lady shewing great discontent at this unequal match, her husband left her on the wedding-day, and could never be persuaded to a consummation. Grandmont lies eighteen miles S. E. of Ghent. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E.

GRAMPOUND, a borough of Cornwall, governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It lies nearly in the middle of the county, with a bridge over the river Falle. Though it consists but of one street, and has only a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Creed, King Edward III. granted it considerable privileges; among which is the remains of a Coedfala, i. e. in British, Felon-wood, and all the lands in it to the town, an exemption from toll throughout Cornwall, &c. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fairs on January 18, March 25, and June 11, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It lies 38 miles from Launceston, and 251 from London.

GRAN, county of, in Lower Hungary, its Latin name is *Strigonium*. It lies S. E. of that of Raab, being thirty-seven miles long and twenty-two broad.

GRAN, a royal free-town of the county last-mentioned of the same name. It lies on the S. side of the Danube, opposite to Barcan, where that river receives the Gran, which latter issues from the Carpathian mountains. It stands in a very fruitful country, producing great quantities of generous wines, and was once the metropolis of Hungary. It is well-fortified, and divided into the Upper and Lower towns, the latter of which commands the Danube. Here is the see of an Archbishop, valued before the loss of Newhaufel at 340,000 florins, but now not worth 100,000. The castle, Archbishop's palace, and St. Stephen's cathedral, are the principal among its many noble structures. Here are two large towers, one towards Thoncsburg, and the other facing the river, which are joined by a wall fortified with divers redoubts, and a ditch flanked with hewn-stone, besides a pallisadoed terrace, and four great points like ravelines: and there is also a strong fort built on St. Thomas's hill. It has often changed its masters. In the year 1596 the Imperialists took this place from the Turks. In the siege of it at that time, Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour-castle, for his signal valour in storming the water-tower, and pulling down the Turkish banner, &c. was created a Count of the empire by the Emperor Rudolph, and afterwards King James I. made him a Baron of England; which honours are still enjoyed by his posterity. The Turks retook Gran, and kept it till 1683, when, after the defeat of their army before Venice by John Sobieski, the Imperialists recovered and defended it against the Turks, who again attacked it in 1685; but were entirely defeated by the Dukes of Lorraine and Bavaria. It is still subject to the house of Austria, and lies forty-one miles N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 deg. 46 min. E.

GRANADA, formerly a kingdom, now a province of Spain. It is one of those four that composed the province of Andalusia, taken in its largest extent; as including not only the greatest part of the Roman province of Bœtica, but likewise the latter Vandalaria or county of the Vandals, corruptedly called Andalusia, which was the last of the Moors, and held out longest against the Christian Princes, who had stripped them of all Spain besides, being enabled by the great supplies constantly brought them from Africa to hold out many years; and were not totally dispossessed till the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

This kingdom is divided on the N. from the province of Andalusia by the mountains of Cazorla, Sierra, Morena, Segura, and some others; on the E. another chain parts it from Murcia; on the S. it is contiguous again to Andalusia, without any marked boundary; and on the W. the Mediterranean washes it. Its whole length from E. to W. is about 210 miles, and its greatest breadth does not exceed 72. Its soil is very rich and fruitful: for, besides those immense quantities of corn,

corn, wine, oil, fruit, cattle, game, fish, &c. which it has in common with the finest provinces of Spain, the most craggy mountains are every where covered with vines, fruit-trees, and grapes; some of which, it is said, weighed forty pounds. Sugar is also cultivated here in abundance, and exceeds any in Spain for fineness. They manufacture silk in such quantities, as to serve the whole kingdom, besides what is exported. Those parts which are reckoned the most barren, are covered with aromatic herbs and odoriferous shrubs. Its maritime situation is excellent, having a great number of commodious ports and harbours, with considerable exports and imports. To say nothing of its ancient stately structures, which, though mostly fallen into decay, since the expulsion of the Moors, retain so much of their pristine magnificence as to give an idea of the rest: the mines here of gold and silver, besides other metals, were so rich, that the revenue of the Moorish Kings were found, at its recovery by King Ferdinand, to have amounted to 1,000,000 ducats annually. This little kingdom has indeed dwindled since, with regard to the number of its cities and inhabitants: for of no less than thirty-three cities in the time of the Moors, all rich and populous, there are not now above sixteen that retain this title; and those not quite so full of inhabitants.

The Moorish kingdom here lasted 256 years; during which, as well here as in other parts of Spain, they fell into such divisions, by which they split themselves into several kingdoms, destroying one another, as rendered the reduction and expulsion of them much easier than if they had been united under one head. This kingdom was abolished in the year 1492; when Ferdinand and his Queen, after an obstinate war of ten years, drove them out of this and other parts of Spain, in such numbers, as has greatly diminished the populousness of the country. An Adelantado or Lord Lieutenant governs it now, and this dignity is hereditary in the Dukes of Maqueda.

GRANADA, the capital of the last-mentioned province of its name. It stands at the foot of a very high mountain, called Sierra Nivada towards the S. and on the E. side is Mount Elvira, being between two pleasant valleys intersected by the river Darro, whilst the W. side opens into a spacious plain: the latter river having run through the city, discharges itself into the Xenil, which waters the rest of that plain. This city is one of the largest and most magnificent in Spain, being nearly 12,000 paces in circuit, and surrounded with a wall and towers, having twenty gates. At the two opposite ends or eminences, stand two noble ancient castles, besides others less considerable. The city is very well supplied with water; and has now five spacious squares, besides that noble one called Bivrambla, near the great church, with a curious fountain in the middle. The buildings in all the squares are handsome and regular; and the streets leading to them are freight and wide. Other structures of note are without the city, as the royal hospital, the monastery of St. Jerom, both of them magnificent. The arsenal is a noble edifice, and very well furnished with arms.

Whether Granada be the ancient Illiberis, or six miles from the side of it, is a point which is not so clear. It is the see of an Archbishop, whose annual revenue amounts to 40,000 ducats. The cathedral is a very beautiful structure: the Moorish mosque in its neighbourhood is a large and clumsy piece of Gothic architecture. It has an university, consisting of five colleges. The number of inhabitants is said to be 50,000 families in twenty-four parishes, has twenty-two monasteries, eighteen nunneries, and thirteen hospitals, besides chapels and other religious and charitable foundations. Its silk manufactures are excellent. It lies sixty-seven miles N. E. of Malaga, and 200 S. of Madrid. Lat. 37 deg. 28 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51 min. E. This city, the metropolis and last refuge of the Moorish Prince Arenal-gmer, who made so stout a resistance against the Christians, being taken, and he himself cut off by Ferdinand, the domination of the infidels in Spain determined, which had lasted 780 years in all.

GRANADA, New, a province of Terra Firma in South

America (I think Ulloa has it not). It is bounded to the W. by Pappan with part of Carthagea, by San Martha to the N. Venezuela to the N. E. New Andalusia and Guiana to the E. and the unknown country of the Amazons to the S. Its length is reckoned to be 130 leagues, and its breadth about thirty leagues or ninety miles. It is surrounded by savage nations, who inhabit a very hot country; though New Granada in general is cold, or at least temperate. Gonzalva Ximenes, in 1532, having travelled with his men several leagues inland through very great difficulties, from rivers, woods, morasses, and the natives, and subdued the people of this country, as he went along he called it the new kingdom of Granada, and built its capital Santa Fé de Bagota. They have plenty of salt and game in this province; their rivers and lakes abound with fish, also plentiful mines of gold and silver: and as they have store of horses and mules, they send great numbers of them into Peru. The country is said to be fruitful in pasture, wheat, and other grains: and yet my author says the natives use maize or the cassave root instead of bread.

GRANADA, a town of Nicaragua in Mexico, North America. It stands on the S. side of Nicaragua lake. In the neighbourhood is plenty of sugar-canes. It is defended by a castle, is populous, and well-built. Its inhabitants trade both into the N. and S. Seas. It is a town much frequented; for the merchants of Guatemala send their goods from hence by the way of Carthagea, as thinking it safer than to convey them by the gulph of Honduras, where they are often intercepted by the English and Dutch. The French and English freebooters took this town in 1686, and set fire to it. The country between this and Leon, from which latter it lies sixty miles E. is very pleasant and fruitful. In the neighbourhood of Granada, and on the side of Nicaragua lake, is a dreadful volcano, the hill being cleft down almost from the top to the bottom like a broken saw, and by our sailors called the Devil's Mouth.

GRANADA, island of, the most southern of the Caribees, in the Atlantic ocean, North America. It lies in lat. 12 deg. 21 min. N. long. 61 deg. 36 min. E. It is nine or ten leagues in length, and five where broadest. Its original inhabitants were the Caribbeans, who were induced to settle here in greater numbers than in other islands, on account of its fertility, wild game and fishery: so that the attempts of several to settle here had been disappointed, till M. Parquet, proprietor and governor of Martinico, undertook it at his own expence. He reduced the savages it is true at last, with much to do; but some of the French planters mutinying against him, and having nearly exhausted his estate, he sold the island to the Count de Cerilluc, at Paris, in 1657, for 90,000 livres or 30,000 crowns. The Count sent such a tyrannical brute to govern it, that the better fort abandoned it, and the rest who staid behind seized him, and shot him to death: yet in 1664 he sold this island to the French West-India company for 100,000 livres, though there were only 150 planters left out of 500 who had been upon the island when he took possession of it; and in 1674 their company was obliged to give it up to the King. These frequent changes have only given disturbance to the colony, so that it is but very lately that it began to thrive.

This island enjoys a good air, and a soil so fruitful, that all the trees, both for fruit and timber, prosper better than in the neighbouring islands, the cocoa-tree excepted, which does not grow so high here as in the others. Here are salt-pits, and abundance of armadillos, besides tortoises and lamantines. The coast has fine valleys, watered with good rivers. On the S. W. is a low shore, with good anchorage. There are several little bays and harbours round the island, which serve for mooring of ships and landing of goods; and some of these are fortified. All the E. coast is very safe, close by the shore, and the island is not subject to hurricanes. Its particular productions, besides cattle and wild fowl, are sugar, ginger, indigo and tobacco, with millet and pease. There are mountains along the shore, and about the harbour, where the habitations are, but all the rest is a very fine country, and here is good travelling either for horse or carriage. Its principal port is Lewis. Granada lies thirty miles N. of Andalusia, on the continent,

nent, to which this is the nearest of all the French islands among the Antilles, and 159 miles S. W. of Barbadoes. **GRANADILLOS**, some of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic ocean, N. America, only having the island of St. Vincent to the N. and that of Granada to the S. but so inconsiderable, that no European nation have thought them worth settling in. They lie between lat. 12 and 13 deg. N. and in long. 61 deg. W.

GRANDE, a river in the province Del Rey, and Brazil; in South America, which empties itself into the Atlantic ocean.

GRANDE, also the southern branch of the river Niger, in Africa, which empties itself into the western or Atlantic ocean.

GRANBY, a village of Nottinghamshire, which gives title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Manners family, Dukes of Rutland. The present nobleman, well known by that title, is distinguished for his intrepidity, and other martial qualities; but having only been second in command over the British forces in Germany, at the memorable battle on the plains of Minden, August 1, 1759, had a remarkable check put upon his ardor, by the first commander Lord George Sackville, who unhappily, through a misunderstanding of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's orders to engage, or some other reason yet unknown, thought proper not to engage at the head of the British cavalry, but look on; by which means the laurels of that glorious day was not quite so illustrious as they probably would have been had the Marquis led the van, as he did the rear. This village is in the Wapentake of Bingham, had anciently a market, but which has been long discontinued. Its annual fair is the first of November.

GRAND PRÉ, a small town of Champagne in France; so called from the large meadows, in the middle of which it stands, thirty-six miles E. of Rheims. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

GRAND RIVER, or **R. O. GRANDE**, in the province of Melli, and country of the Mundingoes, in Negroland, Africa, to the S. E. of the ile of Boulam. It is about two leagues in breadth, and after having run some considerable way from E. to W. forms a large angle or winding, and turns to the N. E. till a little higher it is divided into two arms by means of the island Bisaghe. Both sides of this river are very well peopled, and covered with lofty trees of several sorts, of which the Portuguese build barks. One particular tree called Michery is easily worked, and never infested with worms. They never grow very tall, few of them being above twenty-two feet high; but then they are very thick. This river runs about ten or twelve leagues to the S. of the river Gesves; between which are some small rivers, and but little frequented. About four-score leagues above the mouth of Rio Grande, live a nation of Negroes called Unalous, who are good traders, and trafficking in a pretty deal of ivory, rice, millet, and some slaves. Opposite to the mouth of Rio Grande, to the S. W. of the isles of Buffi, Biffaux and Boulam, is a cluster of islands called Biffago isles, every one of which has its own chief, independent of each other, and are often mutually at war; and never unite, but to attack the Biafres of the Mainland, whom they have driven from the ile of Boulam.

GRANDENTZ, or **GRAUDENTZ**, a city of Royal Prussia in Poland, upon the Vistula. It lies fifty miles S. of Dantzick. Lat. 53 deg. 55 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E.

GRANICUS, a small river of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont. It is famous, as near its banks the first battle was fought by Alexander the Great, with the forces of Darius King of Persia.

GRANSON, a bailiwick of Berne in Switzerland, altogether Protestant; it was formerly a barony, whose barons in the fourteen century had preferment in England, where some of them were Bishops. It has Mount Jura to the W. the county of Neuchatel to the N. the bailiwicks of Orbe and Yverdon to the S. and the lake of Geneva to the E. This is a fruitful tract, interspersed with fields, vines, and meadows. The cantons of Berne and Fribourg send bailiffs hither alternately every five years. The town of the same name, which has a castle by the side of Neuchatel lake, is noted for the siege which it sustained against the Duke of Burgundy,

and for the victory which the Swifs gained over him there, in March 1476, when he was obliged to leave all his treasure and rich baggage behind him in the field.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam, which washes the university of Cambridge. Grantchester was an old castle upon the same river, and was probably in the site of the present village of Grantchester.

GRANT is also the name of a numerous Clan in the north of Scotland: the principal branch inhabit that tract on the banks of the river Spey, called Strathspey; and another branch is in Glenmoriston, to the westward of Inverness, and in the neighbourhood of Lochness. On the N. side, the chief of both is the Laird of Grant, now Sir Ludovick Grant of that Ilk, who was bred an advocate, and resides in Castlegrant near the Spey above-mentioned, a very ancient family, and of considerable estates in three or four shires. The leader of the subordinate branch lives at Innermoriston. They are in general very sightly men; and though the vulgar prejudice may be against them in point of valour even to a proverb, which probably may arise from nothing else but the animosity of their neighbours: yet it does not appear, but that they have their share of praise with the other clans in behaving like men; several persons of the name having acquitted themselves so upon public occasions. This however can be said for them, that they have in general been staunch for the revolution, and the present Protestant settlement, having frequently raised considerable bodies for that purpose, and consequently are reckoned among the loyal clans, as the Munro's, Rosses and Rofes, who have distinguished themselves among the North highlanders.

Their country is a very delightful tract, on both sides of a noble river. They are in general great masters of music, and remarkable for a very grave and stately mode of dancing, called a Strathspey reel; their regularity in performing of which, with due time and cadence, is not a little pleasing to such as have a taste that way. Sir Archibald Grant was well-known in the charitable corporation, &c. but it ought not to be forgotten, that a gentleman of the name, who seems to have been a master of Westminster school in Queen Elizabeth's reign, published, I think, the first Greek Lexicon we had in England. And another ingenious man of the same name, or Graunt, who was a tradesman on London-bridge, wrote, in King Charles II.'s reign, very judicious remarks on the bills of mortality.

GRANTHAM, a neat populous borough of Kesteven, a subdivision of Lincolnshire. It is a town of great resort, and has abundance of good inns, as lying on the N. road. It is governed by an alderman, who returns two members to the British parliament. Here is a fine large church, with a lofty spire of stone, 280 feet high; which, by a mere deception of the sight, seems only to stand awry; also a good free-school, built and endowed by Dr. Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester, who was a native of this town; and here the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton received his first education, under Dr. William Walker, who wrote on the particles: besides, here are two charity-schools. It gave title of Earl to the Auverquerque family, Henry of that name having been the first who was created so by King William III. and came over with him: the male-line is lately extinct. It is thought to have been a Roman station; however, between it and the village of Ancaster are several remains of antiquities belonging to that people, and also of a Roman castle in Grantham itself. It had many religious foundations before the reformation. Upon the neighbouring courie are frequent horse-races. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs are kept here the 5th Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; Holy-Thursday, for sheep and horses; July 10 and October 26, for horned cattle and horses. It lies 24 miles from Lincoln, and 104 from London. In its neighbourhood lies the handsome seat of Belton, belonging to the Brownlow family, Lords Tyrconnel.

GRANTHAM-WELL, a well so called in Newport, near Lincoln, in the shire of the latter name, into which, it is said, the Jews who lived here flung a child, after impiously crucifying it.

GRANVILLE, a town of Coutances and Normandy,

in France, with a small harbour upon the English channel. It stands partly on a rock, and partly in a plain. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in fresh and salt cod, which they fish on the banks of Newfoundland, also oysters and other fish, which they catch on their own coast. Here is but one gate, defended by some fortifications: but in time of war a garrison is kept in the place. And from it the Carteret family, originally Norman, take the title of Earl lately conferred upon them. It lies fifty-six miles S. W. of Caen. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 36 min. W.

It is also the name of one of the twelve parishes into which the island of Jersey is divided.

GRANVILLE, the most southern county of S. Carolina, in North America. It lies along the river Savannah; and is reckoned the most convenient and fertile part of this country. Here the Scotch settled under Lord Cardross, but quitted it for fear of the Spaniards: so that it continued uninhabited by Europeans, till, in the year 1732, Mr. Purry of Neuchatel in Switzerland, encouraged by our government and that of Carolina, undertook to settle a colony of his countrymen here; which he accordingly did, on the northern bank of the Savannah, where they built a town called Purryburgh, and on a spot called great Yamasee bluff.

GRASIVAUDAN, in Latin *Pagus Gratianopolitanus*, a subdivision of Upper Dauphiny, in France. It lies between mountains along the rivers Isere or Drac, being bounded to the N. W. by Viennois, to the N. and N. E. by Savoy, to the E. by Briançonnais, to the S. E. by Ambrunois, and to the S. by Gapençois and part of Diois; the rest of which, with Valentinois, bounds it to the W. This district is very populous, containing several villages, and but one considerable city, namely, Grenoble, and the capital of all Dauphiny.

GRATIAS A DIOS. See **GRACIAS**.

GRATIOSA, one of the Azore islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies W. of Terceira, three miles long from W. to E. and its greatest breadth two. Upon it are two towns. Lat. 39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 29 deg. 12 min. W.

GRATZ, or **GRACZ**, in Latin *Gracium*, a strong town of Lower Stiria, and the metropolis of the whole duchy, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies on the river Muer: is defended by a wall, ramparts and castle, upon a rocky hill, and other fortifications, which render it almost impregnable. The castle commands the neighbouring country, where is the archducal palace finely furnished, having a good library and cabinet of curiosities. Thither the court of Vienna have sometimes retired, when that city has been threatened with a siege. Here the Jesuits have a well endowed college, reckoned among the universities of Germany, and is well filled with students: here is also the residence of the Governor of Stiria, as it was formerly of the Archdukes of Austria, who called themselves by its name. The suburbs are ~~large~~, being washed by a rivulet called Gratz, and its territory is very populous. Here is the seat of the regency of Austria, and place of meeting generally for the States. In this town are two annual fairs; one in Midlent, and the other September 1, each lasting a fortnight. The nobility, who have several palaces here, are numerous, and the burghers wealthy; and it is frequented by people even from Hungary. In Gratz are several churches and convents, with an hospital; one of the former is a fine structure, with three towers. The Protestants had formerly churches, and a school here. The states arsenal is well stored; the town-house is a very fine building, and so are the archducal stables. The castle is well provided with cannon, and is of large extent. In it are two towers, and a chapel for the garrison. It lies 65 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 47 deg. 29 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

GRAVE, a fortified little town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, on the left side of the Maese. It confines on Cuyck, being part of the succession of the late King William III. It is a very strong place, both from its situation and its works. The Maese fills its ditches which are broad and deep, surrounding the ramparts, which are about a mile in compass. They are flanked

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with five bastions, and defended by four half moons, besides the old walls and towers. On the other side of the river, and opposite to Grave, there is a crown-work to defend the passage of the river. These fortifications are regular, and kept in good repair. It has been often taken and retaken; and the last time, in the year 1672, the torrent of French invasion swept it away into the power of Lewis XIV. But in 1674 it surrendered to the Prince of Orange, the States having made it an hereditary fief for ever in that family. Grave contains only 400 houses, most of them old, with some caserns or barracks for the garrison, and two churches. It lies ten miles S. of Nimuegen. Lat. 51 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 56 min. E.

GRAVELINES, a small fortified town of French Flanders, at the mouth of the Aa, forming its harbour, into which only small vessels can come. In 1384 the English took and burnt the place. In 1528 the Emperor Charles V. fortified it. In 1558 the French were defeated near it by the Spaniards. In 1644 Gaston of France, brother of Lewis XIII. took it; but the Archduke Leopold retook it in 1652: but the French having retaken it in 1658, it was at last ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrennees. In 1694 the English fleet laid it entirely in ashes. Its fortifications have since that time been greatly improved by Marshal de Vauban, so as to be now a pretty strong place. Here is but one parochial church. It lies ten miles E. of Calais, and thirteen S. W. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51 deg. 5 min. N. long. 9 deg. 27 min. E.

GRAVENEK, a town of Suabia, in Germany, and the capital of a county bearing its name. It lies twenty-six miles W. of Ulm, in lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 27 min. E.

GRAVENSTEIN, a barony in Suabia, Germany, belonging to the Baden-Baden branch of Wirtemberg.

GRAVESANDE, formerly a considerable town, but now only a village of Holland, in the United Provinces, beyond Houstaardyck, and not far from the mouth of the Maese. In 1546, on digging up some old foundations, several curious earthen-vessels, supposed to be 1400 years old, were found in this place. The neighbouring country produces excellent wheat; and its grass makes the cheese of Gravesande to be highly esteemed. It gave name or birth to the celebrated professor S. Gravesande, who wrote a treatise on natural philosophy. The adjacent estate belongs to the Prince of Orange; but the King of Prussia has the palace of Houstaardyck, as joint-heir to King William III.

GRAVESEND, a town lying upon the North-side of Kent, on the river Thames. It is a corporation, together with Milton, governed by a Portreeve. In the reign of King Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames in their galleys, plundered and burnt the place, carrying off most of its inhabitants; in compensation of which loss, that Prince granted Gravesend and Milton the sole privilege of carrying passengers by water to London at four shillings the whole fare, or two-pence a head; but the price now is nine-pence each passenger in the tilt-boat, and a shilling in a wherry or small boat. Here is the great ferry, as it is called, between London and East Kent, vast numbers passing every tide between Gravesend and Billingsgate, a bell being publicly rung at each place every time of high-water, for the tilt-boats and wherries to put off directly; the number of passengers in the former being limited by act of parliament to forty at most, and in the latter to ten. Besides other excellent regulations at Gravesend, all vessels outward-bound from London, must undergo a second clearing from an officer of the customs; and from hence they generally take their departure, and commonly take in their provisions, lying opposite to Tilbury fort, on the Essex side: since the erection of which, the platforms raised here and at Milton by King Henry VIII. have been demolished. And on the Gravesend side is a blockhouse, where the sentinel gives notice of any vessel coming down, by firing his piece: but with regard to ships coming in, they all go by without any notice taken, unless to put waiters on board. In Gravesend is a very handsome charity, which was given in 1624 by one Mr. Pinnock.

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of

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Macedonia, &c. | |
| Pelagones | Stobi. |
| Lyncistæ | Heraclea. |
| Jororum | Jorum, Alorus. |
| Almopum | { Europas, Albanapolis, Ap- falus. |
| Æstræorum | Æstræum. |
| Eordeorum | Daulia, Dibolia, Scampis. |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Epirus. | |
| Moluffia | Dodone. |
| Driopes | No town of any note. |
| Chaonia | { Oricum, Antigonia, Panor- mus Elæus. |
| Theprotia | Buthrotum. |
| Cassiopeæ | Cassiope. |
| Almene | Nicopolis. |
| Amphilochia | { Argos surnamed Amphilo- chium. |
| Acarmania | { Ambracia, Actium, Leucas, Stratos. |

Peloponnesus, now called Morea.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Achaia Proper | Corinthus. |
| Elis | Olympia, Cyllene. |
| Messenia | Messene, Pylus, Corone. |
| Arcadia | { Tegea, Stymphalus, Man- tinea, Megalopolis. |
| Laconica | { Lacedæmon or Sparta, Leuc- trum, Amyclæ. |
| Argolis or Argia | { Argos surnamed Hippium, Nemea, Mycenæ, Nau- plia, Træsen. |

Modern Greece in its present state is divided into,

I. Macedonia, in which are these towns of note, Salonichi, Amphipoli, Iderocapfa, Philippi, Cavalla, Con-
tessa, Pella, Strymon, Stagyra.

II. Albania, now Arnaut.—Scutari, Durazzo, La
Valona, Ducagni, Alessio, Albanopoli, Croya, Zy-
chnidos.

III. Epirus.—Prevesa, Chemera, Larta, Butrinto,
Perga, Actium.

IV. Theffaly, now called Sanna.—Lariffa, Armiro,
Volo, Pharfalus, Scotufa, Tricala, Demetriada, Janna,
Gomfi, Zitton, Mount Olympus.

V. Achaia, now Livadia.—Lepanto, Delphi or Caftri,
Athens or Setines, Marathon, Thebes or Stives, Aulis,
Megara, Livadia, Orchomene, the Dardanelles, Heli-
con, and Parnassus.

VI. The Peloponnesus, now Morea.

VII. The islands on the coast of Greece, in the Me-
diterranean, and in the Archipelago.

On the coast of Greece, are those of Corfu, Cepha-
lonia, Zant, Cerigo, St. Maura, Curzolari, Strivali,
Sapienza and Candia.

The islands in the Archipelago, may be distinguished
into three classes: namely, the Cyclades, the islands in
the gulph of Engia, and those in the Ægean sea.

The Cyclades are Pantorini, Policandro, Milo, Ar-
gentieres or Cimolo, Siphanto, Paros, Antiparos, Naxia,
Neo, Amorgo, Delos, Mycone, Tenos, Andros, Zia,
Jura, Thermia and Serpho.

In the gulph of Engia, are Engia or rather Ægina,
Salamis, and Porus.

In the Ægean, or Mediterranean sea, are the island of
Negropont, Scyros, Lemnos, Samandrachi, Lembo,
and Taffo.

The other islands in the Archipelago, as Tenedos,
Metelias, &c. are on the coast of Asia Minor.

GREEKLADE, in Wiltshire, for **CREEKLADE**;
which see. The former name (very probably a monkish
fable) was given it, say they, from an university founded
here by the ancient Britons for teaching Greek, as if it
signified a Greek town: whereas it seems rather derived
from the British words *Kerrig gwulade*, i. e. a rocky or
stony country. And in pursuance of the same fable,
they made Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, an university
for teaching Latin.

GREENCASTLE, anciently a strong castle, in the
county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It
lies on the sea-side; and was a fortified garrison in the

rebellion of 1641: also, preceding that æra, it was
looked upon as a place of such importance to the crown
of England in King Henry VII.'s time, that none but
an Englishman could be trusted to be constable of it. It
lies four miles from Rofs-Trevor.

GREENHITHE, a place four miles W. of Gravesend,
in Kent, and sixteen E. of London; at which is a ferry
over to West Thurrock in Essex.

GREENLAND, (West See **GREENLAND**) lying only
forty miles beyond Iceland. Some take it to be a large
island; but as this particular has not yet been discovered,
it may be looked upon as a peninsula, beginning at lat.
59 deg. 50 min. N. and known as far as 78 deg. on its
W. side: so that this western coast is 284 miles, and
called by Sir Martin Forbisher, or rather Queen Eliza-
beth. *Meta incognita*. It seems to have been first dis-
covered by one John Davis, an Englishman, in 1585; the
same from whom the freight between the North conti-
nent of America and Greenland takes its name. The
most southerly point of land is Cape Farewell. The in-
habitants of this country live in winter about eight fa-
milies together, in a very beastly manner, in narrow low
huts dug under ground, and only two ells above it:
their summer habitations are very slight tents, made of
sea-dog skins. Here the Danes, who claim the sove-
reignty of the country, have a few colonies, and have
sent missionaries among them, with some success, they
say. The most remarkable of these was Mr. Paul Egede,
who went first among them in 1723, and has published a
Greenland dictionary in Danish and Latin: and be-
sides other small pieces for the instruction of the Green-
landers, has translated also the four Evangelists into
their language, and printed them at Copenhagen. The
whale-fishery on the coast seems to be the only valuable
thing about Greenland; with which the Dutch, as
usual, make very free, notwithstanding the representa-
tions made on that head by the Danish court. Accord-
ing to our maps, Greenland extends from lat. 60 to
8 deg. N. and from the meridian of London to long.
50 deg. W.

GREENLAW, the shire-town of Berwickshire, in the
S. of Scotland, with a weekly market: and yet it is
only a burgh of regality. It belongs to the Earl of
Marchmont, who has a noble seat in the neighbour-
hood, about four miles from Duns.

GREENOCK, a handsome town in the shire of Ren-
frew, and W. of Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde;
where it receives the river of the latter name. It has a
good harbour of hewn stone, belonging to Sir John
Shaw of Greenock, and one of the most considerable on
the coast. It is also noted for being the seat of the West
country herring-fishery; where is a convenient house
for the royal company of fishermen. It is an excellent
road for shipping to and from Glasgow, as the Downs
is with regard to London, with a castle commanding it.
Here are rich traders, good sailors, and excellent pilots.
It lies twelve miles from Paisley, and six miles from
Dumbarton by water.

GREENWICH, one among the most delightful villages
in the neighbourhood of London: it lies five miles E.
of it, and in Kent. It was formerly a royal seat, and
gave birth to several of our Kings and Queens; parti-
cularly to Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth. From
its charming situation on the Thames, and neighbour-
hood to a fine airy park upon Blackheath, it has drawn
to it great numbers of inhabitants, who live in very
genteel houses: but its greatest glory is a royal and
magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, and superan-
nuated in their country's service. It was founded by
King William for above 1000 (1500) pensioners, who
besides their commons, cloathing and lodging, are al-
lowed a shilling a week to spend, and the common war-
rant-officers one shilling and six-pence. The hall is
finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. The annual ex-
pence for maintaining this hospital is about 10,000 l.
allowed by the public. It has had about 60,000 l. be-
nefactions, and the Derwentwater estate of 6000 l. per
annum, given towards finishing the buildings.

Just by, on the S. is a very pleasant deer-park; in
which is the royal observatory, called Flamstead house,
from the illustrious astronomer of that name; and in
which the Drs. Halley and Bradley were royal observa-
tors

tors successively. It is furnished with all sorts of ma-
thematical instruments for astronomical observations,
and has a deep dry well for observing the stars in the
day-time. From Flamstead house is a noble prospect all
around, particularly towards the metropolis and the
Thames; and upon Blackheath just by, is Sir John
Morden's college, for decayed merchants of Lon-
don.

The parish-church of St. Alphage, in Greenwich,
lately rebuilt, is a handsome structure, with two cha-
rity-schools; the one for twenty boys, endowed by
Sir William Boreham; and the other for twenty-eight
boys, founded by Mr. John Roan. Here is also a
handsome college for twenty decayed house-keepers: it
fronts the river, and is called Trinity-hospital, having
been founded in 1613, by the Earl of Northampton,
brother to the Duke of Norfolk, with a chapel belong-
ing to it, where his body is deposited. In this place is
also Mr. Lambard's hosp. tal, called Queen Elizabeth's
college, for twenty poor persons. Here is a market,
which was erected in 1737, under the direction of the
governors of the royal hospital, to which the profits
arising from it were to be appropriated. It lies about a
mile E. of Deptford.

Near Greenwich is a vast hill, formerly used as a
butt for archers, and very much in request by them all
Henry VIII.'s time, whence it took the name of Shoot-
ers Hill. The weekly markets here are on Wednesday
and Saturday.

GRENADE, in Latin *Granata*, a town in the district of
Turfan and Gascony, in France. It lies on the river
Adour, which in winter begins here to be navigable.
Its situation is two leagues below Aire, and is at the
same distance from St. Sever.

GRENOBLE, a genteel and noble city of Graisivaudan
and Upper Dauphiny, in France. It lies in a plain
at the foot of the mountains, on the confluence of the
Iser and Drac. Its Latin name is *Graianopolis*, and it
anciently belonged to the Allobroges. It is the seat
of a parliament, a Governor, and Lieutenant-Gener-
al. It was fortified by M. la Ville, and is commanded
by a fort called La Bastille. The Iser divides Gre-
noble into two unequal parts. It is the see of a Bishop,
in whose diocese are contained 64 parishes of Savoy,
and 240 in Dauphiny. The Episcopal palace is a
noble structure, the principal in the place, and deco-
rated with paintings. The skins and gloves of Gre-
noble are very much valued; yet their woollen stuffs,
of which they make great quantities here, are but
coarse. In this whole diocese is only one abbey of Cis-
tercian nuns, namely Hayes, and the famous La
Grande Chartreuse, head of the Carthusian Monks,
which was founded by St. Bruno.

In Grenoble most shocking barbarities were com-
mitted on the Huguenots or reformed, in the first religious
war of 1562. It lies forty miles S. W. of Chamberry,
and fifty S. E. of Lyons. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long.
5 deg. 34 min. E.

GRESHOLM, one of the islands on the N. W. of Mil-
ford-haven, in Pembroke-shire, in South Wales. See
MILFORD-HAVEN.

GRETA, a river of Yorkshire, at the confluence of
which with the Tees, and at a place called Mer-
ton, was the site of the ancient city of *Cataraetonium*,
the remains of it being still visible there, and about
Greta-bridge.

GREYSTOCK-CASTLE, a seat of the Duke of Nor-
folk's, in Cumberland; which, having been a frontier
county, had the gentlemen's residences formerly built
all castlewise, for the defence of the country from the
incursions of the restless borderers.

GREY-WETHERS, loose stones so called by the coun-
try-people, lying scattered about Marlborough-downs,
in Wiltshire. Some of these are very large, and of the
same kind with those of Stone-henge, and some larger.
They are a sort of white marble, thrown out on the
surface in great numbers, and of all dimensions, de-
tached from any rock; and lay there, as Dr. Stukely
thinks, ever since the creation.

GRIFFENHAGEN, a town of Upper or Swedish Po-
merania, in Germany, on the E. side of the Oder,
N. O.

above Stetin, and nearly opposite to Gratz. It lies
low, and has been often taken and retaken during the
civil wars of the empire. By the treaty of Westphalia
it was ceded to Sweden; but by that of St. Germain-
en-laye in 1679, given to the Elector of Brandenburg,
in whose possession it still is. In 1532 it was unhap-
pily burnt down. Its ecclesiastical jurisdiction extends
over twenty-three parishes. Here are kept three an-
nual fairs; namely, on Thursday after the first Sun-
day in Lent, on Trinity-Sunday, and on Octo-
ber 28.

GRIM, a place in the circle of Leipzig and Saxony, in
Germany, with a castle on the river Mulda, over
which is a bridge. It is remarkable for a public school,
which the Elector Maurice founded at the Augustine
convent, for 100 youths to be chosen out of the Elec-
torate, and endowed it with the revenues of the nun-
nery of Nimpzsch in its neighbourhood. It has suf-
fered greatly both by fire and floods. The Hussites
plundered these parts about 1530; and ten years after-
wards the Swedes committed cruel ravages here. It
lies twelve miles S. of Leipzig, and in the direct road
from the secularized bishopric of Wurtzen to Col-
ditz.

GRIMAUD, a small town of Provence, in France; the
site of which was anciently much nigher the sea:
so that the bay of St. Tropez had its name from it.

GRIMBERG, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Ne-
therlands. It lies seven miles N. of Brussels. Lat. 51
deg. 12 min. N. long. 4 deg. 22 min. E.

GRIMMBERG, a city in the archbishopric of Trier,
and circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is the
see of a Bishop, and subject to the Elector. It lies
twenty miles S. E. of the city of Trier. Lat. 49 deg.
31 min. N. long. 6 deg. 48 min. E.

GRIMSBY, Great, a mayor-borough of Lindsey, which
is a subdivision of Lincolnshire, not far from the mouth
of the Humber. Its trade principally consists in bring-
ing coals and salt by that river, and was very conside-
rable before its harbour was choked up; besides, it is
not very safe for ships to ride in; since in the great
storm of 1703, the vessels in it were driven from their
anchors and most of them lost, though in general a
good station for ships that wait for a wind to get out
to sea. Its church is large and sumptuous, has several
streets and well-built houses, and anciently had two
monasteries, a nunnery, and a castle. The mayor has
a privilege of holding a court on Tuesday, and its two
bailiffs on Friday. The weekly markets are kept on
Wednesday and Saturday: its annual fairs are on
June 17 for sheep, and September 17 for horses. It
sends two representatives to parliament, lies 30 miles
from Lincoln, and 158 from London.

GRIMSTHORPE, a handsome seat of the Duke of An-
caster's, in Lincolnshire, with a large park and de-
lightful lawn, on which is a horse-race. In the middle
of the park stood Vaudy-abbey, founded in 1147; of
which some remains are still visible.

GRINAA, or **GRINSTADT**, a town of North Jut-
land, in Latin *Grina*. It stands near the point or cape
of a peninsula which juts out into the Categate. It lies
seven miles from Ebelstot to the N. and is defended by
a castle.

GRINAW, an old castle of the Rheinthall, with apart-
ments for lodging strangers, at the very extremity of
the country, where the Lint falls into the Zurich-lake.
Here is a bridge over the river, and a harbour for
boats, where people stop who come from Zurich and
the neighbourhood of its lake, and from hence are
drawn on the Lint to Wessen, by means of horses.

GRINSTEAD, East, in contradistinction to the manor
of West Grinstead, a borough of Suffex, governed by a
bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. It
belongs with its lordship to the Sackville family, where,
in the reign of James I. Robert Earl of Dorset endowed
an alms-house for thirty-one poor people of the town,
with 300 l. per annum. Its weekly market is on
Thursday, and annual fairs on July 13, and Decem-
ber 11, for great numbers of Welch runts, at both
bought up by the Kentish and Suffex farmers, also fat
hogs and other cattle, with pedlary. It lies about

sixteen miles from Lewes, and twenty-eight from London.

GRIPSWALD, or **GREISSWALD**, a well-built fortified town of Upper Lomerania, in Germany. It stands not far from the Baltic, at the bottom of a small gulph, called the sea of Stralfund, and opposite to the Isle of Rugen. It has a good trade by sea. The country round it being fruitful, they export great quantities of corn. Here is abundance of cattle; and they deal much in tallow and hides. The harbour is good, with several ships belonging to it, which are brought up to the quay by means of a canal cut from the gulph to a large lake on the other side of the place. Here is a good Protestant university, where many Swedish and Prussian youths are educated. It has been several times taken, and belongs now to the King of Prussia. In it are three parochial churches; and it had formerly two monasteries, one of which serves now for the university, and the other for its schools. Here are two annual fairs, on St. James's day and All-Saints day. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Stralfund. Lat. 54 deg. 49 min. N. long. 14 deg. 1 min. E.

GRIPSWALDISCHE OYE, an island six or seven miles off Gripswald, out at sea; but now mostly drowned. Here was formerly a wood where the inhabitants used to put their horses all winter; and a chapel in times of Popery, where the fishermen had mats laid to them, before they went to catch their herring, turgeon, &c.

GRISMUND'S-MOUNT, an eminence on the W. and behind Lord Bathurst's park, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire; of which many fabulous stories are told by the country-people hereabouts.

GRISONS, a large and populous country in the very heart of the Alps, allies of the Swiss cantons. It is nearly of a circular form, being sixty miles over every way, between lat. 45 and 47 deg. N. and between long. 9 and 11 deg. E. It is bounded on the N. by Tirol and Saragans, on the W. by the cantons of Glaris and Uri; on the S. by the Italian bailiwicks of the Cantons, the county of Chiavenna and the Valteline; and on the E. likewise by Tirol and Bormio. It is divided into three great parts, called the Leagues: namely, 1. The Upper or Grey League. 2. The League of Caddee (*Casa Dei*) or the House of God. And, 3. The Leagues of the ten jurisdictions or communities. The two first of these lie to the S. and the third to the N. The first is separated in part from the second, by the eastern branch of the Rhine, and fronts the cantons of Uri and Glaris to the W. as the two others do Tirol to the E. and N. They are three distinct cantons or republics, with a separate government; only for their common defence they form one republican system, in which resides the sovereignty, though ultimately in the whole body of the people. The name Grisons they have from the first of them who made a league in the 15th century against their oppressors, wearing coarse grey coats made of a home-spun manufacture. This part of the country is that which the Romans called *Rhetia Prima*. See **LEAGUES**.

As there is not a people more free than the Grisons, so there are none more jealous of their liberty: hence crimes against the state are proceeded against in a summary and vigorous manner; and justice here in general is short and simple. The Roman law prevails among the Grisons, only somewhat modified by their customs. Here is plenty of every thing, and yet their habit and furniture are plain. Their meat is very juicy, their fowl excellent, their roots and vegetables tasteful, and their fish, especially the trouts of their lakes, the best in the world. Their kitchen-vessels are made of a stone called lavege, which feels oily and scaly. As the chief factors of Italy are Grisons, so are the great bankers of Lombardy. The liberty of the country is such, that the natives, when they have made up estates elsewhere, return and live amongst these mountains, the very sight of which is enough to fill a man with horror.

Except a very few royalties belonging to the nobility, the lands are exempt from all dues and payments whatever; nothing is paid here for importation or exporta-

tion; but every one enjoys the fruit of his own labour, and the revenue of his own land. Though the wine they drink is brought on horses four or five days journey, it is sold much cheaper than in most parts of Italy or France. Here are villages of 150 or 200 houses on the very tops of the mountains: and though there grows no sort of grain, and but little grass, for want of soil, yet the peasants keep between 3 and 400 horses for carriage; which turns to good account. The inns on the mountains are very good; and, besides excellent bread and wine, there is a great quantity of game and venison, with good chambers and beds.

They have a peculiar way of dancing in troops with naked swords, without any hurt ensuing, a custom derived, they say, from their Tuscan ancestors, who danced thus at their Pagan sacrifices. They have many families that boast of great antiquity, who subsist by agriculture and other hard labour, thinking it no disgrace. The pensions which the government receives from foreign Princes, and the revenues arising from their own dominions, principally from imposts upon goods carried through their country, are distributed among them man by man. They are all trained up to arms, being well-furnished with them, and exercise themselves in these, especially on holidays, and are made use of like their neighbours the Swiss cantons, by many Princes in their armies.

The subjects of the Grisons possess a fine country at the foot of the Alps, and near the entrance into Italy; consisting of three lordships, namely, the county of Bormio, the Valteline, and the county of Chiavenna. The whole is but one valley properly, which extends to the foot of the Rhetian Alps. It is bounded on the E. by Tirol, on the S. by the territories of Venice and Milan, and on the W. and N. by the Grisons. It is about sixty Italian miles long, not being above two broad in some places, and in others six or seven. The river Adda, which rises from Mount Braulio, and falls into the county of Bormio, whence it passes into the Valteline, and from that into the lake of Como, does the country a great deal of good, though sometimes overflowing it.

GRODNO, a pretty large city of Lithuania, in Poland, partly on a hill near the river Niemen; and next to Wilna the best city in the duchy. It has neither towers, bastions, nor walls. The houses are generally of wood, and few of them contiguous. The old castle here is surrounded with a deep ditch, one wing of which only can be inhabited; and has another large and new castle or citadel, regularly constructed on a rock, where it was ordered in 1673, that every third diet of Poland should be held, at which time 400 cats (pieces of money) are usually paid for the use of four apartments in a house for six weeks only. Near the town is a well-built royal out-work. Over the Niemen or Cronon is the stateliest wooden-bridge in all Poland. The place has been often taken, and in 1753 almost entirely burnt down. It has a good trade, the merchandises of several parts of Lithuania being transported from hence to Dantzick. Here is a Jesuits college, with some convents. Three churches in Grodno are built of stone; one of which serves the Poles, and the other two the Russians, the latter having also in the suburbs one of timber and another of stone. The rest are only of timber; the bells are not hung in the churches, but in a wooden tower erected for the purpose before the gates. It lies eighty-four miles S. W. of Wilna. Lat. 53 deg. 38 min. N. long. 23 deg. 52 min. E.

GROENDALE, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries; it lies near the source of the river Ysche, eight miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 4 deg. 32 min. E.

GROENLAND, East, or *Spitzbergen*, a large district lying between lat. 77 and 82 deg. N. and between long. 10 and 30 deg. E. It is a miserably cold and barren country. Upon its E. and S. sides are huge islands of ice, which come from Spitzbergen-promontory. Its E. side, opposite to Iceland, is inaccessible; and consequently unknown, on account of the amazing floats of ice and very high mountains of it, with which the

sea

sea is covered. The W. side, or Davis's streights, is something better known. All the coasts abound with rocks, islands, and large deep bays, roads, and harbours. The main-land is full of rocks, the highest of which are perpetually covered with snow and ice. In summer, which holds from the close of May to the middle of September, the sun shines warm and clear on the main-land; but the neighbouring islands are covered with continual damps and cold thick fogs. When a N. E. wind blows off the snow and ice-mountains, the frost then is intense; yet there does not fall so much snow in Groenland as in Norway. From the month of June to August the sun is above the horizon, and consequently there is no night at all. In winter the sun is scarcely visible; and then the day, which is made by the twilight of morning and evening, is only two hours long.

The inhabitants of Groenland live by hunting and fishing. The animals in this country are very small hares, grey in summer, but white in winter; small foxes, both grey and blue; small deer, and white bears. They have also sea-fowl and fish; but the two last forsake them in winter, when they have a night of near four months, and all the waters are frozen up.

About Midsummer European vessels come hither to fish for whales, and that with various success: and attempts have been twice made to make settlements here; but the people perished in winter: while, on the other hand, eight Englishmen, who were accidentally left here all winter without provisions, found means to preserve themselves till next season, when they were relieved from the ships.

The English were the first that began the whale-fishery; but the Dutch have for a long time past had the greatest share in it, their fleets of this sort consisting of some hundreds, while those of other nations hardly come up to one hundred, including those of the English, Scots, Hamburgers, Danes, Swedes, &c. all put together.

Whether Spitzbergen or East Groenland be a continent or island, is not easy to be discovered, on account of the continual shifting of the huge islands of ice. Some imagine it contiguous to W. Greenland. In these seas are no perceivable tides, the water always setting one way, and that with a rapid current; and the fishing-ships which anchor near the ice, when any thaw happens, must be very careful to shift their stations, otherwise they are in danger of being crushed between the broken floats of ice.

In this country they seldom have any thunder or lightning. The ordinary meteors seen in other places are visible also in Groenland, particularly the northern light or aurora borealis, which in the spring and about new-moon darts streams of light all over the sky, with such a brightness that you may see to read by it. Trees or woods of any account are seldom met with; only in most of the bays there are under-woods and shrubs. Domestic animals there are none but dogs, in great numbers, and of a large size, which only howl; and in the northern parts they use them instead of horses, four or six, and sometimes eight or ten, drawing their sledges loaded with seals, and the master on too; and they drive pretty fast.

Though the Groenlanders are as yet subject to no government, they are far from being lawless or disorderly, their even temper and good nature making them observe a regular behaviour towards one another. So that one cannot sufficiently admire, how peaceably and lovingly they live together. They have as great an abhorrence to stealing or thieving among themselves, as any nation upon earth; for which reason they keep nothing shut up under lock and key: yet if they can lay hands upon any thing belonging to foreigners, they make no scruple of conscience about it.

The commodities which Groenland affords for trade, are whale-blubber or fat, whale-bone, unicorn-horns, rein-deer skins, and seal, fox, &c. skins.

GROINE, a name corruptedly given by our sailors to Corunna, a sea-port of Galicia, in Spain. See **CORUNNA**.

GROLL, a small city of Zutphen and Guelderland, one

of the united provinces, on the little river Sling. It is a fortified place, yet has been often taken; particularly in 1626, by Prince Maurice, in which siege young Prince William of Nassau was slain. It confines on the bishopric of Munster, and nineteen miles E. of Zutphen: Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 39 min. E.

GRONINGEN, with the Ommelanden or circumjacent country, is in Latin called *Dominium Groningense*, and *Ommelandia* or *Tractus adjacens*. It is one of the seven united provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by the German ocean, the county of Embden on the E. from which it is separated by the river Ems and by the Dollart bay. It has Overissel on the S. and Friesland on the W. from which it is divided by the river Lawers. The greatest length of this lordship or province from S. E. to N. W. is about forty-seven miles; but is of unequal breadth, the greatest being about thirty-three miles: but that part of the province lying between Overissel and Embden, or rather part of Westphalia, is a very narrow tract.

The air here is sharp, and well-fanned by continual breezes. They have little stone or wood; but plenty of turf for firing. The country abounds with pasture-grounds, large herds of great and small cattle, and but few wild beasts. Here is store of fresh and salt water fish. The natives are much of the same character with those of Friesland, only more industrious, owing to their trade and frequent commerce with strangers. Though in the treaty of union at Utrecht, and in some public acts since, Groningen be called only Ommeland, the style is generally Groningen and the Ommelanden.

That part of the province which belongs to the lordship of Groningen, contains

1. The lordship of Gorecht, a narrow tract in the middle of the province, in which stands Groningen, the capital of the whole province.

2. The Old Ampt, or bailiwick lying on the E. of Gorecht, and extending itself to the banks of the Dollart bay. Its principal town is Winshoten.

3. The Westerwold, which lies S. of the Old Ampt, running out in the form of a wedge, between the county of Drent in Overissel, and the N. part of the bishopric of Munster. In it are several villages, but no town of any note.

The Ommelanden, which is a subdivision of Groningen, includes also three districts; namely,

1. The Western quarter, lying between the river Lawers, which separates it from Friesland, and the river or channel leading to Groningen. It contains about twenty-five villages, but no town of any account.

2. Hunfingow, which comprehends all the N. part of the province, but has no considerable town. And,

3. Fivelingow, lying between Hunfingow on the N. and the Old Ampt on the S. Gorecht on the W. and the mouth of the river Ems on the E. In this district are several villages, and the town of Dam.

GRONINGEN, the capital of the whole province of its name above-mentioned. It lies on the river Aa, which is received into the city, and goes out again by several arches under the fortifications, where it receives the river Hunnes, which encompasses the E. and N. parts of the city, forming a harbour capable of receiving a great number of ships from the sea, by which it enjoys a pretty good trade. In Groningen are several natural and artificial canals. Within the town is a brick-bridge over the Aa. The place has seventeen large bastions and other fortifications, with a broad ditch. The city is large and populous. It not only communicates with the sea, but also with the river Ems, by means of which it can carry on a trade with Westphalia. Its principal church is St. Martin, a fine structure, at one end of the great market, with a high tower. St. Mary's church stands at the end of the fish-market, and has also a very high tower, and harmonious chimneys. Here are three market-places, the largest of which is the Ox-market, surrounded with fine buildings; and among these are the town-house, exchange and weigh-house. In the three market-places terminate seventeen streets; six of which are in a straight line to the like number of gates. There are

are twenty-seven spacious streets in all. Most of the houses in Groningen have pleasant gardens to them, with fruit-trees. It has been often taken: but in 1672, they made such a brave resistance against the Bishop of Munster, that, after the loss of 10,000 men, the prelate was at last obliged to raise the siege. The citizens are profuse in diet and habit, which has occasioned a law for regulating their expences at weddings, &c. Here is an university, with professors in all the faculties. In their library is a well attested inscription, that a soldier lived there sixteen days, after receiving a wound in the right ventricle of the heart. They have also a public school for the languages, with seven masters, who have each a house and a handsome salary. The Prince's palace is on the N. side of the city, with pictures of all the Princes of Orange and Counts of Nassau; also a fine garden near it. This city is noted for giving birth to the famous Rudolphus Agricola, whom Erasmus calls the greatest scholar that any age has produced; also to Veselin his cotemporary, so universally learned, that he was stiled *Lux Mundi*, 'The Light of the World.' The famous Ubbo Emmius was the first rector of the university in 1614. Groningen lies thirty miles S. W. of Embden, and thirty-three E. of Leewarden. Lat. 53 deg. 28 min. N. long. 6 deg. 31 min. E.

GROOOMSPORT, or **GRAHAM'S-PORT**, a place in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, with a quay for small vessels. Between this and Bangor, from which it lies two miles, is a fine sandy bay, called Bally-holm-bay.

GROSSETO, in Latin *Grossetum*, *Rosetum*, a small Episcopal city of Tuscany, and middle division of Italy. It rose from the ruins of the ancient Ruffellæ, near which it is built; and is but thinly peopled on account of its fenny grounds; has a good old castle, and some fine buildings. It lies on Castigione-bay, S. of Florence, and about three miles from the river Ombrone to the W. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 13 min. E.

GROTSKAW, duchy of, in the Upper Silesia in Germany. It is also called the principality of Neiss, is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Brieg; on the E. by that of Oppelen; on the W. by the duchy of Munsterberg; and on the S. by Bohemia. It contains twelve towns, and so fruitful in corn and wood, that it is proverbially said, 'It is impossible a Grotzkawer should starve.'

GROTSKAW, the capital of the last mentioned duchy in Silesia; a small town, mostly built of timber, only the Bishop's palace, the church and town-house are of stone. It has good gates and walls, with a triple ditch: stands in a fine plain, a little W. of the river Neiss. Its parochial church is large. It has been twice burnt, the last time by lightning: and besides it has suffered much in the wars. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 38 min. N. long. 16 deg. 56 min. E.

GROTSKA, or **KROTSKA**, an inconsiderable town of Servia, in European Turkey, about twenty-four miles S. E. of Belgrade. In its neighbourhood a battle was fought between the Turks and the Queen of Hungary's troops in 1752, when the latter were obliged to retreat with loss. Here the Earl of Crawford and other British gentlemen were present as volunteers. The former, by too much ardour, received a wound in the thigh from a musket-ball, so that ever after one of the gentlest men in the kingdom, and in the bloom of youth, was forced to go upon crutches: as the shot had not been extracted quite, the wound broke out every now and then; and what by frequent incisions, and the most excruciating pains, he at length died of it. Grotzka lies in lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 51 min. E.

GRUBENHAGEN, principality of, so called as having formerly belonged to the Grubes family, a part of the dominions of the Elector of Hanover, his present British Majesty. It lies in Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany: it is forty miles long, and the same in breadth, being intersected into two parts by the bishopric of Hildesheim: that on the E. side is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Wolfenbuttle; on the W. by Hildesheim; on the E. by the forest of Hartz; and on the S. by Eisfeld. The W. part is also bounded on the N. by Wolfenbuttle; on the S. by

Oberwaldt, and both on the E. and W. by Hildesheim. The whole duchy is almost over-run with woods of fir or pine, the remains of the Hircynian forest; the soil is very barren, its treasure being hid under ground, especially in the eastern parts, where are most of the Elector's mines of silver, copper, and lead, besides several sorts of minerals, being generally inhabited by miners.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town in the last mentioned principality of its name, with a castle, formerly the residence of the Grubes. It stands near the Leina, and upon a hill. All its inhabitants, and those in the neighbourhood, are miners, the adjacent mountains being full of mines, and those covered with woods. It lies thirty-nine miles S. of Hanover, and sixty-four S. W. of Brunswick. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 9 deg. 41 min. E.

GRUNINGEN, a small town in the principality of Halberstadt, in Germany. Here is a large castle, formerly the residence of the Bishops, where is a curious chapel, the inside gilt all over with fine galleries, and a large gilt organ. Here is also a tun, in imitation of that at Heidelberg, but not so large, which will contain 1000 hog-heads nearly. It lies on the river Felke, ten miles E. of Halberstadt.

GRUNINGEN, a small but pretty town of Zurich, one of the Swiss cantons, the capital of its bailiwick, is delightfully situated, and has a fine castle, the residence of the bailiff. In this territory a criminal for any offence is tried by all the heads of the families in the bailiwick. A religious house here has belonged to the Teutonic order ever since 1207. Both the church and its cloyster, &c. were burnt down in 1706 by the blowing up of a magazine. It lies three German leagues and a half S. E. of Zurich.

GRUFFENSEE, a small town, and the capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland. It stands almost at the extremity of a lake of its name, very much abounding with fish, about five miles long, and half that in breadth; about two German leagues and a half S. E. of Zurich. Here is a castle.

GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, corruptly so called from the Moorish Guadalhicara, or river of stones, with which it abounds; anciently *Arriaca*, *Turia*, and afterwards *Carraca* or *Caraza*. It is the capital of Al-carria, a territory of New Castile, in Spain, on the banks of the river Kenarez, over which it has a stately bridge. It stands on an uneven ground, is well-walled, has handsome streets and houses, delicate springs and fountains, beautiful gardens and orchards, with plenty of all sorts of provisions. Here are several palaces. The city contains about a thousand families, ten parishes, seven monasteries, the like number of nunneries, two hospitals, eight chapels, and a free-school.

At this place the famous Duke de Riperda erected, during his ministry, fine cloth and other manufactories; but upon his disgrace in the year 1726, they all came to nothing. It lies twenty-six miles W. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 35 min. N. long. 3 deg. 56 min. W.

GUADALAJARA-Audience, or the kingdom of New Galicia, a subdivision of New Spain or Old Mexico, in North America. It lies the furthest North of the three audiences of Mexico, though on the coast of the South-sea, extending between lat. 20 and 25 deg. N. It is bounded on the E. and S. by Panuco, and several provinces of the audience of Mexico; on the N. by the kingdom of New Mexico; and on the W. it is washed by the Pacific ocean or South sea, and by the gulph of California; on the coast of which latter peninsula it stretches above 200 leagues from S. E. to N. W. but is very irregular inland, and its N. part especially is very narrow; yet in some places it is reckoned 500 miles broad.

Its climate varies much, on account of its situation, partly in the temperate, and partly in the torrid zone: yet it is far more temperate than any other part of New Spain, and in general reckoned healthy; but it is much infested with gnats, bugs, and other vermin. The soil is mostly woody and mountainous, the coast looking like a desert; for the Spaniards have deserted the coast, that

if strangers should land, they may find no temptation to stay on account of the silver mines and the rich ones of gold near Compostella, the ore of which they transport by mules to Mexico, and not expose it at sea to be taken. In other respects the country is pretty fruitful, producing European and Indian grain in great plenty; only locusts and small pies destroy it, as ants do their olives. Here are all sorts of fruits and vegetables, plenty of sugar-canes, cochineal, &c. The pastures abound with cattle of all sorts, and the woods with venison and other game, with pine and oak trees, but infested by wolves and scorpions. Here are pepper and medicinal herbs, green stones, said to be a specific against the gravel, fragrant flowers, valuable drugs, and besides rich mines of silver, those of copper and lead. On the coast is a good pearl-fishery. The natives are subtle, treacherous, and lazy, being armed with bows and arrows. The better sort of Spaniards here live by trade, and are masters of the silver mines: the others follow grazing and tillage.

The Spaniards appoint an Indian Cacique and two Spanish officers over each village, who, among other things, regulate the price of provisions.

This audience is subdivided into seven provinces, lying from S. to N. namely, Guadajajara Proper, Xalisco, Chiametan, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Culiacan, and Cinaloa.

GUADALAJARA Proper, which is the principal province, and gives name to the whole audience, is bounded on the E. and S. by the province of Mechoacan, on the N. by that of Xalisco, and a corner of it on the W. is washed by the Pacific ocean. Though situated under the torrid zone, it is healthy, temperate, and fruitful; producing not only good timber, but European and Indian wheat in great plenty, and the fruits of both countries, besides vast treasures of silver. It is not above fifty leagues either in its length or breadth.

GUADALAJARA, the capital of the last-mentioned province of its name, and the head of the whole audience. It is the seat of the royal courts, and of a Bishop suffragan to Mexico. This city is large and populous, very pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Baranja or Esquitlan, which issues from Mechoacan lake, going with a rapid stream towards the N. W. when at four leagues distance from this city, having a great water-fall, it hastens into the South sea, between Xalisco and Chiametan. It is no where fordable. Chapala lake, said to be forty leagues in circuit, lies on the S. side of this city. There are several churches in Guadajajara, besides the stately cathedral, and some convents for both sexes. It stands in a plain, watered by several brooks and springs, besides the above-mentioned river. Five leagues off is a prodigious high mountain, not practicable by beasts of burthen, and all the others round it are craggy, and full of large pines and oaks. Guadajajara lies 262 miles W. of Mexico city. Lat. 20 deg. 51 min. N. long. 108 deg. 20 min. E.

GUADALAVIAR, by the Romans called *Durias*, a river of Spain, the banks of which are delightfully covered with flowers and woods. It takes its rise on the confines of Aragon and New Castile; and after a S. E. course through the province of Valencia, falls into the sea below the city of the latter name.

GUADALAXARA. See **GUADALAJARA**.

GUADALQUIVER, a large river of Spain. It was formerly called *Perca*, and in still more ancient times it had the name of *Bætis* and *Tartessus*. It takes its rise from several small streams in Mount Segura, in the province of Andalusia; which uniting in one, form this river. It has a long course from Corduba to Seville, though very small: but from the last-mentioned city to its mouth, is navigable for large vessels; yet in it are several sand-banks. A few miles below Seville it forms a kind of small lake, at its issuing from which it divides itself into two branches, and at length falls into the bay of Cadiz.

GUADALOUPE, commonly **GUARDALOUPE**, a small, but well-built town of Spanish Estremadura. N^o. 50.

It stands in a very fruitful valley, upon the banks of the river of the same name.

GUADALOUPE, one of the largest among the Carribee islands in the Atlantic ocean, in America. It has a rich soil; which, especially at Grande-terre, is so fertile, that its sugar-canes are frequently cut six times without replanting. Far the greatest part of what are called Martinico sugars, are the real produce of Guadalupe, the inhabitants of which were obliged to send them to Martinico, before they could be transported to Old France. It belonged to the French before the year 1759, when the English under Commodore Moore and General Hopson took it from them, and are now in possession of it. Guadalupe lies eighty-five miles N. of the island of Martinico. Lat. 16 deg. 36 min. N. long. 61 deg. 12 min. W.

GUADARAMA, a town of New Castile, in Spain. It lies twenty-six miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 39 min. W.

Of the same is also a river in this province; which rising in the mountains of Toledo, after a course from N. to S. falls into the Tagus below the city of that name.

GUADEN, an inland district of Tessel, or the Further Sus, in Africa. It lies N. W. of that of Tessel Proper, and is small. It resembles a large continued village in the midst of a desert. The inhabitants are very poor and brutish; and, except dates, they have hardly any thing to live upon or traffic with. They go almost naked. They kill some ostriches and other wild fowl, and they breed only a few goats for the sake of their milk. To enhance their misery, they are in subjection to the tyrannical Ludaia.

GUADENBURG, a small city in the principality of Halberstadt, in Germany, near the confines of that principality. In 1698 the Elector of Brandenburg purchased it for a valuable consideration, of the Elector of Saxony.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which rises in the middle of New Castile. It runs S. W. by Calatrava and Ciudad Real, passes on to Merida in Spanish Estremadura, and by Bajadoz, enters Portugal near Elyas; after which it runs through Alentejo and Algarve, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean near Ayamonte and Castro.

GUADILBARBAR, a river of Africa, has its source in Mount Atlas, when, after running from S. to N. thro' the kingdom of Tunis, it falls into the Mediterranean near Bona.

GUADILQUIVER, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, and after a S. W. course through the whole length of the province of Andalusia, passing by Cordova and Seville, falls into the Atlantic ocean at St. Lucar, a little N. of the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, anciently the capital of the Accitani; and among the Romans known by the name of *Acci*, *Colonia Julia*, *Gemella*, or *Acitana*. Its present name was given it by the Moors, on account of some salutiferous waters in or near it, the word signifying in Arabic the water of life. This is a pretty large town, the see of a Bishop, and lies forty-one miles E. of Granada city. Lat. 37 deg. 21 min. N. long. 3 deg. 22 min. W.

GUAGIDA, an ancient city of Anga, in Africa, built by the natives in a fertile plain, inclosed with good walls, and surrounded with orchards, gardens, &c. being well-watered by a large spring running through it, which falls into the Maluya. It has often been plundered and depopulated. It has now about 2 or 3000 Bereberes dwelling in it, continually infested with Turks or Arabs.

At this place are the finest mules in all Africa, which are sent to Tremecen, and from thence sold into all parts of Asia and Europe. It lies about thirty miles from the sea.

GUALDA, a small town of the Ecclesiastical state, and marquise of Ancona, in the middle division of Italy. In 1751 it was almost entirely demolished by an earthquake.

GUALEOR, province of, in the midland parts of Indof-
6 N
tan,

tan, or the Hither India, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Agra, on the S. by part of Bengal and Mal-
vay, on the S. E. by Narvar, and on the W. by Bando
and part of Ranas. The Sanfons make it nearly
270 miles from E. to W. and about 180 its greatest
breadth.

GUALEOR, the capital of the last-mentioned province
of its name, a large city on the E. side of a craggy
mountain, the top of which is surrounded with walls
and towers, also ponds of rain-water, and ground to
fow sufficient for the subsistence of the garrison, both
within the inclosure. Here the Mogul has a palace,
on the descent of the hill towards the N. E. and not
only keeps an immense treasure and garrison to guard
it, but imprisons Princes and nobles in the fortrefs,
where Aureng-Zebe confined his two elder sons, &c. and
had them poisoned soon after.

Below the palace are several idols cut out of the rock.
Here, in a mosque, is a stately monument, with a pi-
azza for a market before it, and surrounded with vaults
and shops, which was erected for Aureng-Zebe's young-
est brother. It lies forty-six miles S. of Agra. Lat. 26
deg. 10 min. N. long. 79 deg. 20 min. E.

GUAM, or **GUANA**, one of the Ladrones islands, in
the Pacific ocean, and the principal of them. The soil
is fruitful. They have cocoas, bananas, large figs,
fugar-cane, fowl, fish, all kinds of fruit, &c. and a
species of apple called bread-fruit; also excellent pork
fed with cocoa-nuts.

The Acapulco ship touches here, both outward and
homeward bound; as do those belonging to other na-
tions in their voyage from America to Asia, for pro-
visions, &c. Here the Spaniards have a fort. See **LA-
DRONES**.

GUAMANGA, the capital of a diocese of the same name,
in the audience of Lima and Peru, in South America.
By the Spaniards it is called San Juan del la Victoria,
in memory of the precipitate retreat of Ynca Manco
from Pizarro, who offered him battle. It stands on the
declivities of some mountains, not remarkably high,
which extending southward inclose a spacious plain E.
of the town, watered by a small stream. The inhabi-
tants are obliged to have small fountains. Here are
twenty noble families in the middle of the town, who
live in spacious and high houses, partly of stone and
covered with tiles. They have extensive gardens and
orchards, but scarce of water. The Indian suburbs are
large, and the houses, though low, are principally of
stone, and roofed. The cathedral is very splendid;
and here is a royal university, with professors of philo-
sophy, divinity, and law.

In Guamanga are three other churches, besides fev-
eral chapels, five convents, a college of Jesuits, and
an hospital; with nunneries of St. Clare and Carme-
lites, and a religious sisterhood. It lies 208 miles E.
of Lima. Lat. 12 deg. 20 min. S. long. 72 deg. 36
min. W.

GUAMANGA, jurisdiction of, to which the last men-
tioned city belongs, enjoys so good a temperature, that it
abounds in variety of grain, fruit, and cattle; and be-
sides is very populous. One part of its trade consists in
bend-leather for shoe-soles, which are cut out here.
Conserve and sweet-meats are likewise made here in
great quantities. The jurisdictions in Guamanga-dio-
cese, are the following nine, Guamanga Proper, Guan-
ta, Vilcas-Guaman, Andoguyas, Guanca-Belcia, An-
garaes, Castio Vincyna, Parima-cocha, and Luca-
nas.

GUAMALIES, one of the jurisdictions in the archbisho-
pic of Lima, in Peru, in South America. It lies in
the middle of the Cordillera, consequently its air is very
different. Its situation being rather cold than temperate,
few places are fertile in its whole extent, which is above
forty leagues, and begins eighty leagues N. E. of Li-
ma. The Indian inhabitants of the towns weave a great
variety of bays, ferges, and other stuffs, in which they
carry on a very considerable trade with the other pro-
vinces destitute of such manufactures.

GUAMAN, **VILCAS**, a jurisdiction of Lima, in S. A-
merica, S. E. of Guamanga, and six or seven leagues distant
from it, extending above thirty. It is a temperate and

fruitful climate, has very fine pastures, in which are bred
vast numbers of cattle. The Indians of the towns weave
bays, &c. which are carried to Cusco, &c. But the great
distance of the places renders this trade very laborious.

GUANCA-BELICA, one of the provinces of Lima, in
South America, begins thirty leagues N. of Guamanga.
The town of the same name was founded on account of
of rich quicksilver mines, from which all the silver mines
of Peru are supplied with that mineral, and yet no di-
minution of it perceivable. The coldness of the air
checks here the growth of all grains and fruits. This
town is noted for a water which forms such large petri-
factions, that the inhabitants use them in building, &c.

GANIHANI, now **CATT-ISLAND**, one of the Baha-
mas, in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of North
America. This was the first land which Columbus dis-
covered in 1492, and hence called it St. Salvador, his
crew having given themselves over for lost, in an
immense ocean, till they spied this island. It lies in lat.
24 deg. 10 min. N. long. 76 deg. 21 min. W.

GUANTA, one of the jurisdictions of Lima, in Peru, in
South America. It lies N. N. W. of Guamanga, be-
ginning a little above four leagues from the city of the
latter name, and is about thirty leagues long. It is of a
good temperature of air and fertility. Its silver mines,
formerly very rich, are now greatly exhausted. The
herb coca and lead produced in this country, are the
main branches of its commerce. It also supplies Gua-
manga-city with great part of its corn and fruit.

GUANUCO, the capital city of its jurisdiction of the
same name, in Peru, in South America. It begins
forty leagues N. E. of Lima. It was formerly one of
the principal in these kingdoms, and the seat of the first
conquerors, but now in a ruinous condition; so that it
can hardly be compared with an Indian town. Its tem-
perature is very pure and mild, and the soil fruitful.
Here are made several sorts of sweet-meats and jellies,
fold into the other provinces. The town lies 192 miles
N. E. of Lima. Lat. 10 deg. 21 min. S. long. 75 deg.
20 min. W.

GUARA, a town of Lima, in Peru, in South America,
consisting only of one street, a quarter of a league long,
with about 200 houses. Here is a parish and Franciscan
convent, the whole valley being extremely delightful,
eastward covered with fugar-canes, westward divided
into fields of corn, maize, &c. At the S. end of the
town is a large tower with a gate, over which is a kind
of redoubt, and just opposite is a stone-bridge, under
which runs Guara river, washing the rock on which
the houses stand, but without any damage. For this
river is a suburb, extending above half a league, but the
houses discontiguous, being intermixed with pleasant
groves and gardens. By a solar observation, it is found
to lie in lat. 11 deg. 3 min. 36 sec. S. The sky is clear,
and the temperature regular. The colds and heats are
easily supportable.

GUARACHIA, a jurisdiction of Lima, in Peru, in South
America. It contains the first chain, and part of the
second of the mountains, extending along these above
forty leagues; and begins about six leagues E. of Li-
ma. The places only which lie in the valleys and
breaches of the mountains are inhabited, and these are
very fertile in fruit, wheat, barley, maize, &c. In its
mountains are silver mines, tho' few of them are work-
ed, being none of the richest.

GUARDA, a city of Beira, in Portugal, and the see of a
Bishop. It has its name as from its strong situation: it
is a fence against Leon. It stands on a rock very craggy,
has a strong castle above it, and is surrounded with a
wall, having six gates and several towers. It contains
2300 inhabitants, lies not far from the source of the ri-
ver Mondego, upon part of Mount Estrella. The houses
are very good, tho' antique. Here are five parishes, a
monastery, nunnery, &c. The cathedral is a stately
structure. It lies seventy-one miles E. of Coimbra. Lat.
40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. W.

GUARDA FEU, CAPE OF, the most easterly promon-
tory of Africa, upon the coast of Anian, near the en-
trance into the Red sea. Lat. 11 deg. 10 min. N. long.
50 deg. 12 min. E.

GUARDA MAR, a small town of Valencia, in Spain,
having

having a good harbour near the mouth of the river Se-
gura, from which they export salt.

GUARDALOUPE. See **GUADALOUPE**.

GUARDIA, a small town of Galicia, in Spain, in the
form of a half-moon, with a harbour of the like con-
struction at the mouth of the Minho. It is defended by
a strong castle, standing on a rock.

GUARDIA, with the addition of Alferes, a small Epif-
copal city of the county of Molise, a territory of the
kingdom of Naples, in the lower division of Italy. Its
Bishop is a suffragan to Benevento, and is but thinly in-
habited, by reason of the badness of its air. It lies on
the river Tiferno, and confines of the Capitanate,
about five miles N. E. of Larina, and sixteen N. W.
of Molese. Lat. 41 deg. 54 min. N. long. 15 deg. 33
min. E.

GUARICO, a town on the N. W. side of the island of
St. Domingo, in the gulph of Mexico, in North A-
merica. It is about a third of a league in length, and con-
tains between 13 and 1500 inhabitants, being a mixture
of Europeans, &c. mostly Casts. The houses having
been all of wood, and consumed by an accidental fire,
have since, for the greatest part, been built of stone,
with a ground-floor only, except here and there a house
with a story. Besides the parish-church, which adds an
ornament to the square where it stands, there is a very
elegant college of Jesuits, the fathers of which have the
charge of the inhabitants. Here is an Ursuline nunne-
ry, a convent of St. Juan de Dios, and about three
quarters of a league from the town, a spacious hospital
for all patients. The town has no other defence than a
single rampart, two batteries on the sea-side, and a
little fort on Point Puelto to defend the entrance into
the harbour, about two thirds of a league from the
town. The regular garrison here consists partly of
French, and partly Swiss, besides a numerous body of
militia formed of the inhabitants, who are disciplined.
No country is better cultivated than the neighbourhood
of Cape Francois, every spot of ground capable of bear-
ing any thing being sown with the most proper grain.

From these farms, laboured by negroes, the people live in
affluence, and send vast returns to France for European
goods brought hither. The joint produce of the planta-
tions of fugar, indigo, tobacco, and coffee, from Cape
Francois alone, amounts to 30,000 tons annually, ex-
ported to France. The large fleet of ships which fre-
quent the ports of this colony, in time of peace, enjoy
plenty of every thing, as excellent wheaten bread, wines,
distilled liquors, and fruits. The only article they pro-
cure from the Spaniards is flesh, in return for which
the latter are supplied with linen, and other European
goods. Though this is a commerce prohibited, yet it
is openly carried on, the want of both being reciprocal.
No less than 160 small and great ships, from 150 to 4 or
500 tons, come annually to Guarico, besides those to Le-
ogane and Petit Guave, and others of less note. All
these vessels come loaded with goods and provisions,
and every one returns with at least 30 or 40,000 dollars
in silver or gold. Those only which go from Guarico,
exclusive of the cargo, which consists of the products
of the colony, carry to France every year half a million
of dollars: and making the same computation for each
of the other two ports, and as much for the smaller
ones, the total will be two millions. Not one fourth
part of the cargoes of so many ships can be consumed
by the French colony; and consequently must find a
vent among the Spanish settlements, whose barks put
into the little bays and creeks near Guarico, and trade
clandestinely. The climate of Guarico is extremely
hot, both from its being mountainous, and its proximity
to the line; hence very subject to malignant fevers and
dysenteries. The people here are laborious, frugal,
inventive, and continually exerting themselves in new
improvements, while their neighbours the Spaniards are
quite the reverse, and consequently are in no such pros-
perous circumstances. The harbour of Guarico, tho'
open to the E. and N. is very secure, being partly in-
closed by a ridge of rocks, which fence it against the
sea. But when the breeze blows strong, it is extreme-
ly difficult for boats to land, the winds especially at E.
N. E. sweeping along the whole harbour. Guarico, ac-

ording to Don Juan's observations, lies in lat. 19 deg.
45 min. 48 sec. N. and long. 73 deg. 45 sec. W. of
Paris.

GUARMEY, a small town of Lima and Peru, in South
America, consists only of forty houses, inhabited by
about seventy families, few of which are Spaniards.
It is the residence of the Corregidor, has a good har-
bour, and lies sixteen leagues from Manchan, and 134
miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 10 deg. 3 min. 53 sec. S.
long 78 deg. 12 min. W.

GUASCO, a sea-port in the bishopric of Imperial and Chi-
li, in South America. Within the port is a small round
island; and near this, at the bottom of the bay, is a river,
opposite to the mouth of which is the anchoring-place.
In this port vessels are secure from S. and S. W. winds;
the land is pretty level, and at the top of the port is a
plain of sand: off the S. W. point of the port, are fev-
er or eight rocks, about which are many shoals. It
lies ninety-five (Dampier makes it but thirty) miles
N. of La Serena.

GUASTALLA, also *Vastalla* and *Guardastallium*, the ca-
pital of a duchy of its name, in the Mantuan and
upper division of Italy. Its capital of the same name
stands on the Crostobolo near the river Po, upon the
confines of the duchy of Modena, in the mid-way be-
tween Mantua on the N. of it, and Reggio on the S.
A council was holden here under Pope Pachel II. in the
year 1106. Near this place likewise the Duke of Or-
leans lay encamped, with the river Crostobolo in front,
when Prince Eugene marched thro' the Modenese to re-
lieve Turin: a battle was also fought in its neighbour-
hood between the Spaniards and Imperialists in 1734, in
which the latter were worsted. It hath a small territo-
ry round it, which, with the city, constitutes the whole
duchy; and having been in the possession of the house
of Austria, since the last Duke of Mantua was put to
the ban of the Empire, it was ceded to Don Philip
Duke of Parma, by the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle, in
1748. It lies twenty miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg.
12 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E.

GUATIMALA, one of the three audiences of Old Mex-
ico, or New Spain, in North America. It is about
300 leagues in length, upon the S. sea: but is so in-
dented by large bays on that and the N. sea, that in some
places it is not thirty leagues, tho' in others 150 broad.
According to the Sanfons it is 1130 miles from S. E. to
N. E. and its greatest breadth from Cape Branco on the
S. sea, to the Cape of Honduras on the N. 420. It is
bounded by the Isthmus of Darien on the E. and by the
audience of Mexico Proper on the W. In general it is
a fruitful country, especially in Indian corn and cocoa,
abounding in cattle and pastures.

This country had formerly a great number of petty
Princes or Lords, almost every town or village having
having one; the entire reduction of which gave its
many discoverers and conquerors a good deal of trouble:
but the desire of wealth overcame all other difficulties;
for no part of the new world gave greater hopes of
mighty treasure in gold than most of this audience.
When ships touched upon this coast, they met with
plenty of that metal. In this audience are several re-
markable volcano's, particularly one near Rea-lejo, and
that of Leon W. of Nicaragua.

This audience contains the eight following pro-
vinces; namely, Veragua, Costa Ricca, Nicaragua,
Honduras, Guatemala Proper, Vera Paz, Soconusco,
and Chiapa.

GUATIMALA, or **ST. JAGO DE GUATIMALA**,
the capital of the audience of its name last-mentioned,
and also of its province. The old city, built at the
bottom of a volcano with two tops, from one of which
issued fire, and from the other water, was utterly de-
stroyed by a dreadful hurricane and earthquake in 1541,
when 120,000 Spaniards, it is said, lost their lives.
The present city stands in a fine valley upon a river,
about three leagues from the volcano. It is well-built
and populous, being the residence of the government
and royal courts, the see of a Bishop, suffragan to
Mexico. It is thought to contain 8000 families, and
is the center of commerce in all those parts. A confi-
derable trade is carried on here, not only through all
New

New Spain, but even into Peru, and with Old Spain. Vast estates are got here by trade; and when merchants leave off, they go generally to reside at Mexico. The principal commodities they deal in are hides, indigo, anatta, silver, cochineal, cocoa, &c. Its situation renders it commodious for an extensive trade, being eight leagues from the South sea, and about forty from the gulph of Mexico: but it is subject to frequent earthquakes, as well as eruptions from the volcano above-mentioned, which burns most fiercely during the rainy season, covering the town with its ashes, and throwing out very large pieces of rock.

This mountain is seen a great way off at sea, being, it is said, nine miles high. The cathedral and parish-churches here are extremely rich; and here are also two fine monasteries, besides a good hospital. The valley in which the city stands is about two miles and a half broad, but beyond the old town opens a little into a champaign country towards the sea.

Though Guatemala be surrounded with mountains, yet there are good roads over them. It has an university. The Dominican cloyster is a stately pile, and has a yearly revenue of at least 30,000 ducats, principally from a silver mine appropriated to it; and what with the treasure belonging to it and its church, it might soon be made 100,000. The nunnery of the Conception contains 1000 women, including servants and scholars; they receive none into it but such as bring with them into the common stock from 500 to 1000 ducats.

The wealth of this place has rendered the inhabitants as proud and profligate as those of Mexico, prostitutes being as bare-faced and gay here as in the latter city. Lat. 14 deg. 39 min. N. long. 98 deg. 2 min. W.

GUATULCO, or **ACATALCO**, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, in North America. It stands on the W. side of a river, where it falls into the South sea. Drake and Cavendish formerly took and plundered it. The harbour is said to be one of the best in Mexico, being three miles long and one broad; but the safest riding is on the W. side, from six to sixteen fathom. The mark for finding this port, is a great hollow rock on the shore, with a hole at top, through which the water being forced, makes a hideous noise like the blowing of a whale. The land here rises gradually in short ridges parallel to the shore, and is covered with tall trees. It lies about 100 miles S. S. W. from Antequera.

GUAXACA, province of, in the audience of Mexico, in North America. It reaches from the gulph of Mexico on the N. to the South sea, being bounded by the province of Tlascala on the N. W. and those of Chiapa and Tabasco on the S. E. It extends itself near 95 leagues along the South sea, 50 along the bay of Mexico, and near 120 along Tlascala; but not above 50 on that of Chiapa.

The air here is good and the soil fertile, especially in mulberry-trees; producing, by this means, more silk than any province in America. Though it is mostly mountainous, except the valley of Guaxaca, it abounds with wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton, honey, cocoa, plantains, and other fruit. Here are rich mines of gold, silver, and lead, all its rivers having gold in their sands. Here likewise is abundance of cassia, cochineal, crystal, and copperas. The inhabitants however are slothful, and the clergy have 120 monasteries here, besides hospitals, schools, and other public charities. The Indians purchase provisions principally with the gold picked up in the rivers. This province had once 150 considerable towns, besides 300 villages, but is now thinly peopled. Great part of the estates belonging to the Cortez family lies in this country.

In this province is produced the vinello, a perfume used to give chocolate a flavour; and is a cod full of small seeds, which grows on a fine vine, and manufactured by the Indians.

GUAXACA, the capital of the last mentioned province of its name. It is the see of a Bishop, and seat of a governor. Its cathedral is very stately. The place contains several thousand families of Spaniards and natives.

It is a middling city, indifferently built, and has a considerable trade with both the North and South seas. Its river is not fortified. Here the nuns make the best chocolate in all America, which is exported to Old Spain. In the neighbouring delightful valley of its name (forty miles long and twenty broad, and in the road through Chiapa to Guatemala) are several rich towns, with churches and cloysters, also an excellent breed of horses, and large herds of black cattle and sheep, the latter yielding wool for the clothiers of Los Angeles, and hides for Spain. It lies 132 miles S. of La Vera Cruz and the gulph of Mexico. Lat. 18 deg. 2 min. N. long. 101 deg. 10 min. W.

GUAYAQUIL, the capital of its own province, in Peru, in South America. Its first site was in the bay of Charapota, a little N. of that of the village Monte Christo; but was entirely destroyed by the Indians: upon which it was removed to the present spot on the W. bank of the river of its own name, on the declivity of Mount Cerillo Verde, and is now called Ciudad Vieja, or the Old town. The principal part of the city was built in 1665, at the distance of 5 or 600 toises, and a timber bridge of communication with the old part, erected over the hollows made by the floods. It is a city of considerable extent, taking up along the river near half a league; but the breadth is not proportional, every person being fond of having a house near the river for the benefit of refreshing winds. All the houses are of timber, some being thatched, but most of them tiled; the former covering being prohibited, to prevent fires. They are generally large and beautiful, consisting of only one story and a ground-floor, with spacious portico's before them. In winter the new city is one continued slough, being a spongy chalk, and level; whereas the old town is built on a gravelly soil, never impassable.

The city has two forts on the river near it, and a third behind it, guarding the entrance of a hollow or ravin; besides a platform in the old town. These are built of a very hard wood, forming a variety of palisades. Before the erection of these fortifications, European Corsairs took the place in 1686 and 1709, the latter capture through the villany of a mulatto leading the enemy through a by-way. The churches and convents are all of wood, except St. Domingo in the old town, which is of stone.

In the new city, besides the parish-church, are an Augustine and Franciscan convent, with a Jesuits college and hospital. The inhabitants are generally computed at 20,000, the number being very much increased by the continual resort of strangers hither for commerce. Notwithstanding the heat of the climate here, its natives are not tawny; and all of them, except those born from a mixture of blood, are fresh coloured, and very finely featured, the children even of Spaniards from Spanish women being very fair, with light hair and eye-brows. Besides these natural advantages, the inhabitants are elegant and polite, but not famous for their riches, partly owing to the two pillages above-mentioned, and partly to fires. The dress of their women is extremely splendid and becoming. The expence of a house of figure (the whole charge of which is the cutting the wood and bringing it to the city) amounts to 15 or 20,000 dollars, workmen's wages being very high, and iron remarkably dear. The winter sets in here about December, and lasts till April or May; during which season the elements, insects, and vermin, seem to have joined in a league to incommode the human species. Its heat is extreme, and in the middle of winter greater than at Carthage. The rains continue day and night, with dreadful thunder and lightning, the rivers overflowing their banks, and laying the whole country under water; snakes, poisonous vipers, scorpions, and scolopendra's, get into the houses, and even beds. Besides the infinite variety of volatile insects, almost insupportable, the houses swarm with rats, very little afraid of the human species: all which inconveniences little affect the natives. The least troublesome season here is the summer, when both the number and activity of these vermin are diminished, the heat being abated by the setting in of the

the S. W. and W. S. W. breezes, called Chaudui, as coming over a mountain of that name. They begin constantly at noon, and continue till five or six next morning. The sky is always serene: provisions are in great plenty; fruits are also more common, especially melons. The capital advantage is the salubrity of the air in that season. During winter tertian fevers are common; since 1740 the black vomit has made its appearance, the galleons of the South sea having brought this distemper to Guayaquil. The natives are very subject to cataracts and other distempers of the eye. They have several sorts of bread made from grains and roots; the most usual is the criollo or unripe plantains, cut into slices and roasted. Most of the other provisions, except beef, fruits, and roots, are imported from the provinces of the Cordillera and Peru. Near the city the fish in the river are scarce, and those far from good; but some leagues above the city most excellent. The coasts and neighbouring ports abound in very delicious fish, with several of the testaceous kind, which constitute a considerable part of the inhabitants food; besides large and fine lobsters, and great quantities of oysters.

In summer good water is very scarce at Guayaquil, there being none at a less distance than four or five leagues up the river. Instead of lard in dressing their food, they use beef suet, the smell and taste of which is extremely nauseous, and all is highly-seasoned with Guiney-pepper. The inhabitants affect great splendor in their formal entertainments, serving up an alternate succession of sweet-meats and high-seasoned dishes. Their common drink on these occasions is grape brandy, cordials, and wine; of all which they drink freely. Punch has of late greatly obtained among persons of distinction, who take a glass at eleven, and again in the evening. And even the ladies punctually observe this custom.

GUAYAQUIL, river of, being the channel of the commerce of the city of its name, an account of it will give a more adequate idea of that article. Its navigable part from the city to the custom-house at Babahoyo, where goods are landed, being against the current of the river, is divided into twenty reaches, its course being serpentine; but to Caracol, the landing-place in winter, twenty-four reaches, the three nearest the city being about two leagues and a half in length, but the others not one; so that between Guayaquil and the custom-house, is twenty-four leagues and a half; and to Caracol twenty-eight and a half. From Guayaquil to Isla Verde, at the mouth of the river in Puna bay, is six leagues, and from Isla Verde to Puna three leagues. Between Isla Verde and Puna the river is so broad, that the horizon is bounded by the sky, except in some few parts northwards. At Isla Verde it is about a league broad, and even something broader at Guayaquil, above which it contracts gradually, and forms other creeks, one facing the city, and another near the custom-house. These extend to such a distance from the principal river, as to form considerable islands. The tides in summer reach up to the custom-house, which cause the waters to swell; but in winter, the current being more rapid, this increase is visible only near Guayaquil: and in three or four different times, the first of these about Christmas, the tides are imperceptible. The swellings of this river principally arise from the torrents from the Cordillera. These floods shift the banks of sand between the city and Isla Verde, so that its navigation is rendered dangerous. Its borders, as well as those of the creeks and canals, are decorated with country-seats and cottages, and the intermediate spaces full of a variety of thickets. The principal and most common materials in buildings on this river are canes; these also form the inward parts, being constructed so with wood, as to have all the apartments on the first storey, without any ground-floor. The vessels used on this river are called Balzas, a sort of float or raft, consisting of five, seven, or nine beams fastened together, having a strong tilt of reeds, and a sail hoisted on two poles; on these are carried all the necessaries when they go a-fishing. These are not only used on rivers, but small voyages are made at sea

in them, and sometimes they go as far as Paita. See Ulloa's voyage.

The increase of fish in Guayaquil river is greatly hindered by the prodigious number of allegators in it that destroy them.

The commerce of Guayaquil consists in the products and manufactures of its jurisdiction, its port being the place where the goods from the provinces of Peru, Terra Firma, and Guatemala, consigned to the mountains, are landed: and those from the mountains, designed for the above-mentioned provinces, are brought thither, and shipped for their respective ports. Its principal product is cocoa, exported to Panama, and the ports of New Spain: timber is chiefly sent to Callao, vast quantities of salt exported to the inland towns of Quito, cotton, rice, and fish, both salted and dried, horned cattle, mules and colts in great numbers. Besides these, tobacco, wax, guiney-pepper, drugs, and *lana de ceibo*, the latter a kind of wool produced from a very high and tufted tree, only used hitherto to fill mattresses.

The goods imported from Peru in return, are wine, brandy, oil, and dried fruit. From Quito it receives bays, tucuyos, flour, papas, bacon, hams, cheese, and the like; from Panama, European goods purchased at the fairs. The principal commodities it receives from New Spain, are iron found in that country, but much inferior to that of Europe, being brittle and vitreous, also naphtha and tar for the use of shipping. From the same coast, as well as from Peru, they have also cordage.

The large kingdoms of Quito and Lima, making a reciprocal exchange of their respective commodities, both natural and factitious; hence Guayaquil bears a share in it. Thus Lima sends the produce of its vineyards and olive-yards; and Quito furnishes cloth, bays, tucuyos, serges, hats, stockings, and other woollen goods. But Indigo being necessary for increasing the beauty of the colours, and none of it growing in the province of Quito, the merchants of Guayaquil import it from New Spain, and send it to the Quito manufacturers.

The summer is the proper season for carrying on these branches of commerce, because then the manufactures of the mountains may be brought down to Guayaquil, and the goods sent from other parts carried up to the mountainous parts. But the river Guayaquil is never without vessels loading with goods of that jurisdiction, the sea here being always open. And to the profits arising from this large and constant commerce is owing its present flourishing and magnificent state, notwithstanding its having been frequently pillaged by pyrates and wasted by fire.

GUAYAQUIL, jurisdiction of, in Peru, in South America. Its most northern part begins at Cape Passado, so called from its lying 21 deg. S. of the equinoctial, and about half a degree N. of the bay of Mauta. From this Cape it continues all along the coast, including the isle of Puna, to the town of Machala on the coast of Tumlez, where it terminates in the jurisdiction of Piura. From thence it runs away eastward, and is bounded by that of Cuenca, and then turning northwards along the western skirts of the Andes, ends in those of Bamba and Chimbo. Its length from N. to S. is about sixty leagues; and its breadth from E. to W. forty or forty-five, reckoning from the point of Santa Elena to the parts called Ojibar. This whole country, like that in the neighbourhood of the city of its name, is one continued plain, and in winter universally overflowed. It is divided into seven departments, for each of which is appointed a lieutenant or deputy. These departments are Puerto Viejo, Punta de Santa Elena, Puna, Yaguache, Babahoyo, Baba, and Daule.

Ulloa makes the lat. of the city of Guayaquil 2 deg. 11 min. 21 sec. S. Its long, computing it from the observations made at Quito, is 297 deg. 17 min. reckoning from Teneriff.

GUAYLAS, province of, one of the fifteen jurisdictions of Lima, in South America. It extends along the middle of the Cordillera, beginning about fifty leagues from Lima, in a N. N. E. direction. This jurisdiction

large, and has different temperatures of air. The low parts produce grain and fruit, while the upper abound in cattle and sheep, which form the greatest branch of trade carried on with the other provinces.

GUAYRA, a province of Paraguay, or Rio de la Plata, in South America. It is bounded on the N. by the unknown tracts of Brasil and the nation of the Tupiques; on the E. by the captainrie of St. Vincent in the same country, and partly by the Northern ocean; on the S. it has the province of Urvaica, and part of that of Parana; and on the W. the remainder of the same province, from which it is divided by the river of that name. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is computed about 150 leagues, and about 140 from N. to S. only its boundaries towards Brasil are unknown. The tropic of Capricorn cuts it almost into two equal parts, so that its climate must of course be very hot, though moist, on account of the vast dews and periodical rains: so that it is very fruitful in provisions and diseases; yet it was pretty well peopled at the first coming of the Spaniards, and had several towns, villages, &c. since destroyed, partly by sickness, and partly by the Brazilian Portuguese.

It is watered by several rivers, which fall into the Parapana, which last descends from the southern mountains of Brasil, and is of a considerable magnitude before it falls into the Parana. The principal of those that fall into the Parapana are, the Tibaxiva, Pirapus, and Itangua, besides some others of less note. Both sides of those rivers are covered with several forts of trees, the most valuable among which are the cedars, very numerous, and so tall and large, that they make vessels of one single trunk, which will carry twenty oars. Other forts produce excellent fruit, and some of them produce a good kind of balsam. Among those woods harbour numberless wild beasts, of which tigers are the most dangerous. Snakes are also very numerous, large, and dangerous. Here are abundance of swine which range in the forests, with an excrescence on their backs, which if not cut off before they are killed, will corrupt and poison their flesh. Bees swarm every where, and yield plenty of very good honey; but the wax cannot be rightly whitened.

The Jesuits at their first coming built some towns along the rivers; the principal of which are our Lady of Loretto; and four leagues higher, that of San Ignatio, Itaburaca, &c. and afterwards, the natives being protected by the Spaniards, built eleven more.

GUBEN, a neat well-fortified town, and the most populous in Lower Lusatia, in Saxony, a circle of Germany. The Swedes took it thrice in the civil wars; the second time was under the Marquis of Hamilton, then a General in the Swedish army, who put most of the garrison to the sword. Here is a woollen manufacture, and belongs to the family of Saxe Merburg. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Crossen, and forty-eight N. of Gorlitz. Lat. 51 deg. 54 min. N. long. 15 deg. 12 min. E.

GUBIO, or **CUBIO**, in Latin *Eugubium*, anciently *Iguvium*, a county of Urbino, in the Ecclesiastical state, in Italy.

Its capital of the same name lies near the source of the river Chiasco, at the foot of the Appenines, and on the confines of the marquisate of Ancona, twenty-six miles S. of Urbino, and sixteen from Perugia. It is the see of a Bishop, immediately subject to the Pope.

GUENGA, a large river of the Hither India, in Asia; which rising in the mountains of Balagate, after a N. E. course falls into the W. arm of the Ganges, in Bengal.

GUERANDE, in Latin *Gueranda*, or *Aula Quiriaca*, a pretty considerable city of Nantes, in Britany, a province of France. It lies between the mouths of the Vilaine and Loire. It has a collegiate church, also a parochial; an Ursuline convent of nuns, and another of nuns, who take care of the hospital for poor sick persons. The inhabitants are rich, and drive a good trade in white salt, manufactured from the neighbouring marshes, and loaded by the English and Dutch at the port of Croisil. An annual fair is held here, during which great numbers of horses are sold. It lies thirteen miles below Nantes, to

the W. three from St. Mazaire, and but one and a half from Croisil and the ocean.

GUERET, in Latin *Gueretum*, *Garaetum* or *Varaetum*, the capital of La Marche, one of the governments of France. It lies in the Upper Marche, near the source of the river Gartempe. Though small, it is the seat of a feneschallship, presidial court and election, with an official for the Bishop of Limoges. As the salt-duty is not established in this province, an officer is here to prevent exporting salt into the neighbouring provinces. Here is but one parochial church, a convent of Recollets, and another of Barnabites, founded by Varillas, the famous, though not very faithful historian, who was a native of this place. It lies thirty-two miles N. E. of Limoges. Lat. 46 deg. 16 min. N. long. 2 deg. 12 min. E.

GUARGALA, a district in the province of Zeb, in Africa. It lies to the eastward of Tocort. Its capital of the same name, and supposed to be Ptolemy's Tamarca, has a Lord of their own, whom they honour as a Prince, with a revenue of 150,000 ducats. Most of the people are black: they are civil to strangers, who bring them corn, salt, meat, arms, cloaths, and other necessaries.

GUERNSEY, Antoninus's *Sarnia*, an island, in the county of Hampshire, twenty-two miles N. W. of Jersey, on the coast of Normandy, in France, and in the English channel. It runs from E. to W. in the form of a harp. Its N. side is low, and S. side high, being surrounded by steep rocks, a kind of natural defence to the island. It is thirteen miles and a half from S. W. to N. E. and twelve and a half, where broadest, E. and W. It contains ten (twelve) parishes. Its air is very healthful, from the longevity of its inhabitants; and its soil of the same nature with that of Crete or Ireland, where no venomous creature will live. It is naturally more rich and fertile than Jersey; but does not yield so much, the inhabitants neglecting its culture for the sake of commerce. They have however a sufficiency of corn and cattle for their own consumption, and the use of their shipping. It abounds in fish: and in the N.W. part of the island, there is a lake about a mile in circuit, well stocked with the best and largest carp. Among the rocks on its coast, is one called Smyris, where are found hard sharp stones called emerils, which are used by lapidaries for cutting of diamonds, and by glaziers for cutting their glass. Its trade is more considerable than that of Jersey, having a commodious pier on the E. side, near the town of St. Peter le Port, with two castles for its defence: so that there is a greater resort of merchants to it than to the other. On the S. side, the shore falls in like a half-moon, forming a bay, which is capable of receiving very large ships. This island is well situated for annoying the French in time of war; and they fit out some privateers to cruize upon them. It was anciently part of Normandy, in France; and some of the remains of the Conqueror's estates is still governed by the laws of that province; and its natives speak French, though subject ever since, with very little interruption, to the crown of England. This island has a peculiar flower, called liliun Sarniense, the leaves of which are covered with spangles like gold-dust. It is full of gardens and orchards; and cyder is the common drink of the meaner people, while the other sort have French wine, almost as cheap as beer is in England. The whole island is parcelled out into particular inclosures by hedges, &c. which they look upon not only as an improvement, but a security against any invader. Here is no fuel but the sea-weed called vrac, and coals from England or Wales. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Aylesford. Here a very barbarous scene was acted in Queen Mary's reign; a mother and her two daughters, the mother being also big with child, were burnt at a stake for protestantism, in pursuance of the sentence of the Dean (one Jaques Amy) and the clergy of the island. Guernsey is not so well wooded as Jersey, nor so populous; their trained-bands not mustering above 1200. The position of the S. and N. coast of Guernsey is quite contrary to that of Jersey; and consequently this causes a difference in the soil and air of both. The Geneva discipline was for a good while their rule in church

church matters: but now the liturgy of the church of England is so universally received in all the islands, namely Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark, that there is not, it is said, one congregation of Protestant dissenters in them. It lies about twenty-four miles W. of Cape la Hogue, in Normandy, and sixty S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire.

GUESCAR, an ancient city of Granada, in Spain, anciently *Ajua*, or *Ejua*, if not from the Moors ancient seat in Aragon, namely Huesca. It lies at the foot of Mount Segra, which it always covered with snow; from which the rivers Guardadar and Bravate descend on each side of the city. It has strong walls and towers, three gates, and a stout old castle. Its inhabitants consist of 800 families, in two parishes, with two monasteries, as many nunneries, and an hospital with five chapels. At this place about four hundred thousand hundred weight of wool are annually washed; in which 3000 men are sometimes employed. It lies 36 miles N. of Almeria, and 170 S. S. E. of Madrid.

GUIANA, a country of a vast extent in South America. It is bounded by that of the Amazons on the S. by part of Peru on the W. by Terra Firma, with part of the river Oroonoke on the N. and as that river runs northward, it bounds this country also partly on the W. On the N. it has also the mouth of the same river, and the Atlantic ocean, which, by reason of the windings of the coast, bounds it likewise on the E. In it is included Suriname and Caen, or Equinoctial France. It lies between the equator, and lat. 8 deg. N. and between long. 50 and 65 deg. W. extending from the mouth of the river Oroonoke to that of the Maragnon or Amazons. Its length, from the boundaries of Popayan to the Atlantic ocean, is about 1140 miles. All that part of the coast lying on the S. of the N. Cape, has been yielded to the Portuguese, and is reckoned part of Brazil. The French have some settlements in the isle of Caen, and the adjacent coast. And the Dutch, besides Suriname, have Barbrice. It is divided into two parts; namely, Guiana Proper, which is the inland country, and Caribbiana, lying along the coast: the former is called El Dorado, or the Gold-country, there being in this country, according to Sir Walter Raleigh, more gold than in the richest province of Peru. It is also said, that here are flourishing cities.

This country is inhabited by a vast number of nations. But the sea-coast being the best known, it may be divided into Indian, French, and Dutch Guiana. Indian Guiana contains all the country lying between the mouth of the river Amazons, to Capo D'Orange; that is, about eighty leagues, or 240 miles. It is all very low land, which near the sea-side is almost overflowed. From the equator to the N. Cape, the country is very little known. From Cape-North to Cape Orange, there are no hills nor high grounds perceivable; only some trees seem as if they were planted in the sea, and there are several creeks and inlets of rivers and brooks, which make the country look as if it were drowned. However, English, Dutch, and French barks often go thither to trade with the natives for seals; so that the rivers Aricari, Unimarnari, and Cassipouro, are pretty well known. Here the coast is very dangerous, on account of the high tides and great swell. The air is so unhealthy, that Europeans cannot bear it for any time. And even the natives are obliged to build their tents upon trees, and look like birds nests.

French Guiana, or Equinoctial France, contains about eighty leagues along the coast, beginning at Cape D'Orange, which is a low point of land that juts out into the sea, and is known by three little hills seen beyond it. These are on the other side of the river Oyapoc or Yapoco. From Cape D'Orange there is a bank of muddy ground that runs ten or twelve leagues into the sea; so that at four or five leagues distance from the shore, there is but four fathoms and a half of water at low ebb, opposite to the point of that Cape. The land upon one side of the river is very low, and almost continually drowned; but on the other are several fine hills. There the Indians, who are not numerous, have a well-cultivated settlement. At a league's distance from the river, and along the coast, is Mount Comaribo,

where is a fine spring of fresh water, with a small creek of salt-water, where canoes and long-boats may land a hundred miles westward of Cape D'Orange, in the easternmost point of the island of Cayenne. See **CAYENNE**.

Dutch Guiana, once English Guiana, from whom the former took it, begins at the river Maragnon, where the English had built a small fort, in lat. 6 deg. 20 min. N. extending to the mouth of the river Oroonoke. The mouth of the Maragnon is choaked up with several sand-banks, which often shift, so that no vessel above twenty tuns can enter it, and those that do, not without danger, and are often a-ground. The soil is not good till five or six leagues up; and all the coast, from Maragnon to Suriname, namely, about fifty-five miles, is low and drowned land; and even the banks of that river cannot well be inhabited, but about five leagues from its mouth upwards. The mouth of this river lies in lat. 6 deg. 25 min. N. and long. 55 deg. 40 min. W. Its course is mostly from S. to N. and over its sand-banks there is three fathom water at high-tide. It is there about a league in breadth, and continues so upwards to its junction with the river Commewine. Both these above their confluence are about half a league broad, and so deep as to be navigable for large vessels, thirty leagues up the country.

Two leagues above the mouth of the Suriname, the Dutch have a brick fort, called Zelandia, and the village of Paramaribo, containing about 400 houses. The Dutch have been in possession of this post since the year 1674.

This colony belongs to three co-partners; namely, the West India company, the city of Amsterdam, and Van Aarsens, Lord of Somersdyk: and is now in a flourishing condition.

GUIAQUIL. See **GUAYAQUIL**, a city of Peru, subject to Spain.

GUIARA, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, with a harbour on the Caracoa coast. It lies 212 miles E. of Maracaibo, where the English were twice repulsed, and lost some men in the attacks which they made upon it in 1739 and 1743. Lat. 10 deg. 39 min. N. long. 66 deg. 12 min. W.

GUIENNE, including Gascony, a government of France, and the largest in all that kingdom. It contains thirteen provinces under one governor. It is bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angoumois and Limosin; on the E. by Auvergne and Languedoc; on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Spain; and on the W. it has the Atlantic ocean. It lies between lat. 42 deg. 25 min. and 45 deg. 15 min. N. and between long. 1 deg. 30 min. and 3 deg. W. Its extent from S. to N. is fifty-sixty geometrical leagues, reckoning twenty to a degree, is 168 English miles, from Vie de Sos on the Pyrenean mountains, to the borders of Limosin, and about sixty-five leagues in its greatest length, from St. Jean de Luz to St. Genies in Rouergue, that is, about 195 English miles: but towards the Pyrenean mountains it is much shorter, being pent in by Languedoc, Foix, and Roussillon.

Guienne is a corruption of the ancient Aquitani, though the province so called by the Romans was of a much larger extent, having been divided into Prima and Secunda, and comprizing then all the country between the Loire and the Pyrenees.

Aquitaine came to Henry II. King of England, in right of his wife Eleanor; whose sons, Richard and John, possessed it successively. In the time of the latter it was seized by the French King, Lewis VIII. in 1202: upon which, great wars arising between the two nations, it was agreed between Henry III. King of England, and Lewis XI. that the English should quietly possess Guienne, bounded to the N. by the river Charante, and on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains, and quit Normandy, Anjou, Touraine and Maine: so that from this time our Kings were styled only Dukes of Guienne, which they enjoyed till the time of the unfortunate King Henry VI. when they lost all their possessions in France. Since this Aquitaine has been part of that kingdom. The provinces which constitute the government

government of Guienne are, Guienne Proper, Perigord, Quercy, Rouergne, Bazadois, Agenois, Condomois, Armagnac, Comminges, Conferans, Bigorre, Gascony, (subdivided into Landes, Chalosse and Tursan) Soules and Labourd.

GUIENNE Proper, is bounded to the N. by Saintonge, to the E. by Perigord and Agenois; to the S. by Bazadois and Gascony, having the ocean to the W. Bourdeaux is its capital, as well as that of the whole government.

This is a very fruitful country, and carries on a considerable trade; particularly in wine, of which it annually exports from Bourdeaux about 100,000 casks.

GUILDSBOROUGH, a Roman camp, of a square form, near the field where the battle of Naseby was fought, in Northamptonshire. It has a deep ditch called the Burrows.

GUILDFORD, a large well built town of Surry, on the river Wey, divided here by a heap of sand into two branches, yet navigable from thence to the Thames. It is a borough, governed by a Mayor, who returns two members to parliament; and some reckon it the county-town. It had three churches, two of which, namely Trinity and St. Mary, were united; but in 1740 the former fell down. Guildford is reckoned the greatest market in England for wheat, and is kept on Saturday; and is furnished with almost every other necessary. The assizes are often held here; and the election of knights for the shire always: its inns have ever been reckoned as good as any in the kingdom. Its school was founded by King Edward III. Here is a handsome alms-house called Trinity-hospital, founded and endowed by Dr. George Abbot, Abp. of Canterbury, who was born here, and is buried in Trinity-church. It is for a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters, with a lofty chapel and fair dining-room. Here are also two charity-schools for thirty boys and twenty girls, taught and clothed by subscription; which, with the offertory of its two churches, is applied to the teaching twenty more poor children.

By the navigation of its river, great quantities of timber are brought to London, not only from its neighbourhood, but the woody parts of Suffex and Hampshire being brought hither in summer by the land-carriages. A good deal of the corn which is bought at Farnham market is brought to the mills on this river, where it is ground and dressed, and sent down in the meal by means of barges, to London. Considerable estates were formerly raised here by its cloth-manufacture, the above-mentioned Archbishop with his brother Dr. Robert Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury, and Sir Maurice Abbot, having been the sons of a clothier of this town: of which trade there are still some remains hereabouts. Near the town is a fine circular course for horse-races; where King William founded a plate of 100 guineas to be run for every May, after Newmarket-races are over. From the town is an ascent to St. Katharine's hill, on which stands the gallows, so placed, that it may be seen from the high-street. This hill running W. almost to Farnham, is a ridge no wider than the road, and all of chalk: the wheat hereabouts having a red stalk is very good, of the same nature with the famous Suffex wheat, and bearing as good a price. A little way from it are two round hillocks, called Robin Hood's Bulls. Guildford gave title of Earl to John Duke of Lauderdale; as it does now of Baron and Earl to the family of North. Its annual fairs are on May 4, and November 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops. It lies thirty miles S. W. of London, and seven from Farnham.

GUILLESTRE, a small town in the territory of Ambrunois, belonging to the province of Dauphiny, in France. It lies ten miles N. E. of Ambrun, and sixteen S. W. of Briançon. Lat. 44 deg. 52 min. N. long. 6 deg. 26 min. E.

GUMARENES, an antient town of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal, was formerly the royal residence. It stands on a hill, and is walled round. Its castle is old and strong, and the royal palace a venerable structure; besides many other handsome buildings. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, in four parishes; one of which is collegiate, with two monasteries, a nunnery, a house of mercy, and a good hospital. The chief manufacture here is linen and fine thread, large quantities

of which are made and exported. It lies ten miles E. of Braga, and 150 N. of Lisbon.

GUINEA, a large country of Africa, with the coast of which we are best acquainted. It is said to lie, though accounts vary, between lat. 4 and 10 deg. N. and between long. 15 deg. E. and 15 deg. W. It is bounded to the N. by Nigritia or Negroland, to the E. by unknown lands, to the S. and W. by Congo and the Atlantic ocean. It is divided into two large countries; namely, Upper and Lower Guinea; and these chiefly comprehend the four following coasts or subdivisions; the Grain-coast, as principally producing Guinea-grain; the Ivory-coast, from the plenty of elephants-teeth found there; the Gold-coast, as furnishing most gold; and the Slave-coast, from whence the greatest number of slaves are purchased.

In the coast of Upper Guinea the air is very scorching from October to March, but tolerable in the other six months. Its insalubrity seems principally owing to the heat of the day and coolness of the night, which produce contrary effects in the body; add to this, that the country, especially the Gold-coast, being from one end to the other full of high mountains, a thick stinking mist arises from the intermediate vallies, with other stench of putrifying fish, and the uncleanness of the inhabitants.

The national diseases here are the small-pox and worms; the former sweeping away many thousands; and the latter miserably affecting all parts of their bodies, particularly their legs, with excruciating pains, till they can get the worm out, that being sometimes a month: and this they do by gradually winding it round a stick with great care; for if the worm happens to break, the remainder either rots in the body, or breaks out at some other place. Some of these worms are an ell long and upwards.

The negroes live healthful lives, but seldom arrive at a great age, many of them being grey-headed who yet are not old. They are all, without exception, crafty, villainous, fraudulent, and very seldom to be trusted. They are prone to sloth and idleness, incredibly careless and stupid; being equally unmoved at good or ill success. Their youths, or manceboes, are extravagantly vain, and, though only slaves, carefully adorn their bodies with a paan, or sort of habit about their bodies, with ornaments in their hair, about their arms and necks. But the Caboceroes, or principal people, are very modestly and plainly habited. The women's dress here is richer than the men's. They are very sober in their diet; but the men and women are great lovers of strong liquors; and both must have brandy in the morning, and palm-wine in the afternoon.

There are five degrees of men among the negroes of Guinea; namely, their kings or captains; their caboceroes, or chief men, who take care of the welfare of the town or village; the third is of those who have acquired reputation by their riches, who often serve the Dutch as footmen; the fourth are the common people, employed in agriculture and fishing; and the fifth, slaves.

They are all shameless beggars; and so scandalously importunate, that it is impossible to get rid of them without giving them something.

Here, as in all the African countries, where are European settlements, chiefly Portuguese, is a people called the Tapceyers or Mulattoes; this bastard strain is made up of a parcel of profligate villains, neither true to the Negroes, nor to the Europeans. The men are mostly Dutch soldiers; and the women are prinked up in a particular manner.

The Negroes mostly along the coast of Guinea are all idolaters, and each particular person has his peculiar god. They believe that there is a devil, that frequently does them a great deal of mischief, but they do not worship him, only they banish him annually all their towns, with abundance of ceremony. They firmly believe the apparitions of spirits and ghosts, and that they frequently disturb and terrify some persons. They reckon their time by the shining of the moon; from which they collect when it is proper to sow. The inland Negroes divide time into lucky and unlucky, remaining quite idle during the latter.

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The English, Dutch, French, and some other European nations, have factories and forts on this coast, the Dutch having quite dispossessed the Portuguese from thence, after they had been masters of the whole coast upwards of a hundred years. Several petty Princes and states in the inland country, who are generally at war, sell their prisoners for slaves, or steal them, and bring them down to the coast: and some will sell their nearest relations, if they can have an opportunity. The traders not only visit the Guinea coast, but all the W. coast of Africa, from Cape Verd at the mouth of the Niger in lat. 15 deg. N. to Cape Negro in lat. 18 deg. S. where they meet with the same merchandise. Sometimes European merchants surprize and carry off by stealth whole families of Negroes; which piece of injustice is commonly revenged on the next ships that touch at the same port.

GUINGAMP, a small city in the duchy of Penthièvre, of which it is the most considerable place, and in the district of Treguier, in Upper Britany, in France. It lies very agreeably, amidst several large meadows, on the banks of a small river, which serves as a ditch to its walls. Here is a large church, with two high towers, and an Augustine abbey. In the middle of the city is a large square; in which all the houses are very well built. It lies three leagues from St. Brieux on the E. and six from Treguier on the N.

GUIPISCOA, a subdivision of Biscay, one of the provinces of Spain. It runs along the coast of the N. bay. It is bounded westward by Biscay Proper, and part of Alava; southward by Alava and Navarre, and eastward by Navarre and France.

GUISE, a town of Thierache, in Upper Picardy, in France; in Latin *Castrum Guisum*, or *Guisæ*, on the river Oyse, towards the confines of Hainault. It is well-fortified with a castle and other strong ramparts; so that it has stood out several sieges: the last was in 1650, by Archduke Leopold. At first it gave title of Count to a younger branch of the House of Lorraine: afterwards Francis I. erected it into a duchy-peerdom, the third Duke of which, namely Henry Duke of Guise, headed the famous league in France; which, after it had caused much bloodshed, Henry IV. of France at length brought to submission, and restored the peace of his country.

This duchy came by marriage to the younger branch of Bourbon. It is very large, extending itself not only to Picardy, but also to Champagne. In this city the French Kings have constantly kept a governor, on account of its lying on the frontiers of the Low Countries, and so serving as a bulwark to France on that side. It lies forty-eight miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 49 deg. 59 min. N. long. 3 deg. 42 min. E.

GULDYHALL, vulgarly **GIDDYHALL**, an ancient seat in the middle of a stately park near Rumford in Essex, which belonged to Sir Thomas Coke, Lord Mayor of London, in 1462, and reign of King Edward IV. whose great riches being the principal cause of his sufferings in bad times, though he was acquitted of the crime laid to his charge, yet was fined to the value very nearly of his whole estate. The late Sir John Eyles built a stately mansion on the site of this house, having pulled the old fabric down.

GULICK. See **JULIERS**.

GUNALSBURY-HOUSE, one of the fine seats in the parish of Ealing, in Middlesex, formerly belonging to the Trowicks, Corbets, &c. was lately improved by Henry Furness, Esq; It stands on an eminence between the two great western roads, with a gentle declivity towards that of Brentford. Mr. Web, son-in-law to the famous Inigo Jones, was the architect. Here is a remarkable large hall, with a row of columns on each side, and a noble flight of stairs to a saloon, &c. adorned with fine tapestry and paintings. From an entrance to a portico on the back front, supported by columns, is an extensive prospect of London, Surrey, and both

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banks of the Thames. In the gardens, which are laid out very plain, is a noble terrace for the whole breadth of them.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels in the mouth of the Thames, by which shipping enter that river, and where some of our men of war ride at anchor.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Suabia in Germany, and in the territory of Burgaw, the *Guntensis Transitus* of the ancients, and called *Centia* in the time of the Emperor Constantius. It stands high on the E. shore of the Danube, over which is a bridge here: it has a magnificent castle, the residence of the Austrian governor. This place being the thoroughfare from Augsburg to Ulm, does not want for houses of entertainment. It lies fourteen miles N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 10 deg. 21 min. E.

GUNWORTH-FERRY, over Peterborough river, in Huntingdonshire, is a bridge now erected where boats pay toll, this river having been rendered navigable up to the city of Peterborough.

GURCK, a town of Lower Carinthia, in Austria, in Germany. It stands on a river of its name, is the see of a Bishop under Saltzburg in spirituals, but swears fealty to the Emperor for his temporals, the election being for two turns in the latter to the former's once. His residence is at Straßburg on the Gurck. Lat. 47 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. N.

GURIEL, a subdivision of Georgia, a province of Asia. It lies on the E. coast of the Euxine sea, and is subject to the Turks.

GUSTROW, a pretty large and well-fortified town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. Here is a fine castle, formerly the residence of the Dukes of its name, now extinct; with a very elegant garden. It lies thirty-one miles E. of Schwerin. Lat. 53 deg. 51 min. N. long. 12 deg. 21 min. E.

GUTSKOW, county of, a subdivision of Upper or Swedish Pomerania, in Germany. It formerly included Gripwald, Loytz, and the abbey of Eldenow. It had formerly its own Counts, but now belongs to Brandenburg or the King of Prussia.

Its capital of the same name lies on the Pene. It was the first town in these parts that received Christianity, from Otton Bishop of Bamberg, and Apostle of Pomerania, being then a place of some eminence, but it has since dwindled to a village: and here was once a collegiate church, on whose synod several parishes depended. It lies between Anclam and Loytz, eight miles S. of Gripwald, ten W. of Wolgast, and thirty S. E. of Stralsund. Lat. 53 deg. 51 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46 min. E.

GUTTA, a town of Upper Hungary, strongly fortified ever since 1624. It lies in the island of Schutt, formed by the E. branch of the Danube, thirty-two miles E. of Presburg. Lat. 48. deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 deg. 12 min. E.

GUZURAT, now called the kingdom of Cambaya, in the Mogul empire, in Asia. It lies South of the gulph Indus, Tatta, and Jesselmere, N. of the Indian ocean and the kingdom of Decan; and W. of Chaudis and Chitor. The gulph of Cambaya cuts it in the middle, running N. E. so that the greatest part of it is formed into a peninsula by that and the gulph of Indus. See **CAMBAYA**.

GUYARMATH, a town of Hungary Proper. It lies on the river Samos.

GUYSHORN, a town of Lunenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Aller, about fifty-one miles N. E. of Hanover, and subject to the Elector of the latter name and King of Great Britain. Lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 10 deg. 51 min. E.

GUYULA, a town of Hungary Proper. It was formerly fortified; but having been taken by the Turks in 1566, has been dismantled.

Near it is a town of the same name, in an island formed by the Koros.

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