guese took it in 1505, and have kept it ever since.
MAZANDRAN, a town of Tabristan, in Persia; which d'Herbelot says is very ancient; but he does not tell us where it lies, nor is it in any map. Mr. Moll fays, it lies more to the coast than his imaginary town of Gilan, and 100 miles N. E. from it.

MAZARA, Val di, the S. W. division of the island of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is bounded by Val di Demoni on the E. from which it is divided by the Great River or Fiume Grande; by Val di Noto on the E. and S. E. from which it is parted by that of Salfo; and on every fide else is furrounded by the sea. It is very mountainous, but fertile and well-watered.

MAZARA, the capital of the province of the same name last-mentioned. It stands on the E. of Cape Fero, near the mouth of the Mazaro. The territory round is very fpacious and fruitful; but the city has loft much of its pristine grandeur. It is the see of a Bishop, and has a harbour: lies forty-four miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat.

37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 36 min. E. MAZARINO, a small city of Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily and Lower Italy. It lies near the river Terra Nuova, and the little county belonging to the Mazarini family, from which was descended the famous Cardinal of that name, who was Prime Minister of France, N. of Buteras, and S. W. of Piazza.

MAZERES, one of the four principal towns of Lower Foix, in France, the ancient refidence of the Counts of Foix. It was fortified by the Reformed in the fixteenth century, who maintained it till 1629; when they were obliged to submit to Lewis XIII. and its for-

tifications were razed. MEACO, a city of Niphon or Japan, in Afia. It is the refidence of the Dairo, who keeps a magnificent court here. It lies near the middle of the S. coaft. Three rivers unite their streams in the heart of the town, where is a flately bridge. The streets are faid to amount to 1850, mostly narrow, but strait, and extremely populous; the number of houses upwards of 100,000. Before it was burnt by the Cubo of Jeddo's troops, it was 20 miles long, and between nine and ten in breadth, had 5 universities, with 35,000 scholars each, &c. &c. It is still the grand store-house of all the manufactures of the empire for gold and filver stuffs, filks wrought and unwrought, fine steel blades, &c. The public edifices, as palaces, colleges, monafteries, temples, &c. are numberless, and extremely fumptuous. Of the latter here is the most magnificent in the whole empire, with a vast gigantic idol of gilt copper. The private houses are mostly low, built of wood or clay, covered with laths, whence arises its liableness to fire; for preventing which they have always troughs full of water a-top of them. It lies 312 miles W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36 deg. 1 min. N. long. 136 15 min. E.

MEADIA, or MIHALYD, a town in the banat of Temeswaer, in Servia, European Turkey. It lies on the N. fide of the Danube, twenty miles E. of Belgrade. Here is a fortress, citadel or sconce, near which a battle was fought between the Imperialifts and Turks in the year 1738. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

MEARTA, a town reckoned in Hendowns, one of the midland provinces of Indostan, in Asia; though the maps place it on the fame river as Afmer, and fixty miles to the W. of it. It is large, and has a market every day, with a great trade in indigo, callicoes, aud

MEATH, East, a province of Leinster, in Ireland. It is bounded by Cavan and Louth on the N. and N. E. Kildare to the S. E. Meath on the W. with the county of Dublin and the ocean on the E. It lies in the N. W. circuit of Ireland, thirty-two miles N. and S. and twenty-five E. and W. It contains eleven baronies and fix boroughs, which fend twelve members to the Irish parliament, besides two Knights for the shire. This is a level, fruitful, and populous country, feeding many herds of cattle, and abounding in corn. It gives title of Earl to the family of Brabazon. Besides, in this country are feveral other noble families.

and commodious, and much reforted to. The Portu- | MEATH, West, so called in respect of its western situation, with regard to the former. It runs W. to the Shannon, which river it parts from Roscommon; and lies between King's county to the S. and Longford to the N. to neither of which it is inferior in fertility, number of inhabitants, or any other advantage. It is well watered by rivers and lakes, but intermixed with bogs; and it gives title of Earl to the family of Nugent. Its dimensions are variously given, and is much indented It includes eleven baronies, has four boroughs, which fend eight members to parliament, and two Knights of

MEAUX, in Latin Meldæ, the ancient Jutinum : it is the capital of Brie, in Champagne, a government of France, on the river Marne. This is the fee of a Bishop, formerly suffragan to Sens, but now to Paris. of which the famous Arnold was once prelate. The river divides this city into two parts; the one called the town, and the other the market; and it is furrounded with three fuburbs. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Stephen, and the diocese contains 210 parishes: here is the collegiate church of St. Santin, with feveral parochial churches, befides the abbey of St. Faron, belonging to the Benedictines of St. Namur; three other abbeys, and a great number of monasteries.

This city fuffered much in 1385, when King John of France was prisoner to King Edward III. of England: the citizens attempting to take it from the Dauphin, who possessed himself of it, the garrison cut them to pieces, and plundered and fired the place. King Henry V. took it after three months fiege.

This was the first city in France that declared for the reformation, under King Francis I. for which many Protestants suffered martyrdom. In the civil war the Protestants got possession of this place, but the Duke of Rouen took it by furprife for Charles IX. It is the feat of a bailiwic and other courts. Its trade confiles chiefly in corn, wool, and cheefe. A noble feat called Germigni, belonging to the Bishop, is about half a league out of the town. Meaux lies twenty-feven miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E.

MECCA, a principality or province of Arabia Fœlix, in Afia, along the coast of the Red sea. Its northern boundary is Arabia Petræa, and Teham limits it on the S. Its extent to the E. is uncertain. Its dimensions from N. to S. are computed at 500 miles; that is, from lat. 20 and 30 deg. to 26 deg. N. and under long. 40 and 41 deg. E. It is croffed a little above the middle by the tropic of Cancer, and governed by a Prince called Cherif of Mecca and Medina, who derives from the Caliphs, Mahomet's descendants.

MECCA, the capital of the last-mentioned territory of the fame name, and of all Arabia Fœlix. It was the birth-place of the grand impostor Mahomet. It is a large, well-built city, in a valley furrounded with mountains. In the middle of it stands the Kuaba or house of God, which the Arabs suppose to have been built by Abraham. Thither Mahomet obliged his votaries to perform a pilgrimage once in their lives. The temple is but fifteen feet long, twelve broad, and thirty high; but round it is a large court and piazza, where the pilgrims pay their devotions, feldom entering the temple, as being too fmall.

The inhabitants of Mecca are computed at 6000 families, most of them being very rich; and the concourse of pilgrims at the four grand festivals commonly amounts to 200,000.

The territory of Mecca is barren, and even without water but what they catch from the clouds, or is brought at a distance from it. The houses are mostly well-built, and of brick, with terraces a-top. It has no fortifica-tions; but a Christian is not allowed to come nigher than five miles, under pain of being burnt alive. The most remarkable edifice in it is a magnificent mosque, having a stately cupola covered with gold, and two very high towers. This city lies thirty miles E. of Sedin, 2 port-town on the Red sea, and 200 miles S. E. of Medina. Lat. 21 deg. 27 min. N. long. 43 deg. 41 MECHLIN, or MALIVES, a fordship in the Austrian

Netherlands. It is furrounded by Brabant, being only ten miles in length, and half that in breadth. Its peritory includes nine villages besides its capital.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a large city on the Dyle and Demer. It is well-built, confishing of many islands or artificial canals, over which are feveral bridges. It is a fortified place, but of no confiderable strength; and the fee of an Archbishop, who is primate of the Low Countries. It is divided into fix parishes, each of which has a fine church. The cathedral is a large and noble fructure : the steeple is the highest in the country. Its clock on the four fides of the tower is 144 feet in circumference, and each figure above a yard long. It has also a fine chime of bells. The parochial church of our Lady is collegiate: the parish-church of our Lady of Hanfwyck is a priory of regulars of St. Auftin, and of the congregation of St. Genevive. All the churches have very fine pictures. Among a vast number of convents for both fexes, there is a beguinage here, containing generally about 700 young women, who maintain themfelves by working, and make no vows. St. Rombaut, an Irishman, and Bishop of Dublin, is the patron of this city; whose relics are kept in a filver shrine.

Here is holden a grand council or parliament, which was settled in 1473, by Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy. The magistracy confists of a schout or high-bailist, two burgomasters, twelve echevins, &c.

At Mechlin they carry on a confiderable trade in corn, blankets, and thread; but the principal manufacture is that of those fine laces so famous in Europe, and known by the name of Mechlins.

In the arfenal are cast great guns, mortars, &c. Here Philip II. King of Spain, built an hospital for wounded or superannuated soldiers. In the year 1547 a tower having been fet on fire by lightening, communicated to 2000 quintals of powder; by which accident the whole city was almost destroyed.

The concurrence of this little lordship is necessary to the enacting of laws, and raising of money, though belonging to Austria: and they have old strong beer in this city, with which they ferve the other provinces in the Netherlands : it lies twelve miles N. W. of Louvain, fourteen N. E. of Bruffels, and fixteen S. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 31

MECHOACAN, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded by Panuco on the N. Mexico Proper on the E. it has the Pacific ocean on the S. and its boundary on the W. is Guadalajara or New Galicia. This province yields filver and copper mines, also cocoa or the chocolate nuts; and being well watered with rivers and leffer streams, it produces both corn and pasture in abundance: so that it is one of the most pleafant and fruitful provinces of all Mexico. Here is a numerous breed of good horses, with plenty of honey and wax. Besides great and small cattle, here are vast herds of wild fwine, &c. The natives make curious cabinets and much filk; but they excell most in making of pictures or images, by means of feathers, which the ablest painter cannot furpass with his colours. This province, formerly a kingdom, is now a bishopric, in which are near 200 towns of the natives all converted, here being near 100 schools, besides churches, hospitals, and monafteries. The trade here the Spaniards carry on by land, there being hardly any ports that belong to it.

MECHOACAN, a large and beautiful city in the lastmentioned province of the fame name. It stands on a great river near the W. fide of a lake, abounding with fish. It is the see of a Bishop, has a fine cathedral, and is full of handsome houses, which belong to rich Spania ds, owners of the filver mines; and lies 120 miles W. from

MECKLENBURG, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It has the Baltic sea on the N. is bounded by Pomerania on the E. part of Brandenburg and Lunenburg on the S. and Holstein, with Saxe-Lawenburg, on the W. It is about 100 miles long from E. to W. and fixty broad from N. to S.

This country is fruitful, and well watered with rivers and inland lakes; but these render the air unhealthy in fummer, and extremely cold in winter: yet they so aMED

bound with fish, that at the marriage of one of its Dukes 5000 fresh breams were served up at his table, which were taken out of the Swerin-lake. It is conveniently fituated on the Baltic for a foreign trade, fome of the hans-towns lying in this duchy, as Rostock, Wismar, Swerin, &c.

Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, from whose Kings or leaders its present Dukes derive their origin. The Vandal branch of Stargard uniting in that of Mecklenburg about the year 1429, they were afterwards divided into Guffrow, Swerin, and Strelitz. Upon the extinction of the Gustrow branch, the other two determined their pretentions by a treaty of partition in 1701, at Hamburgh.

This country is subject to its own Duke, Mecklenburg-Swerin, who affuming an arbitrary power of taxing his fubjects, and oppreffing the nobility, they appealed to the Aulic council, which determined, that, according to the constitution of that duchy, the nobility and gentry could not be taxed above a certain fum: and they further decreed, that the Duke should restore what he had unjustly levelled; for refusing of which he was expelled his dominions by the Emperor in 1728, and the administration of the government given to his brother, by a decree of the same council, for a time. The Duke was restored to his dominions about ten years afterwards, on whose demise his fon Frederick fucceeded him.

The Duke of Swerin's annual revenue from his donain, and the subsidies from his states, amount to about 40,000 l. and that of the Duke of Strelitz 15,000l. befides his domain, which is confiderable. The country can maintain a large body of troops. The titles of both Dukes are the same, namely, Dukes of Mecklenburg, &c. MECON, a large river, which rifes in the northern parts of the Further India, in Asia. It runs S. through the

kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia; after which it falls into the Indian ocean in lat. 10 deg. N. opposite to the island of Pulo Condor. MEDELIN, the ancient Colonia Metalmensis, a famous place

formerly in the province of Lusitania. It is now but a small town of Spanish Estremadura, on the river Guadiana, over which it has a ftately bridge, and a ftrong caftle, commanding the adjacent plain.

This town contains about 800 houses, in four parishes; it has one monastery, two nunneries, four chapels, an hospital, and a house for orphan girls: lies twenty two miles E. of Merida. Lat. 38 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. W.

MEDELPADIA, a fubdivision of Nordland, in Sweden. It is a mountainous woody tract, in which are fruitful valleys, and fine pastures. It confines on Jemptland to the N. the gulph of Bothnia to the E. and Helfingland to the S. and W.

AEDEN, a pretty town of Pegu, and empire of Ava, beyond the Ganges, in Asia; where they have abundance of boats, in which they keep their markets on the water, and shade their goods from the sun with large umbrellas. But we find no such place in our

MEDENBLICK, a small town of Holland, one of the feven united provinces, on the Zuyder-fee. It has a capacious harbour. The dykes here are stronger than any in the country, the water beating very furiously on this shore; to stop its fury the inhabitants lay fails upon the dykes, which preferves them.

The principal trade of this place is in timber, fetched from Norway and the Baltic. They were the first, who in 1593 failed to Guiney, and returned richly loaded. The neighbourhood abounds in pastures, where vast numbers of cattle breed: it lies fourteen miles N. of Hoorn. Lat. 52 deg. 48 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51

MEDEWI, the most famous medicinal spring in all Sweden. It lies in East Gothland, and in a pleasant site, three miles from Wadstena.

MEDIA, the N. E. part of Modern Persia, in which were comprehended Aderbeitzan, some part of Ghilan and Eyrac-Agem. Its capital was Ecbatana, the modern Tauris.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, in Latin Methymna Campestris;

as being fituated in a plain, a very old city of Leon, in Spain; formerly the royal refidence before Leon, its damp air being the occasion of the removal. It is a populous town, with a brisk trade, by means of the Adija and Zapardiel. It contains 18,000 houses, in 14 parishes, &c. It has several immunities, as freedom from taxes, exemption from the jurisdiction of the Pope or the King, in conferring benefices or employments. But this is the occafion of much bloodshed, by the hostile animosities among them in their elections. It lies fifty-fix miles N. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg.

MEDINA CELI, the capital of a duchy in Old Castile, in Spain. It was anciently a very confiderable city, and lies twenty-fix miles N. E. of Siguença. Lat. 41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. W.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECCO, in contradiffunction from

Medina del Campo, a rich city of Leon, in Spain; it has its name as being remote from any river. It contains 2000 houses in three parishes, with a proportionable number of foundations, and a lofty strong castle. It gives title of Duke to the Henrigues family, Admirals of Castile: it lies 52 miles S. E. of Leon. Lat. 42 deg. 6 min. E.

long. 5 deg. 20 min. W.
MEDINA SIDONIA, the ancient Afindum or Afidonia, a genteel and pretty large city of Andalusia, in Spain; it contains 1500 families in two parishes, and gives title of Duke to the Guzman family : it lies twenty-fix miles E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36 deg. 34 min. N. long. 6

deg. 15 min. W. MEDINA TALMABI, a city of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia Minor, called the city of the prophet, where Mahomet the grand impostor was received, and protected by the inhabitants, when driven from Mecca, and where he

was first invested with regal power. Here is a magnificent mosque, supported by 400 columns, with numerous lamps continually burning in it, being furrounded with a filver pallifadoe; where is the Prophet's tomb, with a rich diamond and curious gold crescent. But the story of his cossin suspended to the roof by a loadstone, is only a vulgar error. Upon the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to this city, commences the Mahometan æra or Hegira, namely, July 16, 622. It lies 196 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lat. 24 deg.

46 min. N. long. 40 deg. 51 min. E.
MEDINA DE LOS TORRES, a small town, but the the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Spanish Estremadura.

The word Medina in all the preceding words, denotes

in the Arabic or Moorish language, " a city."
MEDITERRANEAN SEA, so called as being surrounded with land on all fides, except at the freights of Gibraltar on the W. and the Thracian Bosphorus on the E. which last lets the Euxine or Black sea into it, as the first does a constant current of the Atlantic sea. The ancients called it the Hesperian sea, as lying W. The Scriptures call it the Great fea, in opposition to the sea of Gallilee. It was also denominated the Lower sea by the Romans, from the coast of Genoa to that of Sicily. It had the appellation of Mare Internum on the same account with that of Mediterranean. It has topical names, as the Genoese, Tuscan, Adriatic, Levant, Sicilian, Lyons, Archipelago, &c. fea or gulph.

It is parted from the Atlantic or Great western ocean by the streights of Gibraltar, from the Red sea by the ifthmus of Suez, and from the Propontis by the streights Dardanelles. It has Europe on the N. Africa on the S. Afia on the E. and the streights of Gibraltar on the W.

Its utmost extent from N. to S. where widest, that is, from the gulph of Sidra in Tripo'i, to that of Venice, from 30 deg. 20 min. to 46 deg. 40 min. upwards of 16 degrees, is above 900 miles: its length from E. to W. or from Syria and Palistine to Gibraltar, that is, from 5 deg. W. to 36 deg E. or long. 41 deg. is upwards of 2000 miles. In the Mediterranean are several peninsulas, as Italy,

Greece, and Anatolia; likewife iflands, as Sicily, Sardinia, Corfica, Majorca, Minorca, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Candia, Rhodes, Cyprus, those of the Archi-

A continual brifk and rapid current flows from the Atlantic ocean into the Mediterranean, at the Streights

of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, being about fixteen miles over; and another as constantly at the Thracian Bosphorus from the Euxine sea, for stemming of both which a good hard gale is required. Notwithstanding these two currents, and the prodigious quantity of water thrown into it from fo many rivers all around, this fea is never observed to overflow, or even rise beyond its ufual height. Whether there is any fubterraneous paffage for carrying off the waters, is uncertain. But the most probable conjecture is that of Dr. Halley, namely, that the heat of the fun exhales them, fo that there is nearly a proportion between the waters received into it, and those drawn off by exhalation; and hence the waters are never higher at one time than the other for no tides are observed in this sea, except in some few places, as at Tunis, Messina, Venice, and Negropont; at which last place they are observed to be the most irregular in the world, flowing at some periods of the moon fix or feven times in twenty-fours.

MEDNICK, a city of Samojitia, in Poland. It lies thiry-eight miles E. of Memel. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 27 min. E.

MEDOC, a country of Guyenne, in France. It lies W. of the city of Bourdeaux, being bounded on the N. and E. by the river Garonne, on the E. by the little river Jale, which parts it from Bourdelois, and to the W. by the gulph of Arcasson and the sea of Gascony, which is a part of the ocean. It is a barren spot, the foil being good only along the Garonne. On it are only fome few

villages, and on its coast are very good oysters. MEDWAY, one of the largest rivers in England. It is characterized by Milton, Medway the Smooth. It rifes in Ashdown forest, in Sussex, and taking its course mostly N. E. passes by Penshurst, Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester, in Kent; beyond which it is feparated into two branches by the Isle of Sheppy, the one called the East Swale, and the other the West Swale. The latter, which is the principal entrance into this river, is defended by the fort of Sheerness. The East Swale leads to Milton and Feversham, where are some of the finest oyster-beds in the world. But the most remarkable particular about this river is its being the flation of the royal navy of Great Britain, most of the first and fecond rate men of war being built and laid up at Chatham; below which the Medway falls into the Thames. From Rochester to Blackstakes, which is about fourteen miles, the channel of the Medway is fo deep all the way, the banks fo foft, and the reaches fo fhort, that this is one of the fafest and best harbours in the world; eighty gun ships riding a-float at low-water, within musket-shot of Rochester-bridge. They ride as in a mill-pond or wet-dock, only that being moored at the chains, they fwing up and down with the tide; but as there is room enough, they cannot fwing foul of one another. And no accident has been known, except the losing of the Royal Catherine of 100 guns, in the great storm of 1703; when being driven from her moorings, and striking against the bank, she sunk so as never to be weighed up, as she was an old vessel.

MEERE, a barony belonging to Aloft or Aelft, in Flanders, a province of the Austrian Netherlands. MEGALOPOLIS, the ancient metropolis of Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus and European Turkey. It is the native place of the celebrated historian Polybius. It is now

called LEONTARI; which fee. MEGARA, or NISSA, anciently the feat of a monarch, afterwards a confiderable republic in Achaia, the prefent Livadia, in European Turkey. It lies in a valley near the bottom of a bay, in the gulph of Eugia, about twenty-two miles from Athens to the W. It was the birth-place of Euclid, the famous mathematician, gave

name to the country round it, carried on wars against the Athenians, &c. and planted a colony in Sicily. The old city flood on two little rocks, of which fome traces still remain. It is now no more than 2 poor village upon one of these rocks, and inhabited by Christians only, who live by tilling the ground, half of the crop going to the Turks their landlords; and by fawing boards and planks. They also make

MEGEN, or MEGHEN, a finall town of Dutch Bra-

bant, and the capital of a lordship of the same name, belonging to the house of Croi. It stands on the Maese. Here is a convent of Recollects, most of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics: it lies fourteen miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51 deg. 51 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36

MEL

MEGIERS, or MEGIEZ, a town of Transylvania, in Hungary, belonging to the house of Austria. It lies on the Kokel, forty-one miles N. of Hermanstadt. Its church is its principal strength, standing on the top of a hill.

Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 24 deg. 17 min. E.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Austrian Netherlands. It
rifes in the W. part of Namur, and running E. thro'
that province, falls into the Maese, a little W. of

MEHEDIA, the same with Africa Proper. See AF-

MEHUN SUR-EVRE, or YEVRE, as being fituated on the river of the latter name, a town of Upper Berry, in France. It stands in a plain surrounded with

words.

King Charles VII. in a caftle he built here, flarved himself to death for fear of being poisoned. Its ruins shew it to have been a stately edifice. Here is an ancient collegiate church. To the chapel of the castle, a quarter of a league out of the town, the chapter makes an annual procession the 22d of July, the day that King died. Its trade confifts in wool, flax, and other merchandife, and here are two annual fairs. The neighbouring country abounds with vineyards and corn-fields,

&c. from Bourges to Vierzon.
MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a fmall, but pretty town on the river of the latter name, in Orleanois, in France. It has a stone-bridge over the Loire, and an ancient castle. The Bishop of Orleans is its temporal Lord. Here is a collegiate and parochial church.

The English under the Earl of Salisbury took it when they belieged Orleans in 1428; but was retaken the year following by the Duke d'Alencon and the maid of Orleans, at which time they cut off the Earl of Suffolk and 400 English. It lies four miles below Or-

MEISSEN, the same with Misnia, a marquisate of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Saxony, on the E. by Lufatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia. It is about 100 miles long and 80 broad, being fubject to the Elector of Saxony.

This is a fruitful country, yielding both corn and wine. It is well-fupplied with wood and water; and in its hills there are rich mines. The inhabitants of this country are faid to be the most hospitable people in all Germany. Its present capital is Dresden.

MEISSEN, once the capital of the marquifate lastmentioned of the fame name. It lies on the Elbe, twelve miles N. of Dresden. Here the Elector has a palace, and it is the fee of a Bishop. But this country is the feat of war, and has been fo for some time past. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 13 deg. 43

MELAZZO, a town of Turkey, in Asia Minor. It lies on a bay of the Archipelago, fixty-one miles S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. long. 27 deg. 51

MELCK, a town of Lower Austria, in Germany. lies on the river Danube, fifty-one miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 23

MELCOMBE-REGIS, a large, well-built borough of Dorsetshire, on the Wye, and but one corporation with Weymouth, on a bay of the English channel: these together fend two members to parliament. In Melcombe are four tolerable streets, and the houses mostly of stone. Over the branch of the sea to Weymouth is a wooden-bridge of seventeen arches. Here is a good market-place and town-hall, with a church in the middle of the town. This fide is the most thriving and populous place, with a good foreign trade; yet the port generally goes by the name of Weymouth, being the best frequented harbour in the county. Sandfoot and Portland caftles defend it. Melcombe

lies 8 miles from Dorchester, and about 132 from

MELDERT, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies ten miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.

MELDORP, or MELDORF, the capital of Ditmarsh, in Holdein and Lover Sevens in Company a little

in Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, a little above the river Milde on the German ocean. It is subject to Denmark. Its church is large, with a neat altar, crucifix, and fine paintings. Round it are three market-places, namely, the north, fouth, and west; with a school for teaching the classics and rhetoric, which was formerly a monaftery. It is the feat of the juridical courts for this canton, and a place of some trade, but not so great as when the Milde was navigable for small vessels. It lies twenty-seven miles N. of Gluckstadt. Lat. 54 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 48

MELEDA, in Latin Melita, an island in the Adriatic fea and coast of Dalmatia, in European Turkey. The Sclavonians call it Mliet. It lies near the peninfula of Sabioncello, from which a narrow fireight divides it; it is about thirty miles long from E. to W. but its breadth is very unequal. The fea abounds with fish, and the foil produces heady red wine, also orange and lemon trees; but not corn enough for its inhabitants, who are not much above 2000. It lies a little S. of Raguía, to which republic it belongs, who appoint a Governor, that styles himself Count, and resides at Babinopoglio, one of the fix villages on the island; he, with a chancellor, judges in civil and criminal matters, but an appeal lies to Ragusa. In spirituals it is subject to the Archbishop of Ragusa. Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. N.

long. 18 deg. 31 min. E. MELFI, an Episcopal town under Acerenza, and united to Rapolla, in the Basilicate, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, upon an eminence above the Melfa, and confines of the capitanate and further principate. It is large and well-inhabited, giving title of Prince to the Doria family, with a castle.

This place was almost ruined by an earthquake, on September 8, 1694. It is not to be confounded with Melfi or Amalfi, in the hither principate. See A-

MELFORD, or LONG-MELFORD, a pleafant village of Suffolk, and the largest in England, being about a mile in length, with good inns and handsome houses. The church at the N. end of it is a very fine structure. It had two chantries, and on its out-fide are these words, " Pray for the fouls of John Clopton and Richard Boteler, of whose goodys this chapel was built." The widow and fecond wife of John the first Earl Rivers had a house here, the first scene of plunder in the civil wars, to the amount of 20,000 l. which, with her loss at her other feat at St. Ofyth in Effex, is faid to have made up 100,000 l. In the church is a sumptuous tomb for Sir William Cordal, Speaker of the house of Commons, Master of the Rolls, &c. to Queen Mary I. and the founder of a poors house

This village gave two Lord Mayors to London, Sir Jo. Milbourne draper in 1721, and Sir Roger Martin

mercer in 1567. Mr. Charles Drew was executed here in 1739, as accessary in the parricide of his father, that he might enjoy his estate. An annual fair is kept here on Whit-fun-Tuesday, for toys. It lies three miles from Sud-

bury, and fifty from London.
MELIAPOUR, the same with St. Thomas. It is a city on the Coromandel coast and East Indies, in Asia. See

ST. THOMAS. MELIDA, an island in the Adriatic, near Ragusa. See

MELILLA, from its honey, by mariners called Entre-folcus, and formerly Ryssadium, a large town of Garet-province, in Africa, with an indifferent port and good citadel. On the E. side of the town is a lake seven leagues in circuit, where 1000 galleys may ride conveniently. It has an opening near the town into the fea, by the fide of a rock; but an expert pilot is required. The fea-water in the holes of the rock is turned the city, the Spaniards had once possession of; but have long fince been retaken by the Moors. Lat. 35 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 9 min. W.

MELINDA, one of the fix kingdoms of Zanguebar, in Africa. The foil is very fertile, producing plenty of rice, fugar, cocoa, plantanes, with the like tropical fruits, game, cattle, and poultry, &c.

Among the inhabitants fome are black and others tawny, with a King, most of whom are Pagans, and others Mahometans, befides many Christians; and all

subject to the Portuguese. MELINDA, the capital of the above-mentioned kingdom of the same name, and of all the Portuguese settlements on the coast, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel on the Indian ocean. It is a large populous city, which, with the little island whereon it stands, is faid to contain 200,000 inhabitants, great part of whom

The Portuguese have in this city seventeen churches and nine convents; also warehouses stocked with European goods, which are bartered with the natives for gold-duft, elephants-teeth, flaves, offrich-feathers, wax, Guiney-grain, civet, ambergris, aloes, fenna, and other drugs. Lat. 3 deg. 12 min. S. long. 39 deg. 10 min. E.

Geographers call the whole coast of Quiloa, Mombaza, and Melinda, by the general name of the coast of Melinda.

MELIPILLA, a jurifdiction in the kingdom of Chili, in South America. In the year 1742, the town of St. Joseph de Logronno was erected in it.

MELITO, a fmall city of the Further Calabria, one of the provinces of Naples, in Lower Italy. It gives title of Prince, and is an Epifcopal fee. It was terribly shattered by an earthquake in the year 1638. It stands in the mid-way between Cozenza on the N. and Reggio on the S. eight miles from Monte Leon. Lat. 38 deg. 34 min. N. long. 16 deg. 48 min. E.

MELK, a pleasant town of Lower Austria, in Germany, on the banks of the Danube, above Crembs. The pictures of Romulus and Remus fucking a wolf are cut in the wall of its great church. It lies fifty miles W. of Vienna.

On a neighbouring hill stands St Colman's, a Bene-dictine monastery. Here are the monuments of several great personages, particularly those of Leopold, Margrave of Austria, the sounder, and St. Colman, said to be of the royal blood of Scotland, and the Apostle of Austria; but passing through the country in a pilgrim's habit for Jerusalem, was hanged up as a spy. It is well-fortified, having held out boldly in 1619 against the Austrians in league with Bohemia; but the wars impaired the revenues of the abbey. In one of its cellars is wine faid to be above 300 years old.

MELLANGER, a place northward on the extreme point of the province of Drontheim, in Norway, and on a bay of the ocean. It and Scheen are the two principal towns of the subgovernment of Salten, the northern division of this province. Mellanger stands in lat. 69

MELLE, a priory of regular Augustines, belonging to Alost or Aelst, a territory of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. It was founded in 1431, by Lewis Van Hole, a rich citizen of Ghent.

MELLE, a little town of Upper Poitou, in France. It has a college, and also a manufactory of ferges carried

MELLE, a city of Ofnaburg, a bishopric of Westphalia. in Germany. It lies twelve miles S. E. of the city of Osnaburg, and belongs to the Bishop, who is Elector of Cologn. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 7 deg. 56

MELLER, or MÆLLER, a fresh-water lake of Sweden. It is furrounded by the provinces of Uplandia, Sudermannia, and Westermannia, having a communication with the Baltic sea, into which it has an exit. It is eighty miles long and thirty broad. On its N. fide stands Sockholm, the capital of Sweden, and higher up is the city of Upfal.

to falt by the heat of the fun. All which, as well as | MELLI, a kingdom or province of Negroland, in Africa. This region, according to Leo Africanus, extends almost 300 miles, and lies along the bank of the Gambia, which is an arm of the Niger. It confines northwards on Guiney, fouthwards on certain deserts and dry mountains, dividing this country from Guiney, westward on large woods and forests reaching to the fea-shore, and eastward on the kingdom of Gago.

This kingdom, continues Leo, contains a town of 6000 families, called Melli, where the King refides. The country abounds in corn, flesh, and cotton. The inhabitants are rich, and have plenty of wares, &c. but matters are much altered fince Leo's time, there being now many different fovereignties in this country, and but a small part of the whole retains the name of Melli; nor is the city of that name to be found any

The Mundingoes, who inhabit a great part of this country, still retain pretty much of the character afcribed by Leo to the people of Melli. See Mundin.

MELILLA, a town with a harbour on the Barbary coast, in the province of Fez. It belongs to Spain, and lies 120 miles S. W. of Oran. Lat. 35 deg. 50 min. N. long. 3 deg. W. MELLINGEN, or MELDINGEN, a town of the coun-

try called the Free Provinces in Switzerland. It is a republic, two fhort leagues from Leutzburg and Baden. It has a much frequented paffage over the Russ. Their government refembles that of the cantons, and are under the protection of the eight oldest cantons, whose arms are in their town-house. Such as pass its bridge, which is coped over, pay a toll; and as the French Ambaffador has frequent occasion this way, his master pays the republic annually 20 l. Sterling.

The inhabitants are between 800 and 1000 fouls, about 100 of which are burghers, who are all Catholics, and mostly blacksmiths, farriers, or lock-smiths.

MELNICK, a town at the confluence of the Elbe and Muldaw, in Bohemia, a kingdom of Germany. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is twenty miles N. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5

MELOS, is an island of Dalmatia, in the Archipelago, See MILO.

MELROSS, MAILROS, commonly Meures, a place in the shire of Roxburgh, in the South of Scotland, the feat of a prefbytery, and a royalty, on the confines of Tweedale, and S. fide of the Tweed. Here a Bernardine or Ciftercian abbey was founded in the year

The venerable Bede mentions it as a monaftery in his time. It was rebuilt or repaired by King David, after its demolition in the wars, and was fometimes in the hands of the Saxons, and at other times in those of the Scots: hence the contrad ction in the manuscript history of Scottish and English affairs, said to have been writen by the monks of this abbey.

This abbey, from its ruins, feems to have been one of the neatest and noblest in Europe. Here are sepulchral monuments of the Douglasses, particularly James the Black Douglass, who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Otterburn.

The great window over the main gate, which is still entire, is larger than that of York minster, and round the top are the statues of our Saviour and his twelve Apostles. The choir of its church was 140 feet long; it had confiderable revenues, and a sheep-walk for four miles on the finest green downs in the world.

The place lies at the foot of a high mountain, which hangs over it as if ready to fall every moment. It lies thirty-one miles S. E. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55 deg.

46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 41 min. W. MELTON-MOWBRAY, the latter addition being from the family of its ancient Lords. This is a large and well-built market town of Leicestershire, almost surrounded by the little river Eye, over which it has two fine bridges. Its church is remarkably handsome, in the form of a cross, and thought by Dr. Gibson, late Bishop of London, to have been collegiate. Its weekly market, which is on Tuesday, is the most considerable for cattle in this part of England. It lies ten miles from Leicester, and 104 from London

MEN

MELVIL, a beautiful palace of Fifeshire, in Scot-land. It belongs to the Earl of Leven, whose mansion

MELUN, in Latin Melodunum, a town of Hurepoix, in the Isle of France, on the confines of Gatinois, and on the river Seine, which forms 'an island here, and divides it into three parts. Here are the remains of a temple of Isis, two parochial churches, and a collegiate dedicated to the virgin Mary. In the fuburbs are two convents and an abbey. The fituation of Melun and Paris are much alike; but whether the model of the latter was taken from the former, as is alledged, cannot be well determined. The aforefaid island is joined to the town by two stone-bridges of eight arches each. This is the feat of a bailiwic and other courts. It has a particular Governor, and under him a provost-general, &c. Its trade confifts in corn, flour, wine, and cheefe fold in the neighbourhood, or fent to Paris by the Seine, from which capital it lies twenty-eight miles S. E. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spanish Estremadura. It lies fixteen miles S. of Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. W.

MEMBURY, i. e. Maimburgh, whither the maimed in

the battle of Brunaburgh, fought by King Athelstane against the Danes, were sent for relief. It is in Devonshire, not far from Axminster. It is now famous for the best Devonshire cheese.

MEMEL, a populous town formerly belonging to the Hanseatic union, at the N. extremity of Prussia, in Poland, on the fresh-water lake called Curischehaff or bay of Courland, which opening into the Baltic fea, makes a convenient harbour here, with a good deep entrance. It is defended by a citadel confishing of four bastions, mostly regular, with the necessary ravelines and half-moons. The town is fortified with three whole, and two half-bastions, besides other modern works. It has suffered much by war and accidental

Near this place happened a bloody action in 1698, between the families of Sapieha de Grodeck and-Oginfki, in which the latter was defeated.

The town stands among lakes, so as to be naturally flrong, and the bulwark and key of this part of the

The Swedes and Russians in the present war of 1760 have attempted it without success. It lies fixty-eight miles N. of Konigsberg. Lat. 56 deg. 12 min. N. long.

21 deg. 36 min. E. MEMMINGEN, or MEMDINGEN, an imperial city of Algow and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Bach, between the Danube and Iller. It has deep trenches, and a good wall upon one fide, with a marsh on the other. It has feven gates covered by half-moons and redoubts. The river runs through it. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans, and the magistracy wholly fo. Those of this persuasion have the two principal churches, St. Martin and Notre Dame, with a very fine college. The Papifts have an Augustine monastery and nunnery here. The houses are neatly built, and the freets always kept very clean. It is exempt from the imperial chamber of Rothweil, is a fanctuary for fuch are put under the ban, with other privileges. Within the walls are two hospitals, and without are two others.

Very near the walls there is a Carthusian monastery, called Buchsheim. It has been often taken and retaken. It lies thirty miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N.

ng. 10 deg. 12 min. E. MEMPHIS, anciently the capital of Egypt, in Africa. It lay on the W. fide of the Nile, almost opposite to

MENAN, a large river of India beyond the Ganges, in Asia. It rifes N. of the kingdom of Siam, runs thro' it from N. to S. and passing by Siam-city, falls into a bay of the Indian ocean, below Bancock.

MENCHOU, a town of Champagne, in France. It

No. LXXIII.

lies eighteen miles from Chalons. Lat. 49 deg. 12 min-

N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.
MENDE, the capital of Gevaudan, in the province of Languedoc, in France. Its Latin name is Mimatum Gebalorum, fituated in a valley furrounded with mountains, near the fource of the Lot. It is the fee of a Bishop, suffragan to Albi, with the title of Count. The town is closely built and very dirty; its sountains are the principal ornaments. It lies fifteen leagues from Montpeilier, and eight from the confines of Au-

MENDELLI a small place of Curdistan, or the ancient Affyria, in Afiatic Turkey. This is the furthest town which the Turks have on that side towards Persia It is furrounded with palm-trees, and defended by a castle and some towers of mud. The road between it and Bagdat is good in fummer; but much infested with rob-

MENDELSHAM, a little market-town of Suffolk, with a handsome church. It has a small weekly market on Tuesday, and annual fair on Holy Thursday for cattle. It lies eighteen miles from Bury St. Edmund's, and ninety from London.

MENDIP-HILLS, a chain of rifing-grounds in Somer-fetshire, near the city of Wells. These stretch out a great way, both in length and breadth, and are the most famous in Britain, both for lead and coals. They were anciently a forest, till disforested by Ralph de Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Any Englishman may work in them, who has not forfeited his right by stealing any of the ore; which, with their tools, the governors leave all night in the hills: and if any be found guilty of theft, he is flut up in a hut fur-rounded with dry furze, &c. and fet on fire, when the criminal may pull down the hut, and make his escape through the fire; but must never have any thing more to do there. The smoke in melting the lead is very pernicious for man or beaft. The lead-ore they beat fmall, wash in running water, and fift in iron rudders: after which they throw it into furnaces heated, by means of young oaken goads. When melted, they take it out with an iron ladle red-hot, and throw it upon the fand, which, when formed into fows and pigs, is conveyed to Bristol, and thence exported to other parts.

The air here is moift, cold, and foggy, the foil red and stony, and the stones of the nature of fire-stones or lime-stones. The trees near the mines have their tops fcorched; and thunder-ftorms, nocturnal lights, and fiery meteors, are more frequent here than

any where else.

The ore runs sometimes in a vein, at other times it is dispersed in banks, and it often lies between rocks; fome of it is harder, and fome fofter. There is spar and chalk about it, and a mealy white stone called Crootes, marled with ore, and foft. The Mendip lead is not fo pliant and easy to melt as

that of Derbyshire, nor so proper for stretching.

On the highest part of these hills, which is a slat of fome length, are feveral fwamps very dangerous to man and horse, and in some places are groves.

With regard to coal-mines, there is the greatest plenty within five or fix miles of STONE-ASTON; which

MENDONEDA, a town of Galicia, in Spain. It lies in a hollow. It is watered by the rivers Valinadares and Sexto, being furrounded with a wall, in which there are five gates. Its ftreets and buildings are handfome, having about 400 families, one parish within the wall, one convent, and one nunnery without. Here is a small bishopric, with a cathedral of eleven dignitaries, &c. and diocese of 365 parishes. The Bishop is Lord of the city, and has an income of 7000

Its ancient name was Briftona or Brutona, and hardly known to ancient geographers. It lies feventy miles N. from Compostella, and fixteen from the coast of the

Biscayan bay.
MENDOZA, a jurisdiction in the kingdom of Chili, in South America. The town of the same name lies on the eastern side of the Cordillera, on a plain, and decorated with gardens, the place having plenty of water by means of canals. In the town are 100 families, half Spaniards and half Casts. It has a decent parochial church, a Franciscan, Dominican, and Augustine convent, with a college of Jesuits.

In this jurisdiction are the towns of St. Juan de Frontera, equal in every respect to Mendoza, and about thirty leagues N. of it: also St. Lewis de Loyola, about fifty eastward; which latter is very mean, with not above twenty-five houses, and fifty or fixty families,

Spanish and Casts.

MENGRELIA, the ancient Colchis, a province of Afiatic Turkey. It lies at the extremity or N. E. part of the Euxine or Black sea, between Georgia and Circassia. It is bounded on the E. by the small kingdom of Imeritia, on the S. by the aforesaid sea, on the W. by the Abcas, and on the N. by Mount Caucasus; the river Corax on the W. divides it from Abcas, and the river Phasis or Rione, on the E. and S. It is 110 miles long, and 60 broad. Here the Turks purchase boys and girls for furnishing the Grand Signior's feraglio. See COLCHIS.

MENIN, a town of French Flanders. It flands on the Lys; and is one of the barrier towns, pretty well fortified, though often taken and retaken in Queen Anne's wars: but the French under Marshal Saxe took it last

in 1744, after four days open trenches. his is a fmall place, but well-built, and has fome trade, which consists in woollen stuffs manufactured here, and pale beer much efteemed. In the neighbouring meadows linen-cloth is bleached. It lies eight miles N. of Lifle, and was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Lat.

50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12 min. E. MENSHEEH, an old town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, on the W. fide of the Nile, and about a mile in circuit. On its S. fide are fome noble remains, thought to be the old Ptolemais. Within the town is a small lake, filled with water when the Nile overflows; and when exhaled, leaves a cake of falt behind. All along the rivers are confiderable ruins of a quay, built with feveral piers for receiving boats, and in one place is femicircular, with flights of steps. Among the ruins are still seen pedestals, cornishes, and other fragments of

MENTEITH, or MONTEITH, one of the five fubdivisions of Perthshire, in the North of Scotland (Bradalbin, Strathern, and Perthshire Proper, being the other four). It is bounded by Bradalbin and Strathern on the N. Stirlingshire and part of Lenox on the S. Fife on the E. and another part of Lenox on the W. It extends forty-four miles from E. to W. and is twenty-

eight where broadest. This territory has its name from the Teich, called also Taich, and in Latin Taichia, which rifes from a fmall lough or inland lake, and runs into the river Forth at Cardrofs, and opposite to Stirling. It reaches as far as the mountains that inclose the E. fide of Loch-Lommond; and anciently gave title of Earl to the family of Cuming, then the most numerous and potent in all Scotland: one of which name betrayed King Robert Bruce, as has been mentioned elsewhere; and another who was of the furname of Monteith, betrayed the unfortunate Marquis of Montrose, when obliged to be incog. about the country. It afterwards gave title of Earl to a branch of the Graham family. The Earl

The only place of note in this division is the pretty little town of Dunblain, near which the Highlanders under the Earl of Mar had a skirmish in 1715 at Sherissmuir, with the King's forces commanded by the Duke of Argyle.

of Murray was hereditary Steward of this jurisdiction

before the late act of parliament vefting it in the

MENTON, a town belonging to the principality of Monaco, in the Genoese territories, and upper division of

MENTZ, an archbishopric and electorate of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the Wetteraw and Hesse, on the S. and E. by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the

electorate of Triers. It is subject to the Elector of the same name, being fifty miles long, and twenty broad. Besides this, the Elector has dominions in other parts of the Empire.

This Archbishop and Elector has the precedency of the other two ecclesiastical Electors; and, being Arch-Chancellor of Germany, is the second person in the Empire, and in all public conventions sits at the Emperor's right hand. He is president of the ecclesiastical college, visitor of the Aulic council at Spires, and all other courts of the empire, &c. He crowns the Emperor. To him all foreign Princes address propositions they make to the empire, as also complaints of grievances. He is director of the posts of the empire. His fuffragans are the Bishops of Wurtzburg, Worms, Aichstadt, Spires, Strasburg, Constance, Augsburg, Hildesheim, Paderborn, and Coire. The chapter confifts of forty-two canons, twenty-four of whom are capitulairs, and, with the dean at their head, chuse the Elector, who is generally one of themselves. are domiciled canons. They must prove their noble extraction from four descents, and yet the first Elector is faid to have been the fon of a wheel-wright; and hence the arms is a wheel, with an archiepifcopal mitte, The Elector has his grand officers. A confiderable part of his revenue arises from the toll on the Rhine and the Mayne, and from the tax on wine. The Jews pay an extraordinary tax: all which, with other things, produce an annual income of 100,000 l. Sterling. In time of war he has 8000 foot and 800 horse: and at all times he can maintain 5 or 6000 men, though he sel-dom keeps up above half that number. His houshold is fuited rather to his facred than civil character. The Pope himself styles him Archbishop of the holy see of

In this Roman Catholic electorate there are several Protestants. When the Emperor dies, or a King of the Romans is to be elected, he appoints the day of

This country is pleafant, abounding in corn and wine; and is watered by three confiderable rivers, the Rhine, Mayne, and Neckar. It is divided into the E. and W. parts, the latter of which is called the Rhein-

MENTZ, the capital of the last-mentioned electorate of the same name. It stands on the Rhine, near its confluence with the Mayne. Its Latin name is Maguntia, and in French Mayence, plainly derived from the river

This was formerly the feat of the Roman Governor in Upper Germany. Its fortifications are faced with good ditches and a confiderable counterfcarpe; but of no confiderable strength, as being commanded on the S. fide by an eminence. The place is large and populous. The private buildings are old, the freets narrow and crooked; but its many churches, the electoral palace, the town-house, three castles, and a bridge of boats over the Rhine, are stately public structures. Here is an university founded in the year 800, and reestablished in 1482.

This city claims the invention of printing; at least John Faust or John Gottenburg brought it to persection there in 1450. It was once imperial, but became subject since to its Archbishop. It has been often taken and retaken.

The Elector's palace of reddish marble is regular and magnificent, though antique. In the cathedral, which is a vast pile, are many sumptuous tombs. The omaments in which the Elders fay mass are very rich, and the canopy under which the hoft is carried, is covered with pearls.

Protestants have not the public exercise of their religion, though allowed to live here. The citadel is a well-fortified place, and furrounded with a deep, but dry ditch. Several councils have formerly been held here. The chartreuse on a hill fronting the Rhine, is one of the finest in Europe, and at the foot of it is the Elector's palace la Favorita, with elegant gardens, statues, water-works, &c. In Mentz is a very beautiful quay along the river, well-defended by can-

In this neighbourhood is Hockham, famous for wine. | MEREEZ, a town of Lithuania Proper, in Poland. It Hence the best Rhenish is called old Hock, It lies fourteen miles W. of Franckfort. Lat. 49 deg. 16 min. long. 8 deg. 16 min. E.

MEINUNGEN, a pretty little city of Henneberg county, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It stands on the river Werra.

MEONIA, the same with Lydia, a province of Asia Minor. This is the country of the celebrated Homer, hence called the Mæonian.

MEOTIS, Palus, the fea of Zabache or Afoph. It is called a morass from its shallowness in many parts. It divides Europe from Afia, extending from Crim-Tartary to the mouth of the river Don or Tanais, being 200 miles long, and half that in breadth. To it there is no other passage than through the Streights of Kassa, or Bosphorus Cimmerius, from the Euxine or Blackfea; of both which the Turks have now the fole navigation, fince the dismantling of Asoph at the mouth of

MEPPEL, a large open town in the country of Drent and Overiffel, a province of the United Netherlands. It is noted for furnishing turf for fuel to the neighbour-

MEPPEN, the capital of that called the lower bishopric of Munster, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. lies at the confluence of the Hafe and Ems. It is fortified, and the key of East Friesland. It belongs to the Bishop of Munster, fifty-fix miles N. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 52 deg. 48 min. N. long. 7 deg. 14

MEQUINENÇA, anciently Octogesa and Ictosa, an old city of Aragon, in Spain, strong by reason of its site, lying in a fruitful country between the rivers Segre and Ebro. It is about fifty-fix miles S. E. of Saragoffa. Lat.

41 deg. 29 min. N. long. 12 min. W. MEQUINEZ, a confiderable city of Fez Proper, and empire of Morocco, in Africa. Here is fometimes the re-fidence of the Emperor's court and Mufti. Its streets are large, and adorned with handsome fountains, the water of which is conveyed hither by aqueducts. The mosques and colleges are noble, but especially the royal palace, furrounded with a stately white wall. The gardens, stables, &c. are answerable. In one part is the seraglio; in the second the rooms of state, &cc. a third is for his handicrafts and armoury; in the fourth are his guards, magazines, &c. The whole is about les in circuit. The galleries are finely adorned with Mosaic work, &c. Here the Jews have a quarter, in which their chief refides, who imposes the tribute to be levied on his nation in this province. It lies fixtyfour miles S. W. of Fez. Lat. 34 deg. N. long. 10

MERAN, or MORAN, a city of Tyrol, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It stands on the river Adige, twenty-seven miles N. of the Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 44

min. N. long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.

MERDIN, a city of Diarbeker, in Asia Minor, on the
W. side of the Tigris, between Mosul and Bagdat. It is about four or five miles in circuit, walled and defended by a flout castle, on an inaccessible rock; this is called the High Town about a mile round, and the rest the Low Town.

Here is a Basha (Sangiac) and garrison. Tamerlane besieged the fortress for years, but took it at last. The city is handsomely built, has several palaces, and a noble fountain supplied from the castle. Here the Christians are numerous, and under an Archbishop, subject to Antioch. The inhabitants carry on manufactures of filk and cotton, with fome gold and filk stuffs. The air is very unhealthy. Lat. 37 deg. 15 min. N. long. 74 min. E. or 40 deg. from the meridian of London.

MERE, a market-town of Wiltshire, has its name from confining on this county, Dorfetshire and Somersetshire. It is a staple for wool, and gave birth to Sir Francis Cotton, who sourished in the reigns of King James I. and King Charles I. In Stowton-park, not far from it, is an old Danish camp at White's-hole-hill. Its weekly market is kept on Tuesday, and annual fairs on May 6, August 24, and September 29, for cattle, pigs, cheese, and pedlary. It lies 26 miles from Salifbury, and 103

stands at the junction of the Berezina, and the tiver of the fame name. It has a fituation uncommonly delightful, with a wooden castle: and lies thirty-two miles N. of Grodno. Lat. 54 deg. N. long. 27 min. E. MERGENTHEIM. See MARGENTHEIM. It is the same

also with Marienthal, a city of Franconia, in Germany.

It belongs to the Teutonic order.

MERIDA, known in the time of the Romans and Goths by the name of Augusta Emerita, it being a corruption of the latter word. This is a small fortified town of Spanish Estremadura, on the Anas, now Guadiana. Here are feveral remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, called Arco de Santiago, and stands in a country extremely fertile.

The inhabitants, after making a noble relistance, obliged the Moors to conduct them fafe, and honourably, with all their valuable effects, into Christian dominions. It still has 1000 houses in 3 parishes, with 3 monasteries, &c. besides 15 towns and 13 villages, under its jurisdiction; it lies 49 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 38 deg.

58 min. N. long. 6 deg. 34 min. W.

MERIDA, the capital of Jucatan, a province Mexico, in
North America. It is the feat of a Governor, and the fee of a Bishop, about 45 miles S. of the ocean, and 135 miles N. E. of the city of Campeachy. Lat. 21 deg. 38 min. N. long. 90 deg. 36 min. W. MERIONYTHSHIRE, in Welch Sir Veiryonydn, a county

of North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Cardiganshire, from which it is parted by the river Dovy or Dyffi; on the E. by Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire; on the N. by Caernarvonshire and part of Denbighshire; and has the Irish sea on the W. for a length of thirtyfive miles: its breadth is thirty. It is entirely mountainous; but abounds with sheep, black cattle, fish, goats, and game. The inhabitants apply themselves wholly to grazing, and live on butter, cheefe, &c.

The principal rivers here are the Tovy, Avon, Drwrydh, and Dee. The lake Lhyn-tigid or Pimblemere in this county covers 160 acres of ground: through it runs the Dee, which, though communicating their waters, do not communicate their fish. The herbs on the mountains here, and the fish in the lakes, are much the same with those of the Alps.

Among innumerable peaks here, are the famous Kader-idricks, Raravawr, Glyder, and Mowywynda.

It lies in the diocese of Bangor, and fends no members to parliament, but the Knight of the shire. Near Harleigh in this county was a strange livid fire from the sea, or fiery exhalation, which in 1694 burnt hay-ricks, &c. See HARLEIGH.

MERK, a river in the Austrian Netherlands. It rifes in Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the fea opposite to Overflackee, in Holland.

MERNOCH, one of the western isles of Scotland, S. W. of Bute. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, producing fome corn; but is mostly heathy.
MEARNS, or KINCARDINSHIRE, one of the coun-

ties in the North of Scotland. It has the German ocean on the E. the water of Northesk on the S. is bounded by Angus on the W. and S. partly, and on the N. by the river Dee and Aberdeenshire. It is about twentyfeven miles long, and twenty broad. It has a rich foil, and is pretty level, very rich, and abounding in corn

and pasturage.
The Earl Marshal, who is now happily returned to his native country, after an absence of forty-four years, and made capable of inheriting, by act of parliament, was its hereditary sheriff; but this has been vested in the crown. He fucceeds to the effate and honours of his cousin the Earl of Kintore. Upon the coast here are feveral convenient creeks, and fome good harbours. In this shire is the grand seat of Fetteresly, a little above Stonehive, most delightfully situated, and belonging to the aforesaid noble Lord; whose worthy progenitors were liberal benefactors to the Newton-college of Abdeen, and its principal founders; and hence juftly called the Marshal-college.

In Mearns are upwards of five millions of fine firs, befides new plantations made within this century past by

the gentry; and the groves around the aforefaid feat are

MERO, a town in the kingdom of Pegu, and the Further India, in Afia. It lies 184 miles W. of the city of Pegu. Lat. 17 deg. N. long. 96 deg. E.

MERSBURG, or MERSPERG, a pretty city of Suabia,

in Germany, on the north-fide of the lake Constance, and the usual residence of the Bishop of the latter name The part of the lake before this place is faid to be 300 fathoms deep. The Swedes took it in the time of the civil wars. It is ten miles N. E. of Constance-city. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. E. MERSBURG, or SAXE-MERSBURG, a duchy or

county of Misnia, in Upper Saxony. It lies between Saxe-Hall and Saxe-Naumburg. It was fecularized from a bishopric under Magdeburg, by the treaty of Passaw, in favour of the house of Saxony; to one of

whose younger sons it gives the title of Duke.
MERSBURG, a city of the last-mentioned duchy of the fame name, on the river Sala. It is pretty large and populous, being well-built, tho' antique. Its walls and

feven towers are of free-stone. The civil wars in Germany did great damage to this place, which was fucceffively the prey of the contending armies. In the great church, formerly the cathedral, a Gothic structure, is the magnificent tomb of the Emperor Rudolph, who died after losing a hand in battle with his competitor Henry IV. and near it is a library of very ancient manuscripts. Part of the revenues of this bishopric is appropriated towards the maintenance of a number of canons belonging to the cathedral, and the rest to the administrator.

It had formerly a very flourishing trade, and a yearly fair, till 1200, when it was almost entirely burnt down, and the merchants removed elsewhere. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Leipfick. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 16 min. E.

MERSE, or MARCH, the fame with Berwickshire, a county in the South of Scotland. It confines on Lothian to the N. the German ocean to the E. Northumberland and Tiviotdale to the S. and Tweedale to the W. It gives title now to a branch of the Douglasses, of the family of Queensbury, as it did anciently to the Dunbars. See BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSEY-ISLAND, between the two openings of Malden and Colchester waters, in Eslex, formerly contained eight parishes, but now only two; namely, East and West Mersey, in the hundred of Winsted, and N. E. of Offey. It is a ftrong place by nature, and on the S. E. point of it is built a fort, in which a garrifon is kept in time of war, particularly with the Dutch; for an enemy, if possessed of it, would shut up all the navigation and fishery on that fide.

MERSEY, or MERSEE, a river which, with the Weaver, falls into an arm of the fea, and on that fide forms the peninfula of Cheshire, or Cestrica Chersonefus, called Wirehall; as the Dee at Chefter does on the the other. The Mersey rises on the W. side of the Peak-mountains, in Derbyshire. It runs first to Warrington, and at length into the fea at Liverpool, to which place there is a ferry from Chester, about two miles

MERSH, or MARSH, a market-town of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire; not a place of much note. Here are kept annual fairs on Whitfun-Monday, for houshold goods; and October 27, for cheefe. It lies not far

from Thorney.
MERSLAND, or MARSHLAND, a peninfula of Norfolk. See MARSHLAND.

MERTOLA, a town of Alentejo, a province of Portugal, on the E. fide of the Guadiana. It contains about 2400 inhabitants, and lies fifty-fix miles S. of Evora. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 8 deg. 17 min. W.

MERTON, a lake of several miles circuit, in Lancashire, near the sea, on the S. side of the Ribble, till lately drained. See LANCASHIRE.

MERTON, a place in Yorkshire, where, at the confluence of the Tees and Greta, was an ancient city called by the Romans Cataractonium: here its remains are still visible, and likewise about Greta-bridge, which is

MERVE, the north branch of the river Maese, near its mouth, where the city of Rotterdam in Holland flands. MERVILLE, or MERGHEM, a town of French Flanders, in the Netherlands, near the confines of Artois. It lies on the river Lys, twenty-fix miles S. W. of Merim.

Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.

MERY-SUR-SEINE, a fmall city of Champagne, in

France, on the river Seine. It is the feat of a royal bailiwic. Here is a priory of Benedictines: it lies five leagues below Troyes.

MESCHED, or THUS, a city of Choraffan, a province the kingdom of Persia, in Asia. It lies 132 miles S.E. of the Caspian sea, and 604 S. W. of Bochara. It was the residence of Kouli Khan, and the court of Persia. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 57 deg. 34 min. E.

MESEEN, a small town, and the capital of a circle of of the fame name, in the Archangelgorod government in Russia. It has a harbour on a river of the same name. and on the coast of the White sea; and lies 154 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lat. 66 deg. N. long. deg. 7 min. E.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Diarbeker Proper, in Afia Minor, or Afiatic Turkey. It lies be tween the rivers Euphrates and Tigris: and in Holy Writ it is called Padan-Aram.

MESSASIPPI, or MISSISIPPI, by the natives called Mischi Sipi, or Meschagamisi, a country of North America. It is bounded by Canada on the N. by the British plantations on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the S. and New Mexico on the W.

MESSASIPPI, a large river, from which the laft-mentioned country derives its name. It has its fource in Canada, and runs fouthward till it falls into the gulph of Mexico.

This is a large navigable river, whose course is faid to be upwards of 2000 miles; to which, as well as to the neighbouring country, the French lay claim; and in consequence of this have actually possessed themselves of part of it ever fince the year 1712. The river they call St. Louis, and the country Louisiana; and they have made great efforts towards planting it, as being a very fruitful and pleasant country of vast extent : though in reality the E. part of it belongs to Great Britain, and the W. to the Spaniards, who have planted part of it long ago, and are every day extending their fettlements. The French court, under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, and through the projecting of Mr. -, commonly called Beau Law, raifed the expectations of their people fo high, with regard to the immense riches which were to be got by planting it, in the year 1719, and a scheme almost coeval with the South Sea bubble in England, that every one was ready to throw his money into the stocks, which the company fold at one time for 2000 per cent. But the French government seized most of the money, so that the adventurers were hereby ruined; and this put a stop to the planting of the country. But they have encouraged it much fince : their fchemes, however, this way have been pretty well checked by the vigorous efforts which the British court have already made, and are still making, to circumscribe that ambitious neighbour.

This river is navigable above 450 leagues up from its mouth, though its numerous windings make the failing very tedious, depending rather on their oars than their fails: but in coming down, especially in April and May, when the waters are swelled, the rapid current carries them down foon; and yet at other feafons they are

very low. In its course the Mississippi receives several large ftreams, some of which bring great quantities of mud and flime. It breeds great numbers of very fierce crocodiles, besides other amphibious creatures. It hath plenty of water-fowl upon it, and the country on both fides fufficiently fertile, and inhabited by a great variety

of nations. This river discharges itself into the gulph of Mexico by two branches, which form an island of considerable length. The mouths lie between lat. 29 and 30 deg. N. and long, 89 and 90 deg. W. being covered by feveral other smaller islands.

MESARATA, a country of Africa, along the Mediter-

ranean sea, which bounds it on the N. the gulph of Sidra on the E. the desert of Essab on the S. and the river Magra on the W.

MESARATA, the capital of the last-mentioned province

of the same name, and Ptolemy's Macomala; but is now dwindled to a poor town. This diffrict was anciently called Syrtes. It produces little or no corn, but fome dates and olives. The inhabitants, though subject to the Turks, have a commander to defend them against the infults of the plundering Arabs; on which occafions they can raise about 6000 men.

MESSA, formerly TEMEST, a place on the coast in the province of Sus, in Africa; it confifts of three cities in a triangular fituation, about a mile from each other. and each inclosed with frout walls. The river Sus runs through two of them, and commonly overflows, fo as to enrich their lands, which they fow in September, and reap in April: but if it does not overflow, they have no harvest, when they are forced to live upon dates, of which they have great plenty. The ground being mostly fandy, breeds but little cattle.

The town hath no harbour, only a flat shore. On this coast large whales are often cast: and between it and the sea stands a mosque, whose beams and carpentrywork confifts of the bones of that fifth, and much reforted to by pilgrims, as here it is imagined the whale cast up Jonah. Here is some ambergris fold very cheap to the Europeans. Lat. 30 deg. 18 min. N. long. o deg. 38 min. W.

MESEMBER, a town of Bulgaria, on the Black fea, near the confines of Romania, in European Turkey. This is an ancient sea-port, and the people in its neighbour-hood mentioned by Ovid during his exile. It lies twenty miles from Warma to the S.

MESSINA, the ancient Zanche, afterwards Messana, a large and fine city of the Val di Demoni, in Sicily, and lower division of Italy. It is the greatest mart in the Mediterranean, and has a harbour on the ftreight or Faro of Messina, spacious and safe. The private houses are well-built, and the public edifices magnificent; as the Archbishop and Viceroy's palaces. The cathedral is spacious and antique, its tabernacle is very rich, with feveral grand chapels. Its citadel has five large and regular baftions, with several forts on the neighbouring

It is reckoned to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The harbour is of an oval form, deep, and well-fecured, the city lying between it and the mountains; though it is not frong. The arfenal here is well provided. Its principal streets are large: the town is well furnished with water, and all kinds of provisions from sea and land. It hath four large fuburbs, which extend a vaft

way along the shore. It has the most considerable trade of any place in the island, particularly since the year 1728, when it was declared a free port. At the annual fair holden here in August are vast quantities of foreign goods. The merchandizes exported from thence are chiefly filk, oil, and fruit: and it supplies Italy with corn, as it did anciently, of which they have great plenty; it has also very good wine. It is governed by a Viceroy, appointed by the King of Naples; and is the capital of the kingdom, tho

Palermo disputes the honour with it. In the year 1742, it was almost depopulated by a peftilence, which is faid to have carried off two thirds of its inhabitants. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Reggio, in Calabria. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 39

MESSOOR, a kingdom of Bifnagar Proper, in the East Indies, Asia. It lies on the S. frontiers of the country, and N. of the principality of Madura. It is faid to be a large kingdom, whose sovereign is tributary to the

MESTIZOES, the descendants of Spaniards and Indi-ans, in America, are so called. Their complexion is swarthy and reddish. Some, however, are equally tawny with the Indians, though diftinguished from them by their beards while others, on the contrary, have fuch a fine complexion that they might pass for whites, but for the lowness of the forehead, harsh, lank, and very black hair, with a very small nose that has a little

rifing in the middle, besides dark spots on the body-They apply themselves to arts and trades, and excel particularly in painting and in sculpture. They rise in Carthagena to about five degrees, and then they are reckoned Spaniards.

MESTRE, or MAESTRE, a fmall town of the Dogado of Venice, in Upper Italy. Here the Venetian nobility have feveral feats. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Padua. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 57

METELENE. See LESBOS, an island of the Archipela-

go, in Asiatic Turkey.

METHWOULD, a market-town of Norfolk. It lies seventeen miles from Thetford, and seventy-nine from

METLIUG, a city of Carniola, a diffrict of Auftria, in Germany. It lies on the river Culph, fixty-one miles S. E. of Lanbach. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 16 deg. 18 min. E.

METZ, the capital of the country of Meffin, a government of the same name, in Lorrain and Bar, now subject to France. Its Latin name is Metæ, anciently Divodurus and Mediomatrius. It lies at the confluence of the rivers Seille and Mofelle, in a very fruitful country; and is the see of a Bishop, under Triers, whose annua income is about 120,000 livres. It was once an Imperial city, and its prelate styled a Prince of the empire.

It is a large place, well fortified. The cathedral of St. Stephen, a fine structure, stands on the declivity of a hill. The font is an entire piece of porphyry, ten feet long. The streets are pretty narrow, and the houses antique. It contains fixteen parishes, and about 22,000 inhabitants. The Moselle encompasses it on the W. and N. and there is a broad ditch, by which the course of the river is turned into two branches; the one washing the walls, and the other running through the city. The Seille furrounds it on the S. and E.

Here is the feat of a parliament; and the Jews have a fynagogue at Metz, in a particular quarter allotted them. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of Nancy. Lat. 49

deg. 32 min. N. long. 5 deg. 49 min. E. MEUDON, an open town or village in the Isle of France. Here is a fine palace, where Lewis XIV.'s only fon, grandfather to the present King, resided, with a beautiful wilderness and raised terraces, from which is a noble prospect of the neighbourhood of Paris, being two leagues below it; as also of the river Seine. Here is a grotto, with spotted porphyry and fine water-works. The house is adorned with rich furniture, marble statues, and fine paintings of Roman Emperors and ancient phi-

MEULON, in Latin Mellentum, a town of Mantois, a district of the Isle of France, on the river Seine, between Mante and Poiffy, three leagues distant from each, and feven below Paris.

Here are two stone-bridges over the river, the largest of which has twenty-one arches. The city is defended by a fort, is the feat of a royal bailiwic, and has feveral churches, and two convents. The city is on the the declivity of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre: the neighbouring foil abounds in corn, and its vineyards produce excellent wine.

MEURS, the capital of a small territory of the same name, furrounded by the electorate of Cologne, in the duchy of Cleve, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies on the Rhine. It belonged formerly to the Prince of Orange, our King William III. and fince to the King of Pruffia. It is defended by a good citadel, and lies eighteen miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

MEUSE, rather MAESE, a river, which rifing in Champagne, foon runs out of it into Bar, which it croffes from N. to S. and then returning into this province, paffes by Sedan and Charleville, whence it runs through Namur, Liege, and Guelderland, into Holland, where

it falls into the sea at the Briell. IEW-CLIFF, or as the Dutch call it, MEEUWE-KLIP, from the numbers of these birds seen about it, a rock of Caffreria, in Africa, 200 miles from Cape Negro to the W. It is level with the furface of the water. The Portuguese call it Baixo d'Antonio de Viana.

MEXICO, Old, a large province of North America. It is subject to Spain, forming a powerful and extensive empire. It is often called New Spain. It is bounded on the W. by New Mexico or Granada; on the N. and N. E. by the gulph of Mexico; on the S. E. by Ferra Firma, or ifthmus of Darien; and on the S. W. by the Pacific ocean. It is above 2000 miles in length, and from 71 to 550 in breadth, lying between lat. 7 deg. 30 min. and 30 deg. 40 min. N.

It is generally mountainous, with high hills running through it from S. E. to N. W. The eastern shore is a flat country, abounding with moraffes, and is over-flown in the rainy feafon; but fo covered with thickets of bambow, mangroves, and bushes, that the logwoodcutters make their way through it with their hatchets. The trees are cloathed with perpetual verdure, and the fruit-trees bloffom and bear almost the whole year round. The cochineel infect is bred here in great numbers, and

it is the principal ingredient in dying of fearlet. The present inhabitants of Mexico are native Indians, Spaniards, Creols of the descendants of Spaniards born in the country; Mestizoes, or a mungril breed of Spaniards and native negroes; and lastly, Mulattoes, or a

mixture of blacks and whites.

Mexico is governed by a Viceroy, fent from Old Spain; who is as arbitrary as any Prince in Europe. The forces in Mexico are not considerable, nor have they many fortified towns; and even those have been taken and plundered by buccaneers of contemptible force.

The revenues of the King of Spain here are vaftly great, arifing from the fifths of gold and filver, from the customs, excise, and other imposts; besides the rents and fervices by which all lands are holden of the

It is divided into three districts or audiences; name-Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala.

MEXICO, the capital city of New Spain, or province of the same name above-mentioned. It lies in the middle of a spacious lake, and accessible only by causeways of a confiderable length. It is of a square form, about seven miles in circuit, extremely populous, and greatly ad-mired for spacious streets and squares, the beauty of its buildings, the coolness of its situation in such a hot cli-

mate, and its natural strength.

It is the see of an Archbishop, and contains twentynine convents, twenty-two nunneries, and a great number of parish-churches. Here is a tribunal of the inquifition, and an university. The revenue of its cathedral is at least 70,000 l. per annum, out of which the Bishop receives 15,000, besides prodigious perquisites. The clergy are the sole ground-landlords here. The tenths collected from the eleven suffragan Bishops under its Archbishop, is computed at about half a milion of pieces of eight; those prelates receiving at least 1,200,000 l. sterling yearly. The wealth of the Mexicans incontestibly appears from this, That in 1730 more than a million of marks of filver has been brought into the exchequer, as the King's duty from the mines, which ought to be one fifth of the metal taken out of them: consequently the whole produce must be five millions of marks; and a mark being equivalent to eight of our ounces, at five shillings each, then the inhabitants of Mexico receive receive ten millions of money from their mines. The people in general are lazy and profuse.

This is the residence of the Viceroy, whose jurisdiction extends 400 leagues. He makes laws, and determines controversies, unless in great causes. Most of the Governors appointed by him, pay him well for their posts, as do such whose causes depend on his decision. The King allows him 100,000 ducats a year. His government is only for five years; but by bribing the great courtiers with a million, and a prefent to the King of half a million, he gets his time prolonged.

The cathedral, which is a most magnificent pile, with its cloifters and dwellings of the clergy, taking up a large space of ground in the middle of the city, was fixty years a building, at the expence of above two millions of pieces of eight, notwithstanding the clergy had the labour of the natives for very little. The infide ornaments are also valued at that sum. The image of the Virgin Mary, of maffy filver, is adorned with rubies

and pearl to the value of 30,000 pieces of eight, and the high altar cost 50,000; besides the ordinary chalice 11,000, being gold enchased, and set with rubies, &c.

The mall, called, the Almeida here, has a resort of

no less than 2000 coaches in an evening; most of them with fine equipages, and great numbers of black

In the goldsmiths-street, called Plateria, next the great market-place, the shops are furnished with a variety of utenfils and ornaments of gold, &c. especially against the arrival of the galleons.

The city is supplied with fresh water from a hill three miles off, conveyed to it by aqueducts. The ancient city burnt by the Spaniards, from the immense booty they took under Cortez, feems to have been one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. Lat. 20 dee. 15 min. N. long. 103 deg. 12 min. W.

MEXICO Proper, the province of which the last-mentioned city of the same name is the capital, has Tlascala on the E. Mechoacan on the W. Panuco on the N. and the Pacific ocean on the S. It is 350 miles from S. to N. and 200 where broadest; but is narrower towards the N. The climate is very variable, and the foil remarkably fruitful; fo that all the necessaries of life are extremely cheap. It is faid to exceed all the provinces of America in corn, cattle, and fruit; besides, its lakes and rivers abound with variety of good fish: so that the tribute from the lake of Mexico alone is above 20,000

MEXICO, New, including California, is bounded by unknown lands on the N. by Florida on the E. Old Mexico on the S. and the Pacific ocean on the W. It is a temperate and fertile country; though California is a mountainous, craggy, and barren tract, both on its outer and inner coasts towards the gulph of California. Notwithstanding the indefatigable labours of the Jesuit missionaries among the Indians of California, in order to convert them to Christianity, and even giving them food for that purpose, for which they used to come regularly, they still feem to retain their pristine brutality; of which, besides eating the missionaries horses, when they had fallen into their hands, and feafting round them, they have given most shocking instances, particularly in their massacring the Fathers Caranco and Tamara of a fudden; together with all others who fell then into their hands, especially the native boys who waited on the missionaries. They totally ruined, in the height of this bestial phrenzy, not only four missions, but the twelve or thirteen other missionaries narrowly escaped from undergoing the same deplorable fate with their brethren above-mentioned. The Fathers, by their surveys, have found California to be a peninfula, joined to New Albion and Old Mexico.

In New Mexico are rich filver mines, the principal of which are those of St. Barbe. The pearl-fishery of California is the only thing this country was noted for; but that has been found to decline, and not answer the

MEYENFELD, in Latin Majævilla and Lupinum, a pretty town in the most fruitful country of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It stands on the banks of the Rhine, with mountains rifing all around like an amphitheatre, and planted with abundance of vines, producing choice Besides the church of St. Lucius, there is a caftle, the feat of the bailiff, flanked with a frong tower, with feveral magnificent houses of the falis's, burghers, &c. The town has its feparate council and government.

MEZEN, a territory of Eastern Muscovy. It is bounded on the S. W. by Dwina; on the N. E. by Jugoria; on the S. by the river Piega; and on the N. W. by the flreights of Candeneis. This is a long tract from N. to S. extending itself from lat, 64 to 67 deg. N. but is hardly above one degree broad in any part of it. The country is full of forests, fens, and mountains, all cold and barren.

It gives name to a confiderable bay, on which its capital of the fame denomination stands, at the mouth of the river Mezen.

MEZIERES, in Latin Maceria, or Mederiacum, a town of Champagne, in a peninfula formed by the river Meule or Maese, over which are two bridges. It stands partly on a hill, and partly in a valley. It is well fortified, and defended by a castle, which commands the city. This is a place of importance, as being a passage from Luxemburg into France. Here is a Governor, a King's Lieutenant, and a Mayor. In 1521 the Emperor Charles V.'s troops took it. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Sedan. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 38 min. E.

MEZUNA, once a Roman city of the province of Miliana, in Africa, about thirty miles from the fea, and forty W. of Miliana. It is walled and defended by a citadel. Here is a palace, and temple built by the Romans. This place has been destroyed by the wars, and rebuilt since with mean and low houses. The Arabs have so impoverished the inhabitants, that they get a poor living by only weaving linen and woollen fays. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of ancient cities, with marble and alabafter statues, inscriptions, &c.

MIANA, a town of Aiderbeitzan, a province of Perfia, in Afia. It lies in a large plain, furrounded with mountains, which separate Media from Parthia: though others extend the former province beyond Soltanaya, which flands fouthwards on the other fide of the mountains. Miana is about fixty-two miles from Tauris to the S. E.

MICHAEL's, ST. or MODISHOLE, a portreve borough of Cornwall, formerly of great note in the Saxons time; but fince much declined. It however fends two members to parliament, has a weekly market, and annual fair. It lies between Briftol channel and Truro, 281 miles from London.

MICHAEL, ST. a church built by the Abbot of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, on a narrow crest of the Torr. Its tower, though ruinous, is still left, and is a good fea-mark. It is higher than any ground within ten

miles of the place.
MICHAEL'S MOUNT, ST. See Mount ST. MI-CHAEL and MOUNT'S-BAY. It is a high peak in Mon-

MICHALOVIA, or MICHULOW, a territory of Polish Pomerania and Prussia, in Poland. It is a strait neck of land, between the rivers Brodna and Debrentz, which gave occasion to bloody wars between the Poles and Teutonic Knights.

MICHELBERG, a strong fortress of Transylvania. It flands on the top of a hill. Here are deposited all the arms and military ammunition of the principality of Hermanstadt. Some place it in the county of Land-

MICHIGAN, one of the numerous lakes of Canada, in

North America. See CANADA.

MICKLEGATE BAR, an antiquity in the city of York. See YORK.

MID-LOTHIAN, the fame with Edinburghshire, in the South of Scotland. It contains the capital, and lies between East and West Lothian. See EDINBURG HSHIRE or LOTHIAN.

MIDDLEBURG, a county of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, now belonging to the Prince of Isenghien, as a fief of Bruges and Sluys. It contains the territories of Leenskins and Soetendaal, with part of the parishes of Heyle, St. Baasse, our Lady, and St. Croix or the

MIDDLEBURG, a finall city and capital of the lastmentioned county of the fame name. Here is a castle and court of justice, composed of a bailist, burgomaster, eight aldermen, and a fecretary; all appointed by the Count and Roman Catholics, except two aldermen for that part belonging to the States General. They judge without appeal in criminal matters; but in civil causes there lies an appeal to the magistrates of Bruges or Sluys. Here is but one parochial church for the Romanists; the Potestants being but few, go to the village of Ede. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 25 min. long. 3 deg. 21 min. E.

MIDDLEBURG, the capital of the island of Walcheren, and the whole province of Zealand, in the United Netherlands. This is a populous and well-built city, fortified with a wall and broad ditches, and these surrounded by another wall. Here are two harbours; the old one is now little frequented; but the new one cut from the town of Armuyden, carries ships of 400 tons

into the very heart of the town, and fo communicates with the fea.

Here are many wealthy merchants, and a staple of wine from France, Spain, and Portugal. They drive a good trade to the East and West Indies, and are deeply concerned in the whale and herring fisheries.

In Middleburg are feveral fine squares and stately public buildings, particularly the house where the provincial states meet, formerly a sumptuous abbey. The town-house is a noble pile, with a very high tower and clock, which last with its dial cost 150,000 guilders. Here are twenty churches, mostly magnificent. The magistracy consists of two burgomasters, &c. It lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg. 47 min. N. long. 3 deg. 41 min. E.

MIDDLEBY, a place in Dumfries-shire and South of Scotland, noted only as being the seat of a presbytery, in which are included twelve parishes.

MIDDLEFAR, or MIDDELFURT-SUND, lying on

the Leffer Belt, and western shore of the Isle of Funen, in Denmark; a fmall but neat town, in a country abounding with all necessaries. This is the common passage to Colding in Jutland, the Belt not being broader than the Thames at Gravesend.

In January 1658, Charles Gustavus King of Sweden led his army over the ice to this place, routed the Danes, and made himself master of Funen. It lies feventeen miles from Affens to the N. W. and as many from Odensee to the S. W

IIDDLEHAM, or MIDLAM, a market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ure. It had once a strong castle; and it is noted for a manufacture of woollen cloth, and frequent horfe-races.

On Middleham-moor is an annual fair, kept on November 6 and 7, for sheep. It lies 6 miles from Bedall,

34 from York, and 252 from London.
MIDDLESEX, fo called from its having been the habitation of the Mid-Saxons, or as lying in the middle of the three kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons. It is a county of England, in which London its great capital stands, being bounded by Hartfordshire on the N. by the river Lee, which divides it from Effex on the E. by the Thames, which separates it from Surrey on the S. and by the Coln, which parts it from Buckinghamshire on the W. It is about twenty-fix miles long and fifteen broad. Befides London it contains the city of Westminster, with their spacious suburbs, and the great villages of Hackney, Highgate, and Hampstead, &c. It includes seventy-three parishes, belides chapels of eale, and five market-towns, exclufive of the two cities above-mentioned; all under the jurifdiction of the Bishop of London, some few peculiars excepted.

Its air is sweet and healthy; and as the whole county is rendered rich and populous from the vicinity of the two large cities of London and Westminster; fo its soil is very much improved by their compost, especially the valley between Heston and Harrow, which bears excellent corn. But most of the neighbouring lands to the metropolis are turned into garden-grounds, for the production of all kinds of vegetables, which fupply the confumption of two fuch populous cities, joined together

Middlesex gives title of Earl to the Duke of Dorset. The sheriffs of London and Middlesex are chosen by the liverymen of the former city. Here are the royal parks of St. James and Hyde-park, two at Himpton-court, two at Enfield, or chaces, and one at Twickenham, but the latter has been disparked.

Middlesex, including London and Westminster, pays more taxes than any ten counties.

MIDDLESEX, a county of East-Jersey, in North America. It is the most populous and flourishing tract in this country, on account of its plantations, the proprietors of which are generally Scotch people.

MIDDLETON, a pretty good town of Monmouth county, in East Jersey, in North America. It confifts of 100 families, with out-plantations of 30,000 acres. The shore near this place winds like a hook, and, being fandy, the bay is called Sandy-Hook. It lies twentyfix miles C. of Piscataway. MIDDLE- MIDDLEWICH, a large market-town of Cheshire, near the junction of the Croke, which issues from the lake Bagmere, with the Dan. Here are two excellent falt-springs, or brine-seeths, where they make great quantities of salt.

This is an ancient borough, governed by burgeffes, and a very large parish, extending into many townships round it; having a spacious church. Its weekly market is on Tuesday or Saturday; and annual fairs on August 2 and December 6, for cattle, drapery, and bedding. It lies 4 miles from Northwich, 17 from Chester, and 156 from London.

MIDEUM, the feat and residence of King Midas, in Phrygia Major, a province of Asia Minor. He is famous in poetic mythology for his golden wish and assess. Ancient geographers place it near the river Sangarus, and the N. E. limits of Phrygia: but its site at

present is uncertain.

MIDHURST, i. e. Middlewood, the Midæ of the Romans; a pretty large borough of Sussex, governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament. It is pleasantly situated on a hill, and surrounded with others, having the river Arun at the bottom. Its weekly market is kept on Thursday, and annual fairs on March 25, Whitsun-Tuesday, and October 18, for horned cattle and horses.

Tratton in its neighbourhood was the birth-place of Otway the poet. Midhurst is twelve miles from Chichester, seventeen from Shoreham, and fifty-two from London.

MIDNICK, the same with MEDNICK, a town of Samojitia, in Poland. It is the seat of a Bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Gnesna, near the head of the Wirwitz, twenty-five miles N. W. of Rozw.

MIDZYRZECZÉ, a town of Posnania, in Lower Poland, mostly of timber. It lies in a plain among rivulets and marshes, and defended by a castle, which several German Princes have found impregnable. It lies on the frontiers of Silesia and Pomerania, sixty miles S. W. of Posen.

MILAN, Duchy of, in Latin Ducatus Mediclanensis, or the Milanese in general. This is one of the most fertile provinces in Italy. It lies in Upper Italy, and is bounded on the N. by the territory of Valais, the Grisons, and Switzerland, on the E. by the Venetian territories, the duchies of Mantua, Parma, and Placentia, on the S. by the dominions of Genoa and the Apennine mountains, and on the W. by Piedmont, Savoy, and Montserrat. It is about eighty-four miles in length, and sixty-three in breadth; reaching from about lat. 44 deg. 30 min. to about 46 min. N. and from long. 8 deg. 20 min. to 9 deg. 40 min. E.

The whole country is well-watered by rivers, brooks, lakes, and canals; by which means it abounds in grain, pasture, flax, rice, excellent wine, and delicious fruit, also vast numbers of mulberry-trees for feeding of filkworms. Its principal rivers are the Tefino, Po, Adda, and Seffia. Its most considerable lakes are Lago Maggiore, and Lago Como. The latter extends northward from the city of the fame name about thirty miles, and not above five where wideft, being hemm'd in by mountains. The Lago Maggiore is still longer, and fome places broader, having in it feveral small islands, called the Boromean, on which are fine palaces and gardens. It has had feveral masters, also Dukes of its own; but fince the year 1706 it has been taken from Spain, and is now subject to the house of Austria, Emperors of Germany. Its annual revenue is computed at 300,000 l. Sterling. The King of Sardinia, for his fervices in the late wars in Italy, had some territories of this duchy ceded to him by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

It is commonly divided into these thirteen territories: namely, 1. The Milanese Proper. 2. The Paviese. 3. The Lodesan. 4. The Cremonese. 5. Comasco. 6. Angiera. 7. Novarese. 8. Vigevanese. 9. Laumellinese. 10. Alessandriano. 11. Tortonese. 12. The valleys of Sessia. And, 13. The territory of Bobbio.

MILAN, furnamed the Great, or Second Rome, is the capital of the Milanese Proper, and the whole duchy,

as it was formerly of the Longobardic kingdom. It was anciently called *Mediclanum*, the metropolis of the Insubres, and one of the largest cities of Gallia Cisalpina. It lies on the rivers Olana and Lombro, having two stately canals from the Tesino and Adda, between which it stands.

Milan is about ten Italian miles in circuit, including feveral gardens, and furrounded only with a wall and rampart. At fome diffance is a citadel, confifting of fix baftions pretty well fortified, especially towards the town. Its squares are large and elegant, but the streets narrow and crooked; whilst the paper-windows, which are common in the largest palaces here, are far from being ornamental.

This city is faid to have 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 schools, and 250,000 inhabitants. It is the see of an Archbishop, and has a large cathedral, in which is a profusion of marble very curiously wrought, but put together without any taste. Here is an university, with sixteen professors.

In Milan the inhabitants carry on all forts of manufactures, especially filk, brocades, and other rich stuffs; their works of steel and crystal are much admired, and their artificers so excellent, that they seem to have engrossed the trade of this part of Italy; and consequently are a rich and thriving people, though remote from the sea.

In the chapel under the cathedral is the body of St. Charles Boromeo once Archbishop, in a very grand shrine, to which great veneration is paid here, and near it the stately tombs of the Dukes of Milan. Its tower is very losty, and the out-side of this church is adorned with 600 sine marble statues by Cibo, each of which cost 1000 crowns. The 160 pillars which support the roof, of such a diameter that three men can hardly fathom them, are valued at 10,000 crowns each.

The church next in dignity to the cathedral is St. Ambrose, built in honour of St. Laurence. Here are several antiquities, particularly an old inscription upon a desk, which has hitherto puzzled the learned; also a serpent on a marble pillar, to which mothers and nurses bring their sick children once a year.

The grand hospital is a noble building, in form of a quadrangle, supported by pillars, and maintains about 4000 sick persons daily. Here is likewise an academy of wits, with several collections of rarities, and a noble academy for painting.

academy for painting.

The house of Austria have a Vice-General or Vice-roy here, for the city and duchy. The civil government is lodged in a senate, but under the control of the Viceroy.

This city, built about the year of Rome 395, has fince that æra been besieged forty times, taken twenty times, and four times almost entirely destroyed; one of which times was by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, when, in the year 1162, he burnt, razed, sowed the city with salt, and plowed it, for an atrocious indignity offered to his Empress, the inhabitants making her ride through Milan on an ass with her face turned to the tail. And we are further told, that he refused to spare the lives of any that would not previously pluck with their teeth a fig out of that very ass's posteriors.

In the neighbourhood of Milan are fine country-feats and gardens, &c. particularly at Signior Simoneta's is an eccho that repeats from fixty different parts of two opposite walls, till the undulation is quite lost. A second curiosity is the famed abbey of Corravalle, which is a magnificent structure; and lastly, at Mouza, among other antiquities, is kept the iron crown, as having a rim of that metal in the inside, with which the Kings of Lombardy and the Emperors afterwards were

Milan lies 116 miles N. E. of Turin, and 248 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 42 min. E.

MILANESE Proper, a fmall territory near the middle of the duchy of Milan, and upper division of Italy, in which stands Milan the capital. It is bounded by the Comasco or territory of Como on the N. the Lodesan

on the E. the Paviese on the S. and the Novarese on

MILASSA, or MYLASSUS, a city of Caria, in Afia Minor. It was anciently famous for two noble temples of Jupiter, and a third dedicated to Augustus, the ruins of which are still visible, also a column called Mæander's pillar, and likewise a smaller temple. It stood about eighty stadia from the sea, where it had a port, and twenty miles E. from Boryglia.

MILAZZO, or MELAZZO, anciently Mylæ, a town of the Val di Demoni, in the island of Sicily and lower division of Italy. It consists of two parts; one of which lies on a promontory of the same name, and fortified; the other on a bay also of the same denomination, with an excellent harbour, its entrance being defended by a stable.

In the year 1719 the Spaniards befieged the town without fucces. It lies on the N. coast, twenty-seven miles N. W. of Messina. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long.

ns deg. 10 min. E.

MILBOURNE, or MILBOURNE-PORT, a markettown and ancient borough of Somerfetshire, on the edge
of Dorsetshire. It is governed by two sub-bailists under nine capital ones, who return two members to parliament. The houses, not much above 200, lie scattered, and the inhabitants are about 1100. Its church
is in the gift of Winchester college. Here is an annual
fair on December 30, for bullocks, horses, and cheese.
It lies 2 miles from Sherbourne, 12 from Shaftsbury,
and 116 from London.

MINDENHALL, or MILNHALL, a pleafant, well-built, and populous market-town of Suffolk, on the Lark, a branch of the Oufe. To its handfome church belongs a lofty steeple, and it has a harbour for boats. The streets are called rows. Its weekly market on Friday is well frequented, especially for fish and wildfowl; and its yearly fair is on October 10, for wood. It lies seven miles from Newmarket, twelve from Bury St. Edmunds, and fixty-eight from London.

MILE-END, a part or suburb of London. It lies on the confines of Essex, and is not thinly inhabited, being but a little way from the village of Bow.

MILETUM, the modern Palatschia, in Caria. It was anciently one of the most confiderable cities in Asia Minor, and sent vast colonies, who settled on the coasts of the Propontis, the Euxine sea, &c. It stands on the S. side of the Mæander near the sea, and is at present a place of no account, having nothing but a sew cottages. Large ruins are still to be seen in it. Thales was a native of Miletum, which was also the seat of an oracle for some time, to whom the Milesians built a magnificent temple. Near it is Mount Lathmos, celebrated by the poets for the amorous visits Luna made to Endymion. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N. long. 27 deg.

53 min. E. MILFORD-HAVEN, is a bay of the Irish channel and S. W. part of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales. This is one of the fafest and most spacious harbours in Europe, having fixteen creeks, five bays, and fifteen roads, diffinguished by feveral names, in which 1000 fail of ships may ride fecurely. The entrance into it, called by the Welch Aber-dau-gledheu, is about three leagues N. W. by N. from Tenby bay; and may be known by three islands on the N. W. all in fight, namely, Scookham, Scawmore, and Gresholme, as also by the Isle of Lunday on the S. E. Here is an old light-house tower on St. Anne's point, two old blockhouses or forts on the cliffs, one on each fide; as also by Sheepisland, at the entrance of the E. fide, and another just within, called Rat-island, like the Mew-stone at Plymouth. This is the best harbour in the three kingdoms, there being no danger in failing in or out with the tide, and almost any wind, by night as well as day; and a ship in distress, without cable or anchor, may run ashore on soft ooze, and there lie safe. The fpring-tide rifes here thirty-fix feet, and the neap above twenty-fix. But what renders this the most useful harbour is, that in an hour's time a ship is either in or out of the harbour into the sea, between the Land's-end and Ireland. It also lies in the mouth of the Severn: fo

that in eight or ten hours a ship may be over on the coast of Ireland or about the Land's-end. Likewise a vessel may get to the W. from this place much sooner than from Plymouth, Foy, or Falmouth.

This harbour is of fuch importance, that our government have lately fent thither Mr. Skinner the engineer, who built Ardersear-point in the North of Scotland, in order to make the necessary improvements in Milford-haven, by proper works for its defence; and he is at present employed accordingly about it.

Milford-haven gives title of Earl to the Prince of Wales. In one of its bays on the E. stands the town of Pembroke. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 15 min. W.

MILHAUD, or MILLAU, the capital of the Upper Marche of Rouergue, a territory of Guyenne, in France. It stands on the river Tarn. The reformed fortified it formerly, but Lewis XIII. dismantled it in 1629.

In 1744 the maintenance of two troops of dragoons quartered on the Protestant inhabitants for three months, cost them 30,000 livres, by which means the town was totally ruined. It lies on the confines of Gevaudan, fixty-four miles N. W. Montpelier. Lat. 44 deg. 12 min. N. long. 2 min. 51 min. E.

MILENBACH, a town of Transylvania, the capital of Landvordenwald, and the first built by the Saxons in this country. It lies in a very hollow valley, tolerably secured on the W. side by morasses, but open on the other. It lies sixteen miles W. from Hermanshadt.

MILO, or MELOS, an island of the Archipelago or Ægean sea. It is round, and about fixty miles in circuit, is almost entirely of a spongy hollow rock, pervaded by the sea. Here is a continual subterraneous fire, and in one place a volcano, with baths and very hot springs, also purgative waters. In the intermediate villages the soil is extremely fertile.

The town of the same name contains 5000 souls, with an excellent harbour. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks, and remarkable for their dissolute lives. Here is both a Greek and Latin Bishop. In the whole island are reckoned eighteen parishes, thirteen monasteries, and a great number of chapels. It lies sifty-eight miles N. of Candia. Lat. 36 deg. 27 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. E.

MILLY, a town of Gastinois, in the Isle of France. It lies on the Rivulet Ecole, has a collegiate church and fine market-place, five leagues distant from Melun to the W.

MILROSS, once a famous abbey in Tweedale and South of Scotland. The ruins of its great church, the house itself, and the court, shew the magnificence and vast extent of the buildings.

MILTENBACH, a town in the circle of Franconia, in

MILTENBACH, a town in the circle of Franconia, in Germany. It lies on the S. fide of the river Mayne, twenty miles S. of Aschaffenburg. Lat. 49 deg. 51 min.

N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON, an old market-town of
Kent, so hidden among the creeks of the East Swale or
E. branch of the Medway, as hardly to be seen; and
yet it is large, and has a considerable weekly market on
Saturday, for corn, fruit, and provisions; which, with
the oysters taken in the grounds hereabouts, the most
famous of any in the county, are generally sent up to
London. The town is governed by a portreve. The
church is about a mile from it, beyond which, on
Kemsley downs, are the ruins of a fort overgrown with
bushes, called Castle-rust, which Hastings the pirate
built; and on the other side of the water are the ditches,
and part of Barnard-castle, erected against him by King
Alfred.

In going up the Thames from thence, vessels pass the Buoy of the Nore by Sheerness, then the Hope, and through the Long Reach to Gravesend, and so up to London. It has a yearly fair on July 24, for toys. Milton lies opposite to the Isle of Sheppey, sourteen miles from Maidstone, and forty-four from London.

MILTON, two villages in Ross-shire, and in the North of Scotland, so called from some noted corn-mills just 3 M by.

by. The former is on the water of Skiack, in the diffrict of Ketwell and parish of Kiltearn, in Ferrindonel. Here is a very neat mansion of Mr. Munro of Milton, with a charming orchard, physic and hop garden. It lies in a delightful spot quite covered from the N. and with a southern exposure, above half a mile from the castle of Foulis, and three miles N. E. from Dingwall. It was called the Little Hall of Hospitality, as was the house of Foulis the Great one.

The other village in the parish of Kilmuir, and about eight miles surther E. is remarkable for New-Tarbat, a fine modern seat of the unfortunate Earl of Cromartie, and almost facing the town of the latter name, which stands on the other side of the Cromartie-firth.

MILTON, a market-town of Dorfetshire. It lies 14 miles from Dorchester, and 110 from London.

MINA, a village of Guiney Proper, in Africa, by the natives called Oddena; it is very long, and indifferently broad, being built of rock stone. By it runs a small river inward towards the country, the water of which is at times very salt, namely when shallow. It separates Commany or Commenda from Fetu.

Near the village stands the castle of St. George de la Mina, so called by the Portuguese from the abundance of gold they sound here from all parts. The Dutch took it from them in 1638. It was built square, with sour good batteries within, and another on the outworks. On the land-side it has two canals, always surnished with rain or fresh water for the Dutch garrison and their ships, besides three sine cisterns in the castle. It can contain upwards of 200 men, and accommodate several officers besides.

MINAPOUR, a town of Maroucha, an inland province of the Mogul empire, in Asia. It appears only

MINCHING-HAMPTON, fo called from the Minching nuns at Caen, in Normandy. Here is a large church, worth 200 l. per annum, in the form of a crois, with airles on each fide, and a tower in the middle, with battlements.

In the S. aisle is the image of a man lying crosslegg'd, with a sword and shield by him, and his wife lying at his feet: in the N. aisle are several inscriptions of benefactions. It lies to the W. of Cirencester.

MINDANAO, one of the largest among the Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies between lat. 5 and 10 deg. N. and between long. 120 and 126

deg. E.

Mindanao has the rest of the Philippines on the N. and Celebes or Macasser, and the Moluceas on the S.

This is not subject to Spain as the others are; most of its inhabitants are Mahometans, and under a Mahometan Prince called the Sultan of Mindanao: but those who inhabit the middle of the island are Pagans, and under another government, being called Hilanous; and a third nation on the N. W. part of the island are called Sologues.

In this island are good harbours, and the natives build ships, in which they trade to Borneo and Manilla with the Dutch, exchanging their gold, rice, sago, beeswax, and tobacco, for calicoes, muslins, and Chinese silves

Sago is the pith of a tree used by the natives instead of bread. Here are also plantanes, cocoas, and other delicious fruits commonly found within the tropics. Dampier assures us that he saw nutmegs and cloves growing on the island

growing on the island.

MINDANAO, the capital of the last-mentioned island of the same name, lies on a narrow river on the S. side, two miles from the sea, which has but eleven seet water in spring-tides, and abounds with worms that soon eat through vessels not well sheathed. In the harbour the westerly winds are dangerous. The city is about a mile long, and the same in breadth. The houses stand upon posts, with ladders to go up to them, and consist but of one storey. Besides the proper language of the island, the Malayan is spoken here. The principal tradessmen in this city are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and ship-wrights.

MINDLEHEIM, a barony of Suabia, in Germany, but

afterwards erected into a principality by the Emperor, in favour of John Duke of Marlborough, for the fervices done the empire by his furprising march from the Netherlands to Germany, and glorious victory at Hochstet in 1704. It lies in the Argow, between the bishoprick of Augsburg on the N. E. and the abbacy of Kempten on the N. W. It is a fruitful territory of about eighty miles in circuit. It belonged to the Duke of Bavaria before he was put under the bann, to which family it has reverted since by the treaties of Baden and Rastadt in 1714.

MINDLEHEIM, the capital of the last-mentioned barony of the same name. It stands in a plain on the river Mindel, is open, has a castle on St. George's hill, with a nunnery, college of Jesuis, and parochial church. It lies nine miles S. E. from Kaushusen, and twenty-seven S. W. from Augsburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 41 min. E.

MINDEN, a principality of Westphalia, in Germany. It was given to Brandenburg by the treaty of Munster. It is about twenty miles E. and W. and twenty-five N. and S. The southern parts abound in corn, of which they export much. But the northern are woody and hilly, with plenty of game. It lies between Osnaburg and Schaumburg.

MINDEN, the capital of the last-mentioned principality of the same name. It is a neat and well-fortified town, with walls on the W. side of the Weser.

This place suffered much during the civil wars in Germany, and was often taken, the first time by Count Tilly in 1628, by storm, when he put near 3000 to the sword. Its bishopric was secularized, and the King of Prussia keeps a garrison in the place. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants; but the cathedral, a noble, though dark structure, the churches of St. John and St. Simon, with a large monastery adjacent, are in the possession of the Roman Catholics.

A pale beer, much like oat-ale, made here, is much efteemed in Germany, A neighbouring hill commands the town. It retains two chapters, one of canons, and the other of canonesses; the ladies who are admitted into the latter must prove their nobility. Here is a regency settled. It lies thirty-eight miles W. of Hanover. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 38 min. E.

The plains of Minden, in the neighbourhood of this city, are memorable for a glorious victory which Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, commander of the confederate army, obtained here in August 1, 1759, with a handful of men (though unaffisted by the British cavalry under Lord George Sackville, who stood aloof though ordered to charge) over the French commanded by Marshal Broglio; and went near to give them a total rout.

MINDORA, one of the Philippine islands in Asia. It lies S. W. of Luconia, from which it is divided by a narrow channel called the streights of Mindora, and belongs to Spain. It is about twenty leagues long and twelve broad, producing pepper and gold. It lies between lat. 12 and 13 deg. N. and long. 119 to 120 min. E. On it is a town of the same name.

MINDUS, a fea-port of Caria, in Asia Minor, on the Jasic bay. Though a small town, the vanity of its inhabitants adorned it with such stately gates, that the cynic Diogenes bid them take care their city did not run out at them.

This is the principal town in these parts, and the seat of the Sangiac. It lies about twelve miles N. of Halicarnassus.

MINEHEAD, a borough of Somersetshire, governed by two constables, who return two members to parliament. It has a very secure harbour on the Bristol channel, which has been rendered so by several acts of parliament, its pier being now capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden. It stands under a hill, and divided into the upper, lower, middle, and quay town, containing about 500 houses, and 2000 souls.

Its principal trade is with Ireland, about forty vessels with wool coming hither from that kingdom; and about 4000 chaldrons of coals are annually imported. They have some trade to Virginia and the West Indies, and correspond with the merchants of Barnstaple and Bristol

in their foreign commerce. They export every year to the Mediterranean, &c. 3 or 4000 barrels of her-

rings.

A memorable address from this corporation to Queen Anne, expressly declared, "That Kings were accountable to none but God; and subjects were bound to obey, notwithstanding any oppression:" which gave occasion to an English letter in print, addressed by a merchant of London to one of the representatives of this borough, a naturalized Swede; shewing, that Sweden, once free, came to be enslaved through this pernicious doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance; which after a run of 60,000 copies in Great Britain and Ireland, had as quick a passage, when translated into French and High Dutch, through Holland and Germany.

Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and annual fair on Whitsun-Wednesday, for pedlary. It lies 24 miles from Bridgewater, and 167 from London.

MINGRELIA. See MENGRELIA, in Afiatic Tur-

MINHO, a large river of Spain, rifing in the N. E. part of Galicia, whence it runs S. W. through that province, and after passing by Lugo, Ortense, and Tay, dividing Galicia from Portugal, it falls into the Atlantic or Western ocean at the town of Caminha, a little to the northward of Viana.

MINIATO, a town of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It lies on the river Arno, eighteen miles W. of Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 48 min. N. long. 11 deg. 51 min. E.

MINIO, or MENZO, a river of Upper Italy. It issues from the lake de la Garda, whence running S. through the Mantuan, it empties itself into the Po at Borgo-forte.

MINIO, or MUNIA, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa, on a fort of an eminence not far from the Nile. Here are the ruins of some stately Egyptian churches, &c. Most of the streets are so narrow, that only two men can go abreast; but it is samed for an earthen manufacture of water-pots, very curiously made, and in great request all over Egypt, especially at Grand Cairo.

MINORCA, one of the Baleares or Balearic islands, as being formerly famous for their slingers. It lies in the Mediterranean, about twenty-four miles E. of Majorca. Its extent is thirty-two miles in length, and fourteen in breadth; being almost covered with barren hills, and solely valuable for the secure and spacious harbour of Port Mahon. The only places of any consequence upon it are Citadella, at the W. extremity of the island, and the aforesaid port at the E.

In the year 1708 the English under General Earl Stanhope took it from the Spaniards, and by the treaty of Utrecht it was confirmed to them; and notwithstanding the efforts of Spain to recover the island, it continued in our possession till April 1758; when a body of 13,000 French troops, under Marshal Richelieu, invaded the island, and in about two months time they made themselves masters of the castle of St. Philip, the only strength of Port Mahon, June 29 following: but not without great honour to its Governor General, now Lord Blakeney, and Colonel Wilkinson; though little to the credit of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, who was quite backward in engaging the French seet that carried the enemy's stores, provisions, and materials for carrying on the siege, which they landed without opposition.

This country produces fome grain, wine, oil, and fruit; it abounds mostly in pasture, and consequently breeds cattle preferably to any thing else.

MINSK, or MINSKI, a city of Russian Lithuania or Little White Russia, in Poland, in the capital of a palatinate of the same name, on the river Swislockz. This is a well-built place, defended by a ditch, a double wall, castle and other works. The Russians took it in 1656. It lies seventy-two miles S. E. of Wilna. Lat.

54 deg. 41 min. N. long. 27 deg. 41 min. E. MINSKI, a palatinate, of which the laft-mentioned town of the same name is its capital. It lies in the middle of Lithuania, E. of Nevogrodeck and Briescia, and W.

from Misceslaw: it has the palatinate of Witepsk on the N. that of Vilna on the N. W. and Rohaczow, on the S. E. Its extent is 180 miles from W. to N. E. and 115 where broadest from E. to W. It is divided into the territories of Minski and Borislow, and has two senators, the Palatine, and Castellan of its capital.

MINURI, a confiderable Episcopal city of the Hither Principate, in Naples, and lower division of Italy, on a small gulph W. of that of Salerno, and about fix miles from that capital.

MIRA, a port of Beira, in Portugal, on the western coast, about eight miles above Lisbon.

MIRANDE, the capital of Aftarac, in the fouthern part of Armagnac, a diffrict of Guyenne, in France, on the river Baife. It contains not above 800 fouls, and lies four leagues from Auch to the S. W.

MIRANDA DE DOURO, a city of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, a frontier against Spain, near Leon. It lies on a rocky eminence, in a mountainous country, on the Douro. Besides its fortiscations, it has a castle and fort; it is the see of a Bishop, but the cathedral is the only church, and lies twenty-fix miles S. of Braganza. Lat.

41 deg. 31 min. N. long. 6 deg. 39 min. W.
MIRANDA DE EBRO, a small town of Old Castile,
in Spain, with a castle on a mountain, producing excellent wine. It stands on the Ebro, thirty-nine miles
N. E. of Burgos. Lat. 43 deg. 12 min. N. long. 3
deg. 36 min. E.

deg. 36 min. E.

MIRANDOLA, a duchy in Upper Italy, between that of Mantua to the N. and Modena to the S. It belongs to the Pici, of which ancient and noble family was the celebrated Picus de Mirandola; from whose works, well known to the learned, being printed in a great and small character, the letter called Double and Small Pica among printers is said to have been denominated.

MIRANDOLA, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name. The city is fortified, and the see of a Bishop, often taken in the late Queen Anne's wars. It belongs now to the Emperor, and lies eighteen miles N. of Modena-city. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 21 min. E.

deg. 31 min. E.

MIREBEAU, a town of Poitou, in France, the capital
of a small territory called Mirebalais; gives title of Marquis, and stands on a hill, four leagues from Poitiers
to the N. Here are five parishes, one of which is collegiate; has two priories, and two convents.

MIRECOURT, the capital of the Vauge bailiwic, in Lorrain, near Mount Vauge, on the rivulet Maidon, which falls into the Mofelle. It has one parish-church, a chapter of prebendaries, a commonalty of clergymen, who must be natives here, several convents, and an hospital: it lies twenty-four miles S. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

MIREPOIX, a small town of Foix, near Languedoc, in France, on the river Lers, thirty-two miles S. E. of Thoulouse. It gives title of Duke, who was the last ambassador here before the present war with France.

ambaffador here before the present war with France.
MISENI PROMONTORIUM, a noted cape near
Naples, in Lower Italy, almost entirely vaulted; and
in it is the Grotta Franconaria.

MISITRA, the ancient Sparta or Lacedemon, or rather built out of its ruins, in the Morea. See Lacedemon. MISKSLAW, or MISLAW, a palatinate of Lithuania, in Poland: it lies E. from Minski, on the frontiers of Muscovy, between the river Peripet to the S, and the Borysthenes to the E. It is mostly over-run with wood or water. It abounds with cattle and fowl, and is divided into the large districts of Miskslaw and Modzeria, and has two senators, the Palatine and Castellan.

Missasippi, a river of North A-merica.

MISSEN. See Meissen or Misnia, in Saxony.
MITTAW, the capital of Semigallia, and of all Courland, in Poland. It is the ducal refidence and burying-place, on the river Mussa. The walls and ditches are ruinous. Though meanly built, it is populous, containing about 12,000 inhabitants. The palace is without the town, magnificent, and well fortified, having always a strong garrison. It stands on the river Aa, which passes by this city to the Dwina: it lies thirty-

two miles S. of Riga. Lat. 56 deg. 44 min. N. long. 23

deg. 51 min. E. MOBILE, or MAUBILE, the most considerable river of Louisiana, a province of Canada, in North America. It waters a fine country on both fides, has an excellent bay and French fettlement. It comes down from the mountains in the country of the Illinois, and after a course of above 200 leagues southward through fertile plains, falls into the gulph of Mexico.

MOCA, or MOCHA, an island on the coast of Chili, in

South America, near which Commodore Roggewein anchored in his voyage for discovering the fouthern countries. From it he failed to Juan Fernandez.

MOCA, or MOCHA, a large city of Arabia Fœlix, in Asia, with a harbour near Babelmandel streights, at the entrance into the Red fea. It is the metropolis of a kingdom, and pretty well built. Hither merchants from all parts used to refort, in order to purchase their coffee. But the tree or shrub which produces the berry, has of late years been transplanted into several other eastern parts. From this country they have a fort of stones or gems, which take their name from it. Mocho lies 483 miles S. of Mecca. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min. N. long. 44 deg. 51

MOCA, or MOCHA, a kingdom, of which the laftmentioned city of the fame name is its capital. It reaches from Zibet, its northern boundary, to the flreights of Babelmandel, its extent along the Arabic coast being about 350 miles. It is the hottest, driest, and most barren of all those parts on the Red sea, reaching to lat. 10 deg. S. but according to some other accounts,

at Kindera the climate is temperate and wealthy.
MOCO, or MOCHA, a finall but very mean place, mentioned by Don Ulloa, in his journey from Guayaquil to Quito, where they were obliged to pass the

MODBURY, a small market-town in a very fruitful part of Devonshire; fo that its weekly market on Thursday is well fupplied with all necessaries, and much frequented on that account, the more for its nappy ale. It has an annual fair on April 23, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes; it lies 34 miles from Exeter, and 123 from

MODENA, a duchy in Upper Italy. It is bounded by Mantua on the N. by Romagna on the E. Tufcany and Lucca on the S. and by Parma and the Genoese territories on the W. It is fomething under fixty miles long from N. to S. and about 48 broad. It is subject to its own Duke of the house of Esté, whose annual revenue is reckoned at 300,000 l.

The country is pleasant and fertile in corn, fruit, finewine, and has very rich pastures; but the inhabitants are grievously loaded with taxes. It is subdivided into the duchy of Modena Proper. 2. The province of Trignano. 3. The valley of Carfagnana. 4. The little duchy of Soraggio. 5. The duchy of Reggio. 6. The principalities of Correggio. And, 7. Carpi.

The Duke is a vaffal of the empire, but he rules arbitrary in his own country, and has feveral noblemen vaffals under him.

MODENA, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the fame name, and the ancient Mutina. Here the Duke usually refides in an elegant palace; among the many curiofities in which there is a famous painting called the night-piece, by Correggio.

The city stands in a fruitful country, is large, and populous; but the streets are narrow, and the houses not uniform. It is the see of a Bishop, under Bologna, and has a college for feventy or eighty young noblemen. The cathedral is an unwieldy structure, and has a noted fquare tower, with the famous feechia or bucket, about which the Petronii and Geminiani were fo long at war. But having been won by the latter, that is, the Modenese, it was hung up as a trophy in this church, and immortalized by the poet Taffo in his Secchia ropita, or rape of the bucket.

The city is fortified, and has a ftrong citadel: it lies twenty-four miles N. W. of Bologna, and thirty-eight S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 3 min. N. long. 11 deg. 6 min. E.

MODICA, anciently MUTICA, a town in the Val di

Noto, and island of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It stands on the E. of the town of Noto, and twenty-feven miles of Syracuse. Lat. 37 deg. 12 min. N. long. 15 deg. 2

MODON, the ancient METHONE, by the Turks called MAITUNE, a confiderable trading city of the Morea, in European Turkey. It has a good harbour, defended by a castle. It has often changed its masters, In the year 1498 Bajazet II. besieging it with 250,000 men, took it from the Venetians, though long defended. It fell again into the power of the latter, but was yielded to the Turks in 1715, in whose possession it still remains. It lies eighteen miles W. of Coron, is the refidence of the Governor of Morea, and the fee of a Bishop, suffragan to Patras. Lat. 36 deg. 42 min. N.

long. 21 deg. 27 min. E.
MŒRIS, a lake of Middle Egypt, in Africa, in which flood an island, where was a celebrated burying-place for the Egyptian Princes, and afterwards for persons of inferior rank; but no corpfe was admitted without an order, ticket, or piece of money for the ferryman, to fignify their being worthy to be buried there. Hence the mythological fable of Charon wafting departed fouls to elvfium.

MOFFATT, a town of Annandale, in Dumfries-shire. and South of Scotland. It is noted for its medicinal fprings, near the river Annan. They are inclosed within a high wall, about the middle of the place. They purge and vomit, and are very good against the colic and nephritic pains. They are externally applied to ulcers and pains in the joints. To these wells there is a great refort of people, some of distinction, who come to drink the waters in fummer; and here is a ball-room, The fite of Moffat is in a pleasant valley.

MOGADOR, an island and castle in the province of Ilea, in Africa, five miles up from the fea, near Cape Ozem, with a garrison of 200 men to guard the gold and filver mines in the neighbouring mountains. It belongs to Morocco, about nine leagues N. of Cape Trefana. Lat. 31 deg. 28 min. N. and long. 9 deg.

33 min. W. MOGUER, a city of Andalusia, in Spain, near the seacoast, on the river Azige or Tinto, remarkable for its yellow tinge. It rifes in the Sierra Morena, breads no fish, parches all plants and roots of trees watered by it, petrifying the fand it runs over. This water cures worms in cattle.

MOGULS, or MOUGULS, hords or tribes of Tartars, on the North of India, in Afia, often shifting their place of abode, and living in migratory clans. MOGULSTAN. See INDIA and INDOSTAN.

MOHASCAR, EL, a large open town of Beniaraxid, in Africa, with a fortrefs, artillery, and good garrison, under a Governor, to suppress the outrages of the Arabs. It hath a weekly market every Thursday, to which the Berebees, Azuagues, and Arabs repair, in order to fell their cattle, barley, dried figs, &c. and the merchants of Tremecen their cloaths, linen, and other such com-

MOHATZ, a small town of Baranywar, in Hungary, near the Danube. It is noted for the defeat of King Lewis II. who in 1526, with 20,000 men, engaged 300,000 Turks under Solyman. Lewis endeavouring to escape, sunk by the weight of his armour into a bog, and lost his life, on the S. fide of the town, near the brook Curass. Here also, in 1687, a fignal victory was obtained by the Duke of Lorrain, and Elector of Bavaria, over the Turks commanded by the Grand Vizir. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Effeck. Lat. 46 deg. 21 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

MOHAWKS, one of the five nations of Iroquois, in alliance with Great Britain. Their country lies between New York and lake Ontario, in North America. There is likewise a river of the same name that runs through their country.

MOHILA, one of the Comoro islands in the Indian ocean. It lies between the continent of Africa and the island of Madagascar. Here ships bound for Bombay and the Malabar coast touch in their voyage to the East Indies. Lat. 12 deg. 15 min. S. long. 43 deg. 24 min, E.

MOHILOW,

MOHILOW, or MOGILOF, a well-built, populous, and trading town of Miskislaw and Lithuania, in Poland, on the Nieper. It is strong, and has a fine college of lesuits. The Muscovites resort much to its markets with their furs.

MOL

Here, in 1656, General Constantine, Duke of Ostrog, cut 40,000 Muscovites in pieces; and in 1708 the Czar Peter obtained a victory over the Swedes under Charles XII. having taken about 3000 prisoners, with their cannon, ammunition, and 7000 waggons : it lies fiftyfour miles S. of Orio. Lat. 53 deg. 51 min. N. long. 54 deg. 15 min. E. MOHRUNGEN, a little town of Prussia, is well situa-

ted, being furrounded with a good wall and double moat, and also with the lake Mohrung, and a large mill-dam. Its old castle, formerly a convent of the Teutonic order, was burnt in 1520 by the Poles. Here Count Dohna has a feat or castle.

MOISAC, an old city of Quercy, and province of Guyenne, in France. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the river Tarn, a little above its junction with the Garonne. To the N. and W. are feveral hills covered with vines; on the E. is a vast plain, abounding with curious

herbs and fruit-trees; and on the S. is the Tarn, abovementioned. Here is a famous abbey, whose Abbot, together with the King, is temporal Lord of this place;

here also is a seneschalship.

MOLA, once a samous colony of the ancient Campania. It lies in the Lavoro of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the ruins of the old Formium, and on the Via Appia, not far from the Lucrine lake, in a fertile and very pleafant country, much celebrated by the poets, particularly Martial. In its neighbourhood are feveral ruins: among these is Cicero's country-seat. The road from thence to Gaeta is planted with large orange-trees. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 16 deg. 54 min. E.

MOLE-COP-HILL, a small ridge in Nottinghamshire, from a moor, near which one branch of the river Trent rifes. It lies not far from Congleton, and within twenty-

two miles of the Irish sea. MOLDAVIA, so called from the river Moldaw, a province of European Turkey. The Neister divides it from Poland on the N. E. it is bounded by Bessarabia on the E. the Danube parts its from Bulgaria to the S. and it has Walachia and Transylvania on the W. Its length from W. to E. namely, from the river Sereth to the Neister, is 244 miles, and its breadth from S. to N. 148. The country is fruitful, being extremely wellwatered by the Danube, Moldaw, Pruth, Neister, &c. The inhabitants are mostly of the Walachian extract, being of the Greek church, and first settled here under one Bogdan; from whom the country took the name of Bogdania. It became tributary to Hungary in the 14th century. The Turks made the first attempt on it in the year 1280; and it has been entirely subject to them ever fince 1574. Besides the annual tribute, which is coniderable, they oblige the Moldavians to raise a large body of troops, and maintain them while kept on foot.

The capital is Jassy.

MOLDAW, a considerable river of the last-mentioned Moldavia; which fee.

MOLE, a river of Surry, which Milton characterizes in allusion to its name, "The fullen mole that runneth underneath." It rifes near Darking, and keeps a winding course of almost four miles within a very small compals, at the inclosure near Mr. Spence's house, not far from Byfleet. In dry weather the current is very flow, and the water of a dufky colour. It also washes the back of Esher, a fine seat of the late Henry Pelham, Esq; formerly Cardinal Woolsey's; but incommodes it with

MOLFETTA, an Episcopal city of Bari, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy: it stands on the Adriatic fea, gives title of Duke or Prince to the house of Gonzaga, and lies about ten miles from Trani on the W. and nine from Bari on the E. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17

MOLINA, a small city of La Sierra, a district of New Castile, in Spain. It stands on a river of the same denomination, and gives name or birth to the famous Molina, founder of the Molinist or Semipelagian sect of No. LXXIV.

herefy: it lies ninety-one miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 21 min. N. long. 2 deg. 16 min. W. MOLISE, a country of Naples, in Lower Italy, part of

the ancient Samnium. It is bounded by the Hither Abruz-zo on the N. W. the Capitanate on the S. E. and Lavoro Proper on the S. W. and has the Adriatic sea on the N. Its extent one way is about thirty-three miles, and from E. to W. forty. It is fertile in corn, wine,

faffron, game, and breeds vaft numbers of fiik-worms. MOLISE, now a declining city, though the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name : it lies fortyeight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N.

long. 15 deg. 43 min. E.

MOLL, a confiderable borough or liberty within the jurifdiction of Antwerp, in the Austrian Netherlands.

MOLLEN, a town of Saxe-Lawenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Stegnitz, formerly very strong, and famous for the quarrels it occasioned between the Dukes of Lawenburg and Lubeck; and is eighteen miles N. of Lawenburg city. Lat. 54 deg. 12 min. N. long. 10 deg. 28 min. E.

MOLOGA, a town of Novogorod, in Ruffia, on the confluence of the rivers Nissa and Wolga. It lies on the confines of the duchy of Belozera.

MOLQUERN, a village of Oostergow and Friesland, in the United Netherlands. Here is a peculiar language, and a dialect of the Saxon, which the English are said to understand pretty well. It stands between Staveren and Hindelopen on the Zuyderfee. The arrangement of the houses is a fort of labyrinth.

MOLUCCAS, a clufter of islands, in the Indian ocean, in Afia, as Bachian, Machian, Motir, Ternate, Tydor, &c. They are fituated between lat. 50 min. S. and 2 deg. N. and in long. 125 deg. E. The largest of them is not above thirty miles in circuit.

The peculiar production of these, commonly called the Spice Islands, is cloves, which grow on a tree refembling the bay, and hang in clusters like grapes.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans who landed on these Moluccas; but the Dutch, in the reign of King James I. after outing them, erected castles; and also eradicating the cloves there, planted them in the neighbouring island of Amboyna, which they have fince fortified in fo ftrong a manner, as to fear no attack from any power; and by this means monopolize that valuable spice.

MOLWITZ, a town of Grotska, a district of Silesia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It lies thirtymiles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E. MOMBASA, a subdivision of Zanguebar, in Africa, and

subject to Portugal, whence they furnish their plantations in the Brafils, &c. with slaves.

MOMBASA, an island with a city on it of the same name, opposite to the country of Mombasa, on the continent and eastern coast of Africa: it lies fixty-eight miles S. of Melinda. It also belongs to Portugal. Lat. 4 deg. 15 min. N. long. 48 deg. 12 min. E. MONA, the ancient name of the Isle of Anglesey, in

North Wales. See ANGLESEY.

MONA, an island due E. from St. Domingo, and in the way to Porto Rico, not above three leagues in circuit; but an excellent climate and foil, producing the largest and finest oranges, &c. in America. It is pretty popu-

lous, and has plenty of good water.
MONA, or MOON, as our maps have it, an island in the Baltic fea, S. E. of that of Zealand, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It belongs to Denmark. Lat. 55 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 34 min. E.

MONACAN, a town of Henrico county, in Virginia, in North America: it lies twenty miles above the falls of James-river. Here a colony of French refugees have

MONACHAN, or MONAGHAN, one of the counties of the province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is bounded by Tyrone on the N. Armagh on the E. Cavan and Lowth on the S. and Fermanagh on the W. It is subdivided into five baronies, and is thirty-two miles from N. W. to S. E. and thirty-from E. to W. It abounds with hills, woods, and bogs. It fends two members to the Irish parliament for the county, and two for Monaghan town. Many Protestants were murdered here in 1641, after

quarters given. The family of Blaney take title of Ba-

MONACO, a fmall, but fortified city, and the capital of a principality of the fame name, in the Genoese territories and Upper Italy: it has a good harbour, and

gives title of Prince to a descendant from Marshal Matignon, by the heiress of Grimaldi, and a subject of France. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min, N. long. 7 deg. 21

MONASTER, from an Augustine monastery in its neighbourhood, a town built by the Romans, in Soufa, in Africa, on the gulph of Tunis. It is furrounded with high walls, well-built and inhabited, has the fea on one fide, and on the other a fertile territory, full of gardens, yielding abundance of fruit and oil, but little wheat. The inhabitants, who are poor and oppreffed,

on account of their frequent revolts, live on coarfe bar-

MONBRISON, or MONTBRISON, the capital of the Lower Forez, in Lyonnois, in France, on the little river Vezife, thirty-eight miles S. W. of Lyons. In the neighbourhood are the mineral wells of Moin. It has feveral courts of justice, a collegiate church, several convents, and college of the oratory. Lat. 45 deg. 41

min. N. long. 4 deg. 12 min. E. MONCALLIER, or MONTCALLIER, a town of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, on the Po. Here is a spacious quadrangular castle, upon an eminence. It lies fix miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N.

long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

MONCEAUX, a fine royal castle of Multien, a fmall district of the Isle of France, on the river Oure. Here is a delightful park, and a forest very near it; and lies about two leagues from Meaux to the N.

MONÇON, a fortified town of Aragon, in Spain, on the river Cinca; it lies fifty-four miles N. E. of Saragoffa. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 min. E. MONCONTOUR, a little town of Poitou, in France,

on the river Dive, near which the Hugenots were de-

MONCORNET, or MONTCORNET, a town of Upper Picardy, in France, on a hill near the river Serre, and confines of Champagne. Here they manufacture

coarse serges. It lies ten leagues from Rheims to the N. MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, running through Beira from E. to W. and after paffing by the city of Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic ocean thirty miles below it.

MONDELLO, a town of the Val di Mazaro, in the island of Sicily and Lower Italy, on the W. fide of the cape of the same name. It lies about ten miles N. of Palermo. Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48 min. E. MONDIDIER, or MONTDIDIER, a small town of

Picardy, in France, upon a mountain: it lies twenty miles S. of Amiens. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2

deg. 31 min. E. MONDONNEDO, a city of Galicia, in Spain, at the foot of a mountain, on the edge of a very fruitful plain. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies seventy-four miles N. E. of Compostella. Lat. 43 deg. 32 min. N. long. 8 deg.

MONDOVI, a city of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, fortified by a flout castle, and at the foot of the Appenines, and two miles from the Tanaro. This is the see of a Bishop, of which Cardinal Michael Gisterio, afterwards

Pope Pius V. was once prelate.

The inhabitants of its territory are in general Proteftants in their hearts; fo that, on account of the restraint which they are kept under, they raised a formidable rebellion against the Duke of Savoy in King William's wars; but have been fince fufficiently quelled. It lies twenty-seven miles N. E. of Coni. Lat. 44 deg. 38 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E. MONEMUGI, a country in the fouthern parts of Africa.

It lies between Angola and Zanguebar.

MONFORTE, a small town of Alentejo, a province of Portugal. It lies fifteen miles S. of Portelegre. Lat.

39 deg. 12 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. W. MONGATZ, MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Peretzas or Bereg, in Upper Hungary, at the foot of a steep rock, on which there are three castles one above another, with a trench cut round each, and the whole

encompassed by a morals. This place Princels Ragot. fki, wife to Count Tekeli, defended against a conside. rable army of Imperialists, who were obliged to turn the frege into a blockade, which lasted for about three years the furrendered at last in 1683, more through artifice

The town is the fee of a Greek Bishop, united to the Romish church; and lies fifty-three miles N. E of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15

min. E:
MONIKENDAM, or MUNIKEDAM, a town of
Holland, in the United Provinces, on the Zuydersee, with ramparts and walls. It has a monk for its arms, It lies ten miles N. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 4 deg. 54 min. E.

MONJUICH, or MONTJOY, a castle which stands

about a mile W. of Barcelona, was taken by the English in 1705.

MONK-CHESTER, the ancient name of Newcassle upon Tyne, having obtained the latter denomination from the castle built there by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, in order to keep off the

MONKS-CRAIGS, two great rocks near the convent of Michaelstein, and not far from Blankenburg, in the duchy of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany, They are faid to represent two monks in their proper habit, as exactly as if carved out; and hence the name. MONLUSON, rather MONTLUSON, which fee. It

is a town of Lyonnois, in France. MONMOUTH, or MYNWY, as being at the mouth of a river of the latter name. A large and ancient town of Monmouthshire, lying between that river and the Wye, near their junction; over each of which there is a bridge, as also over the Trotby, which just below runs

The ruins of its castle and fortifications shew this was once a strong place. Here is a stately church, the E. part of which is curioufly built. This town is governed by two bailiffs, who return one member to

parliament.

This was the birth-place of the famous King Henry V. hence called Henry of Monmouth; as also of Geoffrey, the author of the British history. It gave title of Duke to King Charles II.'s natural fon, whom James II. caufed to be beheaded for taking up arms and claiming the crown; as it does now of Earl to Lord Mordaunt, who is also Earl of Peterborough. Its weekly market, on Saturday, is very confiderable for corn; and the principal traffic here is with Bristol by means of the Wye, from which city it lies about 27 miles, 12 from Hereford, and 127 from London.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, but formerly a part of Wales, in the diocefe of Llandaff. It is bounded by Herefordshire on the N. E. by the Severn, which divides it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire on the S. E. and by Brecknockshire and Glamorgan-shire on the W. The river Usk runs through the middle of it; which river and the Wye abound with falmon, trout, &c. It is reckoned about twenty-nine miles from N. to S. and twenty from E. to W. It contains 127 parishes, and eight market-towns. The air is healthy; its E. parts are woody, and the W. a little mountainous, but in general fruitful. Its hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats. The Bristol merchants ship off great quantities of its corn for Portugal and other parts. Coals are fold for two-pence a horfe-load at the pit. Their principal manufacture is flannels The gentlemen speak English, but the current language of the people is Welch. This county sends two Knights of the shire, besides, one member for its cantal nights of the shire, besides one member for its capital Monmouth.

In the neighbourhood of this town stands Troy-house, a fine feat of the Duke of Beaufort's.

MONOMOTAPA, an inland country of Africa. It is bounded by the maritime kingdom of Sofala on the E. the river Spiritu Sancto on the S. the mountains of Cafreria on the W. and the river Cuama on the N. which parts it from Monœmugi.

In this empire the Portuguese are said to have had a large tract affigned them, and have converted the Em-

peror and feveral of his great men from Paganism. The country is fertile in pattures and all necessaries, the inhabitants are rich in cattle, and here are feveral gold mines. But, upon the whole, most of this country feems to be little known to the Europeans. Some divide this country into feven provinces, the

principal of which, and the capital city, are of the fame name. In the latter the Emperor has a spacious and fplendid palace, we are told, very fumptuously furnished: all which we mention, but will not take ipon us to vouch.

MONOPOLI, a finall, but well-built Episcopal city of Bari, in Naples and Lower Italy, on the Adriatic fea. Here is a stout castle. It lies eighteen miles E. of Bari. Lat. 41 deg. 9 min. N: long. 17 deg. 54

MONQUEGUA, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Arequipa and audience of Lima, in South America. It lies about forty leagues S. of Arequipa city, and fixteen from the South sea. It is at least forty leagues in length, with large vineyards, from which confiderable quantities of wine and brandy are made: with these they fupply by land-carriage all the provinces as far as Potofi. and export them by fea to Callao, where they are highly

prized. Here are papa's and olives.

MONS, in Flemish Bergen, the capital of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands partly upon a hill, and partly on a plain, on the Trouille, which parts it into two, and afterwards joins the river Haine.

This is a large city, the country round which may be so overflown as to render an enemy's approaches to it very difficult. Its buildings are beautiful, ftreets large, and market-place capacious. The public ftructures here are also very magnificent. The magistracy have a Mayor at their head.

Here is the famous abbey or chapter of canonesses founded by St. Waudru; they must prove their nobility by fixteen descents. Their church is a very fine building, mostly of marble and jasper, with exquisite statues. Here is the collegiate church of St. German, besides four other parochial churches, and the Benedictine abbey of Val des Escoliers, &c. likewise two colleges for polite literature.

This city has fuffered much by war. Frederick of Toledo, fon to the Duke of Alva, took it in 1572 from Count Lewis of Naffau, notwithstanding a very vigorous refistance. The French under Marshal d'Humieres invelling it in 1677, the Prince of Orange relieved it with 30,000 men, after beating the Duke of

In 1691 Lewis XIV. with all the Princes of the blood, took it, after beating down most of the houses; but it was restored to the Spaniards by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The French seized it again in 1700, upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, and kept it till 1709, when the Duke of Marlborough having in its neighbourhood obtained the memorable victory of Malplaquet over the French under Marshals Villars and Boufflers, though behind triple entrenchments, it was followed by the reduction of this city, and nearly of all Hainault; which was confirmed to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and made part

The French under Marshal Count Saxe took this city in the late war, but restored it by the treaty of Aixla-Chapelle in 1748, after demolishing its fortifica-

tions.

This is a place of good trade for feveral commodities, especially woollen stuffs, of which great quantities are made here. The territory has the title of a county, containing feveral cities, and about ninety-one villages. Mons lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Tournay, and thirty S. W. of Bruffels. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long.

3 deg. 36 min. E. MONSANTO, a strong frontier of Spanish Estremadura. It was invested by the Confederates under the Marquis De las Minas in 1704, who on that occasion obtained a confiderable victory over the Spaniards. It lies eighteen miles W. of Valverde.

MONSARAS, a imall town of Alentejo, in Portugal.

It lies on the Guadiana, twenty-two miles S. W. of Elvas. Lat. 38 deg. 24 min. N. long. 7 deg. 51

MONSOREAU, or MONTSOREAU, a fmall city of Anjou, near the confines of the latter and Touraine, in France, on the Vienne. It gives title of Count. Here is a chapter, with the parochial church of St. Peter of Retz, also a castle in the town, round which are cornfields, vineyards, &c. At its weekly market on Friday are fold vast quantities of corn. It lies three leagues from Saumur on the S. E. In its neighbourhood are quarries of fine white stone.

MONSTIERS, the Forum Claudii, or (Neronis), the capital of Tarantaife, a district of Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the Isere, which divides it into two parts. Its avenues are by narrow passes and craggy defiles, with steep precipices. This is the fee of an Archbishop, and it is subject to the King of Sardinia. It lies twenty-fix miles S. E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long.

6 deg. 30 min. E.

MONT ST. ANDRÉ, a town of Brabant, in the Auftrian Netherlands. It lies three miles N. of Ramillies. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46

MONTAGNANA, a populous town of the Paduano and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the Fumicello, a little W. of Este. Here is a considerable hemp-manufacture, with which the arfenal of Venice is

MONTAGNE, fo called, as flanding on the top of a hill; a small, but regularly built town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It is famous for a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin, which stood in a niche against a tree, till in 1609 a chapel was built here for it, fince very much enriched by devotees. It lies between Dieft and Sichem.

MONTAGNOSO, a ftrong and well-fituated city of Lucca, in the middle division of Italy. It lies about ten miles W. of the capital of that republic.

MONTALCINO, or MONTE ALCINO, as being built on a mountain. It is a fmall Episcopal city, but well-inhabited, in the Sienese, a district of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy, near the Albengo, about nine miles W. of Pienza. Lat. 42 deg. 50 min. N.

long. 12 deg. 10 min. E. MONTALTO, or MONTEALTO, a fmall Epifcopal see under Fermo, in the marquisate of Ancona and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It lies twenty-one miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 12

min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E. MONTALTO, a town of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy, with the see of a B shop. It lies twenty miles S. of Siena, between Fermo and As-Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 24

MONTANGELO, or MONTE SANT ANGELO. an Archiepiscopal city of the capitanate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has several fine churches, reckoned forty within and without the gates; also a strong castle, with fome antiquities, particularly the tower of the giants, and the ruins of a temple of the god Pilumnus. It lies at the foot of Monte Gargani, or St. Angelo, which mountain includes the greatest part of the

MONTARGENTO, or MONTE ARGENTARO, a cape of Delli Presidii, which is a district of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It is a very serviceable land-mark, and lies twelve miles S. of Orbi-

MONTARGIS, or MONTARGIS LE FRANC, the capital of Gastinois, in Orleanois, a government of France, on the Loing. It gives title of Duke to the family of Orleans. Here is a castle which stands high, with a very large hall in it; also feveral convents, and in that of the Barnabites they teach polite literature. In the parochial church are ten chaplainships, the prefentations to which are made by the church-council, confifting of twelve inhabitants, all lay-men.

The English under the Earl of Warwick befieged this city very closely in 1418; but the Count de Dunois, furnamed the Bastard of Orleans, deseating them, thereby raifed the fiege. Here is a bailiwic and prefidial dourt. It lies fifty-four miles S. of Paris. Lat: 47

deg. 58 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.
MONTAUBAN, a large and well-built city of Lower Quercy, a province of Guyenne, in France, on the

In 1562 the inhabitants had embraced the reformation, and erecting their city into a commonwealth, for-tified it very ftrongly: fo that Lewis XIII. befieged it without fuccess in 1621, and did not take it till 1629, when Cardinal Richlieu entered it, and caufed the works to be razed. It confines on Languedoc, and is subject to the parliament of Toulouse, from which city it lies twenty miles to the N. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long.

I deg. 4 min. E. MONTAUSIER, a duchy-peerage in the S. part of Up-

per Saintonge, a government of France.

MONTBELIARD, a duchy or county of Suabia, in Germany. It is the furthest part of the empire on this fide, and inclosed by the Franche Comté, Alface, and bishopric of Basil. It gives title to a branch of the Wirtemberg family; but the Duke of the latter name

Montbeliard lies W. from Suntgaw, S. from Lorrain, and E. and N. from Upper Burgundy. Its extent is twenty-two miles E. and W. and as many S. and N. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants, but the churches are in the hands of the Romanists. They have almost every necessary of life within themselves, together with wild-fowl and venison in abundance; also excellent iron mines. The river Dow runs winding in some places among dreadful rocks, intermixed with

In the great road between Befançon and Augst, near Bafil, are the ruins of the old Epamanduum of the Itinerary; fomething of which name is in the village of

Mandeurre, built out of them.

This country, a branch of the Ager Sequanorum, was well-known to Cæfar. Besides Montbeliard, there are other independent lordships belonging to this petty fovereignty, as Hericourt, Blamont, Clermont, and Chatelot, with three or four more fiefs of France, but

MONTBÉLIARD, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name. It is a handsome and strong place on the Dow and Alain. The inhabitats are Cal vinists. It stands at the foot of an high hill. The church of St. Martin, though very long and broad, is neither vaulted nor supported by pillars. It lies thirty-three miles N. E. of Besançon. Lat. 47 deg. 41 min.

N. long. 6 deg. 51 min. E. MONTBLANC, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Francoli. It is the capital of a duchy, eighteen miles N. of Tarragona. Lat. 41 deg. 8 min. N. long. 1 deg.

MONTBRISON, and MONTCALLIER, &c. See

under Montbrison.

MONTCAYO, the ancient Mons Caci. This is a very old place, and mentioned by authors under the name of Turiaffo. It is walled, well-built, and drives a confiderable trade. It lies on the Chiles, in a country of Aragon, in Spain, abounding with corn, &c. The inhabitants are about 5000 families in three parishes, one of them a cathedral, with four monasteries, &c. The Bishop's income is about 20,000 ducats.

MONTDIDIER, a town of Picardy, in France. See MONDIDIER.

MONTFALIONE, a small place of Istria, in the Venetian territories, and upper division of Italy. It is the capital of a district, and lies twelve miles N. E. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg. 18 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48

MONTDUBLEAU, a small town of Mayne, in France. It gives title of a Barony-peerdom, contains only 150 families, and is the feat of a royal Count, with feven-

teen parishes in its jurisdiction.

MONT FORTE, a county of Galicia, in Spain, with a castle and palace; also a stately bridge over the river MONT FORTE, a town of Alentejo, and confines of

Estremadura, in Portugal, on the Zaitus: it has a frout wall, four gates, a strong castle, and 700 inhabitants in three parishes, with a nunnery, &c. It lies twelve miles from Elvas.

MON

MONTLOUIS, a small town of La Cerdagne and Rouffillon, in France. It is regularly built, and wellfortified, lying in the Pyrennean mountains, near Col de la Perche, with a ftrong citadel.

MONTE CASSINO, once a city of the Volsci, on the confines of the ancient Campania, and territory of La-

voro, in Lower Italy, now in ruins, from which role St. Germano at the foot of Monte Cassino. On its top stands a famed monastery of Benedictines, where the founder of that order lived and died. The abbot is Lord of the town and twenty other villages It lies fix miles from Aquino, and twelve from the Papa

MONTE CHIARO, a town of the Val di Mazaro, in Sicily, and lower division of Italy, on the S. coast of the island, between the Agragas and Salfo, at an equal distance from each.

MONTE CHRISTO, beyond Nero's baths, in the Lavoro, a territory of Naples, in Lower Italy. This is

a mountain cleft by an earthquake.

MONTE CHRISTO, an island in the neighbourhood of Sardinia, between Giglio on the E. and Corfica on the W. It is one continued rock, about five miles in circuit, with only a tower or two to keep off pirates. It is wild and barren, and lies in lat. 42 deg. 24 min. N.
MONTE CHRISTO, a town of Guayaquil, in South

America, formerly in the bay of Mantua, with a confiderable trade by vessels from Panama to the ports of Peru, but pillaged and destroyed by adventurers who who infested those seas; the inhabitants have since removed it to the foot of Monte Christo.

MONTE FALCO, a town of Spoletto and the Papacy, in the middle division of Italy. It lies near the Clitumno. This is the birth-place of St. Clara.

MONTE FELTRO, a county in the duchy of Urbino and Ecclefiaftical state, in the middle division of Italy, It lies near the confines of Romagna.

MONTE FAISCONE, a small Episcopal city of St. Peter's patrimony, and Ecclefiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. At its foot stands the lake Bolsena. Excellent muscadel grows in its neighbourhood. It lies about nine miles W. of Viterbo, and thirty-three N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 19 min. N. long. 12 deg.

MONTE LEONE, a finall ruined palace of the Further Calabria, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, at the foot of the Apenines, near lake St. Euphemia, twelve miles N. of Mileto. Lat. 38 deg. 47 min. N. long. 16

deg. 57 min. E. MONTELIMAR, a town of Valentinois, a district of Dauphiny, in France, about a league from the Rhone. It has some trade, and very well peopled. On a neighbouring hill is a citadel, with a company of foldiers. This is a thoroughfare for Provence or Italy. The inhabitants were among the first who admitted the reformation. It lies two leagues from Viviers. MONTEMOR O VELHO, a town of Beira, in Por-

tugal, on an eminence near the Mondegos, with a flrong cattle, has about 1000 inhabitants in five parishes, a monastery, &c. It lies fifteen miles S. W. from Coimbra, and ninety N. W. from Lifbon.

MONTE MARANO, a very small Episcopal see of the hither principate of Naples in Lower Italy, on the river Calore. It lies fix miles from Nusco on the S. and

ten from Avellino on the E.

MONTE NOVO, or Major, by corruption Mont Mor, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, on an eminence, with a castle above it, and the Canha below; with 2000 inhabitants in four parishes, one monastery, &c. Here is a curious manufacture of earthen cups, pitchers, &c. adorned with bright stones. It lies on the road to Elvas, about twenty miles from Evora, and fifty-eight from Lifbon.

MONTE PELOSO, a small Episcopal city of the Bafilicate, and kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It lies thirty-four miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

MONTE

MONTE PULSIANO, a fmall Episcopal city of Siena, and Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It lies twenty-five miles S. E. of Siena. Lat. 42 deg. 49 min.

N. long. 13 deg. 2 min. E.

MONTEREAU, Faut, or Fourc-Yonne, also Fourche, the river Yonne dividing itself into two branches, near its confluence with the Seine, a town of Brie and Champagne, in France, (others fay in the Isle of France) which stands in Gatinois, and the suburbs on the other fide of the Yonne, in Brie. Here is a fine stone-bridge. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 58 min. E.

MONTERRY, an inland town of Galicia, in Spain, towards the frontiers of Portugal; it is walled, has an old caftle, one parish, college, and monastery.

MONTE SANCTO, a mountain of Macedonia, in European Turkey, near the gulph of Contessa: fo called, as containing twenty-two monasteries, in which there are 4000 monks, who never fuffer a woman to come within fight of their convents. It lies fixty-eight miles S. of Thesialonica, or Salonichi. Lat. 40 deg. 14 min.

N. long. 24 deg. 56 min. E.
MONTE TOSCOLO, a town of the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, the residence of the Governor of the province fince the overthrow of Benevento,

from which capital it lies fix miles S.

MONTE VERD, a small Episcopal see in the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Aufidus or Ofanto, and confines of the capitanate, between Melfi and Cedogna, thirteen miles N. E. from Conza, and fifty-eight E. from Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 7 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

MONTE VIDEO, a city of Buenos Ayres, in South America, on the bay from which it derives its name, with a particular Corregidor, as the Governor's Lieu-

The inhabitants, with those of the neighbouring country, have often very courageously repelled the In-

MONTE VIRGINE, a noble castle of the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, with a rich abbey, whose abbot is head of the order and Lord of the territory. It lies between Nola and Benevento.

MONTEITH, one of the fubdivisions of Perthshire, in Scotland. See MENTEITH.

MONTFALIONE, a fmall place of Istria and Venetian territories, in the upper division of Italy, the capital of a district, and lies twelve miles N. E. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg. 18 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48

MONTFERRAND, once a noted place of the Lower Auvergne, in France, on the rivulet of Bedat. It is the feat of a royal bailiwic, has a collegiate church and two commenderies, the one of Malta, and the other of St. Anthony of Viennois; also a convent of Cordeliers or Franciscan friars, almost as ancient as St. Francis

It lies a quarter of a league from Clermont. MONTFERRAT, a duchy of Upper Italy, bounded by Piedmont on the W. and N. by Milan on the E. and by the Genoese territories on the S. Its capital is

The country abounds in corn and excellent wine, of which its mufcadel is the most remarkable.

In the year 1631, about seventy-five places in this duchy were affigned over to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of an annual fum of 15,000 crowns which the Duke of Mantua was indebted to him; fo that the country thus became divided between them. But upon the Duke of Mantua joining with France against the Emperor in 1703, and dying in 1708 without issue, his share, as being an imperial sief, was ceded to the

King of Sardinia, to whom it still belongs. MONTFORT, a small city of St. Malo and Britany, in France, on a rivulet which runs into the Vilaine. It gives title of Count, and is five leagues from Rennes

to the N W. MONTFORT LE ROTROU, with a casse on the Huisne, in Mayne, in France. It gives title of Marquis, having thirty parishes within its jurisdiction; it is

five leagues from Le Mans. MONTFORT-L'AMAULRY, a town of Vexin Fran-Nº. 74.

çois, in the Isle of France, on a hill, ten leagues from Paris on the W. It gives title of Duke. Here is a collegiate church, royal bailiwic, &c. with a pretty good trade in wheat, oats, wine, &c. particularly wood fent chiefly to Versailles.

MONTFORT, a neat and pretty firong town of Utrecht; in the United Provinces, with an old castle, on the confines of Holland, fix miles from the city of Utrecht

MONTFORT, a town of Tirol Proper, in Austria, in Germany, with the title of County. It lies nineteen miles S. of Lindaw, in the midway between Bregentz on the N. and Pludentz on the S. See Mont Forte. Lat. 47 deg. 12 min. N. long. 9 deg. 38 min. F.

MONTGOMERY, the capital of the shire of the same name, in North Wales. The Welch call it Trevalwyn, or Baldwyn's town, from its founder, and Montgomery from Roger of that name Earl of Shrewsbury, who built its castle. It is a large borough, with some fashionable houses belonging to gentry, and governed by two bailiffs, &c. who, with the consent of Llanidlos, Llanvilling, Mackynleth, and Welchpool, return one member to parliament. It stands in the diocese of Hereford, on the easy ascent of a high rocky hill, and in a healthy air, not far from the Severn, about 25 miles from Shrewsbury, and 158 from London.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, one of the counties of North Wales. It is bounded on the N. by the shires of Merioneth and Denbigh, on the E. by Shropshire, on the S. by Radnor and Cardigan shires, and on the W. by another part of Merionethshire. It is thirty miles long from E. to W. and twenty-five broad from N. to S. It contains forty-feven parishes, fix markettowns, and near 34,000 inhabitants, with twenty-five rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, Tanat, and Turgh.

The air is sharp on its mountains, but pleasant in the valleys; and is pretty fruitful, especially in those parts through which the Severn directs its course, the mud from the inundations of which ferve it for ma-

Its principal commodities are corn, cattle, horses, fish, fowl, with plenty of pasture. It lies mostly in the diocese of St. Asaph; but Bangor and Hereford have fome share in it. This county fends a Knight of the fhire, and a member to parliament for its capital.

MONTIGNY-LE-ROI, a fmall city of Baffigny, and Champagne, in France, on the Meufe, near its fource, and on the confines of Lorrain; it is fix leagues from

MONTJOY, a fortress of Tyrone, in the province of Ulfter and kingdom of Ireland, on Lough-Neagh. It gives title of Viscount to a branch of the Stuart fa-

In 1641 the Irish rebels drowned above 1000 Protestants in the neighbouring lough, besides those they cut off by the sword, &c. It lies about seven miles from Dungannon.

MONT LEWIS. See MONT LOUIS in Rouffillon.

MONTLHERI, a town of French Gastinois, in the Isle of France, on a hill, with a tower. It lies fix leagues from Paris, and three from Corbeil.

MONTLOIS, a town of Touraine, in France, between the Loire and Cher. The houses are all cut into a rock. Here a treaty of peace was concluded in 1144 between Lewis VII. of France, Henry II. of England, and his children, who were reconciled with their father by the mediation of the French King. It lies two leagues from Tours to the E.

MONTLUÇON, a walled town of Pourbonois, in France, containing 3000 inhabitants. It has a collegiate and two parochial churches, &c. and lies on the

MONTMARIANO, an Episcopal city of the further principate of Naples, in Lower Italy; thirty two miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg.

32 min. É. MONTMARSAN, or MONT-DE-MARSAN, a town of Condomois and Guyenne, in France, on a hill near the Midouse, which there begins to be navigable. It is the principal place of a territory of the same name, and feat of the Provost General of the marshalfea of Pau, with a college of Barnabites. It lies four leagues from Aire to the N.

MONTMASSO, a mountain of Naples, in Italy, famed for its excellent wine, particularly in its neighbour-

hood the celebrated Falernian.
MONTMEDY, a very well-built city of French Luxemburg, in the Netherlands, on the Chier (Charis); it has been fortified by the Chevalier de Ville, and improved by Vauban. It lies thirty-four miles from Thionville, and twenty-three from Luxemburg, to the W. of both. Lat. 49 deg. 38 min. N. long. 5 deg. 12

MONTMEILAN, or MONTMELIAN, a fmall city of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy, on the Ifere; it commands a pass between the hills: and near it, on a rock inaccessible but on one side, is a ruined fortress, formerly considerable. The French took it thrice. It lies on the confines of Dauphiny. Its wine is reckoned the best in the country. It is twenty-two miles S. of Chamberry. Lat. 45 deg. 48 min. N. long. 5 deg. 58

MONT MICHAEL, or MONT ST. MICHAEL, a town in the diocese of Avranches and Normandy, in France. Here is a famous abbey, defended by a firong castle at the foot of a rock, the seat of hermits, and furrounded by the sea at high tide, about a league from the main-land. To it is a great refort of pilgrims, and great quantities of falt are extracted from its fands.

MONTMIRAIL, a town of Perche, in France, on a hill, with a collegiate church and glass-manufactory. It lies fix leagues from Vendôme.

MONTMORENCY, a small old town on a hill, in the Isle of France. It was made a duchy-peerdom in 1551.

After the murder of Duke Henry II. in 1632, it came to the house of Condé, who took the name and title of Enguien.

Near it is a very fine palace, built by Le Brun, after whom it came to Count Crozat. On one fide is the forest of Montmorency, with a hunting castle; and on the other the valley of Montmorency, abounding with excellent fruits. It lies three leagues from Paris to the N. W. In the church of St. Martin are the tombs of the ancient Dukes, with their statues in brass or marble.

MONTOIRE, a town of Lower Vendomois and province of Orleanois, in France, on the Loire. It is famous for the vast quantity of linen made here. It lies four leagues below Vendôme.

MONTPELLIER, the capital of Lower Languedoc, in France, and next Toulouse the second city in the province. It flands high on the river Lez, is the fee of a Bishop, and has an university of four faculties, which is particularly famous for the study of physic.

The celebrated Rabelais taught here, with whose red robe, or a copy of it, students, when they receive the degree of Doctor, are invested. It lies near the bay of Maguelone, and not far from the Mediterranean. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned 3000 Here is a royal academy of sciences, forming one body with that of Paris.

The physic-garden is reckoned one of the finest in Europe. They have a college of Jesuits, and the usual courts of justice, &c. The city is adorned with several stately edifices, and a strong citadel of four royal bas-

The fituation of this city is fo delightful, and its air so pure, that foreigners from all parts, especially the English, refort to it for the recovery of their health in hectic disorders. The inhabitants are employed in making treacle, verdegris, dimitties, filks, woollen-stuffs, &c. It lies forty-seven miles S. W. of Avignon, and fifty N. E. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long.

3 deg. 54 min. E.
MONTPENSIER, a small city of Lower Auvergne, in France, on a hill, with the title of a duchy-peerdom, now in the Duke of Orleans. It is five leagues from Clermont on the N.

MONTRATH, a confiderable town of Queen's county, in the province of Leinster and kingdom of Ireland. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Cootes. It lies for niles from Maryborough.

MONTREAL, a small town of Val di Mazara, in the Island of Sicily in Lower Italy, on a hill, with a magnificent church, and title of Archbishop. It lies near the fea, fix miles E. of Palermo. Lat. 38 deg. 24 min. N. long. 16 deg. E.

MONTREAL, also St. Mary, a town on an island of the fame name, in the river St. Laurence, and province of Canada, in North America. The island is fourteen leagues long, and four wide, where broadest; being very fertile in corn, fruits, &c. but much exposed to the ravages of the Iroquois; it has fome forts built on it for repelling them.

The town is finely fituated on the bank of the river, which is there about a league broad. It contains about 200 families, fecured by a rampart of large beams about eighteen feet high, and flanked by redoubts. It has also another fort, whose terrace-batteries command the streets from one end to the other. The priefts of St. Sulpice at Paris obtained a grant of this place and island in 1663, and keep here three courts of justice. They have built in it a noble church of free-stone, and receive a confiderable income from the whole island. Here are some monasteries, and a house of Knights hospitallers.

Montreal drives a vast trade with the natives, who bring thither all forts of furs, which they exchange for guns, powder, ball, great coats and other French garments, iron and brafs-work, with trinkets of every kind. For this purpose a fair is kept, which begins in June, along the banks of the river; fome of the people who refort to it come from places above 500 leagues diftant; and this concourse lasts off and on near three months. During that time the variety of nations which crowd the town make an odd appearance on account of their various dreffes, languages, howlings, quarrels, &c. What adds to the horror is, that the wild Iroquois will, in spite of all prohibitions, find means to get brandy and other hot liquors, which they drink to fuch excefs, till they become like mad furies. Otherwise the town is rich and healthy, with plenty and variety of all the conveniencies of life.

About the beginning of September 1760, General Amherst having come up to Montreal from our American colonies, and being almost joined by the troops under Brigadier Murray from Quebec, the former, after traverling a vast tract of country with prodigious difficulties, at length obliged the French Governor and Commander, Mess. Vaudreuil and Levis, to give up the place by capitulation. Only a few of our men were lost all the way, namely, fuch as were drowned in the batteaus coming down the rapids or kind of water-falls in the lakes and rivers, together with some flores that were loft by the same means. So that now both Quebec and Montreal are in the possession of his Britannic Majesty: the former having been taken some few months before by General Wolf, &c. and the French repulfed from the latter by the aforefaid Mr. Murray, upon the approach of his Majesty's iquadron under Lord Colville.

It lies 100 miles S. of Quebec. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 75 deg. 12 min. W. MONTREGAU, a small city of Comminges and Guyenne, in France, on a rifing-ground, at the bottom of which runs the Garronne, a little below its junction with the Nette. Here the air is good, and the inhabitants have a pretty flourishing trade. It lies two leagues from St. Gaudens to the E.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of Lower Picardy, in France, on a hill, below which runs the Canche, four miles from the British channel, and thirty-two S. of Calais. Here are two Benedictine abbeys, with a convent of Carmelites, and another of Capuchins. The town is divided into Lower and Upper, with a good citadel, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. This is the feat of a bailiwic. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long.

I deg. 50 min. E.
MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of Anjou, in France, on the Toué. It is a very considerable Lordship. The parochial church belongs to the Benedictines of St. Maur. The inhabitants are 310 families. Here is also

a castle, with a college, seat of an election, &c. It lies ! ur leagues from Saumur.

MONTROSE, the ancient Celurca, in Latin Mons Rofarum, a handsome royal burgh of one long and open freet, parallel to the shore of the German ocean, in the shire of Angus and North of Scotland, near the mouth of the South Esk. It lies well for trade, with a harbour pretty much frequented, and in which fome merchants carry on a good foreign commerce, particularly to Norway. Here, by reason of its shallow water, a new French frigate of twenty guns, with men and stores for the Highlanders, was stranded in the year 1745, and lay a long time after in it.

From this place the old Chevalier took shipping privately for France after the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1716. They have the benefit here of the two-pennies Scots act

for enlarging the harbour, &c. This town gives title of Duke to the noble family of Graham. Its church is large, and steeple lofty, with some very genteel houses, an hospital for decayed burghers, and a neat modern meeting-house with organs. The burgh of Montrose, with those of Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervy, alternately fend one member to the British parliament. It lies in a very fruitful and pleafant country, about forty-fix miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and twenty-four E. of Aber-

MONTROYAL, a town of Triers and the Lower Rhine, in Germany, with a strong fortress built in a peninsula formed by the Rhine. It lies twenty-four miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long.

deg. 56 min. E. MONTSERRAT, one of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantic ocean, in North America, subject to Great Britain. It lies thirty miles S. W. of Antigua, is about three leagues long, and the same in breadth. Its mountains are covered with cedars, &c. its valleys are wellwatered and fruitful. Its principal produce is indigo, and it makes fome fugar. The number of whites on it are about 5000, with 10 or 12,000 negroes. The island is surrounded with rocks. It was twice pillaged by the French: and, by an article in the treaty of Utrecht, satisfaction was to have been made the inhabitants; but they have received none hitherto.

A dreadful hurricane happened here between the 29th and 30th of June 1733, which blew down three-fifths of the houses on the island, and greatly damaged the reft, besides the vast destruction done the sugar-plantations, &c. It lies in lat. 17 deg. 10 min. N. long. 62 deg. 10 min. W.

MONTSERRAT, from which the former island takes its name, is a celebrated Benedictine abbey on a high rocky mountain, in Catalonia, a province of Spain. In its chapel is a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, to which frequent pilgrimages are

On this mountain are the cells of thirteen hermits, hewn out of the rock, being all persons of rank, who have retired thither for devotion and folitude. Lat. 41

deg. 36 min. N. long. I deg. 50 min. E.

MONTSILICE, a place of the Paduano and Venetian
territories, in Upper Italy, on a hill between Padua
and Este, ten miles S. of the former, and five E. of the latter. Here vast numbers of vipers are caught and fent to Venice, which is one of the principal ingredients in their Theriaca.

Of the same name is a town in the Milanese, which

MONTSORREL, a market-town of Leicestershire, on the fosse that runs nearly parallel with the river Soar, over which there is a good stone-bridge. It lies under a large eminence.

MONUCHDENNY-HILL, in Glamorganshire, in South Wales, near which there is a ridge of horrid rocks and

recipices all around. MONZAO, a town of Entre Douro è Minho, in Portugal, with a double wall, castle, and 4000 inhabitants in one parish, a monastery, &c. It lies on the Minho, fix miles above Valenza de Minho. MOON, or MUEN, an island of Denmark, N. E. of

Falster, and S. E. of Secland. It is about twenty miles long, and feven or eight broad. Here are feveral high and chalky hills, producing mostly pasture. This ferves as a land-mark to vessels trading in those seas: On it are feveral villages and the town of Stege. The inhabitants of this island defended themselves valiantly

against the Swedes in 1659.

MOOSE, both an English factory and a navigable river of New South Wales, in the northern countries of America. The former stands at the mouth of the latter, in lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N.

The river, twelve miles above the fort, is divided into two branches: upon the fouthern branch grow all forts of grain. In the woods are very large trees, with excellent grass for hay. In the river is a water-fall of fifty feet. But above this it is navigable a great way;

where the climate is very good.
MOPHESTIA, or MOPSUESTIA, a town of Cilicia and Asia Minor, on the Pyramus, over which river the Emperor Justinian built a strong and beautiful bridge : and, from Adrian's afterwards improving the place, it was called Adrianopolis. It stood a little below Anazarba, and nearer the fea than it, on the eastern frontiers, adjacent to those of Lesser Armenia and Syria.

MORA, a small town of La Mancha, a district of New Castile, in Spain. It lies twenty miles S. E. of To-ledo. Lat. 39 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5

MORANT-POINT, the most easterly promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America. Lat. 17 deg. 58 min. N. long. 76 deg. 5 min. W. MORASTEINE, a remarkable flone in a level meadow,

about a mile from Upsal, in Sweden, where, from the year 1059, till 1457, the Kings of Sweden used to be chosen, and homage paid them. On this stone, now greatly defaced, are the arms of the kingdom, with fome other antique inscriptions.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a town in the county of Ro-

mont, on the S. E. fide of the lake of that name, in Berne, one of the Swiss Cantons. It is famous for a sharp fiege it sustained from Charles Duke of Burgundy, and a battle fought at its gates June 22, 1476, when his army of 18,000 men being cut to pieces, he was obliged to fly and leave his ammunition, baggage, and treasure behind him to the Swiss. The memory of this victory is celebrated by feasts and cavalcades, and about a mile from the town is a chapel or charnel-house, where the bodies of the Burgundians flain were deposited. In the town-house is a very rich picture of the Duke, found in his tent. At the fame time a large diamond of the Duke's, to which hung a very fine pearl, was found and fold through two hands for a mere trifle.

The church is a large new fabric, with a curious plaister cieling, and near it is a street with piazzas on both fides: it lies thirteen miles W. of Bern-city. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 59 min. E.

MORAVA, or MORAVIA, a river of European Turkey. It rifes in Mount Rhodope or Argentum, and running N. through Servia by Nissa, unites its waters with the Danube at Semendria to the eastward of Belgrade. It divides Auftria and Moravia from Hungary.

MORAVIA, by the Germans called Maheru, and by the inhabitants Morawa. It is a marquifate and province of Bohemia, in Germany: being bounded by Silefia and Poland on the N. and E. by Austria and part of Hungary on the S. and by Bohemia on the N. W. Its length is at least 100 miles, and breadth 80. The N. and W. parts are woody and mountainous, but the rest champaign country, yielding plenty of corn and wine. It abounds with fair towns and villages. The pastures are full of cattle, great and fmall, and the woods have plenty of game, with wolves and beavers.

Here are many pestilential pools, but there are other waters of a medicinal and very falubrious quality: befides the river Morawa, mentioned below, here is the Teya, which falls into it near Austria, &c. These abound with trout, cray-fish, barbels, eels, jack,

The language of the Moravians is a dialect of the Sclavonic, but the nobility and citizens speak German.

Most of them espoused the doctrine of John Huss, and threw off Popery. But the fynod of Brin, in 1608, giving every man leave to judge for himself, according to his conscience, various sects arose among them, to the number of fourteen: on which occasion the Emperor Ferdinand II. after the defeat of the Elector Palatine, reintroduced Popery; fo that the Protestants durst not meet in public ever after, but were dispersed among the rocks and mountains. A new spirit of reformation has broke out of late, pretty much refembling the Methodists in England. Besides a great number of the converts, under their head Count Zinsendorf, who transported themselves to the British colonies in America, they have feveral meeting-houses in and about London, particularly at Kenfington, where the Count refides; to which confiderable acceffions have been made of our people. This marquifate is still subject to the house of Austria, and its capital is Olmutz.

MORAW, or MORAWA, a river which rifes in the N. of Moravia, and after running through that province by Olmutz, divides Austria from Hungary, and unites with the Danube on the westward of Presburg.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of Alface, and circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, now fubject to France: it lies thirty-eight miles S. of Strafburgh. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 6 deg. 58 min. E. MORBEN, or MORBEGNO, a confiderable town be-

MORBEN, or MORBEGNO, a confiderable town belonging to the subjects of the Grisons, in Switzerland, at the foot of a mountain, and on both sides of the rivulet Bitto. This is the seat of the Governor, and has great weekly markets: it lies about eight miles from Comolake.

MORDEN-COLLEGE, a spacious structure on the E. side of Black-heath, near Greenwich, in Kent. It was built by Sir John Morden, in 1708, for poor merchants, under the direction of seven of the Turkey-company. In it there are between thirty-five and forty poor gentlemen.

MORDVA, a northern province of Muscovy, inhabited by Morduates or Mordwa Tartars: they are surrounded on the S. by Little Tartary and Rezan, on the W. by the duchies of Moscow, Volodomir, and Nisinovogorod, on the N. by part of the last named, and the river Wolga, and on the E. by South Czeremisse.

The people are Pagans, without temple, altar, or priest. Their country is small, and sull of large forests. MOREA, the ancient PELOPONESUS, a province now of Turkey, in Europe. It is a large peninsula, joined on the S. E. by the isthmus of Corinth, to the mainland of Greece. This neck of land was anciently samous for the Isthmian games, celebrated there in honour of Neptune every sisth year. In its narrowest part it is between four and five miles over. It has the gulphs of Patras, Lepanto, and Eugia on the N. the Archipelago or Egean sea on the E. the Mediterranean on the S. and W. being 178 miles long, and 132 broad, both in its greatest dimensions.

This peninfula anciently contained the little kingdoms of Sicyon, Argos, Messenia, Corinth, Achaia Proper, Arcadia, and Laconia. It is famous for the valour of its ancient inhabitants, the splendor of their cities, power of their several states, and fertility of the soil. The middle part, namely, Arcadia, was more mountainous, and its inhabitants formerly shepherds; but in it are several fruitful valleys. The Brazzo di Maina, or country of the ancient Lacedemonians, is less fertile than the rest, but the Mainotes their successors, like them, are free. In the Morea are great numbers of Albanians; and it is under a Turkish Sangiac, who resides at Modon.

Its most celebrated mountains are Cyllene, Mænalus, Minthe, Nonacris, and Tygetus: and its principal rivers are the Alpheus, Eurotas, Inachus, and Pamisus.

The Turks under Mahomet II. took the Morea, and expelled the Venetians, who had been some time in possession of it. They kept it till 1687, when the Venetians retook it under their General Morosini, and it was ceded to them by the treaty of Carlowitz. But in 1715 the Turks made themselves again masters of the whole, and are still in possession of it.

This country is now commonly divided into three parts; namely, Belvedera, Brazzo di Maina, and Sacania.

of Aragon, in Spain. It lies among high mountains, and encompassed with steep rocks. The troops of Philip V. almost destroyed it in 1705, and it is now in a very declining condition.

MORENA (fee SIERRA MORENA) remarkable mountains in Spain.

MORE-PARK, formerly the feat of Sir William Temple, about two miles from Farnham, in Surry. Here the heart of that great politician was buried under a fundial in the garden. The house stands in a valley, surrouned by hills, with a running stream through the gardens. MORE-PARK, near Rickmersworth, in Hartfordshire,

has a fine house in it, on the side of the hill facing Calfioberry, reckoned one of the best pieces of brickwork,
and best laid out gardens in England. It belonged to the
Duke of Monmouth, now to Mr. Stiles, who built a
fouth front of stones, with colonades, and an opening
through the hill toward Uxbridge: a north front was
likewise erected, and a vista cut through a hill towards
Watford, in digging of which strata of sea-sand and
mussels were found.

MORESBY, to the N. of Whitehaven in Cumberland, where, from feveral ruins along the coast and other antiquities, it is supposed had been a Roman fort.

MORET, a small old town of French Gastinois, in the lsle of France, near the junction of the Seine and Yonne. It has two parochial churches: the seat of a bailiwic of large jurisdiction, and lies thirty-six miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 24 min. N. long. 2 deg. 49 min. E.

MORETON, or MORETON in Marsh, a little market-town of Gloucestershire, on the great road to Worcester. Here begins the old Roman causeway, which extends itself into Warwickshire. It has two annual small fairs, on April 5, and October 10, for cattle: it lies twenty-two miles from Gloucester, and eighty-three from London.

MORETON, or MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a market-town of Devonshire, where are fairs kept which are called great markets, without any charter forthem, the first Saturday in June, July 18, and St. Andrew's day, November 30: it lies 14 miles from Exeter, and 179 from London.

MORGES, a handsome modern built town of Berne, in Switzerland, with large open streets and a fine quay, &c. on its harbour, walled round, where the articles of traffic between France and Geneva are landed. Here is a castle, and the residence of the bailiff, a church and college: it lies a league and a half S. W. of Lausanne.

Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 44 min. E.

MORIA, the hill of Jerusalem, in Judea, and Asiatic Turkey, on which Solomon's temple was built, as the city and palace of David was on that of Sion.

MORLACHIA, the ancient Liburnia, a province now of Hungarian Dalmatia. It lies on the S. of Croatia and Bosnia, along the banks of the Adriatic sea, having stria on the W. and Dalmatia on the E. It is 140 miles long, and fifty broad; though its dimensions are variously given, and of much less extent. The country is entirely full of high mountains, and belongs partly to the Emperor, and partly to the Venetians.

MORLAIX, properly MONTRELAIS, (mons relaxus) a town in the diocese of Treguier and Lower Britany, in France, on a river of the same name, which has water for ships to come up with the tide. It lies on the English channel, having its harbour defended by castle

Taureau, on an island opposite to it.

The trade here consists in flax, canvas, great quartities of paper, linen, thread, &c. Here are two suburbs, Venice and St. Matthew, with a stately palace called L'Hospital; fine churches, of which that of the virgin Mary is the most remarkable: it lies twenty-fix miles N. E. of Brest. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 3 deg. 58 min. W.

MOROCCO, an empire and large country of Africa, on the most western verge of Barbary, once part of the ancient Tingitania, including the kingdoin of Fez. It is bounded by the Mediterranean sea to the N. by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algiers on the E. by Biledulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. It is about 500 miles long, and 200 broad. This is a fine country, partly confisting of mountains, and partly of extensive and fertile plains. Its principal mountain is Atlas, reaching from Algiers in the E. to the Atlantic ocean in the W.

The foil yields wine, excellent oil, wheat, rice, barley, dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, befides feveral other fruits, with flax and hemp, but have little or no timber: fo that they have only fome pyratical veffeis, which they crowd with men; and fometimes, especially the Sallee robbers, take confiderable prizes. They fend caravans to Mecca, which confist of feveral thousand camels, horses, and mules, twice every

The Emperor's revenues arise from the tenth of all corn, captives, and prizes taken; together with duties on goods exported and imported, the whole amounting to 500 quintals of filver, each quintal being reckoned worth 330 l. fterling; which makes a sum of 150,000 l. They are Mahometans of the Persian sect. Among them are vast numbers of Santos and Marabouts, pretending, like most hemitical votaries, to uncommon sanctity; and these have great influence over the people.

The inhabitants consist of Moors and Arabs: the latter were computed to be about 100,000 in this empire. See Fez. This empire is divided into the seven following provinces, namely, Morocco Proper, Hea, Sus, Ducalia, Tedla, Hascora, and Gezula.

MOROCCO Proper, a province which extends itself eastward and westward from Mount Nesusus to that of Hannimney, and northwards to the river Tensist, to the place where it unites with Ecifelmet, being bounded on that side by the province of Duquela, on the W. by that of Hoa and part of Sus; on the S. by another part of Sus, and by those of Dara and Gesula; and on the E. by Hascora. It produces plenty of corn, besides hemp, slax, and vast quantities of cattle. It is watered by a multitude of springs and brooks. It is inhabited by some of the most warlike Barabars in all Africa.

MOROCCO, the capital of the whole empire of the fame name. It is fortified, but the works, as well as the city, are at prefent in a declining condition, the feat of empire having been removed from thence to Fez. It was formerly an elegant and magnificent city; but, by the many revolutions it has undergone from a fickle and ignorant people, not a trace of its ancient grandeur now appears. It lies about 216 miles S. W. of Fez. Lat. 31 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. W.

MORON, a small town of Andalusia, in Spain, the ancient Arucci. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Seville. Lat. 36 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 31 min. W.

MORPETH, a borough of Northumberland, on the Wantsbach, over which is a bridge in the middle of the town. This is a good thoroughfare in the N. road. It has a good market on Saturday for corn, cattle, and provisions; but that on Wednesday is the greatest in England for live cattle, Smithfield in London excepted. It gives title of Viscount to the Earl of Carlisle, who is Lord of the manor. The town-house is a noble structure, built by the predecessors of the said Earl. It is governed by two bailiss, who return two members to parliament. It lies 16 miles N. of Newcastle, and 295 from London.

MORPHIL, an island in the river of Senega or Niger, in Africa, said to be no less than eighty leagues in length, and about eight or ten where broadest, but in most places not above six or seven. It is well-peopled, and the negroes on it drive a good commerce in ivory and gold-dust. It belongs to the kingdom of Firatic or Fullis. Here is a variety of cattle, &c. sowl in abundance, besides plenty of cotton, which is also manufactured.

MORTAIN, a small city of Avranches, in Normandy, in France, at the source of the Huisne, on the frontiers of Maine. It consists but of one street, surrounded almost on every side with very steep rocks. It gives title N°. LXXV.

of Count, which King Henry I. of England granted his nephew Stephen of Blois, afterwards King of England.

In the neighbourhood is an abbey of Cistercian nuns of the same name. It lies eight leagues from Avranches, has two parochial churches, a collegiate one, &c. is the seat of an election, bailiwic, &c. containing near sixty parishes, with a manufactory of coarse linencloth for sacks, which are sent to Paris.

MORTARA, the capital of the Cifalpine Laumelline, on the Gogna, in the Milanese and Upper Italy. It belongs to the King of Sardinia, and lies ten miles from Novara, and twenty-two N. E. of Casal. Lat. 44 deg. 48 min. N. long. 28 deg. 36 min. F.

48 min. N. long. 28 deg. 36 min. E.
MORTIMER'S-HOLE, a cavern in Nottingham, in
England, where Roger Mortimer Earl of March abfconded, whence he was taken by King Edward III.
and beheaded as a traitor.

MORTLACK, one among the pleasant villages in the neighbourhood of London. It lies on the Thames, fix miles W. of that metropolis.

MORVIEDRO, an old town of Valencia, in Spain. It ftands on a high rock, at the foot of which runs the Palantia. It was built out of the ruins of the celebrated Saguntum. Here also are the remains of an old amphitheatre and castle. It lies twenty miles N. of Valencia. Lat. 39 deg. 51 min. N. long. 49 min. W.

lencia. Lat. 39 deg. 51 min. N. long. 49 min. W. MORVIEDRO, a river Valencia, in Spain. It waters the above-mentioned town of the same name, and below Villa Real falls into the sea.

MORVERN, a parish in the presbytery of Mull, in the North of Scotland, twenty-one miles long and ten broad, having 800 catechisable persons, with mountains, rivers, &c. Here is a school of the Society's, with twenty-six boys and ten girls.

MOSAMBIQUE, a province of Zanguebar, in Africa. It is bounded by Quiloa on the N. by the Indian ocean which divides it from Madagascar on the E. by the river Zambez on the S. and by Monœmugi on the W.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital of the last-mentioned province, at the mouth of the river Mosambique, which forms a convenient harbour, defended by a citadel and the works of the town, which is regularly fortified. The island in which it stands is twenty-eight miles in circuit, and very populous.

circuit, and very populous.

The Portuguese, who are sovereigns of this and the neighbouring country, have built several churches and convents in it, and their monks have made great numbers of proselytes in this part of Africa. Here they barter their goods with the natives, whom they have taught to go cloathed, for gold, ivory, and negroes: and here their East India ships take in provisions for their yoyage.

This country yielding large herds of cattle, they falt beef, and export it to their other plantations, or fell it to European ships. Lat. 15 deg. S. long. 41 deg. 40 min. E.

MOSBACH, a well-built town of the Palatinate, in Germany, on the Neckar, in a fruitful country of corn and wine. Here is a fine castle, and a woollen manufacture; also the seat of a bailiwic extending for thirty miles down the Neckar S. W. It lies eighteen miles from Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12 min. E.

MOSBURG, or MOSPURG, a town of Bavaria, in

MOSBURG, or MOSPURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, at the confluence of the Amber and Ifer, the capital of a territory, containing twenty-eight towns, besides villages in its jurisdiction. It lies twenty-feven miles N. E. of Munich, and sisteen E. of Frey-sing. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 12 min. E.

MUSCOVY, a large empire both in Europe and Afia. See Russia.

MOSCOW, a province of Muscovy or Russia, the best and most cultivated in all this vast empire, fituated in the centre of it. It is bounded by the Tweer on the N. by Little Novogorod on the E. Rezan on the S. and Smolensko on the W.

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of the Ruffian empire, and formerly the residence of the Czars, till Peter the Great built Petersburg, and translated the seat of empire hither,

hither, which it still continues to be. It lies in a delightful plain, on the river Moskowa. Its figure is circular, and upwards of twenty-four English miles in circuit. The number of its churches, including chapels and convents, are faid to amount to 1600, eleven of which are cathedrals. There is a perpetual jangling from the vast number of its very large bells. Many of the churches have gilt towers, their infides finely decorated, and the priestly ornaments very magnificent. Here are forty-three public buildings and squares. The ftreets are spacious, but dirty, and only some of them paved. The inhabitants of Moscow may amount to 150,000; but ever fince Petersburg has become the imperial residence, that has very much declined. It has suffered greatly from frequent fires, and in 1702 particularly upwards of half the city was confumed. It is the see of a Patriarch, and has three colleges in its principal monasteries, and a fine dispensary, all founded by Peter the Great.

This city is divided into four circles or quarters; in the innermost of which, called the Kremlin, stands the imperial palace. Provisions here are very cheap, fish only excepted, on account of the four lents and other

falls observed by the Russians.

The Czar Peter made a fine canal between this city and Petersburg, thereby to have a communication with the Baltic sea and German ocean. It lies 471 miles S. E. of Petersburg, 812 E. of Stockholm, 915 N. E. of Vienna, 1012 N. of Constantinople, and 1414 N. E. of London.

MOSCOWA, a confiderable river of Ruffia, rifing in the W. part of the province of Moscow, and running E. passes through the city of Moscow, and afterwards falls into the river Ocka at Kolomna.

MOSELLE, a confiderable river of Germany. It rifes in Faucilles, one of the Vauge mountains in Lorrain, whence it runs N. through this duchy; and paffing by Toul, Metz, and Thionville, to Triers, and afterwards running N. E. through the electorate of Triers, loses itself in the Rhine near Coblentz, where both rivers are very rapid; but their waters are diffinguishable from the yellowness of the Rhine, and transparency of the Moselle. From Metz it is navigable the whole year.

MOSENIGO, a town on the gulph of Coron, in the Morea and European Turkey. It lies about fifteen miles from Coron on the N. and eleven from Calamata

MOSKITOS, or MUSQUITOS, a country of North America, which lies between lat. 13 and 15 deg. N. and between long. 85 and 88 deg. W. It is bounded by the North sea on the N. and E. by Nicaragua on the S. and by Honduras on the W. The Spaniards reckon it indeed a part of the province of Honduras, though they have no fettlements in the country of the Moskitos.

When the Spaniards first invaded this part of Mexico, they barbarously massacred most of the natives, whence proceeds the insuperable aversion of such as have escaped into the inaccessible parts of the country against them: and they have always readily joined with any Euro-peans that come upon their coafts in enterprizes against the Spaniards, and particularly with the English, who frequently come among them. Besides, the Moskitos Indians being excellent marksmen, they employ them to strike the manatee fish; and many of them come to Jamaica failing with the English. Lately officers have been sent into their country, in order to see whether it may not be an advantage to Great Britain to have colonies fettled among them.

This country lies between Truxillo and Honduras. The coast is full of rocks and shoals. They put themselves under the protection of the crown of England, when the Duke of Albemarle was Governor of Jamaica, from whom their King received a commission; and upon a demise this custom still continues. This people are faid to be mild, and have much virtue; being also

extremely fond of the English.

MOSPURG, a town of Bavaria. See Mosburg. MOSSES, very large and boggy tracts, in Scotland, Ireland, and in some parts of England; particularly in the N. where the inhabitants dig great quantities of the foil out of pits for fuel, called peat. The other fort of fuel is called properly turf, or corruptedly trouves, cut from muirs.

These mosses, with the vast muirs or blairs, and mountainous tracts, which are frequently found up and down, form no small part of the above-mentioned countries.

MOSTAGAN, a province of Africa. It extends quite to the river Chilef, and chiefly inhabited by native Africans, most of whom wander about, and pay a tribute of 12,000 crowns to the Balhaw of Algiers.

MOSTAGAN, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name. It is well-built and watered, on the declivity of a hill, being commanded by a caftle standing high on the S. side, and in it a stately mosque, The river Chilef runs on the E. fide, with inclofures of vines, &c. Its port, which is large and commodious, is too remote. It lies about twenty miles E. of

MOSUL, or MOUSUL, a spacious city of Diarbeker, or the ancient Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey, on the W. bank of the Tigris, and opposite to the ruins of the ancient Nineveh. It has stately stone-walls and peaked turrets, about a league in circuit. Here are feveral fair streets, but most of the houses lie waste, This is a great thoroughfare for the caravans from Syria to Persia, and itself drives a considerable traffic with Bagdat, also with the Curdes and Arabians.

Here is a good number of Christians of several sects. alfo a caftle, and a bridge of about thirty boats over the river, which is wide, deep, and rapid; with blind rocks in it, to avoid which they use large bladders of goat-fkin blown up, and hurdles raifed over these for carrying of goods and passengers. The summer-heat in Mosul is excessive. It lies ninety-two miles S. E. of Diarbeker, Lat. 35 deg. 48 min. N. long. 42 deg. 46

MOTALA, or MOTOLA, an Episcopal city of Otranto, in Naples, and the lower division of Italy, on the confines of Bari. It gives title of Prince, and lies sevenmiles N. W. of Tarento, and E. of Matra. Lat. 40

deg. 36 min. N. long. 18 deg. 12 min. E. MOTHE, or MOTTE, LA, a town of Baffigny and duchy of Bar, three miles from the Meufe, and near the confines of Champagne, in France. It stands on a steep rock, but was entirely ruined in 1645 by

MOTIR, one of the Molucca or Clove islands, in the Indian ocean, in Afia. Though very small, it is of great value on account of its spices, and belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 28 min. N. long. 125 deg. 12 min. E. MOTOLA, a town of Naples. See MOTALA.

MOTRIL, a town of Granada, in Spain, with 2000 families in two parishes, also two monasteries, &c. Here is a good harbour on the Mediterranean, and a rich fishery, with great quantities of fugar made in this place. It lies between Almunecar and Cape Gaeta, forty-four miles S. of Granada. Lat. 36 deg. 47 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. W. MOULDON, or MOUDON, a bailiwic of Pais de

Vaud, subject to Berne, in Switzerland. It includes a good part of Mount Jurat; the plain country is watered by the Broye, whose inundations often do great

MOUDON, the first of the four good towns of Vaud, in the last-mentioned bailiwic of the same name. The lower part is level, and has one church; the reft flands on a declivity, very fteep, and furrounded by a rivulet, that, running under arches, falls with great rapidity into the Broye, over which, half a mile out of the town, in the road to Lusanne, is a stately stone-bridge.

MOULINS, the capital of Bourbonnois, in France, on the Allier. It is a very pretty city, divided into four quarters, the old and new town, with the fuburbs of the Carmelites, and the Allier. It is famous for the medicinal waters in its neighbourhood. Here iron and fleel works are made. It has a collegiate church, with two parochials, besides those of the suburbs, monasteries, &c. In the church belonging to the nuns of the visitation stands the sumptuous monument of Henry II. Duke of Montmorency.

The King's officers were obliged to execute him in the town-house, for fear of a rescue by the people, whose darling that great man was. It lies forty-eight miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat. 46 deg. 41 min. N. long. 3 deg. 21 min. E. MOULTAN, or MULTON, a province of Indostan,

in Afia. It lies E. from Perfia, S. from Hajacan, N. from Buckor, and W. from Penjab. Its extent from N. to S. is 240 miles, and 180 where broadest. The Indus runs through it from N. to S. Here they manufacture good white cloth and napkins, cotton, filk, They fell camels into Persia. Its quota to the Mogul is 6000 horse and 12,000 foot, with a revenue

of 628,125 l. Sterling.

Its capital of the same name stands on the Indus, and is particularly noted for dancers. They fend their goods by land-carriage to Agra, and thence to Surat. Though the commanding officers and most of the inhabitants are Mahometans, yet here are Pagans of several forts. It lies 414 miles W. of Delli. Lat. 29 deg. 51

min. N. long. 72 deg. 20 min. E.
MOULTON, South, a mayor-corporation of Devonthire, on the Moule, which falls into the Taw, in contradiffinction from North Moulton, on the other fide of the fame river. It has a spacious church. Its weekly market is on Saturday. The annual fairs or great markets of South Moulton, are on Saturday after February 31, Saturday before May 1, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before October 10, and Saturday before December 12; all for cattle. Those of North Moulton are held on the first Tuesday after May 11 and November 12, for cattle alfo. The principal manufactures are ferges, shalloons, and felts; for which purpose its market is well-stocked with wool. Besides a charity-school, here is a freeschool. It lies 6 miles from Biddiford, 30 from Exeter, and 177 from London.

MOUNT-CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, formerly fortified, but now quite open. It lies eighteen miles S. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long.

2 deg. 36 min. E. MOUNTJOY, a place in Newcastle county and Pensylvania, in North America, where the first lime-stone

ever found in this continent was dug.

MONTMADO, a hill in the island of Jersey, where is a rich quarry of stones that may be cut like those of Port-

MOUNTMELIC, a well-improved town of Queen's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. Here is the best market in the whole county. It lies fix miles from Port Arlington

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, a borough on Mountsbay, a gulph near Pensanze, in Cornwall, by seamen called the Cornish-mount, and by others St. Michael's-mount, from a high rock in the water with a chapel, or from the high mountains of St. Michael in its neighbour-

This bay is a very secure harbour against the S. winds, which makes Pensanze the more frequented. It lies 290 from London, and 20 W. of Falmouth.

In the time of the Saxons this was a confiderable place, but now much reduced; yet it still fends two

members to parliament.
MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, a finall town, with an abbey and fortress, in the territory of Avranches, and province of Normandy, in France, on the rock Tumba, in the English channel; not far from which is the rock Tumbella, near the confines of Bretagne. It lies eighteen miles E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 37 min. N.

long. 1 deg. 40 min. W. MOUNTSORREL, a market-town of Leicestershire, 8 miles from the town of Leicester, and 104 from

MOURA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, about half a mile beyond the Guadiana. It was taken and deflroyed by the Spaniards in 1708, fince which it recovers but flowly. It lies thirty-fix miles S. W. of Elvas,

and 100 E. from Lifbon. MOUREMANSKOI, the N. W. part of Ruffian Lapland, in Europe. MOURNE-HILLS, very high mountains in the pro-

vince of Ulfter, in Ireland, whose base terminates on the fea-shore. They are useful land-marks, and yield variety of plants and fprings. Great numbers of cattle graze on them, and they are much frequented in April, May, and June, for drinking of goat-whey. That part of them called Sliave Donagh, or Donagh's mountain, is three miles of gradual afcent, and half a mile perpendicular.

MOUSA, a town more populous than great, in the principality of Mocha and Arabia Felix, in Asia, about a day's journey N. from Mocha city, the country about

which yields indigo. MOUSON, or MOUZON, a strong town on the Meuse, in Champagne, in France, at the foot of an hill, very fruitful in corn and wine. The river divides itself into two arms, one of which passes into a canal, feparating the town from its fuburbs. It lies between Sedan and Stenway. It lies twenty-eight miles W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56

MOUSUL, a place in Diarbeker, in Asia. See Mo-

MOUTRUX, a parish of the Pais de Vaud, and canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It confifts of a fcore of villages and hamlets among the mountains, where they have wine to fell much earlier than their neigh-

MOWYLL-HILL, or WILDBORE-FELL, a very high mountain of Westmoreland, out of which issues the river Eden.

MOWYWYNDA, one of the high mountains of Merio-

nethshire, in North Wales. MOY-LAKE, or, as the natives call it, Loch-moy, in Stradern and North of Scotland. It lies near the water of Ern, which lower down is called the water of In it is an island and a summer-seat of the Laird of Macintosh, called the House of Moy.

This lake, which is pretty long and broad, abounds with fine trouts: and upon it is a pleasure-boat, for fish-

ing with a net or angle.

Moy is about twelve miles S. of Inverness, and about a mile N. E. of Korybruach-Macqueen's, the first stage from Inverness fouthwards.

AOYRA, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland, one of the most difficult passes in that

MOYRAH, a well-laid-out thriving village, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland; at the end of which is a feat of Sir John Rowdon. Here is a pretty new church built, and an English Protestant school erected and endowed by the said Rowdon family, for twenty-four poor children. In the parish are quarries of white lime-stone.

MUCKAIRN, with Ardchattan, a parish in the presbytery of Lorn, in Argyleshire and W. of Scotland : it is eighteen miles long, and nearly the same in breadth, containing 1800 catechisable persons, about ten of which are Papists. In it is a large island, hills, waters, bad roads, &c. with one of the Society's schools, at which there are thirty-two boys and nine girls.

MUCIDA, or MUSSIDAN, a town of Upper Perigord and Guyenne, in France; formerly fortified, in which the Hugenots held out more than one fiege, particularly

MUCYSLAW, a well-garrifoned frontier of Ruffian Lithuania, in Poland. The Duke of Smolensko besieged it in 1386 without fuccess. It lies fifty-nine miles S. of Smoleníko. Lat. 54 deg. 29 min. N. long. 31 deg. 43

MUER, a town of Stiria and Austria, in Germany, on a river of the same name. It lies thirty miles N. W. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 49 min. N. long. 15 deg. 27

MUER, a river of Germany. It rises in Bavaria, whence, running E. through Stiria and Gratz, it afterwards loses itself in the Drave at Legrad, near Ka-

nifka, in Hungary. MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a handsome port on the eastern coast of Istria and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, with two towers and a high castle at the entrance of the harbour.

Here, on the last day of the carnaval, a groupe of men and women, with garlands and boughs, perform a whimfical dance, called that of the Green, with furprifing agility, and a variety of odd evolutions. It lies five miles E. of Triefte.

MUJACO, one of the fix districts or kingdoms of Monœmugi, in Africa. It confines on Congo westward, Abyssinia eastward, and on Makoko southward. Its fovereign is in continual war with the King of the latter country, who could never fubdue him.

MULA, a walled town of Murcia, in Spain, with an old castle, on a plain and p'easant rivulet. It contains 1500 families in two parishes, with a monastery. It

es twenty-one miles from Murcia.

MULBERG, a town of Mifnia and Upper Saxony, in Germany, the capital of a bailiwic, on the Elbe. Here the Emperor Charles V. gained a victory over the Protestants in 1547, when Frederick of Saxony was taken prisoner by the Duke of Alva.

In this neighbourhood the late Elector made a grand

encampment in 1730 for a month, twelve miles in circuit, and formed by 28,000 men, when the King of Prussia, &c. visited it. This town lies near the forest of Rederwack, and about twenty-eight miles N. W. of

MULCIEN, a small district of the Isle of France, near the city of Meaux. Its limits are not fet down. In

it is the royal castle of Monceaux.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia. It rises on the confines of Austria, in Germany, whence it runs N through the former kingdom, and after washing Budeweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the

In a battle fought here between the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Austria, in 1322, the latter was taken prisoner. It lies about a German league from Oetingen, and forty-four miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48

deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30 min. E. MULHAUSEN, the ancient Ariabinum, a well-built and populous imperial town of the Suntgaw, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Ill. It acceded to the union of the Swifs cantons, and afterwards embraced the Calvinistic or reformed religion in 1532. Here are feveral fine churches and other structures. It lies four miles N. E. from Altkirk, and forty-four miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 31

MULHAUSEN, an imperial town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Unstrut. It has suffered several calamities, and is under the protection of the Elector of Saxony and Landgrave of Hesse. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. long. 10 deg. 18 min. E.

MULHEIM, a large town of Berg, and subject to Cologne, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine. It lies sive miles below Cologne, from which city the

Calvinists come hither to worship.

MULL, Prolemy's Maleos, an island of Argyleshire, and West of Scotland. It is twenty-four miles long, and the same in breadth; with a ridge of mountains running through the middle of it, one of which is very high. Here is good pasture, with store of cattle, wildgame, &c. It produces barley and oats, with peat and turf. Round it are several bays, in which are smaller isles and places for anchorage, with plenty of herring, cod, &c. on the coast. It is well-watered, and has abundance of falmon, &c. The inhabitants, except a few, are Protestants. It fell to the Argyle family after the forfeiture of that of Maclean. A channel of about half a league broad divides this island from Lochaber, Swoonard, and Moydart. Its principal castle is Duart, near the S. E. cape, the bay of the latter name being near it, and the most frequented. It has also a good road called Polcarf: and on the western coast white and black Indian nuts are often found, which have been carried hither from America on the great western

MULL of Cantire, the S. W. head-land of the territory of Cantire or Mull, in the firth of Clyde, and western coast of Scotland. Lat. 55 deg. 22 min. N. long. 5 deg. 45 min. W.

MULL of Galloway, the most southern cape of Scotaland, in the shire of Wigton or Upper Galloway, on The former lies also towards I the Irish sea. The former lies also towards Ire

MULLERAS, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies about forty miles S. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N. long. 14 deg. 50

MULLINGAR, a market-town, and the capital of West Meath, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. Here are barracks for a troop of horse: it lies eleven miles

from Delvin.

MULTON, the capital city of a province of the fame name, in the Hither India. It stands on the Indus, 414 miles W. of Delli. See Moultan. Lat. 29 deg. 51

min. N. long. 72 deg. 20 min. E.
MULVIA, a river of Barbary, in Africa. It rifes in Mount Atlas, whence it runs northward, and, after dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean W. of Marial.

MUNCHENBURG, a town of the Middle Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany, chiefly inhabited by the de-

fcendants of French Protestants.

MUNDERKINDEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, on the Danube, twenty-four miles S. W. of Ulm. Near this place the French beat the Imperialists in 1703. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 31 deg. 41 min. E. MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Upper Hun-

gary, on the Latortza, with a castle on a steep rock, It is the see of a Greek Bishop, united with the Romish church. In 1688 the caftle furrendered to the Imperialifts, after a three years blockade : it lies fifty-three miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

MUNIBOROUGH-HILL, in Hartfordshire, in the road from Aldbury to Little Gadesden: from it is a fine

MUNDINGOES, a people of Africa, whose country lies S. of the river Gambia. It is bounded on the W. by the kingdom of Kabo, on the S. by Melli, and on the mountains parting it from Guiney, and on the E. it extends to the kingdom of Gago.

MUNGALES, a people inhabiting that part of Great Tartary, in Asia, which has the eastern ocean on the E. China on the S. the country of the Calmucks on the W. and Siberia on the N. It lies between lat. 40 and 50 deg. N. and between long, 90 and 130 deg. E.

They are governed by a Chan, who can bring 50 or 60,000 horse into the field. But fince the eastern inhabitants invaded China, the power of this Prince is very much leffened.

MUNICH, by the Germans called Munchen, the capital of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Ifer. This is an elegant city, most of the houses well-built, the streets regular, through many of which run canals, and the market-place very fine, and uniform buildings in it, with piazzas and rich shops underneath.

Here the Elector has a very magnificent palace, said to exceed any thing of the kind in the empire. It is furrounded with walls and fortifications; but of fuch litttle strength, that it has always surrendered to those who have been mafters of the field. It has been often plundered; though to the honour of Gustavus Adolphus he spared it, at the same time observing, "That the town and palace deferved to ftand till the end of time."

The Austrians pillaged it greatly in the year 1742. Its inhabitants are mostly glaziers and filk-weavers. At their two annual fairs of St. James, and the week after Twelfth-day, they fell great quantities of falt, wine, &c. The other very noble structures of Munick are, the Jesuits college, next to the fa nous Escurial in Spain; the cathedral of St. Mary, with the Franciscan monastery, where lies buried William Occam the Englishman, who in 1347 strenuously opposed the Pope, in favour of Lewis IV. besides many other churches, &c. Here are fix gates, the principal of which are the Suabia gate on the N. fide, and the Ifer gate on the E. leading to Saltzburg. It lies 64 miles S. W. of Ratisbon, and 205 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 22 min. N. long. 11 deg. 41 min. E.

frish call it Mown, its Latin name is Mommonia. It has the Vergivian fea on the S. and S. W. the Atlantic ocean on the W. and the same ocean with Leinster on the E. and S. E. and Connaught on the N. from which it is separated by the Shannon. It is 130 miles long from Waterford-haven on the W. point of Kerry, near Dingle, and 68 from Baltimore on the N. parts of Kerry. It contains five counties, Waterford, Cork. Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary; being subdivided into fifty-two baronies, and eighty parishes.

MUN

In this province are several high mountains and fruitful valleys. It abounds with cattle, wood, wool, and fich; having a temperate air, with many excellent bays, havens, and rich towns, &c. It gave title of Duchels, as did also Kendal, to the late Melusina Schuylenberg, mother to the Countess of Chesterfield.

MUNSTER, in Gregorienthal, a diffrict of Alface. It is a small city, with a very rich monastery of Benedictines, in the empire, but subject to France : it lies thirty-nine miles S. W. of Strafburg. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min. N. long. 7 deg. 12 min. E.

MUNSTER MEINFELDT, a town of Triers and the Lower Rhine, in Germany; and lies fourteen miles S. W. of Coblentz. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 6 min. E.

MUNSTER, a bishopric of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies on both fides of the Ems, being bounded by Bentheim and Steinfurt on the N. Ofnaburg and Paderborn on the E. the county of Marck on the S. and by Cleves and Zutphen in the United Netherlands on the W. It is about 105 miles long, and 62 broad. Though one of the most considerable bishoprics, it is at the same time the most disagreeable country in all Germany, subject to its own prelate, who is the present Elector of Cologne; he can maintain 8000 men, and has a revenue of 70,000 l. sterling.

The bishopric hardly produces corn sufficient for the

umption of its inhabitants.

MUNSTER, the capital of the last-mentioned bishopric of the same name, on the Aa, and in one of the most fruitful plains in the country. This is a large fortified city, the houses generally well-built, and of free-stone. Its cathedral is a stately fabric, whose dean and chapter

chuse the Bishop.

Here the Enthusiast John of Leyden, setting up monarchy under the name of Anabaptift, in 1553, was taken two years afterwards, and his flesh torn off with red-hot pincers, and his bones hanged in a cage from the top of the highest steeple in the town. Here also the samous treaty of 1648 was concluded, which put an end to the thirty years civil or religious war in Germany, fometimes called likewise the peace of Munster

In 1661 their Bishop, Van Galen, took Munster, after an obstinate and bloody siege; who overturned the whole frame of their government, and from an Imperial city it has ever fince been subject to its prelate: it lies thirty-eight miles S. W. of Oinaburg, and fixtyeight N. of Cologne. Lat. 52 deg. 16 min. N. long. 7 2. 12 min. E.

MUNSTER, a fine church of the old convent in the city of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland. See SCHAFF-

MUNSTER, a rich abbey in the Munsterthal, and country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, subject to that of Munster in Westphalia. The small country in which it flands, lies on the E. fide of the Inn.

MUNSTERBERG, a duchy of Silefia, in Germany, on the frontiers of Bohemia. Its capital of the fame name flands in a plain at the head of the Olaw. Here is an old castle, which is a strong fortres: it lies thirty-seven miles S. of Breslau. Lat. 50 deg. 39 min. N. long. 16

deg. 43 min. E.
MUNEY, or DIAMOND ISLE, in the Pegu dominions, and East Indies, in Asia. Here are two Pagan temples; and it is the residence of the chief-priest of the kingdom, who takes the right-hand of the King.

It is a barren rocky island. About three leagues to the S. is a reef of rocks, called Legonti or Lizzard, between which and the island there is a good channel.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland. The | MURANO, a pretty town in the Dogado of Venice, and Upper Italy, about a mile from Venice to the N. and on an island of the same name, three miles in circuit, a canal running through the town. This place is much reforted to from Venice.

MURAT, or MURET, a town of Upper Auvergne, in France, on the rivulet Alagnon, with a collegiate church of the Virgin Mary. The inhabitants are mostly braziers; and they make also here thread-laces.

MURBACH, a rich and very ancient abbey of Upper Alface, in Germany, now subject to France, on the Rotbach. It lies between Colmar and Muckhausen, from which it is three leagues distant.

MURCIA, a province of Spain. It confines on the N. on New Castile, on the W. it is parted from Granada and Andalufia by the mountains of Segura, on the S. it has the Mediterranean, and on the E. partly the fame feas and partly Valencia. Its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. is about 100 miles, and its breadth from N. E. to S. W. about 70: from lat. 37 deg. 30 min. to 38 deg. 50 min. N. and long. 1 deg. 40 min. W

Its climate is fomething hot; but its foil, though mountainous, is extremely fertile. It produces principally vast quantities of filk, made here and exported.

Its capital of the fame name, in a delightful plain on the river Segura, is a large walled city, with twelve gates, flately structures and squares. It contains with its suburbs 6500 families, in eleven parishes, with ten monasteries, &c. The neighbouring mulberry-trees feed as many worms as yield 210,000 lb. of filk annually. The streets here are straight: It is the see of a Bishop, with a revenue of 24,000 ducats, and a diocese of 89 The river often overflows its banks with confiderable damage, particularly in 1651. On an eminence without the city flands its castle: it lies twentyfix miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. 38 deg. 12 min. N. long. 1 deg. 14 min. W.
MURET, forme place it in Cominges and Gascony, in

France; but our maps have it in Auvergne, under the

name of MURAT, which fee.

MURG, a river of Baden-baden, in Suabia, a circle of Germany. It rifes on the confines of the Brifgaw and Wirtemberg, and running N. with fome inclination to the W. paffes by Gerspach and Baden, afterwards falling into the Rhine between Fort Lewis and Dourlach.

MURO, a small Episcopal city of the Basilicate, in Naples and Lower Italy; lies fixty-two miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 55 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E

MURRAY, or rather MORREY-LAND, the country of the ancient Moravii, a large and pleasant tract in the north of Scotland, including the shires of Elgin and Nairn. It is a plain along the coast for upwards of thirty miles, very rich and fertile, the harvest being generally early, and beginning about the close of July. It has some good towns in it, with several gentlemen's

The common drink is ale and whifky; but not long ago, when fmuggling flourished, an illicit trade, now happily knocked on the head in that country, they had plenty of brandy and French claret very cheap. It has the German ocean on the N. Bamfshire on the E. Mar and Badenoch on the S. and Inverness-shire on

This country gives name to a large gulph or arm of the German ocean, commonly called the Moray-firth, which reaches from Buchannels on one fide, and Dungsby-head the N. E. point of Cathness on the other, a space of about eighty miles through the two above-mentioned shires, and those of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross-shire, quite up to Inverness, on the S. W. and to Bewly on the N. W. in Inverness-shire.

This is an open bay, not like the firths of Tay and Forth, but resembling the bay of Biscay, or gulph of Mexico. On the north-fide it forms the Little and Great Ferry, or Dornoch firth, in Sutherland, and the firth of Cromartie.

This country gives title of Earl to one of the Stuart family, a descendant from the first Earl of Moray, originally an Abbot, afterwards Regent of Scotland, and

natural fon of King James V. This is a tempestuous firth at times, and though in most places a dangerous rocky coast, it has several good havens on both sides. The mountainous and more barren parts of Moreyland are called Bramorrey, in which are Stradern,

Stranairn, and other hilly tracts.
MURVIEDRO, or MUROVEJIO, in Latin Murivetus, from the ancient walls of the famous Saguntum, still extant, a town of Valencia, in Spain. See Mor-

MURZA, a little town of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, in a charming plain, about fifteen miles S. of Villa Real.

MUSSELBURGH, a market-town and burgh of regality in Mid-Lothian, in the S. of Scotland, with a harbour near the mouth of the Esk, on the firth of Forth, and a woollen manufacture of coarse stuffs. It is part of the parish of Inveresk. Just at the entrance into Musselburgh is the charming feat of Pinkey, in a park above three miles in circuit, well planted with firs, and walled round. On this fpot the Duke of Somerfet fought a battle with the Scotch, when he came to claim their Queen Mary for his nephew King Edward VI. Muffel-burgh lies fix miles E. of Edinburgh.

MUSON, a county of Lower Hungary, on the W. fide of the Isle of Schut, about twenty-eight miles long, and fixteen broad.

The town of the same name on the new Sidler-lake has a castle, and is of difficult access by reason of morasfes: it lies twelve miles W. of Altenburg.

MUSTAGAN, a fea-port town of Algiers and Barbary, in Africa; it lies 144 miles W. of Algiers. Lat. 36 deg. 33 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.
MUTHILL, a parish in the presbytery of Auchterarder,

in the north of Scotland, nine miles long, and eight

broad; with 2000 examinable perfons, feventy Papifts, two resident priests, four large waters, and a Society's school.

MUXAGRA, the ancient Murgis, a town of Granada, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean: it lies forty-eight miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 4

min. N. long. 1 deg. 47 min. W.

MUYDEN, a pretty little town of Holland, at the mouth of the Vecht, on the Zuyder-zee; it is well-fortified, and has a fluice to overflow the country: it lies eight miles E. of Amsterdam. Lat, 52 deg. 22 min. N. long. 4deg. 51 min. E.

MYCENÆ, now a village, but anciently the feat of a kingdom, in the Morea, and Turkey in Europe. MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, in European

Turkey, about twenty-five miles in circuit. On it is but little wood or water, with plenty of corn, wine, figs, and fome olives.

This island produces the best failors in the Archipela-

go; and has a town of the fame name. It lies very near Delos, and 114 miles S. W. of Smyrna. Lat. 36 deg,

52 min. N. long. 25 deg. 12 min. E.

MYRINA, now called Marham by the Turks, the capital of Æolis, in Afia Minor, and a fea-port. It flood on the same coast with Elea, and twelve miles S.

MYRRA, once the metropolis of Lycia, in Afia Minor, an Episcopal see, on a hill some miles from the fea, and on the river Limyras: it lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Patara.

MYSIA, a province in the N. W. part of Afia Minor. In it are the two famed mounts Olympus and Ida. It was anciently divided into the Greater and

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THE SHARES WE SH

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TAB, a river of Bavaria, in Germany; it rifes in Franconia, whence it runs from N. to S. thro' the palatinate of Bavaria, and falls into the Da-

nube above Ratifbon.

NABURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the W.

shore of the river Nab above-mentioned. It lies twelve
miles S. E. of Amberg. Lat. 49 deg. 23 min. N. long. 12 deg. 8 min. E.
NACHAISTEL, fo called from the old castle in it, an

island in Lochlommond, an inland lake of Dunbartonthire, and West of Scotland.

NAERDEN, a town of Holland, one of the united provinces, at the S. extremity of the Zuyder-zee, fourteen miles E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51 deg. 22 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

NAGERRA, a town in the little province of Roia, and Old Castile, in Spain, at the foot of an ascent, where flands a castle, on the river Nagerilla. The inhabi tants confift of 1300 families in three parishes, with two monasteries, &c. It lies 36 miles from the confines of Navarre and Alaba, and 120 N. E. from

NAGRACUT, a very mountainous kingdom of Indof-tan on the N. and in Afia. It extends 360 miles S. and N. and is 210 where broadest, from E. to W. having Kakares on the N. Jamba on the S. Siba on the E. and Lahor, Penjah, and Bankisch, on the W. and S. W. Others give its boundaries different.

Its capital of the same name stands near the head of the Ravee. It is a place of good trade for drugs, &c. has a splendid chapel, cieled and paved with plates of gold and silver. It lies 156 miles N. E. of Lahor. Lat. 33 deg. 12 min. N. long. 78 deg. 10 min. E. NAJAC, a small town of Guyenne, in France, on the

In 1672 a rich copper-mine was discovered in its

NAJARA, a little town of Bifcay, in Spain, forty-eight miles S. of Bilboa. It is famous for a battle fought near it in 1369. Lat. 42 deg. 44 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12

NAIRN, a shire in the North of Scotland. It has the Murray firth on the N. Elginshire on the E. and Inverness-shire on the W. and S. It contains that part of Murrayland which is W. of the Water of Findorn, betwixt it and the Water of Nairn. Its greatest length is twenty miles, and breadth fourteen. The lower part of the country yields plenty of corn, and foon ripe, but the higher grounds are fitter for pasture. Here are some woods; and the S. W. part, on the Water of Nairn, is called Strathnairn. The hereditary sheristdom in the Campbells of Cathel (not Lorn) has been lately vested in the crown. It joins with the shire of Cromartie in sending one member to parliament alternately. Near the S. E. side of the shire lies Straderin, on both sides of Findorn, which nearer its source is called the Water of Erin. Here are several inland lakes and mountains, with villages and rivulets. Its inhabitants are the Clan-Chattan.

In the S. part is Lough-Moy, where is a feat of the

Laird of Macintosh. See Moy. NAIRN, the only town in this shire, is a royal burgh, and in the district with Forress, Inverness, and Fort-rose, who send one member to the British parliament by

NAN

turns. It stands at the mouth of the Water of Nairn, over which is a handsome bridge of one arch, and near the Murray-firth; but its harbour is choaked up. Here is abundance of fea-fish, and some salmon in the

Mr. Rose, commonly called the Laird of Kilravock. is the principal proprietor of this place, who has a feat

In its neighbouring muir his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland was encamped the day before the battle of Culloden. It lies twelve miles computed E. from Inverness, but nothing short of fourteen measured ones.

NAIRN, a river in the above-mentioned shire of the same name, commonly called the Water of Nairn. In the fummer months it has but little water, though in spring and winter the freshes swell its stream to a large and rapid volume: its channel is very rocky and rough, yielding excellent falmon, but not in fuch quantity as the waters of Findorn, Spey, Bewley, or Ness.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Chirvan, in Perlia. It lies ninetynine miles S. of Erivan, where, according to common tradition, Noah's ark rested. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N.

long. 45 deg. 13 min. E. NAMUR, a county of the Netherlands, partly belonging to the house of Austria, and partly to France. It is bounded by Brabant on the N. by Liege and Luxemburg on the E. and by Hainault on the S. and W. It is much about twenty-eight miles long, and eighteen

This is a fruitful country, abounding in corn and pasture, and has several good mines of iron and lead, with wood fufficient for extracting them; also a bituminous earth, called Houille, from its oilyness.

The Maese, Sambre, and Mehaigne, are its principal rivers. The states of the province are composed of the clergy, nobility, and deputies of the cities.

Its capital of the same name, in Latin Namurcum, is a fortified city, at the confluence of the Sambre and Maese. It has a noble castle on a steep rock, and defended also by Fort William, which the famous Coehorn built, besides above twelve other forts round the city, the most considerable of which is the fort of the Maese opposite to the eastle, with the fort of Co-

Namur was taken by the French in 1692; but re-taken by the Confederates under King William in 1695, though Boufflers commanded a garrifon of 16,000 men, Villeroy at the head of 100,000 durft not attempt

The French again possessed it in Queen Anne's wars, but restored it by the peace of Utrecht. It is the see of a Bishop suffragan to Cambray, and lies thirty-seven miles S. E. of Brussels. Lat. 50 deg. 22 min. N. long.

4 deg. 51 min. E. NANCY, a city of a bailiwic of the fame name, and the capital of the duchy of Lorrain, in Germany, now subject to France, not far from the Meurte, in a delightful plain. It is divided into the old and new town. In the collegiate church of St. George is not only the monument of Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy, who was killed before this place in 1476, but also of the old Dukes of Lorrain: the modern Dukes are buried in the church of the Capuchins.

By the treaty of Ryfwick the out-works of the old and new town, with the fortifications of the latter, were demolished; but those of the former were suffered

Nancy contains but three parishes, several convents, and a rich hospital, where vast numbers of poor are maintained. It lies 68 miles S. of Triers, the fame N. W. of Strafburg, and 143 E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 41

min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E. NANFIO, an island in the Archipelago, eighteen miles in circuit. Its inhabitants are Greeks, and subject to the Turks. It lies E. of Santorini; and here are still to be feen the ruins of an ancient temple dedicated to Apollo. Lat. 34 deg. 46 min. N. long. 26 deg. 10

NANGASAQUI, a city on the W. fide of Bongo, one of the Japanese islands, in Asia. It lies fifty-fix miles S. of Niphon, near which the Dutch factors in the island of Disnia reside; but they are never suffered to come within the city, unless upon the arrival of their ships; and then they deliver up the guns, rudders, fails, and rigging, as pledges for their good behaviour. Lat. 32 deg. 32 min. N. long. 131 deg. 1

NANKANG, a handsome, well-built city of Kiangsi, a province of China, in Asia. This is the residence of

the Viceroy.

The neighbouring country is rich and well-cultivated, and they breed a prodigious number of hogs. The city is above two miles in circuit; and stands on the S. bank of the Phu-yang lake. By means of canals and rivers, its commerce is facilitated. Lat. 28 deg. 40 min. N. long. 20 min. E.

NANKING, a province of China, in Asia, the most opulent and populous in the whole empire, lying on the coast, from lat. 29 to 35 deg. N. and from long.
2 deg. W. to 5 deg. 20 min. E. of Peking.
It is bounded by Xantum and Honan on the N.
and W. by the bay of the same name on the E. and

by Huguam and Chekium on the S.

Its capital of the fame name, and formerly of the whole empire of China, lies on the river Kiam, 586 miles S. E. of Peking. It is faid to be thirty miles in circuit, being very rich and populous, its inhabitants being reckoned at 2,000,000. Here all the produce and manufactures of China, especially filks, are seen in their highest perfection; and a cotton stuff brought from China bearing the fame name, is well-known in Eng-

The porcelain tower here is one of the finest pieces of architecture now in the world, both with regard to the materials and the workmanship. Lat. 32 deg. 7 min. N. long. 118 deg. 35 min. E.

NANSAMUND, a county of Virginia, in North America. It lies S. of the Isle of Wight, through which a river of the same name directs its course.

NANSET, or NAMSET, an ifle of Barnstaple county, and New Plymouth colony, in New England, in North America, with a town upon it of the same

NANTS, the ancient Condivictum, the second city of Britany, in France, and the capital of a county of the fame name, on the Loire, and near the confluence of the Ardre. It is a pretty large, populous, and wellfituated place, the fee of a Bishop under Triers; and here is an university founded in the year 1460. Its public buildings are large and stately.

The trade of this city is very confiderable. Large ships can come no further up the Loire than the village of Paimbæup, where they are unloaded into large boats, which go up to Nants. By the fame river goods are fent to Anjou, Blois, Orleanois, &c. and native com-

modities brought down.

Henry le Grand or IV. of France, by an edict in 1598, granted the reformed or Hugenots the public exercise of their religion; but his son, Lewis XIII. oppressed them much, and his grandson Lewis XIV. revoked this edict in 1695; though they had both fworn to the observance of it: an æra this, which that body of men mournfully commemorate every year.

It lies thirty-two miles E. from the sea, and forty-five W. of Angiers. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. I deg. 32 min. W. NANTUA, a finall town of Burgundy, in France. It

lies between high mountains, and at the extremity of a lake, with a college belonging to it.

NANTUKET, a town of Barnstaple county, and New Plymouth colony, in New England, in North Ame

NANTUKET, an island on the coast of New England. on which is the last-mentioned town. It lies about eighty miles S. of Boston, the inhabitants of which apply themselves principally to the whale-fishery on the coast, and have lately fished for whales in Greenland. being as dexterous at it as the Dutch. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 70 deg. 10 min. W.
JANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, a large and well-

built town of Cheshire. Its Latin name is Vicus Malbanius, whence the Lord Cholmondeley is styled Baron of Wic-Malbank. Here they make very white falt, and excellent cheefe. Befides, they drive a confiderable trade by means of its weekly market on Saturday, for corn and cattle, Bartholomew fair, and a great thoroughfare to Ireland. Its annual fairs are on March 26, September 4, and December 15, for cattle, horses, cloath's, flannels, hard-ware, pewter, and beddings, Here is a handsome large church, with a steeple. lies 18 miles from the city of Chester, and 164 from

JAPLES, or the kingdom of Sicily, on this fide the Faro of Messina, but including the island of Sicily: it is called the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

This is the largest state in Italy. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Ecclefiaftical dominions, and on every other fide furrounded by the Mediterranean and Adriatic feas. It is feparated from Sicily only by the narrow channel or Faro of Messina above-mentioned, It lies between lat. 38 and 43 deg. N. and between long, 14 and 19 deg. E.

Its capital of the fame name, the ancient Parthenope, afterwards called Neapolis, stands partly on a mountain, and partly on the fea-shore. The walls of the city are reckoned nine miles in circuit; but including the fuburbs, the whole is nineteen or twenty, containing about 300,000 inhabitants. The largest and finest street in Naples, is the Strada di Toledo. The houses are generally high and built of stone; but the palaces are not fo stately as those of Rome and Genoa. It rises gradually from the shore to a moderate height, on a fine bay, about thirty miles in diameter; and the island lying before it forms a convenient and fecure harbour, in which large ships may lie secure and close to the quays. On the E. is a large plain, on the further fide of which is Mount Vesuvius; and on the W. stands the cassle St. Elmo or St. Eramo, on a hill, with fubterraneous vaults bomb-proof. Besides this, there are sour other castles, either to awe or defend the town.

The weather is feldom cold here in winter, and in fummer the cool breezes off the fea and mountains make the harvest-season tolerable; nor is the sea here subject to storms.

The buildings of Naples are elegant, and many of them inhabited by persons of distinction. There could not be a more desirable situation in all respects, were it not fometimes disturbed by the eruptions of Vesuvius, and the earthquakes which commonly attend them.

This kingdom is faid to have 25 Archbishops, 125 Bishops, 300 Princes, Dukes, Marquises, and Counts. The clergy possess one third of the country, and the crown, together with the nobility and gentry, the other two parts: fo that the peafants, being mere vaffals to their respective Lords, planting their vine and olive yards, have only a bare subsistence to enable them to perform their continual drudgery; besides which they have nothing elfe they can properly call their own. In cases not capital, they have justice administred in their Lords courts: fo that the proprietor of the soil is sovereign of the people who inhabit it.

Though the country abounds in filk, that manufacture is inconsiderable in Naples, most of it being exported raw and unwrought; the merchandife and produce of this rich foil is exported in foreign bottoms, having few ships, or indeed merchants, of their

The natives, being mostly of Spanish extraction, follow the modes of their mother-country, and clothe themselves in black: whence the filk-manufactures are less cultivated.

The militia of Naples is numerous, the lands being held by military tenures; but these are seldom raised, and but little depended upon, the King ufually keeping on foot a body of 15,000 regular troops in time of peace; and he can raise above twice that number in time of

They now begin to build fome men of war, and have a fleet of armed galleys. The annual revenue of the crown is reckoned at a million Sterling, arifing from compositions with the nobility and gentry, in lieu of their personal services, from a duty upon houses, and almost a general excise.

A tax on fruit, which is the fublishence of the common people, was the occasion of the insurrection under Maffinello; for which reason these have been exempted from taxes ever fince.

The Genoese and other foreigners, whose estates lie in this country, these being pretty numerous, are most

oppressed by taxes.

Naples is the see of an Archbishop, and has also an university, founded in 1224. The cathedral is a fine Gothic thructure; but the most remarkable thing in it is the rich chapel, called Il Tesoro, where the head and blood of St. Januarius are kept, and annually exhibited for liquefaction of the latter, as is pretended.

This kingdom has been alternately governed by German and Spanish Viceroys, till Don Carlos was, in the year 1734, placed on the throne of the Two Sicilies by the united powers of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Sardinia; a strong squadron of the first nation under Admiral Sir Charles Wager having been pitched upon as carriers to convey him fafely thither. Now that Don Carlos has succeeded on the demise of his halfbrother Ferdinand, in 1759, to the crown of Spain, he, before his departure from that kingdom, fettled the crown of Naples on his fecond fon, the eldeft having been adjudged naturally incapable, and on a long train of successors, in case of failure of heirs, if such a settlement can hold good amidst powerful claimants of different nations. But as this crown has been obtained by force, the possession of it must be maintained by the fame method, unless, by a wife and gentle administration, the affections of this people should be secured to the prefent government.

The crown claims a right of taxing the nobility and gentry, and of raising what forces they think necessary. The clergy grant a free gift, which is commonly proportionable to the taxes laid on the laity.

In the arfenal of Naples are faid to be arms for 50,000 men. It lies 146 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 45 min. E. NAPLOSE, a town of Judea, in Afia. It has risen out

of the ruins of Samaria, and on the fite of Sichem, in a valley between the Mounts Garizzim and Ebal, and in the mid-land between the Mediterranean and the Jordan. This is the feat of a Sangiac, with a territory confifting of 100 villages.

NAPO, a river, with that of Coca, in the government of Maynas, in South America. Both these, though their fources are at no remarkable distance in the Cordillera of Cotopaxi, run to a great extent before they join; and, retaining the name of Napo, fall into the Maragnon, after a course of above 200 leagues from E. to W. with fome inclination to the S.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, a town of the Morea, in European Turkey, with a harbour at the mouth of the gulph of Napoli di Romania, forty-four miles S. E. of the latter city. Lat. 36 deg. 55 min. N. long. 23 deg. 36

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, the ancient Naupulia, a firong town and fortress of the Morea, in European Turkey, which extends into the bay or Golfo di Napoli. It is the see of an Archbishop, with a good No. 75.

harbour; and is said to contain 60,000 Greeks, besides Turks. It lies fixty-four miles S. W. of the city of Athens. Lat. 37 deg. 36 min. N. long. 23 deg. 31

NARAGAUSET, the ancient name of a country in New England, North America, lying on the E. of Connecticut river, and now called the county of New

NARANJAL, a town of Guayaquil, in South America, on the coast of Tumbez. This is the landing-place of the river of the same name, called also the Suya, near which is a road leading to Cuenca and Alaufi.

VARBONNE, in Latin Narbo, the capital of the ancient Gallia Narbonenfis, a large and fortified city of Languedoc, in France, in a deep valley between mountains, and on a canal running through it, which joins the river Aude and the Royal canal with lake Robine, and also with the Mediterranean.

Here are the remains of a capital, marble amphitheatre, noble aqueduct, a monument of white marble re-

fembling an altar, &c.

This is the fee of an Archbishop, who is president of the States. Its cathedral of St. Justus or St. Pastor, has admirable organs, with curious paintings, &c. besides five other parochial churches, and several religious foundations. The diocefe contains 140 parishes, and its annual revenue 90,000 livres.

The foil produces excellent wheat and oil, though but little wine : it lies fixty-four miles W. of Montpellier. Lat. 43 deg. 22 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51

NARBOROUGH, an island of the Pacific ocean, and on the coast of Chili, in South America, where Sir Jo. Nar-borough refreshed his crew in the reign of King Charles II. when fent to fettle colonies in Chili. It lies 112 miles S. of the island of Chiloe. Lat. 45 deg. 12 min. S. long. 86 deg. 10 min. W.

NARDEN (fee NAERDEN) a strong town of Holland, on the Zuyder-zee.

NARDO, the ancient Neritum, a small Episcopal city of Otranto, in Naples, and Lower Italy, and lies eighteen miles W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E. NAREA, a kingdom of Abissinia, in Africa. It ex-

tends itself as far as lat. 6 deg. S. to the utmost southern verge of that empire.

The inhabitants are the most honest, wife, and brave people in Ethiopia. The foil is fertile, though the climate is hot, and in fome parts abounds in gold mines, especially Bocka.

NARENTA, or NARENZA, the ancient Naro or Narbona, a town of Dalmatia, in European Turkey, with a harbour on a bay of the Adriatic sea. It lies on a river of the same name. This was formerly the capital of Dalmatia, and one of its best fortresses. The Turks took it in 1479 from the Venetians, after possessing it 492 years, the latter having quelled the Sclavonian pyrates: it lies twenty-eight miles N. of Ragusa. Lat. 42 deg. 56

min. N. long. 18 deg. 26 min. E.
NARENTA, a river formed by the junction of the Vifera and Trebifat, both which fpring from the mountains of Bosnia, in Turkish Illyricum, with various directions in its course, till below the city of the same name; when dividing itfelf into two arms, it forms two

islands before it falls into the fea.

NARIM, the capital of a territory of the same name, in Siberia, and Afiatic Ruffia; a large and populous place, defended by a fortrefs, with a garrifon of Cossacks. It lies on the river Oby. Here is no tillage, by reason of the extreme cold. The country around it abounds in foxes, beavers, ermines, fables, &c. The river has plenty of sturgeon, in the skins of which the natives

NARNI, the ancient Narnia, a small Episcopal city of Ombria, and Ecclefiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It stands delightfully, on a high and rocky mountain. Here is a costly aqueduct, conveying the water hither from a spring fifteen miles off, and dispersed about the place by neat fountains. Below the town, in a valley, where runs the Nera, are the stately ruins of a free-stone bridge, built by Augustus without cement, the Middlemost arch of which was 150 feet high, and 200 broad. It joined two mountains, lying on the opposite sides of that river. It lies forty-fix miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. N. long. 13 deg. 41 min. E.

NARSINGA, a city of a province of the fame name, once the royal relidence, in Bisnagar Proper, and the Malabar coast, in Asia, partly on the ascent of a mountain, near the river Nagundi: it lies 30 miles N. of Bisnagar, and 212 N.W. of Fort St. George. Lat. 14

deg. 54 min. N. long. 78 deg. 12 min. E.

NARVA, a fea-port town of Livonia, on a rapid river of the fame name, which iffues from Peipus lake, and on the frontiers of Ingria, now subject to Russia. The river falls into the Finnic gulph, two miles below the town.

It is pretty well fortified, and has a ftrong garrison. Charles XII. of Sweden entirely routed the Russian army as they lay before this place, November 10, 1700, with the loss of their baggage and cannon; their General, the Duke of Croy, and the other officers, &c. surrendering themselves prisoners of war.

Here is an English factory: it lies 100 miles E. of Revel. Lat. 59 deg. 21 min. N. long. 27 deg. 41 min. E. NARVAR, a midland province of Indostan, in Asia. It is bounded on the W. by Malvray, Gualear, and part of Agra; on the N. by the river Semena, which divides it from Sambal; and on the E. and S. by Patna and Bengal. Its extent from S. W. to N. E. is 240 miles, and 180 from N. W. to S. E. It abounds with wool and cotton, with sugar-canes and mangoes. Here are lions, tygers, elephants, &c.

Its capital city of the same name lies seventy-four miles S. of Agra. Lat. 25 deg. 12 min. N. long. 79

deg. 10 min. E.

NASCHOW, a large and well-fortified place, at the bottom of a bay on the W. fide of the island of Laland, belonging to Denmark.

NASE, the headland below Colchester, in Essex, which

NASE, the headland below Colchester, in Essex, which runs out a great way into the sea, S. and S. E. The N. E. point of Kent, near Margate, called the North-Foreland, and opposite to the other, som the mouth of the Thames and the port of London, though upwards of sixty miles over.

NASE, a promontory of Norway, well known to failors, the most southern cape of that kingdom, before entering the Skagerack, the opposite headland to which is the Skaw, in Alburg and Jutland.

NASEBY, a village near Rothwell, not far from Northampton, in the shire of the latter name, where the Parliamentarians gained a victory over the Royalists, June 14, 1645, after a good deal of bloodshed. The tumuli of the slain are still visible, and on the plain stands a

NASENSTADT, or BISTRIS, a small neat town on a river of the latter name, in Nosworland and Transylvania. It lies near the Carpathian mountains, and is surrounded with hills which bear vines. The air here is unhealthy, and the water bad; and is sixty miles N. from Weissenberg.

NASSAU, a county or principality in the Wetteraw, and Upper Rhine, in Germany, with the several accessions of territory to it. This country is bounded on the N. by Westphalia, on the E. by Solms, on the S. by the dominions of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. Its name imports a moist country, as abounding with marshes. In some parts are excellent baths and mineral waters. Its extent S. and N. is about fixty miles, and sity S. E. and N.W. It is subject to its own Princes, many of whom have been illustrious heroes; particularly the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. of England; and the late Prince of Orange, or Nassau-Friezland, who, in 1734, married Anne, Princess Royal of Great Britain, &c.

Its capital of the same name is a small town, with a castle on a detached hill, on the river Lohn. Here are very ancient ruins of cirques, aqueducts, &c. with a bridge of ten arches. It lies about eight miles E. of the Rhine, and thirty-one N. W. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg.

31 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

NASSAU, streights so called by the Dutch, or Wygatz,
which separate Nova Zembla from Samojitia, in the
northern parts of Russia.

NASSAU, an island in the Indian ocean, in Asia, fifteen leagues without that of Indrapour.

NASSAU, or SPIRITO SANCTO, a bay in Florida, North America, E. of the Miffifippi, which is about a degree in length from N. to S. and in it are four islands in a line from S. W. to N. E. for fifty miles; the entrance of the bay is between the most northerly island and the continent.

NATA, a town on the Terra Firma of South America, in a plain on Panama-bay, with a harbour. Here hops, fowls, &c. are bred for the support of Panama: it lies fixty-seven miles S. W. of this city. Lat. 9 deg. 12 min. N. long. 82 deg. 10 min. W.

NATAL, Terra de, a country on the S. E. coast of Cafreria, in Africa, where several European vessels have touched, and agree that it is a plentiful country; but no colonies from Europe have hitherto been sent to it.

NATOLIA, the modern name of Asia Minor.

NATRA, a town of Angermannia, in Sweden Proper, on a bay of the Bothnic gulph; it lies forty-five miles N. of Hernofand.

NAVAREINS, or NAVARRINX, a fortified little town of Bearn, on the Gave of Oleron, in France; but furrounded with hills, which command it: it lies fixteen miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 1 deg. 12 min. W.

NAVARINO, the ancient Pylus Meszeniaca, a strong and trading town of the Morea, in European Turkey, with a harbour, reckoned the best and most capacious in that country: it lies twelve miles N. of Modon, and ninety-fix S. W. of Corinth.

NAVARRE, the Upper, a province of Spain. It is bounded on the W. by Old Castile and Biscay, on the S. by Aragon, on the E. by another part of Aragon and the Pyrennean mountains, which divide it from Lower or French Navarre, and on the N. by the same mountains. It is 100 miles long, and sixty broad; is mountainous, and colder than the rest of Spain, producing very little corn, wine, or fruit; but has good pasture, with large herds and slocks, abundance of excellent timber, and some iron-mines.

It is subdivided into five districts, Pampelona, Tudela, Estela, Olite, and Sanguessa.

NAVARRE, the Lower, a province of France. It confines to the N. on Gascony, to the E. on Bigorre, being divided from Spain by the Pyrennean mountains, and bounded by Labord on the W. It is about thirty miles long, and half that in breadth; but it is one of the most barren countries in France.

This was a little kingdom before Henry of Albret, afterwards King Henry IV. or the Great, came to the crown of France, and is still one of the titles of that monarchy.

NAVERN, an inland lough or lake in Strathnavern, to which it gives name, a subdivision of Sutherlandshire, and north of Scotland: from it issues the water of Navern.

NAVIDAD, a town of Mechoacan, a province of Mexico, in North America, with a harbour on the Pacific ocean: it lies 156 miles W. of Mexico, and is subject to Spain. Lat. 18 deg. 51 min. N. long. 111 deg. 10 min. W.

NAUGRACUT (see NAGRACUT) is a city of India,

NAUMBURG, SAXE-NAUMBURG, or ZEITS, a fecularized bishopric of Upper Saxony, in Germany, twenty-five miles long, and fifteen broad. It lies between Saxe-Altenburg on the N. E. and Saxe-Gotha on the W. In 1718 it was seized by the Elector of Saxony, on the death of the last Duke of Saxe-Zeits.

Its capital of the same name lies at the junction of the Saal and Unstrucht. The fairs here are the most considerable in Saxony, next to those of Leipsick. The Lutheran canons of its cathedral must prove their nobility, by sixteen descents on both sides: it lies sixty miles W. of Meissen. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. long.

NAWORTH, an ancient castle of Cumberland, in the N. of England, a seat belonging to the Earl of Carlisle. NAXIA, the ancient Naxos, a very fruitful island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is well watered, and has an agreeable intermixture of woods, hills, and valleys. The inhabitants, to the number of 8000, are Greeks and Latins, each having their own Archbishop. They are governed by their respective magistrates and laws; but a Turkish Cadi comes annually to levy the taxes, to whom they appeal when they think themselves aggieved. They live merrily on the good wines here, but can no more agree in conversation than in religious rites.

This island was anciently famous for a marble called Ophitus, from white and green spots in it, resembling

Ophitus, from white and green spots in it, resembling those of a ferpent's skin. On the mountains near the coast is the best emery found: whence the neighbouring promontory is called Capo Smeriglio.

On the S. side of the island is a town of the same

On the S. lide of the island is a town of the same name, defended by a castle; and about a gun-shot from it is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the midst of stately ruins of marble and granate, probably the remains of the temple of Bacchus.

This island lies S. E. of Mycone, and E. of Paros, being about 100 miles in circuit. Lat. 36 deg. 41 min. N. long. 26 deg. 10 min. E.

NAXSIVAN, a city of Armenia, in Asia, anciently a fine and very-large place. It is under the Persian dominions, but mostly in a ruinous condition; though the middle of it has been rebuilt very elegantly.

Here resides a Kan; it lies twenty-one leagues S. of Erivan. Lat. 39 deg N. long. 45 deg. 55 min. E. NAZARETH, the modern Nozra, a ruinous town of Palestine, in Asia, on a hill, though formerly a good city, where our Saviour was brought up by his Virgin mother: it lies about thirty leagues N. of Jerusalem.

NAZEPOINT (fee NASE) a promontory of Effex.

NAZIANZUM, an archiepiscopal city of Cappadocia and Aladulia, in Asiatic Turkey. Of it St. Gregory the eldest, and father of Gregory Nyssa and Nazianzen, was prelate. This was once a famous place, and stood in the neighbourhood of Cesarea.

NEAGH, LOUGH-NEAGH, or SIDNEY LAKE, an inland collection of water in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. It is thirty miles long, abounds in fish, and its banks variegated with groves, meadows, corn-fields, gentle hills, and rills.

groves, meadows, corn-fields, gentle hills, and rills.

NEAPOLIS (fee Naplose) the ancient Schechem, of
Paleftine.

NEATH, the British Nedh, an inland market-town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, on a river of the same name, over which is a bridge. To it small vessels come up from Burton-ferry, in the Severn, for coals. It is governed by a portreve. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on Trinity Thursday, July 13, and September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs; and lies twenty-nine miles N. W. of Llandass.

NEAU, or EUPIN, a borough of Limburg, in the Auftrian Netherlands. Its inhabitants are about 4000, with a confiderable trade in woollen cloth, as fearlet, blue, and black. It lies near the Weser: the country here stands high; and it is six miles N. of Limburg, and nine S. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

NEBIO, though a bishopric under Genoa, is reduced to the state of a village in the Di quo gli Monti, in Corsica and Upper Italy: it lies about eleven miles N. W.

of Bastia.

NECAUS, Ptolemy's Vaga, a city of Bugia and Barbary, in Africa, on the frontiers of Numidia. The territory about it is very fertile. Here is a stately mosque and college. The inhabitants are sociable, but sadly oppressed by the Turks: it lies twenty leagues S. of Stefa.

NECKAR, a river of Suabia, in Germany. It rifes not far from the fource of the Danube, in the principality of Furstemberg, and S. part of the circle; whence running N. through it, passes by Tubingen, Stutgard, Hailbron, and Morsbach; after which, turning W. it unites its stream with the Rhine at Manheim.

NEEDHAM, a market-town of Suffolk, and thoroughfare to Huntingtonshire, on the Orwell. It had once a good woollen trade, but it has much declined: though here are still some dealers. Its market is on Wednesday, and annual fair October 28, for toys: it lies about nine miles from Ipswich, and seventy-five from London.

nine miles from Ipswich, and seventy-five from London.
NEEDLES, two capes so called, at the W. extremity of
the lse of Wight, in Hampshire; as the passage through

them is difficult for shipping, by reason of rocks and shoals. NEEFELLS, a pretty town of the canton of Glaris, in Switzerland, on the Lint. Here, April 9, 1308, about 350 Swifs not only attacked 8000 Austrians (some fay 15,000) but after a bloody battle obtained the victory, which is annually celebrated by a procession to this place. It lies near Wesen. See Glaris.

NEFTA, or NEPHTHA, a town of Zeb, in Africa. It is divided into three parts by a wall between each, with a Roman fort in one. The people are numerous, but without government, and infolent. Near it runs a river of hot water.

NEGAPATAN, a town of the East Indies, in Asia, with a harbour, not very commodious, on the Coromandel coast. It is populous, and well fortified. Its neighbourhood abounds with rice, but is possessed by brutish Pagans: it lies twenty miles S. of Trancabar, where is a Dutch fort and factory. Lat. 11 deg. 21 min. N. long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

NEGOMBO, a town with a harbour on the W. coast of

NEGOMBO, a town with a harbour on the W. coast of the island of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 7 deg. 31 min. N. long. 78 deg. 10 min. E.

NEGRAIS, a cape and town of Pegu, and the Further India, in Afia. It has a good harbour on the E. fide of Bengal-bay, but a bar renders its entrance difficult: it lies 240 miles W. from the city of Pegu. Lat. 17 deg. 10 min. N. long. 92 deg. 10 min. E.

NEGREPELISE, a small town of Quercy, and diocese of Montauban, in France, on the river Aveiron. It was fortified by the Protestants; but it was taken, plundered, and its fortifications erazed in 1621.

NEGRIL POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies.

NEGRO CAPE, an headland of Angola, on the W. coast of Africa, and the most southerly country to which Europeans resort in order to purchase slaves.

NEGROES ISLAND, as being mostly inhabited by negroes or blacks, one of the Philippine islands in the Indian ocean, in Asia: it lies between Punay on the W. and Cebu on the E. belonging to Spain. Here grows rice, and nuch cocoa in the lowlands, with bees-wax in the mountains. Lat. 10 deg. 12 min. N. long. 120 deg. 10 min. E.

long. 120 deg. 10 min. E. NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country of Africa, through which the great river Niger runs from E. to W. lying between lat. 10 and 20 deg. N. and between long. 18 deg. W. and 15 deg. E. It is bounded on the N. by Zaara on the Defert, on the E. by unknown countries, on the S. by Guiney, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.

Here are several European settlements on the branches of the Niger, particularly near its mouths. Most of the inhabitants are blacks, but not without an intermixture of a tawny race, who are both Mahometans.

This is a very fruitful country in rice, Guiney grain,

This is a very fruitful country in rice, Guiney grain, and Indian corn, where cultivated; and it is not without cattle. They have cocoa-nuts, plantains, and all the tropical fruits in great abundance. The Europeans traffic with them for flaves, gold, ivory, bees-

wax, and drugs; especially gum-senega.

NEGROPONT, the ancient Eubæa, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is separated from the continent of Achaia or modern Livadia, by a narrow channel, called the Streight of Euripus, or Negropont; over which there is now a bridge, and was formerly joined to the continent by a neck of land.

The island is about ninety miles long, and from two to twenty-five in breadth; its plains abounding greatly in corn, oil, wine, and all kinds of favoury fruit; with fish, flesh, and fowl.

In it are several high mountains, which are covered with snow for a great part of the year; among which Mount Oche is the highest.

Mount Oche is the highest.

Here are many remarkable promontories, as Capo d'Oro or Figuera, the ancient Caphareus; and Capo

Liter, the ancient Cenæum.

The greatest curiosity about this island, is the variable tides in the streight of Euripus: the difficulty of explaining of which phænomenon became proverbial among the Greeks; for in the first eight days of the moon,

moon, also from the fourteenth to the twentieth, each inclusive; and in the three last days the ebb and flood in it are regular, but all the other days irregular; having within the space of twenty-four or twenty-five hours, sometimes eleven, twelve, thirteen, and sourteen different ebbings and flowings. But all these never rise or

fall much above a foot.

NEGROPONT, or EGRIPOS, the capital city of the last-mentioned city of the same name. It lies on the Euripus, and probably on the site of its ancient capital Chalcis, and on the W. side of the island; and thirty-four miles N. of Setines or Athens, and seventy of Corinth. The walls of the town, where the Turks reside, are two miles in circuit; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger.

the Christians live, are much larger.

The Turkish Admiral, who is Begleberg or Governor of this island, and of the neighbouring parts of Greece, has his residence here; and this port is commonly a station of Turkish galleys. It is also the see of a Greek metropolitan.

This island is by much the largest of all those in the Archipelago or Ægean sea, and with all the rest subject to the Turks. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 24 deg. 36 min. E.

deg. 36 min. E.

NEIDENBURG, a fine town in the county of the same name, and circle of Ortelsburg, in the kingdom of Prussia. It has a mountain-castle, and is situated in a very delightful country.

NEIS, a town of Silesia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany, on a river of the same name. It carries on a great trade in bed-ticking; is handsomely built, and mostly of free-stone, with grand public structures, and a college of Jesuits, richly endowed

It is subject to the King of Prussia, and in April 1742 he won a battle of the Austrians at Molwitz, just by, but dear bought: it lies forty-fix miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

NIEVA, a river of Russia, which divides Carelia from Ingria. On it stands the city of Petersburg. It issues from the lake of Ladoga, and after running W. falls into the gulph of Finland.

NELLENBURG, a landgravate or lordship of Suabia, in Germany, E. of the forest-towns, between the bishopric of Constance on the E. Schaffhausen on the S. and Furstenberg on the N. It was formerly larger and belonged to its own Prince; but is now not above twenty-seven miles long, and twelve broad, being subject to Austria. The inhabitants are Calvinists, and under the protection of the Swiss.

Its principal town of the same name is fifteen miles N. of the city of Constance. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N.

long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

NELSON's-FORT, a fettlement on the W. side of Hudfon's-bay, in Canada, North America, at the mouth of the river of the same name, and on a bay of the sea. It lies 250 miles S. E. of Churchill-fort, and 600 N. W. of Rupert-fort, being subject to Great Britain, and in the possession of the Hudson's-bay company. Lat. 57 deg. 12 min. N. long. 91 deg. 12 min. W.

NEMÆA, now TRISTENA, a village of the Morea,

NEMÆA, now TRISTENA, a village of the Morea, in European Turkey, famous for the games of the fame name, anciently celebrated here by the Greeks, in honour of Hercules. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Corinth.

NEMI, a village of the Campagna di Roma, in the Ecclefiastical dominions, and middle division of Italy, with a
castle. It has its name from Nemus Dianæ, or Diana's
grove, where is a lake of the same name, lying in a
deep bottom, and surrounded on all sides with mountains and woods, so as to be russled by not a breath of
wind; from which, and the clearness of its waters, Addison imagines it anciently got the name of Diana's looking-glass.

NEMOURS, the ancient Nemox in Latin, and Nemoux in French, a small city of Gastinois, in the Isle of France, on the Loing, between two hills, and on the site of Cæsar's Grex. It gives title of duchy-peerdom, and belongs to the house of Orleans.

Its trade, and that of the neighbouring country, confifts in corn, flour, wine, and cheefe. It has two

parochial churches, befides religious houses, &c. and lies forty-four miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

NEO, the ancient Jos, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It produces plenty of wheat, but oil and wood are scarce. It is forty miles in circuit, and famous for Homer's tomb. It is nine miles 8. of Naxia.

NEOTS, St. a market-town of Huntingtonshire, with a good stone-bridge over the Ouse. Its church-steeple is curious. To this place coals are conveyed by water. Its annual fairs are on Ascension-Thursday, June 13, August 1, and December 17, for cattle of all sorts. Of the same name is a place in Cornwall.

NEPHELIS, a city of Cilicia, in Afia Minor, famous for the promontory of Nephelida, on which it anciently frood.

NEPI, the ancient Nepete, a small Episcopal city of St. Peter's Patrimony, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, on the Triglia. It lies sourteen miles N. W. of Rome, between it and Viterbo.

NERA, or Fort Nossau, in the island of Banda, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It is the chief factory of the Dutch here, and one of those forts by which they command the navigation of the neighbouring seas. It lies 64 miles S. of the island of Ceram, and 131 S. E. of Amboyna.

NERAC, the capital of Albret, in Guyenne, in France, on the Baife, which divides the town into two parts. Here, the river beginning to be navigable, the inhabitants carry on a good trade. Most of these, having been Protestants, were obliged to surrender it to Lewis XIII. in 1621.

On the banks of the Baise stands a castle built by the English. It lies twelve miles W. of Agen. Lat. 44 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 min. E.

deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 min. E.

NERICIA, a fubdivision of Sweden Proper. It is bounded by Westmannia on the N. Sudermannia on the E. and Gothland on the S. and W.

NERIS, once an ancient city, now only a village, on the confines of Bourbonois and Auvergne, in France. It flands upon rocks, furrounded with arable lands, producing nothing but rye. The fprings gathered here into a canal turn thirteen mills.

NESLE, or NELLE, a small city of Santerre and Middle Piccardy, in France, on the rivulet Lingon. This is the first Marquisate in the kingdom.

Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, took it by florm in 1472, when unheard-of cruelties were committed. It lies four leagues S. of Peronne.

mitted. It lies four leagues S. of Peronne. NESS-LAKE, or LOUGHNESS, an unfathomable collection of inland waters in the shire of Inverness and North of Scotland. It is twenty-four miles long, lying N. E. and S. W. and near a mile broad throughout. It never freezes, and has excellent fish. At the head of it lies Fort Augustus, and it is continued further N. W. by the communication of Lochoigh with it; and only a narrow space of ground parts that from Lochlochy and Lochairkack, which runs into the Western or Deucaledonian fea; fo that here it forms Scotland into two peninfula's. In a western direction Loughquey and Garloch join Lochoigh. From the other extremity of Loughness northwards, issues the water or beautiful river of Ness, which falls into the Murray-firth a little below Inverness, about fix miles from its exit, and likewise never freezes.

A very little way above the town, there is formed in the river, a most delightful isle, covered with extremely tall trees, curious shrubs, and herbs, being very thick set.

Here strangers of distinction are usually entertained in summer by the magistracy with fresh salmon and wine, at a table and seats made of green sod, under the umbrella of a large tree.

This sweet isle is surrounded with chests and cosacks, which are contrivances for entrapping the sish; and in these, from whence there is no returning again, they are speared and taken.

NESSON, a place by the marshes of Dee, below the city of Chester, where most of the embarkations were made for the expedition into Ireland at the revolution. Hence

vessels sail away to Highlake, where they ride secure, as ships do in the Downs.

NESWICZ, a town on the eastern confines of Novogrodeck palatinate, and Lithuania, in Poland, near the junction of the Osza with the Niemen. It lies fifty-five miles S. of Minski.

NETHERBOW-PORT, the principal gate of the city of Edinburgh, magnificently built with towers, and a fpire at top. This is the entrance from the palace of Holy-Rood-House in the Canongate, and opens into that noble and spacious street called the High-street. See EDINBURGH.

NETHERLANDS, or Low Countries, from their low fituation near the out-lets of several large rivers, anciently called Belgium, or Gallia Belgica; but, as Cæsar tells us, of much greater extent at that time than at present, having the British channel on the N. W. part of the German ocean and the Rhine on the N. the same river on the E. and the Marne and Seine on

This country is now bounded by the German ocean on the N. Germany on the E. Lorrain and France on the S. and by another part of France and the British channel on the W. its extent being nearly 300 miles from N. to S. and 200 from E. to W. The maritime parts of the Netherlands were formerly a morass, partly occasioned by its rivers, till at length it was drained by the industry of the great numbers of people who retired hither from the oppression of the Spaniards and other

These districts are principally seventeen, having formerly enjoyed feveral confiderable privileges, and governed by as many Princes, under the title of Dukes or Counts; but became at length united by marriage, compact, or conquest, in the house of Burgundy, about the year 1430. They fell under the Spanish dominion in 1506, by virtue of a marriage between the heires of Burgundy and Spain. This Charles V. Emperor of Germany and King of Spain made part of the circle or duchy of Burgundy. His fon Philip II. who fucceeded his father in the crown of Spain, by cruelly oppressing his subjects in the Low Countries, either on account of their withstanding his incroachments on their liberties, or for embracing the reformation, gave rife to a civil war. The consequence of which at length was, that feven of the feventeen provinces threw off the Spanish yoke, and under the Prince of Orange formed an alliance at Utrecht in the year 1597, hence called the union of Utrecht: fo that these provinces have ever fince had the name of the United Netherlands.

The other ten provinces were reduced to the obedience of Spain; and continued subject to that crown, till conquered by the Allies in Queen Anne's wars, and resigned to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, under whose dominion most of the ten provinces still continue; and are now, by way of distinction, called the Austrian Netherlands: but the province of Artois, part of Flanders, Hainault, and the Cambress, are in the hands of the French, and called the French Netherlands. The Dutch likewise possess the N. part of Brabant and Flanders, and from them are denominated Dutch Brabant and Dutch Flanders.

The Austrian and French Netherlands contain these following ten provinces, Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin or Malines, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, Cambress, Namur, and Artois.

The foil is for the most part fruitful, producing corn and good pasture; and the lands, which are generally light, are as valuable as the rich heavy grounds, for sowing of grass, turneps, &c. but principally for flax and here.

and hemp.

Their linen and lace manufactures, as lawns, cambries, Mechlin and Bruffels laces, are brought to great perfection. Their tapeftry is very rich, and they have fill a good woollen manufacture, especially of camblets and light stuffs.

To the free admission of artists from the Netherlands, and the encouragement of them by acts of parliament in the several reigns for ages past, the woollen manufactures in England owe their origin, and No. LXXVI.

the high perfection to which they have arrived at this

Flanders is a level country, with scarce an hill or a stone to be met with in it. The richest land lies between Dunkirk and Bruges, a tract of about sorty miles long, which abounds in wheat, barley, and has as good meadow-grounds as any part of Europe. But between Bruges and Ghent, and between Ghent and Antwerp, is a gravelly soil: and that part of Brabant lying between Antwerp and Holland is equally unfit for corn; but has rich plantations of slax, hemp, and hops. The remainder of the Austrian Low-Countries consists of little hills and valleys, woods, inclosed grounds, and champaign fields, as in England; and their numerous rivers and navigable canals running through the whole country, give them an advantage in the cheap conveyance of the produce of the lands from one part to another.

The Netherlands had the greatest woollen manufacture in the world, while Bruges was the staple for English wool: so that the foreign trade of Antwerp was then much superior to that of any European port, till the Dutch built forts at the mouth of the Scheld, and turned the channel of commerce into Holland.

No country of its magnitude has more large towns or fine fortifications; and it has been the feat of war upwards of 200 years past, the French and Spaniards with their allies contending for this rich country, and the English, with the Austrians and their confederates, opposing their designs: so that it has been the scene where a deluge of Christian blood has been spilt.

The legislative power of the respective provinces in the Netherlands is lodged in the sovereign and the states of each; the latter consisting, in the first place, of the Bishops, Abbots, and dignified clergy; next, of the nobility and gentry; and lastly, the burgesses of their large towns, who assemble at Brussels in separate houses, and make laws for their provinces.

The civil and cannon laws are in force here, where they do not interfere with the municipal. By the ancient laws of this country no foreign forces ought to be introduced into it: but this, no more than fome of their other privileges, are now regarded, either by the Austrians or French.

By the treaty of Utrecht the barrier towns were to be garrifoned by 25,000 Dutch, who, in the late war conducted by Marshals Count Saxe and Lowendahl, made but a very poor resistance, and tamely gave them up to the French successively. The inhabitants are moderate Roman Catholics; and the inquisition does not prevail here.

The principal rivers which water the Netherlands are the Rhine, the Leck, the Waal, the Issel, the Maese, and the Scheld.

NETLEBED, a finall town of Oxfordshire.
NETTUNO, a small, but well-fortissed town of the Campania di Roma and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, on the Loracina. Here is a citadel, governor, and garrison. The streets and houses are neat. Here is a collegiate and well-endowed church; but the country about is unhealthy. It lies about forty miles S. E. from Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 32 min. E.

13 deg. 32 min. E. NEUENBURG, or NEUBURG, a small town of Little Pomerania, in Polish Prussia. It has the Vistula on one side, and morasses on the other.

In 1458 the burghers drove out the Polish garrison, upon which the Knights of Jerusalem possessed themselves of the place; but the Poles took it from them in 1464.

in 1464.
NEUENSTADT, a town of Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Kocher, fourteen miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9

deg. 13 min. E. NEVERN, a river of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales.

See NAVERN in Scotland.

NEVERS, the ancient Noviodunum and Neomagus, the capital of Nivernois, in France, on the Loire, near its confluence with the Allier and Nierre. It is the fee of a Bishop under Sens. Here are eleven parochial

churches, with 8000 inhabitants. Over the Loire is a bridge of twenty arches. The trade here is in glafs, white-iron, and fine earthen ware. It lies eighty two miles S. E. of Orleans. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. deg. 21 min. E.

NEUFCHATTEAU, or NEUFCHATEL, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, twenty-four m les N. E. of Sedan. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long. 5

deg. 31 min. E. NEUFCHATEL, a fmall town of Bray and Upper Normandy, in France, on the Arc. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 55 min. N. long. 1

NEUFCHATEL, a principality of Switzerland, including the county of Valengin, in alliance with the can-They are bounded by the bishopric of Basil on the N. the lake of the fame name on the E. the canton of Berne on the S. and by the Franche Comté on the W. being about forty miles long, and twenty broad. They both belong to the King of Pruffia, yet free and independent. No laws are made but by the three eftates, nor any taxes raised or magistrates appointed but by them. The inhabitants are reformed, except those of the villages of Lauderen and Cressy, who are Roman Catholics.

Its capital of the fame name, is a well-built town, at the N. extremity of the lake of the fame name. The place is governed by a council of fixty, and incorporated or in co-burghership with Berne, from which city it lies twenty-four miles N. W. Here are feveral antiquities.
Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 41 min. E.
NEUHAUSEL, a subdivision of Upper Hungary. Its

capital of the fame name ftands on the Neutra or Nitrach, with an important fortrefs, a bulwark against the Turks, who took it in 1663, but the Duke of Lorrain retook it by florm in 1683. It lies ten miles N. of the Danube, and thirty-three E. from Presburg.

NEVIL-CROSS, a place near the city of Durham, in the bishopric, where a battle was fought in 1346, in which the Scottish army was destroyed, and their King

David taken prisoner.

NEUIN, or NEFYN, a fmall market-town of Caernarvonshire, in North Wales, on the Irish sea. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Caernarvon. Its annual fairs are on April 4, Saturday before Whitfuntide, and August 25, for cattle.

NEVIS, one of the Caribbee islands belonging to Great Britain. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, and in America, being separated from the E. extremity of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It is about six leagues in circuit, with only one mountain in the middle, covered with plantations and great trees from the sea side to the top. It is subject to violent rains and tornadoes. The foil in the valleys is fruitful, and it has about 5000 European inhabitants, with 10 or 12,000

African flaves. NE ULTRA, a cape of New North Wales, in the northern countries of America. See Welcome.

NEUSIDLER, a lake of Sopron, in Lower Hungary, twenty miles long, and nine broad. It abounds with

At the N. extremity is a town of the same name, with a good castle and market-place, seven miles W of Muson. Near this place is a black earth, of which falt-petre is made.

NEUSOHL, SOL, or BISTRICZ, a county of Upper Hungary, E. of those of Nitra and Bars, about twenty-

Its capital of the fame name is the best mine-town in all Hungary, on the Gran; famous both for its weekly market abounding with provisions, and the richest copper-ore in that kingdom, from which filver is extracted. It lies ten miles N. of Cremnitz, and fiftyfour N. E. of Neuhausel. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N.

long. 19 deg. 12 min. E. NEUSTADT, a small town of Mentz, in Germany, belonging to a little territory of the Elector of the latter

NEUSTADT, a neat and fortified town of the Palatinate, in Germany, on the Spirebach, with plenty of fresh-water fish. Here was defeated a body of Germans coming to the relief of Landau in 1703 when befieged by Marshal Tallard. From the latter place it lies ele miles N.

NEUSTADT, a territory and town of the same name, in Suabia, a circle of Germany. It belongs to its own Duke, and lies on the frontiers of Franconia, Weinf.

berg, and Mockmuhl.

NEUSTADT, the fecond city of Lower Austria, next to Vienna, on a bog, near a branch of the Leyta. I is fortified with two walls and a ditch, is the fee of a Bishop, and has a garrison. It lies twenty-seven miles S. of Vienna.

It resisted the main force of the Turks, who fignify. ing that they would retreat, if the place would only give them fome trophy, they fent them out their whip. ping-post. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 21

NEUSTADT, a small town of Wagria, a subdivision of Holstein, and belonging to the Duke of the latter

NEUSTADT, a small town of Denmark, on a little river which falls into the Baltic opposite to Laland. fixteen miles from Ringsted to the S

NEUSTADT, or NYSTED, in Laland, an island of Denmark, once famous for a very noble and superb mo-

NEUSTADT, or NYSTADT, a small town of North Finland Proper, in Sweden, on a bay of the Bothnic gulph. Here a treaty was concluded on April 30, 1721, between the Czar Peter and the King of Sweden. It is fixty miles S. of Biorneburg.

NEUSTADT, or NAGIBANIA, in Upper Hungary, on the Zarzad, has a gold mine in its neighbo a German mile S. of Crouftadt, by some reckoned the capital of Zatmar, in Transylvania.

NEW-ABERDEEN, a city in the North of Scotland See ABERDEEN.

NEW-ALBANY, a ftrong ftone-fort of New-York, in North America. It lies 143 miles up the Hudson's or Iroquois, river on the N. of New-York, and five below the place where the E. branch separates from the S. and runs up almost to the Iroquois lake, 200 miles inland. Here are between 2 and 300 families, mostly inhabited by Dutch, who called the place Orange-fort. At this place the Governor of the northern provinces often confers with the Indian Sachems, and is the barrier of New-York against the French and the Hurons.

NEW-ALBION, the name given by Sir Francis Drake to California in New Mexico, in North America. NEW-ANDALUSIA, a province of the Terra Firma, in South America. See TERRA FIRMA.

NEWARK, a great thoroughfare and well-built town of Notting hamshire, on the Trent, over which is a bridge. It had a ftout caftle, which held out for King John and Charles I. but was demolished in the civil wars. Several antiquities have been found round this place. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. who fends two members to parliament. Here is a noble market-place for corn, cattle, wool, &c. and a charity-school. It lies 18 miles from Nottingham, and 118 from London. At Newark the Roman way croffed the Fosse.

EWARK, a town of Effex county, in East Jersey, in North America, with about 100 families, and 50,000 acres cultivated. It lies fix or feven miles N. of Eliza-

NEWARK, an island and fort belonging to the Hamburghers, on the Elbe, in Bremen, a duchy of Germany. It serves to strengthen their harbour of Guxhaven on the land-fide.

NEWBIGGING, a village S. of Edinburgh, in the parish of Inveresk, and in a continued line with Godspeed-all, Musselburgh, and Fisher-raw.

NEWBIE, a fine brick-feat of Sir Edward Blackett's, in Yorkshire. Its park extends to the bank of the Eure. The defign was Sir Christopher Wren's, and he also chose the fituation. Its avenues and gardens are very fine. The house commands a prospect over the country almost to York, and has a noble appearance to the N. at Boroughbridge road, within two miles of it.

NEW-BISCAY, a province of Guadalajara audience, in Old Mexico, in North America. It is bounded by New Mexico on the N. part of Florida and Panuco on 1 the E. Zacatecas on the S. and Culiacan on the W. It is about 100 leagues from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. This is a fruitful and pleafant country, being a little above the tropic of Cancer.

NEWBOTTLE, a fine old feat and gardens of the Marquis of Lothian, to whom it gives title of Baron. It lies in Midlothian and South of Scotland, with a noble collection of pictures, flatues, and bufts, about a mile and a quarter from Dalkeith.

NEW-BRITAIN, an island of the fouthern regions, forty miles E. of the eastermost point of New-Guiney. The body of the island has two degrees of latitude, the northernmost part is in lat. 2 deg. 30 min. and the southern-most in 6 deg. 30 min. S. It has about 5 deg. 18 min. long. from E. to W.

NEWBURG, or NEUENBURG, a town of the Brifgaw and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Rhine, fourteen miles N. of Basil. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. 7 deg. 34 min. E.

NEWBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Inn, four miles S. of Passaw, as Moll says; but this our maps have not: though they have another town of the same name on the S. side of the Danube, over which is a bridge. It lies eight miles S. of Ingolftadt, and thirty N. E. of Augiburg. The place, though small, is well-built and fortified. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20 min. E.

The last-mentioned town is the capital of a duchy belonging to the house of Newburg. It produces good old at the weekly market in the town.

NEWBURG, NYBURG, or NEWBORGH, a wellbuilt town of Funen, in Denmark, on the narrowest passage of the Great Belt, with an excellent port. Here people embark to pass into Seeland. In this neighbour-hood the Swedes were beaten in 1659, and driven out of Funen, which they had seized. It lies twelve miles E. of Odensee. Lat. 55 deg. 27 min. N. long. 10 deg.

NEWBURG, a town of Wirtemburg, and Suabia, in Germany, twenty-feven miles W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 27 min. E.

NEWBUROUGH, a small market and mayor-town of

Anglesey, in North Wales, near the S. headland between the rivers Keveny and Brant. Its weekly market is on Tuesday; and annual fairs on June 22, Auguft 10 and 21, September 25, and November 11, for cattle. It lies about eighteen miles S. W. of Beau-

NEWBUROUGH, a village near Burlington in York-fhire, where refided William of the same name, one of the English historians and a canon regular.

NEWBUROUGH, a town in the county of Wexford and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Cholmondeley. It lies twenty miles from Wicklow.

NEWBURY, a mayor and market-town of Berkshire, on the Kenet. Here flourished John Winschcomb, or Jack of Newbury, one of the greatest clothiers in England; who, in the reign of King Henry VIII. maintained 100 of his own men in the expedition to Flodden-field: as also the birth-place of Mr. Kenrick, a merchant of London, who left very confiderable fums for encouraging the cloathing trade in this town and Reading, &c. It lies fixteen miles from the latter, and fifty-fix from London. Its market is on Thursday; and annual fairs on Holy Thursday, July 5, St. Bartholomew August 24, and St. Simon and Jude October 28, for horses, cattle, hogs, and cheese.

Almost on the same spot near this town were fought two obstinate battles between the King's army and the Parliament's, on September 20, 1643, and October 27, 1644, at both which his Majesty was present.

NEWBURY, a pleasant town of Essex county, in New England, in North America, at the mouth of the Merrimack, where abundance of Sturgeon are caught and

NEWCASTLE upon Tyne, over which river, yielding excellent falmon, is a stately bridge of seven wide arches, with houses on it; it is a mayor-town, and the capital of Northumberland. The fituation is uneven, as being upon hillocks, and the declivity of them. It is close built and populous; has a good quay between the town-wall and the river, and a vast trade in coals fent to London, other parts of England, and abroad; as also in making of glass-bottles, salt, and excellent ale, with hard-ware and wrought iron; besides no con-temptible foreign traffic. The keelmen, or those who navigate the lighters for loading of the coal-ships that lie generally below the town or at Shiells, are reckoned at 6000. Here is a fine exchange, mansion-house, townhall, &c. with fix churches or chapels, befides that of St. Nicholas, a handfome library, furgeons-hall, and a Newgate or prison.

The town revenue is confiderable, and the houses are mostly of stone, with a few of brick or timber. In the upper or N. part of the town refide the polite inhabitants, with three genteel streets, the principal of which is Pilgrim's.

The river, all the way from Shiells to Newcastle, has a wide and fafe channel, and the tide flows flrongly up far beyond the town.

At the S. end of the bridge is a large suburb called Gatefide, but in the bishopric of Durham. Newcaffle is walled, but is of no great strength, and has feven gates with turrets. The grindstones of this place are famous, heaps of which, of every dimension, may be seen along the river-side, as you come up. The coals are dug both on the Northumberland and Durham fides. It gives title of Marquis and Duke to the Pelham family, the Lord Clare having been so created by

King George I. in 1715, foon after his accession.

The corporation fends two members to parliament; lies about 6 miles above Shiells, 65 from Berwick, and 276 from London. Its markets are on Tuefday and Saturday, which are extremely well-stored with all forts of provisions, and reasonably cheap.

The speech here is remarkably rough and guttural, and their customs, if not the bulk of the people, seem generally Scottish.

NEWCASTLE under Line, a mayor-borough, of Staffordshire, upon a branch of the Trent, with large and well-paved ffreets.

Here is a manufacture of hats; the cloathing trade flourishes also, and the place is surrounded with coalpits, the coals of which are called Peacock-coals, from their variegated lustre. In the neighbourhood are made vast quantities of stone and earthen-ware, black tea-pots, &c.

A shrew is tamed in this town by putting a bridle in her mouth, and leading her about the streets: it lies 12 miles from Stafford, and 149 from London. It returns two members to parliament,

NEWCASTLE County, in Penfylvania, in North America, S. of Chester-county.

NEWENDEN, the ancient city of Anderdia, fays Camden, with a harbour then; but is now reduced to a village, and has but an indifferent bridge over the Rother, here dividing Kent from Suffex; and a ruinous church. NEW ENGLAND. See ENGLAND, NEW. It lies in North America, and is also called Massachuset province.

NEWENT, no inconfiderable market-town of Gloucestershire, W. of the Severn, on a river navigable by

Here is a handsome church, and its parish is about twenty miles in circuit, having feveral feats and good estates. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whitfuntide, August 1, and Friday after September 8, for cattle, horses and cheese: it lies 17 miles from Gloucester, and 104 from London. See NEUIN.

NEW-FOREST, a large tract of Hampshire, which William the Conqueror dispeopled and disforested, for the space of thirty miles together. It lies on the English channel, opposite to the Isle of Wight; has fince been appropriated by act of parliament for the growth of oaks, to the use of the royal navy of Great Britain.

Of the fame name is a forest near Richmond, in Yorkshire, with some others contiguous, but of no great extent.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island of North America, in the Atlantic ocean, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, whom Henry VII. of England fent out for that purpose in 1497; but John, the faid Cabot's father, had actually feen Newfoundland in 1494, and called it Prima Vifta, or the First Seen. It is parted from New Britain or Eskimaux, by the narrow streight of Belleisle on the N. having the Atlantic ocean on the E. and S. and the bay of St. Laurence on the W.

This island is of a triangular figure, 348 miles long from E. to W. and above 200 in breadth. The cold is more intense here than it is in England, the snow covering the ground five months in the year; but it is

much hotter in fummer.

This is a mountainous, rocky, and barren country, but well furnished with water and wood: it has also several convenient bays and harbours. The fishing-banks on this coast are frequented by most European nations, feldom less then 600 vessels being annually laden with cod-fish, the fishing feason lasting from spring to autumn, on those shoals called the great bank and leffer ones, to the E. and S. of this island: and not only cod, but feveral other species of fish, are there in

Formerly the French had fettlements in this island but the property of it was yielded to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, only that the French are allowed the liberty of curing their fish on the northern coast.

This is fo cold and comfortless a country, that not above 500 English families remain here all the year, befides the garrisons of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. But at the time of the fishery the number of people on the island is not less then 10,000. It yields plenty of venison, fresh-water fish, and fowl; though but little corn, fruit, or cattle. Provisions, cloathing, and furniture, are annually brought to our people from England, upon their return hither in the feafon.

The Spaniards, but especially the French, have a large share in this fishery; and our part of it is computed to increase the national flock by 300,000 a year in gold and filver, for the cod which we fell in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The capital of this

NEW-GALLOWAY, a royal burgh of Kircudbright, in the W. of Scotland, in the diffrict with those of Wigtown, Whithorn, and Stranrawer, which fend alter nately one member to the British parliament. It lies on the Ken, the lake of which latter name has a good falmon-fishery. Its weekly market is well frequented for corn and other provisions; it lies fourteen miles from Kirkcudbright, and seventy-six from Edinburgh. NEW GRANADA (see GRANADA) a province of Terra

firma, in South America.

NEW GROUNDS, a large tract of land gained in Gloucestershire from the Severn, by a large bulwark at Frampton, made by the Earl of Berkley.

NEW GUINEA, the same with Terra de Papous or Pa-

puas, in the antartic countries. See Papous. NEW HAMPSHIRE, a government of New England immediately dependant on the crown, which appoints the Governor, Deputy-governor, council, and magistrates.

NEWHAVEN, a small town of Sussex, at the mouth of the Oufe. Its, harbour is choaked up; but to remedy this inconvenience, an act of parliament passed in 1731 Small craft bring coals, deals, &c. from Lewes, and load from hence with corn, timber, tan, &c. Here is a fair on October 10 for pedlary: it lies eight miles from Lewes, and fifty-fix from London.

NEWHAVEN, a maritime country of Connecticut and

New England, in North America.

Its capital of the same name is a flourishing town, with a well furnished college called Yalehall, and a library. Lat. 41 deg. 18 min. N. long. 72 deg. 42

NEWHAUSEL, a town of Hungary, on the Nitra, subject to the house of Austria. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Prefburg. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10

NEW HOLLAND, a country S. of the Oriental islands in Asia, to which the Dutch have given this name; but have no fettlements in it, only a small part of it being NEW JERSEY, a province of North America, having Delaware river on the S. and W. the Atlantic ocean on the E. and New York on the N. It lies about 140 miles along the coaft, and Hudson's river, from S. to N. and eighty where broadest; between lat. 39 deg. 10 min. and 41 deg. 35 min. N. and between long. 73 deg. 46 min. and 75 deg. 15 min. W. It is subdivided into East and West Jersey. See Jersey, New. NEWINGTON - BUTTS, a fuburb almost joining

Southwark, in Surry, and neighbourhood of London. NEWINGTON, or NEWINGTON-GREEN, a village lying N. of the city of London, which is greatly increafed in new buildings and fashionable inhabitants. not far from Tottenham-high-crofs, in Middlefex,

NEWKERK, a village belonging to the Isle of Duyven-land, and province of Zealand, in the United Ne.

NEWMARCK, a town of the Upper Palatinate of Ba. varia, in Germany, on the Saltz, in a fruitful country, Its principal commodity is iron: it lies twenty-eight miles N. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N.

long. 11 deg. 41 min. E.
NEWMARCK, a town of Trent, and subject to Aus. tria, in Germany. It lies N. in the midway between

the city of Trent and Bolfano.

NEWMARCK, a town of Transylvania on the Merich. at the foot of the Carpathian mountains: it lies thirty-eight miles N. of Claufenburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47 deg. 41 min. N. long. 23 deg. 31

NEWMARKET, a well-built and handsome markettown of one fine fireet; its N. fide in Suffolk, and S. in Cambridgeshire. It is famous for horse-races, especially for the King's plate in Eafter and October annually. Its spacious heath is the finest course in England, and here the King has a house. At the races is an incredible concourse of people of all ranks, who seem all on a level from the Lord to the groom; and vast wagers are laid on horfes, &c.

Here are two charity-schools: it lies twelve miles from Cambridge, ten from St. Edmund's-Bury, and

fixty from London.

NEWMUHL, a town of Alface, through which goes a

way into Suabia and Wirtemberg.
NEWNHAM, an old market-town of Gloucestershire, on the W. bank of the Severn: it lies 8 miles from Gloucester, and 106 from London. Its annual fairs are June 11, and October 18, for horses and sheep. Of the same name is a place in Kent, with an annual

fair on the 29th of June, for linen and toys.
NEWNHAM-REGIS, a place in Warwickshire, near the Swift, with three medicinal fprings, the water of which drank with falt is laxative, and with fugar aftringent. It is opposite to Rugby.

NEW NORTH-WALES, one of the arctic countries

of America, has Prince William's land on the N. part of Baffin's-bay on the E. New Denmark on the S. and an unknown land on the W. It is faid to lie beyond the polar circle: but all the knowledge we have of it is from

Middleton's voyage in 1742, &c. NEW-ORLEANS, between the eaftern shore of the Misfishippi and the Fish river, near the lakes Pout-chartrain and Maurepas, in Louisiania and Canada, North America, now subject to Great Britain: it is about ten or twelve leagues above the Oumas, and eighteen from

the fea. The foil is faid to be fertile, yet hitherto but flowly improved. Lat. 29 deg. 55 min. N. long. 89 deg. 46 min. W.

NEW-PARK, in Surry, inclosed with a brick-wall, said to be eleven miles round. It lies opposite to Combe. Here is a little hunting-seat of Lord Walpole's, with a mount in the middle of the park, from which there is a prospect into fix counties, with London nine miles distant, and Windfor fourteen.

NEW-PORT, in Cornwall, though never incorporated nor styled a borough, it fends two members to parliament, who are returned by two persons called Vianders, appointed by the Morrice family, Lords of the manor.

NEW-PORT, a mayor-town in the middle of the Isle of Wight, and county of Hampshire. It sends two members to parliament, and is a populous place on the

river Cowes, to the quay in which small vessels and barges come up. The houses are of stone, and the ffreets clean. Here is a well-endowed charity-school. Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and fair on Whitfun-Monday, for old horfes and toys: it lies feven miles from Cowes, and thirty-five from London.
NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a large and well-built town of

Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, over which are two stone-bridges, with a considerable trade in bone-lace, In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races: it lies three miles from Oulney, feventeen from Ailesbury, and fifty-four from London. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on April 22, June 22, October 22, and December 22, for cattle.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Shropshire, with a richly endowed free-school, to the amount of 7000 l. with a library, and handsome falary to the mafter and usher: all given by a native, William Adams, Efq; haberdasher, of London, &c. Here is also an English freeschool for all the town-children. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28, and July 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; also on December 10 (which falling on a Sunday, is kept on the 9th) for ditto and fat cattle. It lies 15 miles from Shrewsbury, and 133 from London.

NEWPORT, or in Welch Trendraeth, i. e. a town on the strand or shore; a market-town of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, on the Nevern, with a good harbour and trade to Ireland, especially by passengers to and from that kingdom: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of St.

NEWPORT, a strong sea-port town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Iperlee, with a pretty good harbour. Its main strength lies in its sluices. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing, making of nets and cordage.

Here is but one parochial church, one of the finest in Flanders, &c. with a convent of English Carthusians, founded in 1415, at Sheen or Richmond, in Surry, by King Henry V. from which they removed in Queen

Elizabeth's time. In the neighbourhood was fought a battle July 22, 1600, between the Spainards commanded by the Archduke Albert, and the army of the States under Prince Maurice; when the former had 2000 men killed, and 600 taken prisoners: yet the latter were obliged to raife the fiege of Newport.

This place is garrifoned strongly at present by the French, who have had both it and Oftend put into their hands by their late alliance with the house of Austria: it lies eight miles N. E. of Furnes, and ten S. W. of Oftend. Lat. 51 deg. 14 min. N. long. 2 deg.

NEWPORT, a market-town of Monmouthshire, with a good harbour on the Hufk: it lies 18 miles from the town of Monmouth, and 151 from London.

NEWPORT, the capital of Rhode-island and New England, in North America, on its S. W. part, with a safe and commodious harbour, whose entrance is defended by a regular fort, with 300 pieces of cannon. Here is a brifk trade, and about fixty vessels belonging

NEW-RUMNEY, one of the cinque-ports of Kent, which fends two Barons to parliament; and lies three miles from Lydd, and feventy-three from London.

NEWRY, a handsome borough and market-town in the county of Down, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland, on the fide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the water of Newry, with two stone-bridges over it.

Through this place runs the turnpike from Dublin to Belfast, &c. and the lowest lock of the new canal for inland navigation. Here the linen manufacture is carried on, and in the neighbourhood is plenty of a hard gritty free-stone. It lies forty-four miles from Dublin.

NEW SCOTLAND, the same with ACADIA; which see. NEW SEVERN, a place where in 1681 there was a fettlement of the Hudson's-bay company, in New South Wales, North America, with a confiderable trade.

NEW RIVER. See AMWELL. NEW SOUTH WALES, or the WEST MAIN, a country of vaft extent on the S. part of Hudson's-bay.

It has Canada on the E. and S. with unknown tracts on the W. the English settlers living near the coasts

NEWSTADT (see Neustadt) a town of Silesia, in Bohemia: it lies forty-eight miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 49 min. E. NEWTON, a mayor-borough of the Isle of Wight, in

Hampshire; it sends two members to parliament. It lies at the end of a finall creek on the same side with South Yarmouth, namely, N. W. and has a convenient haven: it lies twelve miles from Southampton.

NEWTON, a borough of Lancashire, governed by a steward, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Here is a charity-school, endowed by one Hornby, a yeoman, with 2000 l. also a free hospital for twenty children: it lies 37 miles from Lancaster, and 187 from London.

NEWTON, a town of about forty houses in Chefter-

county, in Penfylvania, North America.
NEWTON-BUTLER, a town in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, in Ireland; where the Innifkilliners obtained a fignal victory over the rebels in 1689, when they turned their cannon upon them: it lies four miles from Lifnack.

NEWTON, a village on the W. fide of Ogmore, and near Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, noted for a well which is almost empty at high tide, but

flows at ebb very plentifully.

NEWTON-LAMNEVADY, a fmall, but thriving market-town of Londonderry, and province of Ulffer, in Ireland, on the Ree-Water, near Lough-Foyle, ten miles from Colerain.

NEWTON, a pleasant place in the county of Down, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland, at the N. end of Lough-Strangford, noted for fine diaper; and it has an harbour, about a mile from Scraba-hill, and four from

NEWTON, a market-town of Montgomeryshire, fin North Wales, on the Severn: it lies ten miles S. W.

of Montgomery-town.

NEWTONBUSHEL, a market-town in Devonshire, not far from Totness, and about twenty-two miles from

NEW-WINCHELSEA, a declining place in Suffex, and a member of Hastings. It had formerly fine arched vaults for stowing of goods, and the streets divided into thirty-two quarters. The sea is now a mile from it.

NEWYEAR'S-POINT, the uttermost eastern headland

of Belgia Australis, an island in the southern countries

NEW YORK (fee YORK, NEW) a province of North

NEW-ZEALAND, one of the fouthern countries of America; the only account of which is from Captain

Tasman, and that wants being ascertained. NEW ZEMBLA. See Nova ZEMBLA.

NEYLAND, a market-town of Suffolk, on the Stour or Maningtree, over which there is a handsome bridge. Here is a manufacture of bays and fays, with a charityschool for forty boys: it lies fifteen miles from Ipswich, and fifty-four from London.

NIAGARA, a famous cataract of Canada, in North America. It lies between the lakes Erie and Ontario, where the fall is faid to be 162 feet perpendicular from high rocks. And we are further told, that the mist occasioned by the water-fall may be seen above sixteen miles off, forming a beautiful rainbow.

IBANO, or NIBIANO, a town of Parma, in Upper Italy, on the Tidone, thirty-feven miles W. of the capital. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 57 min. E.

NICARAGUA, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded by Honduras on the N. has the North sea on the E. Costarica on the S. E. and the South fea on the S. W. It is about 400 miles long from E. to W. and 124 broad from N. to S.

This is one of the most fertile provinces of New Spain, being well watered with lakes and rivers; fo that it is cooler than could be expected, as lying within twelve degrees of the equator. It is also very woody, produces good hemp and flax, with Nicaragua wood for dying, but little wheat, &c. The

middle of the province is very long; its W. extremity is within five leagues of the South fea, and the river which issues from it falls into the North sea at port San Juan; but in many places it is not navigable, on account of several dreadful water-falls in it: otherwise this would be a nearer paffage into the South fea than by Panama. At its N. E. end is the volcano Maf-

NICARIA, the ancient Icaria, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, W. of Samos. It is the least and most barren of all the Greek isles, being very rocky and mountainous. Lat. 37 deg. 12 min. N. long. 26 deg.

NICASTRO, a fmall Episcopal city in the Further Calabria of Naples, and Lower Italy, on the confines of the Hither Calabria, under the fee of Reggio. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1638: it lies feventeen miles S. of Cofenza. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N.

long. 16 deg. 35 min. E. NICE, a county of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It is bounded by the marquifate of Saluzzo on the N. the county of Tenda and the Genoese territories on the E. has the Mediterranean fea on the S. with the county of Boglio or Bevil, and Provence, on the W. from which latter the river Var separates it.

This is a mountainous country, producing wine and oll, with grain, &c.

Its capital of the same name, at the mouth of the Var, is well fortified, and has a good harbour on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Paulon, which is the only one capable of admitting small vessels, though endeavours have been used for improving it, and declared also a free port.

This is the fee of a Bishop, and here are the remains of feveral Roman antiquities. The French have often taken it, but it is now subject to the King of Sardinia: it lies twelve miles N. of Antibes, thirty-eight S. of Coni, and fixty-seven from Turin. Lat. 43 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. E.

NICE, the modern Ifnich, once the capital of Bithynia, in Asia Minor, and the seat of the first general council convened by Constantine the Great, in 325, against the Arian herefy, afterwards the residence of the Greek Emperors. It hath still a convenient harbour on the sea of Marmora, with about 10,000 inhabitants: it lies fiftyfour miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 30 deg. 10 min. E.

NICHOLAS, Sr. a town of Lorrain, in Germany, now fubject to France, on the Meurte, with a fine church, where are preserved the relicts of that faint, who vigorously opposed Arius in the council of Nice: it lies twelve miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

NICHOLAS, Sr. a town of Dwina, in Ruffia, with a harbour on the White fea, at the mouth of the Dwina, eight miles below Archangel. Lat. 63 deg. 56 min. N.

long. 41 deg. 5 min E.
NICLASBURG, the fame with the above-mentioned St.

Nicholas, in Lorrain.
NICLASHAUSEN, a place in the county of Wertheim. and circle of Franconia, in Germany, where one John Behem, a peafant and visionary, was born and brought up, but burnt as an heretic by the Bishop in 1476.

NICOBAR, the name of several islands in the Indian ocean, in Asia, N. of Sumatra, at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, between lat. 7 deg. 40 min. and 10 deg. 15 min. N. and between long. 93 and 95 deg. 5 min. The largest of these of the same name, and surthest to the S. is thirty-eight miles long, and eighteen

The natives live in huts, have no towns, and go almost naked. The country is woody, and they make their bread of a particular fruit. Here are cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other fruits particular to the torrid zone. They flight flesh, though they have plenty of hogs and poultry, with which they supply the shipping which touch here.

They have no temples nor images; but feem to worthip the moon, as their principal, if not only, deity. See NIESTADT, a town of Mecklenberg, and Lower

The lake of the same running through the NICOMEDIA, the ancient Olbia, now Ismia, a city of Bithynia, in Afia Minor, at the bottom of a bay of the Propontis, a populous and trading place, in a delightful and fertile country in corn, wine, and fruit. Their principal manufactures are filk, cotton, glass, and earthen-ware. Here are several curious inscriptions: it lies thirty-two miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lat, 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 30 deg. 41 min. E. town is a mineral fpring and mosque much resorted to.
NICOPOLIS, a town of Romania, in European Turkey,

on the Nesso, some few leagues above its mouth and near the confines of Macedonia, with a pretty good

NICOPOLIS, a large city of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, on the Danube, at the mouth of the la trus. It is defended by a castle. Near it was the first unfortunate battle fought in 1396, between the Chris tians and Turks, who were commanded respectively by the Emperor Sigismund and Bajazet: the former lost 20,000, and the latter 60,000: it lies ninety-fix miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long.

24 deg. 56 min. E. NICOPOLIS, the modern name of a city called Emmaus, in Palestine, and Asia Minor; not that eight miles from Jerusalem, but another twenty from Lydda.

NICOPPING, a large city, and the capital of Sudermanland, in Sweden Proper, the oldest in the kingdom, and formerly the residence of the Kings and Princes of this province. It has a pleafant and healthy fite. The Russians destroyed its famous castle in 1719: it lies fifty-four miles S. of Stockholm: Lat. 58 deg. 48 min, N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.
NICOPPING, the capital of the Isle of Falster, in the

Baltic: it lies forty-fix miles S. of Copenhagen, and fubject to Denmark. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9

deg. 48 min. W. NICOSIA, the ancient Leucosia, and the capital of the Isle of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Afiatic Turkey, in the plain of Massarea; formerly very considerable, but still a handsome place, and well fortified: it lies ninetyeight miles W. of Tripoli, in Syria. Lat. 34 deg. 56 min. N. long. 34 deg. 46 min. E.

NICOTERA, a small Episcopal city of the Further Calabria, in Naples, and Lower Italy, greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1638. It has a harbour on the Tuscan sea: it lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 16 deg. 20

NICOYA, a pretty town of Costarica and Mexico, in North America, on the Cipanfo. From hence the Spaniards trade to Panama, in falt, honey, maize, &c. also with the purple juice of a shell-fish: it lies thing miles W. of the gulph of Salinas.

NID (fee NITH) a river in the S. of Scotland. NIEMEN, or BEREZINA, a river of Poland, rifing in Lithuania, whence it runs W. by Novogorod, and then turning N. paffes by Grodno and Kowno, where it joins its stream with the Wilia, and afterwards running W.

falls into the Baltic near the Memel. NIENBURG, a bailiwic of Anhalt-Cothen, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Sala.

NIENBURG, a well fortified town of Hoye and Westphalia, in Germany, on the E. bank of the Wefer, with a fruitful territory and flout castle on the W. side. It trades with Lower Saxony by means of ferry-boats, chiefly in corn, wool, flax, cattle, &c. and has a fine parish-church, and the monuments of the Counts of

NIENHAUS, a town of Letten and Livonia, in Sweden, near the Peddes, and confines of Ruffia: it lies 180 miles from Riga to the E.

NIENHUIS, a town of Paderborn and Westphalia, in Germany, on the Lieppe : it lies twenty-two miles E. of Lipstadt. Lat. 51 deg. 44 min. N. long. 8 deg. 30

NIEPER, the fame with Boristhenes; which fee. NIESLOT, a strong modern fort of Esthonia, a district of Livonia, in Sweden, on the W. bank of the Narva,

Saxony, in Germany: it lies eighteen miles S. of

Behwerin. Lat. 53 deg. 42 min. N. long. 11 deg. 40

NIESTADT, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies twenty-feven miles N E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 20

NIGER, a large river of Africa, the fource of which is not known with certainty. It has a western course through the middle of Negroland, and empties itself into the Atlantic ocean by three channels: the most foutherly of which is called Rio Grande; that in the middle, the river Gambia; and the third to the N. the river Senegal. The distance between the N. and S. channels is 315 miles. The low country between these is annually overflown at the close of the summer, as Egypt is by the Nile about the fame time. Both inundations proceed from the periodical rains which fall within the tropics. But whether these three branches iffue from one and the fame river, or are three distinct rivers, is a matter still uncertain.

Near their outlets there are Portuguese, English, and

French fettlements, which trade with the natives for flaves, gold, ivory, gum fenega, wax, and other drugs. NIGRITIA, the same with NEGROLAND, which see. It

is a large tract of Africa.

NILE, the famous large river of Egypt, in Africa. It rifes in Abyssinia or Upper Ethiopia, from two sources twenty yards afunder, at the foot of a mountain, in lat. 12 deg. 5 min. N. long. 30 deg. 28 min. E. Its course is from S. to N. through Abyssinia into Egypt, continuing in one stream to the Delta, where it divides into two arms, the one discharging itself into the Mediterranean sea at Damietta, and the other about 100 miles to the westward into the same sea at Rosetta. Every year there are great rejoicings when the Nile rifes to a certain height, their future harvest depending entirely upon it. The just height of the inundations Pliny reckons at twenty-fix cubits; when these rife only to twelve or thirteen, a famine is expected; and when

This river begins to rise annually in May or June; and upon an island opposite to Old Cairo, stands a pillar which is divided into pics, a measure of two feet, to observe the rifing of the water: and when it is at a fufficient height, the khalis or great canal is cut, from which it is conveyed into other refervoirs, in order to be

they exceed fixteen, danger is apprehended.

distributed into their fields and gardens.

The Delta or Lower Egypt is all overflown; for which reason it is sown with rice, a plant which slourishes in water. Their towns are built on small eminences, and during the inundations look like for many islands. This inundation is occasioned by the periodical rains annually falling within the tropics, where the fource of the Nile lies. The flood is also increased from the very high mountains of Ethiopia or Abyffinia, the waters shooting from thence in torrents thereby fwell the river beyond its usual dimen-

In the Nile are about seven cataracts or water-falls, all very aftonishing to behold. One is under lat. 23 deg. and long. 48 deg. 50 min, iffuing from feveral huge chops of a high rock, faid to be the height of 200 feet, and with a very flunning noise. In its fall the water refembles a white sheet about thirty feet broad, raising fuch thick mifts, as afar off appear like clouds; and yet we are told that the native shoot them with rafts.

In this river are vast number of crocodiles, seahorses, and other voracious creatures which infest it, and probably diminish the quantity of its fish.

NIMEGUEN, a city of Guelderland, one of the united provinces, on the left bank of the Waal. Here the famous treaty of the Dutch and their allies with the French was concluded in 1679. This is a large, pleafant, and fortified city: it lies twelve miles S. of Arnheim, and fifty-four S. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51 deg. 52 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E. Here are found

several Roman antiquities. NIMES, or NISMES, an ancient, elegant, and populous city of Languedoc, in France, near the source of the Vista, in a very delightful country. It has a citadel confishing of four bastions. Its streets are narrow but clean, and the houses are of stone.

This is an Episcopal see, and contains above 12,000 families; the third part of which profess the reformed religion. Besides many other remains of antiquity, there is without the city a Roman amphitheatre, the most curious, and the least damaged of any in Europe: it lies thirty miles N. E. of Montpellier. Lat. 43 deg.

42 min. N. long. 4 deg. 28 min. E. NIMPO, a large and well-built city of Chekiam, one of the provinces of China, in Afia, with free-stone walls, 5074 geometrical paces in circuit: it lies 248 miles S. from Japan, with which this port carries on a very considerable trade. They also drive a great traffic in salt-fish or slesh. Besides both town and suburbs are fur-

nished with every other necessary.
NINEVEH, or NINUS, a samous city of Assyria, in Asia, with walls fixty miles in compass, or three days journey, on the river Tigris, and opposite to the Moufful. Hither the prophet Jonah had been sent. At this day there remains nothing of its ancient splendor, being all a heap of rubbish. In the neighbourhood is a mosque much resorted to, where it is pretended Jonah was buried.

NINOVE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Dender. It lies fourteen miles W. of Bruffels, and often taken and plundered during the wars in this country. Here is an abbey of Præmonstrateufian

monks, with a very fine church.

NIO, a fmall island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, N. W. of Santorini. Here are feveral commodious harbours, and remarkable only for Homer's tomb, who is faid to have been buried here.

NIONS, the capital of Montauban, a diffrict of Dauphiny, in France. It is a finall town on the Aigues, over which there is a bridge, faid to be a Roman piece

NIORT, a town of Poictou, in France, on the Seure. It drives a great trade in cattle, horses, and mules; also manufactures of shamoy, druggets, serges, Mules; also manufactures of finamoy, druggets, lerges, &c. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 34 min. W. NIPHON, the largest of the Japan islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It is about 620 miles long, and be-

tween 100 and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It lies 134 miles E. of China. Its capital is Jeddo. NIRUNDA, a fea-port town of Medelpadia, in Sweden

Proper, on the Nilarund.

NISBIN, the ancient Nijitis, a midland town of Diarbeker, in Asia, on the Mygdonius.

It was formerly very considerable, but at present only feint vestiges of its grandeur appear. It is the residence of a Sangiac; and lies in a very fruitful and well-cul-tivated neighbourhood, about two miles from a con-fiderable river on the E. with a very noble stone-bridge,

and about five days journey from Moufful. NISIDA, an island of the Lavoro, in Naples, and Lower Italy, not far from the continent. It refembles a large garden, yielding a revenue of 8000 ducats. It has a small harbour on the S. fide, called Porto Pavone, with a Lazaretto, where ships bound to Naples must perform

quarantine. NISMES. See NISMES in France. NISNA, or NISE NOVOGOROD, a large inland town of Russia, at the confluence of the Oka and Wolga. It is the see of an Archbishop, and lies 205 miles E. of Moscow. Lat. 56 deg. 19 min. N. long.

45 deg. 5 min. E. NISSA, or NIZZA. See NICE. NISSA, or NISSA DE LA PAGIA, a territory of Mont-

ferrat, in Upper Italy.
NISSA, the ancient Naiffus, a strong city of Servia, in European Turkey, on the Nassawa, which a little lower falls into the Morawa.

In the neighbourhood the Prince of Baden, with 15,000 men, beat 80,000 Turks in 1689. It lies 128 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 25 min. E. NISSA, or NYSSA, once a confiderable city of Cappa-

docia, in Afia Minor, and the fee of the celebrated

NITH, or NID, a river of Dumfries-shire, in the South of Scotland, which issues from Lough-Cure, and passing

into the Solway firth, gives name to
NITHSDALE, or NIDISDALE, a fubdivision of the
last-mentioned shire. It is bounded by Clydesdale on
the N. Annandale on the E. the Solway firth on
the S. and Galloway on the W. Its capital is Dum-

This division is pretty well furnished with pasture and arable lands, and gave title of Earl to a branch of the Maxwell family, the last of whom forfeited it in 1715, and made his escape out of the Tower.

Nithsdale is further subdivided into the Overward, containing the presbytery of Pentpont, and the Netherward, or that of Dumfries.

NITRACHT, or NEYTREYA, a populous town and fee of a Bishop, in Hungary, on the Neytra, forty-two miles N. E. of Presburg. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long.

18 deg. 31 min. E. NIUCHE, a kingdom of Chinese Tartary, N. of Laotung, the King of which conquered China above a century and an half ago, establishing his family on that throne. Its capital is of the fame name.

NIVELLE, a pretty confiderable city of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. Here is a Jesuits college, a manufactory of cambrics, and a nunnery, where young ladies of the first quality reside, who are not confined to the cloifter, but may quit it and marry whenever they please. The nuns also chuse their own governors. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20

NIVERNOIS, a government of France. It is bounded by Burgundy on the E. Bourbonnois on the S. Berry on the W. and Gatinois on the N. It yields plenty of corn, wine, and fruit. Its principal rivers are the Loire, Allier, and Yonne.

This province gives title of a duchy-peerdom, and its

capital is Nevers.
NIXABOUR, or NISABOUR, a city of Chorassan, a province of Persia, in Asia. It lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Mcsched. Lat. 35 deg. 36 min. N. long. 37 deg.

NOAILLES, a duchy-peerdom of Lower Limofin, in France; the first of whom so created was Anne de Noailles, premier Captain of the King's life-guards, and grandfather to the present Duke and Marshal, who commanded the French at the battle of Dettingen, in which his prefent Majesty headed the British troops with their allies, and almost cut the enemy to pieces.

The celebrated Cardinal Noailles was also of this family. They take their name from a town and abbey in Poictou, three leagues from Poictiers.

NOBOTTOM, a bay in the Magellan Streights, South America, fo called by Captain Clipperton from its

NOCERA DE PAGANI, an Episcopal town of the Hither Principate and Naples, in Lower Italy, fixteen miles S. of the capital. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long.

15 deg. 16 min. E.

NOCERA, the ancient Nuceria, a small Episcopal city of Spoleto, in the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy, at the foot of the Appenines, and near one of the fources of the Topino.

In 1751, the place and its warm baths were much damaged by an earthquake. It lies twenty-two miles N. E. of Spoleto city. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long.

14 deg. 15 min. E.
NOGAIAN Tartars, a nation of them inhabiting that part of Circassia, in Asiatic Turkey, which lies between the Palus Mœotis and the Caspian sea.

NOGENT LE ROI, a fmall town of Chartrain and Orleanois, in France, on the Eure. It lies thirty-eight miles N. E. of Mans. Lat. 48 deg. 25 min. N. long.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, a populous borough of La Perche and Maine, in France, on the Huisne.

NOGENT, a fmall town of Lower Champagne, in France, on the Seine. It lies ten miles N. W. of Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36

Gregory Nyssen, about twenty-four miles from Par- NOIRMONTIERS, an island on the coast of Poicton in France, where it confines on Britany, near the mouth of the Loire; it is three leagues long, and feven in circuit.

In the town of the same name are 2500 inhahitants. In this island are several falt-pits and arable

NOLA, a finall Episcopal city of the Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, with the title of a principality. It lies eighteen miles E. of the capital. Lat.

41 deg. 12 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

NOLI, the ancient Naulum, a small city of the Genoele territories, in Upper Italy, on the bay of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is defended by a ftrong caftle. It lies thirty-feven miles S. W. of the capital. Lat. 44 deg, 24 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. E.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town in the isthmus of Darien, in the Terra Firma of South America, a little to the eastward of Porto Bollo, and on a bay open to the fea, called the Bastimentos. It has been deferted by the Spaniards for Porto Bello. Lat. 9 deg. 43 min. N. long, 78 deg. 35 min. W.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a large populous town of the Zacatecas, in the audience of Guadalajara, and kingdom of Mexico, in North America. It lies a little N. of the tropic, and fixty leagues from Guadalajara in the same direction.

NOMENES, a fmall town and marquifate of Lorrain, in Germany, now belonging to France on the Seille. It is a fief held of the empire ever fince the 16th cen-

NON CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, lying opposite to the Canary islands. Lat. 28 deg. 4 min. N. long. 10 deg. 32 min. W.

NONA, a fmall town of Venetian Dalmatia, opposite to the Isle of Pago, with a harbour on the Adriatic sea, eighteen miles N. of Zara. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long 16 deg. 41 min. E.

NORCIA, the ancient Nurcia, a small Episcopal city of Spoleto and Ecclefiastical state of Italy, near the Appenines. Their magistracy, called gli quatre illiterati, as they must understand neither reading nor writing, feem to fuit very well their principal trade, which is the breeding of valt numbers of black hogs. It lies thirty miles E. of Spoleto. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 27 min. E.

NORDEN, a well-built open town of Embden and East Friefland, on a small gulph, with a harbour for vessels of little burthen. It lies fourteen miles N. of Embden. Lat. 53 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 28 min. E. NOREMBERG, a city of Franconia. See Nurem-

NORFOLK, in contradiffinction to Suffolk, as lying N. and S. of each other; a county of England divided from the latter by the Waveney and Oufe the Lefs; from Cambridgeshire by Ouse the Greater, and is washed by the German ocean on the N. and E. It is separated from a finall part of Lincolnshire on the W. by the Æstuarium or Washes. It is fifty-feven miles long, and thirty-five broad; containing 1 city, 32 markettowns, and 711 villages, with about 283,000 inhabi-

The air is of various temperatures, as is the foil of diverse qualities. The principal rivers are the Yare, Thyrn, Waveney, the Greater and Leffer Oufe, and the Bure. The Ouse is remarkable for its overflowings, called Eagre, particularly at the equinoxes.

They have herring and mackerel in great plenty on

the coasts, and fish for them accordingly. This county was formerly fo litigious, that the number of attorneys was restrained by statute in the reign of King Henry VI. Their manufactures are woollen and worsted stuffs, with stockings. They have plenty of honey, &c. It lies in the diocese of Norwich, and gives title of Duke to the elder branch of the Howards, who still continue Roman Catholics. It fends two Knights of the shire to parliament, and two members for each of the following places; namely, Norwich, which is the capital, Lynn-Regis, Great Yarmouth,

Thetford, and Caftlerifing.
NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in North America. Is lies on the N. of Carolina.

NORHAM,

NORHAM, one of the many ruinous castles in Nor-thumberland. This county, being on the borders, in-duced the gentry of it to build their seats as places of ftrength against the inroads of their neighbours the

NORKOPING, a populous town in the N. part of East Gothland, in Sweden, on a large brook running from the Vetter-lake, called Motala, which falls into Braawikin-bay. Here they have a good trade in falmon. It lies eighty-fix miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 25 min. N. long. 15 deg. 29 min. E.
NORLINGEN, an imperial city of Suabia, and the ca-

pital of Œtingen, in Germany, on the Eger, and con-fines of Nordgaw. It has five gates, and was the first city that received Luther's doctrine in 1524. The church of St. George is supported by twenty-two columns, with a free-stone steeple, one of the tallest in the empire, besides other handsome structures. It lies twenty-nine miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

NORMANDY, a government of France. It is bounded on the W. by Britany, on the S. by Beauste, Perche, and Maine, on the E. by Picardy and Isle of France, and on the N. it is washed by the English channel. This province is nearly 200 miles long from E. to W. and 110 broad from N. to S, being one of the most fruitful countries in the kingdom. It is subdivided into Upper and Lower Normandy.

About the year 912, the Normans and Danes made a conquest of this country under Rollo their first Duke, who gave it the present name, having before that time been called Neustria or West France.

William, the feventh Duke, furnamed the Baftard, invaded England in 1066, as claiming the fuccession under the will of Edward the Confessor, and after defeating Harold his competitor, who was flain in battle, and granting the Kentish men their ancient privileges, he possessed the crown with very little more op-

position, and settled it in his family.

Thus Normandy became a province of England, and continued fo for many years after, the only remains of which to that crown are the islands on the coast of Normandy and in the British channel.

This province may be subdivided into the seven following dioceses; Rouen, Lisieux, Bayeux, Coutance, Avranche, Seez, and Evreux. The four first lie near the coast of the channel, and the other three are feen in returning from W. to E.

NORMOUTIER, an island of France. See NOIRMOU-

NORONA, Fernando de, an island of the Brafils, in South America, belonging to the Portuguese, and government of Fernambucco. In order to get into it, it is necessary to weather the island on the N. fide, as the force of the current to the fouthward is very confiderable. Here are two harbours capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen. The one is on the N. side, and the other on the N. and W. The former is the most commodious; but both are entirely exposed to the N. and W. At the time these, and even the easterly winds prevail, they are impracticable.

On this island, scarcely two leagues in length, are feven elegant forts, the principal of which stands on a fleep rock washed by the sea; and they are well-garrifoned, having also a Governor.

The barrenness of the island does not proceed from any defect in its foil, which produces grain and the fruits common in hot climates, but from the want of moisture, two or three years often passing there without any rain.

The common food of the inhabitants here is the Farina de pau, or wood-meal, made of the root mo-niato. The harbours or roads abound in fish. During the feason in which the turtles lay their eggs, namely, from December to April, the shores of the whole island are covered with them; after which they retire into the fea, and disappear. It lies eighty leagues from the coast of Brasil. Lat. 3 deg. 53 min. S. and long. 33 deg. W. of the observatory at Paris.

NORTGAW, a name given to the palatinate of Bava-

ria, in Germany. No. LXXVII.

NORTH River, a large stream of New Mexico, in North America, which running S. E. divides that pro-vince from Florida, and empties itself into the W. end of the gulph of Mexico, in lat. 26 deg. 10 min. N.

NORTH of Scotland, one of the subdivisions of that kingdom, in Great Britain, lying to the northward of the firth of Tay, as the other part to the fouthward may be conveniently enough called the South of Scotland

NORTH Sea, the gulph of Mexico, fo denominated by the Spaniards, as from it they passed over the isthmus of Darien into the South sea; and this name has lately been given to all that part of the Atlantic ocean which lies N. of Terra Firma, in North America.

NORTH Cape, a promontory of the island of Maggeroe, and province of Wardhuys, in the N. of Norway, the most northerly point in all Europe. It lies 112 miles N: W. of Wardhuys. Lat. 71 deg. 27 min. N. long. 26 deg. 30 min. E. NORTH Foreland, a cape in the isle of Thanet, and

on the E. coast of Kent, fourteen miles N. E. of Carterbury, and twelve N. of Deal. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26 min. E.

NORTH, or North-East Passage to China and Cathay, though faid to have been first discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher of Doncaster, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with fome streights to which he gave his own name, and that of the Queen to a foreland; yet his attempt, and those of fourteen or fifteen more afterwards, have mostly failed in finding this very defirable passage upon several accounts, particularly from the unfurmountable ice and intenfe cold of the northern regions, through which the adventurers are necessarily obliged to pass in this research, often to the loss of both crew and vessels.

The same may be observed of the N. W. passage into the Pacific ocean or South fea through Hudson's bay, the like number of adventurers having also miscarried in this discovery: though there seems to be the highest probability for the reality of both these passages.

NORTHALLERTON, a borough in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and small territory of the same name, on the Wiske. It consists but of one street about half a mile long, and in the N. road to Berwick. It is governed by a bailiff, who returns two members to parliament.

Its market is on Wednesday, and fairs on February 13, May 4, and October 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; particularly the first article. It lies six miles from Thirfk, and twenty-four from York.

NORTHAM, a place in Devonshire, in the neighbourhood of Biddiford, which is a nursery for seamen, and its church-steeple a sea-mark for such as bear with the bar of that port.

NORTHAMPTON, a mayor-borough, and the countytown of the shire of the same name, in England. It fends two members to parliament, and stands at the confluence of the Nen with another rivulet, over which are two bridges. Here are four churches, of which Allhallows is a handsome edifice, besides several public ftructures, as the George inn, built by John Dryden, Esq; and given the poor, the county hospital, &c. Its markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; that for horses especially, there being seven annual fairs here, exceeding any in England. Its principal manufactures are shoes and stockings.

In this town the late Dr. Dodderidge kept an academy, which was also a nursery for young dissenting divines. His paraphrase on the New Testament, and many other writings of his in defence of Christianity, for elegance, moderation, judicious criticism, orthodoxy, and piety, do his memory a great deal of honour.

Northampton lies forty-four miles from Cambridge, and fixty-fix from London. Here feveral parliaments

have been held formerly.

In this neighbourhood is the ancient royal palace of Holmby; but having belonged to the late Duches

of Marlborough, it is now occupied by a farmer.
IORTHAMPTON, a county of Virginia, in North America. It lies S. of Acamack county, and forms the S. part of the peninsula on the eastern shore of Virginia. NORTH-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, one of the counties of England, and in the very center of the kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by the shires of Rutland, Lincoln, and Leicester, on the E. by those of Huntington and Bedford, on the S. by Buckingham and Oxford, and

on the W. by Warwickshire.

The air here is extremely pleasant and healthy: fo that in it are numerous feats and parks of the nobility

Its foil is very fruitful for agriculture and pasturage; but it is scarce of wood and coals. It abounds in sheep, other cattle, &c. The country is level, and fo populous, that from some places there is a view of no less than thirty fleeples. Its principal rivers are the Nen, Welland, Ouse, Leam, and Charwell.

Besides two Knights for the shire, this county sends two members to parliament each; namely, for Peterborough, Northampton, and Brackley, with one for

Higham-Ferrers. NORTHAUSEN, an Imperial city of Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Zarge or Hartz. The magistracy and people are Lutherans. It lies twenty-one miles S. E. of Goslar, and fifty-feven S. W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long.

NORTH-BERWICK, a market-town and royal burgh of Haddingtonshire or East Lothian, in the fouth of Scotland, with a harbour or pier for loading of falt, &c. and an handsome seat of the Dalrymples, belonging to the present Lord President of that kingdom. This is in the district of burghs with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and Lauder, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 deg. 3 min. N. long. 2

deg. 34 min. E. NORTHBURG, a town on the N. part of the island of Alfen, belonging to the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark,

NORTHCHURCH, a place about two miles from Berkhamstedt, in Hartfordshire, remarkable for its good

rectory, and plenty of black cherries.

NORTH-CURRY, a market-town of Somersetshire, on the Tone. Here is an annual fair on August 1, for bullocks, sheep, and toys: it lies 19 miles from the city

of Wells, and 136 from London.
NORTHEIM, a town of Brunfwick, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Leine, fifty miles S. of Hanover, to the Elector of which it belongs. Lat. 51 deg. 46

min. N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E. NORTHEND, a pretty village of Middlesex, near Hammerfmith, and in the neighbourhood of the capital, with a fine feat and elegant gardens of Earl Brooke and the late Sir John Stanley.

NORTHESK, a river, on the edge of which flands the palace of the Duke of Buccleugh, at Dalkeith, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

NORTH FARA, in contradistinction to South Fara, just by one of the Orkney isles, in the north of Scotland, five miles N. E of Eglisha, and three miles long. It is but thinly inhabited.

NORTH-HOPE, a harbour in the Isle of Wayes and Hoy, in the Orkneys, and north of Scotland, one of the best in the world, and consequently commodious for the

NORTHLECH, a market-town of Gloucestershire, on the Lech, with a large vicarage church, and tall tower. Here is a free grammar-school, endowed with 80 l. falary; which place the founder afterwards folliciting, was denied by the truftees. Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and annual affairs on Wednesday before April 23, for cows and sheep; Wednesday before September 29, for horses and small ware; and the third Wednesday in May, for cheese and cattle: it lies seventeen miles from Gloucester, and eighty from

NORTHLOUGH, or NORLOCH, a fort of flanding pool or noxious fink, on the N. fide of the city of Edinburgh, between it and Leith: proposals for draining of which, or making a channel for the water to run from it, has often been talked of.

NORTHMAIN, a country N. of Labrador on the other

fide of Hudson's streights in the northern regions. Is has Davis's streights on the W. leading into Baffin's bay, the latter bounding Northmain on the N. fo that this should feem to be an island stretching from lat, 62

deg. to 75 deg. N.
NORTHMYMS, a little E. of Colney, in Hartfordshire, where is a feat with gardens of the Dake of Leeds, for merly belonging to the great Lord Somers, who lies buried in the chancel of the church, without any in-

ORTHPETHERTON, a parish of Somersetshire, feven miles long, between Bridgewater and Taunton. it carries on a ferge manufactory, with a very handsome church, lofty tower, good ring of bells, and an organ, Its weekly market is on Tuefday, and annual fair on

May 1, for shoes and toys.
NORTHSTRAND, an island adjacent to the duchy of Slefwick, in the German ocean. It lies opposite to Hufum, twelve miles long, and four broad, more or less. Its fertility has been much impaired by inundations from violent storms, which have frequently happened, particularly in October 1634, when the banks and dykes were broken down, and 50,000 head of cattle

NORTH UIST, one of the western islands of Scotland

not far from South Uist. See Urst.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the N. of England. It formerly included all those on the N. side of the Humber; and the ancient kingdom went a good way into Scotland. It is at present divided from Durham on the S. by the Derwent and Tyne, from Scotland on the N. and W. by the Tweed, the Cheviot hills, with part of Cumberland; and on the E. it is washed by the German ocean.

This county extends the furthest north of any part of England, containing about 136,000 inhabitants, 11 market-towns, 280 villages, and forty-fix very large parishes. The air is healthy, but the foil various. The fea-coast is very fruitful, and the W. parts mountainous, yet affording good pasture for sheep.

It abounds more with coals, especially about New-

castle, than any_ other county : from which article a vaft trade is brought into it by the transportation of coals to all parts: fo that London alone, before it had half the number of brewers and distillers as are now in it, confumed annually 600,000 chaldrons. Its principal rivers are the Tyne and Tweed, Newcastle being

Through Northumberland passed the famous Picts wall to the Solway firth, extending from the German ocean to the Irish sea, about eighty miles. See Picts

The original natives of this county, as has been hinted under Newcastle, are distinguished by a remarkable bur in their throats, particularly in pronouncing the letter R, hence called the Northumberland wharle; on which whirring found they value themselves, it is faid, asit

shews the antiquity of their blood.
NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, in North America, lying at the mouth of the Patowmack. NORTHWALTHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, not

far from Hickling. NORTHWICH, a market-town of Cheshire, on the Weaver, with plentiful brine-pits, near the Dan, from which falt is made, also mines of rock-falt in the neighbourhood. Here is a free grammar-school, and a cha-

The weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs August 2 and December 6, for cattle, drapery, and bedding. It lies 18 miles from Chester, and 159 from

VORTON, a place near Wulpit, in Suffolk, where King Henry VIII. was induced to dig for gold, but was disappointed: the diggings are still visible.

NORWAY, a northern kingdom of Europe. It lies between lat. 58 deg. and 72 min. N. and between long. 4 deg. and 30 min. E. being bounded on the N. and W by the Atlantic ocean, on the E. by Swedish Lapland and other provinces of that kingdom, on the S. by the fea called Categate or Schaggerac, which parts it from The air is extremely cold and keen, especially in that part of the country which lies within the polar circle, where the winter lasts about eight or nine manths, during which time the ground is covered with fnow.

This is a barren country, not affording corn fufficient for the natives; and in fome parts near Sluyshaven and Fleckery, not far from the Naas, the face of the country northwards for a confiderable way appears chequered with bare grey rocks of equal height, and exactly resembling an arrangement of sugar-loaves: at the bottom of these are small spots of earth, not six feet fquare, where they fow grain, or fet greens; yet they have excellent mutton of their own in autumn, and very cheap, with plenty of other provisions, and brandy, which are imported from other countries, and exchanged for their falt-fish, the feas here swarming with excellent forts; the fishing for which, and lobsters fent to England, being the principal support of the natives. Their horses are small, but very plump and hard, climbing their mountains like wild-goats. One of their capital dishes, next to excellent fresh fish, is lamb salted and dried in the smoke, but not much bigger than a rabbit, and ferved up whole, being wrapt in fried

eggs.
Between Norway and Sweden there runs from S. to N. a high ridge of mountains, called the Dofrine; and the rest of the country is encumbered with steep rocks and high hills, producing little or nothing for food. It however yields excellent oaks and firs, and also pitch and tar; and in their hills are mines of copper, iron, and fome filver.

They dry their ling or flock-fish upon the rocks, generally without falting them, for which, and their other fifh, as has been hinted already, they have all necessaries they want, in exchange from other na-

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, were formerly three distinct sovereigns: but Denmark and Norway are now subject to the same Prince, who is absolute in all his dominions; and he treats the latter like a conquered country, having commonly in it 10,000 of his best troops, and gradually removed their ancient nobility, to prevent any powerful factions arising against him.

The religion of Norway, as well as Denmark, is the Lutheran. In their churches is a small crucifix to be feen, generally in a niche in the middle of the altar; but they pay no adoration to it: and whenever a King of Denmark dies, they toll their bells twice a day for a twelvemonth running.

The inhabitants are strong and courageous, hardy feamen, dirty on board, and clownish, with some admixture of the churl: but their women are handsome, and generally less unpolite than their husbands. The failors, while at fea, are punctual at their devotions, finging of psalms every morning and evening: they commonly mark every day and night's failing within circles made by chalk on their charts, by which method of reckoning they are often wide of their intended port; fo that their skill in navigation does not feem very considerable, at least in long voyages.

Norway is divided into four governments or prefectorships; Aggerhus, Berghen, Drontheim, and Wardhus; besides that of Bahus, which is subject to Sweden; and the feveral islands depending on Norway.

The whole coast is rocky, and cannot be approached without a pilot from land; and upon a veffel's arrival in any of their bays, a boat puts off with fome men in it, who are rowed on board by the women, with coarfe stockings, &c. for fale to passengers.

NORWOOD, a place in Surry, and neighbourhood of London, where was not long fince a-great refort of those cheating people called Gypfies; supposed to be a remnant of the vagrant Egyptians, who imposed on the ignorant and credulous by fortune-telling, &c. of which there are still some remains thereabouts to be seen, tho'

the wood has been mostly stubbed up. Of the same name is another place in the parish of

Southwell, in Nottinghamshire. NORWICH, built from the ruins of the Venta Icenorum, now Caster, a large rich city, and the capital of Nor-folk, at the confluence of the Winsden and Yare, which

is navigable to Yarmouth, being about thirty miles by

This is the fee of a Bishop, and a county of itself. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two mem-

bers to parliament.

Here is a very confiderable woollen manufacture, efpecially in Norwich crapes and stuffs, first established by the Flemings in the reign of King Edward III. and afterwards brought to great perfection by the Walloons, who fled from the Duke of Alva's bloody perfecution in the Netherlands, and were fettled here by Queen Elizabeth: fo that this trade, and the filk manufactures of Norwich, are thought to employ about 120,000 people in the city and county, and produce annually

The walls are reckoned three miles in circuit; but much of the ground is laid out in passure-fields and gardens, with twelve gates. It contains thirty-two parifhes, befides the cathedral; and a great number of meetinghouses, for differers of all denominations. The public structures here are numerous and handsome. spire-steeple of the cathedral, next to Salisbury and St. Paul's cupola in London, is the highest in England. For its antiquities and monuments, fee Sir Thomas

Over the river, which runs through the city, are fix large bridges. The north-wall of Bridewell is one of the greatest curiosities in Norwich, as being a specimen of the lost art of breaking flints into exact squares of an even furface, the junctures in which are fo close, as not to admit the point of a knife; nor does it appear that the cement used here is lime.

This city has fuffered greatly at different times, particularly by the famous rebellion of Kett the Tanner under King Edward VI. but its damages were repaired in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The meadows in the neighbourhood of this city feed vast numbers of black cattle, which not only supply Norwich, Yarmouth, &c. but the London markets in winter. Among these are reckoned to be about 40,000 head of Scottish cattle, which are first brought to St. Faith's N. of this city, where the Norfolk graziers go and buy them : fo that by their manure meliorating the land, that which before was let under five shillings per acre, has by this means been let for twenty.

The city stands on the side of a hill N. and S. To Norwich are brought from Yarmouth vast cargoes of coals, wine, fish, oil, and all other heavy goods, by means of the river Yare. Here are four hospitals.

Norwich gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk, and its fee contains 1121 parishes in this county and Suffolk. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It lies about twenty miles from Yarmouth and the German ocean by land, and 108 from London.

NOTEBURG, or SLEUTELBURG, as being the key from Finland into Ingria, a strong fortress and fea-port town in the latter province, in Russia, on an island formed by the Nieva, near the western bank of the Ladoga-lake. The Czar Peter took it from the Swedes in 1702, and added a fort to it on the fide of Petersburgh, from which city it lies twenty-fix miles to the E. Lat. 60 deg. 15 min. N. long. 31 deg. 46

NOTO, the ancient Nectum, on a craggy hill in the Val di Noto, in Sicily, and Lower Italy. About three miles S. of it is Noto Novo, built after Old Noto had been destroyed by an earthquake in 1693: it lies twenty-two miles S. of Syracuse. Lat. 37 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

NOTO, Val de, the S. E. province of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It is bounded by Val di Demona on the N. by the Mediterranean on the E. and S. and by Val di Mazara on the W.

NOTTINGHAM, a mayor-borough and county of itfelf, the capital of the shire of the same name. It is one of the pleafantest places in England, on the ascent of a rock, close by the Trent, which is navigable by barges to it from the Humber and Hull; and over this river is a large stone-bridge of nineteen arches, and about a mile long including the caufeways; and near it is castle of the same name, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, but much neglected at present.

Here King Charles I. first erected the royal standard in 1642. In it Count Tallard was confined for feven years, after having been taken prisoner at the

The principal manufactures here are frame-knitting of stockings, some glass and earthen ware, particularly tea-pots and cups. As they brew very good ale here, fo they make the best malt, great quantities of which is fent by land-carriage into the neighbouring counties. Here are three neat churches; the principal of these is St. Mary.

This town has more gentlemen's houses in it than any other of its bigness in Great Britain, particularly Mr. Plumtree's, which is admired for its elegant front. It fends two members to parliament, has very convenient cellarage in the rocks, gives title of Earl to the Finch family, with that of Winchelsea; and lies 34 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London. Its mar-

kets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

NOTTINGHAM, an island in the Streights of Hud-

fon's-bay, in North America. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England. It is bounded by Lincolnshire on the E. Leicestershire on the S. E. and S. by Derbyshire on the W. and by York-shire on the N. W. and N. It is forty-three miles long, and twenty-four broad. It contains nine markettowns, 168 parishes, 450 villages, with 95,000 inhabitants. The air is mild and healthy. It is watered by at least twenty rivers, great and small, the principal of which are the Trent and Idle. It lies in the diocese of York, and midland circuit, fending two Knights of the shire, with two members each for Nottingham, East Retford, and Newark upon Trent.

In this county is the famous Sherwood-forest; the road through which is pleasant, and a hard bottom for thirty miles together, and in fabulous tradition celebrated among the common people, as the refort of Robin Hood, and the scene of several of his exploits, &c.

NOVA, the ancient Novium, a walled town of Galicia, in Spain. It lies between the rivers Tamar and St.

Justo. See Noya. NOVA SCOTIA (see Acadie) in North America. NOVA ZEMBLA, an island in the North or Frozen ocean. It is separated from the northern part of Rusfia by the Streights of Wygate, which the Dutch call the Streights Van Nassau. It lies between lat. 70 deg. N. and the North-pole, and between long. 50 and

Several attempts have been made to find out a N. E. passage to China through this streight, which the Dutch passed, and in 1596 wintered on the E. side of Nova Zembla; but could not penetrate further by reason of infurmountable mountains of ice and snow, which will always be the obstacle.

Here are no permanent inhabitants, but vagrant Samojeds and Oftiacks, who at the proper feafon climb over these mountains in the streights, in order to hunt for elks, rein-deer, and white bears.

NOVALESA, a handsome town of Susa and Piedmont, in Upper Italy, at the foot of Mount Cenis, on a rapid river of that name: it has a rich and noble abbey of Benedictines.

NOVARA, the ancient Novaria, once a confiderable city of the Insubres, in Novarese, one of the subdivisions of Milan, in Upper Italy; but now much reduced, though still an Episcopal see, under Milan. It stands on an eminence, is a strong place, but taken by Prince Eugene in 1706, after three days fiege: it lies ten miles E. of Vercelli. Lat. 45 deg. 18 min. N. long. 8 deg. 40 min. E.

NOVARESE, a small territory of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the E. by Milanese Proper, on the W. by Piedmont, on the N. by the valleys of Seffia and Ifola, and on the S. by the Vige-

vanese. This is a fertile country.

NOUDBECK, a country of Indostan, in Asia, one of the boundaries of the ceffion of territories, made by the Great Mogul to Kouli Kan, in 1739, after the latter had defeated that Emperor in battle.

NOVELLARA, a small town in the county of the same name, and duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy: it lies twenty-four miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 14 min. N. long. 11 deg. 23 min E.

The county of the same name with the last-mentioned has Guaftalla on the N. Reggio on the S. Ferrara on the E. and Buffeto on the W.

NOVI, a town of the Riviera di Ponente, in the Genoele territories, and Upper Italy, with a very strong castle: in its neighbourhood there are elegant country-houses of the nobility. It lies on the confines of the duchy of Milan, twenty-seven miles W. of the capital. Lat. 45

deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 20 min. E.

NOVIBAZAR, a town of Servia, in European Turkey.

It lies 112 miles S. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 27 min.

N. long. 21 deg. 56 min. E.
NOVIGRAD, a small town and castle of Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of a bay of the same name. In 1646 the Venetians lost the place, but recovered it the following year: it lies thirty-eight miles N. E. of Zara. Lat. 44 deg. 27 min. N. long. 17 deg. 33 min. E.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Croatia Proper, belonging to the house of Austria. It lies eighteen miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 19 deg. 10 min. E. NOVOGOROD, a duchy of Ruffia. It is bounded by Ingria and the Ladoga-lake on the N. by Jerislaw and

Tarer on the E. Rezeva on the S. and Livonia on the W. Its capital of the same name is a very old, large, and flourishing town for trade, on the Wolchow, at its exit from the ilmen-lake. It has deep ditches and antique walls. The chief produce here is corn, flax, hemp, wax, honey; and the best Russia leather is manu

This is the see of an Archbishop, having 180 churches and monafteries. Lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 34

deg. 15 min. E. NONIOGOROD NISI, or LOWER NOVOGOROD. a lordship or duchy of Russia. It is bounded on the E. by Cazan, on the W. by Moscow and Wolodimir, on the N. by Czaremife, and on the S. by the fouthern part of the same and Mordva. Though in it there are large forests, the rest is fruitful.

Its capital of the same name stands on a rock with stone-walls, towers, and a citadel. Here is a noble cathedral with five cupolas, the archiepiscopal palace, &c. In Nifi Novogorod one can live well and cheap, from the plenty of provisions here. It lies E. of Moicow, about 800 versts or 60 German miles, on the confluence of the Occa and Wolga. Lat. 55 deg. 30 min.

N. long. 41 deg. 50 min. E. NOVOGRODECK, a town of Lithuania, a duchy of Poland, seventy-four miles S. of Wilna. Lat. 53 deg.

49 min. N. long. 25 deg. 36 min. E.

NOYA (fee Nova) a town of Galicia, in Spain, and in a fruitful plain, at the mouth of the Tamar: it lies eighteen miles W. of Compostella. Lat. 42 deg. 54 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 min. W. NOYON, a town of Noyonnois, in the Isle of France,

on an eafy declivity, near the rivulet Vorse, which a little lower falls into the Oife. It contains about 4500 inhabitants, and has a good inland trade for wheat and oats fent to Paris.

This is the fee of a Bishop under Rheims, with a revenue of 15,000 livres and 450 parishes, also a fine

Episcopal palace, &c.

This town gave birth to the famous reformer John Calvin, July 10, 1509. It lies fifty-four miles N. E. from Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56

NOYONNOIS, a territory in the Isle of France. It is bounded on the N. by Vermandois, on the E. by Laonnois, on the S. by Soiffonnois, and on the W. by Roye

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Upper Egypt, on the E. by the Red sea, on the S. by Æthiopia, from which it is separated, partly by the Nile, partly by a long ridge of mountains, and partly by the delert of Gorham, and on the W. by the kingdom of Goaga. It lies between lat. 12 and 23 deg. N. and between long. 25 and 38 deg. E. Its productions are the same with those of Abyffinia, contiguous to it : but little is

NUMANTIA, anciently one of the most considerable cities of Spain. It lies in Old Castile, near the source of the Douro, seventy-two miles N. W. of Saragosta; but is at present in ruins.

Here the Spaniards affembled their forces, when oppressed by the Romans, and maintained a war against them with great bravery for feveral years : hence called the Numantine war.

NUMIDIA, the ancient name of Biledulgerid, a country of Africa. See BILEDULGERID.

NUNEATON, a market-town of Warwickshire, on the Anker, with a woollen manufacture and a freeschool. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on May 14, for horses, cows, and sheep: it lies 16 miles from Warwick, 7 from Coventry, and 100 from London.

NURENBERG, or NUREMBERG, the capital of Franconia, and of a territory of the same name, in Germany. It is an Imperial city, near the junction of the Regnitz and Pegnitz. It is about feven miles in circuit, furrounded by a wall, and defended by a caftle, with other works : all which are of but inconfiderable

This is a populous place, the inhabitants being about 60,000, only in two parishes properly: the first is a very stately Gothic structure. It has the best inland trade of any town in Europe, their clock-works, hardware, and toys, first called Dutch toys, are in great eftimation, and cheap. The industry of the inhabitants procures them the flourishing trade which they enjoy, the country being otherwise barren.

The magistrates are chosen out of the nobility, and the capital burgo-mafter is changed every month, a council of 400 of the principal citizens having the legislative authority in their hands. The regalia used at the coronation of an Emperor are deposited here.

The town-house is a beautiful fabric of hewn-stone. and the arfenal, which contains arms for 10,000 men, is one of the finest in Germany.

Lutheranilm, which was received here in 1530, is the established religion; no Papist is allowed the freedom of the city, and Calvinists are obliged to go only a little way out of town to worship. The Jews live in a village without the city, and are not admitted without paying a florin per hour. The Roman Catholics are owed the use but of one church, and that after the Lutherans have done.

The jurisdiction of Nuremberg extends thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, a space containing feveral good towns and villages. The marquifate is subdivided into many districts, which belong to Princes of the house of Brandenburg. In Nuremberg are kept two annual fairs. To it belong two suburbs, Wehrd and

This city has ever encouraged learning; for here is the college of St. Giles, with professors in all faculties, besides the university frequented by Protestants: it lies forty-three miles S. of Bamberg, and fifty-two N. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E.

known of this inland country, or indeed of any other in | NUTTUNO, or NETTUNO, which see; a fortified town of the Campania of Rome, and Ecclefiastical State, in Italy, with a harbour on the Tuscan sea: it lies thirty-three miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 51

min. N. long. 13 deg. 22 min. E.

NUYS, or NEUSS, a large and fortified city of Cologne,
in Germany, near the Rhine on the W. with the Erp on one fide, and a double wall on the other, almost opposite to Dusseldorp. Here is a fair collegiate church, with other public structures: it lies twenty-four miles N. of Cologne. Lat. 51 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

NUYTS Land, the most foutherly coast of New Holland, in the Antartic regions, as traced on the pavement of Amsterdam-stadthouse.

YBE, a town of Wyburg diocese, and province of Jutland, in Denmark, on the gulph of Lymford; where is a good breed of horses: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of Wyburg.

E. of Wyburg.
NYBORG, or NIBURG, a fortified town on the E.
Denmark, on the Great Belt: extremity of Funen, in Denmark, on the Great Belt: it lies twelve miles E. of Odensee. Lat. 55 deg. 27 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

NYD (fee NITH, in Scotland) a river of Yorkshire, on

which stands Knaresborough, &c.
NYKOPING (see NICOPING) two places, the one of which is in Denmark, and the other in Sweden.

NYCOPING, a town of Aalburg diocefe, and province of Jutland, in Denmark: it lies in the Isle of Mors,

which is formed by Lymford-gulph.

NYLAND, a fubdivision of Finland, in Sweden, on the Finnic gulph, W. of Carelia. It is a level fruitful

NYMPHENBURG, a fine feat of the Elector of Bavaria, about three quarters of a mile from his capital. It stands in a plain, with fine stables, gardens, and parks, &c. The furniture of this palace is Indian, and the apartments splendid:

NYNE, a river of Northamptonshire, on which stands the town of Northampton, and feveral others.

NYON (see Nion) a town of Dauphiny, in France. NYON, a bailiwic of Berne, between the lake of Gex

and Jura.

Its capital of the fame name is a very ancient town, partly on a hill, and partly on a plain near the faid lake. Here is a fine mosaic pavement, and several Roman inscriptions, with fragments of Corinthian pillars in the houses, &c. It has a harbour on the lake, by the navi-gation of which there is a great resort to its fairs and

markets: it lies about eleven miles N. E. of Geneva. NYSLOT, a town of conquered Carelia, and Finland, in Sweden, and the only one of Savolaxia, on the lake Saima, with a castle on a rock in its river, and well-fortified, belonging to the Ruffians: it lies fiftyeight miles N. of Wiborg. Lat. 62 deg. 10 min. N.
long. 29 deg. 15 min. E. See NIESLOT.

NYSTADT, a town of North Finland Proper, in Swe-

den, on a fmall bay of the Bothnic gulph, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the Czar Peter and the King of Sweden, August 30, 1721 It lies fixty-two miles S. of Biorneborg.

OCH,

OCH

ODE

AKHAM, or OKEHAM, the capital of Rutlandfhire, near which, and on the edge of Catmossvale, is the ancient feat of Burleigh on the hill, rebuilt by the Earl of Nottingham. The town lies fourteen miles from Leicester, and ninety-fix from London. Here is a free-school, charity-school, and hospital. The vicarage of All-Saints is a fine structure, with a spire. The dwarf Hudson, who was served up in a cold pye, will ever live in the history of Oak-

OAKHAMTON, commonly OKINGTON, a borough of Devonshire, on the river Oak; it sends two members to parliament, and lies 22 miles from Exeter. and 193 from London. Its fairs are the fecond Tuefday after March 11, May 14, the first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, for cattle; but when May 14 or August 5 falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the

fair is kept on Tuesday.

OASIS, a place of Thebais, in Upper Egypt, in Africa, on the Nile, where the caravans of Nubia first come after thirteen days journey.

Of the same name is another town on the W. side of Lake Mœris, called the Little Oafis, and 100 miles from this. A third place was likewise called Little

OB, or OBY, a confiderable river of Ruffia, which iffues from Lake Altin, in Calmuc Tartary, in Afia; whence running N. it unites with the Irtis; and continuing its course still N. it forms the boundary between Europe and Asia, at the same time receiving several other ftreams in its course. Its common dimensions in its ordinary channel is between 2 and 300 fathoms; and in fome parts, when the floods are out, of a much greater breadth. It abounds with fish, and is navigable almost up to its source. After traversing a vast tract of above 2000 miles, it falls into a bay of the Frozen fea. Lat. 63 deg. 10 min. N. long. 86 deg. 15 min. E.

OBDACH, a town of Stiria, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 15 deg. E. OBERNBERG, a pretty town of Bavaria, in Germany,

on the Inn, the residence of the Bishop of Passaw, eighteen miles S. of the city of the latter name. Lat.

48 deg. 23 min. N. long. 13 deg. 22 min. E.
OBERNDORF, a place of Mentz, in Germany. It
ftands in the neighbourhood of Urb, a city of Spof-

OBERNHEIM, a town of Lower Alface, in Germany, but now belonging to France. It lies on the Ergel, between Strasburg and Schletstadt, three German miles

OBERSTEIN, a town of the Palatinate, and capital of a county of the same name, in Germany. It lies thirty-two miles E. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 37 min. N.

long. 7 deg. 12 min. E. OBERWESEL, or UPPER WESEL, a town of Triers, in Germany, on the W. fide of the Rhine, with a large castle on an eminence commanding it. It lies thirtyeight miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N.

long. 7 deg. 16 min. E.
OCCELLUM, the name given by Ptolemy to Spurnhead, in Yorkshire.

OCH, a river washing Wantage, in Berkshire.

OCHILL-HILLS, a ridge of mountains running along

the S. parts of Perthshire, in the North of Scotland, in which there is abundance of metals and minerals. Excellent peats and plenty of wood fupply the want of

OCHSENFURT, a town of Franconia, in Germany, on the Mayne. It lies fourteen miles S. E. of Wurtz burg, to the Bishop of which it belongs. Lat. 49 deg.

36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

OCIMIANO, a town of Montferrat, in Upper Italy, on the Grana. It lies much about fix miles S. E. of

OCKA, a considerable river of Russia. It runs in a N: direction by Orel and Peremill, when turning E it joins the Woscowa at Kolomna.

OCKA, or OCKER, a river of Germany, which rifing in the S. part of Brunswick, runs N. through that duchy; and paffing by the cities of Goslar, Wolfenbuttel, and Brunfwick, unites with the Aller below

OCKINGHAM, a market-town of Berkshire, much frequented, has a free-school and an hospital, with a man nufacture of filk stockings. Its market is on Tuef-

The forest which this place stands in gave birth to the celebrated poet Mr. Pope. It lies eight miles from Reading, and thirty-three from London.

OCRIDA, or LOCHRIDA, the ancient Lychnidos, a town of Albania, on the confines of Macedon, in European Turkey, on a lake of the fame name. It lies fixty-three miles S. E. of Durazzo; it is the fee of an Archbishop, and the residence of a Sangiac. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 21 deg. 15 min. E.

OCTESOUR, a place where a pretty large branch of the Senegal river, in Africa, parts from the main

OCZAKOW, the ancient Ordessus, a strong fortress of Oczakow Tara ry, with a harbour near the mouth of the Dnieper. It lies 123 miles N. E. of the northern branch of the Danube, and 151 W. of Precop. Lat. 46 deg. 12 min. N. long. 35 deg. 17 min. E.

ODENSEE, the capital of a district of the same name, and Funen, in Denmark. It is the see of a Bishop, and has a remarkable cathedral. The Danish language is spoken here in its greatest purity; and in 1538 a diet was held at this place, in which the reformation of this kingdom was fettled. It lies feventy-five miles W. of Copenhagen.

Here they brew the best beer in Denmark, and have four churches in this town. Lat. 55 deg. 25 min. N. long, 10 deg. 30 min. E.

ODER, a river which rifes in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Hungary; whence it runs through Silefia and Brandenburg; and after dividing Eaftern from Western Pomerania, parts itself into several channels, which form the islands of Usedom and Wollin, below which it falls into the Baltic. In its course it waters the cities of Ratober, Opelen, Breslaw, Glo-

gau, Crossen, Franckfort, and Stetin. ODER, a town of Silesia, a duchy of Bohemia, in Germany, near the fource of the river of the same name. It lies eighteen miles S. of Troppaw. Lat. 50 deg. 10

min. N. long. 17 deg. 57 min. E. ODERBERG, a town of Silefia, a duchy of Bohemia, in Germany, on the Oder. It lies eighteen miles E.

ODERNHEIM, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany. It lies about eighteen miles S. of the city of Mentz. Lat. 49 deg. 51 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46

ODIHAM, a market-town of Hampshire, on the west-

ern road. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on Mid-Lent Saturday, July 31, for cattle This place gave birth to the famous grammarian

William Lilly, who was mafter of St. Paul's school in London. It lies a little to the E. of Basingstoke; twenty miles from Winchester, and forty-one from

EDENBURG, or SOPRON, a county of Lower Hungary, E. from the frontiers of Austria, and S. W. from those of Muson. It is thirty-fix miles long, and thirty where broadest.

The royal free-town of the same name is one of the best in that kingdom. The inhabitants, by carefully cultivating their vineyards, have excellent wine. It is subject to the house of Austria, and lies thirtyfour miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 12 min. N. long. 16 deg. 27 min. E.

ŒLAND, a pleasant island of Sweden, opposite to South Gothland, from which it is divided by the streight called Calmarfundt. It is about feventy miles long from N. to S. but not twelve in its greatest breadth. It yields good pasture for eattle, and lies fourteen miles E. of Calmar. Lat. 56 deg. 38 min. N. long. 16 deg.

ELFIELD, a town of Magdeburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Aller. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Brunfwick. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 10 deg.

CESEL, an island at the entrance of the bay of Riga, or Livonia, below Dagho, from which a narrow channel feparates it on the N. It is about fixty miles long, and twenty-two broad. The capital is Arenfburg. The island stands in lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

ETING, or ETINGEN, a town of Bavaria, and the capital of the county of the fame name, in Germany. It lies on the Inn, over which is a bridge, the Œnipons of the ancients. The old chapel, fo the church is called, is very much reforted to by pilgrims, on account of a miraculous image, that it is ftyled the Loretto of Germany. It lies near Burkhaufen, thirty-seven miles N. W. of Ingolstadt. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

ŒTINGEN, a town of Lower Suabia, in Germany, on the Wernitz; it lies twelve miles N. E. of Nord-lingen. Lat. 48 deg. 21 min. N. long. 12 deg. 47

OFFA'S DYKE, an entrenchment thrown up by Offa the King of the Mercians, in order to defend the English Saxons from the incursions of the ancient Britons, who had retired into Wales. It extends about ninety miles, from the mouth of the Wye near Bleachly, to the mouth of the Dee, which divides Wales from

OFFENBACH, a town of Hesse, in Germany; it gives title of Count. It lies nine miles E. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 28 min. E.

OFFENBURG, a small imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, on the Kintsch or Nagolt, within a league of the Rhine, and is about twelve miles S. E. of Strafburg. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 38 min. E.

OFFENBURG, a town of Transylvania, on the frontiers of the county of Thorda. It lies seven German

offida, a town of Ancona and Ecclefiaftical flate, in the middle division of Italy, and on the confines of the kingdom of Naples. It lies twenty-seven miles S. of Loretto. Lat, 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10

OGLIO, a river of Italy. It rifes in the county of Trent, in the Alps; and continuing its course S. É. falls into the Po on the W. of the Borgo Forte.

of Troppaw. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 39 OHNSPACH, a place in Franconia, in Germany. See

OISANS, a town of Upper Dauphiny, in France, twenty miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long.

6 deg. 5 min. E.

OKBOTSKI, a place eighty miles N. of Kamschatka point, to which Captain Beering crossed the sea from the mouth of Bolíkaya, in fearch of a N. E. passage, and from thence returned by land through Siberia to Petersburg. Lat. 58 deg. 30 min. N. long. 78

OKEHAM and OKEHAMTON, two places in Eng-

land. See under OAK.
OKELEY, or OAKLEY, a place in Surrey, where was formerly a castle; and in its neighbourhood the Saxon King Ethelwolf fought a bloody battle with the Danes. In its church-yard there are many rose-bushes at the heads of the graves.

OKEYHOLE, a famous cave on the S. fide of the Mendip-hills and parish of Wokey, in Somerset-

OKINGHAM, a place in Berkshire. See Ocking-

OLD SARUM and Winchelfea. See under SARUM and

Winchelsea, and so of the reft.
OLDELSLO, or OLDESLO, a town of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Trave, fifteen miles W. of Lubeck. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long.

oldeg. 7 min. E. OLDENBURG, OLDENBURG, or ALTENBURG, a town in a county of the fame name, and Holstein, in Germany, on the Brockaw, and N. E. corner of Wagria, near the Baltic. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Ploen, and is subject to Holstein-Gottorp. Lat.

54 deg. 34 min. N. long. 10 deg. 48 min. E. OLDENBURG, a county of Westphalia, in Germany. It is bounded by the German ocean and mouth of the Weser on the N. E. by Bremen on the E. by Osnabrug and part of Munster on the S. and by Embden or East Friesland on the W. being about fifty miles long and twenty broad, along the banks of the Wefer. mostly barren, full of heaths and marshes, where smaller fized cattle than those in Wales are bred; but its horses are reckoned the best in Germany. The inhabitants are in general very poor, dwelling in mean huts made of mud and turf, &c. and are subject now to Denmark.

Its capital of the same name, ison the Honta or Hunt. It is well-fortified, and has a stately castle, once the residence of its old Counts, but the other houses are mean. It lies twenty-fix miles W. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

OLDENDORF, a small but strong town of Schaumburg and Westphalia, in Germany, on the Weser. It lies fix miles S. of Schaumburg. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min. N.

long. 8 deg. 56 min. E.
OLDENSEEL, the capital of Twente and province of Overissel, in the united Netherlands. It lies thirty-eight miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long.

6 deg. 52 min. E. OLERON, the ancient Uliarus or Olario, an island of France, in the Bay of Biscay and Atlantic ocean. It lies on the coast of Aunis and Saintonge, is upwards of five leagues in length, two in breadth, and about three distant from the shore. Its inhabitants having been expert seamen for these 6 or 700 years past, have drawn up rules for the marine, called the Laws of Oleron, which have ferved as a model to other maritime powers with regard to fea affairs. These islanders have always enioyed confiderable privileges. The foil produces corn and wine in abundance. Great quantities of falt are made here from sea-water. It contains about 10 of 12,000 inhabitants; and on a headland in it is a light-house called Chassiron, with a strong castle on its E. fide. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26

OLERON, a fmall, but well-fortified Episcopal city of Berne, in France, and in a district of the same name, on the Gave d'Oleton: it lies twenty-eight miles S. of Dax. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 49 min. W. OLESCO, OLESCO, a town of Upper Volhinia, in Poland, fifty-fix miles from Lufuck. Lat. 50 deg. 21 min. N. long. 23 deg. 56 min. E.

OLIKA, a town in the last-mentioned province of Poland. It gives title of Duke, has a fair cathedral and academy for arts and sciences, lies twenty miles E. of Lusuck. Both these places are distinctly marked in our maps.

OLINDA, once the capital of Fernambuco, in Brafil, in South America, but taken and destroyed by the Dutch; fince which it is but an inconfiderable place. It lies 54 miles N. of Cape St. Augustine, and 512 N. E. of All-Saints bay. Lat. 8 deg. 12 min. S. long. 35 deg. 10 min. W.

OLITE, or OLITA, a fine city of Navarre, in Spain, on the Cidazo, and in a fertile plain, anciently the feat of the Kings of Navarre. It lies thirty miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 1 deg. 35

OLIVA, a town of Prussia and Polish Pomerania, with a harbour on a bay of the Baltic. Here is a famous Benedictine (others say Cistercian) abbey, with a very beautiful church, in which are forty altars grandly decorated.

A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1660, between the Emperor, Poland, Sweden, &c. It lies eight miles W. of Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long.

18 deg. 29 min. E.
OLIVENZA, one of the best fortresses of Alentejo, in Portugal, having nine bastions, eight ravelines, a castle, and other works, on the E. side of the Guadiana. It contains above 5000 souls, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1657. It lies 10 miles S. of Elvas, and 117 E. S. E. from Lisbon. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

deg. 38 min. E.

OLIVET, Mount, on the E. side, and not far from Jerusalem, in Palestine, and Asiatic Turkey. It is reckoned near a mile high. On its summit stands a chapel, with a cupola supported by pillars of white marble, still in good repair; but the temple over it, and contiguous

monaftery, have gone to total decay.

OLMUTZ, the capital of Moravia, in Germany. This, though small, is a very neat, strong, and populous city, on the Morawa, over which is a large bridge. The streets are regular, piazzas spacious, and public structures, &c. very handsome. It is the see of a Bishop, which St. Cyril, who lived about the year 880, filled. Here is an abbey so advantageously situated for the desence of the town, as to be fortissed and garrisoned. It lies thirty-two miles S. W. of Troppau, and seventy-fix N. of Vienna. By the navigation of its river, Olmutz trades with Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and

OLONE, a town of Poictou, in France, in a fort of island, with a very good harbour even for the largest ships, a castle, and quay. It lies thirty-four miles N. W. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 28 min. N. long. 1 deg. 57 min. W.

deg. 57 min. W.
OLSE, or OELSE, a duchy of Silefia, in Germany, in a pleasant country and healthy air.

Its capital of the same name was formerly fortified; but the works were demolished in 1648 by the Swedes. It lies twelve miles N. of Breslaw. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 17 deg. 12 min. E.

OLSNITZ, a town of Voigtland, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies on the Elster, fifty-eight miles S. W. of Dresden. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

OLTEN, a town of Solothurn, one of the Swiss Cantons, with a fine wooden bridge over the Aar, joined together by iron-cramps, and near it a magnificent convent of Augustines.

OLYMPIA, the modern Longanico, a town of the Morea, in European Turkey, on the Carbon, a little S. of the Alphæus. Here the Olympic games were formerly celebrated: here was also a famous temple, statue of Jupiter Olympius, and a grove; but is now an inconfiderable place.

OLYMPUS, now Lacha, the most famous of the twentyfour mountains of Thessaly, celebrated by the ancient poets for its extraordinary height, and made by them the feat of the gods, and heaven itself called so: tho it is found not to be much above an English mile high. It lies on the confines of Thesialy, and N. of Larissa.

OLYMPUS, a very high chain of mountains in Mysia, and Asiatic Turkey, whose tops are covered with vast quantities of snow, and of a long standing.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Lycia, near the city of the fame name, in Afiatic Turkey, famous for excellent faffron, which grew wild upon it.

The city Olympus lay near the fea-coast, between Phaselis, and the Hieron or facred promontory, formerly very famous, and an Episcopal see.

OLYMPUS, a mountain in the island of Cyprus, in the Levant and Asiatic Turkey. It is of an extraordinary height and extent.

OMAGH, or DRAUMMORAGH, a borough of Tyrone, and its shire-town, in the province of Ulster, and kingdom of Ireland, on the Roe-Water. Here urns were found in chests under two heaps of stones: it lies sisteen miles from Strabane.

OMAGUAS, a people of South America, on the river Maragnon, whose language is easy, and agreeable to the ear; they are less barbarous than most other Indians, are sensible, and have an appearance of decency among them: but to render their children beautiful as they call it, they flatten the sore and hind parts of their heads, when infants; which gives them a monstrous appearance.

appearance.
OMAN, or JEMEN, a kingdom of Arabia Felix, including the greatest part of it, and in Asiatic Turkey.
Its extent is said to be from lat. 22 deg. 50 min. to 26 deg. N. and S. and from long. 48 to 58 deg. E.

The ancient capital of Arabia Felix was of the same name, and a samous mart for traffic. But with regard to its present state, as well as that of the whole kingdom, we are utterly in the dark.

OMASUYOS, a district of La Paz, a bishopric of the audience of Charcas, in South America. It begins N. W. and almost at the gates of Paz, and extends about twenty leagues, being bounded on the W. by the samous lake of Titi-caca, or Chucuito.

The air here is fomething cold, that it produces but little grain: yet they have great numbers of cattle, befides an advantageous trade for fish, carried on by the Indians, who dwell on the banks of the lake.

OMBRIA, or UMBRIA, the ancient name of a pro-

vince belonging to the Ecclesiaftical State, in the middle division of Italy, now called Spoletto and Peruggia.

OMBRO, or LOMBRO, a town of the Sienese, a territory of the Great duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It lies near the Tuscan sea, a little Se

of Cassiglione, and forty-fix miles S. W. of Sienna.

OMERS, St. anciently Sitthiu, a considerable trading and populous town, and one of the best fortresses in French Flanders, and the second place in Artois. It lies on the Aa, partly high, and partly in a morass; with the see of a Bishop. It is well fortissed in the modern stile, and has an English seminary of Jesuits. By means of a navigable canal cut from the Aa to Gravelines, it has a communication with the sea: it lies nineteen miles S. E. of Calais, and twenty-three S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 2 deg. 24 min. E.

OMMELANDEN, the country lying round the province of Groeningen, in the United Netherlands. The whole province is fo called in the treaty of Union at Utrecht. See Groeningen.

OMMEN, a town of Overyssel, one of the united provinces, on the Lesser Vecht: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. long. 6 deg. 31 min. E.

OMMENBURG, or AMELBURG, a strong town in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, and the capital of a small territory of the same name, on the Ohern. It stands high, and lies six miles S. E. from Marpurg, and sifty N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. F.

long. 8 deg. 56 min. E. OMRA, a very pleasant and Arong

ftrong castle, about a mile and a half E. of Inspruck, in the circle of Austria, in Germany, at the end of a fine park, overlooking the Inn; formerly the summer-residence of the Archdukes of Austria, and adorned with statues, medals, &c. See Inspruck.

ONANDAGOES, one of the tribes of the Five Nations,

called Iroquois, refiding near lake Ontario or Frontiniac, in Canada, North America.

ONEGA-LAKE, a collection of inland waters in Rubeninski, in Russia, lying between the Ladoga-lake and the White sea; with the former of which it communicates, by means of the river Swir. It is 180 wersts in length, and 80 in breadth. Sea-dogs are found in it, though the water is fresh. An attempt was made in the lifetime of Peter the Great, to unite the rivers Wytogra and Kowscha, and by that means make a communication between Onega-lake and the Belosero or White sea; but the death of that monarch put an end to the execution of that design.

ONEGLIA, or ONELIA, a principality in the middle of the Genoese dominions, in Upper Italy, belonging to the King of Sardinia.

Its capital of the same name is a well-built and fortified sea-port: it lies forty-seven miles S. E. of Coni, and seventy-sour S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

ONOR, the most northerly kingdom on the coast of the Mogul empire, and on this side the Ganges, in Asia. It is hilly, having Decan on the N. Baticala on the S. Garzopa on the E. and the Indian ocean on the W.

Its capital of the same name, also called Ananor, stands at the mouths of the Mergea and Onan, forming a harbour for ships of 2 or 300 tons. It has a castle on the N. side of the river, which commands the entrance into the town. Here is a Dutch sactory: it lies eighteen leagues S. of Goa, and twelve N. of Barcelor.

leagues S. of Goa, and twelve N. of Barcelor.
ONOTH, or ONOD, a town and castle of Hungary,
on the Sajo: it lies fifty-fix miles N. E. of Buda, and
subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48 deg. 16 min.
N. long. 20 deg. 27 min. E.

ONRUST, i. e. NOREST, a fmall island at the mouth of Batavia harbour, in Asia, where the Dutch build and carreen their shipping.

ONTARIO, or FRONTINIAC-LAKE, a large collection of inland waters, to the W. of the country of the Iroquois or Five Nations, in Canada, North America. It communicates on the N. with the river St. Laurence, and on the S. with the lake Erie, by means of the cataract of Niagara; on account of which last untoward circumstance, the advantageous communication between Ontario, Montreal, and Quebec, is rendered difficult, and may be easily obstructed by the Indians; for goods must be landed on each side of this water-fall, and respectively shipped again, for the carrying on of trade.

The French have a fort of the same name on this lake; but this, and all the country of Canada, since the taking of Montreal in September 1760, by General Ambers, is now in possession of the British nation.

OOSTBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands. It stands in a little island divided from Cads and by a canal. Here was formerly an harbour; but it is chooked up, and its fortifications have been demolished. OOSTDUYVELAND, a village in the E. part of the island of Duyveland, a district of Zealand, one of the

OOSTERGOW, the N. subdivision of West Friesland, one of the provinces of the United Netherlands.
OOSTERWICK, the capital of a country of the same

OOSTERWICK, the capital of a country of the fame name, in Brabant, and the Austrian Netherlands, on the confluence of two little rivers, formerly very confiderable, having had 500 weavers looms, and 36 brewhouses in it. Here are three annual fairs.

OOTMERSEN, an old town of Overifiel, in the United Netherlands, seven miles from Odenseel, to

OPDAL, a place of Drontheim government, in Norway. It flands at the bottom of a narrow bay, forty miles from the ocean, and about fixty-five from Drontheim to the S.

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OPHIR, supposed to be the Sofala, the Septuagint's Sopheira, a kingdom of Monomotapa, in Africa, whence Solomon had his gold of the same denomination, by ships sent from Esiongeber, the present Suez, a sea-port of the Red-sea.

OPON, huge mountains of New Andalusia and Terra Firma, in South America, fifty leagues broad, very steep and desert, which Gonsalvo Ximenes crossed, and came into an even and well-cultivated country.

OPORTO, the fame with Port-a-Port and Porto, a feaport of Portugal. See Port-A-Port.

OPPELEN, a strong town of the upper duchy of Silesia and Bohemia, in Germany, on the N. side of the Oder, over which is a bridge, with a collegiate and parochial church, &c. It lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 17 deg. 26 min. E.

The duchy of the same name is bounded by Poland on the N. E. and S. E. by the duchies of Ratibor and Troppaw on the S. by that of Grotskaw on the W. and by that of Brieg on the N. W. It is watered by several rivers besides the Oder.

OPPENHEIM, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany, ftanding high, and not far from the Rhine. Here is plenty of good wine and corn. It has three churches, befides convents, &c. with a castle on a hill called Landscron, and a flying bridge. There is no finer spot in Germany than that between this town and Worms: it lies twelve miles S. of Mentz, and thirteen N. of Worms. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long 8 deg. 12 min. P.

Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long 8 deg. 12 min. E. OPTATOW, a town of Sendomir-palatinate, in Poland, on the Pilcza. The diet of the province met here in 1705, to declare against King Augustus. It has several fair religious structures, and lies fifteen miles N. W. of Sendomir.

ORACH, a town of Upper Bosnia, in European Turkey, on the Drin: it lies 105 miles from Belgrade to the S. W.

ORAN, a province of Barbary and Algiers, in Africa, on the Mediterranean coast, about three or four miles W. of Mazalquiver, and 150 in the same direction from Algiers. It is bounded on the W. by the province of Haresgol, on the E. by Tenez, and on the S. by Tremezen. It is a fruitful country.

mezen. It is a fruitful country.

Its capital of the same name is a city and port, about a musket-shot from the sea, and opposite to Carthagena, in Spain, partly on a plain, and partly on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the top of which is a fortres; on a higher eminence a second, and on the other side of the tiver is a third on a high mountain. It is about a mile and a half in circuit, walled, and well-fortissed, but commanded by the adjacent hills: it has but two gates. This place having become a nest of pyrates who insested the coast of Spain, Cardinal Ximenes resolved to take it from the Moors, and after a short siege made himself master of it in 1509: so that the Spaniards kept it till 1708, when it fell into the hands of the Insidels, after a long siege; but they lost it again in 1732, and the Spaniards still continue in the possession of it. Lat. 36 deg. 41 min. N. long. 5 min. E.

ORANGE, a principality now in the government of Dauphiny, in France. It has the Rhone on the W. and is inclosed within the county of Venaissin, extending about seven leagues in length. It came by marriage to the family of Nassau, from which was descended his late Majesty King William III.

The French King Lewis XIV. feized it, but restored it to King William by the treaty of Ryswic. Frederick William King of Prussia, that monarch's first cousin, and one of his coheirs, gave it up for ever to the King of France, by a treaty in 1713. It still gives title of Prince to a grandson of his late Majesty of Great Britain, the son of the late Prince William Friso of Nassau, by our Princes-Royal.

Its capital of the same name is an old city on the B. bank of the Rhone. It lies in a large plain, watered by several rivulets, is the see of a Bishop, and has an university. Its castle and works were demolished by Lewis XIV. the latter in 1660, and the former in

Here councils were celebrated in the early ages of

Christianity; and among its Roman antiquities are the remains of a fine triumphal arch and amphitheatre: it lies eighteen miles N. of Avignon, and feventy-four S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 4

ORANJEBURG, once a fine palace of the King of Proffia, in Brandenburg, Germany, near the Spree, and about fixteen miles N. W. of Berlin; but both it and the gardens were neglected in the late reign, and

Not far from this feat is a city of the fame name, or Oranjebaum, round which are meadows, with canals cut from the Havel, and bounded by woods, across

which are feveral long viftas. ORANSA, or ORONSA, one of the western isles of Scotland, N. W. of Ila, and separated from Colonfa only by the tide of flood. Though fandy, it produces corn and grass, and belongs to Mr. Macduffy. Here are inland lakes, in one of which is an island with a fort.

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary islands, in the Atlantic ocean, lying W. of Morocco,

ORBASSAN, a large village of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, on the plain of Marfiglia, where a battle was fought between the French and the Duke of Savoy in 1693. It lies lies between Pignerol and Turin, eleven miles from the latter, and ten from the former.

ORBE, a bailiwic of Pais de Vaud, and Canton of Berne,

in Switzerland

Its capital of the fame name, or the ancient Urba, is a pretty place, near the river Orbe, commanding a fide-view of the lake Yverdun.

The town-house and college here, which were two contiguous convents of monks and nuns, upon pulling down a little church common to both, there tumbled out, we are told, as many dry bones of infants as would fill a basket, and a private trap-door was found, which communicated with the convents.

ORBITELLO, the capital city of Degli Presidii, in Tuscany, and middle division of Italy, now belonging to Naples : it is fortified, and stands near the river Albegna, on a lake which communicates with the fea by a canal; has a good harbour, and lies fifty-four miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 34 min. N. long. 12 deg. 16 min. E.

ORCADES, the Latin name of the ORKNEYS; which fee. These are islands in the N. of Scotland.

ORCHIES, the principal place of a bailiwic in French Flanders, and the Netherlands: it was formerly a confiderable city, but now very poor; yet it is well known for its woollen manufactures: it lies fourteen miles S. E. of Lise. Lat. 50 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 12

ORCHILLA, one of the Little Antilles islands. It lies north of the Terra Firma of South America, to the westward of Tortuga, and eastward of the isles of Roca, in the North fea of the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 11

deg. 32 min. N. long. 65 deg. 25 min. W.
This island is divided into several parcels by shallow channels: on the S. W. part the fea is very deep, and the shore steep; so that ships may come very near it.

The foil is falt, and has no springs, &c. ORCI Novi, a good fortress of the Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy, on the frontiers of the Milanese and Cremonese, in the midway between Cremona on the S. and the lake Iseo on the N.

ORCI Vecchi, near the E. fide of the Oglio, and about two miles E. of Orci Novi, and as many from

ORCOMENO, in Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey, formerly celebrated for its horses: here was once a stately temple of the Graces. It stands nineteen miles N. W. from Thebes; and is now only a village.

ORDUNNA, the only city of Biscay, in Spain. It stands in a delightful plain, furrounded with high mountains; has a good harbour, and is more confiderable for its trade than magnitude : it lies twenty-seven miles S. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 32

OREBRO, an old inland town of Nericia, in Sweden

Proper, on the Hielmer-lake, with a caffle and harbour, from which one may go to Stockholm, by the navigation of the river and canal of Arboga, reaching to the Maler-see: it lies fixty-eight miles W. of Stockholm, Lat. 59 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E. OREGRUND, a port-town of Uplandia, in Sweden

Proper, thrice destroyed and burnt to the ground by the Ruffians, but now pretty well rebuilt. It lies on the

Ruffians, but now pretty wen rebuilt. It lies on the Bothnic gulph, fifty-eight miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60 deg. 27 min. N. long. 18 deg. 18 min. E. ORENSE, or ORTENSE, an Episcopal city of Galicia, in Spain, near the mouth of the Minho, over which is a flrong bridge, and in a country abounding with wine and fruit.

Here are baths, fome of which are boiling hot, called Aquæ Celeniæ and Allinæ; also Aquæ Urentes, whence the corruption Orense: it lies fifty miles S. E. of Compostella. Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8

deg. 27 min. W.

ORFA, faid to be the Edessa where Agbarus reigned, 2 town of Diarbeker, in Afiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, (others fay) on the Scyrtus, about a day's journey from it.

This is a pretty large place, and well fortified, has a Basha or Beglerbeg: it lies ninety-eight miles E. of Aleppo. Lat. 36 deg. 18 min. N. long. 40 deg. 10

ORFORD, a borough of Suffolk, governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It flands at the mouth of the Ore; but the sea has withdrawn from its harbour, for which reafon the place declines: yet the towers of the old caftle, and those of the church, are a fea-mark; and on its headland of Orfordness is a light-house; which point of land is also a good shelter for colliers and coafters.

It gave title of Earl to Admiral Ruffel, and lately to the well-known Sir Robert Walpole, whose grandson now enjoys it.

Orford lies thirty-two miles from Bury, and eightyeight from London. Lat. 52'deg. 17 min. N. long. I deg. II min. E. Its weekly market is on Monday, and annual fair on Midfummer-day, namely June 24, for toys, ORFORDNESS (fee ORFORD) last-mentioned.

ORGIVA, a town of Granada, in Spain: it lies twenty-feven miles S. of the capital. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. Na

ORGUEIL, Mont, a castle of the Carterets, in the island of Jersey; in which one of them, called Regimald, in 1374, bravely repulfed Guesclin, Constable of France, who had come thither with 10,000 French: for which fervice he and feven of his fons, who were with him in the castle, were knighted by the King in one day. See JERSEY.

ORIA, a finall Episcopal city of Otranto, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy: it gives title of Marquis, and lies thirty-four miles N. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg:

27 min. N. long. 18 deg. 12 min. E. ORIETAL Islands: thus the following are denominated, as the Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, Bandas, and other islands lying S. of China.
ORIETAN, a town of Aracan, which is a kingdom

of Ava, beyond the Ganges, in Afia. Our maps, under the name of Orientan, probably the same, place it W. of the city of Aracan: though others place Orietan on a branch of the river running from it.

This place is frequented, we are told, by merchants from most parts of the E. and governed by a Viceroy with the title of King.

ORIGUELA, or ORIHUELA, in Latin Auriolla, 2 city of Valencia, in Spain, on the Segura, in a very fruitful plain, furrounded with mountains, and defended by an old castle. It is the see of a Bishop, has an university, and lies fourteen miles N. E. from Murcia. Lat. 38 deg. 22 min. N. long. 56 min. W.

ORISSA. See ORIXA. ORISTAGNI, a fortified city on the W. fide of Sardinia, an island in Upper Italy. It has an harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, is an Archbishop's see, and lies forty-seven miles N. W. of Cagliari. Lat. 39 deg.

27 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E. ORIXA, ORISSIA, or ORIA, a kingdom in the fouth-

ern division of Indostan, in Asia. It is parted from Bengal on the N. by the river Guenga; has the bay of Bengal on the E. the mountains of Ballagate and Berar on the W. and Golconda on the S. It is 445 miles from E. to W. and 235 where broadest. The foil is fruitful in rice, and here is plenty of feveral other

Its capital of the same name lies on the W. side of the bay of Bengal; and fixty-four miles S. W. of Balifore. Lat. 20 deg. 15 min. N. long. 85 deg. 15 min. E ORKNEYS, in Latin Orcades, a stewartry or district lin the north of Scotland, which including, together with the Orkney-isles, those of Shetland, are the most northerly parts of that kingdom, and fend one member to parliament; besides Kirkwall the capital of Orkney, being one in the district of royal burghs, sends alternately another member.

The Orkneys are divided on the S. from that part of the mainland of Scotland called Caithness, by a tempestuous freight called Pentland or Pictland firth, about twenty-four miles long, and twelve broad, more or less. In this firth are two remarkable whirlpools behind Swinna, which fwallow all veffels that come within the reach of their vortex; and for that reason, it is said. they commonly fling a large bundle of straw, or some such materials, into the principal of them, as they pass by, in order to break the violence of their attraction: besides the variety of tides, said to be twenty-four in number, the least contrary wind renders the passage

very stormy and dangerous. To the Orkneys belong about twenty-eight isles great and small, besides Stromo on the coast of Caithness; and these are chiefly South Ronaldsha, Swinna, Hoy, Burra, Lambholm, Flotta, Faira, Cava, Gramsey, Mainland or the princi pal island, Copinsha, Strapinsha, Damsey, Inhallo, Stronfa, Papa-Stronfa, Sanda, North Ronaldsha, Eda, Rousa, Wyre, Garsa, Eglesha, North Fara, Westra, and Papa-Westra.

The Orkneys have the Caledonian fea on the W. the German ocean on the E. and that part of the latter which divides them from Shetland on the N.

In the Orkney and Shetland isles they have little or no wood, owing not to the foil, but inattention of the inhabitants; though very good vegetables and roots,

with some small-bodied barley or bear.

The common language is the Scottish, or hard dialect of English: and some of the ancient people among them speak the Norns, Norse, or Norwegian tongue. On account of the refort of strangers among them for commerce, or in their way to America, they are generally a polite fort of people, and the men and women affect to drefs gay, in imitation of their foreign visitants.

The coasts of these islands very much abound with fish, particularly herring; and our British busies, together with those of the Dutch, resort thither in the seafon for carrying on the fishery. The women here are also handsome, and great knitters of stockings, some of which are made very fine. Their ewes are prolific, bringing forth fometimes three or four lambs; and fome of their women bear at 63.

They were anciently governed by their own Kings, but reduced under the dominion of the Scotch, foon after these had subdued the Picts. The Normans, or a colony of Norwegians, made themselves masters of these islands in the year 1099, a few years after the invasion of England by William the Conqueror, and kept possession of them 164 years; when Magnus King of Norway fold them to Alexander King of Scotland, who gave them as fiefs to a nobleman of the name

In succeeding times, however, the Kings of Denmark and Norway claimed the fovereignty of these islands, till King Christiern I. gave them to King James III. as a marriage-portion with his daughter Margaret. At length all pretentions of this kind were entirely refigned, upon the marriage of James VI. of Scotland with Anne of Denmark; and ever fince it has belonged to that

The principal island of the Orkneys is Pomona, on which is the capital Kirkwall: and the chief island of Shetland is Mainland, or Shetland Proper. They all lie between lat. 59 and 64 deg. N. and between long. 3 deg. W. and 1 deg. E. ORLAMUND, or ORLAMUNDA, a town of Altenburg.

burg, a county of Thuringia, belonging to Saxe-Gotha, in Upper Saxony, Germany: it lies on the

Sala, fifty-one miles S. W. of Leipsic. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 11 deg. 27 min. E.

ORLEANOIS, a government of France. It is bounded on the N. by Normandy and the Isle of France; on the E. by another part of the latter, also by Champagne and Burgundy; on the S. by Nivernois and Berry; and on the W. by Touraine and Maine. It confifts of several fmall territories, besides Little la Perche, as Orleanois Proper, Sologne, Beauce, Dunois, Vendo-mois, Blaifois, and the greatest part of Gastinois. It extends itself along both banks of the Loire, which divides it into Upper and Lower Orleanois. The former lies to the N. and the latter to the S.

ORLEANS, in Latin Aurelia, the ancient Genabum or Cenabum, the capital of Orleanois last-mentioned. It flands on the N. bank of the Loire, over which river there is a fine stone-bridge of fixteen arches, and in the middle of it is a monument of cast brass, fixed on a freestone pedestal, and decorated in the Gothic taste. Among the figures here, which are less than the life, is King Charles VII. on the right-hand, kneeling before a crucifix; and on the left the famous Maid of Orleans or Jeane (Janeton) of Arc (who raifed the fiege of this city in 1429, when the English were obliged to retreat), represented in the same suppliant posture; and both of them in armour. Here is annually a folemn procession on the 19th of May, in commemoration of this deliverance, which was the first exploit this he-

The city itself is one of the largest in France, being four miles in circuit, containing twenty parishes; yet it is but meanly built, and full of poor people, the trading part alone excepted.

This is the fee of a Bishop, with a very rich cathedral, dedicated to Jesus Christ crucified; and has an univerfity, formerly very famous, but at prefent in a

French is here spoken in the greatest purity; but it is doubtful whether this place or Blois excells in that respect. Here is a fine public walk, made on a part of the city-walls, levelled on purpose, and planted with rows of trees. It lies seventy-four miles S. of Paris. Late 47 deg. 59 mln. N. long. 2 deg. 16 min. E.

This city gives title of Duke to a descendant of

Philip of Bourbon, only brother to King Lewis XIV. whose fon was the famous Regent of France, after having changed its proprietors very often before.

ORLEANS Forest, is a large tract to the N. of the city,

and on the Loire, containing but 100,000, acres, well planted with oaks, elms, and other valuable timber.

The famous canal of Orleans, which begins at Portmorant, about two leagues from the city, after running through the forest and the adjacent plain, in a course of about eighteen leagues, the water being supplied from feveral dams or fluices, falls into the river Loring at the village of Cepoi, a league below Montargis, and at last into the Seine. It was begun in 1682, and finished in

1692, by the Regent's father: the duties of vessels on

it have some years, it is faid, amounted to 150,000

ORLEANS, New, a town belonging to the French, in North America, and upon an island at the mouth of the

Mississippi. Lat. 30 deg. N. long. 90 deg. W. We also find mention made of an island of the same name among those formed in the river of St. Laurence and Canada, North America; which now, after the taking of Quebec and Montreal, either is or foon will be in the possession of the British nation.

ORMOND, the north part of Tipperary, a county in the province of Munster, and kingdom of Ireland, which for many ages gave title of Earl to the Butler family, and latterly of Duke; the last of whom having fled his country, and being attainted of high-treason, died abroad. See TIPPERARY.

ORMSKIRK, a market-town of Lancashire, with a good

inland trade. Here the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, had their burying-place, and their feat of Latham is in the neighbourhood, which Countefs Charlotte maintained two years against the parliament's forces; but in a fecond fiege they took and demolished it: not far off is the mineral spring called Maudlin-well. It lies 26 miles

from Lancaster, and 190 from London.

ORMISTON, a thriving little town on the coast below
Leith, with a handsome estate, seat, and park of the
Cockburns, in its neighbourhood; one of which not
long are was a Lord of Session in Edinburgh.

long ago was a Lord of Session in Edinburgh.

ORMUS, an island at the entrance of the Persic gulph or

Streight of Ormus, in Asia, and opposite to Gombron.

It is about thirty miles in circuit.

The Portuguese seized upon it in 1507, under the command of the samous Alfonso Albukerque. While it was in their possession, it was the richest magazine in the world for fine spices, and other merchandise of the East: and here they built one of the most elegant cities in Asia: but they hardly held it 100 years, when Schach Abbas, King of Persia, assisted by the English, drove them out. The citadel, commanded by Francis de Sonza, endured a bloody siege of two months and a half, upon whose death the garrison was forced to capitulate, anno 1622. But of the former magnificence of this place, not the least vestige is now remaining.

The island is entirely barren, being one entire rock; and its surface covered with a solid crust of salt, two inches deep; its hills appearing at a distance, as if covered with snow.

Here is not a drop of fresh water, but what falls in rain, and this the inhabitants preserve in cisterns; so that they are obliged to setch this, and every thing else from the continent. Great quantities of Ormus-sand, of a black and shining quality, is transported into Europe, and used for writing-sand.

The island lies 240 miles S. E. of Schirras, and 370 in the same direction from Ispahan. Lat. 27 deg. 30

min. N. long. 55 deg. 17 min. E.

ORON, a bailiwic of the Pais de Vaud, belonging to the canton of Berne, in Switzerland. It has the canton of Friburg on the E. and the bailiwics of Mouldon and Veva on the W. This is a wild country, among woods and mountains; though there are some fields,

meadows, and plenty of wild-game.
ORONOKO, or ORONOQUE, a large river of New Andalusia, and Terra Firma, in South America. It consists of two capital branches or rivers, the most considerable of which rises in Popayan, from the mountains lying S. of Santa Fé de Bagota, and not far from the Equator. It waters in its way San Juan de los Lanos, runs a great way eastward with various windings, and afterwards directing its course N. E. unites with the river San Pedro, which has its source further to the northward; and continuing on to San Thomé, falls into that part of the Atlantic called the North sea, in lat. 88 deg. N. and almost opposite to the island of Trinidad. Its whole course, including the various windings, is about 1400 miles.

ORONSA, one of the West islands of Scotland. See

OROPESA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, at the foot of a mountain near the sea: it lies fifty miles W. of Toledo. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 31 min. W.

OROPESA, a town of Los Charcas, in Peru, South America. It flands in the valley of Cochabamba, on a little rivulet. The inhabitants drive a profitable trade in the produce of the foil, and their fleep, vented principally at Potofi: it lies fixty miles from La Plata to the

ORSA, or ORSKA, a large timber town of Lithuania, in Poland, at the confluence of a river of the same name with the Nieper, and a stone-castle on the latter to defend it on that side, with pallisadoes round the rest it lies twenty-fix miles from Mohilow, and seventy W. of Miscislaw. Lat. 55 deg. 27 min. N. long. 30 deg. 46 min. E.

ORSERA, a thinly peopled tow or Istria, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy, on the gulph of

Largone, and mouth of the Lemo, between Parenzo on the N. and Rovigno on the S.

ORSOWA, both Old and New; the former is a middling town of Walachia, in European Turkey; the latter a fortress on the Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade: it lies fixty-three miles S. W. of Temeswaer, and subject to the Turks. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 22 deg. 10 min. E.

ORSOY, a small, but strong town of the duchy of Cleves, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, on the W. side of the Rhine: it lies twenty-four miles S. of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E. ORTA, a town of Navarese, in the duchy of Milan, and

ORTA, a town of Navarese, in the duchy of Milan, and the upper division of Italy: it lies five miles W. of Arona, on a lake of the same name, and seven miles E. of the frontiers of Piedmont.

ORTA, the ancient Hortanum, a town of St. Peter's patrimony, and Ecclefiaftical State, in the middle division of Italy, on the W. side of the Tiber, near the junction of the Nerva with it. The see is united with Civita Castellana: Fontaninus has written a long treatise of its antiquities, looking upon it as one of the twelve Etruscan cities, and in the site of Veji: it lies thirtyeight miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 34 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

OR FEGAL, Cape, a promontory of Galicia, in Spain, being the most northern headland of that kingdom: it lies thirty-four miles N. E. of Ferrol. Lat. 44 deg. 7

min. N. long. 8 deg. 1 min. W.

ORTENBERG, the capital of an independent Protestant
State, in Bavaria, Germany. Our maps have it, and
that not far from Newburg; but don't find any other
account of it.

ORTEZ, a town of Bearn, in France, on the Gave of that province. Here was formerly a Protestant university founded by Jane d'Albret, mother of Henry le Grand, but destroyed by her great-grandson Lewis XIV. It lies twenty-one miles from Pau. Lat. 43 deg. 8 min. N. long. 41 min. W.

ORTNAW, or MORNAW, that part of Suabia, in Germany, separated from Alface to the W. by the Rhine, is bounded by Brisgaw to the S. the margravate of Baden to the N. and the duchy of Wirtemberg to the E. It is twenty-four miles long, and eighteen broad. It mostly belongs to the Emperor.

ORTON, a market-town and parish of Westmoreland, about eight miles from Kirkbysteven, and 233 from London.

ORTONA al Mare, as lying on the Adriatic, and in contradiffinction from Ortona di Marsi, the latter rathera cassle, both in the Hither Abruzzo of Naples, and Lower Italy, between the rivers Foro and Moro. It is the see of a Bishop, but thinly inhabited: it lies eight miles N. of Lanciano. Lat. 42 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.
ORVAL, Aurea Vallis, a small town of French Lux-

ORVAL, Aurea Vallis, a small town of French Luxemburg, with a celebrated Cistercian order in a wood, whose church and monastery are very stately, seven miles from Montmeley. Some of the monks who refused subscribing to the Bull Unigenitus, retired to the province of Utrecht, and set up an establishment there which is called New Orval.

ORVIETANO, or the territory of ORVIETO, a small district on the most northern verge of St. Peter's patrimony in the Ecclesiastical State, and middle division of Italy. It is bounded on that and the E. side by Ombria, on the W. by the Sienese, and on the S. by the remaining part of St. Peter's patrimony and Castro. In this canton is the lake Bolsena, the ancient Volsini.

ORVIETO, Urbs Vetus, the capital of the last-mentioned district, and Episcopal city, on a rock near the junction of the Paglia and Chiuna. Here is a famous well of fresh water, cut into the rock 250 fathoms deep, by the architect St. Gall: it lies eight miles W. of Bolsena, and forty-five N. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E.

ORURO, a province of Peru, in South America, lying N. W. of Plata. The greatest part of it is so cold as to yield no esculents; but feeds numerous herds and slocks. Its gold and filver mines are for the most part irrecoverably overslown, those of Popo excepted.

The capital, San Philepe de Austria de Oruro, is a large and populous place, from the trade carried on with the mines of Popo, from which it is about twelve leagues distant.

ORWELL, a river rifing in the middle of Suffolk; whence it runs S. E. by Ipswich, and falls into the German ocean at Landguard fort.

OSACCA, a large fea-port of Niphon, in Japan, in Afia, on the Jedogaw. The place is four miles long, and three broad, being defended by a flrong caffle. Lat. 35 deg. 10 min. N. long. 135 deg. 10 min. E. It fwarms with artificers, rich merchants, &c.

OSERA, an island in the Adriatic sea, separated from Cherso by a narrow channel, and subject to Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

OSEY, or ST. OSYTH, an island of Essex, in Malden-Water, a large firth or inlet formed by the Chelmer, joining with the Black-Water. It abounds with wild-fowl. Here is kept a fair on Ascension-day, for toys: it lies three miles from Malden, and ten from Chelmsford.

OSIL (see OESEL) an island of Sweden.

OSIMO, an Episcopal city of Ancona, and Ecclesiastical State, in the middle division of Italy, on a hill near the Musone. Here is a magnificent palace and cathedral, with fine paintings in the churches: it lies eighteen miles W. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min. E.

OSMA, a decayed Episcopal city of Old Castile, in Spain, at the foot of a hill near the Duero, over which is a handsome bridge. It is watered by the Abio and Uzero, and lies seventy-two miles N. of Madrid.

OSNABRUG, or OSENBRUG, a bishopric lying in the center of Westphalia, in Germany, by the treaty of Munster made an alternative between the Roman Catholics and the Lutherans; the Bishop of the latter denomination was to be a Prince of Brunswick-Lunenhurg, and in default of that Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle; but the Catholic Bishop is chosen out of different families. The chapter, consisting of twenty-five canons, has only three Lutherans. The revenue is between 20 and 30,000 l. and the Bishop can raise 2500 men; the diocese is forty miles long, and thirty broad, in one of the most fruitful parts of Westphalia. The great-great-grand-sather and great-uncle of his present Majesty George III. both of the name of Ernest, the latter being also Duke of York, had the alternation of this bishopric; and now the Elector of Cologne possessies.

This diocese lies between the Weser and Embs, bounded by Minden on the E. Munster on the W. Diepholt on the N. E. and Ravenburg on the S. W. The north parts are marshy, but the fouth mountainous, extending W. to Lingen. The inhabitants have linen manufactures, with good cattle, especially hogs, of which the best Westphalia hams are made.

OSNABRUG, once Imperial and a Hans-town, the capital of the last-mentioned bishopric of the same name. It has a bridge over the Hassa or Ose, whence its name. The place is well-built and walled, but commanded by a mountain.

Here a treaty was concluded between the Emperor and King of Sweden, in 1648, which was a confiderable branch of the subsequent famous treaty of West-phalia. In his brother's palace in this city, his late Majesty George I. in his way to Hanover, died June 11, 1727. Besties the traffic above-mentioned, they here brew a palatable beer called Buse, and bake the best white bread in Westphalia: it lies seventy-eight miles W. of Hanover. Lat. 52 deg. 42 min. N. long. 7 deg. 38 min. E.

OSORNO, an inland town of Chili, in South America, on the Rio Bueno. The country about it is not fruitful, but is very rich in gold mines. They have woollen fluffs and linen: it lies eighty-eight miles from Baldivia on the S. E. and as many from the fea on the E. But Ulloa has it not, though we find it in our maps, as also the Volcano of the same name lying E. of it, in one of the Cordilleras. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. S. long.

80 deg. 4 min. W.
OSSORY, the west division of Queen's county, and province of Munster, in Ireland: it is surther subdivided
into Upper and Lower Osfory.

Nº. LXXVIII.

OSSUNA, the ancient Urfao or Orfonna, an old and pretty large town of Andalufia, in Spain, and strong by its situation. Here is only one spring for all the inhabitants, reckoned at 3500; nor has the neighbouring country any water for some miles. It gives title of Duke, and lies forty miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 16 min. N. long. 5 deg. 5 min. W

16 min. N. long. 5 deg. 5 min. W.
OSTAGIO, a town in the Genoese territories, in Upper Italy: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of the capital. Lat.
44 deg. 48 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E.
OSTALRIC, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, on

the Tordera: it lies thirty miles N.E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 2 deg. 50 min. E.

OSTEND, a city of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, and within the jurisdiction of Bruges. This is a confiderable sea-port, situated in marshy ground, among canals, two of which and the largest almost surround it, and vessels of the greatest burden can enter them within tide of flood.

It has a strong rampart, deep ditch, and eight regular bastions: from the year 1601 it held out a siege that lasted above three years, against the whole power of Spain, being defended by the English and Dutch, who were continually throwing in supplies, and Sir Francis Vere the Governor eminently distinguished his conduct on this occasion: the Spaniards, under the Archduke Albert and Spinola, are said to have lost about 80,000 men before the place; so that at length the besieged were forced to capitulate merely for want of ground, the assainsts having gained soot by foot, till there was no room lest to defend it.

Upon the death of King Charles II. of Spain, the French feized Oftend; but the allies befieged and took it after the battle of Ramilies, in 1706.

The late Emperor Charles VI. had formed a project of establishing an East India company here; but this giving umbage to the maritime powers, it was dropped.

The French under Saxe took Oftend in 1745, but reflored it by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1948. At prefent it is possessed by a strong French garrison, this and Newport having been given into their hands since their late alliance with the Empress Queen, against the King of Prussia and his confederates. Here is no fresh-water, but what they are obliged to setch in boats from Bruges, it lying sourteen miles W. from this city. Lat. 51 deg. 14 min. N. long. 2 deg. 59 min. E.

Of the same name is a place in Eslex, where a fair is kept on June 6, for toys.

OSTERBECK, a village in the neighbourhood of Arnheim, in Gelderland, one of the united provinces.

OSTERBURG, a small town of Brandenburg, at the confluence of two rivers. It has a good corn-market,

and lies seventeen miles N. of Stendal.

OSTIA, a port-town of the Campagna di Roma, in the Eccessiastical state, and middle division of Italy, at the mouth of the E. branch of the Tiber. The old town was destroyed by the Saracens, the ruins of which are still to be seen; and the new consists only of the cathedral, and a few mean houses round it. The dean of the college of Cardinals is always Bishop of Ostia; but this is an unhealthy place: it lies ten miles S. of Rome, whose port-town it formerly was; but Civita Vecchia is at present the chief port of the Papal dominions. Lat.

41 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E. OSTIACS, or OUSTIACS, a people of Siberia; in Afiatic Ruffia, divided into feveral tribes, which refide along the rivers Irtis, Oby, and Jenesa. In summer they catch as much fish in these rivers as will serve them all winter, together with what they also hunt in the latter season with their dogs. They live in low huts, with a fire in the middle of them; but they have neither cattle nor corn.

OSTIGLIA, a small place, with a castle, in the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy, on the N. side of the Po, sifteen miles E. of Mantua, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N. long. 11 deg. 36 min.

E. It is defended by marshes, &c. OSTMANTOWN, commonly OXMANTOWN, a

part of Dublin. See DUBLIN.
OSTROGOTZKOI, a city in the government of Belgorod, in Ruffia: it lies fixty-four miles S. of Woronetz. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 40 deg. 36 min. E. 3 Z. OSTUNI,

OSTUNI, a fmall Episcopal city of Otranto and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Adriatic: it lies eighteen miles N. of Tarento. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19

deg. 11 min. E.

OSWEGO, a town of the Iroquois or Five Nations, W. of the lake Ontario or Frontiniac, in Canada, North America. It lies 231 miles W. also of Albany. Hither the English used to resort, in order to purchase from the diffant Indians their fkins and furs; but the French lately destroyed the place: yet as Canada, by the taking of Quebec and Montreal, is now in the hands of the British nation, the trade here however is open to them. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 78 deg. 12 min. W.

OSWESTRY, a very ancient town of Shropshire, defended by a small castle, &c. Its market on Monday is confiderable for Welch flannels and freezes, of which it is the staple; and its fairs are on March 15, May 13, August 15, and December 11, for sheep and horned

Here is a grammar-school and a charity-school, in the latter of which a laudable emulation is excited among the boys and girls by little premiums : it lies 15 miles from Shrewsbury, and 157 from London.

OSWIECZIN, a timber-built town of Cracow, in Poland, on the S. fide of the Vistula, and near the Sala, twelve miles from Silefia, and the capital of that part of it belonging to this republic. It lies among marshes, and is defended by a wooden caftle. Great lumps of falt, dug out of the mines, are exposed here to fale; and it is a thoroughfare from Cracow to Vienna. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 78 deg. 12 min. W.

OSYTH, See OSEY, an isle in Essex. OTABALO, a jurisdiction of Quito, in Peru, South America. It joins on the S. to that of St. Miguel de Ibarra. Here is a village and parish of the same name, faid to contain 18 or 20,000 fouls, and among these

several Spaniards. In this jurisdiction are manufactures of cottons, carpets, pavilions for beds, quilts, &c. in great repute at Quito, &c. and fold to great advantage.

Here is plenty of wheat and barley, with studs, black cattle, and sheep, this country happily abounding with pasture.

OTLEY, a market-town under a craggy cliff in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wherse. It has fairs on August 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and houshold goods. It lies 15 miles from York, and 157

OTOQUE, an island of Darien, in Terra Firma, South America. It lies in the bay of Panama, fifty miles S. of the city of the latter name, from which it is furnished with provisions. But it does not appear upon the face

of our maps, nor in Ulloa.

OTRANTO, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy, and almost a peninsula, being surrounded by the sea on three fides, and bounded on the N.W. by the province of Bari. The inland parts are very mountainous, fandy, and in some places barren, but mostly fertile in wine, olives, figs, &c.

This country is infested with grass-hoppers, tarantulas, and especially Turkish pyrates, for which reason towers are built along the coasts with guards and can-

non in them.

Its capital of the same name, the ancient Hydruntum, lies at the mouth of the Adriatic, on the eastern coast of the peninsula. This was a commodious port till destroyed by the Venetians, but still surrounded

with walls, &c. and defended by a castle.

In 1480 it was taken by Mahomet II. who ordered the Archbishop, who came to meet him at the head of his clergy, to be fawn in funder; and as many of the latter as he could lay hold of, to be butchered at the foot of the altar. The Spaniards afterwards retook it from the Turks: it lies 43 miles E. of Tarento, and 200 of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 22 min. N. long. 19 deg.

OTRANTO, Cape, a headland near the last-mentioned city of the same name, a line drawn from which E. towards the coast of Albania, being a space of about fifty-one miles, divides the Adriatic from the Ionian fea: and from these two capes King Pyrrhus formed the chimerical and very extravagant project of joining Greece and Italy, by means of a bridge.

OUL

OTRICOLI, formerly a large city, but now an inconfide rable town of Ombria, and the Ecclefiastical state, in Middle Italy: it lies two miles from the Tyber, three from its confluence with the Nera, and forty N. of Rome. Here are grand ruins. Lat. 42 deg. 38 min, N long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.
OTTERNDORF, the capital of Hadelu, a diffrict in

the duchy of Bremen, in Germany. It lies on the

OTTERSBERG, a fmall fortified town of Bremen, in Germany, with a strong castle on the Wemme: it lies twelve miles from Closterseven.

OTTOMAN, one of the titles given to the Emperor and empire of Turkey.

OTTONA, an Episcopal see of the Hither Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy: it lies eight miles N. of Lanciano. Lat. 42 deg. 31 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E. OUDEKERK, a village of Duyveland, in Zealand, one

of the united provinces.

OUDENARDE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Scheld. Here beautiful tapestries are manufactured, and it has five gates, with feveral fine buildings in it.

At this place the Duke of Marlborough and the confederates gained a memorable victory over the French, commanded by the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome, June 11, 1708, in which action his late Majesty George II. of glorious memory, highly diffinguished himself, when Electoral Prince of Hanover, as a volunteer, at the head of his father's dragoons. The French had 4000 men killed on the fpot, among which were feveral General officers, 5000 wounded, and 8000 prisoners: it lies thirteen miles S. of Ghent, and twentyeight W. of Bruffels. Lat. 50 deg. 58 min. N. long.

3 deg. 41 min. E. OUDENBURG, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, and lies eight miles S. E. of Oftend. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 2 deg. 48 min. E.

OUDEWATER, a small place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, and in the province of Holland. It lies on the Lesser Islel, about seven miles from Waerden to the S. and produces good hemp.

OVERBURROUGH, an ancient place in Lancashire, where Roman coins, &c. have been found; it lies at

the junction of the Lac with the Lon. OVERFLACKEE, an island of Holland, E. of Goeree.

It is fourteen miles long, and four where broadest. It lies at the mouth of the Maes. The capital is Somersdyke, and belongs to Zealand. In the island there is good corn-land.

OVERTON, or CHERRY-ORTON, a village near Gunworth-ferry, in Huntingdonshire, where is an old mansion-house of the Lovetofts.

OVERTOOM, a place where one of the fuburbs of Amsterdam begins, to which ships of burden sail from Leyden, on a branch of the Rhine.

OVERYSCHE, a fmall town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Ysche, Here the Duke of Bavaria and Marshal Villeroy lay encamped, when the Duke of Marlborough and the allies attacked them in 1705. It lies ten miles N. E. of Brussels, and twelve S. W. of Louvain. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4

31 min. E. OVERYSSEL, one of the feven united provinces. It is bounded on the N. W. by Friefland and part of the Zuyderzee; on the W. by that part of Gelderland called the Veluwe; on the S. by Zutphen; on the E. by the bishopric of Munster; and on the N. by Groningen. It is full of fands, heaths, bogs, and lowlands, being subject to frequent inundations.

OVIEDO, the ancient Brigetum, the capital of Asturias, in Spain, between the Ove and Deva, being well-fortified. Here the Gothic Prince Pelayo fixed his residence. This is the fee of a Blshop, has an university, and lies fifty miles N. of Leon. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long.

6 deg. 46 min. W.
OULNEY, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, on the W. fide of the Ouse. Here is a manufacture of bonelace. The market is kept on Monday, and fairs on

Easter-Monday and June 29, for cattle.

OULX, a town of Piedmont, and upper division of Italy. It lies fourteen miles W. of Suía. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 51 min. E.

OUNDLE, or AVONDALE, a market-town of Northamptonshire, with a neat church, free-school, charityschool, and alms-house. The river Nen almost surrounds it, and has two good stone-bridges, one of which confifts of feveral arches, with a caufeway leading

Here is a well with a drumming noise. It lies twenty-two miles from Northampton, and fixty-five from London.

OUSE, a river of England, which has its fource on the confines of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; whence it runs N. E. through the latter and the shires of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, when paffing by Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Ely, it discharges itself into the German ocean at Lynn, in Norfolk.

OUSE, a river which rifes in the N. parts of Yorkshire, whence it runs S. E. by York, and continuing its course in the same direction, falls into the Humber.

OUSE, a river of Leinster, in Ireland, navigable by small boats; it joins the Barrow a little above the town of Ross, and afterwards mixing with the Sure, falls into Waterford-haven.

OUSTIACS, a people of Siberia. See OSTIACKS. OUSTIUG, a province of Russia. It is bounded on the E. by Permia and the forests of Zirania, on the N. by the provinces of Waga and Dwina, on the W. by Cargapol, and on the S. by Vologda. It is barren, and mostly covered with impenetrable woods, in which harbour vast numbers of black foxes, the furs of which are their principal commodity.

Its capital of the same name is at the mouth of the Jugh (or Uft Jugh) where it unites with the Suchana. This is an Archiepiscopal see, with ten or twelve neat churches of white stone; the rest, as well as the houses, are of wood. Here is a yearly fair for fox-skins and other furs. It lies 220 miles S. E. of Archangel. Lat.

61 deg. 35 min. N. long. 45 deg. 55 min. E. OUSTIUGA, a river of Russia, in the province lastmentioned, which falls into the Suchana on its W.

OUTEMEDA, a place of Bisnegar and the Malabar coaft, in India, where is one of the largest pagods in this country built of free-stone, with three towers and monstrous figures.

OXEHALL, a place near Darlington, in the bishopric of Durham, where may be feen the pits vulgarly called Hell-kettles, being only coal-holes filled by water from

OXENDON, near Kettering, in Northamptonshire, a place noted for an eccho that will repeat twelve or thirteen fyllables very diffinctly; and is formed by the fquare tower of the church.

OXFORD, a city of England, and the capital of the county of the fame name. It frands on a small eminence and the banks of the Isis, near its junction with the Charwell, and enjoys a healthy air. It is the fee of a Bishop, with a celebrated university, consisting of about twenty colleges and five halls; feveral of which, standing in the streets, give the place an air of grandeur. The private buildings here are neat, and

the public magnificent. The city, including the sub-urbs, is of a circular form, and about three miles in circuit; confishing chiefly of two principal streets, which cross each other in the center of the town. Here is the famous Bodleian library, in which are manuferipts principally, all Dr. Rateliff's library, &c. the Theatirum Sheldonianum for public folemnities, the Clarendon printing-house, and the Arundelian marbles; befides the gallery for fine paintings, and innummerable other curiofities, a detail of which would carry us too

The principal officers of Oxford university, are a Chancellor (now the Earl of Westmoreland) and a Vice-Chancellor: the latter, who is always in orders, and the head of some college, exercising the Chancel-lor's power, and governing the students, according to the statutes, the constitution of which is remarkabbly regular, the discipline strict, the endowments liberal; and, in fhort, every thing here well-adapted for the education of youth: fo that it is the principal feat of the muses in Great Britain.

The Isis being navigable from thence to London, the greatest trade of Oxford is in corn and malt, large quantities of which are fent down the river to the metropolis in capacious barges; coals, provisions, and other things, being brought back by the same naviga-

The city is governed by a mayor, &c. but subject to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the university, in all affairs of consequence, even relating to the town: here parliaments have been frequently held; and the city gave title of Earl to the family of the Veres for the space of 500 years, when the 20th and last of them, Aubrey de Vere, dying without male iffue, after a long interval, the title was conferred by Queen Anne, with the additional title of Mortimer, on the famous Treafurer Harley, in whose collateral descendants it still

Here are thirteen elegant parish-churches, besides the cathedral of Christ's church-college.

In a stately tower, in the front of the college-gate,

hangs the great bell called Tom, weighing near 17,000 pounds, being above feven feet in diameter, and near fix feet high. It is tolled every night to give warning for shutting up all the gates of the colleges.

The univerfity fends two members to parliament, (a privilege given it, as also to Cambridge, by King James I.) and the city the like number. It lies fixty miles S. W. of Cambridge, and fifty-eight W. of London.

OXUS, or Bactrus, the ancient names of the river Amu or Abiamu, in Tartary; the Arabs call it Gihon or Neher Balck. It rifes in Mount Imaus, and northern parts of India, in Afia, and running N. W. through Usbeck Tartary, divides it from Persia; when, after feveral windings, it parts into two branches, one of which falls into the lake called Aral Nor, and the other into a gulph of the Caspian sea, in lat. 44

OYAPOC, a confiderable river of Guiana, in South America.

OYO, or OHIHO, a confiderable river of North America. See Hohio.

OZWEUZIN, a small town of Poland. See Oswic-

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PABBAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, half a league W. of Bernera. It is three miles in circuit, and has corn, marl, and pasture. This is the residence of the steward of St. Kilda.

PABLO, SAN, a very difagreeable lake of Otabalo, in Quito, in South America, on the banks of which is a village of the fame name. It is a league long, and half that in breadth, with vaft flocks of wild geefe and gallaretes; also fome prennadillas or cray-fish, without a shell. The lake receives its water from Mount Mojanda, and out of it issues a large branch of the Rio Blanco.

PACAJES, a jurisdiction of Charcas, in South America. It lies S. W. of Paz, mostly in a cold climate, producing little grain or fruit, but it breeds some

This province is however rich in filver mines, tho' only a small part of them is worked. Here are also talc-mines, called Jaspes Blancos de Verenguela, of a beautiful transparent white, used for window-panes; likewise mines of gems, particularly one of emeralds, and marble quarries.

In this province is the famous filver-mine of Verenguela, with the mountains Santa Juana, Tampaya,

PACAMORES, a province of Peru, in South America.

It confines on Amazonia, and lies S. of Quixos.

PACHAMAC, a temple of Peru, in South America, de-

PACHAMAC, a temple of Peru, in South America, dedicated by the Indians to the Supreme Being; it gives name to the neighbouring country.

PACHEGOIA, a lake of New South Wales, in the

northern regions of America, in lat. 52 deg. N.
PACHSU, anciently Paxi or Paxa, a small island in the

Ionian sea, near the coast of Epirus, in European Turkey.

PACHUCA, a place in Mexico Proper, in North America, in the neighbourhood of which there were formerly rich filver-mines; but either worn out or dangerous to work. It lies fixty leagues N. of Mexico city.

PACIFIC Ocean, Mar del Zur, or the South Seas, a prodigious ocean dividing Afia from America. It has been called Pacific, from the moderate weather which the first Spaniards who navigated it met with in their voyages on the coast of Peru, and within the tropics, where it is found to be remarkably smooth; but without the tropics, towards either pole, the fury of the winter storms, and the roughness of the sea, are equal to those in any other parts. It had the name of South sea from the Spaniards having passed the isthmus of Darien or Panama, namely, from N. to S. at the first discovery of it; though, with regard to America, it is properly the Western ocean, and with regard to Asia, the Eastern.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, in Asia Minor, the golden sands of which have been very much celebrated by

the ancient poets.

PADANARAN, a name given by Moses to Mesopotamia, the modern Diarbeker Proper, in Asia, or to Syria in general. It is bounded on the E. and W. by the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates, on the N. by Mount Taurus, and on the S. by the Euphrates and a branch of the Tigris.

PADANG, a town on the W. coast of the island of Su-

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matra, in the Indian ocean, in Afia, with a harbour belonging to the Dutch, who have a fort and fettlement here, which cost them a great deal of blood and treasure. Lat. I deg. 10 min. S. long. 99 deg. 5 min. E. PADERBORN, a bishopric of Westphalia, in Germany.

It is furrounded by the dominions of Hanover, Hesse, and Munster. It is bounded by Lippe on the N. and W. Hesse-cassel and Waldeck on the S. and Munster with Westphalia Proper on the W. It is about forty miles from E. to W. and in some places thirty from N. to S.

This country is not very fruitful in corn, but abounds in cattle, also rich salt springs, some iron-mines, with plenty of deer and other game. It contains twenty-five market-towns in fifty-four parishes, &c. all subject to the Bishop, who is a Prince of the Empire. His revenue, being a suffragan under Mentz, and enjoyed by the Elector of Cologne, is between 25 and 30,000 l. and the Bishop is able to raise 3000 men.

In this country is the field where Varus with the Roman legions was cut to pieces by the Germans under Arminius. Here are feveral remarkable springs, of which see an account in the Philosophical Transactions, anno 1665, &c.

Its capital of the same name is a large, well-built, fortified, and populous city, also a Hans town, but is subject to its Bishop. The Pader, a rivulet or bourne, whence the name, has its source just under the high altar of the cathedral, and stands not far from the Lippe; forty miles N. W. of Cassel. Lat. 51 deg. 45 min. N. long. 8 deg. 25 min. E.

PADIS, a fortress of Livonia, belonging to Russia. See BADIS.

PADRON, or PADRONA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, on a bay of the ocean, at the mouth of the Ulla, between it and Sara, over each of which is a flately bridge, the one built by Pompey, and the other by Carfar. It lies eighteen miles S. of Compostella. Lat. 42 deg. 55 min. N. long. 9 deg. 14 min. W.

min. N. long. 9 deg. 14 min. W.

PADSTOW, a large market-town of Cornwall, at the mouth of the Camel, and on the Bristol channel; it lies convenient for a trade to Ireland; besides a traffic in slate-tiles, this place follows the herring-fishery. Padstow's good cheer and jollity have become proverbial. Its market is on Saturday; and its fairs on April 18 and September 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some hops. It lies 30 miles from Launceston, and 232 from London.

PADUA, in Latin Patavium, an old, large, but now declining city, of Il Paduano, a province of Upper Italy, in a fine plain on the Brenta, and not far from the Po. It has walls, ramparts, &c. but the fireets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. Its figure is circular, and about feven or eight miles round. This is the fee of a Bishop, and had once the most celebrated university in all Italy, endowed with singular privileges by its sounder the Emperor Frederick II. but it has dwindled so, that out of ten colleges, only one now remains. The principal among its churches is St. Antony, with a very splendid chapel, where the body of that Saint is denoticed.

chapel, where the body of that Saint is deposited.

In one of the cloisters are interred the bowels of the ingenious Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel, to whom we owe those noble pieces of antiquity, the Marmora Arundeliana, now at Oxford.

St. Justina is one of the finest churches in Italy, and the work of the celebrated Palladio. The Benedictine monastery contiguous to it, has a yearly revenue of 100,000 ducats.

Over the four gates of the town-house are the statues

and busts of four illustrious Paduans, namely, the immortal Titus Livius, Albertus Patavianus, Petrus Aponus the architect of this structure and an astronomer, with Paulus Patavinus.

The Jews live in a separate part of the city; and the adjacent mountains yield excellent wine and oil, with the most delicious fruits. The people however are in general miserable through the exactions of their masters the Venetians.

An image of the Virgin Mary, if we will believe popular tradition, flew hither from Constantinople, when taken by the Turks. Padua lies twenty-four miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

PADUANO, or the PADUAN, a fertile and well-cultivated country, of which the last-mentioned city of Padua is the capital, and a part of Lombardy. It is bounded on the N. by the Trevisano, on the E. by the Dogano, on the S. by the Polesino, from which the Adige divides it, and on the W. by the Veronese and Vicentino. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about thirty-five miles, and breadth about twenty-eight, more or less, from E. to W.

PAGO, an island in the Adriatic sea, divided from Morlachia by a narrow channel, being forty miles long, and twelve broad. It is subject to Venice.

PAHAN, or PAHUNG, the capital of a kingdom in the peninsula of Malacca, in Asia. It lies twelve miles up a river, at the mouth of which is a pretty large island, which forms two channels into it. The river is a mile broad, but full of shoals. The adjacent country is low and woody, yet very plentiful withal The place is not large, being surrounded with a sence of trunks of trees. It lies ninety miles N. of Jor.

PAIMSCEUF, a town of Britany, in France, at the mouth of the Loire, properly the port of Nantes.

PAINSHILL, a place in Surrey near Cobham, where is

a feat of Mr. Hamilton, and a large tract of waste land inclosed and improved.

PAINSWICK, a place in Gloucestershire, on the Stroud, being a large parish, with a handsome church and spire. Its market is on Tuesday, and fairs on Whitsun-Tuesday and September 19, for horned cattle and sheep. It lies four miles from Gloucester.

PAIS DE VAUD, also called the Roman or French country, in Switzerland. It is divided between the cantons of Berne and Fribourg. On the S. it is bounded by Vallais and Savoy, and on the W. by Gex and the Franche Comté. The length from Geneva to Morat is twenty-four leagues, being in the form of a triangle, with the base towards the lake of Geneva, and the apex towards Morat. The part next Morat and Mouldon is a fine corn-country, and that on the banks of Geneva lake produces a palatable white wine, called Vin de la Cote. This is the best cultivated tract of all the Alps, at least the most beautiful part of Switzerland. The capital is Lansange.

of Switzerland. The capital is Lausanne.

PAISLEY, a pretty town of Renfrew, in the South of Scotland, on the Whitecart, over which is a bridge, and in its bottom pearls are found. It is the seat of a presbytery, containing sixteen parishes. It had anciently a celebrated abbey of the monks of Cluny, who in the year 1451 wrote a history of Scotland, commonly called the Black Book of Paisley, and which ends with the reign of King James I. The abbey-church, gardens, &c. are inclosed within a stone-wall about a mile in compass

Here was formerly a Roman prætorium. It lies on the S. fide of the Clyde, fix miles W. of Glasgow, and three from Renfrew in the same direction. Near it is a

fine seat of the Earl of Dundonald.
PAITA, a small Spanish sea-port of Quito and Peru, in South America. It has only one street, and the Governor's house alone is built of stone. The soil round it is extremely barren, and hot; besides the total want of rain, it has not a single brook: so that water is No. 78.

brought to it from Colan, as also the greatest part of their provisions. Its harbour is the principal support of the place, goods from Panama and Caliao being landed here.

It stands in a small bay, under a pretty high hill, called the Saddle of Paita, and defended by a small fort, which with muskets only can hinder boats from landing. On the top of the hill is another fort commanding the town.

It has been frequently plundered by the buccaneers, and burnt by Commodore Anfon in 1741, the Governor refufing to ransom it. Lat. 5 deg. 5 min. S. long. 80 deg. 5 min. W.

deg. 5 min. W.

PAIX, a port-town on the N. fide of Hispaniola, in the
West Indies, and subject to France.

PALACHE, or APALACHE, the name given by the Indians to the river Spirito Santo, in Carolina and Florida, in North America. It enters the gulph of Mexico about 100 miles from the cod of the bay of Palache, at the N.W. extremity of the peninfula of Florida. Lat. 30 deg. N.

30 deg. N.
PALAICOS, a fmall town of Andalusia, in Spain. It lies sisteen miles S. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 8 min. W.

PALAIS, ST. a small town in the district of Amix, and Lower Navarre, in France, on the Bidouse. It lies fourteen miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 24 min. N. long. I deg. 10 min. W.

PALAMBANG, the capital of a kingdom, on a bay at the S. E. oversmits of the ident of Laws and Fast

PALAMBANG, the capital of a kingdom, on a bay at the S. E. extremity of the island of Java and East Indies, in Asia. It is parted from the isle of Bally by a narrow channel, and independent of the Emperor of Mataram or the Dutch. Lat. 7 deg. 36 min. S. long. 114 deg. 10 min. E.

PALAMBANG, a Dutch factory of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in Asia. Here they have a considerable traffic in pepper, being under contract with the King, &c. to take off all their produce of this kind. The town lies about eight leagues from the sea, on the bank of a large river, which empties itself by four mouths.

PALAMOS, a small, but sortified sea-port of Catalonia, in Spain. It lies about eighteen miles S. E. of Gironne. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. E.

PALANKA, a town of Hungary Proper, formerly fortified by the Turks, now subject to the house of Austria. It lies thirty-four miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 1 min. E.

PALATINATE, or PFALTSGRAVATE, the name of two districts in Germany; which are distinguished by that of the Upper and Lower Rhine. The palatinate of the Lower Rhine is bounded on the S. by Alface, Suabia, and part of Lorrain, on the N. by part of Triers and Mentz, on the W. by part of Lorrain and Triers, and on the E. by Franconia, part of Suabia, Mentz, and Wurtemberg.

The Rhine divides the Palatinate into two parts; which with the Neckar, and other streams watering the country, render it one of the most fruitful provinces in the empire. It is only unhappy in its vicinity to France, the ambition of whose Princes has often prompted them to become masters of it: so that in the last age, and even in this, it has been rendered a scene of blood and distress, most of its towns having been plundered and demolished: and the poor natives, of which vast numbers have been transported to Georgia and other British fettlements in America, have been fo discountenanced by their Popish Princes, that they have been almost every year forfaking their country, to go in quest of new habitations. Formerly the Electors Palatine were as formidable as any of that college, their dominions and revenues having been much larger before Frederick V. was dispossessed of his crown and estates by the Emperor in 1620, after the loss of the battle of Prague, and the electoral dignity given to the house of Bavaria. Afterwards indeed, by the treaty of Munster in 1648, his fon obtained the restitution of the Electoral dignity and Lower Palatinate; but the upper he could never recover.

This palatinate, after several changes of masters and religions, is now possessed by the Prince of Sultzbach, a Roman Catholic.

4A

In the electorate proper are bailiwics of Bretten, Boxberg, Lutzberg, Neustadt, Germersheim, Lautern Altzhy, Oppenheim, Creutznach, Stromberg, Bacharach,

Siminern, and Kirchberg.

Besides these, the Elector's estates are the duchy of Neuburg, the bailiwic of Bœckelheim, the counties of Veldentz, Lauterick, and Lutzelstein, the duchies of

Juliers and Berg, &c.

This electorate is also subdivided into those parts that lie on the E. side of the Rhine, of which Heidelberg is the capital on the Rhine, Manheim being the capital on the W. of the Rhine, and on both fides of the Rhine, containing Spires and Worms.

His revenues arise chiefly from a toll on vessels which pass up and down the Rhine, the Neckar, and other rivers; as also from duties on corn, wine, &c his whole income being computed at 300,000 l.

per annum. For the Upper Palatinate, fee BAVARIA. It lies on the Danube, and by the treaty of Munster belongs to the Duke of Bavaria. It is fometimes called the Nort-gaw, as lying N. of the Elector's other dominions. It is bounded by Voigtland in Upper Saxony on the N. by Bohemia and Austria on the E. by the Danube, which separates it from the duchy of Bavaria, on the 8. and by Suabia and part of Franconia on the W.

This is a mountainous rocky country, but with rich mines of copper, filver, and iron; the profits of which are very confiderable. Some of its valleys produce corn and pasture; and they have likewise some vineyards, but the wine is hard and unpleafant. Its capital is

PALATSCHA, the modern name of Miletum, a city of

Caria, in Afia Minor. PALAZZULO, a small town of Bresciano, a province of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the Oglio. It lies three miles E. of Pont Oglio, and twentyfix N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 10 min. E.

PALAZZULO, a fmall city of the Val di Noto, in Sicily, and lower division of Italy, near the source of the Bufaro. It gives title of Prince, and is twenty miles W. of Syracuse. Lat. 57 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 20 min. E.

PALDYKIRK, a place near Fordun, in the shire of Mearns, and North of Scotland. It has its name from St. Palladius the first Bishop in that kingdom, whom Pope Celestine had sent thither in the year 431, to preach the gospel, and confute the Pelagians. Here is an annual fair, where large quantities of coarse cloth are bought up and exported to the Netherlands.

PALENCIA, an Episcopal city of Leon, in Spain, on the Carrio, and in a very fertile country. It lies thirtyfix miles W. of Burgos. Lat. 42 deg. 14 min. N. long.

5 deg. 5 min. W.
PALERMO, the ancient PANORMUM, in the Val di Mazara, in Sicily and Lower Italy. It lies at the

bottom of a gulph, on the N. coast of the island.

This is a well-built city and Archiepiscopal see; also the residence of the Viceroy. Its commodious harbour is defended by two citadels. Here is a wall round it and other works, but not of any great strength. It has an university, fifty-two convents, and twenty-two nunneries; and it stands in a very fruitful plain, but fuffered greatly by earthquakes in the years 1693 and

Here is carried on a pretty good trade, and it lies 154 miles W. of Messina. Here are magnificent buildings, a handsome quay, and gate like a triumphal arch which leads to the fea-fide. Lat. 38 deg. 28 min. N.

long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.
PALESTINE, fo called from the Philistines who inhabited its coasts; it is also called Judaa from the Patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land from its having been the scene of our Saviour's life and sufferings. In Scripture it is called Canaan and The Land of Promise. It is now a part of Afiatic Turkey, being bounded on the N. by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria; on the E. by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deferta; on the S. by the mountains of Seir and

deferts of Arabia Petræa; and it has the Mediterranean on the W. This in general is a fruitful tract, where cultivated, and might supply the neighbouring countries with corn, wine, and oil, as it anciently did, were its prefent inhabitants equally industrious. Its capital is the once famous Jerusalem, in the most rocky part of the country; yet its neighbourhood feeds numerous flocks and herds, and it yields plenty of honey, excellent wine, and oil, whilst the valleys bear large crops of

ALESTRINA, the ancient Praneste, in the Campagna di Roma, and Ecclefiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It flands high, is an Episcopal see, and the capital of a duchy or principality in the family of Barberini. Here was formerly a temple of Fortuna Primogenia, where the Sortes Prænestinæ were kept. It lies thirty-four miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min N. long. 13 deg. 34 min. E.

ALICAT, a town of the Hither India, in Asia, at the mouth of a river of the same name. This is the principal factory belonging to the Dutch on the Coroman. del coast. It has a fort called Geldria, which is flanked with four bastions, and washed on one side by a river. It lies about seventy-four miles N. of Fort St. George. Lat. 14 deg. 5 min. N. long. 80 deg.

PALIMBAM, a town on the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies. The Dutch have a factory here. It lies 124 miles N. E. of Bencoolen. See PALAMBAN. Lat. 35 deg. S. long. 103 deg. 10 min. E.

PALMA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, with 2500 in-habitants. It gives title of Duke to the Porto Carrero family, from which the famous Cardinal of that name and Archbishop of Toledo was a descendant.

PALMA, called Palmela or Palmilla, in contradiffinction from the last-mentioned Palma; a town of Estremadura, in Portugal, on the Cadoan. It lies twenty miles E. of Setuval or St. Ubes. Lat. 38 deg. 33 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. W.
PALMA, or PALAMODA, a corruption of Palma Nova,

a populous town and strong frontier of Friuli or Aquileia, in the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the canal of Roia. The fortifications confift of nine regular baftions, with strong ramparts, and a deep ditch overflown only occasionally, in order to cover this state from the infults of the Turks, as well as Austrians, lying in the pass through which the Hunns and other northern Barbarians poured their hofts into Italy. It lies twenty miles N. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg. 14 min. N. long. 13 deg. 32 min. E.

PALMA, a city of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in South America, fifty-four miles N. W. of St. Fe di Bigora. Lat. 4 deg. 39 min. N. long. 74 deg. 10 min. W.

PALMA, one of the Canary islands, in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to Spain. Here is made the best Palm or Palma wine, otherwife called Canary. Lat. 29 deg. 10 min. N. long. 39 deg. 5 min. W. PALMAS, Cape, a head-land on the ivory coast of Gui-

ney, in Africa. Lat. 4 deg. 34 min. N. long. 85

PALMAS, Villa de las, the name given by the Spaniards to Tamalameque, in Santa Martha and Terra Firma, in South America.

PALMELA, or PALMILLA, a place in Portugal. See

PALMYRA, or TADMOR, formerly a very noble city of Syria, in Afia, having had a temple, palace, &c. of aftonishing magnificence; but now in ruins. Of these and of Balbec several curious plans and views taken on the fpot have been published by Mess. Dawkins and Wood of Oxford; which indeed do honour to our nation. Lat: 33 deg. 10 min. N. long. 39 deg.

PALOMERO, a port and cape of Majorca, an island of the Atlantic ocean, lying to the W. and before it is the small island of Dragonera.

PALOS, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Trina.

From this port Christopher Columbus failed in 1492,

upon the discovery of the new world. It lies fixty- PANARIA, one of the isles lying round Sicily, in Lower fix miles S. W. of Seville. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 16 min. W.

PALOS, Cape, a promontory of Murcia, in Spain, which fretches out a confiderable way into the fea. It lies twenty miles E. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 42 min. N. long. 46 min. W.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, near the forest of Bakony, with a castle. It is surrounded with a broad ditch and high wall, being a frontier against the Turks. It lies forty-fix miles S. W. of Buda, and subject to the houle of Austria. Lat. 47 deg. 34 min. N. long. 18

deg. 16 min. E.
PALUS MŒOTIS, the sea of Azof or Zabache, a large collection of waters in European Turkey, lying from the S. E. to the N. E. and the mouth of the Don or Tanais, about 240 miles long. It has Leffer Tartary on the N. the Taurica Chersonesus on N. W. Crim Tartary on the W. and Sarmatia Afiatica, now Circaffian Tartary, on the S. and S. E.

It communicates by the streights of Caffa with the Euxine sea, and is a concourse of waters formed by those of the Euxine, and what flows from the river

PAMIERS, or APAMIES, the ancient Fredelos, a small Episcopal city of Lower Foix and Languedoc, in France, on the Auriège. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Tou-louse. This see has been possessed by several illustrious Prelates. Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 1 deg. 14

POMPELONA, the ancient Pompejopolis, or Pompelo, as having been built by Pompey, a pretty large Episcopal city, and the capital of Navarre, in Spain. It lies in the Pyrennees, and is defended by two castles, one of which is on a rock. Here is an university. It lies thirty-four miles S. of St. Sebastian. Lat. 43 deg. 12 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10 min. W.

PAMPELUNA, a city of Terra Firma, and South America, belonging to Spain. It lies 200 miles S. of Maracaibo. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10

PAMPHILIA, a maritime part of Caramania, in Afia Minor. It is bounded by Lycia on the W. Cilicia on the E. Pisidia on the N. and has the Mediterranean sea on the S. It belongs to the Turks. The low-lands are rich, the ports profitable, and the inlands and mountainous parts breed numerous herds of goats. Its principal rivers are the Cataractus, Cestrus, and

PANAMA, one of the three provinces into which Terra Firma, in South America, is subdivided; the other two are Darien and Veraguas. It is the feat of every branch of the government, as lying between Darien on the E. and Veraguas on the W.

PANAMA, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, on an isthmus and capacious bay, the coast of which is washed by the South Sea. Its public ftructures are magnificent.

This is the fee of a Bishop, and has an excellent road for small vessels, owing to the shelter from the neigh-

bouring isles of Perico, which lie before it.

John Morgan, an English adventurer, sacked and burnt Panama, in the year 1670. This misfortune rendered it necessary to remove the city to its present fite, four miles westward of the old city; the houses of which are generally of wood, and fome few of stone. It has a free-stone wall round it, and is defended by a large garrison of regulars. Without the walls is an open suburb, larger than the city. The streets of both are straight, broad, and mostly paved.

This is a flourishing city, it being the first place where the treasure and other rich merchandises from Peru and Chili are landed and lodged in storehouses, till they may be transported to Europe: and hither the cargoes of the galleons from Old Spain are fent from Porto Bello, in order to be exported to the feveral cities to which they are configned. Lat. 8 deg. 57 min. 48 seconds and a half, N. long. 82 deg. 5 min. 16

PANAMACOUR, a fmall town of Beira, in Portugal, about thirty miles from Guarda.

Italy, a little to the N. E. of that of Lipari. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 15 deg. 4 min. E.

PANARO, one of the principal rivers of Modena, in Upper Italy. It rifes in the Appenine mountains, on the confines of Tuscany, whence it runs N. into the Modenese, and afterwards divides that duchy from the Romagna; then turning E. it runs through the Ferrarese by the city of Ferrara, and falls into the Adriatic fea at Valona, and hence called the Po di Valona.

PANAY, the capital of an island of the same name, among the Philippines. It lies between the isles of Paragoa and Negro, is upwards of 400 miles in circuit, and subject to Spain. Lat. 11 deg. 5 min. N. long.

PANEAS, the ancient Lesem, and since Dan, &c. in Judea, a part of Asiatic Turkey. It is now a poor village, few of its ancient edifices remaining, with which it had been fo profusely adorned.

PANHEL, a strong place of Beira, in Portugal, on a hill, and well walled, with feven towers, &c. and a flout old castle: it lies six miles from Castel Roderigo, and nine from Almayda. It has declined much from its former

PANMURE, a pretty feat belonging to an Earl of the fame title, and of the furname of Maul, between the burghs of Dundee and Montrose, in the north of Scotland. The present Earl is a General of his Majesty's

PANSKO, a place on a gulph of the fame name in Polish Prussia, with a strong castle. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Dantzick.

PANSOVA, a place of Sclavonia, in European Turkey, on the Temes, about nine miles from Belgrade to the N. and fifty-five below Temeswaer to the S. W.

PANSWICK (see PAINSWICK) a market-town of Gloucestershire, fix miles from the city of Gloucester, and ninety-four from that of London.

ANUCO, a city of Mexico, in North America, and the capital of a province of the fame name, in the gulph of Mexico. Here is a large harbour, but such a bar that ships cannot enter. The river also of the same denomination is however navigable by vessels of 500 tons. It lies 200 miles N. of the city of Mexico, and is subject to Spain.

APA, a well-built town of Lower Hungary, on the Marzal, and not far from the Raab. Near it is a castle furrounded with a moat: it lies eighteen miles S. of Raab town. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 3

PAPA-STRONGSA, one of the Orkney isles in the north of Scotland, a little N. E. of Strongfa. It is very fruitful and well inhabited.

APA-WESTRA, another ifle of the Orkneys, in the north of Scotland, about two miles N. E. of Westra: it is three miles long, and a mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good harbour, and with the other Westra constitutes a parish.

In this island, near St. Tredwell's lough, are two ancient obelifks, used in time of Heathenism for tying criminals and victims to, and behind them a hollow stone-trough.

APELS, an idolatrous people of Meli and Negroland, in Africa. They have a Fetish or idol called Shina, to which they facrifice dogs. They often come to an open rupture with the Portuguese.

APENHEIM, a town of Franconia, in Germany, and the capital of a small county of the same name, on the Altmuhl: it lies thirty-four miles S. of Nuremburg. It is subject to its own Count. Lat. 48 deg. 49 min. N.

long. 10 deg. 56 min. E.

APHLAGONIA, an ancient province of Afia Minor. It lies N. of Galatia, being bounded on the E. by the river Halys, which parts it from Cappadocia; on the W. by that of Parthenius and the Euxine fea. The Turks now call it New Guiney, Dulap, and part of the province of Amasia, in Asiatic Turkey.

PAPHOS, of which its modern name BAFFA is a corruption; a city on the island of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Afiatic Turkey. It is celebrated by the ancient poets, and was also dedicated to Venus, who had a temple and port here. It is still the fee of a Bishop,

but much decayed, and fubject to the Turks.

PAPONS Territory, or New Guiney, a large continent, lying E. of the Spice-islands, the limits of which eastward or fouthward are uncertain. The Dutch represent it as a barren unhospitable country, with only sew inhabitants. No nation however has fent any colonies thither. Lat. 5 deg. 15 min. S. long. 130 deg. 10

PAPOUL, ST. a fmall Episcopal city of Languedoc, in France, at the foot of Mount Noir, near the rivulets of Rotouse and Ranpi. It lies 110 leagues from Toulouse.

Lat. 43 deg. 28 min. N. long. 1 deg. 45 min. E. PAPS OF JURA, fo called by feamen, two high pics in the middle of Jura, one of the western isles of Scotland. They are feen a pretty way out at fea, and are covered with heath and some grass, which yields pasture for cattle. See JURA.

PARA, a captainric of Brasil, in America: it has a capacious bay on the W. which the Atlantic ocean forms at the mouth of the river of the Amazons. It is bounded on the E. by the captainric of Maranhao, from which the river Maracu divides it; on the S. by the unconquered nation of the Pacaxas and Paranaybas; and on the N. it has the Northern ocean: its extent fouthward is not fixed.

PARA, a fortress in the last-mentioned captainric, at the mouth of a river of the fame name, and near that of the Amazons. It frands on a high rock, and commands all the territory beneath. The foot of the rock is watered by the river, which is about five or fix miles broad, the banks of which towards the fort have only a number of gabions and some cannon. The other sides are guarded by a stone-wall and dry ditch.

The place is inhabited by 300 Portuguese, who cultivate tobacco and fugar, gathering also wild cotton. To the S. E. of this fort is another small one, called Commota.

PARAGOGA, one of the Philippine islands, in the Indian ocean, Afia. It lies a little N. of Borneo, and near 300 miles long, partly subject to a Prince of Borneo, and partly to Spain. It lies between lat. 9 and 11 deg. N. and between long. 114 and 118 deg. 30 min. E.

PARAGUAY, a government of Charcas, in Peru, South America. It lies S. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and E. of Tucuman. Southward it joins to that of Buenos Ayres, and is terminated eastward by the captainric of St. Vicente in Brafil. It extends 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and nearly the same in breadth, between lat. 12 deg. and 37 min. S. and long. 50 deg. and 75

The foil in general is very fruitful, producing plenty of rice, Indian corn, and European grain. The country is well stocked with all forts of cattle, fo that they run in a manner wild.

West of the great river Paraguay are extensive plains for feveral hundred miles, with very little wood, and fearcely a hill. But to the E. of this river, divided from Brafil by a chain of mountains, there is an agreeable intermixture of hill and dale, woody and champaign country, which being the property of the Jesuits, is cultivated by the natives, who are their profelytes.

These missions of Paraguay have increased so much, that they are thought to amount to between 30 and 40,000 families: but they are on all fides terminated by nations of idolatrous Indians.

The Paraguay missions occupy a country of very great extent. The air in general is moist and temperate, though in fome parts it is rather cold: besides abundance of provisions in the temperate parts, cotton and tobacco, the herb Paraguay would alone be fufficient to form a flourishing commerce, this being the only province that produces it, and from hence is fent all over Peru and Chili, where its use is universal.

This country has its name from the river Paraguay, which runs through it from N. to S. also La Plata, from another river rifing in Peru, and running through it S. W. joins its stream with the former near Buenos Ayres; after which junction their united waters are called La Plata, and fall into the Atlantic ocean between the Spanish territories of La Plata and those of Brafil, belonging to the Portuguese. Part of the treafure of Peru is conveyed by the Spaniards down La Plata to Buenos Ayres, and thence shipped for Spain, together with vast quantities of skins and other mer-

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PARAIBA, or PARIA, the most northern province of Brafil, in South America. It lies between Rio Grande on the N. and that of Tamarak on the S. with the ocean on the E. and the Figuares on the W. being fuh. ject to Portugal.

Its capital of the same name lies about three leagues from the ocean, on a river of the same name, being furrounded with ramparts, and the mouth of the river guarded by three forts. Lat. 6 deg. 58 min. N. long.

55 deg. 20 min. W. PARAMARIBO, a village of Guiana, in South America, about two leagues above the mouth of the river Suri nam, containing 400 houses, and a fort called Zelandia.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, in South America It is bounded on the S. and E. by the great river of the fame name; on the N. it joins to the province of Guayra, and the unknown tracts of Brafil; having Paraguay Proper on the W. It is subject to Spain.

PARDO, a royal palace of the King of Spain, in New Castile, with elegant gardens, &c.

PARECHIA, the modern name of Paros, a caffle in an island of the latter name, and Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is built of pieces of ancient marble. Its port is only fit for small craft. See PAROS.

PARENZO, the ancient Parentum, a finall and thinly inhabited town of Istria, one of the Venetian territories in Italy. It has a good commodious harbour on a bay of the Adriatic, and is the fee of a Bishop: it lies twenty-five miles S. of Cabo de Istria. Lat. 45 deg. 28 min. N. long. 14 deg. 21 min. E.

PARHAM, a little town of Suffolk, on the river Ore, near the town of Orford.

PARIA, a province in the archbishopric of Plata, in Peru, South America. It is contiguous to that of Chayanta, on the N. W. fide of Plata, and feventy leagues diffant from the city of the latter name.

The air here being cold, the foil produces but little grain, yet breeds vast numbers of cattle; so that the cheefes made from the milk of their sheep and cows are fent all over Peru. Here are also some silver

In this province is a very large lake of the same name, being an arm of that prodigious collection of waters the Titi-caca, which has no visible outlet; but the many whirlpools in it fufficiently indicate fome fubterraneous passage: it lies 100 miles N. W. of La Plata.

Lat. 22 deg. S. long. 67 deg. W. PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a large province of Terra Firma, in South America. It is bounded by part of Guiana and New Granada on the S. by part of New Granada and Venezuela on the W. with the North fea on the S. and the river Oronoque on the E. The N. part of this country is called Caribiana, and fubject to Spain. Ulloa has not this province, though he mentions that in Peru above described.

PARILLA, LA, the fame with SANTA, in Los Reyes and Peru, in South America, about 200 miles from Lima on the N.

PARINA-COCHA, a jurisdiction of Lima and Peru, in South America. It lies about twenty leagues S. of the city of Guamanga, extending about twenty-five leagues. It lies mostly in fo temperate an air, that the foil, besides excellent pasture, abounds in grain and fruit. Here are likewise several rich mines of silver and

PARINNAS, a breach or chasm in the road to Lima, in Peru, South America, which was Ulloa's fecond flage, whence the road lies over a fandy plain for ten leagues in length, and at some distance from the coast.

PARIS, in Latin Lutetiæ, Parisiorum, or Parisium, a city in the middle of the government of the ifle of France, both its capital, and also that of the whole kingdom. It lies in a spacious plain on the Seine. This is a very large, populous, and stately city, built of a circular form, about two French leagues in diameter, and fix in circuit, including the fuburbs.

It is reckoned to contain 912 streets, great and small, and upwards of 20,000 houses, besides religious structures, colleges, halls, and shops; has 52 parishes, 56 monasteries inhabited by fryars, 78 by nuns, 14,000 coaches, and about 400,000 inhabitants: these confume annually above 100,000 muids of corn, each muid 2600 pounds weight; 140,000 oxen or cows, 550,000 sheep, 125,000 calves, and 40,000 hogs; 300,000 muids of wine, each equivalent to 300 of our quarts, befides brandy, beer, and cyder.

Though Paris stands on more ground than London, which may be much doubted fince the great increase of new buildings in the latter, it is not fo populous, London exceeding it by at least 200,000 fouls.

The houses of Paris are built of white hewn-stone, and uniform; the streets are of a competent breadth, the foil of which is conveyed into a canal, and washed down by means of a large body of water conveyed from a neighbouring fountain.

As almost every French nobleman has a palace, or hotel as they call it, in this city, with courts and gardens belonging to it, in this respect Paris surpasses any thing of that kind to be met with in London. The Louvre, the Tuillieries, and other royal palaces here, are indeed large and spacious, but old and decayed buildings.

Paris has three capital divisions; namely, 1. The town, which lies to the N. of the Seine; 2. The city, which is entirely furrounded by the river, being in the center of all, is called L'Isle du Palais, i. e. the island of the palace, as the royal palace takes up a great part of it; and, 3. The university, which lies to the S. of the Seine, together with twelve fuburbs. The whole is further fubdivided into twenty quartiers or wards.

Paris is the fee of an Archbishop, the feat of the principal parliament of the kingdom, and other chief courts. Here is an university and fifty-four colleges, but in only ten of these are public exercises performed. The Sorbonne is one of the finest colleges in Europe, and formerly very famous, by which name the whole university is frequently signified: but it is at present very much on the decline, on account of its civil jurifdiction, and the other privileges it formerly enjoyed, being taken from it.

Besides the royal academy of sciences, of much the fame nature as our Royal Society, here is an academy for refining the French language; also academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture; with many others for the improvement of all mechanic arts and manufactures, as tapestry, mosaic works in plate, iron, steel, brafs, embroidery, &c.

The principal manufactures in Paris are gold and filver stuffs, also lace of the same materials, tapestry,

ribbans, linen, and glass.

The most considerable palaces in Paris are the Louvre, behind which is the Tuillieries; beyond that is a fine walk called the Queen's walk, or Le Cours de la Reine; the palace of Orleans or Luxemberg, the royal palace, with the palace where the parliament meets. Besides these, there is the Bastile, a prison for flate-prisoners, and such as are taken up by lettresde-cachet; the arfenal; the King's library; the royal physic-garden; the royal observatory; the gobelins for all forts of manufactures; and the town-house, in the fquare called the Greve.

Its principal churches are, the cathedral of Notre Dame, St. Genevieve, the abbey of St. Germain, with the church and numnery of Val-de-Grace, &c.

The first magistrate of Paris is called Prevot des Marchands, or the Provost of merchants.

In Paris are ten bridges, the three most considerable of which are the Pont-au-Change, the Pont-neuf, and the Pont-royal.

On both fides of the Seine are very fine quays in feveral places: and in this city are upwards of twenty hospitals, of which the Hotel-Dieu is the largest, &c.

In the square called La Place des Victoires, is a noble statue of Lewis XIV. but very much degraded by flattering infcriptions, and the mean proftrations, &c. used formerly, even to a degree of adoration, by the Duke de Feuillade, who erected it,

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In the neighbourhood are the palaces of Verfailles, Trianion, Marley, St. Germain en Laye, &c. &c.

" Paris, fays Busching, is the center of all good taste and recreation." But vanity and pleasure, the other part of his character, reigning here in a superlative de-gree, does not seem to entitle them to any great share

It lies 200 miles S. E. of London, 550 W. of Vienna, 680 N. E. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, and 1300 in the same direction from Constantinople. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 25 min. E.

PARIUM, once a famous city of Myfia, in Afia Minor, Homer's Adrastea, on the coast of the Hellespont; and it had formerly a convenient haven.

PARMA, commonly joined with Placentia, a duchy of Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan, on the S. by the Genoese dominions, and on the E. by the duchy of Modena. It is fixty miles long from W. to E. and half that in breadth from

The northern parts of Parma are uncommonly fruitful, yielding large quantities of oil, wine, corn, rice, potatoes, and chefnuts; with fine meadows, in which abundance of cattle are bred.

The famous Parmefan cheefe is no longer made in this country, but in other neighbouring parts. Here are likewise some copper and silver mines.

It is commonly divided into the duchy of Parma Proper, that of Placentia, the State of Buffeto, and part of the Val di Taro; and is a fieff of the see of Rome, to which it annually pays 10,000 crowns. Its revenue is reckoned to amount to 400,000 crowns, and its ordinary forces to 5 or 6000 men. It is now possessed by Don Philip of Spain.

Its metropolis of the same name is a large and populous city, and divided by the river Parma into two parts. The fireets are long and broad, with feveral good houses in them. It is of a circular form, and about three miles round. The fortifications are not confiderable, but it has a good citadel to the E. with which the ducal palace is joined by a bridge.

This city is the see of a Bishop; and here is an university, with an academy of sciences; the latter being a common case in most cities of Italy.

The court of Parma, in the reign of the Dukes of Farnese, was one of the most elegant in Europe. Its gallery of curiofities, and library, were stripped by Don Carlos, and the whole carried to the city of Naples.

In 1734, the French and Sardinian army being entrenched here, were attacked by Count Merci the Imperial General, who loft his life in the attempt; for that the troops which he had commanded, were obliged to retreat.

The cathedral is a noble edifice, having feveral rows of Corinthian pillars on the outfide, and the cupola beautifully painted by Coreggio, besides the Duke's palace, and feveral others, &c.

It lies ten miles S. of the Po, fixty N. E. of Genoa, forty-five N. W. of Bologna, and fixty-five S. E. of Milan. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 11 deg. E.

PARNASSUS, a craggy mountain of ancient Greece, rendered famous by the poets, and facred to Apollo and the muses. It lies in the W. part of Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey, and N. of the gulph of Lepanto. Its high tops terminating in two points or pics, was hence of old called Biceps Parnassus. Between these abundance of water falls after rain or fnow. Here is likewise a plentiful fountain continually issuing out from among the rocks, and supposed to be the ancient Castalia, of which the Pythian prophetess and the poets, who pretended to inspiration, used to drink, and whither they commonly went to bathe themselves.

PARNAU, or PERNAU, a finall city of Livonia, on a river of the same name, close by the Baltic. Here they carry on a good trade, particularly in corn to the Netherlands. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic

Union. The place is built almost entirely of wood, and is fortified; but its greatest strength consists in its castle, though of timber, as are likewise all its churches. It

has an univerfity, which was removed hither from Dorpt in 1685. It became subject to the Swedes in 1617, and surrendered to the Russians in 1718: it lies eighty miles N. of Riga. Lat. 58 deg. N. long. 24

deg. E. PAROS, an island in the Archipelago and European Turkey. It is the smallest among the Cyclades, and lies almost in the middle between Morea and Asia

Here is plenty of corn, cattle, and game; and on account of the excellence of its wine, it was dedicated to Bacchus. It was anciently famous for its extraordinary white marble and celebrated statuaries, as Phidias and Praxitiles, who feemed to give life to their statues; fome of which became objects of divine worship.

The valuable monument of antiquity, called the Chronicle of Paros, which from its falling into the hands of the Earl of Arundel, who in 1627 purchased it of Mr. de Peiresc, was stiled the Arundelian marbles, and having been presented by him to the university of Oxford in 1667, may still be seen in the Sheldonian theatre there. On this curious piece of antiquity are cut in Greek the most noted epochas, from the reign of Cecrops, the founder of the Athenian monarchy, down to Diognetes the Archon, comprehending a space of 300 years, and done in the island of Paros, 163 years

before the Christian æra.

The town and castle of Parechia probably stands in the fite of the ancient city of Paros, several valuable remains of marble being used in its walls and houses; also in the neighbourhoud may be seen many ancient

The Panagio or Madonnia, without the town, is the largest and most beautiful church of the Archipelago. On the island are several considerable villages, Greek churches and chapels.

In the harbour of St. Mary a whole fleet may lie at anchor with fecurity: but the Turkish gallies commonly anchor in the port of Drio or Treon, on the W. fide of the island. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 25 deg. 30 min. E. See ANTIPAROS.

PARTENAY, a town of Poitou, in France, on the fide of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Toue, between Thouars on the S. and St. Maixant on the N. fix leagues distant from each. Here is a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, forty miles S. W. of Munich. Lat. 47 deg. 30 min. N. long.

11 min. E.

PARTON, a town of Cumberland, which has had the benefit of several acts of parliament for enlarging its piers and harbour, in order to carry on a trade in coals to Ireland and other parts; which has been accordingly begun to advantage.

PARTHIA, a country fituated in the middle of Perfia, and not exceeding the bounds of the modern Irak, or Perfian Irak. Its length is about 200 leagues, and half that in breadth, being more mountainous than level. It contains about forty cities.

Parthia anciently contained Comicene, Parthiene, and Tabiene: this was the country of the famous

PAS, a small town of Artois, and district of the same name, in the French Netherlands: it lies twelve miles S. W. of Arras. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

PASARON, a town of Spanish Estremadura, in a de-lightful valley, surrounded with fig, citron, and other

trees; also fertile fields.

PASPAYA, PILAYA, or CINTI, a province of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, South America; it lies S. of Plata about forty leagues. The greatest part of it lying among the breaches of the mountains, is the better adapted for producing of grain, pulse, and fruits, which, with the great quantity of wine made here, enable it to carry on a very lucrative commerce.

PASSAGE, a town of Guipuscoa, a subdivision of Biscay, in Spain. It has an excellent harbour, though with a narrow entrance, being fecure against all winds. and very spacious. It lies a little E. of St. Sebastian, and fixty miles from Bilboa. This is a flation for the royal navy, feveral of which the French burnt in the last war between the two nations: they also feized upon it in the year 1719. Lat. 43 deg. 30 min.

N. long. 1 deg. 53 min. W.
ASSAGE-FORT, in St. Catherine's parifh, in the island of Jamaica: fo called, as being the greatest thoroughfare between Port-Royal and Spanish-Town, flanding feven miles S. E. of the latter, at the mouth of the Rio Combre: it has a fort with ten or twelve guns. This is the only place where boats can be had for King. fron or Port Royal; on which account there is a great refort of strangers to it, and it has a brisk trade.

PASSARO, the ancient Pachynum, a headland of Valdi Noto, in Sicily, near which the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the

latter were beaten.

PASSAW, a bishopric of Bavaria, in Germany. Its diocefe extends twenty miles on the N. fide of the D2. nube, confining on Austria and Bohemia. It was confiderably curtailed on the erection of the Archbishopric of Vienna, and yielded near 15,000 l. per annum. In 1729 the Pope made the Bishop independent of the Metropolitan of Saltzburg, and allowed him the pall, as fome indemnification for the loss of fixty-nine parishes, two abbeys, &c.

Its capital of the same name is subject to the Bishon on both fides of the Danube, at the junction of the Ing with it on one hand, and the Iltz on the other: fo that

these rivers divide into three parts.

This is a rich, populous, trading place, and naturally strong, being fenced on all sides with rocks and rivers: and fo pent in by a mountain, as to run in a narrow flip at the bottom of it from E. to W. above a mile; but it has furrendered feveral times in the wars between the houses of Austria and Bavaria; particularly in 1741 it was furprised by the late Elector of the latter, at the same time the Emperor Charles VII.

This city is noted for feveral meetings and confultations of the German Princes; more especially for the famous treaty of 1552, between the Emperor Charles V. and the Protestant states: by virtue of which, the Lutherans, who were only tolerated before, became now established in the free exercise of their religion throughout the empire.

This is the key to Upper Auftria, lying fifteen miles N. W. of Lintz, and fixty S. E. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48

deg. 30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 30 min. E. PASSIGNIANO, a small city of the Perugiano, and Ecclefiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, on the N. E. fide of the lake of the fame name, or of Perugia, with the fish of which the whole neighbour-

hood is supplied, and has therein a good trade.
PASTO, or SAN JUAN DE PASTO, a city, and one of the most southern districts of Popavan, in South America, subject to Spain. Here are certain trees, which yield the refin mopa-mopa; of it is made a varnish, which befides its exquisite beauty will bear boiling-hot water, and even acids. It is diffolyed in one's mouth, and the pencil wetted with it, is afterwards dipt in the colour to be laid on; fo that having all the luffre of the Chinese lacquer, it never wears off. Pasto lies 120 miles N. of Quito.

PASSWALCK, anciently POZDEWALCK, a town of Swedish Pomerania, on the W. side of the Ucker, by means of which river the inhabitants fend their goods through the Frische-haff into the Baltic.

Here are four churches, and it is a provoftship, with jurisdiction over ten parishes. It stands between Prentz-

low and Turgelow.
PATA, or PATE, an island of Zanguebar, in Africa, on which stands a city of the same name, and the capital of a fmall kingdom, extending a little on the continent, in lat. 2 deg. S. It is bounded by the kingdom of Sion on the S. the country of the Maracales on the W. the kingdom of Jubo on the N. and has the Eastern ocean on the E.

ATAGONIA, or the country of the Patagons, the most fouthern part of South America. It is sometimes extended from the Rio de la Plata to Cape Horn, and fometimes included in Chili, the most proper limits of

which to the N. is a line drawn from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, in lat. 45 deg. S. no European nations having any fettlements beyond it: fo that it remains in the possession of the South Indians, a very unpolished people, of whom we know but very little. Its other boundaries are the Atlantic ocean on the E. the Southern ocean, particularly the streights of Magellan, on the S. and the Pacific ocean on the W. Cape de Verge or Virgin-Cape, being the utmost fouthern

The inhabitants are of a tawny or olive complexion, usually painted with red and black streaks, the former on their faces. They are clad in Ikins fewed together, when they fit still, but throw this off when in any kind of action. Among them are no giants or

This is a barren country, at least it is uncultivated, yielding no corn, and but very little fruit.

Upon the first discovery of Magellan streights, the Spaniards built forts, and fent some colonies thither; but most of the people perished: fince which time no fettlements have been attempted here by any European

PATAN, a city of Guzurat and Indostan, in Asia. Here is a fortress and a mosque, reckoned the most sumptuous of all the E. its roof being supported by 150 pillars, mostly marble. It has a considerable manufacture of filk stuffs and coarse callicoes, lying between Mangerol and Dieu: it lies 200 miles N. of Huegly, in Bengal.

Lat. 27 deg. 30 min. N. long. 89 deg. E.

PATANA, a city in the peninfula of Malacca and Eaft
Indies, in Afia. It has a harbour about two leagues from it; and is fortified with wooden pallifadoes as tall as a ship's mast, and houses built of cane and timber. Here the King of the country of the same name has a

The country of the same name with the last-mentioned city is temperate and healthy, but in the winter subject to inundations and storms. It abounds with all

the grain and fruit of the Indies.

PATARA, a town of Lycia and Caramania, in Afia Minor, on the eastern coast of Telmessus-bay, and not far from the mouth of the Xanthus. It had once a famous temple of Apollo Patareus, equal in magnificence to that of Delphos.

Here St. Leo and St. Gregory were martyred, and hither Pope Sylvester was delegated; now an incon-

fiderable place.

PATAVIREA, a town on the road between Truxillo and Lima, in South America, with only fifty or fixty houses, and a proportionable number of inhabitants; among whom are fome Spaniards, but very few In-

PATAZ, or CAXAMARQUILLA, a jurifdiction of Truxillo, in Lima diocese, and Peru, South America. Its productions are various, according to its different fituations; but is particularly remarkable for its gold mines, the commerce here principally confifting in the exchange of that metal for current money, especially filver coin; the more valued for its scarcity.

PATAY, a town of Orleannois in France: it lies fourteen miles N. of Orleans. Lat. 48 deg. 5 min. N. long. 1

deg. 50 min. E. PATCHUCA, or PATIOQUE, a city of Mexico, in North America, feventy miles N. of the city of Mexico, near which is a filver mine. It belongs to Spain.

Lat. 21 deg. N. long. 103 deg. W.
PATHAY, a large and populous town of Hungary. It
belongs to the Szarazy family.

PATMOS, now PATMOSA, or PATINO, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey; though fmall, has several very commodious parts, where in the Canadian war the whole Venetian sleet used to

To this island St. John the Evangelist was banished by the Roman Emperor, and here he wrote his Apocalypie, a manuscript of which is still carefully preferved here. On the top of St. John's grott is shewn by the superstitious people, a cleft in the folid rock, through which, they fay, the Holy Ghost conveyed his Revelation to him. There are not above 300 men in this island; but the

women are faid to be above twenty times that number. It lies S. W. of Samos, and is subject to the Turks. Lat. 37 deg. N. long. 27 deg. E.

PATNA, a city of Indottan, and the East Indies, in Afia. This is the capital of a territory of the same name, on the Ganges. Here the English and Dutch have factories for falt-petre and raw filk. It lies 410 miles E. of Agra, and subject to the Great Mogul.

Lat. 26 deg. 5 min. N. long. 85 deg. 10 min. E. PATOWMACK, a large river of Virginia, in North America. It rifes in the Apalachian mountains, whence running S. E. it divides Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Chefapeak-bay. It is navigable above 200 miles, being from feven to nine miles in breadth. The tide, which ebbs and flows regularly, rifes two feet perpendicular.

PATRANA, or PASTRANA, a town of New Caffile, in Spain: it lies forty-four miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40

deg. 36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 16 min. E.
PATRAS, the ancient Patræ, now Badra, a city and fea-port of the Morea, in European Turkey, with a caftle on a mountain near a bay of the Mediterranean, of the same name, on whose coast formerly stood temples of Minerva, Panachaida, and Diana Lipathria, the latter having had also an altar here, on which human facrifices were offered.

This is the fee of a Greek Archbishop, who has 1000 churches within his diocese: it lies twenty-four miles S. of Lepanto, and fixty W. of Corinth.

ATRAY. Sec PATAY, in France.

PATRIA, Lake of, in the Lavaro and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy: fo called from a tower on which Scipio caused these words to be engraved, Ingratia patria, &c. PATRICK's-HILL, St. or KNOCK-PATRICK, one

of the highest mountains in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, in Ireland, from which there is a fine prospect to the sea, and along the Shannon.

PATRICK's-PURGATORY, St. a cell fo called on an island in Loughderk, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulster, in Ireland.

PATRICK's-WELL, Sr. about a mile from Down-Patrick, and county of Down, in the province of Ulfler, and kingdom of Ireland. To it there is a great re-

fort of superstitious people at certain seasons.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, (see Peter's Patrimony) a district of the Ecclesiastical state, in

PARTINGTON, an old town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, within the promontory of Spurnhead, Ptolemy's Ocellum; with a fine prospect towards the ocean on one fide, and both shores of the Humber on the other, fupposed to be the same author's Prætorium; and here the Roman way from the Picts wall ended. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on March 28 and July 18, for toys. It lies 7 miles from Heydon, 54 from York, and 171 from London.

PATTI, the ancient Puctae, a small sea-port of the Val di Demoni, in Sicily, and Lower Italy, on the Mediterranean, near the ruins of the ancient Tyndaris. It is the fee of a Bishop under Messina, from which city it lies forty-eight miles to the W. Lat. 38 deg. 41 min.

N. long. 14 deg. 50 min. E.

PAU, the capital of Bearn, in France, on the river of Gave Bearnois; a fmall, but well-built place, and the feat of a parliament. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 24 min. N. long. 36 min. W. In the castle here was born in 1557, King Henry IV. of France, surnamed the Great.

PAUCARTAMBO, a jurisdiction of Cusco, in Peru, South America. It begins eight leagues E. of Cusco, and is of a confiderable extent. This province formerly vielded the greatest quantity of cocoa, and is equally

fertile in other produce.

PAVIA, the capital of the Paviese, a province in the duchy of Milan, and Upper Italy. This is a large, but old and thinly inhabited city on the Ticino, inconfiderably fortified. It has indeed an old fashioned citadel and caffle; but no appearance now of its having been the ancient feat of the kingdom of Lombardy.

It is the fee of a Bishop, and has an university of feven colleges, besides one founded by Pope Pius V.

In the Augustine monastery is a fine marble monument of their founder; and here lies buried the celebrated philosopher Boetius, who was beheaded by Theodoric King of the Goths. It lies four miles N. of the Po, and fixteen S. of Milan, being subject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 44

PAVIESE, a territory in the duchy of Milan, of which the last-mentioned Pavia is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by the Milanese Proper, on the S. by Bobbio, on the E. by the Lodiese, and on the W. by the

Laumellinese.

This country is of such fertility in corn and wine, that it is commonly styled the Garden of the duchy of

PAUL'S CHURCH, the celebrated cathedral of the city of London, built by Sir Christopher Wren on the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, the whole expence of which

amounted to 810,380 l. 4 s.
PAUL, or POL DE LEON, an Episcopal city of Britany, in France. It lies near the sea, at the entrance into the British channel. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4

deg. 5 min. W.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, a city of Dauphiny, in
France, with a bishopric, on the E. shore of the
Rhone, fourteen miles N. of Orange. Lat. 44 deg. 26

min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E.

PAUL, St. a city of St. Vincent and Brafil, in South
America. It was built for the fecurity of the rich mines
in this province, and belongs to Portugal. It lies
about 100 miles N. W. of the city of St. Vincent. Lat. 23 deg. 36 min. S. long. 50 deg. 10

PAUSILYP, or PAUSILYPUS, a little hill in the neighbourhood of Naples, and Lower Italy. It lies between that city and Puzzuoli, being very pleafantly fituated and covered with houses of pleafure, vineyards, orchards, and gardens. A hole has been pierced by the Romans through this mountain, which is a dark and dusty passage, called the grotto of Puzzuoli, and is about a mile long, forty feet high, and thirty wide. It has two openings at top, and about half way a little chapel, with a lamp continually burning. The sulphureous stench is sometimes intolerable in this cave. Near its entrance is the tomb of the celebrated poet Viroil.

Upon Mount Pausilypus was, among others, a villa of the infamous Vibius Pollio, with fish-ponds where he fed his murænas with the slesh of slaves condemned to death.

PAULET, a lordship of Somersetshire, belonging to the Earl of Shaftsbury, who is Baron Cooper of Paulet. It lies on the E. side of the Parret, sour miles below Bridgewater, and gives surname to the Duke of Bolton and Earl Paulet.

PAYERNE, a bailiwic in the Pais de Vaud, belonging to the canton of Berne, in Switzerland; it has fine champaign fields and meadows, very fruitful.

Of the same name is a little town, two leagues from Avanches, and sour from Mouldon, on the river Broye, over which is a stone-bridge. The town is well-built and stongly walled. It has large privileges, and a considerable revenue. Here are two large churches close by one another.

PAYERSDORF, a fmall town belonging to the Margrave of Bareith, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. The inhabitants are all Lutherans.

Within cannon-shot is a large free-stone castle, entire without, but quite ruinous within.

PAYJAN, the first town in the jurisdiction of Truxillo that Ulloa met with in his way to Lima, in Peru, in South America.

PAYNESWICK. See Panswick.

PAYTA. See PAITA in Peru, in South America.
PAZ, La, a diocefe of Peru, in South America. Along the valley De la Paz flows a pretty large river, fometimes greatly increased by torrents from the Cordillera, whose vicinity makes a great part of the country very cold with hard frosts, snow, and hail.

PAZ, La, a province of the last-mentioned diocese of the same name. It is of no great extent.

In the neighbouring Cordillera is a very high mountain called Illimani, a crag of which being struck from it by lightening, and falling on a mountain, great quantities of gold were found among the fragments; but its fummit, being perpetually covered with ice and snow, no mine has been opened in it.

PAZ, Nostra Senora de la, the capital of the abovementioned diocese, is in the mid-way between Cusco and Charcas, which are 160 leagues asunder, and twelve from the Cordillera. It is fituated in the valley Las Pacasas, and is secured from the inclement air by its happy site. Other parts are also so well sheltered as to produce all the vegetables of a hot climate. In the mountainous parts are large woods, with bears, tygers, and leopards; also some deer, &c. and on the heaths are guanaca's, vicuna's, llama's, and great numbers of European cattle.

The city is of a middling fize, and among the breaches of the Cordillera. When its river swells, huge masses of rock are borne down, together with some grains of gold found after the flood has sub-sided

In 1730 a lump of gold was discovered in the river by an Indian, for which 12,000 pieces of eight were given, and it was sent to Spain. Besides the cathedral, here are four other churches, with several religious fraternities, a college of Jesuits, and also another of St. Jerom for the education of youth, &c. Lat. 18 deg. 5 min. N. long. 66 deg. 10 min. W.

PEAK, a remarkable rocky tract in the N. part of Derbyshire, noted for seven wonders, called the Wonders of the Peak.

PEAKERILLS, a bold and daring people inhabiting the last-mentioned part of Derbyshire, who are indefatigable, and even desperate, in their searches into the bowels of the earth.

PEARL, the name of feveral islands in the bay of Panama, in South America, where the inhabitants of Panama have plantations which supply them with fruit, garden-vegetables, and other provisions. They lie between lat. 7 and 9 deg. N. long. 81 deg. W.

PEARL, a fortress of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, on the river Scheld, the navigation of which is thereby commanded. It lies four miles N. W. of the city of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 16 min. E.

PECKHAM, a pleafant village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, where are feveral genteel feats, and among these that of the late Lord Trevor, formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Bond, who retired to France with King James II.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of Hainault, in the French

PECQUENCOUR, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, on the S. shore of the Scarpe, five miles E. of Douay. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E.

PEDENA, or PENDENA, a town of Istria, in the Venetian territories, and Upper Italy, twenty-fix miles S. E. of Cabo d'Istria. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, one of the East Indian islands, in Asia, thirty-four miles E. of Achin, and subject to the King of that city. Lat. 5 deg. 10 min. N.

long. 94 deg. 5 min. E.
PEDLAR'S ACRE, a fpot of ground in St. Mary's, in
Lambeth, on the S. fide of the Thames, faid to have
been given to it by a pedlar, on condition that his own
and his dog's pictures should be perpetually kept up in
painted glass in one of the church-windows; which is
accordingly to be seen there.

PEDRO, ST. a town on the road to Lima, in Peru, in South America. It confifts of about 130 baxaraque houses, inhabited by 120 Indian families, thirty of whites and mestizos, with twelve of mulattoes. Here is a convent of Augustines, consisting only of the prior, the priest of the parish, and his curate. It lies on the river Pacasimayo, and all its territories produce abundance of grain and fruit.

A great part of the road from Lambayeque to St. Pedro lies along the shore, at unequal, but not great dishances from it

distances from it.
PEEBLES, or TWEEDALE, one of the shires in the

South of Scotland. It contains seventeen parish-churches, which constitute a presbytery of the same name. The climate is temperate, and the air clear. It is generally swelled with hills, several of which have a beautiful verdure, and intermixed with valleys fruitful in corn and grass, being well-watered, and adorned with gentlemens seats. Its grain is oats and barley. Here is abundance of black cattle, with sheep in vast numbers feeding on its hills. Besides the Tweed, which runs E. the whole length of the shire, there is the accession of several rivers to it, which ail abound with salmon. The West-water lough has plenty of eels, &c. from which issues the Yarrow.

On Genen-hill is another, called Lough-Genen, which falls into Annandale from a high precipice.

In this county is Randal's trench, a Roman camp

with a causeway leading from it for half a mile to Lyne. Its principal mountain is Bradalb, from which may be seen the seas on both sides.

PEEBLES, the capital of the last-mentioned shire of the fame name, is a royal burgh, and in the district with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament.

This is a small place on the Tweed, over which is a stone-bridge of five arches, and near a river of the same name, with two bridges more. It has some good houses, and was formerly noted for its three churches, three gates, three streets, and three bridges. It lies 22 miles S. of Edinburgh, and about 340 N. of London

PEERSBRIDGE, a place in the North Riding of Yorkfhire, whence goos the Roman high-way over Stainmore to Appleby and Penrith, &c.

PEGASUS, one of the fountains of Mount Helicon, in Achaia and Turkey in Europe, much celebrated by the ancient poets, and not far from Parnassus.

PEGNITZ, a river rifing in the E. part of Franconia, in Germany; whence it runs S. E. by Nuremberg, and unites its ftream with the Regnitz, a little below the last-mentioned city.

PEGU, the most southern kingdom of the East Indies, in Asia, now included within the dominions of Barma. It lies on the E. side of Bengal bay, is bounded by the kingdom of Ava on the N. by the mountains which divide it from Laos on the E. by the kingdom of Siam and the bay of Bengal on the S. and by another part of that bay on the W.

This province, as lying between the tropics, is overflown when the sun is vertical; so that the mud left by the water renders the low lands fruitful, just as the Nile does Egypt; but the higher grounds are soon dried up after the rains are over, being obliged to water them by means of little channels from their refer-

The grain which they fow most commonly is rice, as being most proper for slooded lands. Besides some European fruits, here are all those that are usual in the torrid zone. They have also sugar and pepper, with a great variety of melons and garden-vegetables. On the hills there is plenty of good timber, with bamboos near a foot in diameter. They plow with buffaloes and oxen, and these carry burthens, having but sew horses. In no place are greater numbers of elephants, in which the strength of their armies consists.

The English from Fort St. George have commerce here in furs, rubies, and other gems. Their houses are frequently built upon pillars. Their King is absolute, but tributary to the monarch of Ava.

Its capital of the same name on the river Pegu, was once very considerable, but not the 20th part of it is now inhabited, and that only by the inferior class of people. The ditches round it, at present very dry, extended about fix or seven leagues round the outward polygon. It lies 304 miles N. W. of Siam. Lat. 17 deg. 26 min. N. long. 97 deg. 8 min. E.

PEIBUS, a lake of Livonia. See Pepus.
PEINA, in Latin Castrum Peynum, a small town of Hildesheim and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the

Fuse; with a strong castle on a hill.

Here, in 1553, Maurice the Elector of Saxony was deseated and killed by Albert the Elector of Branden-

burg. It lies eighteen miles W. of Brunswick. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E. PEKING, the principal province of all China, and on

PEKING, the principal province of all China, and on the most northern verge of the empire, being bounded on that side by the great wall which parts it from Tartary. It has the province of Honan on the S. Xansi on the W. the bay or gulph of Vanghai or the Yellow sea on the E. It extends from lat. 35 to 41 deg. N.

Peking is fubdivided into eight smaller provinces, each of which has a capital from which it is denominated.

The capital of the whole empire of China is Peking, and it has been the imperial feat for better than 300 years; but before the æra of the Tartar conquest, Nanking enjoyed that privilege. It lies about fixty miles S. of the famous Chinese wall, which separates China from Tartary, and has a communication by means of the Eastern sea and a large canal, with some of the most considerable provinces in the empire, lying 200 miles W. of the Cang sea, a bay of the great Eastern ocean.

The walls of this city are about forty feet high, and flanked with towers; the circuit is about twenty miles. It confifts of two large cities, namely, the Tartarian and the Chinese, besides suburbs. The number of inhabitants is computed at two millions.

The principal ffreets are 120 feet broad, and three miles long. The gates are nine, and of marble; being very high, and inclosing a large court with four frout walls, over which are stately cassles, both on the city and the country side. All the streets are equally crowded from the vast concourse of people that resort to the court, and the prodigious quantity of provisions of all forts, besides merchandise, that are pouring in from morning to night; and to this may be added the great state which the Chinese in general affect.

The Emperor's palace, with the gardens, lies in the middle of the Tartar city, being a magnificent flructure two miles long, and fronting the S. as all public buildings in this country do, and about a mile broad. This palace is furrounded with two flout walls, the outer of a prodigious height and thickness. Here are no coaches, but people are carried on horseback, or in chairs; and even tradesmen ride in their chaises, both for expedition and avoiding the dirt in the streets, which renders them as inconvenient in winter as the dust does in summer.

The filks and China-ware of various kinds, which are exposed to fale in the shops before the trades-people's houses, from one end of the streets to the other, make a very grand and beautiful appearance. In their houses they use stoves with charcoal in cold weather, having no chimneys in them. But what is most surprising in this vast metropolis, is the incredible plenty and cheapness of all sorts of goods.

It stands in a fine, spacious, but sandy plain, near the foot of the mountains, and has a numerous garrison as well in the time of peace as war, besides the strong guard which is kept about the imperial palace. Lat. 40 deg. 15 min. N. long. 111 deg. 10 min. E.

PEKLARN, the ancient Arlape or Ara Lapidea, hence the name Erlaph of the little river it stands on, in Lower Austria, in Germany, on the S. side of the Danube, two miles below Ips.

This was once a Roman harbour, called Præclara;

This was once a Roman harbour, called Præclara; from which, by corruption, comes its modern name. It is noted for earthen ware. It lies five miles above Melck, and forty W. of Vienna.

PELICAT, a flout factory and fort belonging to the Dutch on the Coromandel coast, in Asia, to which all the others on this shore and in Golconda are subordinate. The traffic here is in painted and white callicoes, with other linen. The market abounds with rice and other grain, &c. It lies at the mouth of a river of the same name, about nine leagues N. of Fort St. George.

PELISA, a town of Lower Hungary; which lies fixteen miles W. of Buda, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 5 min. E. PELLA, an ancient city of Thessaly, in Greece, and Turkey in Europe. It was formerly the capital of Macedonia, and the birth-place of Alexander the Great. It is now in ruins, out of which fine marbles are daily dug. It lies fifty-fix miles W. of Salonichi. Lat. 41 deg. N. long. 23 deg. 15 min. E.

PELOSO, Monte, a small Episcopal city of the Basilicate, in Naples and Lower Italy. It lies thirty-five miles W. of Barri. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 17

deg. 5 min. E.
PELUSIUM, the modern Damietta, a city of Egypt, fituated on the eastern arm of the Nile. It lies four miles S. of the Mediterranean, and 105 N. E. of Grand Cairo.

This was formerly a confiderable fea-port; but at present the western branch of that river at Rosetto is most frequented. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 31 deg. 16 min. E.

PEMAQUID, otherwife called William-Henry-Fort, in the province of New Hampshire, and New England, in North America. It lies about a furlong from the sea-shore, and on the bank of a river of the same name, which runs forty or fifty miles into the country.

PEMBA, a small province in the middle of Congo Proper, in Asrica. It is considerable only as being the native country, seat, and burying-place of all the Kings of Congo. Its capital is San Salvador, or Banza-Congo.

PEMBRIDGE, a market-town of Herefordshire. Its fairs are on May 12 and November 22, for horned cattle. It lies 13 miles from Hereford, and 130 from London.

PEMBROKE, the county-town of the shire of the same name, in South Wales, at the innermost and eastern creek of Milford-haven: over two points of which are two handsome bridges.

In the castle here King Henry VII. was born. It gives title of Earl, as well as Montgomery does, to the Herbert family. It is governed by a Mayor, &c. who returns one member to parliament. From its commodious situation this place employs about 200 vessels in

commerce on their own account.

PEMBROKESHIRE, in Welch Benvro, the most western and maritime part of South Wales. It is surrounded by the Irish sea or St. George's channel, except on the E. where it joins to Caermarthenshire, and on the N. E. to Cardiganshire. It is thirty-three miles long, and twenty-eight broad; containing 145 parishes, 1 city, and 9 market-towns, with 25,900 inhabitants. The soil is very fruitful, especially towards the E. and the air healthy. It is well-watered by the Teivi, the Clethy, and the Dougledye, &c. That part of the county beyond the Rhoss, i. e. a large green plain in Milsord-haven, is inhabited by the descendants of the Flemings, who were planted here by King Henry I. and from English being spoken here, the Welch called it Little England beyond Wales. This county lies in the diocese of St. David.

PEMSEY, or PEVENSEY, a fea-port town of Suffex, where William the Conqueror is faid to have first landed in England: some say at Bull-hide-haven, others at Hastings. King Edward IV. gave its old castle to the Pelhams. Its fair is on July 5, for horned cattle and

PENAFIEL, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, on the Duero. It lies between Segovia and Valladolid, having 700 families in four parishes, with three monasteries and two hospitals.

PENBROKE. See PEMBROKE.

PENDENNIS, a ftrong castle in the county of Cornwall, regularly fortified, and has generally a good garrison, and a Governor. It lies at the entrance of the harbour of Falmouth, and opposite to the castle of St. Mawes, See Falmouth.

PENDLE-HILL, a noted mountain of Yorkshire, near the entrance of the Ribble into Lancashire, which with Penigent is proverbially said to be the highest hill between Scotland and Trent.

PENDRAGON-CASTLE, a handsome seat in Cum-

berland, which came from the Clifford to the Penabroke family, and afterwards to the Earl Thanet.

PENE, a river of Upper Saxony, in Germany, which from Eastern through Western Pomerania, divides the Swedish territories in this province from those of Brandenburg.

PENEMUNPER, a fortress of Pomerania, in Upper Saxony, on the isle of Usedom, and at the mouth of the Pene. It belongs to the King of Prussia. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 14 deg. 16 min. E.

PENEUS, now Selampria, a river of Thessaly, in European Turkey. It rises in the mountains dividing Epire from that province, and runs through the celebrated valley of Tempe; and is one of the clearest, smooth. est, and most beautiful rivers in the world.

PENFORD, a market-town of Somersetshire. Its fairs are on May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses; also No. vember 8, for the two latter articles. It lies 10 miles from Bath, and 113 from London.

PENGUIN, the name of an island and bay on the coast of Patagonia, in South America. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. S. long. 70 deg. 15 min. W.

Also a river of the same name off Newsoundland, in North America: and we find both of them set down in our maps.

PENICHE, a fortified town of Portuguese Estremadura, on a peninsula surrounded with rocks, and separated from the mainland by a canal which is filled with water at high-tide. Here is a citadel, and likewise a sort. It lies forty-four miles N. of Lisbon. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min. N. long. 9 deg. 28. min. W.

min. N. long. 9 deg. 28. min. W.

PENICK, a town of Misnia and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies about seventeen miles S. E. of Altenburg.

Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12 min. E.

PENIGENT, a mountain in Yorkshire, and confines of Lancashire.

PENISCOLA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, on a high point of land, called Cabo Forbat. It is surrounded on three sides by the Mediterranean. The access to it on the land-side is very difficult, therefore this place is very strong. It lies fifty-four miles N. of Valencia. Lat. 40 deg. 31 min. N. long. 1 deg. 16 min. E.

PENKRIDGE, or PENKRICH, probably the Penscrucium of the Romans, a market-town of Staffordfhire, with a stone-bridge over the Penk. Here is a very great horse-fair on September 2 and October 10, for saddle-horses and colts. Its market is kept on Tuesday. It lies 4 miles from Stafford, and 121 from London

PENLEY-LODGE, in Hertfordshire, a most delightful place of retirement, with fine prospects quite around.

PENMAENMAUR, one of the most remarkable mountains of Caernarvonshire, in North Wales. It has a precipice hanging perpendicularly over the sea at a prodigious height; but there is a wall built breast-high, with a road seven feet wide made for passengers. See CAERNARVONSHIRE.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Afturias, in Spain, eighteen miles S. W. of Oviedo, Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 56 min. W.

6 deg. 56 min. W.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a port-town of Barbary, in Africa, on the Mediterranean. It lies in a rocky illand, and is defended by a fortress of very difficult access, opposite to the town of Gomer. It was betrayed to the Moors; but recovered in 1564 by the Spaniards, to whom it is still subject. It lies eighty-four miles S. E. of the Streights of Gibraltar. Lat. 34 deg. 39 min. N. long. 5 deg. 4 min. W.

long. 5 deg. 4 min. W.
PENNY-WELL, a parcel of closes in Hertfordshire, across a valley and beyond Brockley-hill, where foundations of buildings are still discernible, and where formerly stood a city, as they say. See Brockley.

PENOBSCOT, a river of New England, in North America. It lies to the eastward of Merimack river,

PEN-PARK-HOLE, a pit in Gloucestershire, of a nar-

row descent, and near forty yards deep into a rock, which afterwards opens into a large cave, where is a pool of good sweet water, about twenty-seven yards long. The lowest bottom of it is twenty yards higher than the highest tide of the Severn, which is three miles off.

PENPONT, a place on the river Nith, in Dumfriesfhire, and South of Scotland. This is the feat of a

preflytery, containing eleven parishes.

PENRISE, a market-town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a harbour near Wormshead point, in Gowerland. It lies nine miles S. W. of Swansey, and eighteen S. of Caermarthen, Its market is on Thursday, and annual fairs on May 17, July 17, September 17, and December 1, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

PENRITH, commonly called PERITH, a populous, well-built, and genteel market-town of Cumberland,

well-built, and genteel market-town of Cumberland, near a red hill, whence the name of the place called Penrith-Fell. It lies not far from the Eden, near the confluence of the Eimot and Loder. The market-place is large, with a town-house of wood.

A water-course has been brought hither from Peatill in the fells about Graystock.

In the church-yard are two pillars five yards apart, faid to be the monument of a famous warrior Sir Evan Cæsarius buried here, whose stature reached from the one to the other.

In the vestry-wall is an account of a plague which raged in this town and neighbourhood about the year 1598; but of which our historians make no men-

Here is a good corn-market every Tuesday, and an annual fair on Whitsun-Tuesday, for horses, horned cattle, &c. also every Tuesday-fortnight from that time to August 1, for the same purpose.

Here are two charity-schools, to which one Mr. Robinson, a citizen of London, was a great benefactor. Several Roman ruins are to be seen in the neighbourhood; as also a grotto on the banks of the Eden. The church is spacious, having been lately rebuilt, and its roof supported by pillars of red stone, each shaft being of one entire piece.

Provisions are here very good and cheap; and at the N. end of the town is a very ancient and spacious mansion, called Dockerill-hall, now converted into a good inn. It lies 18 miles from Carlisle, 7 from Kirk-oswald, and 282 from London.

PENRYN, a mayor-borough of Cornwall, which fends two members to parliament. It stands near the entrance into Falmouth-haven, and four miles to the W. of that town, on the side of Pendennis castle; here are neat buildings, intermixed with orchards and gar-

They drive at this place a considerable trade in drying and vending of pilchards, as also in the Newfoundland sishery. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, with fairs on May 1, July 7, and December 21, for oxen, horses, sheep, cloth, and some few hops. It lies 54 miles from Launceston, and 264 from London. Here is a free-school founded by Queen Flirabeth

PENSACOLA, a fafe port of Florida, in North America, and the best on all the coast of the gulph of Mexico, between the rivers Coza and Palache, or Spirito Santo. It lies eleven leagues E. of Port Louis and Mobile. On the W. side of the harbour stands a poor town, with a small stockaded fort called St. Mary de Gulve. The land here produces many pine-trees, fit for masts. From hence there is a communication by land with Apalachy.

PENSANCE, a pretty market-town of Cornwall, and the furthest of any note in the W. of England. It has several ships belonging to it, with veins of lead, tin, and copper, to the utmost extent of low-water mark. In its neighbourhood are antiquities like a druidical temple: it lies 8 miles E. of the Land's-end, 65 S. W. of Launceston, and 290 W. of London. Its market is on Thursday, and fairs on Thursday after Trinity-Sunday,

and Thursday before Advent-Sunday.

PENSBURY, a manor-house of Mr. Penn, in Buckingham county, and Pensylvania, North America;

finely lituated and planted, the river Delaware running three times round it.

PENSYLVANIA, one of the British colonies in North America, so denominated from the proprietary Mr. Penn, who was of the people called Quakers, of which sect there is here a majority. It lies between lat. 39 and 42 deg. N. and between long. 47 and 48 deg. W. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware river and bay, with the Atlantic ocean; on the N. and W. by Canada; and on the S. by Maryland; being about 200 miles long, and almost the same in breadth; but in some parts very narrow.

This country is well-watered, not only by the Delaware, but by other navigable rivers, which carry large ships up into this province.

The original founder of this republic, as it were, namely, William Penn, made the most perfect freedom, both religious and civil, the basis of this establishment: so that there is a general toleration for all denominations of Christians.

The heirs of Penn (who first obtained the patent for it in 1680) appoint the Governor and his council; but the house of representatives are chosen by the freemen of the province.

This flourishing province is inhabited by upwards of 250,000 people of different religions, nations, and languages; and among these are great numbers of Germans, Dutch, Swedes, French resugees, &c. who yet live together in great harmony; and this has also its due influence on the rude Indians.

In this country there are trees, cattle, and grain of all forts. Its trade, with respect to Europe and America, consists in horses, pipe-staves, salt pork, beef, and sish. They import in return from the Caribbee islands, rum, sugar, molasses, salt, and wine; from Great Britain, houshold-goods, cloathing, hard-ware, tools, and toys.

If within five years after any law has passed in this province, the time limited for delivering a transcript of it, his Majesty does not repel it in fix months from the delivery of such transcript, the crown cannot do it afterwards.

Pensylvania is subdivided into six counties; namely, three Upper, and three Lower. The Upper are, Buckingham, Philadelphia, and Chester; these being the Pensylvania so called in King Charles II.'s grant. The three Lower counties are, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, the last of these being in sme maps called Essex.

T e Upper counties end at Marcus-hook, four miles below Chester-town. The Lower run along the coast near 100 miles. The river Delaware, both above and below the falls for a considerable way, is called the Treshes; and near its mouth are marshes, which are very fertile. The capital of Pensylvania is Philadelphia, the tracts about twenty-five to sixty miles above which are but thinly inhabited and planted.

PENTLAND, or PICTLAND FIRTH, which retains the name of the Picts, a people who formerly poffessed great part of Scotland, is a famous channel of the German ocean, about twenty-four miles long, and from twelve and fixteen broad, lying on the S. side of the Orkneys, and dividing these islands from that part of the mainland of Scotland called Caithness

In this firth are two remarkable eddies or whirlpools, the force of which at ebb and low-water is broken by throwing bundles of straw, or some such substance into them; after which the passage-boats may cross them safety: but at high-water these whirlpools are so smooth, that there is no danger in failing over them, if the weather is not tempessuous. In this firth are reckoned about twenty-sour different tides, the impetuosity of which no ship can stem. See Orkneys.

PENTLAND, or PICTLAND SKERRIES, is a finall island of the Orkneys, called South Ronalfa, with fome very dangerous rocks on the S. E. fide of it, but abounding with feals and fea-fowl: it lies about feven miles N. E. from Swinna.

PEPUS, or PEIBUS, a lake confining on Livonia and Great Novogorod, in Russia, which is forty miles long, and twenty broad. It communicates with WolleroPEQUIGNY, in Latin Pineineum, a small town of Middle Picardy, in France, on the Somme. Near this place the English army was once entirely defeated; and William Longsword, Duke of Normandy, was killed

here by Thibant Count of Chartres.

In the town is the collegiate church of St. Martin, and in the neighbourhood they cut tourbes or turf for fuel. It lies three leagues below Amiens, and fixteen S. E. of Abeville. Lat. 49 deg. 53 min. N. long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

PERA, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, in Romania, and European Turkey. Here ambassadors from Christian powers, and Greeks of quality, have their residence; having a fine air and beautiful prospects.

PERA, or PERACH, a town at the bottom of a bay near a river of the fame name, that falls into the streights of Malacca, and East Indies, in Asia. It is the capital of a kingdom, abounding with more tin than any part of India; has very high mountains, thick woods, and dreadful deferts; with rhinocer ses, wild elephants, tygers, &c. also crocodiles in its rivers.

The government here is an anarchy, and the people Mahometans, who are rebellious, treacherous, and barbarous; fo that no Europeans can fafely keep a factory among them; the Dutch, who had a fort at Pulloding, on an island at the mouth of the Pera,

having been all cut off in 1690.

PERCASLAW, or PEREJASLAWL, a strong frontier town of the Russian Ukraine, and government of Kiow: it lies forty-seven miles S. E. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 31 deg. 10 min. E.

PERCHE, La, a territory, which with Maine forms one of the governments of France. It has its name from the forest called Saltus Perticus. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Normandy; on the E. by Timerais and Chartrain: being subdivided into four parts, namely, Great and Small Perche, Terre Françoise, and Thimerais. The whole is but sisten leagues in length, by twelve in breadth.

The hills are very barren, the valleys produce all forts of corn, flax, with large quantities of hay and apples, of which they make cyder, the common drink of the inhabitants. It is under the jurifdiction of the

parliament of Paris.

PERCOP, in Latin Pracopia, the ancient Taphros, by the Tartars called Or or Orkapy, i. e. the Golden-gate; a small town, with a castle, on the Isthmus now called Crim Tartary, in Europe. Ten thousand Russians befieged it once to no purpose. The castle is the residence of a Palatine of the Hans: it lies 100 miles E. from Ockzakow.

PERESTA, a town of Romania and Turkey, in Europe, on the streight of Gallipoli, having about 200 houses, inhabited by equal numbers of Turks and Christians. At a church here is a head of Bacchus defaced, with some other fragments of antiquity: it lies ten miles from Gallipoli to the N. E.

PERGA, or PARGA, the ancient Torone, in Epirus, a province of Turkey in Europe. It has a commodious harbour, and is fortified on the land-fide with strong bastions. The inhabitants are partly Greeks, and partly Albanians. Here is a Venetian garrison: it lies opposite to the eastern extremity of Cortu.

PERGA, or PERGI, a city of Pamphylia, in Afiatic Turkey, between the rivers Cestus and Cataractus. It was famous for a stately temple of Diana Pergea, on an eminence above the city. This is the birth-place of the great geometrician Apollonius, who flourished in the year 244, under Ptolemy Evergetes.

PERGAMUS, an ancient city of Asia Minor, formerly the capital of Phrygia, and the birth-place of the celebrated Galen. It lies on the Caicus, and formerly had a famous library of 200,000 volumes, which were written on parchment; a manufacture first invented here, and thence called Pergamenum. Here was also

a flately temple of Æsculapius, noble aqueducts, &c. it lies torty-four miles N. W. of Thyatira. Lat. 39 deg. 20 min. N. long. 27 deg. 34 min. E. PERIGEUX, or PETROCORIUM, the capital of

PERIGEUX, or PETROCORIUM, the capital of Upper Perigord, a district of Guyenne, in France, on the Ille. It is the fee of a Bishop; and had formerly a temple of Venus, an amphitheatre, &c. it lies fifty-fix miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 27 min. E.

PERIGORD, a province of Guyenne, in France, of which Perigeux is the capital. It is about twenty-two leagues long from E. to W. and eighteen from N. to S. being bounded on the N. by Angoumois; on the W. by Saintonge and Bourdelois; on the S. by Agenois; and on the E. by Quercy and Limosin.

The Dordogne and Ille run across this country. It is mountainous, with several mines of iron, and mineral springs. The principal produce is chesnuts, by which their cattle are fattened, and the inhabitants themselves mostly subsist.

It is divided into the Upper and Lower Perigord: the former called White, from its mountains; and the latter Black, on account of its woods.

PERISLAW, a confiderable town of Rostow, in Muscovy, near the confines of the duchy of Moscow: it lies eighteen miles N. of the capital of the latter, and seventeen S. from Rostow. It is a populous place, with abundance of game about it.

PERMIA, or PERMEKKI, one of the large provinces in the N. E. part of European Russia. It is bounded on the N. by the country of Vogulizi, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by Vatika, and on the W. by Using. The river Oby parts it from Asia. It reaches almost from lat. 52 to 61 deg N. and is in breadth sixty leagues where broadest; but much narrower in the S. parts towards Casan.

Its rivers are very large, and run a vast length, pattilarly the Kama. It abounds with prodigious ridges of mountains, as well as lakes.

The inhabitants live on peafe, beans, &c. instead of bread. They have customs, a religion, and language all peculiar to themselves.

Its capital of the same name has a considerable trade in salt, carried on by means of the Kama, on which it stands, in lat. 62 deg. N.

PERNAMBUCO, a province or captainric of the Brafils, in South America, belonging to Portugal. It is bounded on the N. by Itamarica, on the S. by Seregipe, from which it is separated by the river St. Francis; it has the Atlantic ocean on the E. the unconquered Maraquites on the S. and the Tapuyres on the W.

It is fubdivided into eleven small districts, denominated from the principal towns or villages of each. The two most considerable of these are Olinda and Garazu. The whole province of Pernambuco abounds with va-

The whole province of Pernambuco abounds with variety of fruit, pasture and cattle: the lower grounds near its rivers produce vast plenty of sugar; and in the rainy season the heat is more tolerable in the day than the cold in the night.

PERNAW (fee PARNAW) a town of Esthonia, on the

gulph of Riga, in Sweden.

PERNES, a fmall town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, on the Clarence. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of St. Omer's. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 31 min. E.

PERONNE, the capital of Santerre, a district of Middle Picardy, in France, on the N. bank of the Somme. It is one of the keys of the kingdom, and strongly sottified, also between morasses, and called La Pucelle, or the Maiden, as having never been taken. It contains above 17,000 inhabitants.

The fale here of linen cloth, made in the neighbour-hood, annually amounts to upwards of 150,000 livres. In this place there was formerly a palace for the Nerovingian Kings: it lies twenty-three miles N. E. of Amiens. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15

PEROUSA, a small fortress in a valley of the same name, and Vaudois or Waldenses, in Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies on the Cheson, twelve miles S. East Indies, in Asia: it lies thirty-fix miles S. of Cape Negrais. They seem overgrown with wood, and so environed with rocks under water, as to be of dangerous access.

perjugnan, the capital of Roussillon, in France, on the Tet, which a little below falls into the Mediterranean. It has high and thick walls and bastions, with a considerable citadel; besides which the suburbs are defended by a small castle.

It is the see of a Bishop under Narbonne, and has an university. Since 1642, the French have been in possession of this place: it lies 34 miles S. of Narbonne, and 115 N. of Barcelona. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

min. N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

PERROT, one of the rivers of Somerfetshire, along the
banks of which are moors or marsh-grounds of pretty
large extent.

PERRYWOOD, a famous place on the top of a hill, about a mile and a half above the S. gate of Worcester, where Cromwell's army lay, and from which there is a fine

prospect over the country.

PERSEES, a seat of idolators in the East Indies, who worship fire, having removed thither from Persia, upon the conquest of that kingdom by the Mahometans. Zoroaster was their founder: one of their distinguishing tenets is, that they extinguish fire of no kind, looking upon it as a very great crime. In their temples are lamps, which they say have burnt for many ages.

PERSEPOLIS, celebrated ruins in the province of Eyrac-Agem, in Persia. In ancient times it was reckoned the principal city of the East, surpassing all others in magnificence, as plainly appears from the plunder which Alexander's foldiers found in it, and a treasure which he himfelf feized, amounting to 120,000 talents of gold and filver. Confiderable ruins of its most splendid palace are still to be seen, which was the most fumptuous in the known world : but that brutal Prince, in one of his drunken frolics, at the instigation of the infamous Thais, the Athenian courtezan, fet fire to it with his own hand. The ruins lie at the N. E. extremity of the wide plain where Persepolis once stood; and it is generally conjectured to be part of the palace of Darius, whom Alexander conquered. And thus fell the feat of the Persian monarchs, who had long given laws to feveral nations, and been the terror of Greece. These ruins are 54 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 216 S. E. of Ispahan. Lat. 30 deg. 34 min. N. long. 54 deg. 15

PERSHORE, a pretty market-town of Worcestershire, on the Avon, and a thoroughfare on the low road from London to Worcester. Its manufacture is stockings. The markets are here on Tuesday and Saturday; its fairs are kept on Easter-Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before All-Saints in November, all for cattle and horses. It lies N. E. of Upton, 10 miles from Worcester, and 107 from London.

PERSIA, a vaft 'empire of Asia, lying between lat. 25 and 45 deg. N. and between long. 45 and 67 deg. E. It is upwards of 1200 miles in length, and almost the same in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by part of Russia, the Caspian sea, and the county of the Usbeck and independent Tartars; on the E. by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains and the Indus divide it; on the S. it has the Arabian sea, which is a part of the ocean and the Persian gulph; and on the W. it has Georgia and Aran, or ancient Armenia, from which the rivers Kar and Aros part it; and likewise the Tigris and Euphrates, which separate it from the Turkish empire in Asia.

Anciently Persia comprehended, besides several smaller states, the three powerful nations of Media, Persia, and Parthia. Its limits on the side of India have been extended further westward by the late Kouli Kan, who added to Persia all the Indian provinces on the W. side of the Indus: and these the Great Mogul confirmed to him, upon relinquishing, in 1739, his conquest of the provinces lying E. of that river.

N. 79.

PER

The boundaries of Persia, on the side of Turkey, cannot be exactly ascertained; for though the Tigris near its mouth forms part of the western limits, the Turks and Persians are not agreed with regard to the provinces that lie further N. on that river.

The temperature of the air in Persia varies, according to the position of the different provinces. It is generally extreme hot in summer, as lying under the tropic of Cancer; and even the winds are so hot for three months in the year, that there is hardly any stirring abroad about noon, without endangering life: for blowing from the eastward over vast sands, they occasion a heat equal to that of an oven; but then these winds are refreshed by cool breezes in the afternoon. This sultriness is principally sound along the sea-coasts of the southern provinces; and it often proves mortal to Europeans, particularly such as are addicted to intemperance.

In Persia they have very little water, and hardly a river large enough to carry a boat. Sometimes a traveller does not meet with water for whole days together: but no place husbands it better than what they do here; for they collect all their little streams and springs, and turning them into one channel, direct their course towards their towns, cultivated fields and gardens, sometimes for the space of forty or fifty miles.

The country is very much incumbered with mountains, some of which are very high, and rocks generally barren, without tree or herbage: but they have several fertile valleys, where lie their large towns; particularly the part on the Caspian sea cannot be exceeded by any country in fruitfulness: but in other regions the barrenness is chiefly owing to the scarcity of its present inhabitants, and likewise to their sloth, for anciently there was not a more plentiful country in the world than Persia.

Its principal produce is rice, wheat, and barley; the melons here are exellent, and in great quantities, having no less than twenty different species, which the common people feed on in the season; also cucumbers, delicious apricots, and large peaches. They have several sorts of wine. The palm-tree is carefully cultivated, especially in the gardens, which besides produce a great variety of roots and vegetables. Their dates are delicious, and, being laid in heaps, they candy themselves.

The country produces rhubarb, fenna, and many other mineral drugs; they have also pistachio-nuts and other fruits.

The Persians are more luxurious in their eating than the Turks; and make great use of ice, even in winter, but never of snow. A great many take opium. The horses of Persia are the finest in all the East:

The horses of Persia are the finest in all the East: their camels and dromedaries are the most useful animals for transporting of merchandise over the sandy deserts, some of them carrying near a thousand weight, and traveling for several days without water: they have mules, oxen, bustaloes, and two forts of asses; the one slow and heavy, like ours, and another light and graceful; likewise large slocks of sheep and goats.

They are sometimes visited with locusts, which sly so thick, that the sky is darkened by them; and they destroy all the fruits of the earth where they alight. They have a multitude of hawks, eagles, and other birds of prey, which they teach to sly at game, and even at deer and wild beasts, with the assistance of dogs; so that nothing but wild-boars escape them.

Their manufactures are embroidery, especially gold and filver, on cloth, filk, or leather. Silk is the staple commodity of Persia, of which they make tasseties, tabbies, sattins, stuffs mixed with filk, cotton, camel or goats hair. Their gold velvet, especially the curled fort, is very elegant.

The name of merchant is much respected in the East, and is only given to such as employ sactors in the remotest countries; so that their greatest ministers do not think the business of a merchant below them. The King himself has his sactors and agents in the neighbouring countries, who export silks, brocades, and other rich goods. But the Armenians and Bananians 4D

of India, who refide here, carry on the most distant foreign traffic. They export raw as well as wrought filk, in large quantities, to India, Turkey, Russia, and

Between the years 1741 and 1746, the English Ruffia company had traded down the Wolga, and over the Caspian sea to Persia, where they bartered the British woollen manufactures for Perfian filks. But upon some of the officers that belonged to the company, building fome ships on the Caspian sea, for the use of the Perfians, the Czarina prohibited their traffic to Perfia through her dominions; fince which that trade has

fallen into the hands of the Armenians. Perfia is an absolute monarchy: the crown is hereditary, but the reigning Prince fometimes takes upon him to appoint the younger fon his fucceffor; and as this arbitrary way of proceeding may be justly suspected to create him many private enemies, the ruling Prince either puts to death, imprisons, or commands the eyes of all his relations to be pulled out, to prevent their heading any rebellion against him. The late Emperor Shach Nadir was the first of his family that ever mounted a throne; for after a civil war of near thirty years, and fome fuccessive usurpations, Shach Thamas, the almost only furviving heir of the last royal family of Persia, defeated all his enemies : for which good fortune he was in a great measure obliged to the conduct and valour of his General Kouli Kan; in return for which fervices, the Emperor vested that officer with an unlimited power; and this the General making a bad use of, the Emperor had determined to lay him afide. Kouli Kan pretended that the monarch had a defign against his life, whereupon he caused the Sophi to be seized and imprisoned, foon afterwards usurping his throne.

He affembled a more numerous army than Perfia had lately feen, invaded India, and plundered the country of the Great Mogul of immense treasure; compelling this Prince, upon a treaty of accommodation, to yield him all the provinces W. of the Indus. After this he conquered the Bocharas and Usbeck Tartary, enlarging the Persian frontiers on the fide of Turkey. But in the career of all these successes he was affassinated; and feveral usurpers have fince succeeded, though the public diffurbances in this kingdom have hardly yet been pa-

The Persians were generally Mahometans of the sect of Hali; but Shach Nadir being a native of Chorassan, a northern province of Persia, where Omar's sect prevails, he compelled most of the Persians to declare themselves of this sect: but many among them, especially their priests, opposing Shach Nadir, he ordered the Mufti, with feveral more of the inferior clergy, to be strangled; after which none dared to murmur at this

The forces of Perfia were not very numerous till the late reign; but Shach Nadir increased them to above 100,000: these he maintained out of the plunder of his new conquests, at the same time easing his Persian subjects of a great part of the usual taxes; but such as opposed his usurpation, were harrassed, and their estates confiscated, which added confiderably to his revenue, and enabled him to be generous to his friends and

The church-lands and revenues he appropriated towards paying his army; and thefe, by an exact computation, were found to amount to near a million of tomans, or upwards of three million sterling per annum. He then published an edict, commanding all his subjects to conform to the Omar fect, upon pain of his royal dif-

The capital of Persia is Ispahan. The more general division of ancient Persia is into, 1. Media. 2. Sufiana. 3. Perfis. 4. Parthia. 5. Hyrcania. 6. Aria. 7. Bactriana. 8. Margiana. 9. Paropamisis. 10. Arachosia. 11. Drangiana. 12. Caramania. And, 13. Gedrofia.

The modern Persia is divided into the following provinces, Schirwan, Aiderbeitzen, Gilan and Mazanderan or Tabristan, Persian Irak or Irak Agemi, Khuzestan, Farsistan and Laristan, islands of Baharin, Keck mife, and Larenza, Kerestan or Kermanan and Mogostan, Mekran, Segestan, Sablestan, Candahar, Coarastan, and Astrabad, with Khoemus.

The usual title of the present sovereign of Person

perth, Johnston, or St. John's Town, from a large church here dedicated to that faint. This is the capital of all Perthshire, in the north of Scotland; is a royal burgh, and in the diffrict with Dundee, St. Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar, which fend alternately one member to the British parliament. This is also the feat of the fheriff, and one of the fecond rank in the kingdom. It is governed by a provost and bail lies, &c.

It is a genteel well-built place, between two meadows on the N. bank of the Tay, and vessels of good burden can come up to it at full tide. Here Scottish parliaments have frequently been holden. King Robert ruce took it from the English in the reign of King Edward I. after a strong refistance.

It was the principal place of arms and rendezvous for the Highlanders in 1715, under the Earl of Mar and thither they retired after the defeat at Dunblain till the Duke of Argyle marched with the King's forces against them, upon which they fled with the old Pretender. In 1745 it was successively possessed by the Highlanders, under the young Pretender, and the King's troops: upon all which accounts it is faid to have been considerably enriched, and its structures, both public and private, greatly increased.

The linen manufacture is much carried on in this place, and vast quantities of it shipped for England. The merchants trade confiderably to Norway and the Baltic. It gave title of Earl to one of the Drummond family, who was commonly stiled Duke.

The town confifts of two principal ftreets, wellpaved and built, running E. and W. besides lanes S. and N. It is reckoned to be about twenty computed miles N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56 deg. 25 min. N. long. 3 deg. 16 min. W.

The shire of the same name, of which Perth is the capital, is a large and plentiful country, bounded on the N. and N. W. by Badenoch and Lochabar, on the W. and S. W. by Argyleshire, Lenox, and Dunbartonshire; on the S. by Clackmananshire, part of Stirlingshire, and the river and firth of Forth; on the S.E. by Kinrofs-shire and Fife; and on the E. by Angus. Its greatest length is seventy-three miles, and greatest breadth fifty-nine, including the subdivisions of Monteith, Broadalbin, Athol, Statherin, part of Gowry, and Perth Proper.

It abounds both in corn and pasture; the former in the lower grounds, and the latter in the higher, especially that commonly called the Carfe of Gowry. It is interperfed with groves, fruit-trees, woods, rivers, and

The principal rivers are, 1. The Tay, one of the largest in all Scotland, issuing from a capacious inland lake in Broadalbin. 2. The Keith and the Ern, rising from Lochern in Strathern: all which have a great accession of other streams by the way.

In this county are five presbyteries, containing eightyeight parifhes.

PERTHAMBOY, the capital of New Jersey, in North America. This is a very healthy place, at the mouth of the river Raritan, which falls into Sandy-hook-bay. Though the fituation be commodious for trade, Perthamboy has not above 40 feattered houses, besides that for the Governor. From it there are two good roads to Piscataway and Woodbridge: it lies twenty-five miles S. W. of New-York. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 min. W. PERTOIS, a subdivision of Upper Champagne, in

France, and lying on the borders of Lorrain. PERU, formerly a powerful empire, whose Monarchs were called Incas, i. e. Kings or Emperors. It is at prefent a province of Spain, in South America, lying be tween lat. I deg 30 min. N. and 25 deg. 10 min. S being almost 200 miles long from N. to S. and 350 11 breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Popayan, a par of Terra Firma; on the E. by the Andes or Cordilers

mountains, which separates it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay; on the S. by Chili and La Plata; and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. Its capital is Lima, formerly Cusco; both which see.

PER

That part of Peru which lies next the fea, is mostly barren, some few valleys excepted, into which the ftreams from the hills are turned, and thereby rendered fertile. Those valleys lying between the hills are very extensive, and yield all forts of grain and fruit,

the weather being temperate.

The prodigious chain of mountains, called the Andes, is covered with fnow the greatest part of the year, and confequently is cold. The fea, which washes Peru on the W. is called the South Sea, and mostly the Pacific ocean, the weather on it from lat. 4 to 25 deg. S. being constantly calm and serene, though in higher latitudes either to the S. or N. the storms are as violent and durable as in other feas. No rain falls within the above-mentioned tract, unless about four or five degrees near the Equator, where they have it continually while the fun is vertcial; as is commonly the case within the same distance all round the globe. On the Cordelleras it either rains or fnows two-thirds of the year. The vintage here is in the fair feafon, and the vines thrive best in those valleys lying near the sea, where no rain falls, and which are watered by the rivulets coming down from the hills, collected and turned into the fields and gardens; fo that where they have this opportunity, they have ripe grapes whenever they please; and they make excellent wines, which cannot be done in any other country between the tropics.

In Peru is a fort of sheep between four feet and four feet and a half, more like a camel, but without a bunch, called the llamas, and used as beafts of burden, generally carrying about an hundred weight, and walking a very regular pace with remarkable gravity. Another beaft like this, yet fmaller and lighter, is the vicunas, with very fine wool, and much valued; a third fort, which is larger and more bulky, is called guanacos; and a black fort, like the llamas, are denominated

Here are also red and fallow deer, some few lions, bears, and tygers, with great numbers of monkeys, but neither cats nor rats; though the latter have multiplied vaftly, deftroying now their crops of corn, as is com-monly the case at St. Helena.

Besides the fruit-trees transplanted hither from Europe, they have those of the Caribbee islands, as ananas, guayavas, plantains, bananas, melons, and watermelons; besides others peculiar to Peru.

The tree most valued in this country, is that which furnishes them with quinquina or Peruvian bark, of the fize of a a cherry-tree, principally growing in the pro-vince of Quito, about five degrees S. of the Equator. It bears a long redish flower, which turns to a pod but the fruit is not of equal virtue with the bark.

Near the Equator grow cedars, cotton-trees, cocoas, fugar-canes, palms, and a great quantity of good tim-ber. But in other parts of Peru there are but very few

Maize was the principal food of the Peruvians, and of forest-trees. it they also made drink; but the Spaniards have intro-duced wheat and barley. Rice, and all forts of kitchen

vegetables thrive well here. But what the Spaniards value this country most for, is the vast treasure of gold and filver which they have drawn from thence for upwards of 200 years; the mountain of Potofi alone, which lies in lat. 22 deg. S. having yielded two thousand millions of pieces of eight the first forty years these mines were worked.

In Peru there are also rich mines of quick-silver and gems, particularly emeralds and turquoifes; but these latter are not worked at present.

Before the arrival of the Spaniards in Peru, here were no horses, cows, elephants, camels, asses, mules, sheep, or hogs, and but one species of cur-dogs, in any part of America; but they have fince introduced all forts of European animals. They had no tame fowls or poultry, till they were imported; but had all manner of game, with a variety of birds, particularly parrots, and a fowl called a conder, measuring fifteen or fixteen feet

when their wings are extended, which would kill and destroy cattle, and sometimes children of ten or twelve years; but of these there are but few.

In Peru there is a very troublesome little insect called pico. It infensibly gets into the feet between the sless and the skin, where it feeds and grows as big as a pea, and then gnaws the part, if care be not taken to get it out; fo that being full of little eggs like nits, if it be broken in taking out, thefe will featter about the fore, and produce as many new infects. But the usual method to kill them is by applying of tobacco or tallow.

The Peruvians were idolators, principally worthinging the fun; but the Spaniards have converted them to Christian v, at least to all appearance.

The indians of Peru were robust, and much more hardy for labour than the Spaniards, who look upon bodily labour as fcandalous to a white man.

The number of inhabitants in this vast empire, which historians represent by millions, is considerably di-minished since the conquest of Peru by the Spaniards, to which their working in the mines have not a little contributed; besides, the cruelties of the corregidors and curates have obliged many of the Peruvians to go and join the neighbouring Indian nations.
PERUGIA, or PERUGIANO, anciently PERUSIA,

a territory of the Ecclefiaftical state, and middle division of Italy. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Urbino, on the E. by Ombria, on the S. by Orvietano, and on the W. by Tuscany. This country is about twenty-eight miles from N. to S. and about thirty from E. to W. The principal river in it is the Tyber, which runs across it from N. W. towards the S. PERUGIA, the capital of the last-mentioned district of

the same name, is a very old city, and the see of a Bishop, with an university of three colleges, besides the academy. This is the refidence of great numbers of quality; and one meets here with excellent whitewine, as clear as fpring-water, having a flavour fomething like muscadel.

Perugia is remarkable for the cruel massacre of all its inhabitants by Augustus, when blocking up here Lucius, brother to the Triumvir Marc Antony, he forced him to furrender, but let him and his foldiers go free.

Between this city and Cortona, about seven miles from the former to the E. lies the lake Thrasimenus, where Hannibal overthrew the Conful Flaminius. This city also sustained a seven years siege against Totila the Goth, who took and destroyed it: it lies seventy-two miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

PERUSIA. See the laft-mentioned PERUSIA; as also PEROUSU, in Piedmont.
PESARO, a lordship of Urbino, one of the territories of

the Ecclefiastical state, and middle division of Italy. It extends along the Adriatic fea, between Fano and Ri-

Its capital, the ancient Pifaurum, stands delightfully on an eminence near the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Foglia. This is a well-built, clean, and pretty populous place; being the fee of a Bishop, with beautiful churches, convents, palaces, &c.

The figs in its neighbourhood are reckoned the best in Italy; and here is also excellent wine. It lies sixteen miles N. E. of Urbino. Lat. 44 deg. 5 min. N.

long. 14 deg. 5 min. E.
PESCARA ALTERNUM, as lying on the river of the latter name, is a strong fortress of the Hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, and lower division of Italy, on the Adriatic sea. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Atri, and ninety-four N. of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 15 deg. 23 min. E. PESCHIERA, a fortress of the Veronese, in the Vene-

tian territories, and upper division of Italy, with a gar-rison. It lies on the S. W. extremity of the Lago di Garda, and on the river Menzo, nineteen miles W. of Verona. Lat. 45 deg. 37 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5

PESENAS, the ancient Pifcena, a fair city of Befiers, and government of Languedoc, in France. It stands high on the Pein, four miles from Besiers, and tetween six and seven S. of Lodeve. PESIDA,

PESIDA, a river in the E. parts of Siberia, in Afiatic Russia. It is not so wide, but as rapid as the Jenizea, and supposed to be the boundary of Cathai, lying between India and China; but there appears to be but little certainty yet in this, notwithstanding some discoveries made here by the Muscovites.

PEST, a royal free town of Upper Hungary, on the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats opposite to Buda.

It has a wall and ditch.

In the neighbourhood is the field Rakos, where the States of Hungary usually met in former times, on horseback and armed, in order to chuse their King. It lies eighty miles S. E. of Presburg. Lat. 47 d ... 39 min. N. long. 19 deg. 20 min. E.

PEST, a county of which the last-mentioned town is its capital, lies on the E. fide of the Danube, W. of the county of Henecz, and S. E. of Novogorod, being fifty-feven miles from S. E. to N. W. and thirty-five where broadest.

PIETALI, a village of Siphanto, one of the islands in the

Archipelago, and European Turkey. PETAPA, a town of Guatimala Proper, and Old Mexico, in North America, on a river about twenty miles from the sea. It stands at the W. extremity of the valley of Mexico. Here is a large lake of inland water, and full of fish. The principal fair, as well as feast, of the town, is on Michaelmas day, frequented by the merchants of Guatimala, and at which are bull-baitings. Here the Indians have a market every day. It lies near the coast, twenty-five miles S. E. of Guatimala city; and

about five miles off are hot baths.

PETERBOROUGH, a fmall city and Bishop's see, in Northamptonshire. It lies on the Nen, over which it has a bridge. The cathedral is a noble Gothic structure, but much effaced in the civil wars; yet its W. front is very stately, and the cloyster windows finely stained with scripture-history, &c. Among other monuments here are those of Catherine, King Henry VIII.'s divorced Queen, Mary Queen of Scots; also a figure of one Scarlet the fexton, aged ninety-five years, who buried both these Queens (the latter of them being afterwards removed, it is faid, to Westminster-abbey) and all the house-keepers of the town twice over. The city is governed by a mayor, &c. who return two members to parliament. It gives title of Earl, as well as Monmouth, to the Mordaunt family. By means of the navigation of the Nen, the ancient Aufona or Avon, coals, corn, &c. are imported, and great quantities of malt, besides woollen cloth and stockings, &c. exported. Here is one parish-church, besides the cathedral, a grammar-school, and two charity-schools.

At Peterborough, the abbot of Crayland and his monks, who fled hither, were murdered; as appears from a tomb-stone over their common grave.

The diocefe, including Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, contains 293 parishes. The weekly market is kept in Peterborough on Saturday. It lies nineteen miles from Huntingdon, thirty-fix from Northampton, and feventy-fix from London.

PETEREL, one of the three rivers near Carlifle, which

PETERHEAD, a market-town and fea-port in Buchan, in the N. E. tract of Aberdeenshire, and on Buchanness, in the North of Scotland. It lies on the S. fide of the Ugie, with a capacious bay or road, befides two piers for fmaller veffels at high-water only.

Here the old Pretender landed in 1715. It lies with-in Calk-inch, i. e. the chalky island. In the aforesaid bay to the S. of the Inch is eight or nine fathoms water, and fecure riding from N. and W. winds, on account of the shelter of the Head or Buchanness, and from easterly winds by that of the Inch. It lies twenty miles from Aberdeen.

PETERHOFF, an Imperial palace on the confines of Ingria, in Russia. Here are fine gardens, which may

be compared with those of Versailles.

PETESBURG, ST. the present capital of Russia, the feat of government, and the Imperial refidence. Before the year 1703, the fite of this now confiderable city contained only two fmall huts of fishermen. But upon the Czar Peter the Great's erecting the new fortress on

the Nerva, and making himself master of Livonia, the year after the famous battle of Pultowa, in which Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated, he refolved, on account of its convenient fituation for trade into the Baltic, to build a city with a fortress, and give it his own

This defert island was at first only a heap of mud in the fhort fummer of these parts, and in winter a frozen pool, not accessible by land, but by passing over wild

forests and deep morasles.

Above 300,000 men, being Russians, Tartars, Col facks, and other peafants, whom the Czar had called together from all parts of his vast dominions, were employed in this work: and these laid the foundations of the new fortress.

When this arduous task was first undertaken, the workmen employed in it had neither fufficient provifions, the necessary tools, nor even huts to shelter them from the weather; and yet the work went on with fuch expedition, that in five months time the fortress was raised, though the earth necessary for doing it was extremely scarce in the neighbourhood. It is computed that no less than 100,000 men perished in this place; for the country had been depopulated by war, and the usual supplies by the Logada-lake were often retarded

by contrary winds.

The Czar himfelf had drawn the plan of the town, the fortress, the port, the quays, and the forts to defend its entrance. While the fortress was constructing, the foundations of the city were laid; and his Majesty obliged not only the nobility of Russia, but merchants and tradefmen of all forts, to refide there, and to deal in fuch commodities as he thought most advantageous. Artificers, merchants, and feamen, were invited hither to encourage shipping: fo that in one year's time above 30,000 houses were erected; and now there are above double that number.

As the Czar intended to remove the trade of Archangel to Petersburg, in 1713 he caused 1000 to come hither from Moscow. He besides offered great advantages to all foreigners who should settle there; and he published an order in all the towns of Russia, that all goods usually fent to Archangel, to be fold to strangers or bartered for others, should from thenceforth be sent to Petersburg; and that the duties to be paid here were in every respect to be the same as were usually paid before. The commerce however of the merchants was not entirely transplanted to Petersburg till some years after. A great number of houses were built here with timber; but in 1714 the Czar Peter gave orders, that the walls of houses to be built for the future should be of brick, and the roofs of them covered with tiles. At length all obstacles were surmounted; and Petersburg is now one of the largest and fine cities in Europe. It is about fixteen English miles in circuit, but still without gates or walls.

The Czar's palace and cathedral, both built by Treffini, are stately edifices in their kind. Prince Menzikoff's palace is of an uncommon magnificence, befides feveral others, which are adorned with beautiful

gardens, &c.

The Neiva is in some places upwards of 300 fathoms, or about half a mile broad, but the river is not of equal depth; for which reason large merchant-ships are loaded and unloaded at Kronftadt, whither those built at Petersburg are also fent.

The river is divided into two principal branches, called the Large and Small Neiva, and with these the little rivers Fontanka and Moncka unite; so that these form the different islands on which Peterburg is

The Czar Peter would not confent to the making of a bridge of boats or pontoons over the river, intending to encourage as many watermen as possible: and to these he prohibited the use of oars, in order for them to learn the method of managing fails; but those employed being ignorant peafants, many of them were at

In 1724 the Emperor founded an academy of sciences and belles lettres at Petersburg, and likewise an academy for the marine, where young gentlemen were

instructed in navigation. Here also they learned the languages; and were taught riding and fencing, with

The linen and woollen manufactures were also established, together with paper and powder mills : labratories were likewise set up for gun-powder and fire-works, and other places for preparing of falt-petre and brim-fione. Rope-yards for making cables and other maritime tackling were also established, as also a soundery for casting of great guns, mortars, and small arms, vast quantities of very good iron-ore hving been found near Ladoga-lake. The great forge at Petersburg furnishes anchors, &c. for shipping.

A printing-house has also been established here, and

feveral books printed; the government encouraging their subjects to enquire into the state of the world abroad, instead of keeping them in ignorance according

to their ancient maxims.

Affemblies, plays, and opera's, have been also introduced by the Czar, who, though he had no relish himself for such entertainments, was for encouraging them, in order to foften the natural morofeness of his

The citadel of Petersburg is a long and irregular hexagon, with fix parallel baftions, excepting two; one of which, opposite to Carelia, has two orillions or blinds, and that opposite to the river none; but each of the other four has one. All was at first built with earth and turf, but has been fince lined with firong walls. On the flanks are two rows of arched casements, one above another, bomb-proof. Upon one of the curtines is a royal dispensary, among the finest in

In Paterfburg are twenty Ruffian churches, and four Lutheran, besides those of the reformed; also English,

Dutch, and Roman Catholic churches.

The five general fubdivisions of this city, are the Petersburg island, Basils island, the Admiralty island, the Moscow side on the mainland, and lastly, the Wiburg fide.

The trade of this city is considerable, vast numbers of ships belonging to different maritime nations being

feen in this port.

The inhabitants, besides Russians, are of various countries; the citizens, properly fo called, are hardly 200: but the whole number of fouls in the city exceeds

In autumn a S. W. wind usually occasions inundations, which are found to do confiderable damage. It lies in lat. 59 deg. 59 min. N. long. 36 deg. 6

PETERSFIELD, a pretty populous market-town of Hampshire. The neighbourhood abounds with oak, and it is in the road from London to Portsmouth, and therefore has good inns. It is governed by a mayor chosen by the Lord of the manor, and returns two members to parliament. Its church is only a chapel of eafe, and the weekly market is kept on Saturday. Its fairs are on July 10 and December 11, for sheep and horses. It lies fifteen miles from Winchester, and fifty-five from London.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Minden and Westphalia, in Germany, on the Weser. Here is a good castle. It lies about five miles below Minden, and thirtyfeven W. of Hanover. It belongs to the King of Pruffia. Lat. 52 deg. 36 min. N. long 8 deg. 46

PETERSHAM, a delightful village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, where are fine feats near the Thames, particularly that of the fame name belonging to the Earl of Harrington, on the fite of the Earl of Rochester's house, which was accidentally burnt down in 1720. It lies three miles from Kingston, and

fourteen from London.
PETERSHOFF, a pleasure-house belonging to the Czar of Muscovy, in Ingria, and lying between Cronslat and

Petersburg.
PETER'S Patrimony, St. a territory of the Ecclefiastical state, and middle division of Italy. It is about forty-two miles in length from E. to W. and about thirtyfour from N. to S. being bounded on the N. by part of PETTAW, a small town of Lower Stiria, and circle No. LXXX.

the Orvictano and part of the Ombria, on the E. by the Campagna di Roma and Sabina. It has the Tul-can fea on the S. E. and the duchy of Castro on

It is generally subdivided into three districts, the Patrimony properly so called, the duchy of Bracciano, and the Ranciglione. The two last are surrounded on three fides by the first; and on the S. by the Mediterranean.

The Patrimony, properly fo called, is the territory faid to have been bequeathed to the Holy See by Counters Matilda with her dying words. Its capital is Vi-

PETERWARADIN, a firong frontier of Sclavonia, supposed to be the ancient Acuminium, on the Danube.

In 1716 Prince Eugene obtained a memorable victory over the Turks in its neighbourhood. It is subject to the house of Austria, fix miles S. W. of Carlowitz. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15

Of the same name is a town belonging to the Rusfians, on the Danube, opposite to the former, and the fee of a Greek Archbishop.

PETHERTON, South, a market-town of Somersetshire, on the Parr. It has a fair on July 5, for cattle, lambs, &c. 16 miles from Wells, and about 131 from Lon-

PETIGLIANO, a fortress of the Sienese and great duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It lies fifty-four miles S. of Siena. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min.

N. long. 12 deg. 46 min. E: PETIPOLE, a town on the Coromandel coast, in the East Indies, in Asia. It lies about a league up a large river, whose winding course makes it a peninfula. By it an island is formed at a league and a half's distance, which is covered with cocoa-trees, and a guide to the road, where is good anchorage in fix fathoms water, defended from the N. wind by a promontory. Its printed and dyed stuffs are highly valued. See PETTI-

PETIT GUAVES, a port-town in a large bay on the W. side of Hispaniola, in the gulph of Mexico. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1654. For about twenty leagues, and as far as Cape St. Nicolas on the N. W. the fea is always calm from three in the morning till noon, tornadoes excepted, at which time there fprings up a breeze holding till next morning. It lies 211 miles W. of St. Domingo, and is subject to France. Lat. 18 deg. 16 min. N. long. 76 deg. 10

PETRAS, the modern name of Pelion, a famous mountain of Thessaly, in European Turkey, 1250 paces

PETRIKOW, a neat and well-built town of Siradia, in Poland, near the Pilcza. It is walled, and stands among marshes and rivulets. Near it is a royal palace, and it is the feat of one of the great tribunals. It lies fifty-one miles S. E. of Siradia, and ninety miles S. W. of Warfaw. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 19 deg. 5

PETRINA, a fortified town of the Banat of Croatia, in Hungarian Illyrium, between the rivers Culp and Petrina. It is subject to the house of Austria, and lies forty miles E. of Carlstadt. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N.

long. 17 deg. 5 min. E. PETSORA, a vast territory of Eastern Muscovy, from the lake Petzerskie on its southern extremity, quite to the Northern or Frozen ocean, that is, from lat. 63 to 70 deg. It is bounded on the W. by Ingria, on the E. by the Riphæan or Obyan mountain, on the S. by the province of Vogulizi, and on the N. it has the

The river Petzora rifing out of the lake of the fame name, runs directly through the province from S. to N. and empties itself into the faid fea by fix different mouths, near Weigatz streights, a little above the city of Petzora, which lies on the fame river, and about thirty leagues from the fea. The cold here is fo keen, that the rivers are frozen about eight months in the

of Austria, in Germany, on the Drave, supposed to be the ancient Petavium, which was a Roman colony, and then the boundary of that empire. It is subject to the Archbishop of Saltzburg. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Gratz, and ten W. of the frontiers of Sclavonia. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 18

PETTIPOLY, a port of the Coromandel coast, and East Indies, in Asia. Lat. 16 deg. 45 min. N. long. 80

deg. 10 min. E. See PETTIPOLE.

PETWORTH, a populous and handsome village of Suffex. Among other feats there is a very magnificent palace of the same name, which belonged to the late Duke of Somerset. In the church here are buried several of the Earls of Piercy; and the living, in the gift of his Grace, is reckoned between 6 and 700 l. The market is kept here on Saturday, and fairs on Holy-Thursday for horned cattle, and on November 20 for theep and hogs.

The late Emperor Charles VI. when nominal King of Spain, was elegantly entertained at this feat. It lies fifteen miles from Chichester, and forty-fix from London. Petworth belongs now to the Earl of Egre-

PEYNDE Lake, an inland collection of waters, in Tavastia, and province of Finland, in Sweden. Its extent from N. to S. is about eighty miles. It communicates with feveral other lakes, particularly with Rotzlain, by means of which its waters run into the river Kymen, and thence into the Finnic gulph.

PFALTZBURG, a town of Alface. It lies fifty miles E. of Nancy. This place, together with its diffrict of the same name, was ceded to France in 1718. Lat.

48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. E. PFEFFERS, a town of Rheinthal, in Switzerland. It is noted for a rich Benedictine abbey, and excellent baths: the former of which stands high on the river Caminge; and the latter are in a valley at the bottom of two fleep rocks, through which the river Taminne rushes with a dreadful noise, being accommodated with bagnios and lodging rooms, which are much frequented. The water is hot in the fecond degree, and good against feveral distempers, either by bathing or drinking.

PFIN, a bailiwic of Zurich, in Switzerland, called Fines in Latin, as being the boundary of the Romans, and a strong barrier between the Swiss and Rhetians. The remains of its old walls are still visible, and antiquities are frequently dug up in this neighbourhood.

PFIRT, or FORET, in Latin Ferreta, the capital of the Suntgaw, in Suabia, a circle of Germany, near the fource of the Ill. It is fortified with a castle, lies ten miles W. of Basil, and is subject to the successors of Cardinal Mazarine. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

PFORTSHEIM, a city of Baden Dourlach, and in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, at the confluence of the Ens and Nagold, which fall into the Neckar. It is called Porta Hercyniæ, as guarding that part of the Hercynian forest called the Black forest. It lies fifteen miles S. of Dourlach. Lat. 48 deg. 52 min. N. long. 8

deg. 36 min. E.
PFREIMT, a small ill-built town of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, upon a rivulet of the fame name, which falls into the Nabe here. Just with-

out the place is a fine castle.

PFULENDORF, an Imperial city of the Hegaw, in Suabia, in Germany, on the Andelspach or Sell, which falls into the Ablac, and thence into the Danube. It is a small, but neat place; fixteen miles N. of the lake of Constance, and about ten S. from the Da-

PHARNACIA, a city of Pontus Capadociæ, in Afiatic Furkey, at the foot of two high and craggy rocks, near the coast of the Euxine sea, with a small harbour and vast numbers of cherry-trees in its neighbourhood. It lies forty-four miles W. of Trebisond. Lat. 40 deg.

54 min. N. long. 38 deg. 7 min. E. PHAROS, a small island of Lower Egypt, in the Mediterranean. It lies opposite to Alexandria. This forms with the mainland a capacious harbour, about half a mile from that city, with which it communicates he means of a stone-causeway.

Here flood the celebrated light-house (whence all fuch structures have had the name of Pharos, as those of Rhodes and Messina, &c.) built by the famous architect Softrates of Cnidos, with a vast number of lights at top for directing of ships into the harbour. It was looked upon as one of the feven wonders of the world. and cost Ptolemy Philadelphus about 800 talents: but instead of this noble structure, there is now only an irregular caftle, out of which clumfey building rifes a tower that ferves for a light-house, with nothing of the beauty and grandeur of the old one; which last flood in lat. 30 deg. 40 min. N. long. 31 deg. 15 min. E.

PHARSALUS, now PHARSA, a town of Theffaly, in European Turkey; anciently famous for a battle fought in its plains between Pompey and Cæfar, in which the

former was entirely defeated.

It is called the battle of Pharfalia, on which Lucan has written a poem of that denomination. It lies on the Enipeus, and is the see of an Archbishop; the miles S. of Lariffa. Lat. 39 deg. N. and long, 23

PHASIS, one of the most considerable rivers in Afa. which rifing among the ridges of Mount Caucafus, in Georgia, traverses Mingrelia, and winding westward, discharges itself by two outlets into the Euxine sea, where, from the lightness of its waters, it retains its fweetness to a confiderable diffance. At the parting of the two branches, the river is a mile and a half in breadth, and its bed above fixty fathoms deep. The banks and adjacent places are mostly low, fandy, and cevered with thick woods, receiving feveral rivers in its course, the most considerable of which are the ancient Hippus, Glaucus, and Sigamon.

PHEASANTS, Ifle of, near St. Jean de Luz, in Gafcony, in France, being formed by the river Bidaffoa, which separates that kingdom from Spain; but it belongs to neither: for which reason it was pitched upon for concluding feveral treaties between those two crowns, particularly that of the Pyrennees in 1659, from the vicinity of those mountains to it. Hence the French, call it L'isse de la Conference, and de Paix. It lies sixteen miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. W.

PHENEUS, a lake of the Morea, in European Turkey, famous among the ancients, as from it isues the river Styx, whose waters are so cold, that such as drink of it are faid to be frozen to death. It likewise corrodes iron and copper; whence the poets represent it as the river of hell.

PHENICIA. See PHOENICIA.

HILADELPHIA, a city of Lydia, in Afia Minor, near Mount Tmolus on the N. fide. It was one of the feven Afiatic churches mentioned in the Apocalypse, and the last place in these parts that furrendered to the Turks, but not till after a fix years fiege. Some remains of its pristine grandeur are still visible. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Sardis, and forty of Smyrna. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 29 deg. E. PHILADELPHIA, one of the three upper counties of

Penfylvania, in North America. It lies on the S. of

Buckingham county.

Its capital of the same name, and that of all Penfylvania, is a large city. It stands on a neck of land, at the confluence of two fine rivers, the Delaware and Schuilkul, both navigable. It is of an oblong form, and originally defigned by the proprietary Mr. Penn to be two miles long, from one river to the other, with a front to each about a mile in length. The principal ffreets, eight in number, and two miles long, he cut at right angles by fixteen others of one mile in length, all spacious; and he left proper spaces for markets and other public buildings. Each house has a large court, orchard, and garden. In the middle of the town is a fquare of ten acres. Both the High-street and the Broadstreet are 100 feet wide, and several canals are cut from the rivers, equally agreeable and beneficial. The quays are spacious and fine, the principal one being 200 feet

wide, and to this a veffel of 500 tons may lay her broadfide. The warehouses are large and numerous, and the docks for ship-building every way well-adapted fo that a great number of vessels have been built here.

This city contains about 2000 houses, exclusive of warehouses and out-houses, most of them brick, and well-built. The number of inhabitants is now about

Here are feveral very wealthy merchants, who carry on a confiderable trade with the English, French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies in America; with the Azores, the Canaries, and the Madeira islands; also with Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, and

Besides the produce of all kinds in this province brought down the Delaware and Schuilkul, the former of which is navigable for more than 200 miles above Philadelphia, and the latter very near 100, the Dutch employ between 8 and 9000 waggons, with four horfes each, in bringing the product of their farms to this

Three hundred and three veffels have entered inwards at this port in 1749, and two hundred and ninety-

one cleared outwards.

The eaftern part of the town facing the Schuilkul is the most populous; the greatest part of the inhabitants are Quakers, though there are many of the effablished religion, who have two churches, besides the Presbyterians, Baptists, and one Swedish church. Here are all forts of mechanics, a printing-house, and a weekly Gazette. Lat. 40 deg. 50 min. N. long. 74

PHILIP FORT, or PHILIPPINE, a fortress of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, and on the Scheld, commanding the navigation of that river. It lies five miles N. W. from Antwerp, and is strongly fortified.
PHILIPPI, an ancient city of Macedonia, and on the

confines of Romania, in European Turkey.

In its neighbouring fields Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Marc Antony and Octavianus, afterwards fivled Augustus, by which victory Rome entirely lost her liberty, which had only been shaken in part by the battle of Pharfalia, which Julius Cæfar gained over Pompey. St. Paul preached the gospel here; and an epiffle written by that Apostle to his converts is still extant in the facred canon

At present it has a castle on a mountain, and divers fortreffes communicating with it, having walls round them which extend into the plain. The ruins of feveral magnificent structures, with an amphitheatre, are fill visible here. It is the see of an Archbishop, tho but thinly inhabited, and lies fifteen miles N. of the gulph of Contessa. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25

PHILIPPINA, a town of Veragua, a province of Guatimala, in Old Mexico, in North America. It lies W. of Carlos, on a large bay, with about thirty small islands before them quite desert, the inhabitants having been forced away by the Spaniards to work in the

PHILIPPINES, islands in Asia, lying in the Pacific ocean, and E. of the great Eastern ocean. Their number is reckoned to be about 1200, of which about 5 or 600 are pretty confiderable; particularly, Luconia or Manilla is 400 miles long, and 200 broad. These is and 13 deg. In the long, and 200 broad. There is is and 19 deg. N. and between long. 114 and 131 deg. E. being a very little N. E. of Borneo, and 300 S. E. of China. See MINDANAO and

They have the name of Philippines from King Philip II. of Spain; and were formerly under the government of the Emperor of China, but deferted by him as too remote from his other dominions.

The air here is very hot, with little difference of feafons; the periodical rains generally begin here in May, and last three months.

To the E. of the former lie strewed up and down feveral little islands, which appear numerous on our maps, and are called the New Philippine, or Caroline

PHILIPPOLI, or PHILIPPOPOLI, a pretty large town of Romania, in European Turkey. It stands on two peaks, forming but one mountain; besides which here are three other mountains. It lies on the Maritz, which here begins to be navigable, and divides the city from the fuburbs, but joined to it by a fine wooden

Most of the inhabitants are Christians; and the place is the fee of an Archbishop. It lies near Mount Hæmus, on the confines of Bulgaria, 200 miles N. W. of Constantinople. The Turks took it in 1360. The neighbouring parts produce vast quantities of rice. Lat. 42

deg. 20 min. N. long. 25 min. E.
PHILIPSBURG, a city of the Palatinate, in Germany,
and on the E fide of the Rhine. It lies in a morafs, and is strongly fortified. It sustained seven memorable sieges within the space of 100 years. The last time the French took it was in 1734, after a tedious fiege; at which the famous Duke of Berwick, natural fon to King James II. was killed by a cannon-ball from the fort, whilft he was reconnoitring the trenches; but it was reflored to the Emperor the following year: it lies fixteen miles S. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 8 min. N. long. 8 deg. 16 min. E.

PHILIP-NORTON, a good market-town in the E. part of Somersetshire, on the confines of Wilts. Here are kept fairs on March 21, for cattle and cloth; March 27, for cloth; and August 29, for cattle and cloth: it

lies 5 miles from Bath, and 104 from London.
PHILIP's-NORTON-LANE, a place near Bath, where a battle was fought between the forces of King James II. and those of the Duke of Monmouth, in which the latter are faid to have had the advantage; which, if purfued, would have been a complete victory.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Wermeland, and West

Gothland, in Sweden: being furrounded with mountains and lakes, amidst brooks and marshes; it is confequently a place of difficult access: it lies 20 miles N. E. of Carlostadt, and 120 W. of Stockholm. Lat.

59 deg. 50 min. N. long. 14 deg. E. PHILIPSTOWN, or KINGSTOWN, the capital and shire-town of King's-county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. Here are barracks for foot-foldiers: it lies fifteen miles from Kildare, and twenty-eight from Dublin.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a small, but well-fortified town of French Hainault, in the Netherlands. Its works were very much increased by Lewis XIV, it lies twenty-two miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 12 min. N. long.

4 deg. 25 min. E. PHOCEA, now FOGGIA, an ancient city of Afia Minor, on the confines of Æolis and Ionia. Its inhabitants are faid to have been the founders of Marfeilles, in France. It is now a poor place, yet the fee of a Bishop, and lies ten miles W. of Nova Phocea, a neat place, with a good harbour and castle. It lies op-

posite to the Isle of Lesbos.
PHOCIS, a province of ancient Achaia, the modern Li-

vadia, in European Turkey. PHŒNICIA, or PHŒNICE, a province of Syria, in Afiatic Turkey. It lies along the Levant or eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, which is to the W. of it. Syria Proper bounds it on the N. Cælosyria and Batanea on the E. and Palestine on the S. of which last it is sometimes reckoned a part. It is a narrow slip from E. to W. but it made a confiderable figure in history, not only on account of its many maritime cities, and commodious ports, the principal of which were Tyre, Sidon, and Ptolemais, the two former being the first maritime powers which we read of in facred or profane history; but also for the ingenuity of its inhabitants, to whom is generally attributed the invention of letters, navigation, aftronomy, merchandifing, glass-making, and many other useful discoveries.

They established colonies in several parts of Europe, Afia, and Africa; among which that of the Car-

thaginians is the most powerful.

Its inland parts are called Syrophænicia, or Phænicia ad Libanum, as having feveral towns along that chain of mountains; especially Damascus and Heliopolis, now Phoenicia is at present part of the Beglerbegate of

PHOLEYS, a people inhabiting feveral provinces of Africa, a little beyond the river Senegal northwards, beginning at the lake Cajor, and extending along the river from E. to W. about 200 leagues; but its extent from N. to S. is not certain, the inland country between the rivers Senegal and Gambia being little known. Their kingdom lies next to that of the Jolloiffs; and they are not so black, tall, and strong, as these. They are a laborious people, and cultivate their lands very well; feeding also vast flocks of all forts of cattle.

The Sirotic, or King of the Pholeys, is very powerful, the Jolloiffs being his vassals. He keeps a stand-

ing force of cavalry.

According to the laws of this kingdom, the crown does not descend from father to son, but to the King's

PHRYGIA, the Greater and Leffer, two provinces of Afia Minor, now Afiatic Turkey; it is bounded by the Hellespont on the N. Lydia on the S. and the Archipelago on the W. Its capital is Pergamus, anciently

a noble city, but now lying in ruins.
PIACENZA, or PLACENTIA, a pretty large city of the duchy of the same name, in Upper Italy, most delightfully fituated in a fertile and spacious plain, well watered, and not far from the Po and Trebia. Its fortifications are but inconfiderable; yet it has a good citadel, the streets are straight, the principal of which called Stradone is twenty-five common paces broad, and 3000 feet long in a direct line, with about 600 stone posts for separating the foot-path from the road for carriages.

This city is above four miles in circuit; is the fee of a Bishop, and has an university, together with magnificent churches and palaces, particularly the ducal one it lies thirty miles N. W. of Parma. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 10 deg. 24 min. E.

PIAHIROTH, a pass in Arabia Petræa, and Asia Minor. between mountains covered with black rocks, about thirty or forty paces broad, where Pharaoh thought to have entangled the Ifraelites near the Red fea; it is fix miles long, and at the end of it is a plain reaching to the fea, which is of the fame breadth. The place where the Egyptians were drowned is about three quarters of

PIANOSA, or PLANOSA, a finall island on the coast of Italy, in the Tufcan fea, about ten miles S. W. of that of Elba. It is about four miles long, and fearcely two in breadth, lies low, and is full of little copices. High rocks defend it on the S. but it is accessible on the N. and N. W. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 11

PIAVA, or PIEVE, a river of Italy, whose source is in Tirol. It runs from N. to S. through the Venetian territories into Upper Italy, and falls into the Adriatic fea by two mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.
PIAVA, or PIEVE, de Sacro, or di Cadore, as being the

capital of the Cadorino, on a river of the fame name last-mentioned, between Trisago and Belluno.

PICARDY, a province of France, and part of the ancient Gallia Belgica. It is bounded on the S. by the Isle of France; on the W. by Normandy and La Marche; on the N. by the Streight or Pas de Calais, Artois, and

Hainault; and on the E. by Champagne.

This is a level country, without woods or mountains, but by reason of its coldness produces no wine: yet it abounds in corn, all kinds of fruits, and pastures, from which large quantities of hay are made. Turf is the common fuel. In feveral of their towns the woollen manufactures flourish. Amiens is its capital.

The chief rivers which water this province are, the Somme, Oyfe, Canche, Authie, Lis, Aa, Scarpe, and Deule. The waters of the Somme never freeze nor diminish.

It is commonly divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy.

Santerre, and Amienois.

Upper Picardy on the Oyfe, contains the duchy of Middle Picardy on the Somme, includes Vermandois,

Lower Picardy, on the sea-coast, contains Panthier. Boulenois, and the Pais Reconquis, or recovered country.
PICHINCHA, a most inhospitable desert, and one of the loftiest crags of a rocky mountain of the Cordillera, in Quito, South America; the latter 100 toiles above the level of the highest part of the former. Here Ulloz and his companions climbed up with great difficulty, in order to measure a degree of the meridian, who fuffered not a little, both from the feverity of the cold, and that in the torrid zone, nearly under the equinoctial, and the impetuofity of the winds, which on these heights blew with incessant violence. The fummit being narrow, they were obliged to be contented with a hut, fo fmall that they could hardly creen

Twenty-three tedious days they spent on this rock. till the 6th of September: and their miserable situation may be gathered from the following particulars: "Our feet, fays Ulloa, were swelled, and so tender, that we could not even bear the heat; and walking was attended with extreme pain. Our hands were covered with chilblains, our lips swoln and chopped; so that every motion in fpeaking, or the like, drew blood. Confequently we were obliged to a first taciturnity; and but little disposed to laugh, as by causing an extension of the lips, it produced fuch deep fiffures as were very painful for two or three days after.

Here, by reason of thick fogs and clouds, they could not finish their observations; and therefore it was necessary to erect their fignals in a lower situation, and more favourable region, but without any abatement of the former inconveniencies till the beginning of December, when they happily finished their mensurations,

with regard to Pichincha.
ICIGHITONE, or PIZZIGHETONE, a fmall town of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, with a castle on the Adda. Thither King Francis I. of France was brought, after he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia: it lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45

deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.
PICKERING, a pretty large town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, has a plentiful market on Monday, for corn and other provisions. Its fair is on Holy-Rood-day, September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It stands on a hill, among the wild mountains of Blackmoor: it lies 22 miles from York, and 226 from London.
ICO, or IL PICO, one of the Azores in the Atlantic

ocean, and lying between Europe and North America. It belongs to Portugal. Here are very high mountains, whence the island takes its name; and one of them is a volcano, at the foot of which to the E. is a spring of fresh-water, at times throws out sulphurous hot waters, with stones and flakes of earth, which have formed the promontory myslerious.

This island drives a considerable trade in its excellent wines, cedars, and texico, a wood as hard as iron, and as red as fearlet, with other valuable timber. Its capital is Lagenus, on the S. of the island, three leagues S.

PICTLAND FIRTH (fee PENTLAND FIRTH) a ftreight between the Orkneys and Caithness, in the North of

PICTS WALL, the ancient limits of the Roman jurisdiction, in Britain. It begins at Boulness, on the Irish fea, at the entrance of the Solway firth, in Cumberland; it passes in a N.E. direction by Carlisle, and continuing on the same course to the river Tyne in Northumberland, passes by Newcastle, terminating at the German ocean beyond it, after an extent of above eighty miles.

This wall, or rather fence, was thrown up by the Romans, in order to prevent the Picts and Scotch from ravaging the fouthern parts of the island.

It was first began by the Emperor Adrian, in the form of a mural hedge, with stakes and huge heaps of turf and earth; also a deep ditch before it. But the Emperor Severus, A. C. 123, strengthened it with stone fortreffes and turrets, standing near enough to each other for giving of an alarm by the found of a trumpet. Some remains of this famous wall are still visible.

PICTS HOUSES, monuments of antiquity fo called in the Shetland islands of Scotland.
PIED DE PORT, a town of Gascony, in France, and

the last of this kingdom on the fide of Spain. It lies at the mouth of Urdacury, near the foot of the Pyrenean mountains: it lies fixteen miles S. of Bayonne. Lat.

pleDMONT, fo called, as lying at the foot of the Alps, a principality of Upper Italy, and part of the ancient Lombardy. It is bounded on the N. by Savoy, from which the Alps and country of the Waldenses part it; on the W. by France, from which it is divided by the river Var and the Alps also; on the S. by the Mediterranean and the territoies of the republic of Genoa; and on the E. by the duchies of Montferat and Milan. It is about 100 miles long from N. to S. and 70 broad from E. to W.

The Po divides it into two parts, called Gallia Cifpadana, and Gallia Transpadana. As it is a very rich country, so it is also one of the most delightful in Italy, producing abundance of all forts of corn; likewife rice, great variety of wines and fruits, with hemp, flax, faffron, mulberry-trees for feeding of filk-worms, the raw filk of which is reckoned the best in all Italy, the English alone having purchased for many years succesfively, to the amount of 200,000 l. sterling.

Truffles grow here in abundance, sometimes from

twelve to fourteen pounds weight, being black, white, and marbled with red ftreaks.

The crops in this country are fometimes destroyed by hail-storms, called the Plague of Piedmont: but a still greater misfortune is, that Piedmont lies so near the French, who have frequently attempted its con-

This country affords good ftore of cattle, fome metals; and, in fhort, every thing fit for man's use and de-

It belongs to the Duke of Savoy, who is now filed King of Sardinia, whose residence is commonly at Turin, the capital of Piedmont.

It is subdivided into, 1. Piedmont Proper. 2. French Piedmont; (but this distinction is only temporary when that nation happens to seize it). 3. Lordship of Verceil or Vercelli. 4. Principality of Masserano. 5. Marquisate of Jurea. 6. County of Assi. 7. Marquisate of Sufa. 8. Ditto of Saluzzo. 9. Valleys of the Vaudois, as Lucerne, Perouse, St. Martin, and ten principalities of Boglio, or Beuil. 11. County of Nice, including Tende and Oneglia, together with Nice Proper. 12. Certain fieffs called Lantghi. 13. The marquifate of

Piedmont gives title of Prince to the King of Sardi-

nia's eldest son.
PIENZA, or PIENTIA, the ancient Corfinianum, a fmall city of the Sienese, in Tuscany, in Middle Italy. It was made a Bishop's see by the samous Æneas Sylvius Pope Pius II. who was born here, whilft his father was in banishment; and hence the name given by him to this place: it lies thirty miles S. E. of Siena.

Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 min. E. PIERHOURALE, in Latin Petra Forata, a town of Landes and Gascony, in France, on the confluence of the Adour and Gave, opposite to the abbey of Artonne. It is the capital of the viscounty of Aort.

PIERRE DE MOUTIER, Sr. a fmall town of Nivernois, in France, on a marshy lake, lying between mountains, about fifteen miles S. of Nevers.

PIERRE DE CADORE, a town of the Paduano, and the capital of the Cadorino, in the Venetian territories, and upper division of Italy: it lies fifty-five miles N. of Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 40 min. N. long. 12 deg. 30

PIERSBRIDGE, a place in the bishopric of Durham, to which the Roman caufeway or Lemming-lane leads. Here feveral antiquities have been dug up, particularly

an old altar-piece. PIGNEROL, a town of Piedmont, and upper division of Italy, on the Chifon, and at the foot of the Alps, in the valley of Perouse, near Dauphiny. It had formerly a ftrong fortress, and was reckoned the key both of Piedmont and Italy: but the works were demolished, and the place ceded to Savoy in 1696, on condition

that it should never after be fortified: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg.

PILAVESE, a fmall town of Upper Podolia and Red Russia, in Poland, on the Bug, about two leagues from Chmielnich.

PIL, a convenient road in the Severn for shipping, N. W. of Bristol, where they generally run back for Ireland or Wales.

PILAW, a confiderable port-town of Smazland, and kingdom of Pruffia, in Poland, on the Pregel, and at the mouth of the Frische-haff, in the gulph of Dantzic, and on the Baltic. Here is a regular citadel of five angles, being the key into Prussia on the side of the sea. It is noted for sturgeon-fishing. It lies fifty miles W. of Konigsberg. Lat. 54 deg. 45 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

PILAYA, and PASPAYA, a province of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It lies S. of Plata, at the distance of about forty leagues. The greatest part of it being among the breaches of the mountains, is the better adapted for producing all kinds of grain, pulse, and fruits; which, with the great quantity of wine made here, enables it to carry on a very lucrative commerce with other provinces not fo

happily fituated.
PILSEN, or BILSEN, a large and well-fortified town in a circle of the same name, in Bohemia, and empire of Germany, on the Cotbuz. It lies forty-four miles S. of Prague. It has been taken and retaken feveral times. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 17

PILTYN, a town and palatinate of Courland, in Poland, on the Anger. It is the refidence of the Bishop of Courland. The gentry here are Protestants, and the richest in the duchy. It lies eighteen miles N. W.

PILZOW, or PILZNO, a fmall town in the palatinate of Sandomir, in Poland. It lies forty-three miles N. E. of Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 20 deg.

36 min. E. PIMBLE MERE, an inland lake of Merionethshire, in North Wales, through which it is commonly faid the river Dee runs without mixing its waters or fish: it covers about 160 acres of ground. See MERIONETH-

PINARA, formerly an Episcopal see, and one of the largest cities of Lycia, in Asia Minor, at the foot of Mount Cragus; but now much reduced.
PINDUS, now Melzovo, a famous mountain of Theffaly,

in European Turkey.

PINES, a small island on the N. coast of Terra Firma, in South America. It lies 124 miles E. of Porto Bello, forming a good harbour with two other little islands and the mainland. Lat. 9 deg. 5 min. N. long. 80 deg. 15 min. W.
PINEGENT, a high mountain of Yorkshire, on the

edge of Lancashire. PINHEL, a town of Tras los Montes, in Portugal, on a mountain near the river Coa. It is walled, and contains about 1600 inhabitants. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N.

long. 7 deg. 18 min. W.
PINKEY, a fine feat of the Marquis of Tweedale, in the parish of Inveresk, near the sea, just as one enters Muffelburgh, which is a village in the neighbourhood

of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. In the plain near it a battle was fought between the English and Scots, being denominated the battle of

PINNEBERG, a town of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to Denmark, and lies twelve miles N. W. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54 deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 23 min. E.

The county of the same name with the last-mentioned, is bounded on the N. by the jurisdiction of Steinberg, on the E. by the territories of Segeberg, Tremsbuttel, Steinhorst, and Trittow, on the S. by the Elbe, and on the W. by the territory of Krempe.

PINSK, or PINSKO, a large, but timber-built town of Briescia palatinate, and duchy of Lithuania, in Poland, on the Peripet. It lies in the middle of the vaft inoraffes in that kingdom, and is chiefly inhabited by Greek Christians, who have a Bishop resident among them. These make several trading journeys into Muscovy and Germany. It lies seventy-five miles E. of

PIOMBINO, a principality, but fmall territory, in the grand duchy of Tufcany, and middle division of Italy. It lies along the fea-coast between the Sienese on the

E. and the Pisano on the W.

This fmall peninfula has two principal capes, Baratta on the N. W. and Piombino on the S. E. between which and the ifle of Elba is the channel of Piombino, full of shelves, and of difficult navigation. The gulph finks in land about thirteen miles, and the fame in breadth. On the other fide is the gulph of Scalino.

Its capital of the same name, in Latin Plumbinum, and built from the ruins of the ancient Lesser Populonium, stands in the middle between the capes Piombino and Baratta. It has a harbour on the Tuscan sea, is subject to its own Prince, who is protected by Spain, and receives a garrifon from that kingdom. It lies ten miles from the ifle of Elba. Lat. 42 deg. 50 min. N.

long. 11 deg. 10 min. E. PIONTKUM, or PIOTRICK, in the palatinate of Lencicia and kingdom of Poland, on the Befure, among marshes. Here is a fine monastery, and is also noted for good beer, which is carried all over the kingdom.

It lies ten miles from Lencicia.

PIPERNO, built on a hill from the ruins of the ancient Privernum, which stood in a plain, and therefore called Novo; about two miles from which is the Priverno Vecchio, still to be feen. It is a small town of the Campania di Roma.

Here is a miraculous picture of the Virgin, faid to have been done by St. Luke. It lies fifty-four miles S. E. of Rome, and in the road to Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 34 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5 min. E. PIPLEY, a town of the Hither India, in Asia, on the

W. fide of the bay of Bengal, with a harbour, a little E. of the port of Balisore, where are French and Dutch factories. Lat. 21 deg. 5 min. N. long. 86 deg. 5 min. E. PIQUIGNI, a town of Picardy, in France. See PE-

PIRANO, a fmall town on a peninfula of Istria, in the Venetian dominions and Upper Italy, with a convenient harbour on a bay of the Adriatic sea, always full of vessels, &c. It contains near 6000 inhabitants. It lies ten miles S. of Cabo d'Istria. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

PIRITZ, a town of Pomerania and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies fifteen miles S. of Stetin. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 8 min. E. PIRN, or PIRNA, a small town of Misnia, and Upper

Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe, over which is a fine stone-bridge. It has a strong castle, called Sonne-

Here, in 1636, a treaty was concluded betweeen the Emperor Ferdinand II. and the German Princes. It lies four miles S. E. of Dresden, and on the frontiers of Bohemia.

PISA, a large city of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy: it lies beautifully on the Arno; but is so poorly inhabited now, that grass grows in the streets. It was once a flourishing republic, till subdued by the Florentines in 1406.

In the 11th century its inhabitants amounted to 150,000, but at present hardly 1600. It is the see of an Archbishop, has a fine Gothic cathedral, supported by eighty marble pillars of one piece. It has three brass gates, with curious basso relievos, a beautifully variegated pavement, &c.

It is furrounded with ditches and old walls, besides a modern citadel near the gate leading to Florence, an

ancient castle, and a considerable fort.

The inhabitants reap some advantage from building of galleys, and the residence of the Knights of St. Stephen among them, an order instituted by the first Cofmo de Medicis. From hence to Leghorn runs a canal for the conveniency of trade, and draining of the moraffes.

The famous cemetery called Campo Santo, as the earth of it was brought from Jerusalem by fifty Pilan galleys, is built in form of a cloyfter walled round, having marble columns and porticos, with a cover of lead at top. Upon one of its walls is an ancient infeription, which is an order, that upon notice of Cz. far's death they should wear mourning for a year, and during that time abstain from all public games and

In this city is the famous hanging tower. It lies five miles E. of the fea, twelve N. of Leghorn, and thirty-eight W. of Florence. Lat. 45 deg. 37 min. N.

long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.

PISCA, a jurisdiction of Lima, in Peru, in South America. It is also denominated by Ica and Nasca One part runs along the coast fouthward, and its territories extend above fixty leagues, but intermixed with fome deferts. The country being fandy, those parts out of the reach of trenches from the rivers, are generally barren; though some parts are planted with vines, and produce excellent grapes without artificial wa tering, and from these great quantities of wine are made, and chiefly exported to Callao, &c. also brandy Some parts planted with olive-trees produce excellent fruit. The watered fields yield an uncommon plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. The Indians near the fea apply themselves to fishing, and carry their salted fish among towns in the mountains, where they vend them to advantage.

The town of the fame name with that jurisdiction last-mentioned, or Pisco, has a harbour and spacious road. It formerly flood a quarter of a league further to the S. but having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1682, it was removed hither. It lies 144 miles S. of Lima. Lat. 14 deg. 10 min. S. long. 76 deg. 5

PISCATAWAY, a town of Monmouth county, and New Jerfey, in North America, fix miles up Raritan river. It contains about eighty families, with 40,000

PISCATAWAY, a town and harbour of New Hampshire, in New England, in North America, on a river of the same name. It is noted for its fishery, and for

building of ships, especially for England. Large vessels with fish fent to Spain and Portugal are fold ship and cargo together in these parts. It lies seventy-four miles N. of Boston. Lat. 43 deg. 39 min. N. long. 70 deg. 15 min. W.
PISCINA MIRABILIS, a vaft fubterraneous building

near Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, a province di Lower Italy. It is supported by near fifty square pillars, and supposed to have been anciently a reservoir of water to serve the Roman galleys at Baiæ.

PISCO, a place in Peru, in South America. See

PISHOBURY, a manor-house of the Gardener family, in Sabsworth or Sawbridgeworth parish, in Hertfordshire. It is of remarkable strength, having been built in Queen Elizabeth's time, and has lofty rooms; it lies on a clean foil, and has handsome avenues to it, with the river Stort behind, which communicates with the canals in the garden.

PISIDIA, a subdivision of Caramania, in Asia Minor. It lies on the N. of Pamphilia, is finall and mountainous, being fituated along the W. fide of Mount Taurus, but with a good many fertile plains. Its hills afford great quantities of wood, with pasture, and even fome minerals. It was anciently well-peopled; and is under the beglebergate of Caramania.

PISINUS, once the metropolis of Galatia, in Afia Minor, at the foot of Mount Dindymus. Among other things the Poets celebrate it for a temple and statue of Cybele, the latter of which was transported to Rome by Scipio Nasica. It became afterwards a Metropolitan fee, but now reduced to ruins or a mean vil-

PISTOIA, anciently Pistorium, or Ad Pistores, once 2 republic; but upon the fate of Pila, the inhabitants

delivered up the keys of their city to the Grand Duke Cosmo. It lies on a fruitful foil, in Tuscany, and middle division of Italy, on the Stella. It is now thin of inhabitants, and destitute of trade and manufactures, though a spacious, well-built place, and walled round Here it is proverbially faid, "The houses are light, but the churches dark;" from the number of houses and ffreets now almost uninhabited. It is the see of a Bishop under Florence, with a fine cathedral, and noble chapel of St. James, where is a prayer made to this faint, which styles him Head of the Apostles.

The country about Pistoia, especially towards Florence, is extremely fertile and delightful. It ftands between Lucca and Florence, about twenty miles from each, and about fourteen from the Bolognese. Lat.

43 deg. 47 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. E. PITANA, on a gulph and river of the same name, belonging to Troas, in Asia Minor. It was anciently an Episcopal see, not far from that of Caicus, and thirty miles E. of Adramyttum. It was once famous for making a peculiar fort of bricks very light.

PITCHFORD, a well in Shropshire, on which a liquid bitumen floats, which the inhabitants skim off and use

PITEA, or PITHA, a town of West Bothnia, in Sweden Proper, at the mouth of a river of the fame name, and W. fide of the Bothnic gulph. It is joined to the continent by a wooden-bridge, at the end of which is a gate, and beyond that the church. The ffreets are ftraight; it has a convenient harbour and good free-school. It lies about eighty miles S. W. of Torne. Lat. 64 deg. 39 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

PITYUSÆ, two islands in the Meditertanean, about twenty-fix miles W. of Cape St. Martin, on the coast of Spain; fo called from the vast quantities of pines they produced. These are IVICA and FERMENTERA,

both which fee.

PITSLIGO, a village on Buchanness, in Buchan, a diftrict of Aberdeenshire, in the North of Scotland. It gave title of Lord to one who unhappily embarked in the disturbances of 1745 for the young Pretender. Here a large ship from Archangel was cast away in Queen Elizabeth's reign, on board of which was the first Ambassador sent by the Great Duke of Muscovy to any Christian power in Europe, in order to treat with that Princess for a league of peace and commerce. The people of Pitsligo happily saved the Ambassador; though the ship and goods, among which was a very valuable present of surs for her Majesty, were entirely

PITTAN, or Necbal, one of the nine northern provinces of Indostan, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. and N. W. by part of Kakares and Gor, on the S. by Patna, on the N. E. by Kanduana, and on the W. by Siba. It is upwards of 300 miles from N. to S. and 330 from N. E. to S. W. The river Kandes or Canda from the neighbouring mountains runs thro' it, and falls into the Ganges at the W. end of the province. It is governed by two Rajahs, tributary to

Its capital of the fame name lies on the E. fide of

the river above-mentioned.

PITTENWEEM, a decayed and old port-town, with a very convenient harbour near the mouth of the firth of Forth, in Fifeshire, in Scotland. Here they have a confiderable fishery of herring, cod, and other fish. It is one in the district of royal burghs with Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Craile, and Kilrenny, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament. For making of a pier, the town being of a low fite, and for widening of the entrance into the barbour, and clearing away rocks, it has had the benefit of the two pennies Scots act on ale, &c. fince the year 1719. It lies about a mile and a half from St. Monan's, and twenty-five N. E. of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. Lat. 56 deg. 15 min. N. long. 2

deg. 27 min. W. PLACENTIA, a city of Spanish Estremadura, on the little river-Xerte, over which are three bridges. It

has feven gates in its high walls, and feventy-two towers, twenty-two large streets, noble buildings, 2000 houses in seven parishes, with monasteries, &c and two colleges. It is the fee of a Bishop, and lies ninety-four miles S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 48 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. W.

PLACENTIA, a town of Bifcay, in Spain, on the Deva. It lies forty-four miles E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 26 min. W. PLACENTIA, a sea-port town on a very spacious bay.

and the S. E. part of Newfoundland, in North America. The entrance into it is fo narrow, that but one ship can pass at a time, but it is deep enough for the largest vessels. The harbour can contain 150 ships, where they are secure against all winds, and they may fish quietly. Before the channel is a road, but exposed to the N. and N. westerly winds, always tempestuous on that coast. A ridge of dangerous rocks must be left on the right-hand of the channel; and above this the French had built Fort St. Lewis. currents through the channel are very firong, fo that vessels must be towed in. Just by are several strands for drying of fish. It lies forty-four miles W. of St. John's. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 56 deg. 5

PLACENTIA, a place in Italy. See PIACENZA. PLAISTOW, a handsome village in Essex, and in the neighbourhood of London. To it has been made a

great accession of new buildings.
PLANCY, a town of Champagne Proper, in France, on the Aube. It gives title of Marquis. Here is an ancient chapter of St. Laurence, seven leagues N.

PLASENBERG, or BLASSENBERG, a caftle near Cullembach, in Franconia, a circle of Germany. Here are kept the Brandenburg records, &c.

PLASENDAL, a fortress of Flanders, in the Austrian Low Countries, It lies about three miles S. E. of

PLATA, PARAGUAY, or CHUQUISACA, an Archiepiscopal city of Charcas, in Peru, in South America, so called from the filver mines in the neighbouring mountain of Porco. It stands in a plain surrounded eminences.

In fummer the air is very mild, without much difference throughout the year; but in winter, from September to March, are tempests of thunder and lightening, with rains of long continuance. Water is very fcarce; the houses are convenient, and gardens delightful. The inhabitants, including Spaniards and Indians, are about 14,000.

The cathedral is large and fine, with two priefts, also another parish for Indians, who are thought to be about 3000; besides several spacious convents and splen-

did churches, &c.

Plata has an university dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, with two other colleges.

Two leagues from the city runs the river Cachimayo. with feveral pleafant feats on its banks; and about fix further, in the road to Potofi, is the river Philco Mayo, over which is a large stone-bridge. Here are taken delicious fish, among which is the Dorado; the other provisions are brought from the adjacent provinces.

The chief tribunal in Plata is the audience. The magistracy or corporation consists of Regidors, with a Coregidor, &c. Here is also a tribunal of Croisade,

and court of inquisition.

To this archbishopric belong fourteen jurisdictions; among which is that of the city of Plata, and of fuch vast extent as to include the Imperial town of Potosi, the constant residence of the Corregidor, from which Plata is 100 miles E. Lat. 22 deg. 36 min. S. long.

66 deg. 36 min. W. PLATA, or PLETE, a large river of Peru, in South America, which rifing in the province of the fame name, runs S. E. till it joins the river Paraguay, the united stream of which is called Plata for above 200 leagues, till it empties itself with astonishing rapidity into the Atlantic ocean below Buenos Ayres. rivers unite with it along on each fide, fo that it frequently overflows its banks. It is navigable for the largest vessels, and full of delightful islands.

PLATA, a small island near the coast of Peru, in South America, also belonging to Spain. Lat. 1 deg. 5 min.

S. long. 81 deg. 15 min. W.

PLATÆA, an ancient city of Achaia, the prefent Livadia of European Turkey, at the foot of Mount Cithæron, between Athens and Thebes. Here Paufanias with a handful of Lacedæmonians defeated Mardonius the Perfian General, 40,000 of the Perfians being flain on the spot; which event proved the total ruin of Xerxes's army in Greece. Lat. 38 deg. 5 min. N. long. 24 deg. 5 min. E.

PLAWEN, a pretty little town of Voigtland and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Elster. Here are four annual fairs. It has been often burnt, and lies fixtyfour miles S. W. of Dresden. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N.

long. 12 deg. 14 min. E.

PLESKOW, a circle or duchy of Great Novogorod government, in Western Russia. This was formerly a distinct republic. It lies between the duchy of Novogorod on the E. Ingria and Esthonia on the N. Livonia on the W. and the palatinate of Polokz on the S. beween lat. 56 and 58 deg. N. and between long. 28

and 32 deg. E.

Its capital of the fame name is a strong inland town on the river Welika, which here falls into the Pleskow-lake, communicating with that of Peipus, or rather it is

a part and bay thereof.

This place carries on a brifk trade, is populous, and the fee of a Bifhop. The four quarters into which it is divided are each walled round, and befides defended by a flout caftle on a rock: it lies 134 miles E. of Riga. Lat. 57 deg. 26 min. N. long. 28 deg. 38 min. E.

Lat. 57 deg. 26 min. N. long. 28 deg. 38 min. E. PLESSE, a small city, and large strong castle of Silesia, in Germany, on the Vistula, and confines of Poland. It is pretty well defended by its rivers and marshes. The Romanists and Lutherans have a church each. It is subject to the house of Austria, and lies thirty-six miles E. of Troppau. Lat. 50 deg. 4 min. N. long. 18 deg. 20 min. E.

PLEURS, a town of Chiavenna, a county of the Grisons, in Switzerland, near the river Maira. This place suffered a dreadful disaster twice, namely, by an extraordinary inundation, and by a fall of rocks; the latter time between 1500 and 2000 souls perished by this catastrophe, which buried all the inhabitants under the ruins. It lay N. E. of Chiavenna.

PLINTHINE, an ancient town of Lower Egypt, in Africa, fince the Arabs tower, on a bay of its name. From it the Ancients used to measure the depth of Egypt up to lake Serbonides.

Egypt up to lake Serbonides.

PLOCZKOW, a palatinate of Poland, on the W. fide of that kingdom. It lies E. of Masovia, between the Vistula and Prussia. Its senators are the Bishop, Palatine and Castellan of the same name.

Its capital of the same denomination, and an Episcopal see, with a cathedral, stands on the high bank of the Vistula, from which it has an agreeable prospect. It has a good trade, and castle for its defence, and lies fifty miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

PLOEN, a principality of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It includes the bailiwic of the same name, and all the estate belonging to the abbeys of Rethwick or Reinsfeldt, and Arensbeck, in Holstein, with the principality of Sunderbourg, and castle of Norbourg, in the Isle of Alsen, given by King Frederick II. in see to his brother John Duke of Sleswick and Holstein-Ploen, the most considerable branch next to Gotton.

Its capital of the same name, is surrounded by a wood and lake, and likewise defended by a good castle, the seat of the Prince of Holstein-Ploen. The inhabitants having no fields or meadows, subsist chiefly on the fish they catch in the lake, particularly eels, and with these they trade in the neighbourhood. It lies twenty-four miles N. W. of Lubeck. Lat. 54 deg. 46 min. N. long. 10 deg. 10 min. E.

PLUDENTZ, a county in the W. part of the Tirolese, and circle of Austria, in Germany, near the Rhine,

and about twenty miles S. of the lake of Constance.

The town of the same name stands at the foot of the mountains on the Ill, near its constuence with the Alfens. It lies fixty-five miles W. of Inspruck. Lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5 min. E.

PLUVIERS, a fmall, but trading town of Beauce and Orleannois, in France, on the rivulet Oeuf. Here is a parochial and collegiate church, and a monastery in the suburbs, which is obliged to give alms twice a week to poor passengers. It has four large streets ending in a square or market-place. The neighbourhood produces corn, in which they trade considerably here; also wine and saffron. In the low grounds are meadows. It lies nine leagues from Orleans, and eighteen from Paris.

from Paris.
PLYMOUTH, the ancient Tamaræ Oslium, at the junction of the Plym and Tamar, a borough and fine feaport of Devonshire, the largest and safest in England, with two harbours capable of containing 1000 fail, and very ftrongly fortified. It lies between two large inlets of the sea, in the bottom of a bay, and in the entrance to which is Edystone light-house, &c. Here is a royal yard, with a dry and wet dock for building and repairing of fhips: also a charity-school, four hospitals, and a workhouse, where above 100 poor children are retained. Colonel Jory was a generous benefactor to this place. On the coast is a good pilchard-fishery, and with these a trade is carried on to the Streights and West Indies. It is a mayor-town, very populous, and fends two members to parliament. Here is plenty of water brought hither at the cost of the famous failors Sir Francis Drake, Sir John and Sir Richard Hawkins, all three natives of this county. Here are two fine churches, with two or three meeting-houses. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hickman family. The weekly markets are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs are on January 25 and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It lies 42 miles from Exeter, and 215 from London. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 4 deg. 27 min. W.

PLYMOUTH, New, a colony of Massachuset's province, in New England, in North America, belonging to Great Britain. It is the furthest province to the S. runs along the coast 100 miles from Cape Cod to Manchester; and is near fifty miles broad from Monument bay to Scituate. It contains the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, and Barnstaple.

In the county of Plymouth there are two or three

PLYMOUTH, New, the metropolis of the last-mentioned colony of the same name, on the S. W. side of the great gulph Patuxet, now called the bay of New-Plymouth; it contains about 400 families, or 2400 souls, and but one parish-church: the adjacent soil is not very fruitful. This was the first town the English built in this country; but is now united with Massachuset's. Lat. 41 deg. 28 min. N. long. 71 deg.

15 min. W.

PLYMPTON, or PLYMPTON MAURICE, in contradiffinction to Plympton Mary, a borough of Devonshire, above a mile from the Plym, and near the English channel. Here is the best free-school in these parts. It is built on stone-pillars, and handsomely endowed. The town is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. Its market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on February 25, April 5, August 12, and October 28, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It lies 6 miles from Plymouth, 36 from Exeter, and 220 from London.

PLYMLIMMON, a very high mountain, partly in Cardiganshire, and partly in Montgomeryshire, both in South and North Wales. From its E. side rise the rivers Severn and Wye, as from the W. side slow the Ryddal and Ystwith.

O, or PADUS, in Latin Eridanus, one of the most considerable rivers in Italy. It rises in Mount Veso (Vesulus) which is among the highest peaks of the Alps; thence it runs by several meanders to Turin, where, receiving the Doria, it continues a northern course to Chivazzo; then turning E. it passes through Piedmont, Milan, Montserat, Parma, Mantua, Fer-

rara, and Venice; and empties itself by seven mouths into the Adriatic sea. In its course it receives upwards of thirty different rivers; among which, the most considerable besides the two Dorias, are the Oglio, the Adige, and the Mincio, watering also the towns of Verue, Casal, Valenzo, Placentia, and Cremona. POCOMACK, a considerable river of Virginia, in North

POCKLINGTON, a small market-town in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Its fairs are on February 24, April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheese, cloth, and leathern ware.

podenstein, a town of Franconia, one of the circles of Germany. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Bamberg. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 11 deg. 38

PODEBROCK, one of the western circles of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. PODOLIA, a very fruitful province of Red Russia, in

ODOLIA, a very fruitful province of Red Russia, in Poland. It is bounded on the N. by Volhinia, on the S. by the river Niester, which separates it from Moldavia, on the E. by Ocksakow Tartary, and on the S. by the palatinate of Lemberg, It is 250 miles long, and near eighty broad; though its dimensions are variously given.

The river Bug or Boeg runs quite through it from W. to E. and is watered by many other confiderable

It is divided into the Upper and Lower; the former, which is the W. part, is populous and fruitful, though in fome parts mountainous; and it abounds with honey. In feveral places it has different forts of marble, and is divided into three diffricts, having three fenators. The Lower, or E. part of the province, is a perfect defert, on account of the frequent ravages committed here by the incursions of the Turks, Tartars, and Cossacks; otherwise the inhabitants of this country would have no reason to envy the plenty of Italy or Hungary. This and the Ukrain are reckoned by some the two best provinces in the Polish dominions

poggantz, one of the mine-towns in Upper Hungary, formerly a fair place, but it has been often burnt and laid waste by the incursions of the Turks, so that the miners were forced to desist from their work.

POGGIO IMPERIALE, a city of Tufcany, in the middle division of Italy. It lies eighteen miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20 min. E.

POHEM, a fortress of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, on a river the inhabitants call Tassa, which falls from a high mountain near the Northern ocean into the Tobol. The Muscovites inhabit the place, which has a fertile soil round it, with several woods, in which are leopards, wolves, foxes, &c. It lies sisteen days journey northward from Tobolska, and near the consines of Obdora and Petzora.

of Obdora and Petzora.
POIANTIA, a town of Majorca, one of the Spanish

islands in the Mediterranean.
POINTS TRES, Cape. See CAPE TRES POINTS, a
British fort on the Gold coast.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Piedmont, in the upper division of Italy. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 7 deg. 34

POISOY, a small city in the Isle of France, on the Seine, and five leagues below Paris. It was the birth-place of St. Lewis, and here also a fruitless conference was held in 1561, before King Charles IX. and the Royal Family, between the Romanists and Protestants, in which the famous Beza argued for the latter, and consounded his disputants on translubstantiation, &c. It was formerly a royal residence, with monasteries, &c. A famous market is kept in this place every Thursday for black cattle, sent afterwards to the capital. At one end of the city is a very broad bridge over

the Seine.
POICTIERS, the capital of Poictou, in France, the ancient Lemunum, or Augustoritum, and modern Pictavium, on the little river Clain. This is one of the largest places, except Paris, in the whole kingdom,

yet thinly inhabited, having corn-fields within the walls; so that great part of it lies ruinous, from the devastation occasioned by the civil wars. This is a seat of the principal courts, an Episcopal see, and it has an university founded in 1431. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities, as an amphitheatre, &c.

In the neighbourhood of Poictiers Edward the Black Prince obtained a fignal victory over the French in the year 1356, and at the fame took prisoners John their King, and his fon Philip.

King, and his fon Philip.

At half a league's diffance from the gates is a flone, fupported by four pillars, being twenty-five feet long, and feventeen broad in all its four fides.

Poictiers lies feventy miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

POICTOU, the capital of which is the last-mentioned Poictiers. It is a government or province of France, bounded on the S. by Saintonge, Angoumois and Aunis, on the E. by La Marche and a part of Berry, on the N. by Touraine and Anjou, and on the W. it has the Atlantic ocean.

This province is about 150 miles long, and 70 broad: it abounds in corn and cattle, with some wine, &c. and was part of the old kingdom of Aquitain.

&c. and was part of the old kingdom of Aquitain.

Henry II. of England marrying Eleanor, heirefs of the last Duke of Aquitain, it, together with Guyenne and Gascony, became annexed to the crown of England; but having been lost with all the rest of France by the unfortunate Prince Henry VI. about the year 1416, it was reunited to the crown of France.

Here are but two navigable rivers, the Vienne and Sevre Niortoife, both having their fource in Poictou. The Clain, formerly navigable from Poictiers to Chatelleraut, might eafily be made fo again.

The province is subdivided into Upper and Lower Poictou, for the whole of which there is a Governor General, &c.

POLA, the ancient Julia Poeta, a very old city of Istria, in the Venetian territories, and but poorly inhabited. Among its antiquities are the remains of a temple dedicated to Augustus, an amphitheatre and triumphal arch.

This is the fee of a Bishop under Aquileia. It stands on a promontory of the same name, fixty miles from Trieste, and ninety S. E. of Venice. Lat. 45

deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

POLACHIA, or PODLACHIA, a palatinate near the middle of Poland, and watered by the river Bog. It lies on the E. fide of the country, between Massovia on the W. and Lithuania on the E. with the palatinates of Polesia and Lublin on the S. and Prussia on the N. Its extent from N. to S. is 120 miles, but hardly 20 in breadth.

hardly 30 in breadth.

It is divided into three diffricts, and its fenators are

the Palatine and Castellan. POLAND, a large kingdom, almost square, and about 700 miles either way. It is bounded on the N. by Prussia, Livonia, Courland, Russia, and the Baltic; on the E. by another part of Russia and Little Tartary; on the S. by the river Moldaw, Transylvania, Upper Hungary, and Walachia, being separated from the two last but one by the Carpathian mountains; and on the W. by Silelia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania. The country is almost level throughout, with exceeding fruitful fields, fine meadows, and pleafant woods. In general it produces all forts of grain, particularly wheat and rye, feveral hundred ship-loads of which are annually exported by the Dutch to fuch countries as have a scarcity of corn: here they have also cattle in vast numbers, with which they supply Germany; like-wife salt, honey, wax, wool, and other useful commodities, as flax, hemp, and hides, with manufactures of linen and leather which they export, as well as masts and naval stores; bringing home in return, wine, spices, cloth, silk, and rich stuffs, fine linen, pearls, gems, filver, copper, tin, steel, furs, &c.
But the balance of trade is much against them, hav-

But the balance of trade is much against them, having very few ships or port-towns, besides Dantzick.

They have some mines of iron, lead, quicksilver, vitriol, and sulphur; yet they make more advantage of their salt-mines and springs than of any other.

Poland

Poland in general produces all kinds of fruits and herbs, with a good breed of horses; so that their ca-

valry are numerous and well-mounted.

The woods are flored with hares, rabbits, foxes, fquirrels, deer, bears, wolves, and boars. The Maffovian forests have plenty of elks, wild-asses, Uri, and buffaloes; the flesh of which, when salted, the Poles reckon a great dainty. In the Ukrain are also wildhorses, whose siesh is equally prized by the nobility. The wolf or European lynx, called lupus cervarius, affords the best fur in Poland.

The form of government in Poland is a mixture of monarchy, ariffocracy, and democracy. It is monarchial, because they have a King at their head; but he is no more than the prime regent in a free repub-lic: aristocratical, because the King cannot resolve upon any affairs relating to the interests of the state, without the confent of the nobility and gentry: and democratical, by reason of the power these have in the diets convened by the Monarch, which are feldom affembled, but for the election of a King: and it is they who prescribe the rules called pasta conventa, by which

he must govern.

The King cannot raise forces without the concurrence of the gentry, who are petty fovereigns in their own territories; and the crown-general will obey no commands but those of the dyet: and every Palatine or officer will return home out of the field whenever

Armies and officers of state are all maintained by the republic, and accountable to it alone, though nominated by the King; with this limitation, that he can prefer none but gentlemen, and those natives, and not relations to his Majesty, without the consent of the dyet: nor can any be deprived but by the unanimous confent of the fame.

The King of Poland's revenue is reckoned 140,000 l. a year, befides his patrimony, crown-lands, and what he

makes by disposing of places.

The senate consists of the Bishops, besides the Primate, who is chief, the ten great officers of state, the palatines, castellans, and deputies of the nobility, whom in all public acts the King confults.

The general dyet of Poland is composed of the King, fenators, and deputies from provinces and towns, who ought to assemble once in three years, and then sit only fix weeks. In these the legislative power is lodged. Every province has also its provincial dyet, which

makes laws for its respective territory.

There are also some free states and independent cities, which are governed by their own Princes and magistrates, as Ducal Prussia by the King of that name, Courland by its own Duke, and Dantzick by its ma-

The religion of Poland is Roman Catholic. In Red Russia, &c. are many Greeks. But the King, though obliged to be a Papist, must tolerate Lutheranism in Polish Prussia, where are whole cities of that denomination, as Dantzick, Elbing, Thorn, and Marien-burg; also some Calvinists, especially in Ducal Prussia.

The main strength of the Poles and Lithuanians confifts in their horse: yet these are rather a militia, consisting of the gentry and their vaffals, than a body of regular troops, fince they quit the service whenever they please. They have also Cossacks.

Their infantry are mostly hired from Germany and other nations; for their own peafants are fo dispirited

by flavery, that they are not fit for foldiers.

The Polish tongue, which is a dialect of the Sclavonic, is not copious, and at the fame time harsh and hard to pronounce, having fix or feven confonants fellowing one another.

In the E. IV. Samojitia and Courland in the N. Warsovia, Polachia, and Polesia, in the center. VI. Red Ruffia and Podolia in the S. VII. Volhinia and the Ukrain in the E.

The more general division of this vast country is

into Poland, Lithuania, Polish Prussia, and Courland; and these again are subdivided into,

I. Great Poland, confifting of, 1. Great Poland Proper, or Lower Poland and the five palatinates of Posen, Kalisch, Siradia, Lenczicz,

2. Cujavia, a part of Great Poland, including the

3. Musovia, which contains the palatinates of Czenk and Ploczk.

4. Polish Prussia comprehends four provinces, as Little Pomerania, or Pomerellia, Culmerland, Marienburg, and Ermeland or Wermeland. II. Little Poland includes,

1. The three palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin; and these constitute that properly called Little Poland. It also comprehends,

2. Podlachia.

Little or Red Ruffia, the latter containing the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg; and this again further divided into the districts of Lemberg, Przemyfl, Sanock, and Halicz.

4. Podolia, containing the palatinates of Podolia Proper and Braclaw.

5. The palatinate of Kiow, a part of the Ukrain, to which belong the diffricts of Zytomierz and Own

6. Volhinia, containing the diffricts of Krzeminies and Lucki.

III. Great duchy of Lithuania. It includes,

r. Lithuania Proper; to this belong the palatinates of Wilno, containing the Palatine district, that of Lidzki, Ozmianski, Braslawski, and Wilkomirski: Trokie, to which belong the Palatine territory, that of Upitzki, Kowienski, and Grodzienski.

2. Lithuanian Ruffia, containing Polesia, Black Ruffia, and White Ruffia, with feveral subordinate

3. The palatinate of Livonia, being a part of the province of that name.

IV. Duchy of Courland, containing Courland

Proper, to which belong,

1. The supreme jurisdiction of Goldingen, containing nine parishes.
2. Seelburg, with four parishes.

3. The diffrict of Pilten, containing feven pa-

POLDER, ter Pauwels, a village belonging to the jurif-diction of Hulft, in Flanders, one of the provinces in the Austrian Netherlands.

POLDIKIRK, or rather PALDYKIRK, in the Mearns, a shire of Scotland.

POLEMONIUM, a city of Pontus Polemoniacus, and province of Amafia, in Afia Minor, on the coasts of the Euxine sea, a little below the promontory of Jason, and supposed to be the modern Vatiza.

POLESIA, a province of Lithuanian Russia, in Poland. It is bounded on the N. by Polachia and great duchy of Lithuania, and on the S. by Volhinia. The moraffes here are so large, that they appear like an open

POLESINE di Rovigo, a peninsula and part of Lom-bardy, belonging to the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. This is a very fruitful tract, being surrounded by the Adige, Po, Tanaro, and Castagnaro; also interfected by canals cut from these rivers. It lies on the W. side of the Adriatic sea.

POLESWORTH, a market-town of Warwickshire. It lies 20 miles from Warwick town, and 104 from

POLICANDRO, the ancient Policandros, a rocky island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, eight miles in circuit. In it is only one small creek on the S.E. fide. It yields its inhabitants all the necessaries of life, and they carry on some trade in cotton. The little town upon it, and the only one in the island, contains 1000 Greek families; it has three well-built churches, and two monasteries. It lies between the islands of Milo and Morgo, being about twelve miles from San-

torini, towards the N. W. Lat. 36 deg. 36 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. E. POLICASTRO, in Latin Palæocastrum, a small Episco-

pal city of the hither principate of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Tuscan sea, and about the middle of a gulph of the same name. It rose out of the ancient Bruxentum. It lies fixty miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 26 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E. POLICASTRO, a bay of Naples, which, extending on

one fide into the Basilicate, reaches from the Torre Calabianca on the W. to Capo Cucco towards the

POLITIO, or POLIZZI, a town of the Val di Mazaro, in Sicily, and Lower division of Italy, at the foot of Mount Madonia, and on the confines of Val di Demoni. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Palermo. Lat. 38

deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 26 min. E. POLOCK, or POLOCZKO, a fortified town of the palatinate of the same name, in Lithuanian Russia, in Poland, on the Dwina, and at its confluence with the Polefa. This is the bulwark of Lithuania against the

Ruffians, and lies 130 miles W. of Smolensko. Lat. 56 deg. 36 min. N. long. 31 min. E.

The palatinate of the same name lies in the N. E. part of Lithuania, being N. W. from that of Witepsk, and with part of Ruffia on the N. and E. It is divided into two diffricts, and has two fenators, the Palatine, and Castellan.

POLYSTILO, ASPEROSA, or ASTRIZZA, now an inconfiderable place of the Romania, in European Turkey. It lies on the Archipelago, anciently called Abdera, one of the most celebrated cities in Thrace. In its neighbourhood were famous mines of gold and

POMALLACTA, a place in the province of Quito and Peru, in South America, where are some remains of an Inca palace or fortrefs, about fix leagues from ano-

ther of the same kind at Atun-Canar.
FOMBO, or CONDE DE OCANGO, a province of Congo, in Africa. It is watered by the Coanza, which is very rapid, and falls into-the Zaire.

According to an ancient custom, none but a woman can govern that province, and is dependent on the

POMERANIA, a province of Upper Saxony, in the North of Germany, fo called, as lying on the fea or Baltic. It is bounded by Polish Pomerelia on the E. the Baltic on the N. the marquifate of Brandenburg on the S. and by the duchy of Mecklenburg to the W.

The air is the coldest of any part in Germany. The

foil in many parts is fandy and barren, and the arable lands near the shore frequently over-run with sand; yet in other parts they have corn enough for consumption and exportation, besides good pastures sull of cat-tle, with many large woods and forests abounding with deer and other game

It is well-watered by rivers and lakes, and has plenty of falt and fresh-water fish, particularly salmon and lampreys. But the greatest advantage of this country is its fite on the Baltic for a foreign trade, having feveral good harbours, the principal of which are Stralfund and Stetin.

They have excellent mum and beer, but no wine of their own. It abounds with amber, and has no mines but some few of iron.

Its principal rivers are the Oder, Pene, Rega, Per-

fant, Wiper, Stolp, Rekenitz, and the Barte.

It is divided into Eastern and Western Pomerania. The former, lying E. of the Pene, also called the Lower, and Brandenburg Pomerania, is subject to the King of Prussia; and all to the W. of it, or the Upper and Swedish Pomerania, to the Swedes.

This country, taken all together, extends upwards of 200 miles from E. to W. and but about 70 from N. to S. being of unequal breadth.

Upper Pomerania is divided into the territories of Stetin and Wolgast, containing Stetin, Jazenitz, Ukermund, Passewalk, Dam, Gartz, Anclam, Grips-wald, Kentzing, and Wolgast, Gutskow, containing Gutskow, Treptow, and Dem-Islands of Rugen, Usedom, and Wolling

Lower Pomerania is divided into the territories of

Pomerania Proper, containing Stargard and Camin. Duchy of Cassibia, containing Colberg, Belgard, and

Duchy of Wenden, containing Rugenwald, &c.

Eastern or Ducal Pomerania lies between the Baltic and the Oder, and betwixt the marquifate of Bran-denburg and the kingdom of Prussia.

Upper, or the Royal Pomerania, extends from the Oder to the frontiers of Mecklenburg, and from the marquifate of Brandenburg to the Baltic.

This country is the feat of war at present between the Swedes and the King of Prussia.

POMERSFELDT, a pleasure-house or hunting-seat belonging to the Bishop of Bamberg, near the city of this name, in Franconia, a circle of Germany.

POMFRET, the common pronunciation of Pontefract;

a borough of Yorkshire.
POMONA, the largest island of all the Orkneys, in the North of Scotland, and therefore called the Main-land, on which stands the royal burgh of Kirkwall, and the only town in it.

This island is about twenty-four miles long, and from fix to nine broad. Here are nine parish-churches, with several mines of good white and black lead. It is in general fruitful, and has four excellent harbours at Kirkwall, Deerfund or Deerland, Grahamshall, and Cairston. The E. part, called Deerness, is a peninfula joined to the other by a narrow neck, with a church and feveral feats on it.

In this island are lakes and rivulets abounding with falmon and other fish; also divers bays and headlands, particularly the high promontory of Mull, the sea in a tempest dashing so against it as to rise higher than the

In this island are two temples, supposed to have been dedicated to the worship of the fun and moon. The one lies on the E. and the other on the W. fide of Lough-Stennis; both which have trenches round them. The largest is 110 paces in diameter, and the least is of

a semi-circular form.
POMPEY'S BRIDGE, built by that Roman over the Nera at the city of Terni, in the duchy of Spoleto, and Ecclefiastical state, in the middle division of

POMPEY'S PILLAR, still standing on a high hill, 200 paces from Alexandria, in Lower Egypt, a province of Africa. It is one entire stone 125 feet high, and of the Corinthian order.

PONCIA, or PONTIA, the ancient name of Ponza, an

island in the neighbourhood of Sardinia.
PONDESTURA, or PONTESTURA, a town of Montferat, in Upper Italy, on the S. bank of the Po. It lies fix miles W. of Cafal, and thirty-three E. of Turin, fubject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. E. PONDICHERRY, a town of the Hither India, on the

Coromandel coast and bay of Bengal, in Asia, where is the principal French factory and strong fort in this country. The Dutch from Batavia took it in 1690, but restored it by the treaty of Ryswick.

In 1758 Admiral Boscawen besieged it; but by reafon of the periodical rains then coming on, he was obliged to abandon it. It lies fixty miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 12 deg. 26 min. N. long. 80 deg. 14

min. E. PONFERRADA, the ancient Interamnium Flavium, a fmall city of Leon, on the confines of Galicia, in Spain. It lies in a valley between high mountains on the river Sill. It lies thirty-eight miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5

PONG-HU, an island of China, in Asia, with a good port fecure against all winds. But this and all the islands round it are quite barren, and must be supplied with provisions from China. The Dutch, when fettled at Formofa, built also a fort at one end of Ponghu, the remains of which are still to be feen.

PONS, in Latin Pontes, a fmall town of Saintonge, in France; it stands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Suigne. It was formerly a very confiderable place, furrounded with a strong wall, and has an antique castle, now dismantled. It is divided into the Higher city, called St. Vivien; and the Lower, called Les Aires or St. Martin. Over the river are several bridges. It lies four leagues from Saintes to the S.

PONS, St. de Tomieres, a town of Languedoc, in France, belonging to the diocese of the same name, on the It is the fee of a Bishop. It lies twenty miles N. of Narbonne. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 36

PONTA Delgada, the capital of St. Miguel, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic ocean. It stands in a plain at the mouth of a spacious harbour defended by a citadel, and subject to Portugal.

PONTAFELLA, a town of the Venetian territories, in the upper division of Italy. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Friuli. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 36

PONT A MOUSSON, an Imperial city of Lorrain, in Germany, and subject to France. It lies on the Mo-

felle, fifteen miles N. of Nancy. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min.

N. long. 5 deg. 56 min. E. PONT ARLIER, the ancient Pont Elie, a town of the Franche Comté, near Mount Jarten, on the confines of Switzerland, through which is a commodious road defended by a caftle half a mile from the town. PONT BEAUVOISIN, a fmall town of Dauphiny, in

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of Canada, in North America, by which the French found out a more fafe communication with the Miffifippi, to avoid the danger and difficulty of failing up that river by its principal mouth: but it feems to be not fo quick and eafy a passage, from its being in a great measure aban-

PONT DE SÉ, Cæfar's Pons Ligeris, a small town of Anjou, in France, on the Loire, over which is a bridge partly stone and partly timber, 1000 paces long, and near it a strong castle. It lies about eight miles S. of

Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 24 min. N. long. 36 min. W. PONT DE L'ARCHE, a small town of Normandy. in France, with a stone-bridge over the Seine, and a strong castle upon an island. It lies about ten miles S. of Rouen. Lat 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 1 deg. 15

PONT DU CHATEAU, or PONS CASTELLI, a town of Lower Auvergne, on the Allier, by the navigation of which river a trade is carried on here from Auvergne to Paris It gives title of Marquis.

PONTE CENTESIMO, a town and castle of Spoleto. and Ecclefiaftical state, in the middle division of Italy, on a little river that falls into the Topino, feven miles N. E. of Foligni, and the fame S. E. of Radicofani, in

PONT ELAND, a corruption of Pons Oelii, a bridge built by the Emperor Adrian, on the river Pont, in Northumberland.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a fmall town of Languedoc, in France, on the Rhone, over which there is a fine stonebridge of nineteen large, and seven small arches. It lies forty-three miles N. of Arles. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min.

N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.

PONTEFRACT, commonly pronounced Pomfret, a a large and well-built borough, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, at its junction with the Dan. It is governed by a mayor, &c. and fends two mem-

bers to parliament.

Here was a famous caftle, but now in ruins, where Henry, the great Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded by his nephew King Edward II. Also King Richard II. was very cruelly murdered here, though after a flout resistance, by that Prince: likewise Antony, Earl Rivers, uncle to King Edward V. &c. was beheaded here by Richard Crookback.

This place fuffered much in the civil wars. The church is a handsome Gothic fabric, the market-place spacious, and its market on Saturday well-stored with meat, corn, and other provisions. Its fairs are on Saturday after February 2, Saturday after Palm-Sunday, St. Giles' day, September 1, (if on a Sunday, the following day) Saturday after St. Andrew, November 30, and Saturday after 20 days from Christmas. It gives title of Earl to the Fermor family, has a charity-fchool, and a fund left by George Talbot Earl of Shrewfbury, for 5 l. at a time to be lent for three years to poor artificers.

Between this town and Doncaster are several visible traces of the Ermin-street. It lies 18 miles from York. and 169 from London.

Its neighbourhood abounds with lime-stone, liquorice.

PONTELIMA, or PONTE DE LIMA, a walled town of Entre Douro è Minho, with a noble bridge over the Lima. It contains 500 inhabitants, and lies 180 miles N. of Lifbon.

PONTESTURA, a town of Montferat, in Italy. See PONDESTURA.

PONTEVEDRA, a town of Galicia, in Spain. Its in-

habitants amount to 1500 families. PONTE VICO, a fmall, but handsome and well-fortified town of Bresciano, in the Venetian territories, and upper division of Italy, on the Oglio, with a small and

commodious port on the Adriatic fea. PONTGIBAUD, a small town of Lower Auvergne, in France. Near it is the filver-mine of Rore, but inconfiderable, and a four mineral spring. It lies about four leagues from Riom on the E. and fix S. from Clermont.

PONTHIEU, a subdivision of Lower Picardy, in France. This is a county along the Somme. It lies between Amienois, Boulonois, Artois, and the British Chan-

It abounds in corn, fruit, and pasture; and, being near the fea, has the advantage of trade. Its capital in

PONTIPOOL, a fmall town of Monmouthshire. Here are feveral iron-mills, and its market is kept on Saturday. It lies 14 miles from Monmouth, and 140 from

PONTLARCHE, a town in Normandy. See PONT DE L'ARCHE.

PONTLEVEQUE, an open town of Lifieux, in Normandy, in France, on the rivulet Toques, which is called Lezor from its fource to Lifieux. It is famous for a fort of excellent cheese. It lies sour leagues below Lifieux on the N. and five from the sea.

PONTMUSSON, a town of Lorrain. See Ponta-MOUSSON.

PONTOGLIO, a town of Bresciano, in the Venetian territories and Upper Italy.
PONTOISE, the ancient Briou Isanæ, the capital of

Vexin François, in the Isle of France, on the declivity of a hill, with two parochial churches and a collegiate one; also religious foundations. Its bridge consilts of twelve arches. It lies fixteen miles N. of Paris. Lat.

49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 8 min. E. PONTORSO, a small town of Avranches, a bishopric of Normandy, in France, on the Couesnon, and confines of Britany. It lies nine miles S. of Avranches, and near the English channel. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N.

long. 1 deg. 36 min W.
PONTREMOLI, a fmall town of Parma, in Upper Italy, among the Appennine mountains, fifty miles E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 32 min. N. long, 10 deg. 30

PONTREMY, or PONT DE REMY, a confiderable borough of Lower Picardy, in France, on the Somme. It has a bridge leading to an island, in which is a castle, a passage of consequence.

In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Julius Cafar's camp. It lies fix miles from Abbeville.

PONTRIEU, a good town of Britany, in France, on the Trieu, about three leagues from the British Channel, and seven from St. Brieux on the W. PONT SEINE, or SUR SEINE, a town of Champagne

Proper, in France, with a bridge over the Seine. It lies feven leagues from Troyes on the N. W. and nineteen from Paris. Here is a noble castle and exquifite gardens of M. de Chauvigny.

PONTSEE, a town of Anjou, in France. See Pont

DE SÉ.
PONT SAINTEMUXENCE, a small city of Senlis,

bridge. Here is a very good trade. It lies two leagues from Senlis to the N. E. PONTON, a considerable Roman colony in Northamptonshire, through which the military road passed

in the Isle of France, on the Oise, over which is a

PONTUS, a province of Afia Minor, contiguous to, and interwoven with Paphlagonia. It lies N. of Galatia, S. of the Euxine fea, and is divided on the E from Cappadocia by the river Halys, and on the W.

by that of Parthenius.
PONTSURYONNE, a small city of Senonois and Champagne, in France, with a bridge over the Yonne. It is two leagues distant from Sens to the N. and to-

PONZA, or PONCIA, an island in the Mediterranean. near the entrance of Gaieta bay. Here is a large high tower, in which the inhabitants flut themselves up, when threatened with an invasion from the Barbary Corfairs. Lat. 41 deg. 16 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10

county of itself, with one of the best harbours on the coast. It is surrounded every POOLE, a confiderable borough of Dorfetshire, and a northward, where it is defended by a wall. It fits out a great number of ships every year to the Newfoundland filhery, is governed by a mayor, and fends two mem-

bers to parliament.

Here is plenty of good fish, particularly large oyfters. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Thurfday, and a fair or free market the first Thursday in November, for toys. It lies 5 miles from Wareham, 24 E. of Dorchefter, and 110 W. of London. Lat. 51

N. long. 1 deg. 50 min. W.

POOLE'S-HOLE, one of the wonders of the Peak, in Derbyshire, at the foot of a great mountain, has a low and narrow entrance, dilating itself into a wide and lofty concavity, from the roof of which water drops continually, incrusting the stones with crystals, &c.
Here is that called the Queen of Scots pillar. Along the middle runs a stream among the falling rocks, with

POOLOWAY, one of the Spice or Banda isles, in the East Indian ocean. It lies forty-three miles S. of Ceram. Lat. 3 deg. 34 min. S. long. 128 deg. 5

POPA MADRE, a town of Carthagena, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, on the western bank of the river Santa Martha. It lies fifty-four miles E. of Carthagena.

In one of the chapels is an image of the Virgin Mary richly adorned, to which the Spaniards from all parts of America make pilgrimages, afcribing many miracles to it, particularly deliverance from florms and enemies at fea. Lat. 10 deg. 21 min. N. long. 77 deg.

POPAYAN, a government of Quito in South America, terminating it on the N. It is divided into two jurifdictions, of which that on the N. and E. belong to the audience of Santa Fé, or the new kingdom of Granada, Quito having only those parts which lie towards the S. and W. The jurisdiction of Popayan reaches fouthward to the river Mayo and to Iprales, where it confines on that of the town of San Miguel de Ibarra; N. E. it terminates with the province of Antioquia, and contiguous to that of Santa Fé; and northward it confines on the government of Carthagena. The territory of Barbaco is the only part of it which reaches to the South fea, its western limits having been contracted by the new government of Choco; eastward it spreads itself to the sources of the Coqueta, thought to be those of the Oroonoko and Negro.

From E to W. it is about eighty leagues, and little

less from N. to S. This large jurisdiction is divided into eleven departments, for each of which the principal governor nominates a deputy.

Through the country runs a chain of barren mountains from N. to S. and the foil near the fea is flat,

marshy, and continually flooded. The Spaniards have built feveral towns in this province, which abounds with gems, balm, dragon's

blood, jasper, and a kind of agat.
POPAYAN, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, stands in a large plain, having on the N. fide an uninterrupted prospect of the country, and on the E. fide of a moderately high mountain called M, from its refemblance to that letter, being being covered with a variety of trees. The W. fide is also diverlified with small eminences. The city is of a middling fize, with broad, straight and level streets, the foot-path near the houses being paved, and the middle composed of gravel. The houses are of unburnt bricks; all those belonging to persons of distinction have one storey, but all the rest only a groundfloor. The furniture in them is magnificent, being all brought from Europe by fea, and besides that a prodigious way by land-carriage. Its cathedral is the only parochial church; besides several convents, with a Jefuits college, all having churches; and in the latter is a grammar-school: an university is also in great forwardness, under the direction of the same fathers.

From the mountain of M issues the river Del Molino. and runs through the city, having a bridge of stone and another of timber over it. The waters have a peculiar medicinal virtue. In this mountain there is also a spring of excellent water, but it is conveyed to

the nunneries, &c.

Above a league N. of Popayan runs the river Cauca, with a very large, deep, and rapid current, and is fub-

ject to dangerous swellings.

The inhabitants are computed at between 20 and 25,000; and its numbers daily increase, on account of the employment which the many gold mines worked all over its jurisdiction afford the indigent, and confequently occasions a great refort. Here the Governor conftantly resides, and he is also the chief magistrate. This is also the feat of a chamber of finances, &c. The Bishop, who is a suffragan to Santa Fé de Bagota, has a fettled revenue of 6000 dollars annually. It lies 121 miles S. W. of the city of Bagota, and 231 N. E. of Quito. Lat. 2 deg. 28 min. N. and about long. 2 deg. E. of the meridian of Quito, or 76 deg. 10 min. W. of London.

POPEDOM, dominions of the Pope, or properly the Ecclefiastical state, is a part in the middle division of Italy, bounded by the Venetian territories on the N. the Adriatic sea on the E. the kingdom of Naples on the S. E. the Mediterranean on the S. and by the grand duchy of Tufcany and the flates of Modena on the W. Its extent from S. to N. or from Monte Circello, to Corbola or the mouth of the Po, is about 246 miles; but its breadth from S. W. to N. E. varies, being in some parts scarcely 20, and in others 120 miles. The foil is very rich, producing corn, wine, oil, filk, figs, and other excellent fruit; yet the country is but thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. The most healthful part of the Ecclesiastical state is Bologna, lying N. of the Appenine mountains; but the duchy of Ferrara contiguous to it is a mere bog: nor is the Campania of Rome much better in summer, from the great number of lakes and stagnated waters which the ancient Romans were careful to drain off, as these render the country infalubrious to live in. Notwithstanding the coasts belonging to the Pope are commodiously situated, both on the Adriatic and Tuscan seas; yet his subjects have hardly any ports or trading vessels, though, in order to invite foreigners to traffic with this country, Civita Vecchia has been declared a free port.

The Pope of Rome may be confidered not only as the spiritual head of the Romish church, but also as a confiderable temporal monarch in Italy, where he is absolute: for though he holds a confistory of Cardinals, who are his council in ecclefiaftical affairs, thefe

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have nothing to do with the temporal administration. His prime minister is the Cardinal Patron, and commonly one of his relations, who has thereby an oppor-

tunity of raifing an immense fortune.

The principal prerogative of the Cardinals is that of chufing a Pope out of their own body. Their college hath by degrees been augmented to the number of feventy; but the Pope generally takes care to keep fome vacancies in referve, or in petto, as it is commonly called: fo that the college is never complete. Their title is that of Eminence (as the Pope's is his Holiness) and each endeavours to get himself chosen a Cardinal Protector of fome Roman Catholic state, to manage their affairs at the court of Rome.

In the Papal dominions are five legations or principal governments, namely, Bologna, Urbino, Ravenna, Ferrara, and Avignon; but the Compania of Rome is under the immediate government of the Pope himfelf. He also appoints a commander over the forces in every province and city; but the judges and other inferior officers are elected by their respective inhabi-

Though the Pope engrosses all the corn in the country, the farmers being obliged to fell it to his agents at the price he fixes on it, and he retails it out again to the subjects, yet bread is not dear at Rome.

The Pope's spiritual dominion extends to every country where the Romish religion has gained footing and though many temporal Princes and their lay fubjects of that communion, have lately disputed the Pope's supremacy; yet the monks, Jesuits, and regular clergy in every country, still continue inviolably attached to the fee of Rome; and these amounting to near two millions of fouls, make a formidable body.

Their revenues are computed at 20,000,000 Sterling per annum, not including casual profits by offer-

Besides the Ecclesiastical state strictly so called, as mentioned further on, the Pope is also possessed of the duchy of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples, the counties of Avignon and Venaisin, in the South of France; and a confiderable number of fiefs in Italy, the principal of which are the kingdom of Naples, and the states of Parma and Placentia.

Thus the Roman Pontiffs have, from a very inconfiderable beginning, gradually grown up to the prefent excessive height of ecclesiastical power, chiefly through the inundation of barbarous northern nations upon the declension of the Roman empire, from the liberality of Christian Princes, as Pepin, Charlemagne, &c. and the great increase of a vast variety of religious orders,

The Pope's revenues must be very considerable, and out of them he could maintain a firong military force; but quite different methods are taken for supporting the grandeur of the Romish court: so that very few landforces are kept up, though the arfenal at Rome contains arms sufficient for furnishing 30,000 men horse and foot.

The naval force of the Ecclefiastical state confists only of twenty galleys, and these are generally stationed

at Civita Vecchia.

In the Ecclesiastical State Proper are included, 1. The duchy of Ferrara. 2. That of Bologna. 3. The province of Romagna. 4. The duchy of Urbino. 5. The marquifate of Ancona. 6. The Perugiano. 7. The Orvietano. 8. The duchy of Castro. 9. The Patrimony of St. Peter. 10. Campania di Roma. 11. Sabina. 12. The duchy of Spoleto or Ombria. And, 13. The country called Citta di Castello; besides the countries in and out of Italy, with the fiefs, &c. already mentioned.

The capital of this state is the once-famous city of

Rome, and the Pope's refidence.
POPENBURG, one of the towns belonging to the Bishop of Hiddesheim, in Germany.

POPERINGEN, a town of Flanders in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies seven miles W. of Ypres. Lat. 50

deg. 48 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. E.
POPO, a district of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa.
It lies W. of Whidah.

POPO, or MADRE DE POPA, in the Terra Firms of South America.

POR

PORCA, PORCAT, or HOGISLAND, a province of orca, Porcat, or Hoofishard, a province of the Malabar coast and Mogul empire, in the East Indies, in Asia. This is an unhealthy, but fruitful country in pepper and rice, extending about feventy miles in length. The water which forms this island is an indient the feature of t land branch of the fea running parallel with it from Cocheen to Carnapole, where it receives the river. which together make a very good harbour to the town of Porca, where the Dutch have a factory. They took it from the Portuguese in 1642. Lat. 2 deg. 5 min. N. long 75 deg. 36 min. E.

PORCELON, or POURCELONO, a town of Siam

and the East Indies, in Asia. It stands on the Menan, near 320 miles N. of Siam. It is said by the French Jesuits to be a confiderable city, of great commerce, and de-

fended by fourteen baftions.

PORCO, one of the fourteen jurisdictions belonging to the archbishopric of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It begins at the W. fide of the town of Potofi, and about twenty-five leagues from Plata city, and extending about twenty further, The coldness of its fituation occasions a fearcity of grain and fruit, but it abounds in fine cattle of all kinds, In this jurifdiction is the mountain of Porco, from

the mines of which the Yncas extracted all the filter for their expences and ornaments; and it was likewife the first which the Spaniards worked: but it has been fince abandoned for those of Potosi.

The town of the same name with the last-mentioned jurisdiction, is about twenty miles W. of Potofi. Lat. 22 deg. 15 min. S. long. 68 deg. 10 min. W.

PORENTRU, PONRENTU, or PORTRENTRU, 2 city in the bishopric of Basil and Switzerland. Itilies on the Halle, fixteen miles S. E. of Montbeliard, Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. E. PORLOCK, or PURLOCK, a fmall fea-port at the

utmost extent of Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel, Its annual fairs are on Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 9, and Thursday before November 12, all for cattle. It lies 23 miles from Bridgewater, and 164 from London.

PORMAIN, a pretty large trading town in Cambava. one of the provinces in the fouthern division of Indol-tan and East Indies, in Asia. It lies on the coast.

PORTALEGRE, the ancient Portus Alacer, a city of Alentejo, fortified with walls and towers in the antique taste. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies eighty-four miles E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. W.

PORTAFERRY, i. e. the dreadful port or ferry, a town in the county of Down, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland. It lies on the narrow neek of Strangford bay, between that and the lake. It has fome trade and excellent fish.

PORTANGEL, or ANGEL'S PORT, a harbour on the South fea, in Guaxaca, a province of Mexico, in North America. It lies central to St. Pedro and Capolita. It has a broad open bay, but with good ancho-

rage, but bad landing.
PORTARLINGTON, a fmall town on the N. part of Queen's county, and province of Leinster, in Ireland, on the Barrow. This is a flourishing plantation, about nine miles from Kildare.

PORTDESIRE, an harbour on the E. coast of South America, where ships in their voyages to the South fea frequently touch. It lies 154 miles N.E. of Port St. Julien. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. S. long. 70 deg. 10

PORTDIEU, a small town of Limosin, in France, not far from Bort.

PORTE, the title usually given to the city of Constantinople, the metropolis of the Turkish empire. The court here is rather fo denominated by way of eminence, on account of a famous gate in the Emperor's palace leading to the feraglio; others fay from this city having one of the finest harbours in Europe. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

PORTEL, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal. It flands high, is walled round, and has also a castle at the top of the hill. It contains 500 inhabitants in two parishes, with two monasteries. It lies twelve miles S. W. from Viano, and eighty S. E. from Lisbon.

PORTENBESSIN, a town of Normandy, in France, with an harbour on the British Channel. It lies eighteen miles E. of Caen. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long.

PORTENDOWN, or PORTNADOWN, a town of Armagh, a county in the province of Ulster, and kingdom of Ireland, with a bridge over the Bann, to which above 1300 Protestants being driven at times, and pricked forward by the rebels fwords, were forced into the river and drowned. It lies eight miles from

PORT-GLASGOW, a village in the neighbourhood, and under the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow, in the

PORT JULIAN, or St. JULIAN, a harbour on the Magellanic coast, in South America.

PORTLAND, formerly an island, which name it still retains, though now only a peninfula, in Lorfetshire, and opposite to Weymouth. It is hardly seven miles in circuit, and but thinly inhabited. Though it yields plenty of corn and pasture, they have no firing here but dried cow-dung. From its E. extremity, where is a church and feveral houses, the sea has thrown up a vaft ridge called Chefil-bank, not above half a ftone's throw from the shore, to which they pass over by a boat and rope. It runs westward about seven miles to Abbotfbury, leaving an inlet in fome places near a mile and a half over, in the broadest part of which is a fwannery of about 7 or 8000 fwans. Here the land lies high, but by reason of dangerous rocks it is only accessible on the N. side, where it is defended by Portland caftle on one fide, and Sandsfoot caftle on the other; both which absolutely command all ships that come into this road, which, from its ftrong current, is called Portland-Race. This is reckoned the most dangerous part of the British Channel; for due S. there is a ftrong fetting-in of the currents from the English and French coasts, so that many vessels have been driven unawares W. of Portland on the beach. On the two points of it is a light-house, the one opposite to the other, for the guiding of mariners. In the inland parts are quarries of the whitest free-stone, commonly known by its name, and much used in the public

structures of London, ever fince the burning of that metropolis, as in St. Paul's, the Monument, &c. This island, of which some nobleman is generally the Governor, gives title of Duke to the Bentinck family. It lies twelve miles S. of Dorchester. Lat. 50

deg. 30 min. N. long. 2 deg. 48 min. W. PORT L'ORIENT, a sea-port-town and fortress of Vannes and Britany, in France. It lies at the mouth of the Scorf, and opposite to Port Lewis. This is the principal station for the ships belonging to the French East India company, and hence called the Port of the East. It lies twenty-fix miles N. W. of Vannes. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long. 3 deg. 18 min. W. PORT LOUIS, formerly called Blavet, at the mouth of

the river of the latter name: it is a town in Vannes, a bishopric of Britany, with a very good harbour, which the largest ships enter easily, and a spacious road or bay, at the end of which is the above-mentioned Port L'Orient. It is defended by a citadel and other works, being a station for part of the royal navy: it lies seventyfour miles N. W. of Nantes. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N.

long. 3 deg. 18 min. W.
PORT LOUIS, a fortress on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, in the West Indies. It belongs to France. Admiral Knowles took and demolished it in 1747: but it has been fince repaired.

PORT MAHON, (fee Mahon and Minorca) an island in the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Spain. PORT MARQUIS, a good harbour of Mexico, in North America. It lies about a league E. of Acapulco, where

thips from Peru generally run in contraband goods. PORT MONTAGUE, as Dampier calls it, in New Britain, and the fouthern regions of North America. It is mountainous and woody, having rich valleys and fine brooks, with plenty of fea and fresh-water fish,

vegetables, fowl, hogs, &c. Lat. 6 deg. 10 min. S. and 151 miles W. from Cape St. George.

PORT PATRICK, in Galloway, in Scotland, the usual

place for passage to Belfast, and other ports in Ireland. The harbour is tolerably good, and the road fafe; but the packet-boat, and some few fishing-vessels, are the fum of its navigation.

PORT SETON, a place with a mole or pier, on the coast E. of Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of that capital of Scotland, where is made very good whit falt, and in fuch quantities, that a confiderable trade is carried on to Norway Hamburgh, Bremen, the Baltic, and even Holland; besides other goods.

ORTSOY, a neat town or village of Bamfshire, in the North of Scotland. It lies on the coast of the Murray firth, with a harbour or pier for shipping. Here coasting and other vessels are very frequent, besides those be-longing to the inhabitants, and give the place an air of business. It yields plenty of sea-fish, and lies six miles

N. from Bamff.
PORTO, the ancient Portus Augusti, on the right side of the Tyber, and three miles from the Mediterranean. It was once a confiderable place, and is an Episcopal fee belonging to the Dean of the college, in St. Peter's Patrimony, and the Ecclefiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. It has fince gone to ruin, to which, among other causes, contributed the withdrawing of the sea from it for the space of two miles. It lies about three miles from Oftia.

PORTO, OPORTO, and commonly called PORT A PORT, a city and well-known fea-port of Entre Douro è Minho, in Portugal, at the mouth of the Douro, and on its N. fide. The entrance into its harbour called Barra, or the Bar, is dangerous, by reason of rocks and fand-banks, except at high-water in the winter; and it is defended by a caftle.

This place is furrounded with walls and towers, and next to Lisbon is the richest city of Portugal, and the fee of a Bishop. It owes its original to Cale or Gaya, a fuburb on the opposite side of the river; hence called Portucale. Here is a good trade, particularly in wine, to England, commonly denominated Port.

The harbour is fafe against all winds; but when the floods or freshes in the river come down, no anchor can hold, at which times the ships are squeezed and fastened to each other along the walls, in order to avoid

the impetuolity of the torrent. The streets of this city are narrow and irregular, yet well paved, the natural rock making up part of the pavement, and in other places even the walls of the houses. The edifices are antique, but graceful, and all of stone. The churches, especially the cathedral, are stately and magnificent. Its inhabitants amount to about 4000 families in five parishes, with nine monasteries, and other religious foundations. It lies thirtyeight miles S. of Braga. Lat. 40 deg. 53 min. N. long.

8 deg. 35 min. W. PORTO BELLO, or St. PHILIP DE PORTO BELLO, a town of Darien, or Terra Firma Proper, on the narrowest part of the isthmus which joins North and South America. Here is a large commodious harbour, from its extent and fecurity denominated the Fine Harbour by Christopher Columbus. It has good anchorage and shelter for shipping; and, though its entrance is very wide, it is well-defended by Iron castle, which stands on the N. point thereof. The S. fide is full of riffs of rocks, the middle of the channel has from nine or ten to fifteen fathom water, and a good bottom.

On the S. fide of the harbour is Gloria castle, to the E. of which begins the town, having before it a point of land which projects into the harbour. On this point stood fort St. Jerom. All these were demolished in 1739, by Admiral Vernon and Commodore Brown, who took this town and port with fix ships only. North-west of Gloria castle is the anchoringplace for large ships; but smaller vessels come further up; and 150 toiles from St. Jerom's fort W. 1-4th N. is a fand-bank, on which is only a fathom and a half of water.

North-west of the town is the little bay Caldera,

with four fathom and a half of water, very proper for careening of veffels, and quite sheltered from all winds North-east of the town is the mouth of the river Cafcajal, which affords no fresh water within a quarter of a league or upwards from its mouth, in which are alligators. The tides here are very irrgular.

The town of Porto Bello flands on the declivity of a mountain furrounding the whole harbour, the houses are mostly of timber, and about 130 in number, but It confifts of one the greatest part of them spacious. principal fireet, extending along the firand, with fome others croffing it, and running from the declivity of the mountain to the fhore. Here are two large squares, a custom-house of stone, and three churches, with other

religious foundations.

At the E. end of the town, which is the road to Panama, is a quarter called Guiney, where all the negroes, whether flaves or free, refide.

The place is very unhealthy, not only to strangers, but to the natives, as numbers of Europeans have wo-fully experienced. It is under the jurisdiction of a Governor, who has the title of a Lieutenant General,

as being fuch under the President of Panama. During the time the Spanish Galleons are here, which is called Porto Bello fair, above 1000 crowns have been given for a middling chamber and closet, and for fome large houses 4, 5, or 6000, provisions being also proportionably dear, and brought hither from Carthagena and Panama.

Among the mountains round this harbour, one is particularly remarkable by its ove topping loftinefs. It is called Capiro, and stands at the extremity of the harbour, in the road to Panama. Its fummit is always covered with thick dark clouds; and this, like a natural barometer, indicates every change of the weather.

It is a current opinion here, that parturition is dangerous, therefore women in that condition remove to Panama; and that animals from other climates cease to procreate there. No horses or asses however are bred at Porto Bello.

The heat here is excessive at all times. The frequent torrents of rain, which are fudden and impetuous, are accompanied with tempefts of thunder and lightening, the repercussions of which from the caverns, with the shrieks of monkeys, are very dreadful. It lies feventy-two miles N. of Panama. Lat 9 deg. 34 min. 35 fec. N. long. 277 deg. 50 min. from Paris, 296 deg. 41 min. from the Pic of Teneriff, and 82 deg. 5 min. W. of London.

From feveral observations made by the Pole-star and the fun's azimuth, the variation of the magnetic needle in this harbour was found to be 8 deg. 4 min, easterly.

John Morgan, an English adventurer, took Porto Bello; but in consideration of a ransom spared the forts and houses.

Admiral Hosier, in 1725, with an English squadron in the Bastimentos, formed the blockade only of this harbour fo long, till the inclemency of the feafon fweeping off half their hands, and the Admiral himfelf, they were obliged with the remainder to return to Jamaica. the Spanish ships being moored all the time in a line within the harbour.

The number of inhabitants here is very inconfiderable, and the greatest part negroes and mulattoes, there being fcarcely thirty white families, those who by commerce or their estates are in easy circumstances removing to Panama; fo that fuch only flay whose employments oblige them to it.

The only thing plentiful in this neighbourhood is fifh, of which there is a great variety, and very good. r ile also abounds in sugar-canes. The water here gene-Onerally produces dyfenteries, which the patient feldom -omurvives.

The forests almost confining on the houses of the town, the tygers often make incursions into the very freets during the night, and carry off whatever they can meet: these the negroes and mulattoes, besides the fnares laid for them, are very dexterous in encountering with lance and fcimitar, hamstringing them with the latter at two blows.

Perico ligero, or nimble Peter, ironically fo called from its extreme floth, never firring till compelled by hunger. It is of the shape of a middling monkey. Whenever he moves, his cry is so disagreeable, as at once produces pity and disgust. In this consists his whole defence; for it being natural for him to get away at the first hostile approach of any beast, he makes at every motion fuch howlings as are insupportable even to his purfuer, who foon quits him to be out of the reach of his horrid noise. His food is generally wild fruits; and when he can find none on the ground, he looks out for a tree well-loaded, which he climbs with a great deal of pains, and, in order to fave himself such another toilsome ascent, plucks off all the fruit, and to avoid the pain of descending the tree, forms himself into a ball, and drops from the branches; continuing at the foot of the tree till all the fruits are confumed, and never stirring hence till hunger compels him.

Serpents are here as numerous and deadly as at Carthagena, and toads innumerable every where, swarming even in the streets and all open places, after the least shower of rain; and when any has happened in the night, the ftreets and squares in the morning seem paved with these reptiles; so that one cannot step without treading on them, which fometimes is productive of troublesome bites; for, besides their poison, they have large teeth, these reptiles being generally fix inches long. So great are the numbers of them, that nothing can be imagined more difmal than their croakings du ring the night in all parts.

At the time of the galleons being at Porto Bello, it is one of the most populous places in all South America, this being the rendezvous of the joint commerce of Spain and Peru at its fair; fo that it then becomes the staple of the riches of the old and new world, and the scene of one of the most considerable branches of commerce on the whole earth: whereas, at the dead time, it is a folitary, poor place, and a perpetual silence reigning every where.

The principal articles of commerce are bales of goods from Old Spain; and from Peru by the way of Panama, chefts of gold and filver, with cocoa, quinquina or Jesuits bark, vecuna wool, and bezoar stones, &c all these being piled on heaps in the open streets; at which time no thefts, lofs, or diffurbance, amidst the hurry and confusion of such crowds, is ever known. This fair is limited to forty days,

ORTO CAVALLO, or CABALLO, a town of Venezuela and Terra Firma, in South America, with a harbour on the Caracca coast, and a bay of the North

In the late war with Spain, Commodore Knowles with a British squadron made an unsuccessful attempt on this place. It lies about 25 miles from St. Jago de Leon to the N. E. and 124 S. of Bonaire. It is subject to Spain. Lat. 10 deg. 39 min. N. long. 67 deg. 36

PORTO CAVALLO, or DE CAVELLOS, a small town, with a large harbour on the gulph of Honduras, in New Spain, in North America. It was taken and its magazines burnt by Captain Newport in 1591, and fix years afterwards by Captain Shirely: upon which the Spaniards removed the trade to Amatique, where they built and fortified the village of St. Thomas de Castilla, a place strong by nature, at the bottom of the bay on the N. W. side.

PORTO D'ALE, or PORTUDALI, a sea-port town of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It lies about twelve leagues from Rufisco southwards.

PORTO FARINO, a town of Tunis, in Africa, with a harbour a little W. of the river of Carthage, and thirty-four miles N. of the city of Tunis, and subject to that republic. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 9 min E.

PORTO FERRAIO, or FERRARIO, a town and fortress on the N. fide of the Isle of Elba, in the Tuscan fea, and middle division of Italy. It belongs to the great Duke of Florence, though the island is subject to Spain. It lies forty-four miles N. W. of Orbitello. Lat. 42 deg. 40 min. N. long. 11 deg. 28 min. E.

Among the remarkable animals in this country is the PORTO FINO, a small town on the coast of Genoz, in

the upper division of Italy. The mouth of the port is defended by a square fort, and is capable of containing about ten galleys only. It is accessible only with a N. E wind, and lies about fixteen miles from Genoa. PORTO GALLETE, a small sea-port town of Biscay,

in Spain. It lies eight miles N. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 29 min. N. long. 3 deg. 8 min. W.

PORTOGRÆCO, the ancient Agafus, a small port of the Capitanate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Adriatic fea, between Vieste and Monte St. Angelo, being about twenty miles N. E. of Man-

PORTO HERCOLE, a fortified town of Tufcany, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on a bay of the Tuscan sea, fixty miles S. W. of Siena, and subject to the King of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long.

12 deg. 5 min. E.
PORTO LONGONE, a fortress and port-town at the E. end of the Isle of Elba, in the Tuscan sea, and subject to the King of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N.

long 11 deg. 28 min. E.
PORTO RICO, one of the great Antilles islands of America, in the Atlantic ocean. It is beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and valleys; is extremely fertile, abounding in fine meadows, and well-stocked with cattle, goats, hogs, and sheep, &c. but the periodical rains render it unhealthy, like other countries of the torrid zone. It bears good ship-timber, and a variety of fruit-trees.

A ridge of mountains runs through the island from

The natives, at the first arrival of the Spaniards here, are faid to have been no less than 600,000; but they were reduced and gradually extirpated by these newcomers, who even hunted them down with dogs, like wild-beafts or other game.

The principal articles of the trade in Porto Rico, are fugar, ginger, hides, cotton-thread, or raw cotton, cassia, mastic, &c. Here they have likewise great quantities of falt, and make a confiderable profit of their oranges and lemons, either as fruit or preserved. It has feveral veffels, in which they trade to different parts of America.

The number of its prefent inhabitants is not above 10,000. It is liable to great droughts, hurricanes, and the descents of privateers; by which all their ports have been often ruined.

From Cape Samana, the most N. easterly point of Hispaniola, to Cape Aguada, the most westerly point of Porto Rico, is about eighteen leagues, being 150 miles from E. to W. and between 40 and 50 in breadth, from lat. 18 to 18 deg. 40 min. N. and between long. 65 and 67 deg. W.

Its capital of the fame name stands on the N. side of the island, upon another small one, joined to the continent by a caufeway which runs across the harbour.

It is pleafantly fituated on an eminence, commanding the ocean on one fide, and the main island on the other; it is about a mile and a half in circuit, and almost impregnable by sea.

In 1595 Sir Francis Drake only burnt the ships in the harbour; but three years after, the Earl of Cumberland actually reduced the town, though with great difficulty, and even at the hazard of his own life, by a fall from the causeway into the sea. In a month's time he abandoned it, after the demolition of the forts, and carried off eighty pieces of brafs-cannon, and an immense booty in plate.

Here is an excellent harbour, which is defended by a very strong castle, as is the town by another on its

This city being the center of the contraband trade carried on by the English and French with the King of Spain's subjects, is large, well-built, and better in habited than most of the Spanish cities in America. is also the see of a Bishop, and the residence of the Governor. Besides its cathedral, it has a good monaftery. Lat. 18 deg. 5 min. N. long. 65 deg. 10 min. W.

PORTO SANTO, one of the smaller among the Ma-Nº. 81.

deira islands, in the Atlantic ocean; and is subject to the Portuguese, who discovered it in 1419. It is about twenty miles long, and eight broad. Upon it is a little town of the same name, and on a bay, which affords a good shelter for such ships as come from the Indies.

Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. W. PORTO SEGURO, a captainric of Brafil, in South America. It is divided on the N. from that of Ilheos by the Rio Grande, on the S. by Rio Dolce from the captainric of Espirito Santo: it hath the ocean on the E. and on the W. the nation called Tupiques, who are faid to extend themselves a vast way westward and northward into the inland. Besides the above-mentioned river, there are eight more.

Its capital of the fame name flands on the mouth of a small river, and top of a white rock, near which is a very high land, seen far, and ending in a flat strand. In the town are about 500 Portuguese families, whose principal employment is carrying provisions about to fell along the coast, having plenty of these, though but little sugar. The Albrotho's or white rocks to be feen in the maps, and pretended to be infamous on this coast for shipwrecks, are only imaginary, and a mere scheme, calculated by the Portuguese to deter ftrangers from approaching these parts. Here is a Je-

ORTO VECCHIO, the ancient Portus Syracusanus, a spacious sea-port on the eastern coast of Corsica, in the Mediterranean. Here vessels are sheltered on all hands from the wind. It is eafily known at a distance by a high mountain indented at top, a little to the S. of which stands the haven; but the entrance to the N. is fomewhat dangerous by reason of rocks.

In 1553 the French took it; and 1736 the Corfcan malecontents, who improved its fortifications and harbour. It lies forty miles N. of Sardinia, and according to M. de Chazell, in lat. 41 deg. 39 min. N.

long. 16 deg. 5 min. W.
PORTO NUOVO flands on the fame eaftern coaft with the former, in Corfica. It lies between Bonifacio on the S. and Porto Vecchio on the N. about ten miles from each. Lat. 41 deg. 22 min. N. long. 9 deg.

58 min. E. PORTO VEJO, a harbour of Peru, in South America, and on the South sea, where begins a ridge of very steep mountains, reaching quite to Carthagena on the

PORTO VENERE, a small sea-port in the Genoese territories, and upper division of Italy, at the foot of a mountain, and mouth of Spezza gulph, on its western point. It has an old castle on the top of the hill. It lies forty-five miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 7

min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E. PORTO PRINCIPE, a fea-port of Cuba, one of the Antilles, in the Atlantic ocean.

Morgan and his adventurers took it after a flout refistance. It lies about 300 miles S. E. of the Havannah, and 180 N. W. of Baracoa.

ORT ROYAL, an island of Granville county, and South Carolina, in North America. It forms with the contiguous mainland one of the most secure and convenient harbours in this country. It is about fifteen miles long, and on its N. E. shore stands the town of Beaufort.

Lat. 31 deg. 45 min. N. long. 80 deg. W.

The above-mentioned harbour, which is of the fame name, is very fafe for shipping, and runs into a fine fruitful country, branching itself out into several other large rivers. It lies 15 miles N. of the river May, and 180 from St. Augustine.

ORT ROYAL, formerly Coquay, in the island of Jamaica. It was one of the finest sea-ports in the West Indies before its destruction by earthquakes, hurricanes, and fire; but is now in a tolerable condition, having been fire rebuilt. It stands on a narrow neck of land, in the S. E. part of the island, which runs out ten or twelve miles W. into the fea. It has three handfome streets besides lanes, a fine church, an hospital for failors, and King's yard. The isthmus is guarded by Fort Charles, which has a line of near 100 cannon, and a strong garrison. The Harbour, which is a bay

on the N. is three leagues broad, very deep, and per-700 tons may lie close to the shore: and it has the Atlantic ocean on the S. with the mainland on the N. and E. also the town on the S. and is only open on the S. W. but defended from foutherly winds by fandy

It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1692, by fire in 1702, by an inundation in 1722, and in 1744 here was felt a dreadful hurricane all the night of October 20; fo thatout of 105 vessels, none but the Rippon man of war rode out the fform, tho' without masts, besides other confiderable damage done to the town, &c. The inhabitants were for removing to Kingston, on the opposite side of the harbour; but the convenient situation of Portugal has induced many to fettle here again, being better defended now against inundations. This place is reckoned very unhealthy, the air and water being both bad so near the coast, however good they are in the inland parts. Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5

PORT ST. MARY, or Puerto de Santa Maria, a fea-port town of Andalusia, in Spain, at the mouth of the river Guadalette, and in the bay of Cadiz, directly opposite to that city. Lat. 36 deg. 32 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. W. The English plundered it in 1704. PORTSDOWN HILLS, eminences of chalk in the

neighbourhood of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, and at a moderate distance from the shore : they extend themfelves into Suffex. From the top of them there is an agreeable prospect of ports, creeks, bays, the ocean, castles, and ships; also the Isle of Wight, Portchester, Gosport, Portsmouth, Southampton, Chichester; and in fhort, all the coast from Portland Isle to Sussex, may be aprehended under one view.

PORTSMOUTH, a mayor-town and fea-port of Hampthire. It is the key of England on that fide, and a regular fortification, at the entrance of a creek of Portfey island, which is about fourteen miles in circuit, and furrounded at high tides by the fea-water, of which falt is made here; also joined to the continent by a bridge, where was anciently a finall castle and town called Port Perus or Portchester, at which Vespasian landed: it lay at the upper end of the creek, but upon the retiring of the fea, the inhabitants followed it; and this gave rife to the building of the prefent town. Here is one of the principal chambers for building and laying up the royal navy, being furnished with wet and dry docks, and vast magazines of naval and military stores, &c. It has a good counterfearpe and double moat, with ravelines in the ditch, double palifadoes and works for covering the place where most accessible.

The town is strong on the land-side, by the fortisications round the docks and yards; besides more ground has been lately purchased for additional works. The least number of men continually employed in the yard is 1000; which number is greatly increased in time of war. In short, the docks and yards are a kind of marine corporation within themselves.

The fite of Portsmouth is low, and so full of water and ditches as to be reckoned aguish. The streets are not over clean, and consequently the effluvia not very favoury: but the continual refort of feamen, foldiers, &c. render it always full of people. The inns and taverns are perpetually crowded; but the landlords bills are not the most moderate. The place is in want of fresh water; and though fituated in a plentiful country, yet the great confumption makes all forts of provisions dear; as are also lodgings and suels. Here is a garrison and deputy-governor. The town sends two members to parliament. The church is large and fair. From the watch-house on the top of the steeple is a fine prospect of the harbour, as well as of Spithead, where thips ride before they come in, lying between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Here is a fine new quay for laying up cannon. A thousand fail of ships may ride fafe in the harbour, the mouth of which, not so broad as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on Gosport side by four forts, and a platform of above twenty great guns level with the water, and on the other fide by South-

The markets here are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sa. turday, with a fair on July 10, for shoemakers, hatters, milliners, mercers, cuttlers, cabinetmakers, linen and woollendrapers, filversmiths, apparel ready made, and bed-furniture, &c.

On the adjoining heath a fuburb has been built, which for number of inhabitants and beauty of the houses, is like to outstrip the town itself: here the sailors are entertained by the ladies of pleasure, as they are at Am. sterdam, &c. and is independent of the garrison.

Portfmouth gave title of Duchess to King Charles II. favourite mistress Louisa de Querouaille. It lies twenty miles S. of Winchester, and seventy-two S. W. London. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 1 deg. 6

PORTSMOUTH, one of the principal towns of New Hampshire, in New England, North America, where the fuperior and inferior courts are held.

PORT ST. JOHN, or SAN JUAN, a port at the outlet of Nicaragua river into the North sea, in Guatimala and Old Mexico, in North America.

PORTUGAL, the Roman Lustrania, a kingdom in Europe, which is bounded northwards by Galicia, in Spain, and divided from it by the river Minho next the fea, and by fome fmall rivers and hills further inland towards the E. The west and south sides are washed by the Atlantic ocean, including the little kingdom of Algarve on the S. And on the west the river Guadiana parts the last-mentioned kingdom from Andalusia; whence drawing a line northwards, Portugal confines on Andalusia, Spanish Estremadura and Leon.

Its whole extent from N. to S. is about 300 miles, that is, from lat. 37 to 42 deg. N. and 118 in breadth from E. to W. namely, about the middle; which is from long. 7 to 9 deg. W. and where narrowest next Algarve, about 60.

This kingdom of Portugal has stood now above 600 years, in a succession of 24 Princes; the first of which, Alfonso, began his reign 1140. Its monarchs are absolute at home, and own no superior abroad: in both their power is despotic, and their will the only law.

The Portuguese dominions abroad were formerly very extensive and rich, but they have been very much curtailed by the Dutch. They still however possess in America the vast province of Brazil, being so in length along the fea, though extremely narrow towards the inland. The produce and profits of it are reckoned very confiderable in fugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton, indigo, hides, and dyers-wood, &c. They have also the Azores or Tercera islands, and that of Madeira W. of Portugal; in Africa the Cape Verd islands, the fort of Marzageo, on the coasts of Barbary; Mina and Arquin on those of Guiney, with feveral more on the coasts of Congo and Angola; Mozambique on those of Zanguebar: and in Afia, Goa, Diu, Daman and Chaul, on those of Tonquebar; and on the coast of China the town of Macao; but this last, though mostly inhabited by Portuguese, is entirely subject to the Chinese.

The Dutch have not only wrought the Portuguese out of the traffic of Africa in India, but feized upon some of their possessions in the latter, such as the island of Ceylon, the Moluccas, the town of Molucca, &c. Besides, they never ceased till, by their representations, which feem to have been injurious and falle, they persuaded the Emperor of Japan to extirpate them entirely out of his dominions; where they had carried on a very confiderable trade, and had made feveral profelytes to Christianity.

The only religion professed in Portugal is that of the church of Rome, no other being so much as suffered, or hardly known throughout the country

The mountains of greatest note in this kingdom are, Serra de Estrella, Serra de Marvao, the rock of Sintra, Cape Roca or the Cape of Lisbon, Serra de Arrabida, Monte Junto, Serra de Algarve, and Mont Garve; befides others that are fmaller.

Its rivers are the Duero, Minho, Tajo, Guadiana,

Mondego, Livinia, Sadao, Vanga, Lefa, Ave, Cavado, Zezere, Alba, Goa, Laura, &c.
In Portugal, besides the samed golden sands of the Tagus, there are many natural curiosities, as lakes, fountains

fountains of peculiar note, &c. Here are likewise several mineral and medicinal springs of great virtue, and

The foil in Portugal is the very worst in Spain; but like other countries, fome is better than others. But upon the whole, it never produces corn sufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants; but must be supplied from Spain, England, or other northern countries. Pasture is no less scarce, except some of the northern parts, and along the banks of fome of their large rivers, where the largest cattle are fed; but on the fouthern fide they are small and lean.

Here are vast quantities of wine made, the best commodity of the kingdom. They have oil likewise in great abundance, but far inferior to the Spanish and Italian. Lemons and oranges are exported in great quantities, though the latter be nothing fo pleafant as those from Seville; nor indeed are any of their fruit so large or so well tasted as the Spanish. Herbs and flowers are here very good; and perfumed waters distilled from the odoriferous kinds are in universal request, being used in almost every thing that is eaten, drank, or worn This country produces alum, white marble, alabafter, and especially falt, vast quantities of which are exported from St. Ubes.

The woollen manufactures of Portugal are but indifferent and coarse, being worn only by the meaner fort. Their filks are in some places much better, but every way inferior to those made in Spain.

An author of their own nation, M. de Faria, thus fpeaks of his countrymen. "The nobility think themfelves Gods, and challenge a kind of adoration. The gentry think themselves equal to them, and the commonality disdain to be thought inferior to either. What then must the Prince be, who is head of so many petty Gods? An instance of this, is that the women of quality are served in every thing on the knee by their maids and flaves, and they will hardly be spoken to by mean people, but in that posture."

Foreign, and especially Spanish authors, characterise them as very treacherous, even to one another, but much more to to strangers; extraordinarily crafty in their dealings, much given to avarice and ufury, unmercifully cruel where-ever they get the upper hand, and the meaner fort univerfally addicted to thieving; besides all this, they are taxed with malice and re-

Notwithstanding all these foul flaws, they must be owned to have been a brave and valiant people in former times; and fince then, they are no less famed for their skill in navigation, and for the many discoverie we owe to them in the West and East Indies. Nor did they shew less valour and conduct in the recovery of their kingdom from Philip II. of Spain, when in 1640 they fet John Duke of Braganza, the lawful heir of the crown, upon the Portuguese throne, which still still continues in that line.

The language of Portugal is like that of Spain, a corruption of the Latin; only this of Portugal is much more remote from it than the Castilian, and so more rough and harsh to the ear, with an admixture of Celtic, Moorish, Gothic, and other northern idioms.

The country in general is well peopled, and filled with goodly cities, towns, and villages, tho' not in

The kingdom hath three archbishoprics, as Braga, Lisbon (now also split into a patriarchate) and Evora nine bishoprics, as Miranda, Leira, Oporto, Coimbra Lamego, Viseo, Elvas, Portalegre, and Faro. Three of those cities are likewise universities, namely, Lisbon, Evora, and Coimbra.

The ancient division of Portugal, with regard to the river Anas, now Guadiana, was into the three provinces of Transtagana, Cistagana, and Interamnis. At present it is commodiously divided into these following provinces: r. Entre Douro è Minho. 2. Traz los Montes. 3. Beira. 4. Estremadura or Extremadura. 5. Alentejo. And, 6. The kingdom of Algarve. All these are again minutely subdivided into certrain districts called Ouvidorias and Correiçaors, which it is sufficient here

to have mentioned without entering into the tedious

PORTUS Salutis, the name given by the Scottish historians and geographers to Cromarty-firth, a branch of the Murray-firth in the N. of Scotland.

POSEN, or BOLSENA, a town of Austria, in Ger-

many, on the Eisach: it lies twenty-five miles N. of Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20

POSEN, or POSNA, the capital of Poinania or Poinan, in Great Poland, on the Warra, in a plain amidit little hills. It is next to Cracow the best in the kingdom, is the fee of a Bishop under Gnesna, has an university, and is well fortified. The principal public structures are in the fuburbs, which are encompassed by a moras, but sometimes incommoded by inundations. The inhabitants are as genteel as any in Poland. It has a considerable trade, and is well built. The Starosta, or chief magistrate, is styled General of Great Poland. They are mostly Papists; but here are many Jews. Both the town and suburbs called Valisovia, are built so strong as to be able to fustain a siege. Here are three fairs much reforted to from Germany. The first is about Lent, and lafts a month; the fecond and third at Midfummer and Michaelmas, each continuing five weeks. In St. Magdalen's is the tomb of Duke Miceslaus, who introduced Christianity into the kingdom. The streets are spacious, and it has a fine town-house, &c. Posen lies

pacious, and it has a fine town-house, &c. Posen lies on the confines of Brandenburg, 150 miles W. of Warfaw. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 17 deg. E. POSNANIA, POSEN, or POSNAN, a palatinate in Poland, of which the last-mentioned city is the capital; and of it King Augustus made Stanislaus, afterwards his rival, the Palatine. It is bounded on the N. by Pomerania, on the E. by Pomerelia, and by the palatinate of Kalisch, part of which, together with Silesia, bounds it also on the S. and on the W. partly by Silesia, and partly by the marquisate of Brandenburg.

by the marquifate of Brandenburg.
OSSEGA, or POSON, a county in the middle of Sclavonia in Hungary. It lies S. E. from those of Kreis, Warasdin, and Zeyrab; being about 70 miles S. E. and

N. W. in length, and 46 broad.

Its capital of the fame name, and of all Sclavonia, flands on the Oriana, in a very fruitful country. It contains above 1000 houses, is walled and fortified, has a good trade, and 400 villages under its jurisdiction. The Turks took it in 1544, and kept it till 1687, when being besieged, they surrendered it to the German

OTENZA, the ancient POTENTIA, a small Episcopal city of the Basilicate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, at the foot of the Apenine mountains. In 1694 it was almost ruined by an earthquake. It confines on the Hither Principate, near the source of the Basiento, 80 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long.

16 deg. 40 min. E. POTOSI, a town of Plata, and audience of Charcas, in South America. It stands at the foot of the famous mountain of the same name on the S. side, well known for the immense treasure which the Spaniards have drawn from thence. The discovery of these mines was at first merely fortuitous; upon which people from all parts, particularly the city of Plata, retired hither: fo that at prefent the circuit of the town is near two leagues, having many noble families among its inhabitants, and those concerned in the mines. the mountain being extremely cold and dry, renders the adjacent country remarkably barren, producing neither grain, fruits, herbs, or other esculents. The town however is plentifuly provided with abundance of every kind from all parts, there being no want of filver to give in exchange; fo that the trade for provisions is greater here than in any other place, that of Lima alone excepted.

This mountain has four principal veins; and it appears from good accounts, that fince the discovery of the mines, which happened about twelve years after the first entering of the Spaniards into this country, to the year 1574, the King's fifth part alone amounted to seventy-

A fet of persons here called Aviadores, find their ac-

count in advancing to the masters of the mines coined filver for their necessary expences, receiving in exchange silver in ingots and pinnas. Another article of great consequence is the trade of quicksilver for the use of these mines; which branch the crown has reserved to

In fhort, enormous fums are annually bartered for goods fent hither, its whole trade confifting in filver extracted from this mountain; and if fome dimunition has been perceived in its produce, it is still very confiderable.

A little way from Potosi are the hot medicinal baths called Don Diego; whither some resort for health, and others for amusement.

Potofi lies 25 leagues from the city of Plata, and about 100 from Arica. Lat. 22 deg. 5 min. N. long. 67 deg.

5 min. W.
POTTON, a small town of Bedfordshire, on the confines of Cambridgeshire. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annually the third Tuesday in January is a large horse-fair; but Tuesday before Easter, first Tuesday in July, and Tuesday before October 29, are for cattle in general. It lies ten miles from Bedford, and forty-three from London.

POTSDAM, or POSTDAM, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on an island formed by the Spree and the Havel. The streets are straight, being planted with rows of trees, and canals cut in them; the houses are uniform, and of brick. Here is a large hospital for soldiers orphans; also a considerable fabric for making of small arms. Here the King of Prussia has a hunting-seat, now improved to a sine palace. It lies ten miles S. W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 25 min. N. long. 13 deg. 38 min. E.

25 min. N. long. 13 deg. 38 min. E.

POULCHEES, or PARVAS, miferable flaves of Malabar, and East Indies, in Asia, who are very vicious, ignorant, and slupid. Their wives and daughters are common profitutes for hire, without any reproach.

POULDON, hills in Somersetshire, which abound with

corn-fields, as the Mendip do with lead and coals.

POULTON, a market-town of Lancashire, near the Skippon, and at the mouth of the Wire, which advances its trade. It is noted for a pearl-fishery. It lies 6 miles from Kirkham, 15 from Lancaster, and 176

from London.

FOURSELUI, a city of Siam, a kingdom of the East Indies, in Asia. It lies 300 miles N. of Siam city.

Lat. 28 deg. N. long. 100 deg. E.

POWDERHAM-CASTLE, a very ancient and large seat

POWDERHAM-CASTLE, a very ancient and large feat belonging to the Courtenay-family, descendants from the Earls of Devon, of that name. It was built as early as the reign of King Henry III.

PRABAT, a place of Siam, and the Further India, in Asia, where the King goes annually in great pomp to worship a mark in the rock, pretended to be the print of the foot of their idol Sommonacodom. It lies on a stream which falls into the river Menan, and 105 miles N. of Siam. Lat. 16 deg. 6 min. N. long. 101 deg. 15 min. E.

PRACEL, or PARACELS, a dangerous chain of rocks on the Cochinchina coaft, and East Indies, in Asia. These shoals are 130 leagues in length, and 15 in breadth; with some small islands at each extremity.

PRÆTORIUM. See PATRINGTON, in Yorkshire.
PRAGILAS, or PREGLUS, a town of Piedmont, in
Italy. It lies eight miles W. of Turin, and subject to
the King of Sardinia. Lat. 44 deg. 51 min. N. long.
9 deg. 5 min. E.

PRAGUE, one of the nine circles in the eastern division of Bohemia, and empire of Germany.

Its capital of the same name, and indeed of the whole kingdom, as well as the ancient seat of the Kings of Bohemia, in Latin Praga, the ancient Marobundum, Rubienum, and Cusurgis. It lies in a pleasant and fruitful country, amidit gardens and fine fields, surrounded with palaces and pleasure-houses, and on the Muldaw, which river divides it into two parts.

This is one of the largest cities in Europe, being about twelve miles in circuit, and next to London, Paris, and Constantinople, the most populous. It has 100 churches, besides nine Jewish synagogues, and a

famous university, which stands in the old town, and was founded in 1358, by the Emperor Charles IV. being the only one in Bohemia, with 1409 students commonly now in it. But when the celebrated John Huss was rector here in 1409, it is alledged to have had no less than 44,000. And afterwards, when the Emperor Charles V. would have retrenched the privileges of the students, 24,000 of them are said to have lest it in one week, and 16,000 more soon after.

Here are several monasteries and colleges, of which there is a very magnificent one belonging to the Jesnits near the bridge, from the belfry of whose church is the best prospect of the city, and in and about it there is no less than 2000 of that order.

Prague is divided into the Old, New, and Little City, being furrounded with a wall, baftions, and other works, which render the place as ftrong as its prodigious extent can admit of. But it is commanded by many of the neighbouring hills. Besides the churches, it is adorned with several elegant public buildings, as convents, palaces, &c.

The Old town, which is as large as the other two, has narrow and darksome streets; but is very populous, with fair, though antique houses. In this quarter live great numbers of Jews, hence called Judenstadt; and Polnitz was assured, when there in 1729, there were no less than 80,000. They have the trade of this city all in their own hands: they deal in all forts of commodities, especially the gems of the Bohemian mines; and by receiving all old-fashioned things in payment, quite ruin the Christian handicrastsmen. But having been suspected of corresponding with the enemy in the last reduction of Prague by the King of Prussia, they were ordered to quit this city and kingdom in a limited time: but the maritime powers strongly interceded for them, and prevented that blow.

Prague has been often taken and plundered, the befiegers bombs having also greatly damaged its structures. The last time but once this happened, namely,
in 1744, the King of Prussia had almost battered down
the town in fix days open trenches, after which the place
furrendered to him. But in his attempt upon it in 1758,
after sitting down for a short time before it, he was obliged to raise the siege, a considerable reinforcement having been thrown into the place.

Few cities have more nobility and wealthy persons refiding in it, nor has any place undergone greater calamities.

The Bohemians still keep medals in remembrance of John Huss and Jerom of Prague, on one of which is the prophecy of the former at the stake: "An hundred years hence ye shall answer for this to God and me." And this was thought to be suffilled on the church of Rome by Luther's reformation.

The new town is the best built part of the whole, has spacious streets, with gardens and vineyards, being separated from the old one by a ditch, into which they can let the water. Here is a citadel well furnished with cannon, as are the other castle and the ramparts.

The leffer town is on the W. fide of the Muldaw, and joined to the old one by a bridge of twenty-four arches, being 1700 feet long, and about thirty-five in breadth.

On a rifing-ground called Ratschin hill, is Upper Prague, where is a magnificent palace of the Emperor, &c. from which the Bohemian States flung three Austrian deputies out of the window, three storeys high, in 1618, without their receiving much hurt: and here is the cathedral of St. Veit, and in it are the bodies of St. Wencessaus and St. John de Nepomuc, the latter being in very high veneration among the Bohemians, and his shrine much resorted to. The brass statue of him, as big as life, is erected on the bridge, whence he was cast into the river.

This city is the fee of an Archbishop, whose suffragans are the Prelates of Leitomeritz, Konigratz, and Olmutz.

Here are Bohemian crystals, which make very good show when polished, and set in ear-pendants, rings, &c. but they are principally used for lustres and drink-

ling-glasses, that are vended all over Europe. Prague lies about 50 miles S. of the confines of Lusatia, 100 N. E. of Ratisbon, and 140 N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 50 deg. N. long. 14 deg. 20 min. E. PRAKEN, one of the nine western circles of the kingdom

of Bohemia, in Germany.

PRANGEN, an old Barony, and a village of Berne, in Switzerland, half a league from Nyon, with an antique caftle on an eminence, seen from Geneva lake. Its mineral waters are very much in request in sum-

PRAT, a grove in the neighbourhood of Vienna, a circle of Austria, in Germany, on an island formed by the Danube, which is mightily reforted to in fine weather; and near it is another walk called the Emperor's garden, where are the ruins of that noble palace which was burnt by the Turks; and adjoining to it is a very fine wood, cut out into walks, &c.

PRATO, in Latin Pratum, a small, but delightful city of Florence, in the middle division of Italy, and the see of a Bishop, on the Bisentio, and in a fertile plain. The cathedral has several sine paintings and sculptures, with the Virgin Mary's girdle, to which great veneration is paid. It lies eight miles from the city of Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 53 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10

In the neighbourhood of the last-mentioned city lies Pratolino, or the Little Meadow, a fine palace of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the work of Buentalento, with gardens, &c. particularly a grotto which cost 30,000 ducats, being of coral, mother of pearl, and other gems. The water-works are the most elegant in all Italy. From this delightful spot there is a noble prospect.

PRAYA, a town on the island of Tercera, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic ocean. It lies in a plain, upon a large bay, being furrounded with walls and four baf-

Of the fame name is likewise another town on the island of Graciosa, also one of the Azores, lying on a bay of the Atlantic ocean, and defended by a strong fort.

PRECOP, or PEREKOP, once a fortress on the ishmus which joins the peninsula of Crim Tartary to the mainland of Little Tartary, in European Turkey, and for that reason accounted the key to that country. It takes its name from the ditches cut across for the defence of the peninsula. The Russians took it in 1736, and demolished the town; but the Tartars have since rebuilt it, yet the houses are mean. In 1738 the Russians made themselves masters of it a second time, but abandoned it soon after. Lat. 46 deg. 46 min. N. long. 37 deg. 46 min. E.

PREGEL, or PERGELL, the ancient Prægallia, as lying on the confines of Cifalpine Gaul, a community of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is a large valley firetching from E. to W. called a free country of the empire, from the privileges formerly granted to it, time out of mind. It is fruitful, and of near resemblance with the soft climate of Italy. The Mera waters it from one end to the other, a river formed of two fireams rising from Mounts Septimer and Majolus, and then running into the county of Chiavenna. These mountains defend it from the keen N. winds; and it is remarkable, that the E. wind commonly blows in this country all the forenoon, and the W. all the afternoon.

PREMISLAW, or PREZEMYSL, a well-built, trading, and populous town of Lemberg palatinate, and Red Ruffia, in Poland, on the San. It is the fee both of a Roman Catholic and Greek Bishop, is defended by strong walls, and a castle upon a rock on the other side of the river. Here the Jesuits have a college. It has several famous annual fairs.

In its neighbourhood is a spacious park belonging to the King, which is stoutly walled, and full of wild beasts. The country hereabouts abounds with castles, to keep off the Turks and Tartars. It lies 48 miles W. of Leopol, and 112 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat.

49 deg. 5 min. N. long. 22 deg. 6 min. E.
PREMONTRE, a village of Noyonnois, in the Isle of
France, with a famous abbey of regular Augustines,
No. LXXXII.

which is the principal of the order of Præmonstratenses, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist; hence called Premonstratum S. Johannes Baptistæ. It lies in the wood of Voy, in a little, marshy, and deep valley. Their revenue is about 40,000 livres, and the religious are very conveniently accommodated, but remote from all other society.

PRESBURG, by the inhabitants called *Posen*, the capital of Upper Hungary, and of the whole kingdom, is a royal free city, and very ancient, standing high on the N. side of the Danube, and in the midst of a delightful and fertile country. It is large and populous, but meanly built; the town, properly so called, exclusive of the suburbs, not consisting of above 200 houses. Its fortifications are a double wall and ditch, but of no great strength. The castle has, instead of bastions, four round towers at the angles, in the strongest of which are deposited the regalia and crown of Hungary, under seven locks, and the keys of them kept by a like number of Hungarian nobles. In the middle of this citadel is a deep well dug in the rock, into which water comes from the Danube, and on the hills to the N. and W. are excellent vines.

This city is the fee of an Archbishop, with a palace and fine gardens in the suburbs. The Jesuits have two colleges, with a dispensary in the cathedral; and here is a beautiful square with two sountains. Of the five city-gates, two of them are only posterns designed for fallies.

Prefburg is the refidence of the Palatine of Hungary, who is the King's vicar, and also of the Burgrave Count Palfi. It lies fifty-three miles E. of Vienna, and eighty-four N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long. 17 deg. 36 min. E.

The county of the same name with the last-mentioned city, lies on the N. side of the Danube, having Austria on the W. Its extent is about forty-five miles from E. to W. and thirty-five from N. to S.

PRESCOT, a large market-town of Lancashire, but thinly inhabited; 16 miles E. of Lancaster, and 190 from London.

PRESENSANO, a town of the Lavoro, and king-dom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of the capital. Lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N. long.

PRESIDII, Stato de gli, or the state of the garrisons, a small territory on the coast of Tuscany, and middle division of Italy. It confists of several towns, the principal of which are Orbitello, Telamon, and Porto Hercole, belonging to the King of the Two Sicilies, and parrisoned by his troops.

and garrifoned by his troops.

PRESOVIA, or PROSZOWICE, a timber-town of Little Poland, on the river Sozienova, where his Polish Majesty has a palace. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. 5 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15

PRESTEIGNE, by the Britons called Lahn Andras, or St. Andrew's, a well-built town of Radnorshire, in South Wales. It is populous and large, the affizes and county-goal being kept there. It stands in a rich valley on the Lug, and has a very good soil for barley, of which they make store of malt here. It lies 3 miles from Radnor, 20 from Hereford, and 145 from London.

PRESTER John, an appellation under which the Emperor of Ethiopia or Abyffinia, in Africa, is commonly known.

PRESTO, a town of Seeland, in Denmark, at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, opposite to the island of Mona or Moon. It has some trade, and lies twenty-fix miles from Koge, on the N.

PRESTON, a mayor-borough of Lancashire, which fends two members to parliament. It rose from the ruins of Ribblechester, and stands on the Ribble, over which is a large stone-bridge. By the navigation of this river the town is plentifully supplied with fish, coals, and other commodities. This is a clean, neat, and very gay place, hence vulgarly called Proud Pres-

Near it the Duke of Hamilton, who came to refcue Charles I. from imprisonment, was defeated in 1648,

as were also the English rebels under General Foster,

on November 12, 1715.

Its market on Saturday (having other two besides) is considerable for corn, fish, fowl, &c.

On the neighbouring common are frequent horferaces, where are traces of a Roman military way over it from Ribchester to the mouth of the Ribble.

The fords of the Ribble being very dangerous to passengers, by reason of the freshes and tides, a new bridge has been built over it by act of parliament in 1751, between this town and Penwortham, near a place called the Fish-house.

Preston lies 20 miles from Lancaster, and 211 from

London.

PRESTON, a burgh of regality in Berwickshire, and South of Scotland, with an annual fair, and a fine house belonging to the Duke of Douglass. Near it is the forest of Dye. It lies about two miles from Duns.

PRESTON-TOWN and PRESTON-PANS, in the fhire of Edinburgh and South of Scotland, about feven miles E. from the capital. The Town has a weekly market, and the Pans an harbour or pier, where confiderable white-falt works are carried on. It is no-

On the 21st of September 1745, the rebels under the young Pretender defeated his Majesty's troops commanded by Sir John Cope, on a common in this neighbourhood called Glaidsmuire, under which name and that of Preston-pans this battle is commonly known. In this battle the very gallant and pious Colonel Gardiner was killed, having alighted and joined the foot, after the regiment of horse, which he himself commanded (his own troop excepted) and Hamilton's, had made off towards Berwick.

PREVESE, a town of Epire, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the gulph of l'Arta, and with a harbour at the entrance into the Adriatic fea. It belongs to the Venetians ever fince 1684, when General Morofini took it.

In this neighbourhood flood the ancient Nicopolis, a city which the Emperor Augustus built after obtaining the victory at Actium over Marc Antony and Cleopatra. It lies twenty-fix miles N. of the island of Cephalonia. Lat. 38 deg. 51 min. N. long. 21 deg. 7

PRIAMAN, a populous town of Sumatra, one of the Indian islands, in Asia, abounding with pepper and provisions. It lies opposite to Good Fortune island, 120 miles W. of Jamly, and belongs to the Dutch.

Lat. I deg. 5 min. S. long. 08 deg. 5 min. F.

Lat. 1 deg. 5 min. S. long. 98 deg. 5 min. E.
PRIDEAUX-HOUSE, a very ancient feat belonging to
the family of that name, near Padstow in Cornwall.
It is built in the form of a castle.

PRINCE GEORGE and PRINCE CHARLES, the names of two counties of Virginia, in North America. They lie N. of James' river, and opposite to Henrico county on the N. side, containing three parishes.

PRINCE'S Island, a small one upon the coast of Africa. It lies 256 miles S. W. of Loango. Lat. 2 deg. 5 min. N. long. 9 deg. 6 min. E.

N. long. 9 deg. 6 min. E.

PRINCESS Anne, a county of Virginia, in North America, lying S. of the mouth of James' river on the coast. It contains but one parish below Cape Henry.

PRINCIPATE. Of this name there are two provinces in Naples and Lower Italy, diffinguished by the Further and Hither Principates.

The Further Principate extends itself thirty miles from N. to S. and forty-eight from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by Molife and the Capitanate, on the S. by the Hither Principate and part of the Basilicate, on the E. by the same Capitanate and Bari, and on the W. by Terra di Lavoro.

The Hither Principate is bounded on the N. by the Further Principality, and by part of Campania Felix, on the S. and W. by the Tyrrhenian fea, and on the S. E. by the Basilicate. Its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. is about seventy-sive miles, and greatest breadth from N. to S. about sifty.

PRISI, or PRIZZI, a small inland town of Val di Mazara, and island of Sicily, in Lower Italy, on an emi-

nence, near the spring-head of the Platani, and a little N. of that of Termini, about twenty-three miles S. of Palermo.

PRISTINA, a handfome town of Servia, in European Turkey, on the Drino. It is the fee of a Bishop, and lies seventy-two miles N. E. of Ragusa. Lat. 43 deg. 18 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

PROCITA, a small island, about fix Italian miles in cir.

PROCITA, a small illand, about fix Italian miles in circuit, on the W. coast of Naples, between that of Ischia and the continent of Italy. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.
PROCUPIA, or PROCUSSIA, in Latin Scopia, a populous city of Servia, in European Turkey. It flands in a plentiful country, partly hills, and partly plains, on the Vardar or Axius, over which is a fine bridge of twelve arches. It lies at the foot of Mount Orbelu near the confines of Macedonia. This is a place of considerable trade between Bulgaria, Macedonia, Belgrade, &c. especially in tanned leather, there being upwards of 700 tanners employed about that article. Among several public structures is a very magnificent mosque on a hill, and in the neighbourhood is a noble aqueduct of stone over a valley between two hills, and supported by 200 arches. The principal market-place is covered with lead, and the trading freets with wood, with delightful walks round the town. It was former an Archiepiscopal see, but now the capital of a Sangiac, It lies feventeen miles W. of Niffa, and ninety-fix S. F. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 49 min. N. long. 21 deg. 14 min E.

PROM, or PEROEM, a city on the frontiers of Ava, and the East Indies, in Asia, on the river Menan. It lies 200 miles N. of Pegu. Lat. 19 deg. 17 min. N. long. 94 deg. 10 min. E.

Of the same name is a town of Arrakan, and E. Indies, in Asia, with a great trade, and a capacious harbour. This is the seat of a very despotic Governor, who keeps a court like a King. It lies near the coast, after crossing the gulph from Mount Mawm.

PROPONTIS, or Sea of Marmora, a part of the Mediterranean, having the Hellespont or canal of the Dardanelles on the S. W. by which it communicates with the Archipelago, and the ancient Bosphorus of Thrace, now the streights of Constantinople, on the N. E. communicating with the Black or Euxine sea. It has two castles, that on the Asia side is built on a cape, where formerly stood a temple of Jupiter. The castle of Europe is on an opposite cape, and had also anciently a temple of Serapis.

PROSEG, or PROSECCIO, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. This with the neighbouring country the Romans called *Peucinum*. The house of Austria has a noble revenue from the wine made and sold here. It was famous in Augustus's days, and used as a cordial by his spouse Livia when above seventy. It will keep for the age of man. It lies seven miles N. W. of Trieste.

PROSZOVICE, a timber-town of Cracow palatinate, in Poland, on the banks of the Sozienova. Here the King has a palace, in which is held a provincial diet. It lies ten miles N. of Cracow.

PROVENCE, a government, or as the word denotes, a province, of France, which gives title of Count, now in the King of France, to whom the succeffion came; formerly comprehending all Languedoc, Dauphiny, and Savoy, as far as Geneva. It is bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, on the E. the Alps and the river Var part it from the dominions of Savoy, and on the S. it has the Mediterranean sea, and on the W. it incloses the state of Avignon belonging to the Pope, and is separated from Languedoc by the Rhone.

The trade of this province is very confiderable; for almost the whole of that which they drive in France to Italy, Spain, and especially the Levant, is carried on at Marseilles: and it is said that they send into Italy three millions and fifty thousand livres worth of cloth and other woollen stuffs manufactured in Dauphiny, Languedoc, and Provence; besides almonds, plums, brandy, figs, honey, capers, olives, anchovies, oil, and cottonlinens. In return of which, they take hemp, wheat, rice, sulphur, manna, and filk. Their traffic to

Spain is still more considerable, amounting to about 9,170,000 livres. The merchandise which they export is all forts of linen made in France or elsewhere, gold and silver lace, fine silks, gold and silver brocades made at Lyons, other silks manufactured at Avignon, hats, toys, cottons, and all sorts of drugs, &c.

They also drive a considerable trade to the Levant, whither they send above 100 vessels of more or less burthen to Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Aleppo, Cairo, Alexandria, &c.

The climate and foil is not the fame over all Provence. In the upper part the air is temperate, and the country abounds in pasture and cattle, producing also corn, apples, pears, and very little wine; but what there is, the best in all Provence.

In Lower Provence the air is extremely hot, and would be more so along the coast, did not a little wind, called La Brise, blow generally from nine or ten in the morning till night. The north westerly wind also cools this part of the country, so that it does not produce half the quantity of corn necessary for the consumption of its inhabitants; yet its dry and sandy ground is covered with pomegranates, oranges, lemon, olive, cyprus, palm, sig, and several other trees, which are peculiar to this country.

Here is a great deal of wine; but it is strong, heady, and sweet. The fish taken in the Mediterranean is not by a great deal so good as that of the ocean.

Here are thought to be mines of gold, filver, copper, pewter, and lead, the latter of which have been actually worked.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat of this country, here are many woods, which furnish a great quantity of timber for ship-building and other uses. In the wood of Sault there are several glass-houses.

The rivers in this province are, the Durance, Sorgue, Largens, Lare, Verdon, Hubaye, Baune or Weaume, and the Var.

Provence is usually subdivided into Upper, Middle, and Lower. Its several parts, however, may be more easily distinguished by the following dioceses, Aix, which is the metropolis of the county, Riez, Senez, Digne, Arles, Marseilles, Toulon, Frejus, Grasse, Vence, Glandeves, Sisteron, Apt, with one archbishoptic, and three bishoprics, in the territory of Avignon and Venaissin.

PROVIDENCE, an independent colony of New England, in North America, is included in the same charter with Rhode-island. Though small, it is in a flourishing condition. The inhabitants are chiefly Brownists, their pastor, Mr. Roger Williams, having been driven out of Massachusets government, setttled here with his followers. Its capital is Newport, where also the Society for the propagation of the Gospel maintain

This is a district in the Narrhagauset country, of about twenty miles square on the neighbouring continent, and separated from Connecticut on the W. by an imaginary line drawn from N. to S. and from Massachusets by another line drawn from E. to W.

Here are two large thriving towns near the mouth of the river Patuxet, one called Providence, and the other Warwick.

PROVIDENCE, formerly ABACOA, one of the Bahama or Lucaya islands, in the Atlantic ocean, in America, amidst some hundred more; some 160 miles long, and others no bigger than rocks rising above water. It is well planted and fortified by the English, lying on the E. side of the gulph of Florida, and 206 miles from the continent of that name.

Near this island are several others, which are settlements made by the English, but not fortified; so that upon the approach of an enemy, the planters are obliged to withdraw to Providence for security, which lies in lat. 25 deg. 16 min. N. long, 78 deg. 5 min. W.

It is about twenty-eight miles long, and eleven broad where widest; having the small island of Lucayenequa on the N. that of Aleblasters on the E. the northern point of Ardroso on the W. and the great bank of Bahama on the S.

Its chief profit arises from the missortune of such ships as are driven on its coasts, or in a voyage for America are forced to put in for provisions. They likewise make advantage of the wrecks thrown in upon them. Their provisions they have from Carolina.

The island produces little else than falt and Brasiletto wood, which they export to the above-mentioned colony. They sow pease and Indian wheat, the former of which is sit to gather in six weeks, and the latter in twelve.

This island abounds with variety of fish, fowl, trees, and plants unknown among us: besides, whales have been found dead on the shore, with sperm all over their bodies. Its principal town is Nassau.

PROVIDENCE, an island so called by Dampier, in New Guiney, and the southern regions of America. It is small, but pretty high, about fifty leagues E. of the Cape of Good Hope in that country.

Cape of Good Hope in that country.

We find two islands of the same name on Dampier's map, the one called Great, and the other Little Providence. They are at a small distance from each other; but he gives no particular description of them. PROVIDENCE, a small island of difficult access in the American ocean, and formerly fortified by the Buccaneers against the Spanish Guarda Costas. Lat. 12

deg. 39 min. N. long. 77 deg. 52 min. W.
PROVINCES, AUSTRIAN and UNITED. See
NETHERLANDS, and UNITED NETHERLANDS.
PROVINS, in Latin Pruvinum, a town of Brie Champenois, in Champagne, a government of France, on the little rivers Morin and Vousie, about three leagues from the Seine to the N. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, having four parishes, and eight religious foundations. The only trade here is of corn, conveyed to Paris by the navigation of the Seine.

In this place prevails a tradition, that the English, upon quitting of France, took from Provins several artificers, who taught them the art of working wool, and making cloth; but the æra of this art seems to be of an earlier date, though it must be allowed that the improvements have been gradual, and an accession might possibly have been made at this time to it. The roses of Provins are very famous, the conserves of which were formerly much in request; but that trade has since greatly fallen. It lies forty-seven miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 38 min. N. long. 3 deg. 26 min. E.

PRUAT, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, on a little river near the bottom of a gulph about eleven miles from Warna to the W.

PRUCH, or BRUGG, a town of Austria, a circle of Germany, on the river Leyta. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

PRUCK, or BRUCH, a town of Upper Stiria, in Auftria, a circle of Germany, on the Mur. It lies fixty-four miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

long. 16 deg. 51 min. E.

PRUM, or PREM, a Benedictine abbey of Triers, an electorate of Germany, and in the Upper Rhine. It lies near the fource of the river of the fame name.

PRUSA, or Prusa ad Olympum, by the Turks called Bursa, the capital of Bithynia, in Asia Minor, and the seat of the Turkish empire, till translated by Mahomet IV. to Constantinople. It extends along the declivity of the samed Mount Olympus from E. to W. with a noble spacious plain before it, both it and the mountains behind it being covered with fruit-trees; the latter also furnishes plenty of sweet springs. It is well-built, and the streets well-paved, the houses being handsome, and caravanseras large. The mosques are noble and numerous, with cupulas and minarets or steeples to the amount of 300: one of the mosques is a magniscent building, in which are the tombs of the ancient Turkish monarchs.

Prusa still retains a great share of its ancient opulence, a caravan going every two months from it to Persia, besides being a stage for several others from Aleppo, Constantinople, &c. to Ispahan.

The Bezestine, a large edifice for warehouses and shops, exhibit to sale all kinds of merchandise from the Levant,

great request throughout Europe.

The city is computed to contain between 10 or 12,000 Turkish families, which are reckoned to be above 40,000 fouls, besides about 4000 Jewish houses, 500 Armenian, 300 Greek, besides other foreigners fettled here. It is about three miles in circuit, being furrounded with walls and fquare towers. Muffulmen alone are permitted to live within those walls, and the rest in the suburbs; which are spacious, and better built than the city, and adorned with gardens, orchards, &c. All kinds of provisions are here in great plenty and variety, being very cheap and good. The wine is likewise excellent; and the fish, especially carp and trout, are very large and exquisite.

Here is a noble feraglio, built by Mahomet IV. The town is governed by a Bassa and Janissary Aga, besides a Moula or Great Cadi. Here are hot baths, highly commended for their medicinal virtues; besides others in the neighbourhood. In the suburbs are three handfome Greek churches, and one Armenian. The Jews have also four synagogues, and preserve their ancient Spanish pure from Granada, whence they were ex-

The city is defended by a good flout castle, formerly on a hill in the middle of it, but fince gone into

decay, as well as its other fortifications.

Though this is the ancient Prufa, not a fingle antiquity is to be met with in it; but this may be attributed to its having undergone fo many viciffitudes both before and after it fell into the hands of the Turks, those enemies to all ancient monuments. The most dismal misfortune which befel this noble city was a fire, which happened in 1490, that confumed twenty-five wards in it. In a Greek church, fince turned into a mosque, are the tombs of the famed Orcan, his wife and children, in marble coarfely wrought, together with that warrior's drum, three times the magnitude of the common ones; which when moved makes a loud rumbling noise, by means of bullets in the infide.

It lies about twenty miles from the fea of Marmora, twenty-five from Nice, and about fifty-eight almost S. from Constantinople. Lat. 40 deg. 16 min. N. long.

29 deg. 35 min. E.

PRUSSIA, a country of Poland, fo called from the Boruffi, its ancient inhabitants, extending from lat. 52 deg. 50 min. to 56 deg. N. and from long. 16 deg. 50 min. to 23 deg. 54 min. E. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic sea; on the E. by Lithuania and Samojitia; on the S. by Poland Proper and Maffovia; and on the W. by Pomerania. It is upwards of 250 miles long, and 140 in breadth on the W. part, and more than 170 on the E. It contains a vast number of fine trading towns, as Koningsberg, on the Frischehaff, Elbing, Dantzic, Culm, Thorn, &c. befides many populous villages. It has the most inland navigation of any country in Europe, the Netherlands excepted; its foil is various, and moffly barren

It abounds in cattle, wild beafts, and fruits, &c. It is faid to be watered with above 20 or 30 rivers and lakes, fupplying the inhabitants with all kinds of fish.

It has a considerable trade, by means of many convenient ports towards the Baltic, as well as by the Weissel or Vistula, which falls into that sea at Dantzic, after dividing itself into feveral branches, and forming the three Werder islands. Its woods furnish plenty of venison, and its fea-coasts a great quantity of amber, which is transported all over Europe, and found floating on the fea like oil, but when exposed to the air, grows hard.

In this country they make a deal of glass, with wood-

afhes, and the largest pebbles.

It is subdivided into Royal and Ducal Prussia. The former lying to the W. is still subject to the crown of Poland; and the latter to the King of Pruffia, being also called Brandenburg Prussia, in contradistinction from Polish Prussia; when Albert Marquis of Brandenburg, Great Master of the Teutonic order, made peace with Poland in 1525, on condition that he should be created hereditary Duke of that part which he then possessed and hold it as a vaffal to that crown. It continued thus till 1657; that George William Elector of Bran. denburg, and his fon Frederick William, obtained by treaty the full fovereignty of this country, which was confirmed to them and their heirs at Konigsberg, Odo. ber 18, 1663, on condition, that, in case of failure of iffue, it should return to the Poles; and upon that Frederick's being proclaimed King of Prussia in 1700, it ceased to be Ducal, and is the kingdom of Prussia; which title has fince been recognized by most of the powers in Europe. Here he is absolute, and his Ger. man dominions are separated from those in Poland, by that formerly called Regal or Polish Prussia.

Since the above event, for the avoiding of confufion, that part of Pruffia which used to be called Royal, is now-with more propriety termed Polish Prussia. That which at prefent is called Royal Pruffia, is larger than Polish Prussia, but not so fruitful. Its capital is Ko.

Prusha is subdivided into the following circles, as Schaak, Tapiau, and Insterburg, Brandenburg, Rastenburg, Sehest, Oletskoi, Ortelsburg, with those of Mohrung and Mariemwerder; and these again contain several subordinate districts.

The ancient inhabitants of Pruffia have been long fince extirpated, and the present occupiers are a mixed people, fprung from the several colonies of the Swedes, Poles, Germans, and other neighbouring nations.

In 1520 Albert Marquis of Brandenburg, the last Mafter of the Teutonic order, embracing Lutheranism, persuaded most of the Knights to marry, and intro duced the reformed religion into this country. Frederick William, grandfather to the prefent King Frederick III. being a Calvinist, encouraged that doctrine in this country, where it is promoted by the university of Koningsberg: but his present Majesty, though he declared a veneration both for Luther and Calvin in a late confession of faith, which he fent to all the Protestant ministers in the dyet at Ratisbon, chose to be called a Reformed Christian, rather than a Calvinist or Lutheran. Among other great qualities, he is a consummate General, the fame of whose exploits now rings through-

In Dantzick, and other towns on the Viftula, fubject to the crown of Poland, the people are Luthe-

Their language is much the same as that of the Poles, with an admixture of German.

Polish Prussia is the W. part, and subject to the King of Poland, being bounded by the kingdom of Prussia on the E. Brandenburg Pomerania on the W. Poland on the S. and the Baltic sea on the N. It is 130 miles from E. to W. and 110 where broadest, from S. to N.

It is divided into the four palatinates of Pomerellia, or Polish Pomerania, Culm, Marienburg, and War-

PRUTH, a river rifing in Red Russia, in Poland, and on the confines of Transylvania; whence it runs S. through Moldavia, and empties itself into the Da-

PTOLEMAIS, a town of Phœnicia, in Afia Minor, now a province of Afiatic Turkey, with a harbour on the Levant. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32 deg. 33 min. N. long. 36 deg. 5 min. E.

PUCARA, a place so called by the Indians. It lies in the road from Guayaquil to Quito, in South America, at the end of the acclivity of a mountain, being 2 narrow pass, and naturally strong by its situation. The descent was now more easy towards the province of Chimbo, though the road was not much better than the former.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a parish of Gloucestershire, about ten miles in circuit, anciently a royal villa, and the refidence of some of the Saxon Kings, the ruins of which buildings are still to be feen. Its church is pretty large, with feveral good monuments, &c. Here is also a charity-school.

PUCKRIDGE, a small hamlet-town of Hartfordshire,

but a great thoroughfare on the Herman-street, where are feveral good inns.

PUEBLA, a town of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana. It lies fifteen miles W. of Merida. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N. long. 6 deg. 51 min. W.

PUEBLA Nuova, a town of Veragua, a province of Mexico, in North America, and on a bay of the Pacific ocean. It lies 211 miles W. of Panama. Lat. 8 deg. 51 min. N. long. 84 deg. 16 min. W.

PUENTE del Reyna, a town of Navarre, in Spain, thirteen miles S. W. of Pampelona. Lat. 43 deg. 16 min.

N. long. I deg. 33 min. W. PUERTO. See PORT and PORTO.

PUFFALORA, or PES FALARIUS, a place of the Grifons, in Switzerland, where is an iron-foundery, and the caftle of Wildenberg, near which are ironmines, with a mixture of filver.

PUICERDA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, and the principal place in the jurisdiction of Cardona. It lies on the river Segre, and is a place of no confiderable strength; it is eighty-two miles N. of the city of Barcelona. Lat. 42 deg. 52 min. N. long. I deg. 33

PULKELI, or SALT-POOL, a little bailiff-town of Caernarvonshire, in the peninsula on the S. side of Caernarvonshire, in North Wales. It stands between two rivers, on the eaftern shore. This is a pretty well built place, with a market for corn and other provivisions, and some trade by sea. Its annual fairs are on May 13, August 19, September 24, and Novem-

ber 11, for cattle. PULTOWA, or PULTOWSKI, a town of the Ukrain and government of Kiow, in European Russia. It is built in the Coffack manner, being walled, and but indifferently fortified. Here refides the Bishop of Plocfko. Without the town upon a hill is a large con-

In this neighbourhood the Czar Peter totally routed Charles XII. of Sweden in 1709, when the latter fled to Bender. This action is commonly denominated the battle of Pultowa. It lies 115 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 35 deg. 5

PUNA, an island at the mouth of Guayaquil river, on the Pacific ocean, in South America. Here are great numbers of mangrove-trees, whose interwoven branches and thick trunks cover all the plains hereabouts; which lying low, are frequently overflown. The mangrove wood is folid and very durable, finking also in water; and with it the Indians pay their annual

Puna island is a lieutenancy, extending N. E. and S. W. between fix and seven leagues, being of a quadrilateral figure. Its inhabitants are said to have been once between 12 and 14,000; but now it has only one fmall town at the head of its harbour in the N. E. part, confifting chiefly of Casts, and some Spaniards, but very few Indians. Here great ships load by reason of the depth of its harbour, which cannot be done at Guayaquil, on account of the fand; while others come hither to load with wood. It lies twenty-fix miles N. of Payta. Lat. 3 deg. 20 min. S. long. 80 deg. 15

PUNO, the capital of Paucar-colla, a jurifdiction of La Paz, in Peru, in South America. The Indians here weave bags with their wool, and fell them to great advantage.

This jurisdiction confines southward on Chuquito, and has the same temperature; consequently it must have recourse to other provinces for the greatest part of its grain and esculents; but it abounds in all kinds of cattle. The mountains in this province contain feveral

PUNTA de Santa Elena, a lieutenancy of Guayaquil, in Quito, in South America. It extends all along the western coast, from the isles of Plata and Salango to the fame Punta de Santa Elena; thence it stretches along the N. coast formed by Guayaquil bay, comprehending several other towns besides Punta. The civil lieutenant resides in the town, which is two leagues from the port, where are sheds for receiving of falt and

other goods, but no dwelling-houses.

The port of Punta has so many falt-works as to supply the province of Quito and jurisdiction of Guayaquil. The falt is remarkably compact, and corns beef very well.

On the coast belonging to this lieutenancy is found that exquisite purple so highly esteemed among the ancients. It is in a species of shell-sish, on the rocks washed by the sea. They are of the magnitude of a nut full of juice, in which a thread of cotton, &c. being dipt, it becomes of a most vivid colour, that improves by washing, and does not at all fade by wear-

PURBECK, the S. E. part of Dorfetshire, on the English channel, and commonly called an island. It is furrounded by the sea on all sides but the W. where the river Frome uniting with the Langford lake, makes it only a peninfula. It is about ten miles long, and fix over; being better inhabited than the fea-coast generally is in this W. part of the country. The foil confining on the river and lake is fertile; but the other parts are full of heaths and woods, which are a great harbour for fallow deer and stags, affording also marble, and plenty of that Itone which was much used in the rebuilding of the city of London after the great fire, and still exported in great quantities to that city, as also to other parts, from Weymouth and Pool. Its principal manufacture is stockings. It gave title of Viscount in King James I.'s reign to Villars Duke of Buckingham's elder brother. In the middle of it is the market- town of Corf, now Corf castle.

PURMEREN, a town of North Holland, at one end of the Purmer, formerly a large lake, but now drained. It is well-fortified with a rampart and ditch. Since the draining of the Beemster, a fertile tract of land has been added to it, being now planted with gardens, orchards, rows of trees, and fruitful inclosures, &c. It lies about fourteen miles N. of Amsterdam, and about

five from Edam to the W.

PURRYSBURGH, a fettlement or township of Georgia, in North America, fo called from one Mr. Purry of Switzerland, who brought over fome of his countrymen hither in the year 1732, at the charge of the English trustees of Georgia, and by the encouragement of the affembly of South Carolina: but he met with great difficulties in the profecution of this scheme, notwithstanding the apparent advantage of it to that colony. It lies 30 miles W. of the mouth of Savannah, and 130 S. W. of Charles-town. Lat. 31 deg. 51 min.

N. long. 81 deg. 10 min. W.

PUSCHIAVO, in Latin *Pefclavium*, a community of the Grifons, in Switzerland. It has a populous town of the fame name, on the river Puschiavo, and is the feat of the regency. The community lies near a small lake abounding with fish; and here the language is

very much like the Italian.

PUTNEY, a handsome village of Surrey, in the neighbourhood of London, about four miles W. of it, and on the Thames, being joined to Fulham on the Middlesex side by a wooden bridge. Here is a delightful bowling-green with a fine prospect, now turned to a modern breakfasting-house.

PUYCERDA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. See Pur-

CERDA.
PUYLAURENS, a fmall city of Languedoc, in France, on the borders of Rouffillon. It was long in the pof-fession of the reformed, who fortisted it in the time of the civil wars, and had here a famous university till the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685. It lies about ten miles from Castres, and as many from La-

PUY NOTRE DAME, or PUY EN ANJOU, a fmall city of Anjou, in France. Here is a church, as also a dean and chapter, with a priory and convent of Carmelite nuns. It lies about a league from Montreuil

Bellay. PUY en Velay, the ancient Urbs Velaunorum, and Anicium, an Episcopal city of Languedoc, on a moun-tain near the Loire. The cathedral of St. Mary is a noble pile, and famous for a great refort of pilgrims to it. Here are several parochial churches, with a great number of monasteries. They make at Puy vast quantities of lace to great advantage. It lies about two leagues from the village of St. Paulhan, and four from

the confines of Auvergne.

PUZZUOLI, the ancient Puteoli, once a famous feaport of Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, but now an inconfiderable place, though an Episcopal see; earthquakes, wars, and the devastations of the sea having reduced it to its present condition, by destroying its noble structures. The cathedral was anciently a temple of Jupiter; and several stately ruins shew its pristine magnificence, especially an amphitheatre, and the Mole or Caligula's bridge. It lies nine miles W. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. S. long. 14

deg. 40 min. E.

PYRAMIDS of Egypt, prodigious piles on the W. fide of the Nile, and almost opposite to Grand Cairo, in Egypt; they stand near the site of the ancient Memphis. These are the most magnificent, as well as most ancient, buildings in the world; are at this day still entire within, though greatly damaged on the out-side. One of these pyramids, considerably larger than the rest, covers upwards of ten acres of ground with its base: but whether they were temples, sepulchral monuments, or built for astronomical observations, cannot be deter-

mined with any certainty.

In the neighbourhood of these is the famous Sphinx labyrinth, and subterraneous catacombs.

PYRAMIDS of the Sun and Moon, remarkable pieces of Indian antiquity, about feven leagues from Mexico, in New Spain, in North America. It is not known with any certainty who were the founders of them. In feveral particulars they refemble the pyramids of Egypt; and they had formerly at top gigantic figures of the fun and moon, idols under which these luminaries were worshipped.

Within that of the moon were vaults, in which they buried their Kings. They stand about a hundred paces afunder.

PYRENEAN Mountains, or PYRENEES, a vast chain of hills, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, dividing it from France. They equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean sea to the Atlantic ocean, being 200 miles long, and 18 broad. They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Roussilon, and run as far as Fuentarabia. Near Roussilon, and run as far as Fuentarabia. Near Roussilon they divide into two principal branches; one of which separates Roussillon from Languedoc, and is called Anti-Pyrennee; and the other, which parts it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Pertuis. Over them are five passages or roads, but all extremely difficult; and between them lie several fertile valleys.

PYRFORD, a fine feat on the banks of the Wye, two miles from Guilford, in Surrey, with a beautiful park, gardens, and adjacent grounds, much improved by the late Denzil Onflow, Efq; and a charming intermixture of wood and water

of wood and water.

PYRMONT, in the county of Lippe, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is also the capital of a county
of the same name, and samous for its mineral water.

The place belongs to the Prince of Waldeck. Hither
is a great resort of German and other nobility, &c. to
drink its waters, and they are exported abroad from
Bremen, to which city they are brought by the river
Weser; particularly our water-warehouses in London
have them among others of that kind.

In the neighbourhood is one or two salt-pits; and

his Majesty's iron and filver mines are not far off.

Pyrmont lies on the confines of Brunswick, and about forty miles S. W. of Hanover.

PYTHYUSIAN Islands, in the Mediterranean sea, are so called from the number of pine or fir-trees which grow in them. They belong to Spain. The principal of these are Ivica and Formentera.

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Q.

QUA

UADAY, or CUADAY, meaning a grand port, lies in Tonquin and the East Indies, in Asia, on the N. side of the Lucan, near its issue into the bay of Tonquin, and about fixty miles S. of the capital. Here all the large ships lie, the entrance of the river Checho being quite barred up with

QUADROL, an island about three leagues W. of the coast of Cambodia, and the East Indies, in Asia. It is three leagues long, and one broad; having fine fandy bays for good harbours, plenty of wood and water, also a foil that is black and fat; all recommendations proper to invite a settlement here

per to invite a settlement here.

QUAKA, or QUAQUA, i. e. the Tooth coast, in Guiney Proper, in Africa, extends from Cape Palmas to the river Mancha, Rio Cobre or Golden river, for about eighty leagues in length.

The principal trade here confifts in the manufacture of cotton habits, commonly called Quaqua gowns, being made up of five or fix breadths.

The whole coast is under a King called Saccoo, who is very much respected and dreaded by his neighbours, as he passes for a great magician, who at his pleasure can, by his enchantments, destroy his enemies. One fundamental law in this country is, that every one is obliged to continue all his life-time in the continue in the con-

dition in which he was born.

QUAKENBRUGGE, a town of Osnabrug, in Westphalia, a circle of Germany. It lies twenty-fix miles

N. of the city of Osnabrug, and is subject to the Bishop
of this latter name. Lat. 52 deg. 55 min. N. long. 7

QUAMBIN, a river of Afia, which parts Tonquin from Cochin-china.

QUAMCHIEU, or QUAMTUM. See CANTON.
QUAMSI, or QUANGSI, a province of China, in Afia.
It lies directly E. of Yunan, having Quenchew on
the N. Quangtun on the E. and Tungking with Co-

Among its many mountains are some fruitful plains, which yield great quantities of rice, corn, fruits, &c. especially its S. parts, which supplies the province of Canton. It is watered by a great number of rivers, which slow from the mountains eastward into the Ta, and swell it so that it forms the samed port of Quangton or Canton. Those rivers on the E. part are navigable, and the inhabitants more given to traffic than on the W. side, which is inhabited by a rude fort of mountaineers.

This province was once very populous, according to the Chinese registers. It produces several forts of wood, particularly cinnamon, which is said to excel that of Ceylon. The mountains abound with metals, and the gold mine here is the only one in the empire which is suffered to be opened, and now in the hands of the Emperor. These mountains produce also plenty of that wood with which Japan cabinets are made, and another fort of tree, the pith of which is ground into a kind of meal. Here swarms the insect that yields white wax, &c.

Its most remarkable manufacture is a fine porce-

QUE

The whole province is divided into twelve diffricts, each under a particular capital: these have about 100 cities of the second and third rank under them, besides military cities and fortresses.

QUAMTUM, or CANTON, a province of China, in Afia. It is bounded by the Chinese ocean on the S. by Hugquam on the N. by Fokien on the E. and by Tungking on the W.

It is very confiderable, not only on account of its extent, but also its fertility, opulence, populousness, and commerce; to the city and river of which name our East India ships very much resort.

QUANTOCK, an high down not far from Watchet, in Somersetshire; from which, besides the Steep-holms and Flat-holms, and an extensive view of the Channel, there is a wide prospect of the Welch coast for many leagues together.

QUAR-ABBEY, in the Isle of Wight, a part of Hampshire, beautifully situated in the midst of fine woods and meads. It is now in ruins, and what remains of it is converted into a farm-house.

QUARDEN, or QUARENDON, a small village of Derbyshire, where is a chalybeat spring, likewise a cold bath. In the season numbers of people resort to this place for drinking the waters and bathing.

this place for drinking the waters and bathing.

OUARLEY Hills, eminences on the confines of Hampfhire and Wiltshire, W. of which are the remains of
a large fortification, consisting of two outward trenches,
&c.

QUARN, a place about half a mile W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, on the N. side of the Fosseway, where are several antiquities to be seen worth the curio-sity of the virtuosi.

OUEBEC, the capital of the province of Saguenay, and of all Canada, in North America; also the see of a Bishop. It lies at the junction of the river St. Laurence and St. Charles or the Little river, and on the N. side of the former, being about 140 leagues distant from the sea. It has a large haven, capable of containing roo ships of the line. Here the river St. Laurence shrinks from a breadth of sour leagues to that of a single mile: and hence the reason of the name of the town. Below the town is a cascade called the Leap of Montmorency, and at the entrance of the little channel of the Isse of Orleans seil to be forty foot high, and thirty broad, though caused by an inconsiderable brook. A little above this is the city; but between that and the Isse of Orleans is a bason a full league every way, into which the river St. Charles empties itself from the N. W. so that Quebec stands between the mouth of that river and Cape Diamant.

At the first building of the town in 1608, the tide came quite up to it; but since that the river hath sunk and left a dry large spot on which the lower town is built, at the foot of a rocky mountain, and eight fathom high. This is mostly inhabited by merchants, but is too much crowded, and defended by a platform about the middle, level with the water, and commanding all vessels that go and come. The way from the lower town to the higher is steep. This lait has noble edifices, as churches, palaces, &c especially the house of the Knights Hospitallers, a stone building,

with two stately pavilions, and said to have cost 40,000 livres, but unfinished.

The cathedral, which is clumfey, and in a mean ftyle, has a large, high, and well-built tower, feen at

a great distance. This is the residence of the Viceroy of Canada, who styles himself Governor and Captain General of New France and Louisiana, with a falary of about 12,000 crowns, besides presents, perquisites, &c.

Besides the lower and higher towns, there is another beyond the latter on the banks of the river St. Charles, along which there are feveral noble country-

Quebec has a castle on the brow of a hill, about forty fathom above the town, but irregularly built, and fortified with only two bastions, and no ditch towards the town, the garrison being inconsiderable. It has also another fort on Cape Diamant, a solid rock, which is 400 fathom high, with only fome few works and redoubts commanding both it and the town : but the place owes its strength more to nature than art; and yet it feems not to be very tenable.

About the middle of the year 1760 the British troops under General Wolfe, though with the loss of that gallant young officer in the beginning of the action, took this place; and Brigadier Murray, who commanded afterwards in the town, went out to meet a firong body of the French from Montreal, who were coming to attack Quebec, in which encounter many lives were lost on both sides, our men then retiring within Quebec: but Admiral Lord Colville appearing in the river St. Laurence, the French retreated to Montreal with the utmost precipitation: and foon after that, General Amherst coming up by land from the British colonies, took Montreal upon the furrender of the French commander, without striking a blow; fo that this country is now probably altogether in the poffession of the English,

Quebec lies 300 miles N. W. of Boston in New England. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 74 deg. 10

QUEDA, or KEDA, a port-town of Malacca, in the East Indies, in Asia. This is the capital of a country, being the residence of its King, and stands in a good foil cut by feveral channels which come from a navi-

gable river, but narrow.

Their religion is Mahometanism, with a great admixture of Paganism. The produce of the country is tin, pepper, elephants teeth, canes, and damar, a kind of gum which is used as pitch and tar for shipping. It lies on the W. side of the peninsula, 300 miles N. of Malacca city, and subject to the Dutch. Lat. 7 deg.

10 min. N. long. 98 deg. 35 min. E. QUEDAM, one of the western islands of Scotland, in the rocks of which is a vein of adamant. And Martin tells us, that mice, if brought hither, will die imme-

QUEDLINBURG, a small state in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies between the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, with the title of an abbacy, from a religious foundation here of very great note, inflituted by the Emperor Henry I. the Fowler. It belongs now to the Elector of Brandenburg, and ever fince 1539 Lutheranism is the religion of the ab-bey; the abbess, who was Countess of Stolberg, having introduced it at that æra. Here no vows are made, and all the nuns must prove their noble extraction for eight descents. Their revenue does not exceed 5000 l. the estate belonging to them, besides the little city of Quedlinburg, being only the villages of Ditsurt and

QUEDLINBURG, the capital of the last-mentioned ffate of the same name, and residence of the abbess, stands on the Bode. It was formerly a Hans town, but is now subject to the Elector of Brandenburg, who is the King of Pruffia. Here is a schola illustris, and in 1085 a famous council was held at this place. It lies eight miles S. E. of Halberstadt. Lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 11 deg. 15 min. E. QUEENBOROUGH, an old town and mayor-corpora-

tion of Kent, built by King Edward III. in honour of his Queen Philippa. It lies on the S. W. fide of the Island of Sheppey, and on the bank of the Medway. It fends two members to parliament. The main fun. port of the inhabitants is now by fishing, the principal traders here being oyfter-draggers and victuallers. weekly markets are on Monday and Thursday, annual fair is held here on August 5, for toys. It lies twelve miles N. W. of Canterbury, and thirty-five P of London. Here was formerly a castle with a noble hall, now in ruins.

OUEEN'S-COUNTY, in the province of Leinster, and kingdom of Ireland; fo called from Queen Mary, confort of King Philip, in whose reign it was made a shire It is bounded by King's-county on the N. and W part of Tipperary on the W. part of Kildare and Ca. therlagh on the E. and by Kilkenny and Catherlagh on the S. It is thirty-five miles where longest from N to S. and nearly the same from E. to W. being subdivided into feven baronies. It fends two members to the Irish parliament for the county, and two each for Portarlington, Maryburgh, and Ballanakyle.

In 1641 fome hundreds of the Protestants of this county were maffacred by the Irish rebels. It was formerly full of woods and bogs; but is now well-inhabited and much improved. Hence the Irish call it in their native tongue Leafe, or the Garden.

OUEENSFERRY, a royal burgh of West-Lothian, and the South of Scotland, at the point of St. Margaret's bay, and in the narrowest part of the firth of Forth, where the ferry is but two miles over: and this, tho' a little round about, is the most secure passage to Edinburgh from Fife, & vice versa. Here Margaret Queen of Malcolm Canmore used to ferry over to Dumserm. ling, where the built a monaftery, &c. and from her this place takes its name. It is in the diffrict of burghs with Inverkeithen, Stirling, Dumfermling, and Culrofs, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament. It lies ten miles W. of the city of Edin-

QUEICH, a river of Alface, running through Landau into the Rhine near Germersheim. QUEILING, fee QUESLING in China.

QUEMADO, Puerto, the name given by the Spaniards to the port of Ica, in Peru, in South America, which lies about fix leagues from the town. Hither is brought the wine made in the valley, whence it is transported into the other provinces, and especially to Lima.

QUERCY, in Latin Tractus Cadurcensis, province in the government of Guyenne, in France. It is bounded on the W. by Agenois and Perigord, on the N. by Limofin, on the E. by Auvergne and Rouergue, and the S. by Languedoc. It is the S. E. part of Guyenne, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; being fubdivided into Upper and Lower Quercy. The former lies on the N. fide of the river Lot, and the latter on the S. Its capital is Cahors.

QUERFURT, or QUERNFURT, a principality of Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels.

The town of the same name belongs to the Elector of Saxony by the treaty of Prague in 1635, having come to him from the Archbishop of Magdeburg. lies twelve miles S. E. of Mansfeldt. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 12 deg. 5 min. E. QUERKYNES, an island in the Tunese coasts, in Af-

rica. It is inhabited by poor Bereberes, is very fandy and barren, also of difficult access on account of the firength of the current about it. Here are fome wells of fweet water, for which reason it was seized by Don Pedro de Navarre in 1510, and it hath been since fubject to the Christians.

QUERN, a place about half a mile W. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, where are several antiquities on the N. side of the Fosseway.

QUESLIN, or QUEYLING, the capital of Quangli, a province of China, in Afia, on a river of the same name, which is very rapid, and runs near its walls. It is large and well-built, being also the residence of the Viceroy, with nine cities under its jurifdiction. It lies

long. 109 deg. 5 min. E.
QUESMO, an island of Farsistan, a province of Persia, it being not above a league and a half from Congo, and the E. end about a league from Gombron. On the latter part is a fort, before which ships may anchor in fix fathom depth to take in fresh water, which is very good at this place. The island produces abundance of wheat and barley, with which Ormus is furnished, that otherwise would be starved.

QUESNOY, or QUENOY, in Latin Quercetum or Caf-netum, an irregularly built town of French Hainault, in the Netherlands, but well-fortified. It has been often taken and retaken in Queen Anne's wars, contains but 630 houses, and about 2680 inhabitants. It carries on a pretty good trade for its manufactures of linen and stuffs. It lies seven miles S. E. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E.

OUEY-ANG, the capital of Queycheu, in China, an empire of Afia. It lies in a well-cultivated and well-inhabited territory, was formerly a royal refidence, and in its buildings, &c. still retains fome marks of its priftine splendor. Without the walls is a magnificent temple built by the Tartar family of Yven, besides several other rarities in its neighbourhood. Under it are eight cities. It lies 451 miles N. W. of Canton. Lat. 27 deg. 15 min. N. long. 106 deg. 10 min. E. QUEY-CHEU, a province of China, in Afia. It lies on

the S. E. of Se-cheu, betwen Kiangli on the E. Yu-nan and Se-cheu on the W. and Quang-si on the S. This is the most craggy and mountainous province of the empire, and is another Siberia, where often the mandarines, &c. guilty of state-crimes, are banished for life. The natives are a rude and lawless people, who live in perpetual defiance to the Chinese laws. The mountains in which these people commonly reside, produce great quantities of quickfilver, copper, tin, gold, filver, &c. which they exchange with the Chinese who live among them in walled towns, &c. for falt, filk, cotton, and other things they want. This province breeds large herds of cattle and hogs: their horses are reckoned the best in all China.

QUIBO, an island on the coast of Peru, in South America, into a fine bay of which, bearing the same name, or Coyba, as the Spaniards call it, Commodore Anson ran, and anchored in thirty-three fathom water.

QUIETO, a river of Istria, in the Venetian territories, and Upper Italy, between the mouth of which and Lemo flands the town of Parenza.

QUILLEBEUF, anciently Haricarville, in Latin Henri-capolis, a small city, and the capital of Roumois, in Normandy, a government of France, on the Seine. Though its walls and fortifications have been demolished, it is still defended by a little fort. The women here make lace, and the men fish for smelts. The quickfands in the river makes it very difficult for veffels of any burthen to come up from Havre-de-Grace to this place. It lies twenty-four miles below Rouen, and twenty-one above Havre.

QUILOA, one of the fix kingdoms of Zanguebar, in Africa. It lies between the rivers Cuabo and Quisimajugo, on that part called the coast of Melinda, having the coast of Mosambique on the S. and Mombaza on

Its capital is called Old Quiloa, in contradistinction from another of the same name in an island.

Quiloa has been tributary to Portugal ever fince 1502. From hence the Portuguese of Brasil purchase

flaves for that country.

After passing by Mosambique, in going northwards one comes to this island and city. The middle of the former lies in lat. 8 deg. 22 min. S. It is very fertile. in all kinds of fruit and provisions. The air here is also

Most of the people are idolators, though with many Mahometans among them. They are fair, and go decently dreffed. Their houses are magnificently built, with gardens to each. The foil of the Isle of Quiloa is like that of the continent. The town lies in lat. 10 deg. 5 min. S. long. 39 deg. 5 min. E. No. LXXXIII,

long. 109 deg. 5 min. E.

OUILON, or COILOAN, a province and small principality of the Malabar coast, in India, in Asia. This is a pleasant and fruitful country, in a wholesome air, though the land is low and full of rivers. To the W. it has the conveniency of a large river which runs into the fea, and is the fouthermost outlet of the Couchin islands.

QUILLOTA, a jurisdiction of the kingdom of Chili, in South America. The town of this name does not contain above 100 families; but those which are scattered over the country exceed 1000.

QUIMPER, or QUIMPER CORENTIN, in Latin Corospitum, the ancient Curiosotivæ, the capital city of a small territory called Cornuailles or Cornugallie, as jutting out like a horn into the fea. It is the fee of a Bishop, under the title of Cornuailles, and stands on the Oder, into which the little river Benaudet falls, furrounding the place; at high tides large barks get up to its port at the confluence of the two rivers, where stands the suburb of Duke's-land, inhabited by rich merchants. The cathedral, though antique, is stately, with large towers; having befides feveral other churches and monasteries. The Episcopal palace is magnificent; and the diocese contains 200 parishes. It lies thirty-six miles S. E. of Breft. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. W.

QUIMPERLEY, a fmall town in the diocese of Quimper last-mentioned, at the confluence of the Isotte and Ellé. It is situated at the extremity of a gulph, has a Benedictine abbey, and lies fourteen miles N. of Port Louis.

Lat. 47 deg. 58 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. W. QUINGEY, a small town of the Franche-Compté, a province of France. It lies on the Louve, ten miles S. W. of Befançon. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6

deg. 5 min. E.
QUINQUE ECCLESIÆ. See the Five Churches, a town of Hungary.

QUINTIN, ST. the ancient Augusta Veramanduorum, a considerable city of Middle Picardy, in France, on a rifing ground near the Somme, which is on one fide, and a very steep valley every where on the other, except towards St. John's-gate, at which is a large bastion with feveral half-moons.

It is a strong place, and contains about 800 fouls. Here are divers manufactures, especially of linen. The collegiate church of St. Quintin is one of the finest in all France, besides other noble churches and monasteries. It is the see of a Bishop, and here is an election, independant provostship, &c.

This town being besieged by the Spaniards in 1557, the Constable Montmorenci came to its relief, who fought a fatal battle, in which he was taken prisoner with the Dukes of Montpensier and Longueville, and the Marshal de St. André, besides several other gentlemen taken and killed, with the loss of 3000 private men. In memory of which victory King Philip II. of Spain built the fuperb palace and convent, &c. of the Efcurial.

St. Quintin lies thirty-five miles E. of Amiens, in lat. 49 deg. 55 min. N. long. 3 deg. 16 min. E. QUINTIN, a town of St. Brieux, a diocese of Britany,

in France; it stands in a valley on the Goy. Here are five large suburbs, and the parochial church of St. Thurian, a Carmelite convent and hospital. Its trade confifts in linen. It formerly gave title of Duke to the famous Marshal Lorge.

QUINTZ, or KINTZIG, a river of Suabia, in Germany, which with Schouler furrounds Fort Keill, and afterwards falls into the Rhine on the S. fide of it.

QUIRICO, SAN, a small town of the Sienese, one of the territories of the great duchy of Tufcany, in the middle division of Italy, situated on a hill near the Orcia. It is chiefly famous for fome Roman ruins lying about a square tower, in the midst of which is the statue of Pallas, also a bull in marble, with his horns striking against the trunk of a tree, &c. The palace of Chigi here is a fine structure.

This town lies about twenty miles N. E. from Siena and Radicofani on the S. E. in the road to Rome, and but three S. W. from Pienza.

QUIRIMBA, islands lying along the coast of Melinda, in Zanguebar, a province of Africa, from Cape del Gada, in lat. 10 to 12 deg. S. or about 120 miles from N.

The largest of them is of the same name, where the Portuguese have Fort Quirimba. To the N. of it are several others, as also to the S. some being larger, and fome smaller; some nearer the coast, and others further off. The channels between them are fo narrow and

shallow, as to be fordable at low water.

In Quirimba Isle, which is the most populous of all, are twenty-five houses very well built, but scattered up and down like fo many farm-houses. The church ftands in the middle, and in it a priest from Goa officiates. None of these islands is above two or three leagues in circuit; but they are extremely fertile, producing plenty of dates, oranges, citrons, grapes, pot-herbs, &c. They also abound in good pastures, where large herds of great and fmall cattle feed. Here are wells of fresh-water, and the sea is well stocked with fish, These islands likewise abound with game. The inhabitants receive wheat, rice, and dried fweet-meats from Ormus.

These islands were formerly inhabited by Arabs, as still appears from the ruins of the houses, which were

built of stone, bricks, and mortar.

QUISPICANCHI, one of the jurisdictions of Cusco, in Peru, South America. It begins at the fouth gates of Cusco, stretching from E. to W. above twenty leagues. The lands of this jurifdiction belong in general to the gentry of Cusco, producing plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are also manufactures of bays and coarse woollen stuffs. Part of this province borders on the forests inhabited by wild Indians, and produces great quantities of cocoa, which forms one of the principal branches of its commerce.

QUISTELLO, a small place of Mantua Proper, in Up-

per Italy.
OUITO, the most northerly province of Peru, in South
America. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Santa Fé de Bogota, and includes part of the government of Popayan; on the S. it borders on the govern-ments of Piura and Chachapoyas; eastward it extends over the whole government of Maynas, and the river of Amazons to the meridian of Demarcation, which divides the dominions of Spain and Portugal in this country. Its western boundary is the sea, from the coast of Machala in the gulph of Puna, to the coast of the goverment of Atacames, and the jurisdiction of Barbacoas, in the bay of Gorgona. Its greatest breadth from N. to S. is about 200 leagues, and its length from E. to W. the whole extent from Cape de Santa Elena in the South fea, to the meridian above-mentioned, which is 600 leagues. But a very great part of these vast dominions are either inhabited by favage Indians, or hitherto not fufficiently peopled, if indeed thoroughly known by the Spaniards. All the parts actually subject to Spain, are those intercepted by the Cordillera of the Andes, which comparatively speaking, are no more than a street or lane, extending from the jurifdiction of the town of St. Miguel de Ibarra to that of Loja, the country from hence to the government of Popayan, and also that comprehended between the western Cordillera and the sea. With this limitation the extent of jurisdiction from E. to W. will be fifteen leagues or fomething more, being the distance between the two Cordilleras. But to this must be added the countries comprehended in the governments of Jaen de Bracamoros, confining on the jurisdiction of Loja, and the extremity of the whole province, and fituated on the E. fide of the eaftern Cordillera, and to the northward the government of Quixos, and that of Maynas to the eastward of it, but separated by vast tracts which wild Indians inhabit; and on the N. fide of the province, from that of Popayan, though this is properly a distinct province. Thus on the W. fide of that interval between the two Cordilleras, lies the government of Atacames, and the jurifdiction of Guayaquil; and on the E. fide the three governments above-mentioned; and on the N. that of Popayan.

This province, exclusive of these five governments. confifts of nine jurisdictions, beginning from the most northern; namely, the town of San Miguel de Ibarra, the village of Otabalo, the city of Quito, the affiento of Latacunga, the town of Riobamba, the affiento of Chimbo or Guaranda, the cities of Guayaquil, Cuenca.

QUITO, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the fame name. It stands in the inland parts of the continent, and on the eastern skirts of the W. Con dillera of the Andes. Its distance from the South fea about thirty-five leagues W. in lat. 13 min. 33 fec S. and in long. 78 deg. 44 min. 15 fec. W. from London, being 146 miles N. of Guayaquil, and 722 in the fame direction from Lima.

Contiguous to it on the N. W. is the mountain and defert of Pichincha, on the acclivity of which the city is built, and furrounded by others of a middling height among the breaches; fo that a great part of the buildings stand upon arches, which renders the fireets irregular, and extremely uneven, and confequently spoil

its appearance.

This city, with regard to magnitude, may be com pared with one of the second rank in Europe. Near it are two plains, the one on the S. three leagues in length. and the other on the N. about two. Both are interspersed with feats and cultivated lands, there being here a perpetual fpring. The fcene is diverfified with large num. bers of cattle feeding on the eminences. It flands on the fite of the ancient capital of the Indians, and was formerly more flourishing than at prefent; its inhabitants, particularly the Indians, being very much decreafed and whole streets of their huts now forfaken and in

S. W. from Quito is an eminence called Panecilla or Little Loaf, not above 100 toifes high, from the S. and W. fides of which issue several streams of excellent water, and from Pinchincha flow many brooks down the breaches, that by conduits and pipes plentifully supply the whole city, whilft the remainder joining in one ftream, forms the river Machangara, which washes the S. parts of the city, and is passed by a bridge.

In one of the fides of the principal square in Quito, stands the cathedral, and in the opposite the Epicopal palace; the third side is taken up by the town-house, and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very spacious, and has an elegant fountain in the center.

The four streets terminating at the angles are straight, broad, and handsome; but at the distance of about 100 yards begin the declivities, which deprive the inhabitants of the use of coaches, or any other wheel-carriage. A large umbrella is borne over persons of rank, and ladies of the first quality are carried in sedans. The other streets are crooked, and some are crossed by breaches. The principal fireets are paved, but those which are not, become unpassable after rain.

Besides the above-mentioned square there are two others, both very spacious; besides several that are fmaller. In these stand the convents, which are elegant structures, particularly that of the Franciscans, wholly of free-stone, and of exquisite architecture.

The principal houses are very large, though none are above one storey high, and feldom without a balcony towards the street; but their doors and windows are very low and narrow. The materials in building are unburnt bricks and clay, the former lafting long if defended from the rain. These are joined together with a very hard mortar.

The city is divided into feven parishes. The cathedral, besides the richness of its furniture, is splendidly adorned with tapeffry, &c. but in this respect the other churches are mean. The chapel De Sagrano is very large, wholly of stone, and its architecture ele-

The convents of monks are those of Augustines Dominicans, and the Fathers of Mercy; besides which there is another of Franciscan Recollects, also of Dominicans, and another of the Fathers of Mercy. In this city is likewise a college of Jesuits; all of them very large and splendid; two colleges for seculars, the first which is an university, &c. Here are several numerics The churches also are large, and magnificently deco rated, particularly on folemn festivals. These the nunneries exceed, if not in the quantity of their riches, ye in the elegancy of their ornaments. It is quite otherwill in the parish-churches, where poverty is conspicuous

Here is also an hospital, with separate wards for men and women, under the care of the order of our Lady of Bethelehem, who go barefooted, &c.

The principal court at Quito is that of the royal audience, whose jurisdiction extends to the utmost limits of the province. Next to the audience is the exchequer, or chamber of finances. Here is a tribunal of Croifade, and also a treasury for the effects of perfons deceased, whose lawful heirs are in Spain. Here is also a commissary of the inquisition, &c.

The corporation confifts of a corregidor, two ordi-

nary alcaldes and regidores.

The revenue of the Bishop of Quito is 24,000 dollars. Among other festivals celebrated in the cathedral with amazing magnificence, are those of Corpus Christi, and the Conception of our Lady; in the fingular pomp of the procession of the former, are the dances of the Indians, being aukward capers with bells at their heels, to the music of pipe and tabor, &c.

This city is very populous, with fome few families of high rank, the poorer fort bearing here too great a proportion. The commonalty may be divided into Spaniards or whites, Meftizoes, Indians or natives, and negroes with their progeny, to the amount of between

The Mestizoes here excel in all arts and trades, particularly painting, sculpture, &c. Among these was the samous painter Miguel de Santiago.

The heat in Quito, though under the equator, is not only very tolerable, but in some parts the cold is painful, whilft others enjoy all the advantages of a perpetual

This country in general is a delightful habitation, chiefly from its elevated fite above the level furface of the earth; and thus not only the reflection of the heat is diminished, but the winds are more subtile, con-

gelation more natural, and the heat abated.

The winds are healthy, and blow continually, but never with any violence; usually N. and S. though they fometimes shift to other quarters : yet here are amazing tempests of thunder and lightening, and still more de-structive earthquakes. The whole morning till one or two is ferene; but afterwards the vapours begin to rife, forming black clouds, which discharge themselves in impetuous torrents of rain that continues till fun-fet,

when the weather clears up.

This city is entirely free from Moschitos, or other infects of that kind, and even a flea is feldom feen here; nor are the people molested with venomous reptiles. The only troublesome insect in Quito is the pique or

Here are malignant spotted fevers and pleurifies. Another disease common in this city is the Mal del Valle or Vicho, which is a gangrene in the rectum, to which those labouring under a flux are most liable. The cure for it is a peffary, made of gunpowder, Guineypepper, and a peeled lemon, changed two or three times a day. The venereal disease is here so common, that few persons are free from it; even little children have been known to have it communicated to them. During the continuance of the N. and N. E. winds, the inhabitants are afflicted with very painful catarrhs. As the pestilence is unknown in Quito and throughout all America, fo is also the madness in dogs : yet on the other hand, here is a diffemper reckoned among the pests; its symptoms are convulsions in every part, an endeavour to bite, a delirium, and a vomiting of blood.

As there is no sensible difference throughout the year, the fruits and beauties of the feveral feafons are here feen at the same time; such is the remarkable fecundity of the foil, as naturally to produce great plenty of fruit and corn of every kind, all very good, as appears from the delicacy of the beef, veal, mutton, pork, and poultry of Quito.
Here is wheat-bread in fufficient plenty, but generally
not well kneaded nor baked. Provisions of the meat kind are extremely cheap and good, being fold by the lump without weight or measure. The only commodity of which there is any fcarcity is pulse; but this deficiency is supplied by roots.

The manufactures of this province are only cottons fome white, called tucuyos, and others striped bays and QUI

cloths, which meet with a good market at Lima, and thence are fent over all the inland provinces of Peru. The returns are partly in filver, partly in gold and filver thread-fringes made in that city, wine, brandy, oil, copper, tin, lead, and quickfilver.

The products of the earth are chiefly confumed within

the province.

Goods fabricated in the public manufactures, or made by private Indians, are, with fome kinds of provisions, though in small quantities, sent to Barbacoas. These provisions are exchanged for gold, afterwards fent to Lima. Their stuffs find a vent in Popayan and Santa Fe; but the only return in the absence of the

New Spain supplies this province with indigo, blue being a colour universally affected by people in their apparel. They also import by the way of Guayaquil, iron and steel, both from Europe and the coast of Guatimala; and though these are at a very high price, there is a constant demand for supplying the necessary

instruments of agriculture.

The inland or reciprocal commerce confifts in the confumption of the produce of one jurifdiction in another. This trade in the manufactures of the country, which are only cloth, bays, and linen, is very profitable; as all the poor people, who are remarkably numerous, and persons of substance, except those of the capital, wear these goods; the manufactures of Europe being so pro-digiously dear, that only persons of distinction and large fortune can afford to purchase them.

The jurisdiction of Quito consists of twenty-five parifhes, besides those in the city. Its lands are as it were covered with plantations; some in plains, some in the capacious breaches, and others on the fummit of the mountains. Those on the temperate plains yield fruitful crops of maize; those at the bottom of deep breaches, being hot, are planted with fugar-canes, from which large quantities of fugar and rum are extracted. From the fruits peculiar to fuch a temperature, are made a variety of sweatmeats, of which there is a great confumption among the inhabitants.

The fugar-cane ripens very flowly here, from the want of a requifite degree of heat for its speedy maturity; fo that it is three years before they are fit to be cut, and never but once; the fecond crop producing

the germs for replanting.

The guarapo, which is the juice of the cane from the mill, and afterwards fermented, is very pleafant, with a fweetish acidity, and very wholesome; but inebriating, if drank to excess. It is a favourite regale among the vulgar.

The plantations near the summits, from a variety of temperature, produce wheat, barley, pot-herbs, and potatoes. Above these plantations are fed numerous flocks of fheep, producing that wool which employs such numbers of people. Some farmers solely breed cows, for the making of cheese and butter. In others are carried on at the fame time the breeding of cattle, agriculture, and manufactures of cloth, bays, and ferges.

From what has been faid, it is evident that this ju-

risdiction has not any general temperature, the degrees

of cold and heat depending on the fituation.

Most of the villages in this jurisdiction are built with very little regularity. The principal part of them is the church and parfonage. These have some appearance of decency; but the other parts are a number of huts with mud-walls, scattered all over the country, with a spot of ground to each, which is tilled for subsistence.

A great part, and in fome villages the whole of the inhabitants, are Indians; though in fome there are Mestizoes, and here and there a Spanish family, but

extremely poor.

QUIXOS, a government of Quito, in Peru, South America. It lies on the E. fide of the Cordillera of the Andes, being divided into two districts; namely, Quixos the N. part, and Macas the S. with the country of Camelos between them.

Quixos on the N. fide borders on the jurisdiction of Popayan, eastward it reaches to the river Aguarico, and westward it is separated from the jurisdictions of Quito, Latacunga, and the town of San Miguel de Ibarra,

Lat. 42 deg. 56 min. N. long. 12 deg. 46 min. E.
RADNORSHIEE, one of the fix counties of South Walcs. The Welch call it Sîr Vaes or Maes y Ved. It is bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the S. and W. by Brecknockshire and Cardiganshire and on the N. by Montgomeryshire, in North Wales It is about twenty-nine miles in length, and eighteen in breadth; has thirteen rivers, four market-towns fifty-two parishes, and about 19,000 inhabitants, all in the dioceles of Hereford and St. David's.

The air in this county is sharp and pietcing. Its E and S. parts are well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn; but the foil elfewhere, especially in the N. and W. parts, is rocky and mountainous, being only fit to feed cattle and sheep; though it is well-stored with woods, and watered by rivulets, having also standinglakes in some places. Its principal commodities are cheese and horses. The river Wye, which divides it from Brecknockshire, has in its rapid course several cataracts, receiving the Ython, Weverly, and other The Trent parts it from Shropshire; but the ffreams. river peculiar to it is the Ython, into which runs the Dulas, Clowdock, and Cameran; after which it falls into the Wye. In these rivers there is plenty of salmon and other fith.

This county fends one member to parliament, and its

capital of the same name, called RADNOR, NEW, in contradistinction from the Old Radnor (which was burnt down in the reign of King John) is a borough that fends one member to parlia This town is thought to take its name from Rhaidr Gwy, or the cataract of the Wye, near the town of Rhaidr. A deep trench cut out of a rock, in a nook of the river Somergil, near the faid cataract, indicates the fite of its old castle.

The town, which is well-built after the manner of the country, and the houses thatched, stands in a fruitful valley at the foot of a hill, where numbers of sheep are fed. The manor belonging to it contains eleven town-ships, with a jurisdiction of ten or twelve miles. It gives title of Earl to the Robartes family, and lies twenty-five miles N. W. of Hereford.

RADNOR, an inland town of Philadelphia county, ir Pensylvania, North America. It is finely fituated, and well-built, containing about fifty families. Here is a church of England congregation. The Dutch who began building here first called it Amstel.

RADOM, or RANDOM, the capital of its district of

the same name, and palatinate of Sendomir, in Poland. It stands in a plain, on a rivulet which falls into the Vistula or Weissel, and is walled round; besides other works. It lies forty-three miles N. W. of Sendomir feventy-four S. of Warfaw. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N

long. 21 deg. 9 min. E. RADSTADT (see RASTADT) a town of Baden-Baden. in Suabia, Germany.

Also another of the same name, in Saltzburg, in Ba-

RADZIEW, or RODSCHOWA, a town of the palatinate of Uladifiaw, in Poland. The houses are mostly of timber, and it is the seat of its provincial diets.

t stands on a large lake, twenty-eight miles N. W. of Uladiflaw the capital. RAGADAR. See RHAGADAR, in Radnorshire, South

RAGAZ, or RAGATZ, a pretty large place of Sar-

gans County, in Switzerland, not far from the Rhine, opposite to Meyenfield, in the Grisons. It lies in the RAGUSA, an inland town of the Val di Noto, an No. 83. great road from Sargans to Coire, whither great quan-

RAI

island of Sicily, in Lower Italy, on the Giarrana, European Turkey, near that of Nio; but uninhabited, which river from hence to the place where it falls into the sea, is called Fiume de Ragula, or de Mauli. It RADICOFANI, a town of Sienese, and great duchy of lies about thirteen miles from the S. coaft, fourteen N. of Modica. Lat. 37 deg. 8 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E. RAGUSA, a republic of Dalmatia, in European Tur-

key. It is of great antiquity, is called Ragusan Dalmatia, and lies on the coast, being partly island and peninfula, which latter is called Sabioncello; and partly on the mainland of Dalmatia, which bounds it on the E. and partly on the N. as the bay of Narenta and the island of Lesnia do on the N. and W. and the Adriatic fea on the S. The country belonging to it is fixty miles long, but not proportionably broad. The foil is not over fruitful, having most of their provisions from the neighbouring countries of Turkey; but the air is healthy, and the country indifferently populous.

The government is ariftocratical; and this state has been upwards of 200 years under the Grand Signior's protection, to whom it pays an annual tribute of 25,000 golden crowns, or 20,000 zequins. Its other protectors are Venice, the Pope, the Emperor, Spain, and Naples. It is fomething like the republic of Venice, only that the Doge or Rector of Ragusa is changed every month, and the other officers every fix weeks; as is also the Governor of the castle every month. The noblemen dare not lie out of the town at night, without giving the fenate notice of it. All strangers at Ragusa are shut up all night under lock and key; the gates likewife are flut as foon as the fun fets, and not opened till it rifes

Its capital of the same name, by the Sclavonians called Dulronic, in Latin Ragusium, formerly Rauzi-um, supposed to be the ancient Epidaurus, or built by the Epidaurians, and stands on a peninsula of the gulph of Venice, and in the fite of the old city, which was built long before the Christian æra, afterwards became a Roman colony, but in the 3d century destroyed by the Scythians. It is not very large, but very well built, with some beautiful edifices in it; and is the see of an Archbishop. It is defended by strong bulwarks, and the fortress of St. Nicholas secures its harbour against any hostile attempts. The city is surrounded with large fuburbs, and has a garrifon of about 200 men; the burghers also keeping constant guard. Its port, which is called Santa Croie or the Holy Cross, is secured by the little rocky island of Chiroma, about half a mile distant in the sea on one side, and the headland of the peninfula on the other; the latter is fortified, and were

the former fo, it would be impregnable.

The place is very subject to earthquakes, from which it has more than once sustained great damage, particu-

larly in 1667; but it foon recovered itself.

From this city the Turks have all the goods they want, especially arms and military stores. They all profess the Roman Catholic religion; but the Greeks, Armenians, and Turks, are tolerated for advantage

The common language of the Ragusans is the Sclavonic; but they also speak for the generality the Italian. The burgher-class of the inhabitants, that, is the commonalty, carry on all kinds of traffic, and their manufactures are excellent. Only the Rector, Nobles, and

Doctors, are permitted to wear filks.
Ragusa lies twenty-seven miles N. W. of Cataro, and fixty-eight S. E. of Spoleto. Lat. 42 deg. 48 min.

N. long. 18 deg. 40 min. E. RAJAMAHAL, a city of the Hither India, in Afia. It lies on the Ganges, 100 miles N. of Huegly. Lat. 24

deg. 36 min. N. long. 86 deg. 36 min. E. RAJAPOUR, the capital of Jeiual, one of the eastern provinces of Indostan, in Asia, on the Gundrunk, some-

times visited by our East India merchants. RAJAPOUR, a town of Candich, a province of the Hither India, in Afia, with a very convenient harbour

on the river Dandee Rajapour. This was the residence of the famous rebel Sevagy, who in the last century made great disturbance to the King his master, and the Great Mogul, plundering Surat in 1664, the English and Dutch factories excepted, who defended themselves. It

by the Cordilleras of Cotopaxi and Cayamburo. The first discovery of Quixos was in 1536, when it was found to abound in gold and caffia-trees; but the Indians were not reduced nor fettlements made till 1559; at which time the town of Baeza, the capital of the government, was founded; and this was foon followed by other towns and villages, still existing, but with very little improvement.

The occasion of the low state of the places here, is the nature of the country, which being inferior to that of Quito in air, fertility, and other enjoyments of life, few fettle here who can live in the other.

Besides Baeza, Archidona the feat of the Governor, and Avilla, there are fix other towns, which constitute the principal part of this government. It also includes the towns of the Mission of Sucumbios, which from ten are now reduced to five.

The inhabitants of all these places are obliged to be continually upon their guard against the infidel Indians, who frequently commit depredations among their houses and plantations. These compose different and numerous nations, being dispersed all over the country. This perpetual danger may also be reckoned among the causes which have kept this government in such low circumstances. The temperature of all the country is hot, and very

moift. The rains are almost continual: so that the only difference betwixt it, Guayaquil, and Porto Bello, is, that the summer is not so long here. But the diftempers and inconveniencies are the fame. The country is covered with thick woods, and in these

are some trees of a prodigious magnitude. In the S. and W. part of the jurisdiction of Quixos is the canela or cinnamon-tree, from which the country was called Canelos; a name which it still retains. A great quantity of it is cut for the necessary consumption both in Quito and Valles. It does not come up in quality to that of the East Indies; but in every other particular very much

The other products in Quixos are the very fame with those in all the parts lying in the same climate with it.
The like may be said of fruits, roots, and grains, as wheat, barley, &c. which require a cold air, and feldom thrive much in any of an opposite quality.

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AAB, GYOR, or JAVARIN, a county of Lower Hungary. It lies N. E. from Vesprin and Sharwar, and S. E. from Comorra, being forty-four miles long, and twenty-five broad. Its inhabitants are Hungarians, Germans, with fome Rascians and Croats. RAAB, GYOR, in Latin Jaurinum, the capital of the former county of the same name. It is a royal free town and ftrong fortress, both by nature and art, on the river Raab, where it unites with the Danube and Rabnitz, by the waters of which it is furrounded; forming also

the island of Schutt. This is the see of a Bishop under Gran, and it has a college of Jesuits. It is defended by seven large bastions, and four cavaliers or mounts, which overlook them. The country round it is champain, and only commanded by a neighbouring hill, that may be sapped and blown up easily. The Turks took it by the treachery or cowardice of the Imperial General, who was beheaded for it at Vienna in 1591. The Emperor Rudolph besieged it in vain in 1593: but in 1606 the Imperialists recovered it by surprise. In an open field fomething further, there is a watch-tower, from which the approach of an enemy may be feen at a good diftance; and here the Turkish couriers generally stay for their dispatches from Vienna.

Raab lies opposite to the Isle of Schutt, and is fifty-feven miles W. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long 18 deg. 15 min. E.

RAAB, a river, which rifing in Stiria, falls into the Da-

nube at the town of the same name in Hungary.
RAARSEY, one of the western isles of Scotland, N. of Scalpa and Sky. It is feven miles long, and three broad. On it is plenty of wood, and the foil is fitter for pasture than agriculture: On its E. fide is a spring running down from a rock, which from its continual bubbling makes a fine white loam, by a violent abrasion apparently of the substance of the rock, or the firata

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through which it flows. Of this fubstance it yields great quantities. Here is also a good quarry of stone. On the W. fide of the island are several caves, which area shelter in summer for fishermen, and cow or sheep herds. Here are many forts in ruins, some of which have been naturally very ftrong. The proprietor is a cadet of the family of Macleod, and is stiled the Laird of Raarley, being, as is commonly the case, as much respected by the inhabitants his vassals, as if he were a Prince; an homage which the Highlanders carry to a great

RABASTENS, a town of Albigeois, and government of Languedoc, in France, on the river Tarn, fix leagues from Albi. It is much decayed, as well as its caffle. Here, however, is some trade, particularly in wine,

which is very good.
RABAT, or RABACHA, in the province of Temesna, in Africa, the ancient city of Mauritania Tingitana, and probably Ptolemy's Oppidum. It is a large and ffrong place, and the key of Barbary, fituated on a rock at the mouth of the Gueron, and defended by a ffrong caffle, with the fea on one fide, and the river on the other; it is built much in the form of Morocco, though smaller. Here were fine palaces, &c. The tower of the principal mosque is the highest in all Africa, from the battlements of which a ship may be seen twenty leagues of This was once a very populous city, and had a stately aqueduct, supported by a vast number of lofty arches, but in ruins, and the number of its inhabitants is now reduced to 600 families.

RABY-CASTLE, an ancient feat of the Nevils, now of the Vanes, near the little market-town of Stainthorp, in the bishopric of Durham.

RACKELSBURG, a ftrong town of Stiria, and circle of Austria, in Germany, on the Drave, about twenty-three miles S. E. of Gratz. Lat. 47 deg. 8 min. N. long. 16 deg. 16 min. E.

lies a little N. of Brampour, seven leagues S. of Sangafeer road, and 314 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 22 deg. 15

min. N. long. 77 deg. 10 min. E.
RAJAPOUR, DANDEE, a town of Cuncan, a province of Decan, in the East Indies, in Asia. It has a good harbour, where the Mogul has generally a fleet of thips, befides men of war, and a numerous army. The adjacent country feeds great numbers of black cattle, with which the factory of Bombay is mostly supplied; and from that place it lies about fourteen miles.

RAIN, a well-built and fortified town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Acha, near the Lech. This is one of the keys of the electorate. The Confederates took it after the battle of Hochstet. It lies twenty miles W. of Ingoldstadt. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10

RAKAH, NEW, a town of Diarbeker, the ancient Mesopotamia, in Afiatic Turkey. It lies on the Euphrates, is the residence of a Bassa or Beglerbeg, with a strong castle, but partly in ruins, having a garrison of 1200 Spahis. The ruins of the old town upon the higher grounds, shew it to have been as magnificent as this is mean. It lies 105 miles S. W. of Diarbeker. Lat. 35

deg. 54 min. N. long. 39 deg. 58 min. E. RAKELSBURG (see RACKELSBURG) a town of Stiria, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It is a strong place, with an arfenal, and a bulwark against the Turks, who here were remarkably defeated by Archduke Erneft in 1416. It belongs to the Prince of Eggenberg, who

has a castle on a neighbouring hill.

RAKONICK, one of the western circles of Bohemia, in Germany.

Its capital of the same name lies twenty-five miles W of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46

RALCONDA, a town of Onar, a province of the Malabar coast, and East Indies, in Asia. Here is a mine, from which are dug the cleanest diamonds, and those of the whitest water. It is about fifty leagues E. of Goa, and five days journey from Golconda.

RALEIGH. See ROCHFORD, in Essex.

RAMADAH, a town of New Granada, and the Terra Firma of South America, with a harbour on the coast of the North sea. It lies 114 miles E. of St. Martha. Lat. 11 deg. 36 min. N. long. 72 deg. 36

RAMANCOIL, an island on the Coromandel coast, in Asia, ten leagues to the S. of Tondy; its extent is two leagues long, and one broad, lying in the way to Cevlon. Its chief produce is cattle, being in some parts extremely fandy. On it is a strong castle, opposite to the coast of Madura, commanding a streight which leads to Manaar, &c. on the coast of Ceylon: not far from hence is a ridge of rocks and fand-banks as far as Manaar, fometimes passable by small boats, and called

RAMBERVILLERS, a small town of Lorrain, on the Mortagne. It belongs to the Bishop of Metz, and is the feat of one of the finest chattellanies of that bishop ric: it lies thirty-four miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48

deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E. RAMEKINS, a fortress of Zealand, one of the united provinces. It lies on the S. coast of the island of Walcheren. It was once one of the cautionary towns given to Queen Elizabeth for the repayment of the charges which she had been at for the defence of this republic in its infancy. It stands pleasantly, amidst villages, fields, and meadows. On one fide is a creek, which is a secure harbour. It lies four miles E. of Flushing. Lat. 51

deg. 34 min. N. long. 3 deg. 41 min. E.
RANIMELSBERG, a town and rich mine of the Hartz, in Brunswic and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies between Brunswic, Goslar, and Thuringia.

RAMERU, a fmall town of Lower Champagne, in France, on the Aube, with a Ciftercian abbey; and it gives title of barony to the house of Luxemburg: it lies eighteen miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48 deg. 36 min.

N. long. 4 deg. 22 min. E.
RAMILLIES, an inconfiderable village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, but rendered famous for a compleat victory obtained there on Whit-Sunday, the RANCAGUA, a jurifdiction of Chili, in South America;

12th of May 1706, O. S. by the Duke of Marlho, rough and General Auverkerke, over the Duke of Bavaria and Marshal Villeroy. It was of such confe. quence, that almost the whole Netherlands submitted in two months after; and accordingly Lorrain, Bruffels Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenarde, Bruges, Antwerp, &c acknowledged King Charles III. afterwards the Emperor Charles VI. as their fovereign. The enemy lost the greatest part of their artillery, baggage, and standards, though at the beginning they broke through our find line, the Confederates having also taken 6000 prisoners fo great was the confusion after this battle, and precipitate flight, that the Duke of Bavaria and several other Generals could not forbear shedding of tears. It lies twelve miles N. of Namur, and twenty-two S. E. of Bruffels. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 48

RAMELBERG. See RAMELSBERG, in Brunswick.

RAMSEY, a small market-town of Huntingdonshire, on an issand of the same name, in the Fens, and confining on the Isle of Ely. It is joined on the W. to the mainland by a causeway. It was formerly samous for its wealthy abbey, dedicated to St. Dunstan and St. Oswald; of which little now remains, except a part of the old gatehouse, and a neglected statue of its founder Alwyn, called the Alderman of all England, coufin to King Edgar, and fon of D. Athelstan, surnamed half-king The keys and ragged-staff denote his office. And this is one of the most antique pieces of English sculpture. Its market is on Friday, and the best and cheapest in England, for fat cattle and wild-fowl; its annual fair is on July 22, for small pedlary. It lies ten miles from Huntingdon, and fixty-feven from London. Here in 1721 great quantities of Roman coins have been dug up; and a fire in 1731 almost destroyed the place.

RAMESEY-MEER, or LAKE, abounds with fowl and fish; particularly eels and large pikes, called hakeds. A causeway called King's-delf, runs ten miles from

hence to Peterborough.

RAMSEY, a little island of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, and S. W. part of that country in the Irish or St. George's channel, two leagues N. of Scawmore, and one S. E. of the Bishop and his Clerks ; also fifteen miles N. W. of Milford-haven.

RAMSGATE, a port-town of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, near the Downs, and W. of the North Foreland. A commodious harbour is building here, one pier being a case of timber, and another a case of stone, with about ten foot at high-water, and upwards of fourteen on a spring-tide.

RANCHERA, a denomination given to an affemblage of scattered Indian huts, under the jurisdiction of a village in Terra Firma, South America. These lie southward in the fmall breaches of the mountains, and are very numerous, being each from four to fix leagues afunder.

RANCHIERA, a town of New Granada, and the Tem Firma, in South America, with a harbour on the North sea, between the Rio de la Hacha and Cape de Vela, Near it was a pearl-fishery, when the Spaniards first entered into this country. Lat. 11 deg. 53 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10 min. W.

RANDERS, or RANDERSEN, a very ancient city of Arhusen and Jutland, in Denmark, on the Gude, which about twelve miles lower falls into the Baltic, and thus affords a fit conveniency for navigation.

This place has a brisk trade, and the best salmon in the province. Its strong castle of Dronningberg is well known in history; and the first mention made of the town was in 1247, when the enemy burnt it.

RANDOM. See RADOM, a town in Poland. RANALSHA, one of the Orkney Isles in Scotland, and the most northerly of them, between which and Fairise is a streight of about nine leagues; and between Fair-isle and Shetland five more. Through the latter the Dutch East India ships come N. about in their return from India, and there the men of war meet them. RANDAL's TRENCH, a Roman camp, or some other

antique entrenchment, in the county of Tweedale, and S. of Scotland, from which a caufeway leads for half a

fo called from the inhabitants living in fingle houses, | without the appearance of a village, every family in their lonely cottage, four, fix, or more leagues from each other. It is not however without a capital, confifting of about fifty houses, and between fifty and fixty families, most of them Mestizoes, though their cast is not at all perceivable by their complexion. The whole jurisdiction may contain about 1000 families, Spaniards, Mestizoes, and Indians included.

RANELAGH, a place of public entertainment at Chelfea, near the college, and in the vicinity of London. It is a noble rotunda, and one of the largest rooms in the world, being 130 feet in diameter, built in the gardens of a house of the same name, belonging to the late Earl of Ranelagh. Here music vocal and instrumental are in great perfection, as ridotta's, oratorio's, &c. the chief intention being to propagate found for fense, and to regale the eyes of the belles and

RANOCH, a large diffrict of Athol and Perthshire, in the North of Scotland; fo called from its being mostly over-run with brackans or barren fern. At Aulich in the parish of Kilichoan, is one of the Society's schools containing feventeen boys; also another of them, partly in the united parishes of Fortingal and Kilichoan, and partly in that of Blair of Athol and Strowan, each of which united parishes is about fifteen miles long, containing twenty-feven boys and eight girls in the

RANTIPORE, a place in Indoftan, and the East Indies.

RANTZOW, a town of Wagria, in Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It lies twenty-one miles N. of Lubeck. Lat 54 deg. 43 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20

RAOLCONDA, a city of Golconda, and Hither India. in Asia, famous for a diamond-mine. It lies 150 miles E. of Goa, and 120 N. W. of Maffulapatan. Lat. 17 deg. 20 min. N. long. 79 deg. 10 min. E.

RAPALLO, a little neat town on the Genoese coast, in Upper Italy, and on a gulph of the fame name. It lies ten miles S. E. of Genoa, and three from Porto Fino. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5

RAPHO, a Bishop's see in Donnegal, a county in the province of Ulfter, and kingdom of Ireland. Episcopal castle is stately, and here is a handsome freeschool, but otherwise a poor and forfaken place. It lies about eight miles from St. Johnston.

RAPOLLA, a small and ruinous city of the Basilicate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It is the fee of a Bishop, and lies fixty-two miles W. of Barri. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. 27 min. E.

RAPORE, a town of Orixa, a fouthern province of Indostan, in Asia, on the Cattack, has a harbour, but not much frequented, by reason of heavy imposts, in

the mid-way between the points Palmeira and Falso. RAPPAHANNOCK, a very broad and deep river of Virginia, in North America, on the S. shore of which Middlesex county. It is navigable about forty miles inland, and contrary to the fource of other rivers from mountains, iffues from the low marshy grounds W. of this province, and after running in a course from N. W. to S. E. through the same, it empties itself into Cheafapeak-bay.

RAPPERSWYL, the ancient Raprechtfwyl, and in Latin Ruperti Villa, a pretty city of Zurich, in Switzerland, upon a fpot that shoots a good way into the lake of The Roman religion is established here. Zurich. Among its curiofities is a wooden bridge a mile and a half long, over the lake from hence to the village of Hurden, separating the upper from the lower, properly called the lake of Zurich; it is twelve feet broad, but has no rails. Roman coins and other monuments have been dug up in this city. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Zurich city. Lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 8 deg.

46 min. E. RARAVAURE, one among the highest mountains of

Merionethshire, in North Wales. The name imports its vast height.

RAREN, a diffrict of Valais, which is a county in alliance with the Swifs Cantons. It is full of meadows and vineyards, yielding excellent white wine. Here are also filver mines, and two churches.

RARITAN, a river of Middlesex county, and New Jerfey, in North America, at the mouth of which is Perth-Amboy. It falls into Sandyhook bay, capacious enough

to contain 500 ships, and never freezes.

RARSAY, one of the western isles of Scotland. The fame cattle, fowl, and fish, are here as in the life of Skie; and the inhabitants have the same language, drefs, and diet. The fishing-lines here must, according to an ancient custom, be all of the same length. To the Laird's house belongs an orchard, a thing not common in these parts: and when any Lady of this family dies, a pyramid of stone is erected over her, and her name annexed to it.

RASCIANS, a people inhabiting the E. parts of Sclavo-

nia, in Hungary, and on the banks of the Save. RASEBURG, a finall fea-port town of Nyland, a district of Finland, in Sweden. It is the capital of a county on the Finnie gulph. It lies forty-fix miles S. W. of Abo. Lat. 60 deg. 25 min. N. long. 23 deg. 10

RASEN, a market-town of Lincolnshire, about 12 miles from Lincoln city, and 139 from London.
RASSENGHIEN, a barony of Flanders, and the Auf-

trian Netherlands.

RASTADT, or RADSTADT, a town in the marquifate of Baden-Baden, and circle of Suabia, in Germany, on the Murg, which falls into the Rhine. In the Prince's magnificent castle or palace here were settled the preliminaries for the peace concluded at Baden between the Emperor and King of France in 1714. The stair-case is large, and the apartments finely decorated and surnished. It lies twenty-one miles S. W. of Philipfburg. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5

RASTADT, or RADSTADT, a town of Saltzburg, and circle of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Ens. It lies thirty-eight miles S. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. long. 14 deg. 8

RASTENBURG, a circle of the kingdom of Prussia, a part of the ancient Natangia. It includes the four capital bailiwics or amts of Bartenstein, Gerdauen and Nordenburg, Barten, and Raftenburg Proper. Its capital of the same name is a fine city on the

It is furrounded with a wall, and fince the year 1629 also with a rampart. The German church next to the cathedral of Marienwerder, is the largest and best in all Prussia, as the church of St. Catherine in the Konigsberg suburb is the oldest. Here is a large hospital for the poor. The school has a rector and three colleges. The burghers confift of 200, and almost the whole of them are Lutherans. Their principal support arises from traffic, brewing, agriculture, and hand-labour. A conference was held here between the Lutherans and Anabaptists in 1531.

RATHDRUM, a well-inhabited market-town in the county of Wicklow, and Barony of Balinacur, belonging to the province of Leinster, in Ireland. It stands eight computed miles from Wicklow, and twentyeight measured from Dublin. There are five annual fairs held here, for flannels, blankets, broad-cloths, cattle, &c. on the 5th of April, 5th of July, 10th of October, and 11th of December; and a good weekly market on Thursday. It is pleasantly fituated on a hill, and commands a prospect of a beautiful well-inhabited country. A fine river runs at the bottom of the town, which abounds with falmon and trout. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestants, and distinguish themselves by their loyalty to his prefent Majesty and his illustrious family. The principal manufactures of this place are flannels, broad-cloths, blankets, and freeze. There is a handfome church here; and the living, which is a vicar ge, is in the gift of the city of Dublin.

For the above correct and circumstantial account, we are obliged to an ingenious correspondent, who is an inhabitant of the place, and is pleased to express his good liking and esteem of our work; for which we re-

RATHMINES, a place in the province of Leinster, and about a mile and a half from Dublin, in Ireland, famous for the defeat of the Duke of Ormond, who lay

mous for the deteat of the Duke of Orlinoid, see encamped there with 19,000 men, and was attacked by the parliament's forces commanded by Colonel Jones, in 1649, having killed 4000, and taken near 3000 prifoners, with their arms, ammunition, &c.

RATHVEN, a parish in the presbytery of Fordyce, in Aberdeenshire, and North of Scotiand. It is eight miles long, and three broad; having 1800 examinable persons, and 900 Papists, with one of the Society's schools, containing eighty-four boys and eighteen girls.

RATHFRYLAND, or RATHON-ISLAND, a town in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland; so called as standing high, and being thereby a place of strength, insulated, as it were, from the lower grounds, with a remarkable declivity every way. Four great roads well laid out nearly in straight lines run up to it, concentring in the town. The church at one end of it is built on a free-stone rock of compact grit, with which the parts hereabouts abound. On the highest peak of the hill are the ruins of a castle, from which this place seems rather to take its name. On the fide of the hill is a warren well-stocked with excel-

Rathfryland is one of the greatest marts for linen in all this county, and the high-road from Newry to Down-Patrick. Two miles from hence is a small lough, with a large plantation of young forest-trees on its verge called Ballyrony. The town lies about eight miles from Tullamore and Newry.

RATIBOR, a duchy of Silefia, in Germany, with fix towns belonging to it. This diffrict extends itself to the mountains of Bohemia and the confines of Moravia. Upon the demise of the last Prince in 1516, it was annexed with Oppelen to the kingdom of Bohemia.

Its capital of the same name is a pretty good town, in a pleasant plain and fruitful soil on the W. side of the Oder. Most of the houses are of timber; but the ducal palace, the cathedral, and some other public buildings, are of stone. It has still a Popish monastery, but the Jesuits were driven from thence at the reformation. Here are several churches, besides a castle on the Oder. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Trop-

RATIBOR, RATIPORE, or RANTIPORE, a city of Malva, a midland province of Indostan, in Asia, and its capital. It stands on a mountain, and hither the Mogul sends condemned traitors to be thrown down from its castle on craggy stones, which miserably tear their bodies before they reach the bottom. It lies 112 miles S. E. of Agra. Lat. 25 deg. 5 min. N. long. 80

RATISBON, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free Imperial city in this electorate. It is also called Regensburg, as standing on the S. side of the Danube, where it receives the Regen, which runs through the town. It is large, populous, and well fortified with a double wall, ditches and ramparts. It stands in a soil abounding with corn and pasture, having also vineyards, whose grapes produce a strong but palatable wine, scarcely inferior to Rhenish. The houses are generally well-built, and the streets spacious. It is a place too large to be defended without an army; and therefore it usually submits to whatever power is master of the field. Here the Imperial diet often meets in a large upper room, which is properly decorated with tapestry, and the Emperor's throne with cloth of gold, &c. but by reason of the civil wars in the last reign, the states have been prevented from meeting here.

They have a confiderable trade by the navigation of the Danube, the Nabe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and with other neighbouring rivers that all abound in fish.

Ratisbon is governed by its own magistrates, who are Lutherans, the exercise of which religion was introduced here in 1551, the Augsburg confession have

ing been previously accepted in 1546: and it has continued ever fince, though the Polish Bishop of Ratishon says mass in it once a week; and the Roman Catholics are in possession of most of the city-churches. It is plentifully furnished with provisions, and surrounded with the Duke of Bavaria's territories.

RAV

Here is a stone-bridge of fisteen arches over the Danube, the most substantial structure of that kind, either on this river or on the Rhine: it is 23 feet broad, and about 1091 in length. It is supported by square pillar, and desended by buttresses against the force of the stream and shoals of ice.

Here are the remains of the Duke of Bavaria's palaces; and the Elector Palatine has also two fine palaces in this city, besides several others that are in it, belonging to neighbouring prelates.

Here is a famous Benedictine abbey, in the library of which are feveral ancient and curious MSS. particularly a Latin copy of the four gospels, in gold letters, written in 870, another in 754; and a register of Attila's exploits, &c.

On the other fide of the Danube are still to be seen some monuments of the Jews, of which 4200 were destroyed after their banishment from this city. It lies sixty-sive miles N. E. of the city of Munich. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E.

RATOLFZELL, a strongly fortissed town of Suabia, in Germany, near the W. extremity of the lake of Constance, and that part of it called the Cellersee. It is also desended by the impregnable castle of Hohen Dwiel, upon a hill in the midst of a plain, and the rock of which is of slint; so that there is no springing of mines, and a few men may hold it out against an army; it also yields a good annual crop of corn and wine, and lies twelve miles N. W. of the city of Constance, and is subject to the house of Austria.

RATTAN, or RUATAN, an island of North America, in the bay of Honduras. It was lately planted and fortished by the English, as having a good harbour, for ships which reforted to that bay for logwood; but it has since been abandoned. It lies seventy-eight miles N. W. of Truxillo, in the province of Honduras. Lat. 16 deg. 10 min. N. long. 89 deg. 15 min. W.

RATZEBURG, a fortified town and castle of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It is surrounded by a lake of the same name, and belongs to the Duke of Lawenburg. It has been several times pillaged, particularly in 1552, by Francis Duke of Saxe-Lawenburg, on account of the canons refusing to chuse his son Magnus their Bishop: it lies nine miles S. of Lubec. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 3 min. E.

It is a secularized bishopric, the territories of which

lie all in the duchy of Meck enburg.

RATZIA, the eaftern subdivision of Sclavonia. Its inhabitants, who dwell on the banks of the Saave, are called Rascians, and are subject to the house of Austria. RATZMARK, the name formerly of Savoy Isle, in the county of Buda and Lower Hungary.

RAVA, a palatinate of Poland, E. from Lencicia. It lies between Leffer Poland, Masovia, and Cujavia; it is separated from Sendomir by the river Piltza. To it belong four senators.

Its capital of the same name stands on the Rava. It is built of wood, and pretty populous, being guarded by a stone castle, slanked with four towers, which is a state-prison and repositary for the crown-revenues. It lies it y miles S. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long 20 deg. 5 min. F.

long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

RAUCOUX, a village of Liege and Westphalia, in Germany where, in October 1746, a battle was sought between the allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French under Marshal Count Saxe. It lies three miles N. of Liege-city, and eleven S. of Maestricht. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 min. F.

RAVELLO, a well-built, but small Episcopal city of the hither principate in Naples and Lower Italy, with a harbour on the N. side of the gulph of Salerno. In it are some noble edifices. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Naples-city. Lat. 40 deg. 35 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

introduced here in 1551, the Augsburg confession hav- RAVENGLASS, said to be of an Irish or Erse original,

denoting a braky green on which it stands. This is a well-built market-town of Copeland, in the county of Cumberland, between the Esk, Ert and Mute, which surround three parts of the place. The confluence of the Esk and Mute, which here fall into the Irish sea, forms a good harbour for shipping. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on June 8 and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn. It lies 15 miles from Cockermouth, 38 from Carlisle, and 272 from London.

Here is a good free-school, founded by Archbishop Grindal, a native of the place; who, with several others, endowed it very well. Its library is very valuable, and increasing daily. Tho' the parish is large, the vicarage is but poor.

RAVENNA, the capital of Romagna, in the Ecclefiastical State and Pope's dominions, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on a plain, was anciently very considerable, but now greatly declined, its houses being old and ruinous, and its inhabitants scarcely amounting to 14 or 15,000.

In the time of the Romans and Goths it resembled Venice, as standing on piles in the midst of marshes formed by the Adriatic sea, having no other communication with the land than by a causeway. It had once a famous harbour, but the sea has long since retired three or four miles from it; so that this part is now turned into a delightful and fertile plain. It was the seat of many Kings of the Goths, and in 567 or 568 became the capital of the Exarchate, or dominions of the eastern Emperors in Italy, where their Viceroy or Exarch resided.

Among the monuments remaining of its ancient fplendor is the celebrated mausoleum erected by Amalafuntha, in honour of her father Theodoric, King of the Oftrogoths. It stands without the city, and has fince been converted to a little church, which from its figure is denominated the Rotunda. On its cupola, confifting of a fingle stone 114 feet in circumference, and four thick, flood the porphyry farcophagus of that prince, now furrounded with the statues of the twelve Apostles. It was thrown down by a cannon-ball when Lewis XII. of France laid fiege to the place in the year 1512, and afterwards placed in the wall of the monastery of St. Apollinaris, whose church, with that of St. Vetail, are the two finest in the city. The large market-place is decorated with three statues, two of which are of granate, representing the tutelary patrons of Ravenna namely, St. Victor and St. Apollinaris; and the third of metal, for Pope Alexander VII. In the fquare before the cathedral is an image of the Virgin Mary, on an high pillar, and represented like a Queen, with a scepter in her hand, and a crown on her head; as having once defended this place from a pestilence which raged throughout the neighbourhood.

The Papal Legate, who is Governor of Romagna, has his feat here; and it is also the residence of an Archbishop.

In the gardens belonging to the Benedictine cloyfter of St. Vitalis is a beautiful chapel, built by Galla Placidia, daughter to the Emperor Theodofius the Great, in which there are three large and high farcophagi of white marble, where is buried that Princess, together with the Emperors Honorius, Constantius, and Valentinian III.

Notwithstanding the small number of inhabitants in Ravenna, it has twenty-four convents. In a corner of the Benedictine abbey is the tomb of the celebrated poet Dante Alighieri.

King Pepin having fubdued this country, gave Ravenna, with most of the territories belonging to the eastern Emperors in Italy, to the Pope, who still continues in possession of them.

The air of Ravenna is unhealthy, but it is something meliorated by conveying the rivers Montone and Ronco along the sides of the town, by which means the stinking water from several marshy grounds are carried

off the better.

At present it is not a considerable place, either for traffic or strength. It lies three miles W. of the Adriatic sea, sifty-three E. of Bologna, and sixty N. E. of Florence. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10

RAVENSBERG, a county of Westphalia, in Germany. No. 83. It lies S. of Osnabrug and Minden, N. W. of Lippe and N. of Rheda. Its extent is thirty-eight miles N. and S. and forty E. and W. It belongs to the King of Prussia, being mostly rocky and mountainous.

Its capital of the same name has a strong fort upon a hill, near the river Hessel. It lies twenty-eight miles S. W. of Minden, and thirty N. E. of Munster. Lat.

Schufs. It has four gates, and its churches are well-built. In the middle of the town is a watch-tower, from the top of which the watchman fell down without receiving any hurt, though his wife and fon were killed by it. This town lies twenty miles N. E. of Constance, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long, o deg. 25 min. F.

min. N. long. 9 deg. 35 min. E.

RAVENSBURG, a town faid to have flood fomewhere on the Yorkshire coast, not far from Heydon, and E. of Hull, from which Baliol set out to recover Scotland against Bruce, and also for the landing of Henry Duke of Hereford, afterwards King Henry IV. and the reception he met with from the nobility against the unfortunate King Richard II.

RAVENSBUROUGH-CASTLE, a fortified camp S. of Hexton, in Hartfordshire, being a fort of oblong, containing about fixteen acres, the fortification still entire, where 1000 men may defend it against an army. It is encompassed with a valley and a very steep hill, inaccessible any where but at the point of entrance, and gradually ascending for a quarter of a mile.

RAVESTEIN, a small city, and the capital of a lordship

RAVESTEIN, a small city, and the capital of a lordship of the same name, including sourteen boroughs and villages, in Dutch Brabant and the Netherlands, on the river Maese. It belongs to the Elector Palatine, as Duke of Newburg; but the Dutch have the keeping of it, and have built a castle there. It lies ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and sixteen W. of Cleves. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E. RAYLEIGH, a market-town of Essex. It has a fair on

AYLEIGH, a market-town of Effex. It has a fair on Trinity-Monday for horses and toys. It lies ten miles from Chelmsford, and thirty-five from London.

RAWDIKES, a long ditch, about half a mile S. from Leicester, upon the edge of meadows; on the banks of which, it is said, that King Charles I. stood to behold the storming of that town.

REA, country of Lord, or Lord Rea's country, a denomination given commonly to Strathnavern, in Sutherlandshire, and the N. of Scotland. It belongs to Lord Rea, chieftan of that clan; but it holds of the Earl of Sutherland. See STRTHNAVERN.

RÉ, RÉE, or RHÉE, Isle of, in the Atlantic ocean, both on the coast and belonging to the government of Aunis, in France. It lies about a league from the continent, and three from the city of Rochelle. It is four leagues long, and between one and two in breadth. In Latin it is called Radis, or Insula Ratensis. It produces a great deal of wine and salt; the former indeed but indifferent, yet serves to make brandy.

This island lying well for trade, is very populous. It contains fix parishes, several villages, and sour pretty good forts. The inhabitants pay no taille or tallage; there is however an office for receiving the duty on falt.

Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. long. 1 deg. 33 min. W. READING, the capital and county town of Berkshire, near the Thames, which just by receives the Kennet, that passes under seven bridges in the town and neighbourhood. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament.

two members to parliament.

This is the most considerable and largest place in the county; and though they must have a great trade into the neighbouring country, their principal traffic is with large barges by the navigation of the Thames to London, whither they carry vast quantities of malt, meal, and timber, and bring back coals, salt, tobacco, grocery, oils, &c. Here is some remnant of the woollen manufacture, for the encouragement of which Mr. Kenrick, a merchant of London, and the son of a clothier of Newbury, left 7500 l. and 4000 l. to his native place, besides other considerable legacies to the

Reading gave birth to Archbishop Laud and Lord

Chief Justice Holt, &c. Here are three churches, two large meeting-houses, besides that of the Quakers; and it contains about 8000 people, including a little hamlet at the bridge over the Thames. Here is a county-infirmary. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on February I, for cheese and horses; May 1, chiefly for horses; July 25, for ditto and other cattle; and September 21, for cheese. In the neighbourhood is a continued body of oyster-shells, for the space of five or six acres. See the Philosophical Transactions. It lies forty miles W. of London, and fix from Maidenhead.

REAL, or CHIAPA, a city of Mexico, in North America, and the capital of the province of the same name. It lies fixty miles S. of the bay of Campeachy, and subject to Spain. Lat. 17 deg. 10 min. N. long. 97 deg. 5

REALEJO, or RIA LEXA, a town of Nicaragua and Mexico, in North America, with a fine capacious harbour, on a bay of the Pacific ocean. Its principal traffic is in pitch, tar, and cordage; these articles being exported from thence to Carthagena, Porto Bello, La Vera Cruz, and the Havannah. A river with eight branches runs into the haven, and in it are five islands for careening of ships. The old Volcano, which is feven leagues inland, and feen twenty leagues at fea, when brought to bear N. E. is a good direction for failing into the harbour, which is the most resorted to of any in all these seas, especially between Acapulco and Panama. An island at its mouth breaks off the fea, and forms two channels, one to the S. E. and the other to the N. W. the latter being by much the best for navi-gation, and none but small craft going into the former. It lies fixty miles W. of Leon and the lake of Nicaragua. Lat. 12 deg. 10 min. N. long. 91 deg. 27

REALMONT, a small town of Languedoc, in France. It lies thirty-two miles N. E. of Touloufe. Lat. 43 deg.

46 min. N. long. 1 deg. 48 min. E. REAR-CROSS, i. e. ROYAL-CROSS, a piece of antiquity on the edge of Stainmore, in Yorkshire, and confines of Westmoreland. It is at present only a pile of loofe moor-stones without mortar, reared up in a circular form, near a fleep declivity and deep valley. It is faid to have been originally a boundary between England and Scotland, when William I. gave Cumberland to the Scots, upon condition of their holding that county of him by fealty, and attempting nothing against the crown of England.

REBEL, a town of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It stands on a lake, thirty-two miles S. E. of Gustrow. Lat. 53 deg. 31 min. N. long. 12 deg. 46

REBNICK, or RIBNICK, a confiderable city and Epifcopal fee of Walachia, on the Alanta or Alt. It lies fixty-five miles from Buchorest to the W. and forty-five from Torgowisk to the S. W.

REBNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony,

in Germany. It lies opposite to Dumgarton.
RECANATI, formerly RICINETUM, an Episcopal city of Ancona, and Ecclefiastical state, in the middle division of Italy, on the Musone. Between it and Macerata are the ruins of the ancient city of Helvia Ricina (particularly an amphitheatre) destroyed by the Goths.

Here is a pretty good trade: and it has a fair in September, which lasts for fifteen days, formerly much reforted to. The situation is pleasant, and the air serene,

with a wide and delightful prospect.

Here is a grand cathedral, in which is the tomb of Pope Gregory XII. who was deposed by the council of Pifa in 1409. It lies about fix miles W. of Loretto. Lat.

deg. 18 min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E. RECH, or ROACH, a market-town of Cambridgeshire, where begins a ditch with a very large rampart, extending over Newmarket-heath, supposed to have been the boundary of the kingdom of the East Angles: it is commonly called the Devil's-dyke, by others Kech-dyke. Its fair is on Rogation-Monday, for horses.

RECKBERG, a county of Suabia, in Germany. Its ca-

pital is Gemund.

RECKLENHAUSEN, a territory of Cologne, in Germany, twenty miles from E. to W. and ten from S. to

N. It stands on the E. side of the Rhine, about twenty miles from it, has the duchy of Westphalia on the E. that of Cleves on the W. and the county of Marck on

Its capital of the same name is a strong place. Here is a nunnery, whose Abbess can punish offenders with death: she alone is obliged to take the vow of chaftity but the nuns may marry, after staying here a certain number of years. It lies thirty-two miles N. E. of Co ogne, and thirty-five from Nuys.

RECULVEN, the ancient Regulbium, in Kent, where one of the beacons was erected, upon the alarm of the Spanish invasion in 1588. It lies nine miles from Canterbury. Here a great number of Roman coins have been

RED or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland fo called. It is bounded on the S. by Hungary, Moldavia. and Bessarabia; on the E. by the Scythian deserts, particularly Muscovy; on the N. by White Russia, particularly Muscovy; on the N. by White Russia, from which it is parted by the rivers Stiro and Pripecz; and on the W. by Leffer Poland, from which it is divided by the rivers Vislocz and Vepre. It is about 200 miles long and 100 broad; including the palatinates of Chelm, Belez, and Lemberg.

RED-SEA, the name of a famous streight which separates Asia from Africa. The Arabians call it the Sea of Suez, the city of which name stands at the head

REDBOURNE, a place in Hartfordshire, anciently famous for the reliques of Amphibalus the martyr, which were found here. It stands on the Watling-street, near the brook Wenmer or Womer, on the swelling or overflowing of which the vulgar are apprehensive of a dearth or troublesome times, taking this casual event to be an infallible presage of such public calami-

REDCASTLE, the remains of an ancient fortification near the feat of Sir Rowland Hill, in Shropshire. It stands on an high hill, and furrounded with a deep ditch, which may be plainly traced. The walls fill standing are of red bricks, and very thick. In several places are small cells, just large enough to hold one person, and in the middle is a deep well.

Of the same name, and in the native language called Caistel Ruagh, which is of equal import in the Erfe, is an ancient and flout feat belonging to Mr. Mackenzie of Redcastle; so called, as being built of a reddish fort of free-stone, of which there are plentiful quarries in the neighbourhood of the church of Kilurnan and Black-island, in Ross-shire, and North of Scotland. The handsome bridge of Inverness, of seven arches, was supplied from thence with stones for its construction. It lies about fix miles N. W. of that burgh, to the eastward of which castle is the summerfeat of Zettoch, belonging to the fame gentleman, a little way W. from the ferry of Keffack.

This country and neighbourhood, as far as Ferintosh inclusive, are famous for making the Scottish whiskey or aquavitæ, of which liquor there is here a great vent and confumption; also noted annual fairs, formerly much reforted to by the Highlanders, are held at Redcastle, where frays have at times been frequent, and

not without blood

REDFORD. See RETFORD. REDGRAVE, the feat of the descendants of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first Baronet of England, in Suffolk, and in the road from that called High Suffolk to Norfolk. In its church is a fine marble monument for Lord Chief Justice Holt, with curious hieroglyphics and a Latin inscription by Dr. Halley, &c.

REDRUTH, a confiderable market-town of Cornwall, rendered pretty populous from the refort of the tinners to it; lying between St. Ives and Truro. It fairs are on May 2, September 5, and October 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some few hops. It lies 50

miles from Launceston, and 273 from London. REEPHAM, or REPEHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, had formerly three churches in one church-yard, belonging to the lordships of Repeham, Hackford, and Whitwell, of which only the ruins of one are now left. The principal manufacture of this place is malt, great quantities of which are fold in its market, kept here on Saturday. It lies two miles from Cafton, 8 from Norwich, and 131 from London.

REES, once a fortified town of Cleve, and Westphalia, in Germany, was taken and restored by the French, but dismantled. In the Protestant church here is an excellent piece of sculpture in wood gilt, representing the history of our Saviour's life. It lies on the E. fide of the Rhine, eight miles E. of Cleve, and about the same N. W. of Wesel.

REGEN, a river of Germany, rifing in the mountains which divide Bohemia from Bavaria, and running from E. to W. through part of the latter, falls into the Danube at Ratifbon, hence called also Regensburg. See RATISBON.

REGENSBERG, an ancient barony and bailiwic in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland. This is a fine country, with feveral pleafant villages, as far as within

half a mile of Baden.

Its capital of the fame name is strong by nature, and fortified with a castle, the bailiff's residence. This is a pretty little town on a hill, which is a part of Mount ura or Leberberg, remarkable for large quantities of flones, resembling fish, their spawn, mussels, &c. From those of the form and colour of small shot found on this mountain, it is conjectured that here is an iron-mine. It lies ten miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, a principality of the duchy of Modena, in Upper Italy. It is divided into fix states, namely, Reggio Proper, the marquifate of Scandanio, the county of Canossa, the principality of Correggio, part of that of Carpi, and the marquifate of San Martino; all in the

Its capital is of the same name, the ancient Regium Lepidi, a well-built, populous, and rich city, in a fer-tile plain, though its air be not very falubrious. It is of a circular form, with the Appenines on the S. and a spacious plain on the N. It is the see of a Bishop under Bologna, of which St. Prosper was once Prelate The cathedral is a Gothic structure, decorated on the infide with statues and fine paintings. It has a strong citadel, the refidence of a Governor, and on its citywalls a cannon-ball can make but little impression: that no eminence commanding it, this is reckoned a ftrong place.

In a square in the heart of the city is a statue of the famous Brennus, highly valued, &c. The inhabitants were formerly famed for their fine ivory works, now dwindled to bawbles. It belongs to the Duke of Modena, and lies fifteen miles N. W. of the city of the latter name. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. long. 11

REGGIO, an ancient city of the Brutii, in the Further Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. In Latin it is called Rhegiojulium, and stands opposite to the Isle of Sicily, on the other fide of the coast of the Pharos of Meffina, almost fix miles E. of it. Its harbour is only for small vessels. Here is an archiepiscopal see founded by the ancient Patriarchs of Constantinople. In this city there are two colleges, the one of Jesuits, and the other of Dominicans; both for humanity, philosophy, and divinity. The cathedral is small, but neat, and its pavement has a remarkable declivity from the altar to the W. front. In it is a noble chapel and stately cupola, in which neither marble, &c. nor workmanship have been spared. Here is a singular manufacture of lana fuccida, or fish-wool, taken from a hairy shell-fish, and wrought into waistcoats, hose, caps, gloves, &c. which are extremely warm, and good against deafness from colds, &c. Lat. 38 deg. 28 min. N. long. 15 deg. 50 min. E.

REGINA, a town of the Hither Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies fourteen miles N. of Cosenza. Lat. 39 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 35 min. E.

REHOBOTH, the Indians call it Saconet, by which name it frequently goes, a town of Bristol county and New England, North America. It is large and populous, being of a circular form, upon a plain a mile and a half in diameter, with the church, minister's house, and school in the middle. Not far off in the road to Boston is a plain three miles over, admired for its evenness.

REIFNITZ, a town on the confines of Carniola, in the circle of Austria, in Germany. It lies near the Zirnickersee. It is the principal place of a barony of the same name. Here the Imperial trained bands of the country usually muster. The Turks burnt most of it

REICHENAW, an island in that called the Lake of Zell, within two miles of Constance, in Suzbia. It is the ancient Augia, and extremely fertile in corn, wine, fruit, and all the accommodations of life. It has two capes, the one to the S. and the other to the N. with feveral creeks for landing. It is about two leagues in circuit. Here is a large and rich Benedictine abbey, founded in 724, and united to Constance in 1540. In its church lies Charles the Fat, who from being Master of Germany, Italy, and France, was deposed, and reduced so as hardly to have fustenance. Here is a factitious emerald two feet broad, thirteen inches high, and three thick, which is fecured in the church-wall. In its library are feveral manuscripts, particularly a Virgil between 8 and 900

years old

REIMS, or RHEIMS, the ancient Durocortorum, and Civitas Remorum, the oldest and most celebrated city of France, and the capital of Champagne. This is the largest place in the province, being well-built and populous. Here are feveral spacious courts, with large trees and magnificent churches. The cathedral of St. Mary is a very fine building, with delicate Gothic architecture, to which belongs a very stately gate and portico. In this church the French Kings are usually crowned and anointed by the Archbishop of Reims, who is the first Duke and Peer of the realm. Here is the seat of a prefidial court and bailiwic; has also an university of four faculties. The Jesuits have a particular college for polite literature, philosophy, and divinity.

In this city are feveral remains of antiquity, particularly three of the city-gates, which retain the names of the Pagan deities, Sol, Mars, and Ceres, a triumphal

The principal trade of Rheims confifts in wine, and feveral thin woollen stuffs, or those mixed with filk. which are manufactured here. It lies seventy-five miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 23 min. N. long. 4 deg. 3

REINECK, the principal town of a county of the fame name in Franconia, Germany. It stands on the Syn, and

lies thirty miles N. E. of Aschaffenburg.

REINSTADT, an important pass at the entrance of the Black Forest and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It has been fortified not long fince, by the foundations marked out for a town.

REITING. See RETING, in Suabia.

REMASTEN, a well-peopled town on the E. coast of the island of Gothland, in Sweden.

RENDELSHAM, anciently the residence of Redwald, King of the East Angles. It lies in Suffolk. Here, not many years ago, was dug an ancient filver crown weighing fixty ounces, which was melted down for the fake

REMIREMONT, the Mons Romarici in Latin, and the ancient Avendi Castrum, a small city of Lorrain, at the foot of Mount Vague, on the left bank of the Moselle, with a nunnery, the Abbess of which alone makes a vow of chastity. It lies forty-five miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 6 min. N. long. 6 deg. 28 min. E.

REMORENTIN, the capital of Sologne, a province of Orleannois, in France, on the brook of the fame name, which falls into the Sauldre. Here is but one parochial church of St. Mary, with a confiderable manufactory of ferges and woollen-cloth for the French army. It lies aout twenty-four miles S. of Blois.

RENFREW, or REINFRAW, a shire in the West of Scotland. It is bounded on the S. by Cunningham; on the W. and N. by the shire of Dunbarton or Lenox, from which it is parted by the Clyde; and on the E. by

Lanerkshire.

It is called the Barony by way of eminence, and was part of the ancient inheritance of the Stuarts, before they came to be Kings of Scotland. It accordingly gave title of Baron to the Prince of Scotland before the Union, as it does now with that of Snowden in Wales twenty and thirty miles long from N. to S. and thirteen where broadest from E. to W. but its dimensions are

parson, as their name imports. REVEL, anciently Rebel, or La Bastide de Lavaur, a small

city of Lauragais, a district of Languedoc, in France. The Protestants fortified it, but it was dismantled in 1639. It lies about fix miles from St. Papoul. REVEL, a fea-port town, and the capital of Esthonia,

a district of Livonia, at the S. entrance of the gulph of Finland. It stands partly in a plain, and partly on a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle with several towers. This is a rich trading place, and furrounded with high walls, deep ditches, and ffrong baf-

The Muscovites took it in 1711, at which time most of the inhabitants of the country having taken shelter here, it appears from the town-registers, that 50,000 men died then of the plague; and ever fince a part of their fleet is commonly laid up in its fine harbour. The houses, especially in the upper part of the town, are well-built, and mostly of bricks. Here is a Ruffian garrifon of 3 or 4000 men. It is the fee of a Bishop, whose cathedral, with the houses of the nobility in the upper town, is new-built. It lies 100 miles W. of Narva, and 140 N. of Riga. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 5 min. E.

REVERO, a small town of the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy, on the S. side of the Po, directly oppofite to Oftiglia, and subject to the house of Austria. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of the city of Man-tua. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 28

REUTLING. See RETLING in Suabia. REUX, a small, but fortified town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. It lies in a very fruitful soil, and gives title of Count to the house of Croy, with feveral villages in its jurisdiction. It lies about ten miles N. E. of Mons.

REY, once a famous city of Persian-irak, or the ancient Parthia, in Persia, and the largest in all Asia; but is now in ruins. It lay nine miles W. from Sawa. The wonders told of it by the Perfian historians are incredible; one of which from Sir John Chardin is, that in the 9th century of Christianity this city was divided into ninety-fix quarters, each of which contained fortyfix fireets, &c. It was destroyed before the end of the 6th age of the Hegira, in the wars between the two fects of Mahometans.

REY, a river of Gloucestershire, which with the Churn falls at Creeklade into the Thames.

REYGATE, a borough of Surrey.
REZAN, or RHEZAN. a duchy or circle of Western Russia, lying between the Don or Tanais and the Occa. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Moscow, on the W. by that of Smolensko, on the S. by Little Russia, and on the E. by Nisi or Little Novogorod and Russian Tartary. It extends itself along those rivers, especially the Occa, near 100 leagues, and is reckoned by the Ruffian writers the most fertile soil in the world, its stalks of grain being so thick and strong as to be unpassable by a horse. It produces also plenty and variety of very good fruit; owing, if the accounts are not exaggerated too much, to the nitrous and fructifying particles of the fnow. The inhabitants are likewife faid to be warlike, civil, and fo numerous as to be able to fend 15,000 foot and 40,000 horse into

Since its subjection to the Czar, having before had its own Dukes, it has declined much from its ancient fplendor and traffic; yet it still continues fertile in grain, abounds in all kinds of game, as its rivers do with fish, particularly the Don, which rising in this province, almost crosses it; and after a long serpentine course, falls into the Palus Mœotis at Asoph.

Its capital of the same name was anciently a confiderable city on the Occa. It made a noble stand against the Tartars in 1568 or 1570, by which the whole empire was preserved from their fury, though itself, and almost the whole duchy, were then destroyed.

The modern Rezan, or Peresta Rezanski, stands eight leagues from the ancient, the latter retaining only No. LXXXIV.

RHI

The part of Renfrew lying next the Clyde is fruitful, with only some few risings, but no mountains; that to the S. S. W. and W. is more barren, hilly, and moorish. It however abounds with all necessaries, and has a falubrious air. The nobility and gentry here almost continually intermarry. The conveniency of the Clyde and Firth, there being fafe riding on all the coaft, has not a little contributed to the improvement of these parts. Several fmall rivers water this shire very well; the principal among these is the Cart and Black Cart, which join before they fall into the Clyde. From both which rivers Lord Cathcart, originally Cartcart, takes his name and title, having his eftate and manfion-house on their banks. The hereditary sheriffdom lately in the Earl of Eglington, is now by act of parliament vefted in the crown. This is a populous shire, and has several seats of gentle-

Its shire-town of the same name is a royal burgh, and, in the diffrict with Glasgow, Ruglen, and Dunbarton, fend one member to the British parliament by turns. It stands on the Cathcart above-mentioned. This is thought to be Ptolemy's Randvara: it is small, but ancient, and the feat of the Sheriff's court, about four miles and a quarter from Glasgow, and forty-fix from Edinburgh to the W. RENNEBERG, a town of Coburg, and Upper Saxony, in

Germany, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha. RENNEBURG, a pretty town of Hesse, in Germany. RENNES, a city of the Redones, the most famous of the

Armorici, and the ancient Condate. It is the capital of all Britanny in France, as also of the upper division. It stands at the junction of the Isle and Vilaine, which divides the city into two parts. To it come up large boats from the fea, which is above fourteen leagues. It is the feat of the parliament of the province, and the fee of a Bishop under Tours, containing 263 parishes, besides two abbeys in Rennes, a college of Jesuits, &c. Besides the cathedral of St. Peter, here are feveral parochial churches. The great stair-case of the parliament-house is very much admired. The country in which it stands is fruitful, and it is furrounded with pasture-grounds and forests: it lies 52 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 48 min. W. RENSBURG, or RENDSBOURG, a town of Holstein

Proper, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, in its western part, and subject to Denmark. The road to it from

Itzeho is thro' a charming country. RENTY, a town and marquifate of Artois, in the French Netherlands, on the Aa. It lies nine miles S. W. of St. Omer's. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10

REOLE, a town of Gascony, in France, on the Garonne. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 min. W.

REPULSE Bay, a very deep gulph in New North Wales, and the artic regions. It reaches from the low beach on the eastern side, and opposite to Cape Hope, quite round to the eastward of the north, which meets the western fhore.

REQUENA, a town of New Castille, in Spain, near the confines of Valencia, on the river Oliana: it lies 39 miles W. of Valencia city. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min. N.

long. I deg. 19 min. W.

RESCOW, or RZEVA, a province of Western Muscovy.
It is bounded on the N. by those of Twere and Moscow, on the S. by the principality of Biela, and the palatinate of Vitepík, on the W. by the lordship of Pleskow, and on the E. by part of the territory of Moscow.

The capital of the same name, called the Desert, as having been ruined and abandoned, stood on the W. fide of the province, and S. W. of Velikie Louki. See RZEVA VOLODEMERSKI.

RESCHT, or RASCHAT, a large and populous city of Ghilan, a province of Persia, in Asia, about two leagues W. of the Caspian sea. The houses here are hid by fruit-trees, and covered with tiles, by reason of frequent rains. It is not walled; and lies 120 miles N. of Casbin. Lat, 38 deg. N. long. 50 min. E.

to the Royal Prince of Great Britain. It is between RESOLUTION Is, together with some others, lies at the mouth of Hudson's Streight, in the northern Coun tries of America.

RESOVIA, a town in the palatinate of Lemberg, and Red Ruffia, in Poland, on the Wiftoch. Here is a strong castle, an annual fair, and a linen manusatory managed by the descendants of Germans whom Can mir the Great settled here. It lies fix miles S. W Lanshut.

RESUND, one of the most considerable villages of Jemp. terland, in Sweden Proper, and a fortress; it lies fart fix miles from Hernofund towards the W

RETEB, a canton in the province of Segelmeffa, on the river Ziz. It lies S. of Matgara, being thut in eathward by a barren uninhabited mountain, and westward by a fandy defert. The natives here are base and dastardly, and used by the Arabs in the most fervile works. This territory extends itself about twenty leagues in length, and has a good number of villages.
RETEL, or RETHEL, anciently Reiteste, now called

also Mazarini, the capital of Retelois, in Champagne, a government of France, on the Aisne. Here Casar, it is faid, built a castle, and it is also famous for a victory which the French under Marshal du Pless Prâlin obtained over the Spaniards in 1650. It is the feat of an election, to which 296 parishes belone. Here they make nearly the same fort of stuffs as at Reims, from which city it lies fixteen miles N. Lat.

49 deg. 29 min. N. long. 4 deg. 25 min. E. RETELOIS, a district of which the last-mentioned Retel is the capital. It lies near the confines of Luxemburg and country of Liege, in the northern part of Champagne. Part of it is woody, where are several forges.
The rest abounds in pasture.

RETFORD, or REDFORD, East, an ancient borough of Nottinghamshire, governed by two bailiffs, &c. who return two members to parliament. It lies on the E. fide of the river Idle, over which is a stone-bridge joining it to West Retford, and in the midst of hopplantations, in which, and in barley for malt, it drives a good trade. Its Trinity fair lasts for eight days, and its market is on Saturday.

In West Retford is a Trinity-hospital, founded in 1666 by John Dorrel, M. D. and governed by a mafter always the fub-dean of Lincoln. It has ten brethren inhabitants of it, with a garden and orchard divided into ten shares, &c. It lies 25 miles from Notting-

ham town, and 133 from London.
RETLING, or RETLINGEN, an imperial city of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, a circle of Germany. It lies at the foot of Mount Alchamack, on the river Echetz, near the Neckar, with fine buildings; and twenty miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

RETIMO, one of the four territories into which the island of Candia, on the coast of Greece, was subdivided under the Venetians; it lay next to that of Candia on

Its capital of the same name, the ancient Rithonna. stands on the N. coast of the Mand. It has a port and citadel, also a fort; with the see of a Bishop under Candia. It stands on a steep rock. The Turks took it in 1647, fince which it is governed by a Bassa.

The country round is all rock on the W. fide, but along the shore are gardens. Cherries here are early ripe. Their fruit is better tafted, their filk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, oil, &c. are preferred to all others. About a quarter of a league off is a handsome mosque and caravansera in a valley, from which gushes the water which fupplies the place. The Malmfey wine of Retimo was formerly in great efteem. It lies twenty-in miles from the city of Candia to the W.

RETSMONDORF, a town of Carniola and circle of Austria, in Germany, on the N. side of the Save. Here are several Roman antiquities. It lies in the neighbour-

hood of Crainburg.

RETZ, a country-feat of Macintosh of Borlum; it lies in Badenoch, a district of Inverness-shire, and the north of Scotland. This and the name Cluny or Clussy, in this country, another feat of the Laird of Cluny, and chieftain of the clan of M'Pherson, a confederate branch

its archiepiscopal see, where its Metropolitan still re-fides. It lies eighty-five miles S. E. of the city of Moscow. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. N. long. 41 deg. 10

RHAYADAR, or RHAJADER-GWY, also RHAGA-DAR-WILDERNESS, a small market-town of Rad-norshire, in South Wales, on the Wye; it is so called from its water-fall, and is famous among the Welch for the destruction of Vortigern in it by lightning, whose memory they detest, for having invited the Saxons over into Britain. Its market is on Wednefday, and it has fome annual fairs. It lies 16 miles from Radnor, and 162 from Londen.

Near this place is Gwastedin mount, where are three large kairns, or confused heaps of stones, so common in Wales, the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland; having been generally intended, it is thought, as memorials of the dead. Of these we have given an account in feveral parts of this work as we have gone along, particularly in Scotland.

RHÉ, an island on the coast of France, and in the Atlan-

RHEBAN, once a confiderable place of Queen's county, and in the province of Leinster, in Ireland, near the Barrow, but long fince reduced to a few cottages and

RHEDA, a lordship of Lippe-Detmold, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies S. of Ravensberg, being about fifteen miles long, and five broad.

RHEE, a river of Hertfordshire, which rising not far from Caldecot by the confines of Cambridgeshire, out of a rock at feveral fprings, forms a remarkably clear stream, but very cold.

RHENEN, a town of Utrecht, one of the seven united Provinces, thought to be Tacitus's Grinnes. It is furrounded with walls and bastions. In its church-steeple is a fine clock and chime of bells. It lies feven miles E. of Wyck-te-Overstede.

In the fields between it and Utrecht, which is nineteen miles S. E. are dug most of the turfs that serve the neighbouring country for fuel.

RHEIMS, the capital of Champagne, in France. See

REIMS.
RHINE, in Latin Rhenus, a celebrated river and confiderable stream, in Germany. It rises from two springs in the country of the Grisons, and the very bosom of the Alps, which falling into Switzerland, unite about eight miles from Coire; when continuing on its course, it soon after dilates itself into a large lake called the Boden-see or lake of Constance; whence passing westward to Basil, it turns up to the N. and runs between Suabia and Alface into the Palatinate, receiving the Neckar at Manheim, and the Mayne at Mentz; then it goes to Coblentz, where the Mofelle falls into it. The Rhine afterwards waters Cologne, and paffes on through the duchy of Cleve, receiving the Roer and the Lippe, and other small streams by the way. It then passes into the Netherlands at Schenkenschans, about five leagues below Cleve, where it is very broad, and its course extremely rapid. After this it divides itself into several channels, the two largest of which are called the Lech and Waal; they run W. through the United Provinces, and empty themselves into the German Ocean below Rotterdam; its ancient channel W. of Leyden being entirely choaked up.

Its navigation is interrupted by about nine cataracts. the most dangerous of which are two in Switzerland; the one near Schafhausen, where the fall is seventy-five feet, and the other near Lauffenburg. Here the watermen haul their boats ashore, and launch them on the part above the fall, or, in coming with the ftream, let them down by ropes.

The direct course of this noble river is upwards of

400 miles, and windings included 600.

The course of the Rhine for 500 miles is from S. to N. till it passes the city of Cleve, and then its course is due W. It is a quarter, and in some places half a mile broad; and from one and a half to fix or feven fathom in depth. It washes the finest countries of the empire, as the Palatinate, the Electorates of Mentz and Cologne, also the duchy of Cleve, and Alsace, befides the Low Countries. Many fair cities and villages are built on its banks, to most of which places the boats that navigate it are obliged to put in; and in feveral parts on each fide are vineyards which produce many kinds of excellent wine, and rich pastures covered with herds of cattle.

It is navigable for upwards of 400 miles, as far as Basil in Switzerland, by long and round-bottomed vessels of considerable burthen. These carry passengers at the rate of sour or five miles for a penny; but about the evening they commonly put in to some town, and lodge at an inn. In sloods or high freshes, also with contrary winds, the passage upwards is somewhat tedious; but in falling down the river, or with a fair wind, they go at the rate of five or six miles an hour. The water is commonly thick.

Its fish are mostly of the fresh-water kind; having abundance of fine-salmon, of which there are several profitable fisheries.

This river is distinguished by some into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine: the first of these rises from an ice-pit in Switzerland, being two leagues in length, upon the top of a dreadful mountain called Paradise; the two latter have their source in the country of the Grisons denominated Rhinwald; and these, after running some leagues separately, unite their streams near Disentis.

RHINE, Lower, one of the circles of Germany. It includes the palatinate and electorate of the Rhine, with the three archbishoprics and electorates of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne.

RHINE, Upper, another circle of Germany, including the landgravates of Alface and Hesse, the Wetteraw, with several other territories; for which see GERMANY under its general division.

RHINBERG, a pretty large town of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Cologne, in Germany, with a canal passing by it which runs quite across from the Rhine to the Maese; by reason of this conveniency it has a good trade. Being on the confines of Guelderland, and claimed by the Dutch as covering their frontier, it is strongly fortified. It lies eighteen miles E. of Gueldres. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5

RHINFELD, a county of Hesse, giving title of Prince to a branch of that family, in the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It has a strong castle on the top of a mountain, a little N. of St. Goar or St. Gewers, which it defends; and it commands also the Rhine. It lies sixteen miles N. W. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

RHINFELDEN, a small, but strong city of Suabia, in Germany, and the capital of a county of the same name, on the S. side of the Rhine, over which is a bridge. The Swedes took it in 1638, and it suffered much from the French in 1678, but was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Munster. It lies ten miles E. of Basil. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

RHINGAW, a populous territory of Mentz, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It extends twenty miles along the Rhine, being intermixed with gardens and vineyards. The wine here is preferred to the famous Baccharac. The Rhingaw is shut up between the mountains and the Rhine.

RHINGRAVESTEIN, the capital of a county of the fame name, in the Palatinate and Lower Rhine, in Germany. It ftands fix miles S. of Creutznach, and in the way to Eberenburg, and eighteen miles N. W. of Worms.

RHINLAND, a district near Leyden, in Holland, one of the united provinces, in which city there is a house of the same name, where the dykegraaf and his affistants meet to take care of the sluices, banks, &c. in that part, whose inhabitants are obliged to maintain them.

This territory is bounded on the W. by the coast of Holland, on the E. by part of the province of Utrecht and by Amstelland, on the N. by part of the Y, along the course of the dyke which goes from

Haerlem to Amsterdam, and by the shallows and washes as far as Beverwick; and on the S. by a line drawn from Montfort to Oudewater, from thence to Gauda, and afterwards to the Hague. It is called Rhinland from the middle branch of the Rhine. It contains several boroughs and villages, &c.

veral boroughs and villages, &c.

RHINOCOLURA, a small town of the tribe of Simeon, in Palestine, and Asiatic Turkey, on the river Bezor, and near its mouth, called in Scripture the Brook of the Desert.

RHINSBURG, a place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, in Holland, formerly a strong place, part of whose walls is still remaining. It lies about four miles N. W. of that city.

RHINWALD, in Latin Vallis Rhenana, a large valley in the country of the Grifons, in Switzerland. It extends from that of Schams to the fource of the Upper Rhine, containing feveral good villages. All the land they have is a little meadow-ground; but lying in the road from Italy to Germany, they drive a great trade, and are the carriers between both, fome villages having about 500 carriers horses.

RHINZABERN, a town in the bishopric of Spires, and Palatinate of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies on the W. fide of the Rhine, eighteen miles S. W. of Spires. Lat. 49 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

RHODE-ISLAND, a charter-colony of New England in North America. It lies in the Narrhaganiet bay, being about fifteen or fixteen miles long, and four or five broad.

It is defervedly called the Paradise of New England, for the fruitfulness of the soil and temperature of the climate. From hence they drive a very considerable trade to the sugar-colonies with butter and cheese, horses, sheep, beef, pork, tallow, timber frames for houses, &c. Its capital is Newport.

RHODES, a confiderable island on the S. coast of Asia Minor, and about eight miles from the mainland of Caria and Lycía, and seventy-sive E. of the Isle of Candia, in the Levant or Mediterranean sea. It was anciently very much celebrated, in particular for the early sigure its inhabitants made at sea, and in the time of the Romans for that reason called by Florus Populus Nauticus; as also for their maritime laws, by which differences on that element were decided, till they were afterwards superseded by those of the Isle of Oleron on the coast of France. It is about sifty miles long, and twenty-six in breadth.

Rhodes is likewise remarkable for the fertility of its soil, producing the best wines, and all sorts of delicious fruit, except corn, with which it is supplied from the continent. Lat. 36 deg. 37 min. N. long. 28 min. E.

Its capital of the same name is about three miles in circuit, had a triple wall, and the like number of moats; but the fortifications are now ruinous. It stands on the N. E. side of the island, with a convenient and safe harbour. Its present inhabitants consist of Turks, Jews, and Christians; but the last of these are not suffered to remain within the walls at night.

On the mouth of the harbour, which is fifty fathoms over, was erected the famous Colossus, or colossal statue of Apollo, reckoned one of the wonders of the world. It was seventy cubits high, and between its legs failed ships both into, and out of the harbour. Its head represented the sun; in one hand it held a lighthouse for the direction of shipping, and in the other a sceptre. It was the work of the celebrated archited Chares, a native and citizen of Rhodes, who spent about twelve years in making and rearing it. But it had not stood sixty-six years before it was thrown down by an earthquake. Some idea may be formed of its huge dimensions from the circuit of its thumb, which two men could not fathom. The brass is said to have loaded goo chariots.

This city was formerly looked upon as a place of confiderable strength, and famous for the learning and politeness of its inhabitants, having had one of the most celebrated academies, to which Julius Cæsar and

many other illustrious Romans resorted to study. It was the birth-place of Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Rhodes had undergone feveral viciflitudes, before the Turks were driven out of it in 1308 by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who defended it with their usual valour, beating off Mahomet the Great from it with shame and loss in the year 1480. But Solyman the Magnificent, who attacked it a few years afterwards with 200,000 men and 300 ships, obliged them to surrender January 1, 1523; that capital having lost 90,000 men during one year's siege, and the garrison dwindled to 600 Knights and 5400 men; though the Turks lost a much greater number. After its surrender most of the Rhodians less the island, while the Knights of Jerusalem went and settled in the Isle of Malta, which was granted them by the Emperor Charles V. where their successors have continued ever since.

The Turks granted great privileges to such as would re-colony Rhodes, which invited great numbers of Greeks to settle here. In the church of St. John, now converted to a mosque, the houses, coats of arms, &c. belonging to the Rhodian Knights, are still preserved, and the city continues to be a very handsome place, though much declined from its ancient splendor.

Here a squadron of Turkish galleys, commanded by a Bey, is always stationed to cruise on the ships of Malta. Lat. 36 deg. 24 min. N. long. 20 deg. E. RHONE, or RHOSNE, in Latin Rhodamus, one of the

four confiderable rivers in France. It rifes in Mount la Fourche, or the Fork, at the eastern boundary of the country of Vallais, which it parts from the canton of Uri, in Switzerland. It is now found to have its origin from two brooks produced by a large quantity of melted ice and fnow, whence the waters of this river are of a whitish colour in Vallais. It runs in a narrow country, among rocks, directing its course westward with great rapidity, dividing Vallais longitudinally. It runs by Leuck, noted for its baths, through Sion the capital, and St. Maurice; then turning to the N. W. near Bouveret, it falls into the lake of Geneva, which it crosses from one end to the other, namely, from E. to W. for the space of eighteen leagues. About two French leagues above the city of Geneva, it begins to flow again out of the lake, and at that city refumes its rapidity and former name, and there it receives the Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract or prodigious chasm in a rock a quarter of a mile in length, but not above three fathoms in breadth, where narrowest, and between twenty and twenty-five fathoms deep. Over this chasm is a very thick fog, occasioned by the continual dashing of the water, running here with great fwiftness and a hideous noise. The channel of the Rhone gradually widens, after coming out of that abysis at the bridge of Arlou, and becomes navigable near Seifiel by boats. Then running S. W. to Lyons, here it receives the Soane, then the Ifere, the Sorgue, the Durance, and other streams; passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles; it falls to the westward of Marseilles into that part of the Mediterranean called the fea of Provence, by three mouths; namely, the Graz de Sauze, S. Anne, and Le Grand Gras; these form a small island called Bauduf. None but very small veffels can enter this river by the S. W. mouth of Gras de S. Anne. It is known by two fishermens huts, which are on the left as one goes in, and by a kind of long pier, where a fignal is made to the veffels that

The shelves at this entrance are frequent and uncertain, from the shifting of the current; and buoys are generally kept here. The entrance N. W. of the Isle of Baudus is the deepest; and by this the Tartans and other small vessels which go to Arles, enter the

This river, only from its coming into the country of Gex, and from the place where the Arve falls into it, till it empties itself into the sea, carries some gold fand; in gathering of which a few country-people during the winter get from twelve to twenty-pence a day.

The Rhone, contrary to most other rivers, swells as the days lengthen; its waters being at the highest, when the days are longest, owing probably to the melting of the snow on the Alps.

RHYEN, a district of the marquisate of the Holy Empire, in the Netherlands.

RIALTON, a place in Cornwall, near the N. coaff, abounding with tin-mines, from which the late Earl of Godolphin had his title of Baron, and then Viscount. It is one of the franchises of the duchy of Cornwall, and has a bailiff.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, on the Avia, and not far from the Minho. It is a noted place for excellent wine. In it are about 400 houses.

RIBADEO, a fea-port of Galicia, joining to the Afturias, in Spain. It is well-walled, containing 350 houses, and gives title of Count.

and gives title of Count.

RIBBLE, a river rifing in the hills of Craven, and
West Riding of Yorkshire, whence it continues its
course through Lancashire, and falls into the Irish sea
below Preston.

RIBEMONT, or RIBLEMONT, a town of Upper Picardy, in France, near the Oyfe, upon a hill, at the foot of which stands an abbey of Benedictine monks, in a fine meadow. It is the seat of a provostship and particular Governor. The principal inhabitants here are attorneys, notaries, and people belonging to the law. It lies between Guise and La Ferre, being four leagues E. of St. Quintin.

RIBNA, or ROMA NOVA, a town in the duchy of Jaroslaw, in Russia. It stands on the Wolga, on the opposite side to Jaroslaw, and about seven leagues W.

RIBNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany. It lies on a bay of the Baltic, thirty-four miles E. of Wifmar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 47 min. F.

N. long. 12 deg. 47 min. E.
RICCIA, or ARICCIA, an ancient city of Latium, on the Via Appia, and near Monte Albano, in the Campania di Roma, and Ecclefiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It was once famed for its neighbouring forest consecrated to Scythian Diana, or Diana of Tauris, and where she was worshipped. Her priest was to be a sugitive, who obtained that office by murdering the incumbent, and so continued till another ferved him in the same manner. It had also a lake; though nothing now remains but its old castle. It stands about three miles from Alba Longa, and one from Albano.

RICHBOROUGH CASTLE, the ancient Rutupiæ, about a mile from Sandwich, in Kent, was formerly a famous city and port of the Romans, being a very noble remnant of antiquity. Here Roman coins, both gold and filver, have been often found, and in the latter times of the empire the Legio II. Aug. was quartered.

RICHLIEU, a town of Poictou, in France, regularly built from a village, where the famous Cardinal of the fame name was born, with a confiderable castle, on the little rivers Amable and Vide. It gives title of Duke and Peer to the head of the family, the present possessor being a Marshal of France, under whose command the French took Minorca in 1756, &c. It lies twenty-seven miles N. of Poictiers. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 28 min. E.

RICHLIEU, islands upwards of one hundred in number, lying close together at the mouth of the river St. Laurence, in Canada, in North America, and on the lake of St. Peter, twelve leagues above the town of the Three Rivers, and where the government of Montreal begins. These serve as retreats to the wild Iroquois; and they abound in game, particularly the musk rat,

which they hunt about April.

RICHMOND, a very pleasant healthy town of Surrey, and in a delightful neighbourhood, this name having been given it by King Henry VII. in room of Sheen. It has a royal palace, which his late Majesty and his Queen Consort improved considerably; also a park with a lodge in it for Princess Amelia (of which she is ranger) and gardens. The town runs up Richmond hill near a mile to the park, with gardens de-

clining to the Thames which runs at the bottom, the tide reaching just so far, and about fixty miles from its mouth. The church is a chapel of ease to Kingston. On the top of the hill are Bishop Duppa's alms-houses for ten poor widows, also two charity-schools for fifty boys and as many girls. From the hill is a charming prospect. It lies ten miles W. of Lendon, and in and about are several fine seats.

RICHMOND, a well-built borough in the shire of the fame name, and a part of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Swale, over which is a good stone-bridge. It is a mayor-town, and fends two members to parliament. The market-place is spacious, the streets neat and well paved; and it has three gates leading to as many fuburbs, which are populous. Here is a good trade in flockings and failors woollen caps. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, first Saturday in July, and on Holy-rood-day September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. It gives title of Duke, as well as Lenox in Scotland, to a descendant of Charles Lenox, natural son of King Charles II. as it did formerly the title of Earl; the last of whom was King Henry VII. It lies 20 miles from Northallerton, 34 from York, and 262 from London.

Through Richmond passes the famous Roman causeway called Leeming-lane for about twenty miles to-

RICKMANSWORTH, anciently RICKMEARES-WEARTH, denoting a rich pool of water formed by a nameless river which runs here into the Colne. It is a market-town of Hartfordshire, and confines of Bucks. Its market is on Saturday. By its standing low, the meadows are cold and mossly; nor are the higher grounds much more fertile, especially on the N. side. Its church is handsome, and here is a charity-school for twenty boys and ten girls. The Warren-hill above Michfield manor-house repeats the sound of a trumpet twelve times. Near it is More-park, formerly belonging to the Duke of Ormond, and afterwards to the late Mr. Stiles. It lies about four miles W. of Watsord, and twenty from London. It gave birth to Sir Thomas White of London, who sounded Gloucester-hall and St. John's college at Oxford.

RICKNING, a Roman road running from the Severn's mouth by the city of Gloucester into Yorkshire.

RIES, anciently Albici, a small, but well-built city of Provence, on the river Auvestre. It lies in a fine plain, which abounds with excellent wine and fruit. Here divers inscriptions and monuments of antiquity have been found. It is the see of a Bishop under Aix, and lies twenty-seven miles N. E. of that city. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. long. 55 deg. 5 min. E.

RIETI, the ancient Reate, a small city of Spoleto, or the old Umbria, on the confines of Sabina, in the Eccle-fiastical state and middle division of Italy, on the Velino. This is an Episcopal see, on the confines of the Further Abruzzo, in Naples. It lies sixty-sive miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15

RIEUX, in Latin Rivi or Rivenæ, a small city of Toulousain and Languedoc, in France, on the Rise, which a little above falls into the Garonne. It is an Episcopal see, with the cathedral of St. Mary. It lies twentytwo miles S. of Toulouse. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. E.

RIGA, a populous port-town, the capital of Letten as well as of all Livonia, on the W. bank of the Dwina, fix miles above its mouth, which makes a commodious harbour from that gulph of the Baltic called the Bay of Riga or Livonia. It is well-fortified, having strong walls, bulwarks, a very large trench on the land-side, and a strong casse on the river, the residence of the Governor General of Livonia. Here are two arsenals well provided with stores, and a marine college. On the other side of the river facing the town is Fort Kobber or Kobruns. The Dwina-munder-schans, or fort near the mouth of the river, commands its navigation and the passage to Riga.

The trade which they drive here with England. Scotland, Holland, France, Germany, Muscovy, the towns of the Baltic, &c. render it extremely populous, The houses are mostly of stone, and there are almost as many shops as dwellings. Provisions at Riga are very plentiful and cheap. Above 1000 vessels come annually to this port laden with corn, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, planks, furs and skins of all forts, Russia leather, ashes to make soap and glass, &c. all which are exported to the countries above-mentioned, and exchanged for the commodities of more fouthern climates. Here arrive every year upwards of 200 mer. chantmen. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans, This place has been feveral times attempted; but at laft. in July 1710, the Muscovites under the Czar Pete took it, after having thrown into the town about 8000 bombs, which almost reduced it to a heap of rubbish; and the plague, which afterwards raged, carried off above 6000 inhabitants. It is still subject to Russia, and lies 120 miles from Revel on the S. and 165 from Narva on the S. W.

Lat. 57 deg. 5 min. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E. RIGNANO, or REGNANO, a town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the middle division of Italy. It lies fifteen miles N. from Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 21 min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E.

There is an inconsiderable place of the same name, in the territory of Florence, if this is not the same as the former.

RIMINI, the ancient Ariminum, a small, but elegant city of Romagna, in the Ecclesiastical state and middle division of Italy, very pleasantly situated on the coast of the Adriatic sea, and at the mouth of the river Ariminus, now La Marecchia, which runs close by its walls on the W. and the Ausa on the E. This was formerly a considerable place, as appears from the remains of its antiquities, a stately bridge of sine marble over the Marecchia, the triumphal arch of Augustus, an ancient amphitheatre of brick, a Corinthian pedestal of marble in the market-place, which by the inscription appears to have been part of the suggestum or rostrum from which Cæsar harangued his sellow-soldiers after passing the Rubicon, a samous river not far off on the side of Ravenna; also several other antiquities.

It is the see of a Bishop under Ravenna. Here a council was held under the Emperor Constantius; in which, though the Nicene creed was confirmed, some of the fathers were frightened into a mean compliance, whilst the sounder part retired to a neighbouring village, thence called Catholica.

Rimini was formerly a good port, but the fea is now above 1346 paces from it; fo that its harbour is almost choaked up with fand. It lies thirty miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 58 min. E.

RINGSTED, a place of Seeland, in Denmark, about the middle of the province. It is a town of great antiquity, where many of the Danish Kings are buried in the church of St. Canute. The town is now upon the decline for want of trade. It lies sixteen miles from Roschild towards the S. and thirty from Copenhagen to the S. W.

RINGCOPING, a town of North Jutland in Denmark, on a bay of the German ocean made by a neck of land; fo that ships ride in the port safe from all winds. It lies forty-five miles N. of Rypen, and twenty-four from Warde on the N.

RINGWOOD, a large thriving place on the Avon, and S. W. part of Hampshire. It stands in a valley pretty well-watered, and its adjacent meadows are frequently overshown. Its weekly market on Wednesday is plentifully supplied with corn and cattle, its annual fairs are on July 10 and December 11, for pedlary and sorest colts. Here is a pretty good manufacture in druggets and narrow cloths, stockings, and leather.

Near this place the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was taken by one Perkin, as he lay hid in a ditch and covered with fern, in July 1685, after his defeat at Segemoor. It lies twenty-five from Winchester, and ninety-fix from London.

RINTEL, or RENTELEN, a town of Schaumberg,

and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, on the W. side of the Weser. It lies thirty-five miles S. W. of Hanover, and is subject to Hesse-Cassel. Here is a noted academy. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min F.

RIOBAMBA, a jurisdiction in the province of Quito and Peru, in South America. It lies S. of the Assento Latacunga, the capital of which is the town of the same name. The jurisdiction is divided into two de-

RIO GRANDE, a captainric of Brasil, in South America. It lies on the E. of that of Siara, winding itself from E. to S. being bounded on that side by the captainric of Parayba, from which it is divided by the river of this latter name.

The province is denominated by the Portuguese from a river which runs through it, and discharges itself into the ocean between Cape Punta Negra and the fortress of Tres Reys.

The government is divided into four parts from fo many rivers, and its coasts face the Northern and Eastern oceans. It is but very thinly peopled, either by the Portuguese or the natives.

RIO GRANDE, a river of the same name with the lastmentioned province of Brasil. Its mouth alone is capable of receiving ships of burthen; but its entrance is difficult and dangerous, though deep and wide enough further in. It rises almost under the equator, from which it runs E. through the province, and falls into that called the North sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO de la Hacha. See HACHA.

RIO de Janeiro, a captainric of Brasil, in South America. It joins to that of Espiritu Santo on the N. and St. Vincent on the S. extending itself along the coast from Cabo de S. Thoma to that of Ubatuba on the W. of the bay of this name. It is bounded on the E. from Cape St. Thomas to that of Frio, and on the S. from thence to St. Vincent, by the Main ocean. On the N. W. lie the barbarous natives Guaitigues, Arapes, and Tupinikinsi.

This is one of the richest provinces belonging to the Portuguese in Brasil; whence they annually import diamonds and other gems, besides a great deal of gold and silver.

The river of the same name rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. through this province, falls into the Atlantic ocean nearly under the tropic of Capricorn. Upon this river the Portuguese have built several forts.

RIO de Janeiro, or St. Sebossian, a town in the aforesaid province of the same name, on a small bay, about two leagues inland from the main ocean, and on a plain spot, surrounded by mountains; but to it there is an easy ascent. The place is secured from an enemy only by sour forts; the first on the E. side of the bay, the second on an island on the W. the third on a rock on the S. W. and the sourch on the N. W. side of the town.

It is divided into three parts; in the first of which, called the Upper, stands the best church, and a college of Jesuits, who teach divinity, philosophy, Latin, &c. here; the second or Lower is in the valley, and called St. Antony's ward; and the third or Lowermost runs along the edge of the bay. Here are but sew sugarmills and plantations; but the principal commerce of the place consists in cotton, Brasil wood, and provisions; of all which here is great plenty. It lies 190 leagues S. of Bahia or St. Salvador. Lat. 22 deg. 30

min. S. long. 40 deg. 10 min. W.

RIOM, in Latin Ricomagus, i. e. the rich city, a well-built, but thinly peopled town of Auvergne, in France.

It flands high, and is fo pleasantly situated as to be called the Paradise of this country. Here are three collegiate churches, and the usual civil courts; also a college. It lies eight miles N. of Clermont. Lat. 45

deg. 51 min. N. long. 3 deg. 18 min. E.
RIPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Upper Italy, with a famous Carthusian monastery, on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, built by Duke Amadæus VIII. after he had laid down the Papal dignity, which he possessed

The state of the s

under the title of Pope Felix, and where, under the name of Cardinal St. Sabine, he refided till he died, anno 1450; but in fuch a course of luxury and jollity, as has rendered the phrase "Faire la Ripaille" proverbial, with regard to the manner of his living in that place, and likewise making of good cheer in general. It lies twenty miles N. E. of the city of Geneva. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 32 min. E.

RIPA TRANSONA, a fmall, but well-peopled and fortified town of Ancona, and the Ecclefiaftical state, in the middle division of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies on the confines of Naples. It lies six miles W. of the Adriatic sea. Lat. 42 deg. 50 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. F.

15 deg. 19 min. E.
RIPEN, or RYPEN, a diocese of North Jutland, in
Denmark. It is bounded on the N. by those of Arhusen and Wiburg, on the S. by the duchy of Slefwic; extending itself E. and W. from the Baltic to
the German ocean. It includes thirty presectorships or
bailiwics, &c.

Its capital of the fame name, is an old town on the river Nipsaw, which, before it reaches Ripen, divides itself into three branches, which uniting a little lower, fall into the German ocean, and form a commodious harbour. This is the see of a Lutheran superintendent, and is a place of considerable trade. The neighbouring parts produce abundance of cattle and corn: the corn they export into the neighbouring countries, and nearly all the black cattle from many parts of Jutland are shipped off here abroad, especially for Holland : all these articles affording them great profits. This place is very subject to inundations from the tides. To the W. there is a cattle flanked with four bulwarks. The houses are pretty well built, and the cathedral is a noble pile, with a lofty steeple, and within the church are feveral marble pillars, and the tombs of some Kings. Here are two public schools for polite literature, and a college for divinity, with a public library. The justice of Ripen was formerly proverbial, as expressing a rigorous execution of the laws. The Danish is the common language, though many of the merchants fpeak the German. It lies fixty-three miles S. of Wiburg. Lat. 55 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E.

RIPHÆAN, or HYPERBOREAN mountains, by the Ruffians called Zimnopoias, i. e. the girdle of the earth, a chain of very lofty hills in Muscovy, N. E. of the river Oby. In this tract are bred the finest sables, best hawks, and other birds of prey, in all the empire.

RIPLEY, a market-town in the West Riding of York-

shire, on the Nyd, over which is a bridge. It confifts of one long street; it is noted for its liquorice, and as the birth-place of Sir George Ripley, the famous chemist and canon of Bridlington, who is idly believed to have found out the grand magistery or magnum arcanum in 1470, and in consequence of that mistaken notion is said to have given the Knights of Malta 100,000 l. annually for carrying on their wars against the Turks, &c. Its market is on Friday, and fair on August 25, 26, and 27, for sheep, horned cattle, and linen. It lies 20 miles from York, and 183 from London.

RIPPON, the ancient Isurium, a mayor, &c. borough, which fends two members to parliament, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is a well-built, large, and populous place, between the Ure and the Skell, with two bridges over the former, one of which has at least thirteen arches. It was formerly famous for its noble monastery, founded by Wilfrid Archbishop of York; its church still retains collegiate privileges, with a Dean and a chapter; and it is also parochial, this and Southwell in Nottingham being the only two in England that are so. St. Wilfrid's Needle, or a strait passage into a close-vaulted room in it, was infamous in the last age but one, by the tricks of the canons for the fake of getting money: this being made a test of female continence; for it was fo contrived that none could pass through it but fuch as they pleased; and accordingly as the women threaded it through, or fluck in the passage, they were reputed chafte or otherwise; and this was vulgarly called one of St. Wilfrid's wonders. The 42

Here in 1695 a confiderable number of Saxon coins was found, particularly those of brass, called fliccas, eight of which made a penny. They were those of the Subreguli, after Egbert had made this a part of his mo-

Rippon is a staple for wool, bought up here every week by the clothiers from Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. It is noted for its horfe-fairs, and making good fpurs, with rowels which will strike, they fay, through a shilling, and break sooner than bend; hence a person of due mettle and strict fidelity in any matter, is proverbially indicated by being "as true free as Ripponrowels." Here are fold great quantities of tanned leather. Its market is on Thursday, and annual fairs Thursday after January 24, Thursday after March 21, for horses, horned cattle, and leather; May 12 and 13, for horses and sheep; Holy-Thursday, first Thursday after August 12, and November 22, all for ditto.

Mr. Zachary Jephfon, who gave this place a benefaction of 2000 l. bas a fhort infcription on his gravestone in the Minster-yard; which, after acquainting only that he was aged forty-nine, concludes, "He lived, alas! but a few years.'

Here, or hereabouts, refided the ancient family of the Everinghams, whose origin is deducible by undoubted records, from Knights in the time of the immediate fuccessors of the Conqueror, and afterwards in a long feries downwards, being allied to some of the noblest families in England.

The market-place of Rippon is reckoned the finest fquare of its kind in Britain, adorned with an obelifk crected by the late Mr. Aslabie, one of the members for the corporation, whose fine feat at Studley is about a mile off, with a very elegant garden and other deco-

Less than a mile from Rippon is the stately seat of Newbie, built by Sir Edward Blackett, from a plan of Sir Christopher Wren's, with a large park, &c.

In the neighbourhood of the town is a common for horse-races, much frequented. It lies 22 miles from York, and 190 from London.

RISANO, formerly a commodious port of Venetian Dalmatia, at the further end of a gulph of the same name; but the place has been so ruined by the Turks, that the gulph is now denominated from Cataro on the fide posite to the extreme part of Italy.

RISBOROUGH-MONKS, a market-town of Bucking. hamshire, on the Wendover. Here is an annual fair on May 6, for cattle. It lies twelve miles from Aylefbury, and thirty-three from London.

RITBERG, a town of Schaumberg, a county of Westphalia, in Germany. It lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Munster-city. Lat. 51 deg. 56 min. N. long. 8 deg. 5

RITZBUTTLE, or RUTZENBUTTLE, a bailiwic of Bremen, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, confifting of a castle and fourteen villages, belonging to the Hamburghers; it lies on the coast where the South Elbe falls into the German ocean, not ten miles from the utmost point of land in this country, and thirty-two N. W. of Stade.

Here the Hamburghers have a pretty good harbour called Cruxhaven or Gruxhaven, which is of great fervice to fhips coming on the Elbe in winter, when the river is full of ice; and here ships from long voyages often stop, before they go up the Elbe: at this place the privileged pilots refide, who have always a yacht at fea, ready to put one or two of their number on board of every ship coming into the river.

RIVA, a town in the bishopric of Trent, between Austria and Italy. It lies on the N. fide of the lake De

Garda, and at the mouth of a rivulet which falls into it. It lies fixteen miles S. W. of the city of Trent, Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E. RIVADEC, a fea-port town of Galicia, in Spain. It lies

thirty-feven miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 16 min. W.

RIVAZ, one of the fixteen principal islands called Isole

Longe, on the coast of Zara, in Venetian Dalmatia, To these, which were formerly uninhabited, great numbers of the Dalmatians fled for shelter, upon the incurfions of the northern nations into that country.

RIVERHEAD, a small town of Kent, lying on the London-road to Tunbridge.

RIVOLI, a place of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, where is a royal country-house standing high, at the end of a very broad alley of lofty limes, in a straight row from Turin, which is feven miles to the E. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 28 min. E.

RIVOLO, or RIVOLTELLA, a town of the Veroness in Upper Italy, and on the E. fide of Garda-lake, twent miles W. of Verona. It belongs to the republic of Venice. Lat, 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. 7

ROANNE, or ROUANE, in Latin Rodumna, the only confiderable place of Lower Forez, in Lyonnois, in France. The country where it stands is called Rouanez. Ptolemy mentions this city as one of the principal places belonging to the Segufiani. Here the Loire begins to be navigable, which renders the trade from hence to Lyons, then to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, and other places in the neighbouring provinces, very convenient. It gave title of duchy-peerdom to the Duke de Feuillade, whose sycophantic behaviour towards the statue of Lewis XIV. in the Place des Victoires at Paris, nearly to a degree of adoration, has rendered him well known. It lies forty-three miles N. W. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. 7 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10

ROANOKE, a river of Carolina, in North America. It rifes in Virginia, and falling into the Atlantic ocean in lat. 36 deg. N. forms a long and narrow bay called Albemarle Sound.

Of the same name is an island of Carolina, in North America, on the coast of Albemarle county. This was the first fettlement made in America by the English in 1585, but were obliged to quit it. It lies in lat. 35

deg. 46 min. N. long. 75 deg. 10 min. W.
ROBINHOOD's HILL, now affording a pleasant walk to the citizens of Gloucester; it stands above a mile out of the city. From hence attempts are making to supply the place with water, which it has greatly wanted.

ROCAS, a parcel of small uninhabited islands on the coast of Venezuela and Terra Firma, in South America. They lie about lat. 11 deg. 40 min. N. 80 miles from the Main, and 120 N. W. by W. from Tortuga. They ftretch E. and W. about five leagues, and are about three leagues in breadth. That island lying furthest to the N. is the most remarkable, on account of a white, high and rocky hill at its W. extremity, which may be feen a great way off; and on it there is plenty of tropic birds, men of war, noddies, &c.

ROCA D'ANFO, a finall but ftrong town of the Brefciano, and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, on the N. shore of Lake Iseo, and at the mouth of a small river, which falls into it

ROCA SECCA, a fmall town of the Campania di Roma, in the middle division of Italy. It is noted for its castle, where the fubtle Dr. Thomas Aquinas was kept prifoner by his mother for three years, in order to oblige him to lay aside his design of turning Dominican.

ROCA DEL PAPA, a fortress in the Campania lastmentioned. It stands on a high hill, where the ancient Algidum stood; and so called on account of the excessive cold which reigns all over that ridge.

ROCAMELON, a famed mountain in the neighbourhood of Susa, in Piedmont and Upper Italy. This is reckoned one of the highest in the country, on the top of which formerly stood a famous temple of Jupiter. At present here is a chapel to the Virgin Mary, with a brasen statue, much resorted to by pilgrims and de-

ROCELLA,

ROCELLA, a small fortress of the Further Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in Italy. It stands about 500 paces from the Ionian sea, upon a hill which commands the Capes of the same name. It lies nine miles S. E. from Gierace, and eighteen S. W. from Cape Stilo.

Lat. 38 deg. 26 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.

ROCHDALE, a market-town of Lancashire, in a valley

on the Roch under the hill, called Blackstone-edge, which are fometimes covered with fnow in August. It is a place of good trade, particularly of late years, much improved in the woollen manufactures; and gives title of Baron to Lord Biron. It lies 12 miles from Man-

chester, and 175 from London.
ROCHE, or ROCHE EN ARDENNE, as situated in that forest, one of the best fortified towns in Luxemburg and the Austrian Netherlands. It has strong bulwarks, and wet ditches from the river Ourte, which runs across the place. It is also defended by a castle, which commands the town. It gives title of county, and has four lordships, with fifty-one villages or hamlets dependant on Besides the parochial church, here is a convent of Recollects.

ROCHE, a streight in the S. part of America, formed by an island of the same name, on the W. of a slip of land, whether of an island or continent is not known, Captain de la Roche being the only person who sailed through it in his return from the South fea into Europe, anno 1675. It is about 120 leagues E. of streight Le Maire,

in lat. 35 deg. 5 min. S.
ROCHE, a parish in Shropshire, where the famous Augustine's oak stood, under which a conference was holden by the monk of that name and the British Bishops, about the celebration of Easter, administring of baptism according to the rites of the church of Rome, which the Bishops refused, &c.

Of the same name is a river of Lancashire, on which

flands the town of Bury.
ROCHEFOUCAUD, in Latin Rupes Facaldi, a town and caftle of Angoumois, in France, upon the rivulet Tardouete. It gives title of duchy-peerdom, having four baronies, &c. dependant on it. It lies five leagues from Angoulesme to the N. E. Lat. 45 deg. 51 min. N.

ROCHELLE, in Latin Rupella, formerly Portus Santomum a very confiderable port and trading city of Aunis, in France. It is fituated on the bay of Bifcay, and about two leagues from the Isle of Rhé. The city is wellbuilt, with broad and ftraight ftreets; the houses are neat, being supported by piazzas, and the porticos with shelter from fun and rain.

The inhabitants embraced the reformed religion in the 16th century, fortified and often valiantly defended it in the civil wars, till at length Lewis XIII. after a long and memorable fiege, made himself master of it October 8, 1628, chiefly by means of a bank of earth raised against it on the fide of the ocean by Cardinal Richlieu. Upon this the walls and works were all demolished, two towers excepted, which defended the port. But Lewis XIV. raifed new fortifications about it.

The port is nearly round, and about 1500 paces; one of the aforesaid towers is a state-prison, and the other is called the tower of the chain.

A confiderable trade is carried on here into the French fettlements in America, particularly in provisions of all forts, and bring back from it the produce of those countries; and the English, Dutch, Swedes, and Danes, &c. fend hither yearly a vast number of ships to load wine, brandy, falt, paper, linen-cloth, and ferges. The chief manufacture of Rochelle is refining of fugar; also a fabric of earthen ware.

It is the fee of a Bishop under Bourdeaux. Here is a college of Jesuits, another of physic, with a school of anatomy and botany, likewife a feminary, in which the Jesuits teach divinity. Here is a presidial court, &c. Rochelle is seventy miles S. W. of Poitiers. Lat. 46 deg. 16 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

ROCHESTER, Antoninus's Durobria or Durobrevis, a very ancient city of Kent, on the E. fide of the Medway, and the see of a Bishop, the most ancient in England, next to Canterbury. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c. and fends two members to parliament. It gave title of Earl to feveral families, but last to the Hides, descendants of the Earl of Clarenden. Here on the Medway is a fine stone-bridge of eleven arches, with an iron pallifade or copping upon it. The cathedral of St. Andrew is stately and ancient, being of the original construction before the conquest. Here are two churches more, but united into one parish.

In Rochester is a handsome town-house and charityfchool, also a mathematical school and alms-house for poor travellers, with 60 l. a year; from which, among rogues, proctors and lepers, in particular are excepted, one of that profession, who was employed by Mr. Richard Watts the founder to his will, had made himfelf heir to his estate: which fraud he found out when he recovered; and this was the reason of that exception.

The town confifts of one principal broad ffreet, but ill-built, with large fuburbs towards the S. E. and W. The Watling-street runs directly through it from Shooter's-hill, near Black-heath, to Dover. The chalky cliff under the old caffle being washed away by the rapidity of the stream, huge tracts of the wall have tumbled down; the ground on that fide is low and marshy, being overflown every tide.

In several of the creeks and branches of the Medway within the jurisdiction of Rochester, there is an oysterfishery, the opening and shutting of which grounds, with the quantity each dredgerman shall take in a day, is regulated by the mayor; whose jurisdiction in this respect having been contested, it was confirmed by an act of parliament in 1729, and by another fince ; fo that the fishery flourishes now. It is contiguous to Chatham and Stroud; and lies twenty-two miles from Canterbury, and thirty from London.

Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Friday, with annual fairs on May 30 and December 11, for horses, bullocks, and all forts of commodities.

ROCHESTER, supposed to be the ancient Bretonomacum, a town in Lancashire, said to have been once the richest in Christendom. Several pieces of Roman antiquity have been dug up in its neighbourhood.

ROCHFORD, a market-town in the marshes of Essex, where a court called lawless-court is holden on King'shill, in the manor of Raleigh, the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas at cock-crow; and no fire or candle is allowed, but a coal ferves for pen and ink, the fleward and fuitors whifpering to each other all the time": whoever does not attend that owes fervice here, forfeits double his rent for every hour's absence.

Rochford gives title of Earl to the family of Zulestein de Nassau, originally created by King William III. Its annual fairs are on Easter Tuesday, for toys; and Wednesday after September 29, for wholesale taylors, glovers, and toys. It stands fifteen miles from Chelmsord, and forty from London.

ROCHFORT, in Latin Rupifortium, a city of Saintonge, in France, but under the Governor of Aunis. It was built from a village by Lewis XIV. about a league and a half from the Charante, has a very commodious harbour, deep enough for the largest vessels; is one of the stations for the royal navy, having magazines wellfurnished with all forts of naval stores, besides the Hotelcazernes for educating 300 gentlemen to serve in the King's fleets, at his Majesty's expence; also an hospital, &c.

The entrance of the river and road is defended by feveral forts, which render any attacks from the fea almost impossible to be made on the city with any success. About a league below Rochfort is a stoccado across the river, defended by a fort of forty-four guns. It lies twenty-three miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.
ROCHFORT, so called from its being surrounded with

rocks on every fide. It is fituated on the confines of Liege, and in the duchy of Luxemburg, belonging to the Austrian Netherlands. It lies seven miles from Marche on the S. W. and fixty-fix from the city of Luxemburg on the N, W. Here is an old castle, and a convent of Carmelite nuns.

In the neighbourhood is the famous abbey of St. Remigius, originally defigned for Ciftercian nuns; but now monks of the same order are settled here.

ROCK of Lisbon, a promontory on the N. side of the

Tagus, in Portugal.

ROCKINGHAM, a market-town of Northamptonshire,
on the Welland. It gives title of Marquis to the
Wentworth family. Here is a charity-school; its
market is on Thursday, and annual fair on September 8, which lasts for five days. It stands nineteen
miles from Northampton, and eighty-three from London.

ROCKINGHAM Forest, in Northamptonshire, in the time of the Britons extended almost from the Welland to the Nen; having been formerly famous for ironworks, as appears from the great quantities of slag or refuse of the iron-ore to be met with in the adjacent

From a furvey made in 1641, it was found to be fourteen miles long and four broad; but is now difmembered into small parcels by the intervention of fields and towns, being divided into three bailiwics. In it is still a spacious plain called Rockinghamshire, one of its lawns called Benefield having excellent grass for deer.

ROCKING-STONE, a remarkable curiofity near Balvaird or Bavaird, in Fifeshire, in Scotland. It was a large round stone inserted by an oval protuberance into another stat stone, the mortice or socket being very exactly proportioned, so as to make the upper stone move round. The mechanism was concealed by the huge magnitude of the superincumbent stone, as also by three surrounding stat stones, the better to impose on the vulgar. In times of superstition and Popery, persons were, by this pretended miracle, either condemned or acquitted of perjury, as interest or affection biassed the priests, who were the judges; and often criminals were by it brought to confess what could no otherwise be extorted from them.

Oliver's foldiers, in the time of the civil wars, broke this stone off as a relique of Papacy, when the true cause of the construction came thereby to be known.

ROCKLES, or ROEULX, a town of Hainault, one of the provinces of the Austrian Netherlands. It stands eight miles E. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 38 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. E.

ROCKRO, a large river of China, rifing in the province of Yunan, in Afia; whence it runs S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochinchina

ROCROY, a fortified town of Remois and Champagne, in France. It is fituated on the confines of Hainault. Near it the famous Prince of Condé gained a complete victory over the Spaniards May 12, 1643, and fix days after the death of Lewis XIII. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

RODBURY, or ROTHBURY, a market-town of Northumberland, fituated on the river Coquet. It lies about 30 miles from Newcastle, and 281 from London.

RODENBURG, a town of Upper Hesse, in Germany. It is situated on the Fulda. Here is a collegiate church nobly endowed; and gives title to a branch of the Hesse-Cassel family. It is divided into the old and new town; in the former of which is a cassle, with fine gardens, and a church built throughout with white marble dug out of a quarry in the neighbourhood. It lies about thirty miles S. F. of Cassel

It lies about thirty miles S. E. of Cassel.

RODERIGO, Cividad, the ancient Merobriga, and since Augustobriga, in Leon, a province of Spain. There were two considerable cities of the same name in the time of the Romans; the one mentioned by Ptolemy near the source of the Mond, the other the Itinerary places between Merida and Toledo, on the Tagus; but on which side we are not told. The former of these is that which hath since changed its name and condition; for having been totally ruined by the Goths, Don Roderigo Gonzales Giron rebuilt it, &c. It stands on the Agueda, having good strong walls, nine gates, three squares, fifty-four streets, eight parishes, two monasteries, &c. It is the see of a Bishop under Compostella, with a yearly income of 10,000 du-

cats. It is about 12 miles from the frontiers of Portugal, and 100 W. from Madrid. See CIVIDAD RODERIGO.

RODES, in Latin Sogodunum and Ruteni, the capital city of Rouergue, a province of Guyenne, in France. It is fituated on a hill, between the river Avelrou and a little brook which runs into it.

Rodes is divided into the city, of which the Bishop is Lord; and into the borough, which now belongs to the French King. The prelate is under Albi, and takes the title of Count, having 450 parishes in his diocese, and a revenue of 36,000 livres per annum. The cathedral is handsome, and has a very high steeple.

In the neighbourhood are fed valt numbers of mules, in which there is a confiderable traffic, faid to bring in during the two annual fairs about 300,000 crowns. Here are many other churches and monafteries, besides a stately college of Jesuits. They also make in this place a great quantity of grey linen, serges, and other stuffs, which they sell into Languedoc, and even Italy. It lies sixty-two miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

RODESHEIM, a place in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, which is famous for producing the best wine in these parts.

RODESTE, a town of Romania, in European Turkey. It is fituated on the brow of a hill, at the bottom of a bay, making a good appearance towards the fea. In it are ten or twelve mosques; and here are also said to be many Greek churches. From this place the Propontis or sea of Marmora turns eastward. It lies ten miles N. E. of Chora.

RODIA, or RODIA, a town of the capitanate and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, thought to be the ancient Hyria, but at present inconsiderable. It is situated on the Adriatic coast, N. E. of Varano-lake.

ROEHAMPTON, one of the most pleasant villages to the westward of London, with several fine seats of merchants, so scattered about as to appear like a street or town; which latter circumstance, according to some, is too much the blemish of villages for rural retirement in the vicinity of large cities.

ROER, a river of Germany. It rifes in Juliers, whence it runs N. through that duchy, and paffing by the city of Juliers, falls into the Maese at Roermond.

ROER, another river of Germany. It rifes on the confines of Heffe, whence it runs W. through Westphalia, and falls into the Rhine below Duysburg.

ROERDORP, one of the villages of Limburg, in the

ROERDORP, one of the villages of Limburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, which with the city of Roleduc belong to the Queen of Hungary.

belong to the Queen of Hungary.

ROERMONDT, or RUREMONDE, is fituated at the junction of the Roer with the Maese, in Gelderland, one of the United Provinces. It is a populous neat town, with strong walls, and the see of a Bishop under Mechlin; the church of St. Christopher, the only parochial one in the town, has a very high steeple. Here are several convents of both sexes, among which that of the Carthusians is very large and rich. It belongs to the house of Austria, and lies twenty-two miles S. E. of Geldres. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. E.

ROGAROF, a city of Lithuania, in Poland. It is fituated on the river Nieper, and lies 146 miles N. of Kiof. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E. ROHAN, a town of Britany, in France. It lies twenty-

ROHAN, a town of Britany, in France. It lies twentytwo miles N. of Vannes. It gives title of Duke. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. W.

48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. W. ROHITSCH, a market-town of Cilley, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It has a fort, and confines on Croatia.

ROIANNEZ, a county of Upper Dauphiny, and diocele of Cap, in France. It lies W. of Graifivaudan, and is not above fix leagues in length, by four in breadth. In it the little town of Pont de Roians, formerly a principality, is now only a marquifate. The inhabitants of Roiannez are free from the taille.

ROIE, a town of Middle Picardy, in France, on the Auregue, between Nesle, Noyen, and Montdedier. Here are three parochial churches and a collegiate, also

an academy for Greek and Latin, and an hospital. It has a particular Governor, and is the feat of a bailiwic. ROLEDUC, or RODELEDUC, by the natives called S'Hertogemode, a city of Limburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Worm. Its fortifications have been ruined as well as a great part of the town, where is a castle for the dossar or chief magistrate. It lies sive miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 51 deg. 5 min. N long. 6 deg. 18 min. E.

ROLL-RICH-STONES, an antiquity in the W. part of Oxfordshire, being a number of huge stones placed in a circle like those at Stonehenge. It is uncertain whether they are monuments of a victory, burying-ground, place of coronation for Rollo the Dane, or vestiges of a British temple, conjectures vary so about them.

ROLLE, a barony in the bailiwic of Morges, and canton of Berne, in Switzerland, by the fide of lake Bre, where it makes a confiderable indenture in land. This is one of the finest lordships in the canton, as several gentlemen are vassals to it.

The town called Rotulum has a great many fine houses in it, and abundance of people of sashion resort hither in summer, not only to its mineral waters, but also for its pleasant site at the foot of a hill, where is an excellent vineyard.

ROM, or ROEM, an island of Denmark, in the German ocean, and on the coast of Sleswick. It is about seven miles long, and four broad, with about 1500 inhabitants, and several villages. Its eastern coast has good pastures, and on the western are harbours capable of receiving middle-fized vessels.

ROMAGNA, or ROMANDIOLA, the ancient Felling, which was the name of Bologna, of whose territory then conflituted a part, and afterwards Flaminia, from the famous causeway of that name: it is one of the provinces of the Ecclefiaffical state, and middle division of Italy. It is bounded on the E. by the marquifate of Ancona, along the river Foglia; on the S. by the Appe nine mountains, which parts it from Tufcany; on th W. by Lombardy, along the Panaro; and on the N by the fens of Verona and the Po, and by part of the Venetian gulph. However, fince the Duke of Tufcany has possessed fome of the territories lying towards the Appenines, that part has been called Romandiola Florentina; and this we are now treating of, by way of eminence, Romagna Propria. The whole country was formerly part of the Gallia Cifpadana, and the ancient feat of the Boji. Pliny calls it Toguta. It is now about eighty miles in length, and the fame in breadth.

This whole country is very rich and pleafant, the plains and valleys producing abundance of corn, wine, oil, fruit, and pasture. The mountains yield mines of several metals. Here are also some large woods, with plenty of all kinds of game. And those parts contiguous to the Adriatic sea furnish a sufficient quantity of salt for their own consumption, and that of all the neighbouring inland tracts. The sea, as well as its numerous rivers, supply the country with plenty and variety of sish; and some of these being navigable, contribute to the carrying on a profitable traffic.

The people here are strong and laborious, and equally fit for arms, trade, or learning; and the country having feveral hot mineral waters of excellent virtue, the use of these keeps them healthy. Its capital is Ravenna.

ROMAGNANO, an inconfiderable town of the valley of Seffia, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It is fituated about fix miles S. of Lake Orta.

ROMANIA, a part of the ancient Thrace, by the Turks called Rumelia or Rumeli, a province of European Turkey. It is bounded on the N. by Monte Argentaro, the ancient Mount Hæmus, a continued ridge of high mountains dividing this country from Bulgaria: a branch of which also running fouthwards, parts Romania from Macedonia, with the river Strymon on the W. This branch is the ancient Mount Rhodope. It has the Archipelago on the S. and the Propontis or sea of Marmora, the Thracian Bosphorus or streight of Constantinople, with the Euxine or Black sea, on the E. Its utmost extent from S. E. to N. W. that is, from Constantinople to the utmost extremity of Macedonia, is about 300 miles, and about 152 in breadth.

N°. LXXXV.

The air of Romanja is pretty cold, though fituated between lat. 39 deg. and 43 min. N. The foil however, is pretty fruitful in corn and passure; but producing little wine.

The mountains dividing it from Bulgaria and Manne.

The mountains dividing it from Bulgaria and Macedonia are extremely cold and barren; and being extremely difficult of access, form a kind of natural barrier to the rest of the Turkish empire on the side of Europe. In these are mines of silver, lead, and allum; but through the laziness of its present inhabitants, the treasure that might be procured from thence is entirely lost.

Romania had anciently many mafters, particularly the Romans, the eastern Emperors, and at last the Turks, who took it about the middle of the 15th century, and have been in possession of it ever since.

have been in possession of it ever since.

Its principal river is the Matiza, anciently Hebrus, which rifes at the foot of Mount Rhodope, and its capital is Constantinople.

The Bassa of Romania, who generally resides at Sophia, in Bulgaria, is the 18th among the Beglerbegs, and the most considerable Governor in European Turkey, with a yearly income of 1,100,000 aspres, or 12,000 crowns; but then his authority extends over part of Bulgaria, Macedonia, Greece, and the Morea; having twenty-sour sangiacs under him.

The Greek religion is generally professed in Romania, though it is all under Mahometan government. There are also here many Jews, and some Papists. ROMAN HIGHWAY, an ancient road made by that

people in Britain, the remains of which are flill perceivable at the entrance into Doncaster, in Yorkshire; running from hence across Barnsdale-moor, in a direct line to Caftleforth, where it forms an angle, and runs in another direct line to Aberforth, Tadcaster, and York. Its course over moors and open grounds which have not been cultivated, is easy to be traced; but there are few or no remains of it on the inclosed lands. The Romans undoubtedly had communication between all their stations in this country by means of fuch roads, which thro' the dampness of our climate, and a neglect of repairing them after they quitted the island, have greatly decayed: yet in feveral places they appear to be aftonishing mo-numents of the Roman industry and magnificence, being entirely perfect; and in other places, where broken up, the courses are of different materials, the bottom being of clay or earth, upon that is chalk, then gravel; upon the gravel is stone, and over that gravel again: the traces of this road in Yorkshire may serve to give an idea of it throughout all its other parts in Britain, ROMAN, WALL, or GRAHAM's DYKE, between

ROMAN, WALL, or GRAHAM's DYKE, between the firths of Forth and Clyde, in the fouth of Scotland. It begins at Abercotn, and running through Lenoxthire, ends at Kilpatric on the Clyde,

ROMANO, a populous town of the Berganesco, a province of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, and on its eastern limits. It is situated on a little river between the Oglio and Serio. It has three considerable markets in a week, chiefly for corn, a great part of which is brought hither from the Milanese, Cremonese, and other neighbouring countries; and with which it supplies all this district. It has also a good traffic in other commodities.

ROMANS, a small town of Dauphiny, in France, and situated on the Isere. It lies fifteen miles S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 45 deg. 14 min. N. long. 5 deg. 8 min. E. ROMANWAZAR, or ROMANIWIVAR, a town of Moldavia, in European Turkey. It is situated near the mouth of the Misone, into which the Sereth falls, and on the confines of Walachia. It lies 105 miles from

Targorad to the S. E.
ROMBURG, a place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, and province of Holland. It is fituated between Alphen and Leyden, called Prætorium Agrippinæ, by Velzferus; where feveral Roman coins of filver and brafs, with antique statues, &c. have been found.

ROME, in Latin Roma, a very ancient and confiderable city, once the mistress and conqueress of the world, and the feat of the Roman empire. It has since been the residence of the Pope and head of the Roman Catholic church, and is situated in the Campagna di Roma, a province of the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of 4 R

Italy. With it no city can compare for the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curiofities, together with the fingularity and importance of its historical events.

Rome is the center and repolitory as it were of all that is exquisite in painting, sculpture, and architecture. According to fome, it was founded 753 years before the Christian æra, and that by Romulus its first King. The form and fite of this city have been frequently changed, particularly after the devastation of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruli, East and West Goths; and laftly by the Germans under Charles of Bourbon, in the year 1527, when it was taken and miserably facked; and the Pope being closely besieged in the castle of St. Angelo, was obliged to submit to

the Conqueror. It flands at present upon twelve (anciently but seven) hills; a great part of which being washed down or mouldered into the valleys, the Tarpeian rock, once a frightful precipice from which malefactors used to be thrown, is now no more than twenty feet high.

This city is furrounded with a wall, on which are upwards of 300 antique towers, many of them decayed, and about ten Italian miles in circuit, having in it twenty gates; but not the half of this space of ground is occupied by houses, as many places where stately structures once stood, are now turned into gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards.

According to an account taken by Pope Clement XI. in 1714, the number of its inhabitants was found

to amount to 143,000. The Tyber runs through the city from N. to S. forming an island. That part standing on its right side is not above a fifth or fixth part of the other, and is called Traftevere, or beyond the Tyber, having a communication with the opposite side by means of five bridges, one of which is called Il Ponte Rotto, or the broken bridge, being now quite decayed. The others, which are still entire, are Ponte Sixto, De S. Bartolo-

meo, De Quatro Capi, and S. Angelo. In the magnificence and splendor of its religious structures, the modern Rome is at least equal to the ancient. The number of churches are reckoned about 300, the noblest and most magnificent of which is St. Peter's, for the harmony of its architecture, fineness and great variety of carved and gilt work, pictures, statues, &c. that cannot be viewed but with a pleasing astonishment. It stands on the site of Caligula's Circus. and was first dedicated by Constantine the Great to the twelve Apostles. But in 1550 it was entirely rebuilt: for Pope Julius II. began it on Bramante Lazari's plan his fuccessor Paul III. continued it on that of Michael Angelo, and it was finished under the Papacy of Julius V. fo that it was the work of 100 years. The ornaments alone of St. Peter's chair cost 107,551 Roman crowns, at 5 s. and 6 d. value each. It is remarkable, that on occasion of the indulgences granted by the Popes for raifing the necessary sums for this purpose, the reformation in Europe was begun by Luther. Much after the plan of this noble structure Sir Christopher Wren built the fine cathedral of St. Paul in London. It is 722 feet long, and 86 broad, the breadth of the front is 400 feet, and the whole height from the floor to the top of the cross that stands over the ball 432 feet. Before this church is a spacious and magnificent piazza, in the middle of which is an obelifk of granate or black marble from Egypt, reared at an immense expence in the Papacy of Sixtus V. by Domenico Foutana. It is eighty feet high, and stands on a pedestal of thirty more, and at top is a brass-gilt

St. Peter's church cost 40,000,000 of crowns in building, besides the daily repairs and decorations made to it. The annual revenue belonging to it is upwards of

The Pantheon, commonly called the Rotunda, tho' it hath lost much of its pristine magnificence, is still

one of the most entire antique structures in Italy.

Near St. Peter's is the Vatican or winter-palace of the Pope, with a famous library of the choicest books

and MSS. and a charming garden, called by way of eminence Belvidere, having the finest collection of extics in all Europe.

ROM

The Capitol, vulgarly called Campidoglio, is a mo-dern structure, raised by Michael Angelo on the ruins, and even some of the foundations of the old. It con fifts of three separate edifices, full of the rarest antiquities. About and behind the Capitol are vast number of ancient ruins, as the Tarpeian rock, Titus's triumphal arch, Constantine's arch, the vast amphitheatre called Collifæum, which could contain 85,000 spectators, befides those who stood in the passages to the number of 20,000.

Among the innumerable statues in Rome, are those of Pasquin and Marforio, to which all lampoons are usually affixed, the witty questions being put on the latter and the answers to them on the former.

The Lateran church is the Pope's cathedral, and styled the Mother of all the churches in the world. stands on Mount Cœlius. Here the Pope takes policifion of the Papal dignity, and performs all Epikons functions. In its cloyfter is the porphyry chair for fern.

The catacombs, or ancient burying-places, are fill in great numbers here; but in many of them the earth

The different hospitals in Rome amount to about

The bed of the Tyber being raised by the ruins of feveral structures that have fallen into it at times, the city is liable to frequent inundations, particularly when a foutherly wind blows, which hinders its ftream from falling into the fea, and the volume of its waters is fwelled by the melting of the fnow in the Appenine mountains.

Rome in general is magnificently built, and the ftreets spacious and well-paved; but among these some are mean and dirty. No part in the world is better provided with fine water than Rome; for belides good springs, here are three grand aqueducts which

Convey water into the city.

The government of Rome is divided into the spiritual and temporal. In the former the Pope in his conclave regulates every thing of moment; and with regard to inferior matters, he has his vicar, who is a Cardinal; and under him is a vicegerent, generally a Bishop, as his assistant. The temporal rule of the city is committed to a Governor, who is some Cardinal or Prelate. and he is obliged to give his Holiness an account every week of whatever passes. Besides his own guard, he has a Barigello or Captain of the Sbirri, to keep all in order and awe. Rome is divided into fourteen quarters, called Rioni or Regions.

The citizens here are more complaifant than in any other place in Europe, and far from having that spirit of bigotry and perfecution which prevails in other Roman Catholic countries. Here is plenty of all forts of provisions, and a great variety of excellent wines; but in Rome they are drank very moderately, and gene-nerally mixed with water. It flands about 17 miles from the Tuscan sea, 142 N. W. of Naples, 380 S. from Vienna, 560 S. E. from Paris, and 740 from Amsterdam, 810 from London, 730 W. of Con-frantinople, and 900 E. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 47

min. N. long. 3 deg. 5 min. E. COMNEY, New, a cinque port of Kent, which fends two members called Barons to parliament. This is the principal place of the marsh-grounds, formerly a part of the fea, called Romney-marsh. Old Romney and Lech are members of it. It is fituated on a hill of gravel and fand, and on its W. fide it had once a large harbour, secure from most winds before the sea retired

In the reign of King Edward I. an inundation of the fea destroyed men, cattle, and houses, besides other damage done in the neighbourhood, and removed the Rother, which emptied itself at Romney, stopping us its mouth, and opening a nearer passage for it into fea by Rye; it left here only a little bay for fishingboats. Romney is twelve miles from Dover, twenty

from Canterbury, and seventy-three from London. It

has a yearly fair on August 21 for pedlary.
ROMNEY-MARSH, a tract in Kent, beginning at Sandgate or Sandfoot castle near Hythe, to Battle in Suffex, is a rich foil, and full of feeding grounds for vast numbers of large sheep and bullocks, especially those denominated stalled oxen, sent up to the London markets. From Romney-marsh the shore extends a great way into the fea; forming that point of land which is called Dungenness. In this marsh are also found large trees, lying at their length under-ground, as black as ebony, and when dried in the fun and air, is fit for use.

ROMONT, in Latin Mons Rotundus, a handsome town of Fribourg, one of the Swifs cantons. It flands on a rifing-ground, with a very agreeable prospect. Its fairs are well-frequented; and it has two monafteries, the one for friars in the town, and the other for nuns of Urfula without it.

ROMSDAEL, or ROMSDALEN, a town of Dron-

theim government, in Norway. It stands in the bottom of a bay, forty miles from Opdal on the W. and feventy from Drontheim on the S. W.

ROMSEY, an ancient town of Hampshire, in a delightful fituation, furrounded with woods, corn-fields, meadows, and pastures. It is in the neighbourhood of Winchester. The river and brooks hereabouts have a rapid course. The church is a noble pile, in form of a cross, with semi-circular chapels in the upper angles. It is in the taste of the antique part of Winchester cathedral. On the leads of the fide-aifle on the E. grows a pretty large apple-tree, which bears a good quantity of fruit, fent about for prefents, and as a great cu-

RONA, one of the western isles of Scotland, only a mile long and half a mile broad. It is remarkable for the primitive innocence and fimplicity of its inhabitants, there being but five families of them, the utmost number that can subsist here. They live a contented life. and, having no money, they barter for what they want with one another; and not knowing what it is to be luxurious or covetous, they possess that tranquillity of mind which others can scarcely attain by great labour and the best instruction. A character this applicable to many of the inhabitants of the other islands. Their houses are of stone cemented with clay, and thatched. They are very exact in observing the rule of property, and none of them injure one another. Their fuper-numerary iffue they fend to the Isle of Lewis, from which it lies about twenty leagues to the E. and but a little N. W. of Raarfa, which is close to the Isle of Skie, and in the fame direction.

Some years ago the ancient race of people here were all destroyed : first a swarm of rats came into the island, and eat up all their corn; and next fome feamen landed, and robbed them of what provisions they had left: fo that they died before the usual time of the arrival of the boat from Lewis annually for collecting the mafter's rents; but another colony was fent thither foon after. The author of the Tour makes two islands of this in his description; but our maps and Moll have

RONALSHA, or RANALSHA, the most fouthern of all the Orkney isles, in the North of Scotland. It is fix miles long and five broad, being fruitful in corn, pasture, and cattle. It is indented by several bays, and has two good harbours; the one on the N. is St. Margaret's Hope, a very fafe harbour, with a good road to it, except a rock called Lippa, in the middle of the Sund, betwixt this and Burra. The common ferry to Duncan's bay in Caithness, is from Burra at the S. extremity of the island. It is populous, and has two kirks; namely, St. Peter's at the N. end, and a ruin-ous kirk called Lady-kirk, at the S. end; for which the natives have a high veneration, chusing rather to repair this old church than build a new one in a more convenient place, and at a cheaper rate. It is separated on the E. by a narrow channel from Flotta, and has the Isle of Waes on the W.

RONCIGLIONE, a county in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle division of Italy. It is entirely inclosed within St. Peter's Patrimony.

Its capital of the fame name is a small town. Not far from it is Lago di Vico, the ancient Lacus Cyminus. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 12

min. N. long. 13 deg. 5 min. E. RONDA, the ancient Arunda, a city of Granada, in Spain. It is fituated on a high and fleep rock, fur-rounded by the river Guadiaro, with a ftrong castle. It is walled, and has a deep ditch full of water. The afcent to it is by means of 100 steps hewn in the rock. It lies fix miles from the ancient Arunda, and twentytwo N. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46 min. E.

Here is a noble square called St. Francis, with three delightful poplar walks, and feveral fountains. Here is a populous fuburb. The inhabitants in the whole are 1600 families in three parishes, &c.

RONSE, or RENAY, a town of Flanders in the Auftrian Netherlands: Here is a very noble feat of Prince Naffau-Siegen; also a collegiate church and two parochial churches, all in one church-yard. It lies fourteen miles from Grandmont on the W. and feven from Oudenarde towards the S.

ROODINGS, a denomination given to Effex on the Epping-forest fide, where are no less than ten towns almost contiguous, called by the name of Rooding, famous for good land, good malt, and dirty roads; the latter being hardly paffable for either man or horse. In the midit of this tract is Chipping-ongar, Hatfieldbroad-oak, Epping, and many forest-towns, noted for husbandry and good malt.
ROSAY, or ROSOY, in Latin Rosetum, a town of Brie

Françoise, in the Isle of France. It stands in a fruitful plain, on the Jerre. Its parochial church of the Holy Virgin is large and well-built. Here is a nunnery and fine fountain in the market-place. It is the feat of an election, &c. and lies five leagues from Meaux on the S. and the same from Paris on the S. E. About a quarter of a league's distance from the town is the stately castle of La Fortelle, with three draw-bridges over the ditches, which are filled with running water; also large avenues of trees, and a large park, with a fine fish-pond; the whole being inclosed within strong

ROSBACH, a fmall town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, famous for a victory obtained November 5, 1757, after a forced march, by the King of Prussa, over the French commanded by the Prince of Soubise, in which 10,000 of the latter were flain and taken prifoners, with the loss only of 500 Prussians.

ROSCACH, the principal town of the ancient territories of the Abbot of St. Gall, an ally of the Swifs cantons, in Latin Rosacum. It is as confiderable as many fine towns in Switzerland. It stands in a fruitful country, on the edge of the lake of Constance, opposite to Lindaw. There is hardly to be seen a place where are finer houses in proportion to its magnitude, here being a good harbour and great markets, much frequented by number of people from the neighbouring towns and villages round the lake. Here is carried on a confiderable traffic in corn, fruit, cattle, linen, and

In 1499, this place being attacked by 4000 Imperialifts, was defended by 2000 burghers, who fought like lions, till all were cut to pieces, and then it was taken and burnt; but it was afterwards rebuilt with

On an eminence commanding the town is a magnificent convent, with a college for instructing of youth, a fine orchard and large cellars, where are generally feveral hundred cart-loads of excellent red-wine. Above the convent is an ancient fort, which with all the neighbouring places belongs to the Abbot of St.

ROSCHILD, a very ancient, and once confiderable city of Seeland, in Denmark. It was formerly the capital and royal residence; but since the removal of the Kings to Copenhagen, and of the Epifcopal fee hither alfo, it has gone to decay. It stands at the bottom of Isefiord bay, but choaked up with fand, so as to have but little trade. Here were once twenty-feven churches, reduced now to two only. It is the burying-place for the Kings. The cathedral is old, but a fine building,

in which are the tombs of many Danish Kings, particularly the marble pillar which Queen Margaret erected to hang the whetstone on, which Albert King of Sweden had fent her in mockery to whet her needles: but she took and detained him prisoner seven years, obliging him to renounce his right to the crown of Sweden. On the altar is the history of the gospel, particularly the passion in carved-work, very well gilt. Here is a Lutheran nunnery, the nuns all of good families, but wear no diffinct habit, nor are under vows. Near the cathedral is the college, but in a declining ftate, and where philosophy and divinity are only taught. Here a treaty of peace was concluded between Sweden and Denmark in 1658. It lies twenty miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 30 min. N. long. 12

ROSCOMMON, a county in the province of Connaught, and kingdom of Ireland. It has Mayo and Gallway, with the river Suc between them, on the W. King's county and part of Gallway on the S. and S. E. Slego and Leitrim on the N. and N. E. and Longford, East Meath, and part of King's county, on the E. together with part of Leitrim, from which it is feparated by the Shannon. It is fifty-five miles long, and twenty-eight broad; being for the most part a champaign and fruitful country, which with little cultivation produces plenty of corn and grafs; it is also well-stocked with cattle.

This county is subdivided into fix baronies, in which are two market-towns, with the three boroughs of Rofcommon, Boyle, and Tulfk, which fend each two members to the Irish parliament, besides the two Knights of the shire. On the N. side of the county are the Curlew mountains, which are steep, and formerly un-passable, till Mr. Bingham with great difficulty cut a road through them.

In 1641 the Popish rebels massacred many Protestants of this county, having, it is faid, put fire into fome of their mouths, and then ripped up their bellies. It gives title of Earl to the family of Dillon, one of whom published a very elegant essay on translated verse, much admired and applauded by the learned.

ROSCOMMON, the capital of the last-mentioned

county of the same name, is fortified with a castle, but the houses here are all thatched. It stands ten miles

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of Flanders, in the Netherlands. It stands twelve miles N. W. of Ypres. Lat.

50 deg. 49 min. N. long. 2 deg. 38 min. E.
ROSELYN, a place in Syria, and Afiatic Turkey, where
very ancient cisterns stand that supplied Tyre with

ROSENDHAL, i. e. the valley of Roses, a remarkable wood in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, in Upper Saxony, and empire of Germany. It confifts of fourteen walks, all agreeably diversified, with a large meadow

in the middle, each walk having a noble vifta.
ROSAS, or ROSES, the ancient RHODA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. It is confiderable for its strength, trade, and convenient harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean. The French have often made themselves mafters of this place, on account of its vicinity to them; but were always obliged to restore it again upon the conclusion of a peace. It was the only town in all this province that held out for King Philip during the contest for the Spanish crown, as the French still took care to supply the Spanish garrison in it with fresh forces and provisions. On Cruz point not far off stood the Old Rhoda. It lies fixty-four miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42 deg. 30 min. N. long. 2 deg. 43

ROSETTO, a city of Lower Egypt, in Africa, on the western side of the Balbutic (now Rosettic) branch of the Nile, and about sour miles from its mouth. This is looked upon as one of the most delicious spots in these parts, and though under lat. 31 deg. the N. winds that blow from the fea render it quite healthy. Though this is not a very large place, it is full of inhabitants, the buildings stately, and the houses commodious; being defended against the Corfairs by two

good castles, one upon each fide of the canal, by which merchandise is brought hither from Cairo. It is of circular form, and about fix miles in circuit. The Nile runs by one fide, whilst the other three are fur rounded with delicious gardens, and sometimes refresher with rain. The territory round it is supplied with every conveniency of life in great plenty, and very cheap: but they are scarce of water in July and August, the sea in those months impregnating the water with its faltness; so that they are obliged to make provision before-hand of water, and keep it in leaden

The Nile is fo shallow here at times as to admionly faicks and Greek caramoufals, except in the time of its inundation. The town is much infested with wild Arabs, against whom they are forced to keep a conftant watch, elfe they would foon be ftript of even thing that is valuable.

This town has a confiderable manufacture of flriped and coarfe linen: but its chief bufiness is carrying of European merchandife brought hither from Alexan dria towards Cairo in boats; for which purpose the Europeans have vice-confuls and factors here. Letters of consequence are conveyed by land across the defen directly to Cairo. It stands about 100 miles N. W Alexandria. Lat. 31 deg. 5 min. N. long. 31 deg. 10

ROSHEIM, a town of Lower Alface, in Germany, but now subject to France. It suffered much in the late wars: Mansfeldt's troops amongst others took it by storm, plundered it, and put part of the inhabitants to the sword without distinction of age or sex. It stands near Molsheim, and four leagues from Strasburgh. ROSIEM, or ROSIENNE, a small and ill-built town of

Samojitia, in Poland, on the river Dubista (Dubista) It is the feat of the provincial diets. It lies forty-eight miles N. from Kowna, and 100 S. from Riga. Lat. 55 deg. 56 min. N. long. 23 deg. 36 min. E. ROSKILD, a place in Denmark. See Roschild.

ROSLIN, a place in the shire of Edinburgh or Mid Lothian, in Scotland, where is a flately and spacious Gothic chapel, and one of the most curious pieces of workmanship in Europe, there being not two cuts of the same fort in the whole structure. It was founded in the year 1440 by the famous William St. Clair, Prince of Orkney and Duke of Oldenburg, &c. who had erected many other public works, and was diffinguished for the honours conferred on him by the greatest Princes in Europe. Each buttress on the out-side is adorned with flatues as big as the life; others are in the niches, and on each fide of the windows, which are spacious. The most curious part is the choir vault, and that called the Prince's pillar. It had anciently a provost and seven cannons regular, with considerable revenues from the Lairds of Roslin.

ROSS, a populous town of Herefordshire, near the river Wye. It is pretty well-built, and much frequented on account of its weekly market on Thursday, and annual fairs on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle and sheep; on Corpus-Christi, or June 13, for horned cattle and cheese; July 20, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and wool; October 10, for horned cattle, cheese, and butter; also December 11, for horned cattle and pigs. Here are two charity-schools, the one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls, both taught and cloathed by subscription. It consults principally of two ftreets, which interfect each other in the middle. It is famous for cyder, and formerly in Camden's time for iron-ware. It has a handfome church. Opposite to this place stands Wilton, where was an ancient castle, from which feveral families of the Grays were originated. No country can be more pleafant than that which the Wye flows through, between this place and Monmouth. It stands 11 miles from Hereford, and 117 from London. Pope celebrates very much the man of Rols.

ROSS, once a city and bishopric, fince united to Cork, but now reduced to a village. It stands in the county of Cork and province of Munster, in Ireland, close to the sea, where is a road for shipping, formerly much frequented; but by reason of a fand-bank it is now

disused. Ross gives title of Viscount to the Parsons family. It lies fixteen miles from Bandon-bridge, and twenty-two W. from Kinsale. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. W.
ROSS, or NEW ROSS, a town of good trade in the

county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. It stands on a river formed by the junction of the Nure and Barrow, which brings up veffels of burthen to its quay.

Moll fays this was a bishopric, fince united to Cork; but the immediately preceding Rofs feems rather to be that united to the fee of Cork. Here are barracks for a troop of horse; also a charter working-school, opened in 1741, in which are forty boys brought up in the linen-weaving trade. It lies fourteen miles from En-

ROSS Trever, a small church-village in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, on the N. fide of Carlingford harbour, being defended from the winds by the hills, which are cloathed with woods; and an arm of the fea forming a noble bason at the foot of these hills, affords an agreeable prospect. Here is a quay for shipping, that may safely ride at anchor within a few yards of the shore; also a salthouse, and a pottery for white earthen-ware, made from the fine clay found near Carrickfergus, and exported from thence to foreign parts.

ROSSANO, in Latin Ruscianum, an Archiepiscopal sce in the Hither Calabria of Naples, in Lower Italy, but has no suffragan. It stands on a hill almost surrounded with rocks, and on a river which falls a little below it into the Celano. It is pretty well inhabited. This city was the last in Italy that quitted the rites of the Greek church. It flands eighty-four miles S. W. of Tarento. Lat. 39 deg. 41 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10

ROSS-SHIRE, or ROSS, one of the counties in the North of Scotland. It is extremely well-watered (hence its appellation) with rivers and inland lakes, being interfected also by several bays or firths, which are branches of the Murray firth in the German ocean, the latter lying on the N. and N. E. as also by those formed by the great Western ocean on the W. the country reaching quite both ways from E. to W. It has Inverness-shire, from which Bewley firth feparates it, also part of the Isle of Sky, on the S. and S. W. and Sutherlandshire with Eterdashowle in Strathnavern on the N. Its form is very irregular, being above fifty miles from N. to S. on the W. fide, and about fixty where longest from E. to W. but of unequal dimensions both ways, and by consequence varioully reckoned.

It includes the peninfula's of Tayne, Cromartie (though this be a distinct shire, which alternately with that of Nairn fends one member to parliament) as also Ardmeanach, a continuation of Cromartie.

Its largest town is Tayne, a royal burgh; as are Dingwall and Channery, both of them now venerable for their antiquity; and by turns the sheriffs courts are held in all three. These are the only towns in this

Round the town of Tayne, and all along the German ocean, Ross-shire has several fruitful fields of corn, but it is mostly mountainous and woody towards the Western ocean, as in straths or valleys near the rivers, particularly on the water of Carron above Tayne, and the water of Brahan or Connon above Dingwall. Some of these woods, which are of fir, &c. extend fifteen or twenty miles in length. In the champaign country are produced excellent fruits and vegetables. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, theep, horfes, goats, and large rein-deer. It is well-supplied with fresh-water fish from its rivers and lakes, as also white-fish from the sea; and it has plenty of land and fea fowl. The loughs or lakes on the western coast abound with herring in autumn, particularly Lough-Ew, Lough-Broom or Bryan, Lochalfh, Gerloch, &c. and a confiderable fishery is carried on in these parts.

The several subdivisions of Ross-shire are, besides the tracts on the W. which are denominated from the innumerable loughs and bays there above-mentioned, Coigach and Affynt on the N. which are mountainous, but abounding with large deer and other cattle. Its middle or highest parts, as the name Ardross imports, is mostly patture and heathy grounds; though latterly a great part of it has been made arable fince it has come into the possession of Mr. Cuthbert of Inver-

The N. E. parts, on the waters of Ochell and Carron, and firth of Tayne or Dornoch, are pretty fruitful, abounding with villages and many rich farm-

Strathcarron, an inland tract denominated from this river, which washes it, is especially woody, and abounding in horfes and black cattle.

Three remarkably large bays from the Murray firth run up into this shire, as the firth of Tayne the most northerly, which makes an indenfion of about twentyfive miles on the E. fide, from the cape of Tarbat to Tarbat-ness, reaching a good way above Tayne. It divides Ross from the shire of Sutherland, and is upwards of feven miles broad at its entrance, but by reafon of quickfands and shallows is unsafe for naviga-

The next is Cromartie-firth, called Portus Salutis by the Scottish historians, extending from beyond the town of Cromartie up to Dingwall and the water of Connon, for upwards of fourteen miles; where the royal navy of Great Britain might fecurely anchor with fufficient fea-room, and be land-locked from all winds.

The third and most foutherly is the firth of Bewley. At its entrance near the ferry of Kessock, it is remarkably tempestuous, more or less according as the winds blow, and its waters extremely agitated by the contrary course of currents in it, and known from a long line of froth perceivable on its furface. A little way to the N. E. of this entrance is a fafe creek for fmall vessels, and called Munlochy; and further still north-eastwards is a fine road or bay before the town of Channery, not far from Ardersear-point, or the new fort built there on the opposite fide, where is good ancho-

In the S. W. diffrict of Ross-fhire is Glenelg, near which the government has built an out-fort, where a garrison is always kept: and upon an island in a bay fronting the Isle of Sky, stood the castle of Ealandonnean, where, after the revolution, an out-party of his Majesty's forces long kept a garrison, commanded by Lieutenant William Macbean.

This caftle, which was formerly the refidence of Seaforth, was blown up, with the magazine he had

placed there, in 1719.

Another district is Kintail, the lands of which were given by King Alexander III. of Scotland to an Irish gentleman, ancestor of the present Seaforth, who asfifted him in defeating Acho King of Norway at Kyle or Largis, anno 1263.

Its principal rivers are the Connon, Carron, Alness or Anas, Altgrade, Skiack, Foheran, &c. The four first have falmon, and all of them plenty of trout. In this shire are three presbyteries, namely, Tayne,

Dingwall, and Channery, which together constitute the provincial fynod of Rofs, containing thirty-five parishes, with four of the Society's charity-schools at Glenurquhart, Kilmorac, Creech, and Contane.

The principal traffic they have is from their cattle and corn, great quantities of the latter being taken off by the brewery and distillery in Ferintosh, Ardmeanach, Redcastle, and other parts; and their black cattle are vended chiefly to the drovers, and at their public fairs; besides curing of white-fish and some salmon about Newmore, Balnagown, &c.

It is observable, that the names of several places in this shire are the same with many of those in Ulster and other parts of Ireland, which plainly indicate a colony from that kingdom to have been transplanted hither with Mackenneth or Mackenzie, predecessor of Sea-forth; as also with the progenitors of Foulis, Donnell or Mac Donald, i. e. the fon of Donald, if not with those of the other inhabitants of the north-easterly parts of Ross-shire: all which might be made appear, were this the place for fuch a discussion. ROSSING-

ROSSINGTON-WOOD, near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, a donation given to the poor by one Robert Byrk, a famous man of that town, in the church of which is an epitaph for him and his wife Margaret, who is called his Fere, concluding thus, " That I fpent that I had, that " I gave that I have, that I left that I loft, A. D. " 1597: quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this world " did reign threescore years and seven, but lived not

ROSTA, a lake in the duchy of Saxe-Weymar, in Up-

per Saxony, in Germany. ROSTOCK, a free Imperial city, and one of the Hans towns, in the duchy of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It stands on the river Warna, which falls below it into a bay of the Baltic. It is walled, but has been often taken by the Imperialifts, Danes, and Swedes.

The university here is one of the best and largest in Germany, having been founded in 1419. The city being at half the charges with the Duke of Mecklenberg, chuses half the professors, the whole number being eighteen. One of them is Rector Magnificus, elected every half year by turns. For these two last centuries it has been very flourishing. The Bishop of Swerin is perpetual Chancellor, and he deputes one of

the eldeft professors Vice-Chancellor. Rostock is divided into the Old, New, and Middle towns, confifting of fourteen wide and long streets, befides smaller ones, and many stately houses. It boasts of the following remarkable things, namely, feven doors in St. Mary's church, feven large streets that center in the great market, feven gates, feven bridges over the Warna, seven towers on the town-hall, seven great bells belonging to the town-clocks, which chime at certain hours, and feven vast lime-trees in their com-

mon garden.

Their principal manufacture is beer, the same with that formerly called Lubec beer, of which they export vast quantities. For some years past they had no less than 250 privileged brewers, who, we are told, brewed as many thousand tuns a year, besides what particular persons brew for their own use; so that the Duke's revenue from the excise is greater than that from all the other articles put together.

The river is navigable to the very walls; but large ships come no further than Warnemunde, i. e. the mouth of the Warna, a little town feven miles lower, where the Swedes formerly built a fort, and by their garrison there demanded a toll of all ships, which very

much lessened the trade of the city.

It is governed commonly by twenty-four aldermen, from the nobility, univerlity, and merchants, called the upper house; but upon extraordinary emergencies there is a lower house of 100 common council-men chosen from among the trades, who are summoned to give their opinion. It stands twenty-seven miles E. of Wismar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 18 min. E.

ROSTOW, or ROSTOFF, a duchy of Muscovy. It is bounded on the S. by that of Moscow Proper, on the N. by Jaroslaw, on the E. by Susdal, and on the W. by Twere. It is a rich and plentiful country, formerly governed by its own Dukes, till the Czar Iwan Bafilowitz put the last of them to death, and seized on this territory anno 1564. It was afterwards the usual appenage or maintenance of the young Czarowitz.

The country abounds not only in corn and fruit, but also in great variety of game, which made the late Czar Peter come frequently hither in the hunting fea-

The peasants of this duchy live almost entirely on garlic and onions, which they fow every where in great

quantities.

The capital of the same name with the last-mentioned duchy stands on lake Rostow or Colorei, so cala led from the small river (Weda) which issues from it, and runs into the Wolga about fix miles off, towards Jaroslaw. Here are some handsome churches built of stone, especially the cathedral, which is large, and an Archiepiscopal see. It stands 122 miles N. E. of the city

of Moscow. Lat. 57 deg. 26 min N. long. 40 deg. 10

ROT

ROTA, a fmall town and castle of Andalusia, in Spain It flands on the coast, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, eight miles N. of that city. Lat. 36 deg. 34 min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min. W.

ROTAS, or ROUGHTAZ, a famous castle of Bengal

and Indostan, in Asia, at the confluence of two rive It stands on a steep hill, the ascent to which is cut ob. liquely out of a rock three miles in compass, and is rendered impregnable both by art and nature. It is fortified with fix bastions, twenty-seven cannon, and three moats full of water. It was taken by firatagem in Ekbar's time by men in womens habit. The plain at top is half a league in circuit, being watered with about twenty fprings, and producing good corn and

OTELEN, or ROTHELIN, a town in the lower marquisate of Baden, though some place it in the Up. per Brisgaw, in Suabia, a circle of Germany, with a very fine caftle, about a league from Basil, the residence of the Marquis of Baden-Dourlach. It stands seven

miles from Baden-Weiler.

ROTENBERG, an Imperial city of Anspach, in Franconia, a circle of Germany. It stands on the Tauber, is a very pretty trading place; but has been often taken and retaken in the last century, and suffered greatly, The government confifts of forty persons, and is Line theran; but there are some Calvinists in the place. It is commonly called the granary of Nuremburg, has fine public edifices, very ufeful canals, and regularly-built

On Good-Friday 1397, the Jews here were all turned out for being concerned in a plot. It is thirty-five miles W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10

Of the same name is a castle three miles from Nuremburg.

ROTENBURG, or RATENBURG, a town of Tirol. and circle of Austria, in Germany; it stands on the banks of the Inn, between Kuffstein and Schwas, and between the former and Inspruck. Here is a castle on a rock. From this fort the river runs through a pleafant and populous valley to Inspruck, between high mountains, with houses on them inhabited by miners, which look as if nothing but a fwallow or goat could come at them; yet in the valley below them are pretty villages, castles, and country-seats. It lies twenty-nine miles N. E. of Inspruck.

ROTENBURG, or ROTTERBERG, a small town of Verden and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It stands on the Wein, is walled, being pretty populous, and a place of trade. It lies about twenty-seven miles E. of Bremen. Lat. 53 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

ROTENBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, See RODEMBERG. Lat. 50 deg. 48 min. N. long. 9 deg.

36 min. E. ROTENMANN, a town of Upper Stiria, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It stands on the confines of Saltzbourg. In its neighbourhood are abundance of red hills and rocks, with a Roman inscription upon one of its mountains; hence supposed to be Antoninus's Castra Montana. The Lutheran church formerly near it, was destroyed in a quarrel with the Calvinists in

1599. It lies eight German miles W. of Leuben. ROTERDAM, or ROTTERDAM, in Latin Reters. damum, the third city of Holland, one of the United Provinces, having been confiderably enlarged of late, It ftands at the mouth of the little river Rote, and N. bank of the Maese, and is of a triangular form. It is faid to be more conveniently fituated for trade than Amsterdam, the Maese being sooner free from ice than the Wye; and its canals, which run into the heart of the city, bring veffels up close to the merchants doors; and hence much frequented by British vessels, particularly from Scotland.

Here are fine buildings and spacious streets, adorned with lofty trees and noble canals, being very broad and

deep, and always full of ships.

The Haaring-vliet is the finest street in Rotterdam, most of the houses being new, and built of hewn-stone. The Boomties or Boomquays-ftreet, lies delightfully along the Maele, which here is near a mile and a half in breadth. It is upwards of half a mile long, extending from the New to the Old head or point, the two places where the water of the Maele enters the city and fills the canals, rifing and falling twice a day with the tide and ebb. Upon one fide of this ftreet is a magnificent row of trees (whence its name) and houses resembling palaces; and on the other runs the river, with ships continually failing in or out, or lying at anchor. This quay or ftreet is extremely clean, and of fuch a breadth, that it has diffinct walks for coaches and foot-paffengers. This is the place of general refort for people of condition, to whom it ferves as a

The principal public buildings in Rotterdam are the bank, the East and West India houses, the arsenal; and

the exchange, a new structure.

Here are eight churches for the reformed, namely, four for the Dutch, one for the French, one for the Scotch, and another for the English Presbyterians; the ministers of which are all paid by the magistrates: and likewise another church for such English as are of the church of England, whose minister has 100 pounds Sterling from the King of Great Britain, besides surplice-fees faid to amount to near 200 l. more, there being a great number of English families at Rotter-

The largest church here is St. Laurence, from the fleeple of which there is a fine prospect of the towns of Delft, Leyden, Dort, and the greatest part of South Holland. This steeple leaned formerly to one fide; but an architect, we are told from an inscription at the bottom of it, found means to fet it upright. A magnificent brass balustrade of excellent workmanship parts the choir from the nave of the church. In this choir the miniflers catechife, marry, &c. and the presbytery or confiftory of the town, as also the provincial fynod, af-femble. It is also used on several other public occa-

The synogogue of the Portuguese Jews, not long fince built, is a very fine structure, though not so mag-

nificent as that in Amsterdam.

The town-house is antique, and but an indifferent building. The market-place is a large square; in the middle of it is a long bridge, at one end of which stands the statue of the celebrated Erasmus; it is of brass, but plain, and bigger than the life. It represents him standing in the habit of a Doctor, in a fur-gown and cap, with a book in one hand and the other upon it, as going to turn over a leaf. On its pedestal is a magnificent inscription in praise of this great man. Here they have also his picture, sent from Basil four years before his death.

Near the great church stands the little obscure house where Erasmus was born, which is denoted by his picture, and a Latin distich over the door, which gives us to understand, "That the native of this house ho-" noured and graced the world with the noble or libe-" ral arts, religion, and integrity;" with other inferiptions of like import in Spanish and Dutch.

In the choir of the great church are celebrated, with no fmall degree of folemnity, the promotions which are made in the Latin schools, those seminaries of learning being very much the object of attention and the ftricteft care, in the government of the United Provinces. The scholars, with the principal or rector, and the masters of all the forms, repair hither twice a year at stated times. They perform some exercises before the curators, namely, the reigning burgomasters, with three or four deputies from the body of the senate, always the most eminent men for literature, and attended by some

The Rector opens the affembly by a short speech in praise of literature, and the civil magistrate under whose encouragement it is made to flourish. Then such of the youths as are to receive a prize, which is always fome claffical author finely gilt and bound, and are to be promoted to the univerfity, pronounce each an oration, concluding with a compliment to their masters and the magisfrates; and lastly, take leave of their fellow scholars, &c. The juniors, who are to advance to a higher form, and have also carried a prize, make the magistrates and their masters a short Latin compliment, &c. And this laudable practice is generally obferved in all the cities of Holland.

The fenate of Rotterdam confifts of twenty-four counsellors, out of which are chosen the High Bailiff or Schout, four burgomasters, and seven aldermen,

In this city are 3 other tribunals; namely, 1. That of the admiralty of the Maese. 2. The college of the High Bailiff or Dyke-Graaf, &c. of Schieland, who are to superintend the dykes, &c. of Schieland, lying between Delftland, Rhineland, the rivers Maese and Isfel, including the districts of Rotterdam, Schledam, and Gauda. The third tribunal is that of the judges of Schieland, who determine in civil and criminal cases, not cognizable by the courts established in the vil-

On the E, fide of the city is a large bason or dock, where they are continually building or repairing veffels for the admiralty or East India company. On the W. fide there is also another canal for private ship-building, with a spot for piling up the necessary timbers: but the largest ships belonging to the admiralty or Rotterdam are kept at Helvoetsluys on the ocean, as the most

commodious station for them.

This city is in possession of the trade to Great Britain, as has been hinted, and of that to Ireland, al-most to the exclusion of all the rest. Its commerce to France is also very confiderable, and much superior to the traffic of any other town in the province. Here they drive also a considerable trade to the East and West Indies, the Levant, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

The glass-house of Rotterdam is one of the best in the feven provinces. Here they make abundance of glass toys and enamelled bowls, which are fent to India, and exchanged for China-ware and other oriental mer-

chandise.

Rotterdam lies fourteen miles S. E. of the Hague, and thirty-two S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N.

long. 4 deg. 26 min. E.

ROTHERHAM, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a fine stone-bridge over the Don, near its junction with the Rother. On it Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who was a native of this place, founded a college, now an alms-house. Its market is on Mon-day, and fairs on Whitsun-Monday for horned cattle and sheep, December 1 for cattle and horses.

Here is a charity-school for forty-two boys. It stands 4 miles from Sheffield, 33 from York, and 281 from

London.

ROTHES, a place and parish in the shire of Elgin, and North of Scotland, which gives title of Earl to the ancient family of Leslie, the present possessor as General of his Majesty's armies. It stands upon a recovery of the control of the stands upon a recovery of the control of the stands upon a recovery of the control of the co vulet which falls into the Spey, and is nine miles from the town of Elgin.

ROTHSAY, the principal place in the shire of Bute, and West of Scotland. It gave title of Earl to the Princes of Scotland of the Stuart family; the first of whom that enjoyed it was David, fon to King Robert III. about the year 1390. It afterwards gave him title of Duke, and was consequently the style of the eldest Prince of Scotland before the Union. Mary Queen of Scots conferred the fame title on her coufin Lord Darnley before the married him: fo that at prefent it is also one of the ducal titles of the Prince of Wales, who is also called Steward of Scotland. This town is a royal burgh, and in the same diffrict with Air, Irwin, Inverary, and Campbell-town, which alternately fend one member to the British Parliament. Here are two forts, the one called the castle of Rothfay, and the other that of Kermes; with the ruins of an old one upon the N. fide, a chapel with feveral houses, and one of four storeys high. The town stands near the middle of the island, on its E. side, where are an hundred or more families, whose subfiftence arties chiefly from fishing and agriculture. Rothfay lies about

ROTHWELL, or ROUWELL, a place mentioned in Doomiday-book.

ROTING. See ROTENBURG.

ROTTERDAM. See ROTERDAM, a city of Hol-

ROTWELL, or RODWELL, a neat market-town of Northamptonshire. Here is a fine house of after stone for holding a market, which is on Monday; and it has a noted fair for horses. It lies two miles from Kettering, and about feventy from London.

ROTWEIL, a small Imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, being fortified in the ancient manner, and encompassed with ditches. It stands on the Neckar, not far from the Danube, and at the end of the Black forest. This is the capital of the county of Hohenberg, and in the territory of Hegow, with a chamber or court of justice. The neighbouring foil being very fruitful in wheat, the people apply much to agriculture. It has been often taken, but restored. It is in league with the Swifs, and under the protection of the house of Austria. It lies about five miles from Schaffhausen. and forty-two S. W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36 min. E.

ROVEGO, a place in the Venetian territories. See Rovigo.

ROUEN, the ancient Rothomagus, the capital of Normandy, in France. It is the fee of an Archbishop, and feat of a parliament, who have lately diftinguished themfelves in standing up firmly for their country against the French King's oppressions. It stands on the N. bank of the Seine, in a valley furrounded with high hills, and covered with woods, being open only on the fide of the river. It is also watered by the rivulets Aubette and Robec. Vessels of 200 tons can come up on the Seine to a large quay built along the city. Over this river is a bridge of boats near the ruined one of stone. It rifes and falls with the tide, and is paved; but is very expensive to keep in repair, as they are obliged to take it to pieces in winter left the ice should damage it. Round the city are only antique walls and towers, with irregular baftions to defend the gates on the land-side. Here is an old castle, begun by King Henry V. of England, after making himself master of Rouen in 1419, and finished under the reign of his fon Henry VI. in the year 1443. It has a drawbridge, the whole being furrounded with water. Here is a particular Governor, though no garrison.

Rouen contains upwards of 7200 houses, in which are 60,000 fouls. The streets in general are very close and narrow; but the place is enlarged by fix fuburbs. The city includes thirty parishes, and the suburbs five. Among its many noble piles is the cathedral of St. Mary, the choir of which is lined with copper. Over it are three lofty towers, particularly the pyramid, the spire of which being of wood covered with gilt lead, has 200 steps, and the whole edifice above 600. The bell called George d'Amboife, is thirteen feet high. weighing 40,000 pounds. On the great gate is a triumphal arch in honour of King Henry IV. with emblems of his conquest over the league. Twenty pillars support the body of the church, in which, and in its chapels, are the tombs of Cardinal d'Amboife, the ancient Dukes and Archbishops; as also of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France under King Henry VI. of England. The other remarkable buildings are the convent of Cordeliers, the Jesuits church, the old palace or castle, the church and abbey of St. Owen, and the parliament-house; also the Archbishop's palace, called Gaillon, &c.

Rouen has undergone feveral revolutions, and been almost entirely burnt thirteen or fourteen times. In 1418 the English made themselves masters of it, but turrendered it to Charles VII. in 1449. Afterwards the French Protestants stormed and took it; but it was retaken and plundered under Charles IX. in 1562. Antony of Bourbon, King of Navarre, received a mortal wound before it, but his fon Henry IV. took it in 1594. Here died William the Conqueror.

The Archbishop of Rouen is Primate of Normandy, having no superior in France, and immediately de pendant on the Pope; his income is 60,000 livres and his diocese includes 388 parishes, containing sour parts, namely Vexin, Normand, Roumois, Caux, and Bray. In the first of these lies Rouen.

ROV

The city is commodiously situated for trade, which being very extensively carried on here and throughout the diffrict, Rouen is accordingly looked upon as the center of it in the North of France. It confilts of woollen and linen cloths, leather, hats, paper, and feveral other merchandises. The woolsen manufactures employ many thousand workmen; and consequently these are very profitable to the province, and to the na. tion in general, only to far as from their vent within the kingdom, they keep the money from being fent abroad; but the linen manufactures of various kinds which are exported into Spain, are extremely beneficial, the returns of them being commonly made in cash. It stands forty-fix miles S. E. of Havre de Grace, and fixty-feven N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min.

N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. E.
ROVEREDO, in Latin Roveretum or Roboretum, a city in the bishopric of Trent, and circle of Austria; it stands at the bottom of the mountains, between Germany and Italy on the E. fide of the Adige, over which is a stone-bridge guarded by two strong towers full of embrasures, and by a castle on a rising-ground, which commands the whole city, and flanked with four large towers, that are very ftrong, as well as their curtines, with embrasures likewise.

This is a pretty handsome place, governed by a Podestat. Here are feveral churches and convents, with a spinning-house for a filk mamufucture, in which they have a confiderable trade, a curious machine being worked by water for that purpose. It throws or winds off at least 600 pounds weight at once; which makes it a vast quantity in a day. After dying of the filk, it is manufactured into fattins, damasks, velvets, and other stuffs, which are fold at the fairs of Bolzano, and thence transported to Germany. It lies ten miles 8. of the Trent. Lat. 46 deg. 5 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10

About half a league off to the S. is a country called the forest of Roveredo, though without any trees, which is covered all over with pieces of rocks, and a very bad

road leading to Alla.
ROUERGUE, the S. E. division of Guyenne, in France. It is bounded on the W. by part of Quercy, on the N. by part of the same and by Auvergne, on the E. by the Upper Sevennes and Languedoc, and on the S. by Albigeois. Its greatest length is about thirty leagues, and its breadth twenty. It is subdivided into three parts, namely, the County, the Upper and Lower Marches.

ROVIGNO, a fmall city on the western coast of Istria, in the Venetian territories and Upper Italy, on the S. fide of the mouth of the Lemo. It stands upon a small island communicating with the land by a bridge. It is much cried up for the goodness of its haven, the fine vines and olive-trees which grow about it, and panicularly for a quarry of fine stone with which the Venetians build most of their houses. It is chiefly inhabited by mariners, who are excellent pilots for conducting the veffels to and from Venice through all those difficult banks and channels. It is the fee of a Bilhoo under Aquileia The women here wear fardingals, after the Spanish mode, and most of the men are

ROVIGO, or ROVEGO, Il Polefino di, one of the Italian provinces in Upper Italy. It is called in Italian Polesino, or in Latin Peninsala Rhodigina, as lying between the Po, Adige, and Adigetto. This terntory is very fruitful in corn and cattle, which are its principal produce. Its greatest length from E. to W. is upwards of fifty miles; and from N. to S. E. where broadest, about twenty-five. It is bounded on the N. by the Paduano, on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Ferrarese, and on the W. by the Vero-

Its capital of the same name, in Latin Rhodigium, is a small city on the Adigetto, and confines of the Paduano. Here resides the Bishop of Adria. It is fortified in the antique manner, with a castle, and has a ruinous wall: the fireets and houses are pretty neat, but the city is dirty and ill-peopled, being furrounded with stinking marshes. The celebrated Coelius Rhodiginus was a native of this place, and he lies buried in the Franciscan church. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Padua. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 28

ROUSAY, an island in the presbytery of North Isles, and the Orkneys, in the North of Scotland. It contains 543 catechifeable persons, principally on the coast where fruitful, and has one of the Society's schools, in which are nineteen boys and eight gir's. It lies on the N. W. of Kirkwall, eight miles long and fix broad. Here are several promontories and high hills. It also abounds with fowl, fish, and rabbits.

ROUSELAER, a town of Flanders in the Low Countries. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Ypres, and twentytwo S. E. of Ostend. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 8 min. E.

ROUSSILLON, now a government of France, but an ciently belonging to Spain, Lewis XIII. having taken it in 1642: it was afterwards ceded for ever to the French by the treaty of the Pyrennees in 1659. It is bounded on the N. by the Little Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Languedoc, on the E. by the Mediterranean fea, and on the S. and W. by the mountains of Catalonia and Cerdagne, as also by a part of the Great Pyrennees; fo that it is one large plain, fifty-five miles long and thirty-fix broad. As it is on all fides, except towards the fea, furrounded with mountains, the heat is excessive here in summer, rendering the inhabitants tawny, meagre, and wan. foil is very fruitful, producing great quantities of corn, wine, good pasture, and forage. The land in some parts is fo rich, that after gathering the wheat, they fow a vast deal of millet and other grain, so as to have two or three harvests successively. Here they plow the ground only with mules; but their oil-olive is of most value to the inhabitants, the olive-trees being in great numbers here, also lemons and oranges are very common; yet wood is very scarce, the country having only thickets and small groves. For want of navigable rivers, all the wood they use must be brought upon mules backs. Sheep are very numerous here, and their flesh exquisite. They also feed some oxen; but these are for the use of the rich. They keep few cows, the milk being but indifferent, and used only by the poorer fort. Quails, pidgeons, and partridges, are here of an

The Tet, Tec, and Agly, which are no other than torrents, become very rapid, and do great damage when fwelled by the melting of the ice and fnow in the

Pyrennees. The greatest trade here is that of their oil; they also export wheat and millet. Though the wine be very good, little of it is vended abroad, unless there is an army in Catalonia. Their wool, which is very fine and good, they fell within the kingdom of France; but they have set up no manufacture in this province. Its capital is Perpignan.

ROWTE, a country extending from the Glenns, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, as far as the river Bann, was a territory that belonged to the Maguillins, but they were driven out by the Macdonne's, now Earls of Antrim.

ROWDRICH, stones of great antiquity, in Oxford-

ROXBURGH, ROSSBURGSHIRE, or TEVIOT. DALE, a county in the South of Scotland, and a sheriffdom hereditary in the family of Douglass, but of late years vested in the crown. It is subdivided into Teviotdale, Liddesdale, and Eusdale or Eskdale. The whole together constituting what in the law-writings is called the shire of Roxburgh, is thirty miles from Riddingbourne on the E. to Annandale on the W. and fificen in breadth, from the borders to the Blue-cairn in Laudermuir. It is bounded on the E. by Northumberland, on the S. E. by part of Cumberland, on the S. and S. W. by Annandale, on the W. by Tweedale,

and on the N. by the Merfe and Lauderdale.

It abounds in pasture and good corn, especially oats, great quantities of which are carried to England. Here sheep, large black cattle, and horses, are bred in vast numbers. It has feveral mountains, the most remarkable of which are Cockraw, whence runs a tract of hills westward, dividing Scotland from England, and in many parts impassable. Some of these are very high, but affording excellent grass; and they have plenty of lime and free-stone.

The inhabitants were always noted as a warlike people, and their country joining to England by dry marches, was frequently the scene of considerable actions between those of the name of Scot and Ker, or Carr, as they write it in Northumberland; for with the neighbouring shire of Berwick, they could raise 10,000 horse in twenty-four hours. Here are many families of diftinction and gentlemen's feats, which be ore the union were built in the form of castles, for security against

This shire has three presbyteries, containing twentyfive parishes, and with the Merse constitutes a provincial synod of fix presbyteries, and in all seventy-one parishes. On the confines of this shire are the debatable lands, about which were fo many contests and bickerings formerly between the borderers of each kingdom; but adjudged fince to the Scotch.

ROXBURGH, a town and caffle giving title of Duke to the family of Ker, and sometimes called Marchidun or Marchmont, giving title to the Marchmont herald, and of Earl to the family of Hume, flands in the fhire of Roxburgh, having been anciently a royal burgh, including feveral parithes and schools: But by reason of the wars between the two nations, the castle was razed, the town ruined, and its privileges transferred to Jedburgh. At the fiege of this place King James II. of Scotland was killed.

In the shire of Roxburgh are considerable remains of Roman encampments, &c. it has also a military way called the Roman, but by the vulgar the Rugged causeway, which runs from Hounam to the Tweed. The principal proprietor of this shire is the

Duke of Buccleugh.

ROXENT Cape, or the Rock of Lisbon, a remarkable mountain and headland of Portugal, in the Atlantic ocean, and at the N. entrance into the river Tagus. It stands twenty-three miles W. of Lisbon. Lat. 38

deg. 42 min. N. long. 9 deg. 25 min. W. ROYAN, a small town of Aunis, in France, on the Garonne. It was formerly well-fortified and defended by the Protestants. It lies thirty-four miles S. of Ro-chelle. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. W.

ROYE, a town of Picardy in France, near one of the springs of the Moreuil. Here is the seat of a governor, provottship, bailiwic, &c. In Roye is a collegiate church, three parish-churches, two hospitals, and a community. It lies 23 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lat. 49 deg. 44 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20 min. E. ROYSTON, a town of Hartfordshire, on the confines of

Cambridgeshire, and partly in both counties. The soil round it is rich. Here is a handsome church with several monuments, which formerly belonged to a priory erected in honour of Thomas à Becket; and when made parochial by statute, five parishes were reduced to one, called that of St. John Baptift. The rectory is a confiderable living, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul in London. The weekly market here on Wednesday, is still considerable for barley and malt, and all forts of provisions. Its annual fairs are Alh-Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter-week, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, the first Wednesday in July, an Wednesday after September 29. In the reign of King Henry VI. Norden says the best wheat was fold here for 12 d. a quarter; though when he wrote, namely in 1592, it was 8 s. a bushel.

Here was lately discovered a subterraneous chapel of

one Royfe, a Saxon lady, that fixed up her crofs here, from whom this town takes its name, having altars and images cut out of the chalky fides of the cave, which was in the form of a cone, with the entrance a-top, and into it people went down by means of a ladder. Several inns are in this town; and it gives title of Baron to the eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke.

The Roman way called Via Consularis and Ermine-

fireet pass through this hundred and Stow directly to Huntingdon, and was formerly the post-road to Bigglefwade, till turned through Royston; by which, among other means, it became populous. The fields about the town have almost upon every eminence a burrow, of which there's a great number by the Ickening-fireet, running E. of this place, near which Roman coins have been dug up. It lies thirty-eight miles N. of London, with chalky foil two miles on each fide of it.

ROZAN, a well-built town, with fair ffreets, in the palatinate of Novogrodec and Little White Russia, in Lithuania, in Poland. It lies fifty-five miles S. W. of Novogrodec.

ROZIERES, Aux Salines, a town in the duchy of Lorrain, now subject to France. It stands on the Meurt, fourteen miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 18 min. E.

RUATAN, or RATAN (see the latter) an island in the bay of Honduras, and gulph of Mexico, North America. This fettlement of the English made here, as commodious for shipping that come for logwood, has been fince abandoned by them.

RUBICON, the modern Pifatello, called also vulgarly Rugon, a river of Romagna, in the Ecclefiastical State, and middle division of Italy. It was celebrated under the former name in the Roman history, as the boundary between the Italian provinces and Cifalpine Gaul. For this reason the hostile views of Julius Cæsar plainly appeared, by his passing the bridge over this river with his army: for by the Roman laws, no General could march the legions under his command out of the territories of his province into another, without an order from the fenate and people of Rome; likewise in returning from an expedition, the army was not permitted to cross this river without laying down their arms, on pain of being adjudged enemies to their country. Cæfar having resolved to break through this law, said, Jasta eft alea, i. e. the die is cast; as after that no accommodation was to be expected, but fate and war must now decide the event. It is but a shallow stream in any tract of dry weather, and it runs but flowly.

RUBININSKI, one of the northern provinces of Ruffia. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Dwina; on the E. by Syrianes; on the S. by Belozero; and on the W. by the Onega-lake.

RUDNO, a town of Temeswaer and Turkey, in Europe, on the river Temes, twenty miles below Temeswaer on

RUDOLPHWERT, a town of Carniola, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It stands on the Gurk, forty-fix miles S. E. of Laubach. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long.

16 deg. 5 min. E. RUDOLSTADT, a lordship in Upper Saxony, belonging to the younger branch of the Hohenloe.

RUEL, in Latin Rotalium, a small town in the Isle of France, on the Seine, about two leagues from Paris on the E. and as many from St. Germain-en-laye on the N. Here is a pretty church, and fome gentlemen's feats well-built; but chiefly remarkable for a noble palace erected here by Cardinal de Richelieu, with magnificent gardens in the Italian taste, and now belonging to the Duke of that name.

RUFFACH, a small town of Alface, in Germany, now subject to France. It stands thirty-fix miles S. of Strafburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20

RUFFORD-CASTLE, or ROGFORD-ABBEY, in Nottinghamshire, formerly the seat of the Marquis of Halifax, but now of Sir George Saville, Bart. It is one among the magnificent, though ancient, structures in this country, as Thoresby, Welbeck, &c.
RUGBY, a market-town of Warwickshire. Its annual fairs are on August 21 and November 22, for horse cows, sheep, and cheefe.

RUGELY, or RUDGLEY, a handsome and well show ted market-town of Staffordshire, near the Trent, in the Lancashire and Cheshire road from London; white falls into the Watling-street about three miles 8. E of the town, croffing the Iknild-street a mile out Litchfield, and upon one fide of Cankwood-chafe. In neighbourhood is a paper-mill. Its market is on Tuel day, and fairs June 6, and October 21, for horses sheep, and cattle. It lies five miles from Stafford, and 126 from London.

RUGEN, an island of Upper Pomerania, in Germany It is strong both by nature and art, being ancient celebrated for the courage of the Rugii its old inhabitants It lies in the Baltic, and belongs to Sweden, a ftreigh about three miles over feparating it from the mainland and opposite to Stralfund. It formerly extended as for E. as Ruden, three leagues off, but was parted by violent tempest in the beginning of the 14th century when the sca drowned a great part of the island. It still, however, thirty miles long, and nearly the same in breadth; but so full of creeks and peninfulas, the fearcely any part of it is above three miles from the fea; and one creek on the E. runs almost through to the W. fide. The peninfulas are fo guarded by rocks, 28 to be in no danger of any more inundations.

This island is so fruitful in corn, as to be called the granary of Stralfund; and has fuch abundance of paiture as to be well stocked with horses, black cattle, sheep, and the largest geefe in Europe : the seas and lakes here abound with filh, both for home consumption and exportation; and the Rugeners are not only fifthermen, but reckoned the best pilots in the Baltic.

This island is at present much pestered with rats and wolves, of which they had none formerly. From the forest of Jasmund they are surnished with timber and

The inhabitants were the last of all the northern people who embraced Christianity, and this was in the year 813, by the preaching of some monks; but they quickly apostatized, and after having idolized St. Vite their Apostle, under the name of Swant, they transferred the worship which they paid him to a monstrous idol with four heads at Arcona, for whose service they kept 300 horses, &c.
It had formerly Princes of its own; and it suffered

much in the civil wars of Germany, as well as those between Denmark, Brandenburg, and Sweden.

Here are several noble families of the ancient Rugii, whose tenants farm their lands at very easy rates under

The island has the title of Duchy or Principality, and can raise 7000 men. The only place of note in it

UGENWALD, the capital of Wenden duchy, in Lower Pomerania, in Germany; the ancient feat of the Rugii, before they removed to Rugen, the banks of the Danube, and towards Italy. It is a well-built place, has a handsome castle, and twenty-four parishes in its district. It lies eighteen miles N. E. from Collin.

RUGLEN, or RUTHERGLEN, a royal burgh of Lanerkshire or Clydesdale in the W. of Scotland. It stands on the Clyde, and in the district with Renfrew, Glafgow, and Dumbarton, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament. It has a weekly market, and gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hamilton family; and lies about four miles S. E. of Glaf-

RULE, ST. a very ancient chapel near the ruins of the cathedral of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. Its square spire is still entire. See ST. ANDREW's.

RUM, one of the western isles of Scotland, fix miles from S. to N. and four from E. to W. It is mountained and heathery or heathy, but the coast is arable land and fruitful. In the mountains are numerous deer, and 113 rivers afford falmon. Here is plenty of land and feafowl; some of the latter, particularly puffins, build in the hills as much as in the rocks on the coaft, in which there are several caves. Here is one chapel, and not

above one anchoring-place. It lies four leagues S. of the Isle of Skie, near the Isle of Cannay on the N. W. and that of Egg on the S. E. It belongs to Maclean

RUPERT River, in the last mentioned district of North America, near which is the fort of the same name. The Indians who dwell upon it are more simple than those of

RUMBLING-BRIGG, fo the bridge of Almond, in Perthfhire, is called by the natives, from the noise which the water of the cascade over which it is thrown usually makes. The fall here is about thirty yards high: a rock on each fide almost meeting at top forms a natural bridge, over which is only made a wooden construction for foot paffengers and horses, when the river of Almond is not fordable above two or three miles lower down. Notwithstanding its height, the torrents from the mountains some few weeks ago, namely, in November 1760, rose so surprisingly as to sweep it entirely away by their rapidity, the floods at the fame time having done confiderable damage in other parts of the kingdom; but especially to Wade's fine bridge over the Tay at Aberfeldy, a part of which has been washed away.

RUMELIA, or RUMELI, the modern name of the ancient Greece, a part of Turkey, in Europe.

RUMFORD, a market-town and great thoroughfare of Effex. Though no corporation, its bailiff and wardens keep court weekly for the trial of treasons, felonies, small debts, &c. Here is a charity-school by subscription, for fifty boys and twenty girls; but the church is only a chapel of ease to Hornchurch. Its weekly markets are on Tuesday for cattle, and on Wednesday for corn. It has an annual fair on June 24, for cattle; and lies five miles W. of Burntwood, and twelve E. of

RUMIBAMBA, i. e. a flony plain in that of Inno-Quito, near the city of the latter name, in Peru, South America. It is full of large fragments of rock from the ejections of the Volcano in Pichincha-mountain.

RUMILLI, or RAMILY, one of the principal towns of Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy; but we find no further

description of it.
RUMSEY, or ROMSEY, a market-town of Hampshire, on the Tefe. It is pretty large, as well as ancient, and governed by a mayor, &c. being much inhabited by clothiers. Here King Edward the Elder founded a monaffery, which his grandfon King Edgar turned to a nunnery in 907, of which King Stephen's only daughter Mary was the abbess, whom Matthew of Alface, son to the Earl of Flanders, privately conveyed away and married: but after he had two children by her, he was obliged, for fear of the Pope, to let her return to it. In the old church, a noble pile, arched in form of a cross, with semicircular chapels, &c. are buried King Edward and his fon Alfred. The woods, corn-fields, meadows, and pastures, all round this place, render its situation delightful. Its market is on Saturday, and its fairs on Easter-Monday and August 26, for horses, cattle, cheese, and fwine. It lies in the road between Southampton and Salisbury, 10 miles from Winchester, and 78 from London. The famous Sir Willam Petty, the mathematician, was a native of this place, from whom are defcended the Barons Shelburn of Ireland. RUNAL, a town of Savolaxia and Finland, in Sweden,

thirty miles W. of Suminge. Some reckon it the principal place in the province; tho' others do the latter. RUMNEY-MEAD, Running-Mead, and fometimes Council-Mead, a place on the N. fide of Egham, now divided

into inclosures. Here King John signed the Magna RUNWAY; a place under the hill, not far from the De-

vizes in Wiltshire, where is an excellent spring, which might be eafily conveyed to that town, they being in

great want of water. RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Scheld, and opposite to the place where the Rupel falls into it, as the name imports. gives title of Count, and flands eight miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10

RUPERT Fort, an English settlement on a river of the former name, in New South Wales, in North America. It flands at the bottom of Hudson's bay, and belongs to the company of that name, and 312 miles N. of Quebec. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min N. long. 86 deg. 5 min. W.

Indians who dwell upon it are more fimple than those of Canada, and generally peaceable, not given to quarrel, either among themselves or with others, except the Nodways, a barbarous nation on the confines of Hudson's

RUPPLE, a river of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, formed by the Senne, Demer, and Dyle, and after running W. falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

USCOY, a town of Wermeland and West Gothland Proper, in Sweden: about twenty-five miles to the S.

RUSSA, Staraia, or Old Ruffa, from which the country of Russia is supposed to take its name, is a well-built populous town of Novogorod, in Mulcovy, flanding on the fhore of the Ilmen lake, whence iffues the river Lovat, which runs through the town. From it the inbabitants make a good falt, and drive a confiderable trade in that commodity: it lies forty-two miles S. of Novogorod. The New Russa is situated on the same river, and about ten miles from the Old.

RUSSE, a river of Ruffia, confifting of the united ffreams of the Wilia and Berezina, which running from E. to W. falls into a bay of the Baltic, near Memel. At its

mouth is a fine falmon-fifthery.

Busching makes it also one of the principal branches, which iffues from the Memel in Pruffa, about a mile below Pillit, running into the Curifche-haff, on the Baltic. But neither are very diffinctly, if at all marked on

RUSSIA, Great, or Muscovy, a vast empire, the largest under one government perhaps in the whole world, part of which lies in Europe, and part in Afia. It is also called Moscovite or White Russia, in contradistinction from Red or Polish Russia. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen, Northern, or White sea; on the E. by Great or Chinese Tartary, and that part of the Pacific ocean, called the Japonese sea; on the S. by the Calmuck and Cuban Tartary, Perfia, Georgia, the Caspian and Euxine seas; and on the W. by Poland, the Baltic sea, Swedish Finland and Lapland. Its extent from E. to W. that is, from the confines of China to those of Sweden, is computed at 3000 miles; and from N. to S. that is, from the Frozen sea to the Euxine, about 2567; tho others circumfcribe this empire within much narrower limits: however, not a third part of this vast tract of land, at least, is cultivated or inhabited; the eastern part being a mere wilderness, on account of the vicinity of the Tartars, and the N. part much the same, if not worse, from the extremity of cold there.

That part of Ruffia, which may be properly faid to be well peopled and cultivated, namely the S.W. part, is not much above 600 miles fquare. The whole country lies between lat. 47 and 70 deg. N. and in some parts east-wards beyond that: from Wyburg on the W. boundary Kamizatka on the E. between long. 30 and 160 E. thus extending from the 7th climate of the temperate zone, to the 2d of the frigid. The longest day in the S. part is about 15 hours, and in the N. two months long, the fun not fetting all that time, when near the tropic.

Beyond lat. 60 deg. N. corn ripens in few places, and in the furthermost N. parts are hardly any trees, except miserable shrubs, nor vegetables; though they abound in wild beasts, game, fowl, and fish. In the middle tracts, the air is pretty moderate, producing corn, and all forts of fruits that do not require a warm fun. In the lower and foutherly parts, the air is very warm: and though even in these there are many waste tracks, yet they abound with vegetable productions. All forts of provisions are reasonable, especially flesh-meat, which is

remarkably cheap.

Though the cold in the middle and northerly parts of Russia is very keen in winter, and the days short; on the other hand, their fummer is more agreeable and warm, and the twilight of their fhort nights very firong. More particularly, towards the N. fnow and ice continue on the ground nearly three quarters of a year, the effects of its inclement air being often felt by the loss of hands, feet, nofes, &c. if perfons come too haffly near a fire or flove: the properest method then, is to rub the part with snow, or cold water. The cold weather generally begins in August, and lasts till the next May; during which interval rivers are frozen up four or five feet deep, &c. On the contrary, the S. provinces, though very cold during one half of the year, have very fcorch-

ing heats for fix weeks or two months in fummer.
The most considerable accession to this empire, especially towards the E. and some from Sweden towards the W. is not above a century's standing; more particularly by the conquests of the late Czar Peter the Great.

Besides grain and fruit of various sorts, the country produces plenty of rhubarb, flax, hemp, good pasture for cattle, honey, wax, besides Russian and bust-leather, potashes, tallow, cavear, made of the roes of sturgeon and the belluga, ifinglass, spermaceti, horses teeth, train-oil, iron, &c.

The Kuffians have few merchant-ships, their naval flores, manufactures, and the above-mentioned produce of their country, being exported in foreign bottoms, together with those of other nations, and returns made in the commodities of the fouthern parts of Eu-

As Russia is full of large woods and forests, so these abound with bears, deer, foxes, fables, ermines, &c. whose furs are in great request, and which form a confiderable branch of commerce: all which are conveyed from one province to another, by means of their many navigable rivers in fummer, and fledges in winter; and the latter being drawn on the fnow or ice by horses, dromedaries, or rein-deer, move with furprifing speed.

The principal rivers in the country, besides innumerable small ones, are the Wolga or Rha, the Don or Tanais, the Dwina, the Dnieper or Borishenes, the Occa, Succhana and Juga, the junction of which three latter streams form the Dwina aforesaid, the Kamy, the Oby, and the Jenefaida.

Its largest inland lakes, not to enumerate any other, are the Ladoga, the Onega, and Peipus in Livonia; all abounding in fish. But the lakes of this country in general breed fuch innumerable fwarms of flies, gnats, and other infects, during two or three months of intense heat, as makes their summer almost as troublesome as their winter.

Confidering the vast numbers of forests, lakes, &c. and the almost continual snow and ice for three parts of the year, besides other inconveniencies, the late Czar Peter ordered houses of entertainment to be built at every twenty or thirty miles diffance on the high-roads leading from one great city to another, commonly not less than 100 miles asunder. He also ordered posts to be fet up at every mile's end, with the distances from place to place, and other directions in Ruffian and Roman letters. The method of travelling here is chiefly by fledges in winter, which are drawn on the ice or fnow by horses or rein-deer, and move very easily for 100 miles, without any great fatigue, being steered by the com-

Among the natural curiofities of Russia, is a fort of melon found in and about Astracan, Casan, Samara, and other provinces, called the little lamb or animal plant, destroying, they say, all herbs and grass which lie within its reach. The hare called Zaits, also most of the bears, &c. are of a milk-white colour in win-

Among its artificial curiofities, the most remarkable is the stately cathedral of Moscow, called the Jerusalem church, and the great bell of Moscow weighing 366,000 pounds, which requires 100 men to raise it.

The Ruffians bear but an indifferent character among other nations, having indeed given feveral too shocking instances of their barbarity, not to be denied in the prefent confederate war which they carry on with the house of Austria against the King of Prussia; so that their officers have been obliged to hang up numbers of them. They are in general quite illiterate, brutal, and fo given to drunkenness, idleness, and smoaking of tobacco, even to a degree of intoxication; and no less than 4000 shops were formerly reckoned in Moscow, where they smoaked that weed, and drank wine or brandy as long as their heads or pockets could hold out. Though it

must be owned that the Czar Peter enacted very severe laws against these and the like vices; yet it may justing be questioned, whether this reformation has reached far, an invincible fondness for their barbarous ancient customs still remaining among them.

They are bred up with fuch high notions of their So. vereigns, and a blind implicit obedience which they owe them, and so prepossed with an opinion of their unerring wildom and knowledge, as well as of their own ignorance and imperfection, that it is a common faying among them, in all doubtful cases, "God and the Cza " alone know."

Such is the nature of the Ruffian government and constitution, that the people are kept under the greatest slavery; for the Boyars and Nobles, whose entire vassals the Russian commonalty are, exercise such tyranny over them, and the Czar exacts fuch heavy taxes and services from the people, especially in time of war, inflicting fevere punishments for non-performance, that it is with great difficulty that they make fhift to wear out a wretched life. Though the late Czar, by encouraging trades, arts and sciences, as well as navigation and commerce, raised Russia to some degree of wealth, yet did his many projects, travels, and wars, oblige him to defray those expences by fuch heavy taxes, that the far greater part of his subjects were quite beggared,

The Ruffians are extremely fond of hot-baths and fweating-houses, to which they constantly go twice a week, and oftener, if they can afford it, the women and men making no scruple to go into them promiscuously; after which they leap naked into a river, if near, or have pails of water poured upon their bodies to render them hardy. They are both of a robust and healthy constitution. They will travel many days on the strength of oat-meal mingled with water or some rawroot, especially rye-bread, much used here; and when in travelling they come to any water, there they compleat their repast.

The Russian women are generally fair, comely, and well-shaped, very dutiful to their lordly husbands, and patient under their correction, which some churlish ones carry to fuch excesses, that they sometimes die under it; for which there is here no punishment. But if a woman should happen to kill her husband amidst such fevere treatment, the law condemns them to be put into the earth in a standing posture, and covered with it only up to their necks; fo that fome live fix or eight days in misery, it being death to afford them any fustenance. They are besides represented as loose in their behaviour, and even bear their husbands company in their drinking-bouts. So little decorum is used towards the fairfex, that no respect is paid them, though they be ladies of quality. The only chance they have is, that their parents take care in the contracts of marriage to bind the husband under some penalty to use them well; but all these precautions so often prove ineffectual, that it is not without reason, that the bride is crowned with a garland of wormwood, to put her in mind of the bitterness of the married state; and the bridegroom with one of hops, to intimate its fruitfulness, in default of which he may divorce her or shut her up.

According to the Russian laws, bigamy is permitted, though feldom practifed, it being looked upon as a mark of incontinence and a base mind. The greatest virtue in wives is looked upon to confift in keeping at home, avoiding all conversation with other men, and fludying all possible ways of obliging their husbands. Their courtship is generally very short, and is begun by a present, which, if excepted, the man goes to her the next day, and the matter is finished out of hand; but if returned, it is looked upon as a denial.

The Ruffians boaft, that they profess Christianity, according to the pure ancient rites and doctrine of the Greek church, though in many respects they have fo far deviated from it, that they have introduced even more superstitious and ridiculous usages, and lay greater ffress upon them, than the most bigotted Papists.

In the year 989 Christianity was introduced among them under the great Duke Volodomir, the Emperor Basilius honouring him with a grand embassy, and at

the same time sending with it a Bishop and other clergymen for that purpose. The Athanasian creed they make the rule of their faith, and have St. Bafil's liturgy, which they use three times a day, and their fervice is in the Sclavonic language. They observe four lents in the year with great frictness, besides fasting every Wednesday and Friday. They began the year in September, and antedated the creation 1500 years before any other Christian nation; but the Czar Peter introduced the Roman Calculation January 1, 1700, in which a grand jubilee was celebrated at his metro-

They have fifteen festivals in a year, much the same with ours, of which that of Eafter is held in greatest veneration, during the whole eight days prefenting each other with painted eggs, some very curiously done. Their manner of keeping all holidays consists chiefly in going to church morning and afternoon, and being drunk at night. The very women indulge in it at fuch times, as well as at all entertainments public or private.

The priests in baptism use exorcism, dip the child three times over head and ears, after giving it the facrament in one kind, and this they continue till feven years old; afterwards they give it in both kinds. The fame they do to dying persons, together with extreme unction. They pay a great veneration to a vast number of Saints, among whom St. Nicholas is paramount, next to him St. Antony of Padua; besides, the Virgin Mary has no small share of their devotion, as also relics, &c. to a very high degree of superstition.

The Czar Peter, upon the demife of the last Patriarch of Moscow, would have no more Prelates raised to that dignity, but made himfelf the fole head and governor of the Ruffian church; at which time he introduced learning among his Bishops and clergy, who before were grossly ignorant.

Since the time of that Czar all strangers are invited to come and fettle there, of what country or religion foever. The Lutherans and Calvinists have the free exercife of theirs, and the Roman Catholics, after much interceffion in their behalf, have at length obtained the fame privilege; there being great numbers of artifts merchants, foldiers, and officers of that religion, fettled in Ruffia: but tho' thefe are tolerated, the Jefuits are forbid to come among them. The Armenians have their churches, and other fects have meeting-houses. The Mahometans are also tolerated, and make up about a thirtieth part of the inhabitants; but the Pagans are still more numerous, especially towards the N. Some of these are so stupid and ignorant as to be but one remove, if not upon a level, with brutes.

Their government is monarchial, hereditary, and despotic, under a Prince called Czar. The predecessors of Peter I. were styled Grand Dukes of Muscovy, but have fince had the title of Emperors of Russia. only the estates and fortunes, but the lives of all the Czar's subjects, are wholly at his disposal. And the greatest knez, or noblemen in his kingdom, are proud to own themselves his galopes or slaves, and execute his commands with an entire and implicit obedience. The legislative, as well as executive power, is lodged folely in him. He appoints the Waywodes or Governors of provinces, and all civil and military, as well as new ecclesiastical officers. The nobility, which are very numerous, and were formerly absolute Lords over a vast number of vassals, have been so striped of their excessive power, as to be now wholly dependant on their monarch. At prefent the principal degree of nobility is that of the Boyars, who have a place in the Czar's council, and from among whom he nominates his Waywodes and other high officers.

The ordinary revenues of Russia do not amount to three millions Sterling per annum, which fall very short of those of the Grand Signior; and consequently the Czar is not in a condition to cope with the Ot-

toman Porte upon equal terms. The Czar's revenues in general arises, 1. From his monopoly of all the fables and other furs, the mines and minerals in his empire. 2. From his farming out all the tobacco, wine, brandy, beer, and other liquors; even the inns, ale-houses, brandy-shops, baths, and No. LXXXVI.

fweating-houses. 3. The customs for imports and exports of all merchandise, especially from Archangel and Astracan. 4. He is heir to all that die intessate, or under the accufation of any criminal practices. 5. The crown-lands. 6. The tagla and podat; the former an impost on corn, and the other on every town. 7. He draws a duty from all law-fuits. 8. He hath lands appropriated for his guards, &c. And, fattly, the Czar is Lord and mafter of all the estates of his subjects, and can levy what taxes, and impose what services, he pleases, and punish them severely for non-payment.

The government being entirely arbitrary, and the fovereign not circumferibed by any written laws, the punishments inflicted on criminals are very summary, and fometimes barbarous: nor has the prisoner the chance of a fair trial; for when evidence is wanting, confessions are extorted by racks and tortures. Men of distinction are liable to be whipped with an instrument which tears the flesh from their bones, or bastina oed with the knout on their foles, till they cannot fland; a punishment which was frequently used by the Czar

The number of inhabitants that pay the poll-tax, and are obliged to find recruits, is computed at 5,100,000 in the whole empire.

The late Czar Peter was at an incredible expence in carrying on his wars, building of vast navies, cities, and fortrefles, draining of fens and lakes, making canals and rivers navigable, entertaining vaft numbers of foreign troops, officers, artificers, &c. all which must have amounted to immense sums annually.

The Czars had formerly a guard confiffing of 20,000 Strelitzes, not unlike the Turkish janizaries: but for their frequent revolts and outrages, Peter the Great wholly suppressed them, and appointed a new guard, confifling of regular troops, better cloathed, mounted, and disciplined.

Public affairs are chiefly managed by the grand council of the Boyars; in which are several inserior councils with their distinct departments; as for embassies, military affairs, the public revenue, trade, and the determination of civil and criminal causes; for which latter purpose a code has been compiled in 1747, by the wifest men of the empire, and entitled Universal Right; and by this the judges are to regulate their fentence: fo that the courts of judicature are neither expensive nor long-winded.

All the peafants and hufbandmen are flaves either to the Czars, the Boyars, the monafteries, or the gentry; the value of estates being computed from the number of these vasials, who may be fold, alienated, or forfeited at pleasure. These are employed by their masters in whatever business they think fit. The Czar usually rewards fervices done him by his nobles or officers with a number of these villages, from which he can in forty days raise 2 or 300,000 men, by summoning each master to furnish such and such a quota.

The language of Russia is a dialect of the old Scla-

vonic, as that was of the old Scythian: but it is very corrupt. Besides retaining in it their divine service, fuch as affect any degree of learning or politeness, both fpeak and write in it. Though ignorance formerly covered the face of this whole country, encouragement has been given to arts and fciences by their late great monarch, and three academies erected by him in the capital, with a few colleges or schools there, and in some other principal cities. At the same time he fent the young noblemen and gentlemen into foreign-countries for education: but his death gave some check to these falutary views for polishing Russia, and it has almost returned to its pristine barbarism.

The ancient inhabitants of Russia, Scythians by extraction, were a fierce, warlike, and untractable nation, living only in the open fields and in covered waggons, and ranging from place to place with their flocks, the milk of which was their principal food. The country was formerly much harraffed by the Tartars, who held it in cruel subjection; but Volodomir began the great change, and fucceeding Dukes, particularly Bafil Demetriowitz, the 12th from him, drove the Tartars out of Muscovy.

4 U. The

The Poles oppressed them next, Uladislaus a Prince of that kingdom being their ruler; but these being driven out also, the nobles chose at Moscow Michael Federowick, fon of the then Patriarch Philaretes Nikiditz, of the house of Romanow, who began his reign in 1613. He was grandfather to Peter the Great; and he also obliged the Swedes to restore those provinces which they had feized in times of confusion. But the Czar completed whatever his predecessors had left unfinished, particularly by the entire recovery of the provinces which the crown of Sweden had taken from

The Czars are faid to maintain a guard of 18,000 foot and 5000 horse at Moscow: their garrisons on the frontiers amount to 100,000 men; and in time of war they generally keep an army in the field of about 300,000, well-armed, and provided with all neces-

faries. Before the reign of the late Czar Peter, the Ruffians had not a fingle thip; whereas that monarch furnished himself soon with a great number, and variety of them, particularly on the Baltic. They however feem hitherto to have made no great figure on that element.

Rushia is divided by Busching into that part of it

which lies in Europe, and that in Afia. The part of the Russian empire in Europe con-

tains,
I. The provinces taken from Sweden at the begining of this century, namely, the duchies of Livonia and Esthonia; both which are subdivided into the two general governments of Riga and Reval, also the province of Narva. Ingria, or the government of Petersburg, where stands that capital: and the conquered part of Carelia, or the government of Wi-

II. The provinces anciently belonging to Russia

are,
1. The Great Novogrod government. 2. Those of Archangel. 3. Moscow. 4. Nischneinowgorod. 5. Smolensko. 6. Kiow. 7. Bielogorod. 8. Woronez and Afoph; with an infinity of subdivisions.

III. The part of the Ruffian empire in Afia, which includes a confiderable portion of Great or Afiatic Tartary. Some of the rivers in this country fall into the Caspian sea, as the Volga, the Jaik, or ancient Rhymnus, the Jem, the Gihun, and the Sihun: others discharge themselves into the White or Frozen sea, as the large and famous river Ob, the Jenisei, and the Lena. Those which run into the Eastern ocean, are the rivers Amur, the Ud, the Penschina, and the

Its principal inland lakes are the Aral, the Baikal, and

It comprehends the westerly and southerly parts of Ruffian Tartary, in which dwell feven or eight different nations of Tartars.

Its particular governments are, 1. Aftracan, 2. Orenburg, and 3. Cusan, the latter comprehending about eighteen circles.

The northerly and eafterly parts of Great Tartary, or Siberia, the inhabitants of which confift of the old natives, Tartars and Ruffians. The old natives include about twelve different tribes. The provinces in this part are Tobolsk, Jeniseisk, and Irkutzk: all which are variously subdivided into separate circles and

Russia is by others divided into, 1. Western Muscovy, containing twenty-two provinces. 2. Eaftern Muscovy, including nine provinces. 3. Muscovite Tartary, in which are fix provinces. And, 4. into Ruffian Lapland, containing four provinces. But as little more than the bare names of most of them are known, we shall not repeat them here.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, in North Wales. It stands on the river Clwyd, is a large and very populous place, nearly in the middle of the shire, and the greatest market for corn in the valley of Clwyd. It is a corporation, has a good free-school endowed by Dr. Goodman Dean of Westminster, and an hospital. Its market is on Monday, and fairs on March 19, Friday before Whitfunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle and fmall pedlary. It formerly gave title of Lord to a branch of the Grays Earls of Kent, and afterwards to Ambrose Earl of Warwick, It lies eight miles S. E. from Denbigh, and 184 from

RYE

RUTHVEN, or commonly RYVEN of Badenoch, a vil lage of the diffrict of the latter name, in Invernels shire, and North of Scotland, where is a post-house and it lies in the road to Edinburgh. Here was a for and small garrison till the Highlanders and French pi quets took and demolished it in the year 1745. It lies about thirty miles S. of Inverness.

RUTKOPPING, the principal town in the Island of Langeland, in Denmark. It stands on the western

coast, opposite to Schwinborg, in Funen.
RUTLANDSHIRE, the least of all the counties in Eng. land. It is almost of a circular form, and feems to have been a part of Northamptonshire before the conquest and not named as a distinct county till long after the Norman invation. It has Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire on the E. and S. Leicestershire on the S. and W. Leicestershire and Lincolnshire on the N. It is about forty miles in circumference, containing only two market-towns, Okeham and Uppingham, and fortyeight parishes, but more parks than any shire in Eng. land for its magnitude.

The air here is fweet and falubrious, being quite clear from fogs and mists; there is in this whole county but one stream that deserves the name of a river, commonly called the Guash or Wash, which interfects the shire from E. to W. quite through the middle of it. though feveral brooks run into it from most parts of the county, by which means the inhabitants are fupplied with water as wholesome as the air, and with plenty of fresh-fish; all the S. and E. parts in particular having good supplies from the river Welland, which feparates it from Northamptonshire and Leicestershire.

The foil is very fruitful in corn and pasture, the latter feeding great numbers of cattle, especially sheep, the wool from which is redder than in other countries on account of the redness peculiar to the foil. The vale of Catmos, where Okeham stands, is not inferior to the vales of White-horse and Belvoir in point of fertility. It likewise produces abundance of wood for fir-

This county is included within the diocese of Peterborough, and subject to the archdeaconry of North-It gives title of Duke to the Manners family, whose eldest fon the Marquis of Granby now commands the British troops in Germanny, and is greatly dis-

tinguished for his personal courage, &c.
Rutland only sends two Knights of the shire to parliament; and in it are feveral fine feats, particularly that of the Earl of Gainsborough at Exton, and the Earl of Winchelsea's at Burley on the Hill, both near Okeham. The latter has noble stables, and a walled park five or fix miles in circuit, with woods, rich pafture, game, &c. the house itself having been rebuilt, and elegantly furnished with curious paintings, a lib-

RUVO, anciently RUBI, an old Episcopal city of Bari, a province of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands between Acerenza on the E. and Conza on the W. also twelve miles W. of Bitonto or Bidrunta, between which and Canufium, now Canofa, the Itinerary places it. Lat.

41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 20 min. E. RYDDALE, RHYDALE, or RYDELL, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, pleasantly situated, being in a fine fruitful valley of the same name, in which there are twenty-three parish-churches; and in it stands the borough of Malton: Hovingham, Hemsley, &c. being not far off.

RYE, or RHIE, a borough of Suffex, on a hill, near the borders of Kent. It is encompassed with rocks inaccessible on the sca-side; is a mayor-town, sends two members to parliament, and was one of the appendages, Winchelsea being the other, to Hastings as a Cinque-port. The houses are well-built, and of brick, though mostly antique; but there are some neat modern ones. The port here is so choaked up with fand, that

notwithstanding three or four acts of parliament, and very expensive efforts to restore it, there is scarcely enleft for the smallest vessels: so that his Majesty King George I. was under great difficulties of landing here upon his return from Hanover, January 1725-6, after a very dangerous and tempestuous passage, the fleet not being able to follow him, or to make Dover. About two-thirds of the town are furrounded by the tides, which with the river Rother on the E. fide form a fort of peninfula. The S. fide is washed by that branch of the tide called Tillingham water, over which was formerly a ferry, but now a bridge. mackarel and herrings taken here are reckoned the best of their kind; and all the rest of the year they trowl for foles, turbots, brills, &c. which are carried up every day by the rippiers or fishermen to London, which they perform in three stages. They have also a trade here in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney backs, &c. cast at the iron-founderies of Bakely and Breed in the neighbourhood. Rye lies opposite to Dieppe, in Normandy, and was formerly the most confiderable haven betwixt Portsmouth and Dover. Here is a free grammer-school, endowed with thirty-two pounds per annum, besides a charity-school for thirty poor children. Here also is plenty of good water, conveyed by leaden pipes into two conduits from the neigh-

bouring hills. Rye has one of the largest parish-churches in England, part of it being walled off and converted into a magazine for planks, &c. and here is a small settlement of French refugees, mostly fishermen, with two meeting-houses, the one for Presbyterians, and the other for Quakers. It markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. It fends two members to parliament, lies two miles from Winchelsea, thirty from Lewis, and about fixty-

four from London. RYE, a manor of Hertfordshire, in the parish of Stanstedabbots, on the right-hand fide of the road from Hodfden to Ware. It is famous for the Rye-house plot, faid to have been formed for affaffinating King Charles II. in his return from Newmarket. Among feveral perfons who fuffered on this account, was Rumbold the tenant of the place, who was a man of an intrepid

REYGATE, or RIEGATE, i. e. the chanel of a river, a borough of Surrey in the valley of Holmfdale, which fends two members to parliament.

RYPEN. See RIPEN, a place in North Jutland, in Den-

RYSWICK, a fine village of Holland, one of the united provinces, where is a grand palace belonging to the Prince of Orange, in which the famous treaty called the treaty of Ryfwick was concluded between the Confederates and France in 1697. It lies between the Hague and Delft.

RYTON, a river of Nottinghamshire, near which is

Worksop, a fine seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

RZECZYCA, a small city of the Great duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. It stands on the Nieper, 134 miles N. of Kiow. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15

RZEVA, or RESCHOW, a province of Western Muscovy; it is bounded on the N. by those of Twere and Moscow, on the S. by the principality of Biela and palatinate of Vitepsk, on the W. by the lordship of Pleskow, and on the E. by part of the territory of Mos-

RZEVA, the defert, so called as having been ruined and abandoned; it was the capital, and flood on the western fide of the province, S. W. of Velikie-Louki; it has

given way to RZEVA VOLODEMERSKI, a town flanding on the eastern fide of the province near the small lake Wolga, one of the fources of the river of the same name. The buildings are but indifferent, though well-peopled. It drives some trade in hemp, fish, &c. It lies eighteen leagues W. of Moscow. Lat. 55 deg. 48 min. N. long. 37 deg. 30 min. E.

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S.

S A B

S AABA, a place in the road towards the town of Tombuto, in the kingdom of the fame name, and Negroland, in Africa. This is all we find faid of it. See Tombuto:

SAAL, or SALLA, in Latin Colonia Solvensis, an ancient city of Carinthia, and circle of Austria, in Germany, now in ruins, near St. Veit, Attila the Hun having destroyed it in the year 451. Roman coins, medals, and other antiquities, are found in the neighbourhood, with two stone seats and Roman inscriptions on them.

The church of Saal is still standing, and in it is the tomb of Modestus, the companion of St. Veit.

SAAMI, or SAMI, a town of Negroland, in Africa, twelve miles above the mouth of the river of the fame name. Here is a good trade, especially in slaves. It stands about eight miles from Cuttejar by land, but a great many more by water. To this place the English African company removed their factory from Cuttejar.

SAAMI, a river of Negroland, in Africa, on which stands the town of the same name. It is about fix or seven tides above Yanimarew, rising a vast way inland. It abounds with crocodiles, and is said to part Upper and Lower Yany. It enters the river Gambia between Bruce and Yamiamocunda, two towns on the S. side of the Gambia.

SABA, or SHEBA, a finall, but pleafant island of the Caribbees, in the Atlantic ocean, North America. It belongs to the Dutch, and is about four or five leagues in circuit. At first sight it looks to be only a rock, but in it has been found a valley large enough to employ and substitution feveral families, though no port. The fishing about it, especially for the bonetta, is very plentiful, and the island is in no want of other necessary provisions. The coast is so shallow all around, that nothing but small sloops can come near it, and that only at a little sand-creek on the S. side of the island, into which the inhabitants draw their canoes.

A road is cut out of the rock, so steep to the top, that only one can climb it at a time; and in many places by the side of it are piles of stones on scaffolds, so disposed, that by only pulling a rope they may be discharged into the road to crush any assailants to pieces.

Labat, who was here in 1701, informs us, that the island was then divided into two parts, containing not above fifty families, who lived in convenient houses, and traded mostly in shoes: so that the Governor, and he believed the minister himself, did not distain working sometimes at the crast. With this traffic however, besides a little indigo and cotton, they have procured themselves slaves, &c.

The inhabitants live in good harmony, and dine at one another's houses, killing their cattle by turns; and so supplying alternately each others wants. It lies a little W. of St. Christopher's, and thirteen miles N. W. of Eustatia.

SABA, the ancient feat of the Tobais or Kings of Yemen, in the principality of Xael, a province of Arabia Felix, in Afia.

SABACZAR, a town of Cafan, in Muscovite Tartary,

S A B

which stands eighteen miles above Kockschaga: and

this is all we are told about it.

SABATHA, or SABOTA, faid by Pliny to have been feated in the heart of Arabia Felix and Asiatic Turkey, upon a hill, very large and populous, with fixty temples in it.

SABINA, a province of the Ecclefiastical state, and lower division of Italy, is only a part of the territory of the ancient Sabines. It is bounded on the S. by Campania di Roma, from which the river Tiverone divides it; on the W. by St. Peter's patrimony and the Tiber; on the N. by Ombria; and on the E. by the Further Abrazzo. Its extent at present is above twenty-six miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth.

It is commonly divided into Sabina Nova, lying between Ponte Mole and the little river Aja, and Sabina Vecchia on the other fide of that river. Though ore of the smallest provinces in all the Pope's dominions, it is very fertile, being watered by a good number of great and small rivers.

SABIO, a town of the Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It stands on the river Chiefe, over which is a handsome bridge on the S. side of lifeo lake.

It gives name to the territory called Val de Sabio.

SABIONETTA, a duchy on the confines of that of Mantua, and the Cremonese, in the upper division of Italy. This territory consists only of its capital, and about eight or nine villages, and belongs to the Empress Queen of Hungary.

ABIONETTA, in the duchy of the fame name, a town well-fortified, with a cattle. It lies about eight miles N. W. of the Po, and ten S. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E. SABLÉ, a town of Lower Maine, in France. It flands

on the Sarte. It was formerly confiderable for its strength; and contains two parishes and about 500 families, with a nunnery. It was the native place of William Menage, King's advocate at Angers, and father of the famous Giles Menage, who wrote the history of Sablé. It lies twenty miles N. of Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 min. W.

Lat. 47 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 min. W. SABLE, CAPE, the most easterly headland of Acadie or Nova Scotia, in North America, near which is a sine cod-fishery. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 66 deg. 25 min. W.

There is also a small island of the same name, about twenty-five leagues S. E. of Cape Breton, and thirty-five E. of Canso. It is small, and without any port or produce but briers, being very narrow, and in the form of a bow. In the middle of it is a lake five leagues in compass, and the Isle itself about ten. At each extremity is a sand-bank, one of which runs N. E. and by E. and the other S. E. also sand hills, which may be seen about seven or eight leagues distance at sea.

ABLESTAN, or ZABLESTAN, a province of Persa, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Candahar; on the W. by Segestan; on the S. by Mecran; and on the L. by the high mountains which separate Persia from India.

According to some, it includes Gaur and Candahar; and then it has Chorassan on the N.

The country is watered by feveral rivers, fprings, and lakes, being full of mountains, known by the name of Montes Paropamifi, a branch of Mount Taurus, and all covered with forests. The inhabitants are still as rude as they were in the time of Alexander.

it is called in Doomsday-book, a market-town of Hartfordshire, with a handsome church, and monuments,
particularly one for General Lumley, the Earl of Scarborough's brother, whose inscription informs us that he
was in every battle and siege with King William and
the Duke of Marlborough in twenty campaigns, in
Ireland, Flanders, Germany, &c. It stands on the
Stort, has its market on Wednesday, and annual fairs
on April 23 and October 19, for horses. It lies about
fix miles from the town of Ware.

SACCAI, a city of Japan in Asia, with a port on Meacobay. It lies 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 135 deg. 21 min. E.

SACHSENBERG, a place in Upper Hesse, in Germany, where are the ruins of an old fort built by the ancient Saxons, to secure their frontiers from the incursions of the French garrison at Frankenberg.

SACONETT, the Indian name by which the town of

Rehoboth, in Briftol county, and New Plymouth colony, in New England, in North America, is frequently called. See REHOBOTH.

SACRIFICE, an island of North America, and in the gulph of Mexico, belonging to Spain. It lies forty-eight miles E. of La Vera Cruz. Lat. 18 deg. 20 min. N. long. 99 deg. 10 min. W.

SACUNDEE, or ZACUNDY, a village of Guiney Proper, in Africa, where the English have a fort mounted with twenty pieces of cannon, with a good landing-place and gardens.

On a neighbouring hill is the Dutch fort called Orange, about a mulquet-shot from the other.

SADBERG, a place in the bishopric of Durham, on a rivulet which runs into the Tees, and stands in the road from Darlington to Stockton. It gives title of Earl to the Bishop of Durham, which he holds by barrony.

SADLE, a small isle in the river Senegal or Niger, in Africa, about four or five leagues E. of the island of Ribbse

SADRASPATAN, a port of Coromandel, and the East Indies, in Asia, where the Dutch have a small factory for buying up long cloth. The town is populous, the streets large; but the houses are mean, being chiefly inhabited by Pagans. The air here is healthy, and the soil fruitful, furnishing Fort St. George with salleting and pot-herbs, from which it lies forty-three miles to the S. and about eight leagues N. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12 deg. 36 min. N. long. 80 deg. 10 min. E.

SAFFET, or SAPHET, the modern name of Tiberias, a city of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, the ruins of which still shew the extent of that once magnificent

SAFFRON-WALDEN, the ancient Waldenburgh, then Chipping-Walden, and in Doomsday-book Waleduna, or simply Walden, a market-town of Essex, which has the first name from its situation amidst fields of saffron, which was brought into England in the reign of King Edward III. and has since thriven in this soil prodicionals.

This is a fair town, governed by a mayor, and has a good church. It gives title of Baron to the eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk and Bindon. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on Midlent Saturday, for horses, &c. and November 1 for cows.

In the neighbourhood is the grand feat of Audley-Inn, formerly a monastery. Walden lies twenty-five miles from Chelmsford, and about forty-two from Lon-

SAGALASSUS, once a noted city of Pisidia and Caramania, in Asia Minor, whose inhabitants the Romans looked upon as the best soldiers in this part of the world. The neighbouring country was very fertile in most N°. 86.

things, especially corn: but at present both city, and

country are poor and defolate.

SAGAN, in Latin Ducatus Zeganensis, a duchy of Silesia, in Germany. It is fruitful in corn, and well-watered by the Bober, Queifs, Tschirn, and Nesse. It is bounded on the W. by Lower Lusatia, the marquisate of Brandenburg and the Lordship of Sora, on the E. by the duchy of Great Glogaw, on the S. by the territory of Buntzel, and on the N. by the duchy of Crossen. It belongs to the heir of Lobkowitz.

SAGAN, or ZEIGAN, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name, stands near the confines of Lusatia and the rivers Bober and Queiss. It was formerly a large and populous city; but it has been often burnt, and the last time in 1472, by red-hot bullets, when besteged by Don John the Tyrant. By its being taken and retaken in the civil wars, it is now much decayed. Its principal structures are the cassle, St. Mary's church, and the two old monasteries. It lies sifty-six miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lat. 5r deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36 min. E.

Is deg. 36 min. E.

SAGONA, a town near the W. coast of the Isle of Corfica, in Upper Italy. It stands on a fine plain, about four miles from the mouth of the river Limone, between Calvi on the N. and Adiazzo on the S. being about fixteeen miles distant from each. The place is almost ruined; its Prelate, who is under the see of Pisa, resides now at Vico, a neighbouring town, and the cathedral is translated thither also.

SAGUENAY, a province of Canada in North America. It is a part of the Eastern Canada, and is divided on the W. from Canada Proper by the river Saguenay: on the N. E. dwell the nation called Kilestinoas, or Crestinaux, on the N. W. that of the Esquimaux, on the S. E. it has the river St. Laurence, and on the S. W. that of Saguenay, at the mouth of which is the town of the Three Rivers. Its extent is computed from this last-mentioned place, which is the frontier of Canada Proper, quite to the further end of the bay called the Seven Isles.

The river of Saguenay issues from the lake of St. John, and falls into that of St. Laurence, at the town of Tadoussac, where the French sirst settled, but sound little encouragement there, till sailing up as far as Quebec, they from thence gradually peopled the country. This river is not above three quarters of a mile wide at its mouth, and about eighty or ninety fathom deep; but as it runs higher up, grows wider, and by thus lessening in its breadth downwards, it has a more than common rapidity, insomuch that it prevents the tide from coming in; though Charlevoix tells us, that it is navigable by the largest vessels above twenty-five leagues upwards. In entering it, the port of Tadoussac must be lest on the right hand, where is only a large French house, with some huts about it. This haven is capable of containing twenty-five men of war, with good as chorage and shelter from storms, being nearly of a circular form, deep, and likewise surrounded with very high rocks.

The foil, climate, and inhabitants of Saguenay, are much the same with those of Canada Proper; but it was formerly better peopled than it is at present, the natives mostly of the Abenic tribe having been almost destroyed by the Iroquois. It yields great plenty of marble of various kinds; so that not only the principal towns, forts, churches, &c. but even private houses, are built of it. Quebec is its capital. It is now part of the British dominions.

SAGUNTUM, once a famous city of Spain, from the ruins of which was built the modern Morviedro, which fee.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, in Africa. It flands on the river Nile, and is supposed to have been the ancient Thebes. It lies 200 miles N. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 27 deg. 5 min. N. long. 32 deg. 26 min. E.

27 deg. 5 min. N. long. 32 deg. 26 min. E.
SAINTES, the ancient Kaintes, in Latin Santones, or
Urbs Santonica, the capital of Saintonge, in France, on
the river Charante. This city is not very well built,
and now, fince the perfecution of the Protestants, but
thinly peopled. It is the see of a Bishop under Bour-

deaux, with an income of 12,000 livres per annum, whose bailiff administers high, mean, and low-justice over three parts of the city, and some of the country-parishes. Here are several aqueducts, an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch over the bridge of the Charante, with a great number of infcriptions and other Roman monuments, &c. In this town are made great quantities of brass-guns, is the seat of a seneschalship and presidial court. It stands about thirty-five miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. 38

SAINTFIELD, in Irish Tullachnaneave, which is nearly of the same import with the first name, i. e. the Hill of the Saints, is a town in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland. To this place the late General Price was a great benefactor, who got it erected into a town, made the roads passable from Belfast to Down through it, encouraged the linen-manufacture, &c. had a barrack for dragoons fixed here, and repaired its ruinous church. Though the country round it is coarfe and hilly, it however produces plenty of rye, oats, and flax; affording also pasture for sheep and black cattle. The plowmen carry their furrows up to the tops of the hills, and the marshy bottoms yield plentiful crops of rye. It stands eight miles from Belaft and Down-Patric.

SAINTONGE, anciently Xaintonge, a province of France, under the government of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and having the same Governor with Angoumois. It is bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poictou and Aunis, has the ocean on the W. and Bourdelois and the Gironde on the E. Its extent from W. to E. is about twenty-five leagues, and from S. to N. twelve. This is a fruitful country, producing plenty of corn and wine, with faffron and great quantities of falt.

SAL, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean.
It lies 315 miles W. of Negroland, in Africa. Lat. 17

deg. 6 min. N. long. 23 deg. 5 min. W. SALA, or SALBERG, a beautiful and large mine-town of Westmannia, in Sweden Proper, on the Sagriver. Its ffreets are ftraight and paved, with a neat and regular market-place. The number of its inhabitants may be about 900. Finely fituated lands belong to the town, and the commodities from the villages have a good fale. The market is toll-free. Here are mineral fprings, and at this place the court refided during the plague in 1710. Not far off is a filver-mine, which formerly yielded 24,000 loth or marks of filver in a year; but it has fince much declined. It lies thirty miles W. of Upfal. Lat. 60 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. W.
SALA. See SALLEE, in Africa.

SALA, or SAAL, a river of Germany, which rifing in Franconia, and from thence running N. enters Saxony, where traverfing Saxe-Altenburg, Naunburg, Merse-burg, and Hall, it falls into the Elbe below Deffau.

The inhabitants on the banks of this river were part of those Franks or Franconians who conquered France, and brought their own laws with them, particularly the Salique law, still in force in that kingdom, whereby

females are excluded from inheriting the crown. SALAMANCA, in Latin Salamis, or Salamantica, the ancient Urbs Vettonum, a very ancient and celebrated city of Leon in Spain, on the river Termes. It is of a circular form, built on three hills and two valleys, having fine prospects on every side. In its walls are thirteen stately gates, with handsome towers in its circuit. The number of streets is faid to be 162, with 5000 houses; some of these very grand, seventeen noble squares, twenty-five parishes, twenty monasteries, eleven nunneries, two houses of retirement for penitent females, fixteen chapels, and fix hospitals. Here is the greatest university in Spain, and perhaps inferior to none in the world, having twenty-five colleges in it, most of which are noble structures, and well endowed ; the great public schools in particular, &c. very magnificent. In Marineus's time it was reckoned to have had 7000 students. It generally maintains seventy-five professors, with plentiful salaries, and has produced a vast number of men eminent in all kinds of literature: so

that perfons of distinction and merit, not only fend their fons to be educated here, but are proud to visit it them felves, and make fome fray in it.

Salamanca is the fee of a Bishop under Compostella including 240 parishes, with a revenue of 24,000 ducat The cathedral hath ten dignitaries, &c. Hither are brought all forts of provisions from the adjacent parts; fome furnishing wines, others cattle, corn, fruit, &c. in great abundance, and which come pouring in two or three times a week. It flands 114 miles W. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 16 min. W

ALAMANCA, a city of Jucatan, a province of Mexico, in North America. It stands near the Gulph of Honduras, 138 miles S. of Campeachy. Lat. 17 deg. 20 min. N. long. 93 deg. 10 min. W. SALAMIS, the ancient name of Coluri, one of the islands

in the Streight of Eugia and Archipelago, in European Turkey. See Coluri. It is about fifty miles inc cuit, and famous for the defeat of Xerxes's fleet by the Athenians under Themistocles. It was the native place of the Athenian lawgiver Solon; and also of Ajax, who reigned here. It lies nearly opposite to Athens, and about ten miles S. of it. Lat. 47 deg. 34 min. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E.

SALAMIS, the ancient name of Famagusta, one of the principal cities of the island of Cyprus, in the Levant.

and Afiatic Turkey.
SALANCHES, or CLUSE SALENCHES, a town of Faucigny and Savoy Proper, in Upper Italy. It francis on the river Arve.

ALANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia, in Hungary, It stands near the Danube. In its neighbourhood Prince Lewis of Baden obtained a memorable victory in 1691 over the Turks; as did also Prince Eugene in 1716, and near Peterwaradin. It lies twenty-three miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 22 min. N. long. 21 deg.

5 min. E. SALEM, or SALHAM, a town of West Jersey, and colony of New Jersey, in North America. It stands about half way up the river of the same name; and contains upwards of 120 families, being one of the best towns in this county with regard to its fite, buildings

and trade. It lies twenty miles from Cohanzy.
ALEM, the principal town of Effex county, and Maffachuset's province, in New England, North America. It stands on a plain, between two rivers, with the same number of harbours, called the Winter and the Summer Harbour. Here the planters of the Massachuser's colony made their first fettlement. It is the feat of the courts, and was formerly the place for the trial and execution of witches; of which poor creatures, more were hanged at this town, through a kind of epidemical phrenzy feizing the inhabitants, than in all New England besides. At Salem is a great trade for building of ships, especially fishing-ketches; and they drive a good traffic hence to Barbadoes and the Sugar Islands. A market is kept here every Wednesday, and two annual fairs; namely, the last Wednesday in May and September. It lies eighteen miles N. of Boston. Lat. 42

deg. 26 min. N. long. 70 deg. 5 min. W. ALEMO, a town of Val di Mazaro, in the island of Sicily, and lower division of Italy. It stands high, near the fource of the river of the same name, or Rio Grande, which falls into the Delia, on the W. fide of it. It lies eighteen miles N. of Mazara, and on the road to Castel a Mare and Palermo.

ALERNO, the capital of the Hither Principate, in Naples, and Lower Italy: an ancient city of the Picentini, afterwards a famous sea-port and Roman colony. It stands conveniently, upon a rising ground, and a bay of the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan sea. Its harbour is still very good, though much neglected; and its trade by fea is fallen very much off; as also the resort to it is less, fince the feat of government has been removed to Naples. It has a good trade by land, and hath feveral annual fairs, much frequented. It is the fee of an Archbishop fince the tenth century, and has a constderable university, especially for the study of physic, having produced several learned men in that faculty; and here the celebrated poem, intitled the Saleman school, was composed in 1190, in which are given the

best rules for prolonging life, and rendering it healthy. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the townhouse, and some convents. The ftreets are narrow and uneven, and has only two capital ones, which run parallel; and into these run all the others on both sides. The city is well-inhabited, and defended by a ftrong castle. On a neighbouring hill are several ruins. It lies twenty-eight miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 26 min. E.

SALFERINO, a imall principality of the Mantuan, in Upper Italy, with only a town of the fame name, and

fome few villages about it.

The town is neither large nor strong, and stands on the N. confines of the Mantuan, towards the Bresciano and the Veronese, between Castiglione delle Stevere and Capriana. It belongs to the house of

Austria. SALINÆ, the fort of Sandy, so called by Ptolemy. It flands in Bedfordshire, and was built by the Romans, as feveral urns and Roman coins have been formerly dug up hereabouts.

SALIES, or SAILLIES, in Latin Salinæ, a finall town of Bearn, in France, and in the diocese of Lescar. It is noted for a falt-spring, whence its name, and furnishes this province and Navarre with falt. It lies ten leagues from Pau.

SALINA, LA, the ancient Strongyle, one of the islands about Sicily, in Lower Italy, is about twelve miles in circuit, and eight miles N. of Lipari. It is uninhabited, with only a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and fome vines growing upon it. Near this island the Dutch fleet was defeated by the French in 1676.

SALINA, the ancient Salamis, a port-town, on the S. fide of the Isle of Cyprus, in the Levant, and Afiatic Turkey. It lies 112 miles W. of Tripoli, in Syria. Lat. 34 deg. 36 min. N. long. 34 deg. 32 min. E. See SALAMIS.

SALINAS, a fmall town of Guipuzcoa, a fubdivision of Biscay, in Spain. It stands high, on the river Deva; and has its name from the falt-springs near it. It lies twenty-nine miles S. E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg. 18

min. N. long. 2 deg. 54 min. W.! SALINGSTADT. See SELINGENSTADT, a town of

Mentz, in Germany.
SALINS, in Latin Puteus Salinarum, or Salinæ Sequanorum. fo called from its falt-springs, which are considerable. It is a pretty handsome town, on the rivulet Furieuse, (Forica) and the feat of a provincial court, &c. has four chapters, four parish-churches, ten convents, with a college, and an hospital. It stands in a valley between hills. In the neighbourhood are quarries of fine jafper, alabaster, and black marble. Near the town on a hill stands Fort Belin; and upon another is a redoubt called Fort Bracon, and the castle or fort of St. Andrew, which both defends and keeps it in awe. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Befançon. Lat. 47. deg. 5

min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E. SALISBURY, or New Sarum, in contradiffinction to Old Sarum (which see) the capital of Wiltshire, and the see of a Bishop: it is a large, well-built, and pleasant city, at or near which four rivers unite their ftreams; and three of them, namely, the Nadder, Willy, and Avon, run thro' the streets by canals. It owes its rise to the church, the foundation of which was laid anno 1219, under Bishop Poor, by Randulph, the Pope's legate, and finished in 1258. According to an account delivered in to King Henry III. who with his nobility, &c. was present at its consecration, September 30, it cost 40,000 marks, near 27,000 l. sterling of the pre-fent money. This, of a Gothic structure, is the most elegant and regular in the whole kingdom. It is built in the form of a lantern, with the spire in the middle, and nothing but buttreffes and glass on the outside, with not a bit of wall. The cross aile is very beautiful and lightfome. The doors and chapels are faid to equal the months in the year; the windows, the days; and the pillars and pilafters, the hours. The latter are of fufile marble. The outfide is truly magnificent; but the infide is not answerable, the painting being but indifferent; tho' the carving, what little there is of it, is good. The length of the whole fabric from E. to W. including the buttreffes, &c. is 478 feet, height of the vaulting 80 feet, breadth of the W. front 889; the spire, which is of free stone, 410, being twice as high from the ground as the Monument of London. The cloyster is of curious workmanship; some of the windows are of fine painted glass; and eight bells hang in a high-built steeple on the N. side of the church-yard. The chapter-house, which is an octagon, is 50 feet in diameter, and 150 in circuit, the roof bearing all upon one small pillar in the center.

The post of Chancellor of the most noble order of the garter, which is annexed to the Bishop of this see, was first conferred on Dr. Richard Beauchamp, till Cardinal Campegio, by oppofing King Henry VIII.'s divorce, loft it and his bishopric : so that the chancellorship continuing 130 years afterwards in lay-hands, it was restored to Dr. Seth Ward, in the reign of King Charles II. and to his successors. Bishop Jewel built a library for this cathedral, and Dr. Gheast furnished it with books. John Coldwell, M. D. Dean of Rochester, was the first married Bishop of this fee. The above-mentioned Dr. Ward contributed very largely towards making the Avon navigable from Salisbury to Christchurch in Hampshire; and a quay was built at Harnham-bridge, to which barges come up with ease: he also built an hospital for poor widows of clergymen, among which lived lately Dr. Sacheverel's mother.

Besides the cathedral, here are three other churches, with genteel houses, and boarding-schools for young gentlemen and ladies, more of the latter being educated in this city than in any other in England. The market-place, in which stands a fine town-house, is a spacious fquare, and well fupplied with all necessaries. Be-fides the manufacture of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salifbury whites, for the Turkey trade, here is a confiderable manufacture of bone-lace: fo that it is looked upon to be as flourishing a city as any in the kingdom, that depends entirely on a home trade.

It is governed by a mayor, &c. and it fends two members to parliament. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 10,000. The close adjacent to the cathedral, in which live the canons, &c. is large, and well-

Among the monuments in the cathedral, is a figure of one Bennet, who endeavouring to fast forty days and forty nights, being reduced to a skeleton, at last sell a victim to his presumptuous folly: as also of Lord Stourton, who, for killing a gentleman and his son at his own table, in the reign of Philip and Mary, died at the gallows like a common malefactor; and the filken halter in which he was hanged, was placed over his grave, inflead of which here is a wire, still to be seen.

This city has given the title of Earl to several families,

but laterly to a branch of the Cecils. Here are three charity-schools: its weekly markets are on Tuesday and Saturday; its annual fairs are Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth, Monday before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen cloth, Whitfun-Monday and Tuesday for pedlary and horses, and Tuesday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheefe. It stands about 15 miles from Andover, 35 S. E. of Bristol, and 83 W. of London.

ALISBURY Plains, a tract of downs or open country in England, containing in length from Winchester to Salifbury 25 miles, from thence to Dorchefter 21, thence to Weymouth 6; fo that they lie near 50 miles in length and breadth, reaching also in some parts from 35 to 40 miles. They are generally cloathed with flocks of sheep from 3000 to 5000 each, feveral farmers hereabouts having two or three fuch flocks. From a calculation made, we are told, at Dorchester, 600,000 head of sheep are fed within the circuit of fix miles round that town; from which we may form a conjecture at the number over all those plains. A great part of the downs being made arable, by folding sheep upon them, bear plentiful crops of wheat, rye, and barley.

In passing this open country, one meets with the ruins of several old Roman and British camps, &c.

SALISBURY, a town of Essex county, and Massachuset Proper, in New England, in North America. It stands opposite to Newbury, on the other fide of the Merrimack, which river is about half a mile broad here, with

SALISBURY, an island in Hudson's streight, and New North Wales, in the arctic regions of America: and this is all the account we have of it.

SALKELD, the name of two villages, anciently forts, in Cumberland, a little below the junction of the ri-vers Eden and Eimot. At little Salkeld is a circle formed by seventy-seven stones, each about ten feet high; and before these, at the entrance, is a fingle stone by itself, fifteen feet in height above the ground, vulgarly called Long Megg, and the rest her daughters. Within are two heaps of stones, which in other countries are called kairns, and are faid to be monumental tumuli, in memory of some victory, &c. See Nicholfon's Antiquities of Cumberland, and under INVER-

SALLEE, SALA, or CELE, an ancient city and feaport of Morocco and Fez Proper, in Africa. It stands on the Atlantic ocean, on a river of the same name, fince called Barragrag, which divides it into two parts. That on the S. fide, or the old town, has two caffles on a hill near the fea, and joined by a frout wall from the one to the other, with about thirty pieces of cannon in both for the defence of the Sallee rovers or robbers, when purfued by the Christians, this being also a station of small galleys belonging to the former. This part called Rabbata is a large town upon a rock, with high walls, but now running to decay. Here are fome palaces, feveral mosques, hospitals, inns or stews, and a vast number of well-stored shops. To the S. E. stands a tower, which ferves for a land-mark in the day-time, and a light-house in the night; and under it is the dock.

The new town, on the other fide of the river, has a double wall towards the land, and a large intermediate space for sowing of corn, and towards the sea it is defended by rocks and towers. The harbour is broad, but shallow, and has a bar not above eleven or twelve feet deep at high-water: fo that the Corfairs of this place generally moor about the island Fedale, not far off.

The town of Sallee, formerly independent, is now fubject to the Emperor of Morocco, who fends thither a governor. This officer, and the alcaids, chofen from among the townsmen, have a right to make peace or war, having jurisdiction also over a small territory round the place, confifting only of fome villages. All merchandife imported or exported pay a tenth part of their value to the government; but the principal wealth of the place arises from its pyratical trade. It stands about 37 leagues S. W. from Fez, and 156 miles S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 34 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20

SALLENT, a town of Aragon, in Spain, and in a valley of the same name, otherwise called Val de Tena. It contains 200 houses, and stands about four miles from the fource of the Gallego, which runs through it. In the neighbourhood is a prodigious water-fall of the river Aqua-limpa; whence the town probably takes its name.

The valley of Sallent lies in the very heart of the Pyrennees, being the highest and most remote towards Gascony in France. Here are but 500 houses more, and yet a considerable trade is carried on all the summer, though the vast quantities of snow which cover these mountains render the country impassable near fix months in the year. From thence two passes lead into France, the one to the W. over Gallego towards Bearn; and the other on the E. over a chaim of Mount Forqueta, leading to Bigorre. Above 200 fprings water and fertilize the grounds, fo that they feed upwards of 30,000 head of cattle. Befides, here are vast numbers of deer, hares, rabbits, and wild-fowl. They have also great store of rye, barley, and hay, with some little wheat.

SALM, a county or earldom of Lorrain, in the Wafgaw mountains. It belongs at present to the empire of Germany, and was formerly a fief possessed by the Bishop of Metz. It was afterwards divided into two equal parts by John Count of Salm, among his two fons.

The E. part of the county lying towards Alface belongs to the diocese of Strasburg, and the W. confining Lorrain to that of Toul.

SAL

The town of the same name with the county laft. mentioned, stands forty-five miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E. SALMANSWEILER, a town of Suabia, in Germany,

where is the richeft Ciffercian abbey in the empin The town, though fmall, is well-peopled with Catho lics, and has a good traffic in corn. It ftands about four miles E. from Pfulendorf.

SALO, in Latin Salodium, a town of the Bresciano, a Venetian province in Upper Italy. It stands on the W. side of the Garda lake, and is noted for its manufacture of fine needles, which are in great request, and bring a good profit to the inhabitants. It lies forty-five miles N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 10

deg. 48 min. E. SALO, Rivera di, a territory of the last-mentioned Bresciano, in Upper Italy. It lies adjacent to the Garda. lake, extending from the town of Salo to Prato di Fame, where the prelates of Trent, Verona, and Brefcia, may shake hands each in his own diocese. This territory being sheltered by very high mountains to the N. produces fine olives, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruit in great plenty.

SALON, a fmall town in the diocefe of Arles and Provence, in France. It is the capital of Crau. Heteisa castle, a collegiate church, and several convents.

Nostradamus, refiding in Salon, died and was buried in the Franciscan church of this place, in 1566, where is a monument and epitaph for him, which tells us, " That he alone was worthy in the opinion of all mankind to write with his almost divine pen, the future events of the whole world, from the motion and influence of the stars." It stands between Arles and Aix, and lies twenty-four miles N. W. of Marfeilles. Lat. 43 deg. 35 min. N. long. 5 deg. 8 min. E. SALONA, the ancient Amphiffa, a town of Achaia, in

European Turkey; it stands on a rock, at the top of which is a castle. The Christians and Turks here are equal in number, the former having fix churches, and the latter feven mosques; but no Jews are permitted. The trade confifts in fome cotton, but chiefly tobacco, and that a very cheap kind.

Busching has a place of the same name in Venetian Dalmaria, formerly a confiderable city, the refidence of the Kings of Illyrium; now a small port-town on a bay of the Adriatic, a little E. of Spalatro; unless both thele be one and the same place. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 18 deg. 5 min. E.

SALONICHI, the ancient Theffalonica, the capital of Macedonia, in European Turkey. This is a famous trading city, at the extremity of the bay of the fame name, the ancient Sinus Thermaicus, in the Archipelago or Ægean sea. Here are remains of celebrated antiquities and magnificent churches. It is the feat of a Turkish Bassa or Presect, and the see of a Greek and Romish Archbishop, most of the inhabitants being still

A good foreign trade is still carried on here in filk, wool, leather, wax, cotton, &c. and chiefly managed by the Jews; and it has an English Conful. This city is faid to be upwards of ten miles in circuit; its walls are flanked with towers, and defended by three caffles towards the fea; and on the land-fide is a fortress. In Salonichi are reckoned forty-eight mosques, among which is St. Demetrius's church, a most noble structure, supported by columns of marble, jasper, and porphyry; also the Rotunda and Santa Sophia. Among its triumphal arches is one almost entire, with fine figures of the Emperor Antonine.

The Greeks have thirty churches, and the Jews thirty-fix large fynagogues, befides fmall ones, and two colleges for educating their youth. St. Paul preached the gospel here, two epistles of his to the Thesialonians being still extant in the sacred canon. Here Eustathius, the commentator on Homer, &c. was born. This place having been fold to the Venetians in 1313, Sultan Amarath II. took it from them, and the Turks have

SALOP, a name given to Shropshire, one of the counties of England.

SALPE, the ancient Salapia, in the Capitanate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It has been long fince destroyed, and its ruins are still to be seen be-tween the lake of the same name, the channel of S. Antonio, and the mouth of the Offanta.

SALSES, a town of Rouffillon, belonging to France. It stands on the confines of Languedoc, having an old fort, which defends the great road from Perpignan to Narbonne and the Salfes lake. It stands twelve miles N. of Perpignan. Lat. 43 deg. 11 min. N. long. 2

deg. 38 min. E. SALSET, North, an island on the coast of Decan and East Indies, in Asia. It is also called Canorein, and washed on two sides by the water of Bombay-harbour. It is twenty-five miles long and ten broad; others make it of greater dimensions. The island abounds in game, peacocks, spotted deer, &c. with several seats. Besides garden-vegetables, here are excellent water-melons, and fweet onions, with which it supplies the neighbouring islands and Goa. It is full of villages and churches, &c. and is parted from Bombay by a narrow channel about half a mile over, and fordable at lowwater. In it are the remains of an ancient temple of furprifing workmanship, and an aqueduct cut out of a rock. It belongs to Portugal. Lat. 19 deg. 15 min.

N. long. 72 deg. 15 min. E. SALSET, South, an island in the East Indies, in Asia, which is annexed to the crown of Portugal. It lies opposite to Goa. The mouth of the river between both, forms a noble harbour from fix to eight fathom water. Its N. end is very firong, having two royal forts. It is faid to contain 50,000 fouls in fifty villages. Its produce, like that of Goa, is arrack and falt. The nearest of Salsette is but three leagues from Goa.

SALSONA, the ancient Calea, a city of Catalonia, in Spain, on the river Cardonero (Lobregat). It is an episcopal see. It lies forty-fix miles N. W. of Barce-Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 1 deg. 31 min. E.

SALTA, a town of Tucuman, in Paraguay, South America. It flands on a small river, over which is a bridge. It is inhabited mostly by Spaniards, with about 400 houses, and five or fix churches or monasteries. Its only defence is the stoutness of the inhabitants, who by their frequent wars with their neighbours have become expert foldiers. Here are about 500 men able to bear arms, befides triple that number of flaves, negroes as well as mulattoes. This is a place of great refort on account of great quantities of corn, meal, wine, cattle, falt, meat, &c. fent from hence into Peru and other parts. It stands but a little way S. E. from San Salva-

dor, and about fifteen leagues from Estero.
SALTASH, a borough of Cornwall, governed by a Mayor, &c. which fends two members to parliament. It is a league from Plymouth-dock; to which there is a ferry over the river Tamar, and called Crimble-paffage. Here is an handsome market and town-house. with a church and free-school. The inhabitants traffic much in malt and beer: they have also some ships that use the Newsoundland fishery. The market here is on Tuesday, being very plentiful; and the fairs are held February 6, and August 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and fome few hops. It stands twenty miles from Launceston, and 218 from London.

SALTFLEET, a small market-town, on the coast of Lincolnshire.

SALTHORP, or SALFORD, part of the town of Manchester, in Lancashire, is so called; and it stands on the other side of the Irwell. See MANCHESTER.

SALTO, a place in the road to Lima, in Peru, South America, which ferves as a kind of harbour for boats. It stands at the head of some creeks, particularly Jambeli, between fourteen and fifteen leagues from the coaft; but is entirely destitute of inhabitants, no fresh water being found in or near it: fo that it only ferves for No. LXXXVII, landing of goods for Tumbez, to which place they are carried on mules, its whole trade confifting in this article. It does not afford the least shelter, all the goods being deposited in a small open square; but no rain falling here, they receive no damage.

Here, as along all the creeks, mengrove-trees fland very thick, with their roots and branches fo interwoven as to be impenetrable, and fwarming with mufketos: the only shelter against these insects is pitching a tent.

The more inland parts, where the tides do not reach, are covered with forests of smaller trees, containing great numbers of deer, but at the same time infested with tygers.

SALTON, a feat in Mid-Lothian, and the S. of Scotland, belonging to the late Lord Justice-Clerk of that

SALTON, gives also title of Lord to a branch of the Lovat family, who refide near Fraser burgh, in Buchan, and the N. of Scotland.

SALTRIES, The two, in Huntingdonshire, between which Stangate, a part of the Herman-street, traverses great woods. Here was a religious foundation of Simon Silvanect, the fecond Earl of Huntington and Northampton; among the ruins of which lie buried Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale in Scotland, and Cleveland in England, with Ifabel his confort, from whom the Royal Family of Scotland is descended.
SALTSBURG. See SALSBURG.

SALT-SEA (See DEAD-SEA) a lake of Palestine, in

SALTWOOD-CASTLE, once a strong feat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It stands about a mile from Hythe, in Kent. The outer-wall has towers and battlements, with a deep ditch : within stands the main body of the palace, at the gate of which are two high towers, and over it the arms of Archbishop Courtney, the founder. This inner-work has a fifll higher wall, with a broad embattelled parapet a-top. The lodgings are all demolished. The floor of the ruined chapel is strongly vaulted. Anchors have been dug up hereabouts.

SALVADOR, San, fo called by the Portuguese, but by the inhabitants Banza-Congo, i. e. the capital of Congo Proper, in Africa. It stands on a very high and steep mountain, even and spacious a-top; at its soot south-wards runs the river Lelunda. The streets are long and broad, regularly planted with palm-trees; the houses are low, and white-washed within and without. The Portuguese built here very stately churches, and a fortrefs, on the highest part of the mountain; but now, only the walls of one of these churches remains. The negroes have turned the fortress into a palace for their The Europeans have been obliged to remove to another part of the town; the edifices which they have raifed are very well-built, and they themselves are reckoned to be above 4000. Here are neither fleas, musketos, nor bugs; but they have vast numbers of ants. The cathedral is built of stone; as also those of our Lady, St. Peter, and St. Antony, &c. Upon the death of almost every King, the choice of a successor occasions such civil wars, as render this town desolate; but these troubles are soon over. It stands in lat. 6

deg. 23 min. S. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E. SALVADOR, San, a town of the captainric of Rio de Janeiro and Brafil, in South America. It flands on

the N. fide of Cape Cold, or Cabo Frio.
SALVADOR, San, or CIVIDAD DA BAHIA, the capital of all Brafil, in South America. This is the feat of the Governor and Archbishop of this country. It stands on the bay of All Saints, near the river Pitangi, is large, rich, and well-built; but upon an uneven ground, upon an eminence of about 100 fathoms, formed by the E. fide of the bay; so that cranes, &c. convey the goods up and down from the city to the port. Though the streets are straight, and of a good breadth, most of them are so steep as to be impracticable by coaches or chairs; to supply which defect the rich cause themselves to be carried about in a kind of cotton hammocks called ferpentines, which hang by the ends to a long pole, and are carried by two negroes on their heads or shoulders. This bed has a tefter and curtains, with a velvet pillow.

This irregular fituation however does not hinder the place from being one of the most trading and richest cities in the country; and it moreover contributes much to its ftrength. The E. fide is almost inaccesfible, and the other parts are well-fortified both by art and nature, the avenues to it being defended by several forts, in which and the town are no more than fix

companies of regular forces.

The commerce of this capital is very confiderable, confifting in woollen and linen cloths of all forts, hats, flockings both of filk and thread, wheat, barley, meal, biscuit, Port wine, houshold and kitchen furniture, Guiney slaves, &c. oil, cheese, beef, and pork salted; in return for which they export gold, fugar, tobacco, fnuff, Brafil wood, hides, tallow, balfam of capivy, hipecacuanha, &c. These are conveyed up and down upon fledges, which are daawn by cranes turned by flaves; and the way, being 140 fathoms in length, is boarded, that the fledges may meet with no obstruc-

The inhabitants above the common rank are courteous; but the lower class are infolent, and the foldiery are given to all manner of vice, and fome of them are dangerous affaffins. The women here are kept even more ftrictly than in Portugal; yet they find means to elude the watchfulness of rheir keepers. Husbands however make no scruple to stab or poison their wives if they catch them a-tripping. The generality of the people here are rich, and much given to traffic; yet many of the wealthy citizens breed some of their sons to the church, who are obliged to prove themselves old Christians, that is, of a family which has never been tainted with Judaism or Moorism.

The houses here are handsomely built, mostly of brick or stone, and richly furnished. The city is supposed to contain about 2000 of these. Here poor wretches of both fexes among the negroes are exposed stark naked to public sale, and of blacks there are

twenty to one white.

The churches, monafteries, &c. here, are not only built in the most sumptuous manner, but adorned with every thing rich and coftly. The upper town has many fuch splendid structures, the most considerable of which is the cathedral of San Salvador. The church belonging to the Jesuits college is all built of marble brought from Europe; the facrifty is very rich. The Viceroy's palace is a most fumptuous building, as are the Archbishop's palace, the courts of judicature, hospi-

The traffic of this place is still much enhanced by its correspondence with Rio de Janeiro, near which are the gold mines called Paulistas. Though the inhabitants are forbid to wear any gold or filver-lace, yet they have ornaments of massy gold about themselves, and they will fometimes hang them about their black women

Strangers are not permitted to refort thither to carry away the produce of the country, though they would buy it with specie, much less to carry their goods to sell or exchange here.

The bay of All Saints is in general rich and populous, but the climate is excessive hot and unhealthy. Here are great rains in winter, and provisions are fcarce and bad. The fruits and greens are eaten up

by pifmires.

The Portuguese are so addicted to the planting of fugar and tobacco, that some have upwards of 500 flaves, whose labour is so hard, and sustenance so small, that they are reckoned to live long, if they hold it out feven years. So great is the application of the Portuguese to this trade, that they take no care to sow or plant other kinds of vegetables, which makes all provisions excessive dear. For fish, though their coasts fwarm with various forts, none will be at the pains to catch them; and as to flesh, the pasture being for far off, the cattle either die by the way, or are mere carrion by that time they are brought to town.

This being the principal city and province in all

Brafil, the above particular detail may ferve to give a clearer idea of the rest of the country, its trade, government, &c.

SALVADOR, San, or XUXUI, in the province of Tucuman, near the confines of Peru, in South America. It stands at the foot of a mountain, which forms a part of the Andes. By it runs a confiderable river a little above its junction with the Leon, from which both descend into the Rio Vermejo or Red river. It contains about 300 houses, and is the most northerly in all this province, and within a degree of the S. tropic, and about eighty-three leagues from Potofi.
SALVADOR, Sr. or CUZCATLAN, a town of Gua-

timala Proper, and Mexico, or New Spain, in North America. Its fituation is variously given by geographers. Here is a Spanish Governor, but it is a poor place. On its N. fide are the high mountains of Chontales, inhabited by poor Indians. In the bottom where the town stands there are manufactories of sugar and indigo, and fome farms for cattle. In its neighbourhood

SALVATERRA, a town of Spanish Estremadura. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Badajos. Lat. 38 deg.

36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. W. SALVATIERRA, a fmall town of Galicia, in Spain, on the river Minho, and confines of Portugal. It lies fiftyfix miles S. of Compostella. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. W.

SALUCES. See SALUZZO, a marquifate of Piedmont. in Upper Italy.

SALUGIO, a town of fome note in the duchy of Montferrar, in Upper Italy; and this is all we are informed

SALURN, a town in the bishopric of Trent, and circle of Austria, in Germany. Near it is a steep rock on which there is a small castle, with only one tower, which ferves as a redoubt, but very well defended. I stands about two hours journey from Newmarkt.

SALUZZO, by the French called Saluces, and in Latin. Marchionatus Salutiarum, a marquifate and finall diffrict of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies at the foot of the Alps, being bounded by Piedmont Proper on the E. by Dauphiny on the W. the county of Nice on the S. and the valley of Lucerne on the N. It belongs to the Duke of Savoy. Here is a subterraneous road cut through the folid rock about four miles long; this facilitates very much the passage of beasts of burthen, &c. from France to Italy. It is hewn thro' part of the Vifo, one of the highest of the Alps, and from which the Rhone issues.

Its capital of the same name, the Salutiæ, or ancient Augusta Vagiennorum. It stands also at the foot of the Alps, about a mile from the Po, and is the see of a Bishop under Turin. The cathedral is rich and magnificent; the castle which defends it on a neighbouring eminence is a flout building.

In 1690 the French took this place, and demolished its walls; and on the 7th of July 1706, a bloody battle was fought by the French and Piedmontese in the plain between Saluzzo and the city of Lucerne, on the banks of the Po. It stands seventeen miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5

SALZBURG, or SALTSBURG, an archbishopric in the S. E. corner of the circle of Bavaria, in Germany. Through this country runs the river Salz from Tirel, passing to the Inn. It is bounded on the E. by Stiria and Upper Austria, on the W. by the county of Tirol, on the N. by the duchy of Bavaria, and on the S. by that of Carinthia and the bishopric of Brixen. Its extent is 100 miles from E. to W. and 64 from N. to S. This is a dry, rocky, and barren country, fome valleys excepted; yet it abounds with falt, mines of copper and iron, also a little filver. It has excellent quaries, from which is dug a stone not inferior to jasper. Here is that called the Gastein-bath, the waters of which are good for the stone, the colic, the venereal, and other malignant diftempers, by only bathing in them. They are very hot, and tafte strong of several minerals.

The Archbishop is one of the richest Prelates in Ger-

SAL

many, a Prince of the Empire, perpetual Legate to the see of Rome, and Primate of Germany. He sits in the general diet on the sirst bench next to the Electors, and after them he has the first voice: he and the Archduke of Austria preside by turns in the college of Princes. He is co-director of the circle of Bavaria with the Elector of this name. His ecclefiaftical privileges are very great : from him lies no appeal to the Papal Nuncios, as from the other Bishops. He nominates to the canonicates vacant in the Pope's months, and has the disposal of the four bishoprics of Gurck (but this alternately with the Archduke of Auftria) Chiemfee, Lavant, Seggau or Seccau. His suf-fragans are the Bishops of Ratisbon, Freisingen, Passau, and Brixen. His revenue amounts to 80,000 l. the very falt which is carried into Bavaria and Suabia bringing him in 30,000 of it annually. He has better than 6000 l. a year for his private purse; and for officiating at three folemn fervices he has 2000 l. each. He can raise 8000 men; and, as he is absolute, he is mafter of all the revenues of the country: besides, he holds the deanery in commendam, which brings him in 2000 l. more. His chapter is composed of twenty-four canons, who must be noble by eight descents; but admits of no Princes to be members. The Archbishop at coming to this see must pay 100,000 crowns to Rome for the pall; but the country generally raises it for him, besides a free gift of the like fum at the fame time. He has his great officers of state, and a very numerous retinue. He confers also the order of St. Rupert, instituted in 1702, by Archbishop John Ernest, having annexed thereto six commenderies or prebends of a confiderable revenue. He has two pleasure-houses, namely, Geisheim and Heilbron, both magnificent structures, especially the latter, not above a mile from the city of Salzburg, worth vifiting on account of its cafcades, fummerhouses, statues, &c.

Since the year 1730, all at once upwards of 20,000 persons abandoned this country with their estates and fortunes, declaring themselves Lutherans, and were obliged upon this to remove, going to other parts of Germany, Prussia, Holland, and Great Britain; the latter having fent great numbers of them to Carolina,

Georgia, &c. in North America.

"The rigid Archbishop," fays Baron Pollnitz, " knew not there was a fire, till it was too late to " put it out; and instead of the compassion and cha-"rity, which, like water, were necessary to extinguish it, he poured in the oil of hatred and violence, " abandoning himself entirely to a furious persecuting « zeal."

Its metropolis is of the same name, and stands at the confluence of the Salz and two other rivers. By reafon of the mountains about it, Salzburg is not near fo broad as long. It is well-fortified, having the caftle of Munichenberg on an eminence, forming a kind of citadel, furnished with a good arfenal and ammunition. At the castle there is always a guard of fifty men, and the garrison of the town commonly consists of 600 men in barracks. Here are fine structures, and its public inns are very spacious. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric of free-stone, with a stately front. It has four marble statues of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Rupert, and St. Virgilius; the two latter being formerly its Bishops. The infide of the whole church is adorned with pilafters of the Corinthian order. It is built in the form of a cross, with a lofty dome. Here are four organs, befides a large pair; fo that the music is always choice. Its high altar is of marble, which on grand festivals bears a fun of gold, adorned with precious stones to the value of 100,000 crowns, with a large cross of solid gold, four gold candlesticks, &c. The pavement of the church is large marble squares of various co-

The palace is very magnificent, containing 173 rooms richly furnished; the Archbishop's apartment is stately, with a large marble ftair-case, and the cielings finely painted and gilt. The furniture is furprifingly rich. Another apartment still more magnificent, if possible, is used in days of ceremony. The principal rooms are a large salon, and next to it another, &c. Over the Archbishop's is an apartment for lodging of foreign Princes, confishing of a fuit of rooms hung with very rich tapestry, particularly one sett representing the wars between Pompey and Cæsar, for which 40,000 florins were offered. The stables can contain 150 horses in two rows, with a pretty high roof, supported by two ranges of stone-pillars; also two grand riding-

Near Trinity-college church, at the palace of Mirabel, a fummer-retirement, are fine gardens, and its chapel is magnificent. Here the Capuchins have a convent worth seeing. In St. Sebastian's church-yard is the tomb of Paracelsus, who gave away all his estate to

the poor, and died September 4, 1541. Salzburg is built on both fides of the river, over which is a covered wooden bridge. The government of the university is in the hands of the Benedictines. Here are fecular profesiors of the civil law; but the rector is always a friar, and the other professors, to the number of tairty, are taken from several abbeys. Here fludy great numbers of young friars, as well as of the neighbouring nobility.

Here is a good trade, particularly in falt from the neighbouring falt-pits. It stands about seventy-one miles E. of Munich. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long. 13 deg.

5 min. E. SALZBURG, or SALTZBERG, a small town of Aggerhuus, in Norway, on the river Drammen, which falls into Christiania bay, from the city of which name it lies about fifteen miles to the N. Here is a pretty confiderable trade from the neighbouring copper and iron

SALSBURG, or WIZAGNA, a town of Transylvania, fo called from the falt-pits in its neighbourhood, which yield a confiderable revenue to the Prince. It stands

about a German mile from Hermanstadt.

ALZDAHL, a fine palace of the Duke of Brunswic, about a league from Wolfenbuttel and the city of Brunfwic; the road to which is lined with a very fine row of trees. It has rich furniture, and a choice collection of pictures in a large gallery. Here are two cabinets; the one full of the finest porcelain, and the other of vases and urns painted by Raphael.

ALZUNGEN, a place of importance on account of its falt-pits, in Franconia, a circle of Germany. It stands on the river Werra, and belongs to a branch of Saxe-

AMANDRACHI, the ancient Samothracia, a small island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies N. of Lemnos, about half way between it and the coast of Romania. It is twenty miles in circuit, and pretty well cultivated; but has no convenient port nor place of note for shipping, being frequented only by

pirates. SARMARCAND, formerly the capital city of Maurenner, the most northern province of Usbeck Tartary. It lies N. and was the seat of Tamerlane's empire, eight-two miles E. of Bockara. Lat. 40 deg. 10 min.

N. long. 66 deg. 5 min. E. AMARIA, the modern Sebaste, a name given it by Herod, and the ancient feat of the Kings of Israel after the division of the ten tribes, in Palestine and Asiatic Turkey. It has been long fince buried under its ruins, but the noble remains still to be feen of the fine structures which Herod built here are fufficient proofs of its ancient splendor. Under the Romans it was the me-tropolis of Palestina Secunda, and under the Christians an Archiepiscopal see. It stood on an oval mount, now turned mostly into gardens; on the N. side is a large square piazza encompassed with pillars, and on the E. some poor remains of a great church built by the Empress Helena over the place where John the Baptist is faid to have been imprisoned and beheaded. Here reside a few poor Turkish families. Samaria lay on the confines of the half tribe of Manasseh, forty-fix miles N. of Jerusalem, the capital of the Kings of Judah. Lat. 32 deg. 46 min. N. long. 38 deg. 10

SAMARIA,

SAMARIA, or SAMORJA, the principal town in the island of Schutt, in Hungary. Here the provincial diets meet. It carries on a brisk trade, though it has been often burnt, and is under the jurisdiction of the castle of

SAMBALLAS, or SAMBLAS, feveral islands in the American, or as it is commonly denominated the North fea. They lie not far from the coast of Darien, are uninhabited, but claimed by the Spaniards as belonging to that continent. These lie eighty-four miles E. of Porto Bello. Lat. 10 deg. 10 min. N. long. 81 deg. 10

SAMBALUT, one of the places on the left fide of the river Nile, in Africa, between the town of Assuana just below the cataracts, to that of Chilacan, where the Nile begins to divide itself into the two streams which form

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands. It rifes on the confines of Picardy, in France, and running N. E. through Hainault, passes through Maubeuge and Charleroy, and at length it falls into the Maese at Na-

SAMBUCA, La, formerly called Zabuth, a fmall town of the Val di Mazara, in the island of Sicily, and Lower Italy. It gives title of Marquis, and stands about ten miles from the f.a, on the road from Sacca to Pa-

SAMIEN, a finall island of Dronthiem, a province of Norway. It lies about 120 miles to the N. E. of the Ifle of Loffoten.

SAMMARA, a city of Bulgaria in Muscovite Tartary. It stands on the left shore of the river of the same name, E. of the Wolga, into which it falls a little below. It stands on a moderate declivity, is large, but wretchedly built of wood, as well as its walls and towers. The town almost covers the whole hill, and its suburb extends along the river. It lies forty miles S. of Bulgar. Lat. 52 deg. 40 min. N. long. 50 deg. 30 min. E.

SAMOJITIA, in Polish Zmuydz or Xiestwo Zmudskie, a province of Great Poland; it lies on the N. of Pruffia, of a triangular form, between Courland and Semigallia on the N. Lithuania (in which fome include it) on the E. and S. E. and Ducal or Polish Prussia on the S. W. with a fmall part of it extending W. quite to the Baltic. Its greatest breadth from S. to N. is about 90 or 100 miles; but it is much contracted at both extremities. Its foil is marshy, as the name in the native language fignifies. It abounds with rivers and lakes, which at some seasons overflow the land : the country is in general mountainous and woody, but it has feveral tracts that yield corn and pasture, with unufually-great quantities of honey, almost every tree having a fwarm of bees, and the wax produced from thefe is whiter and purer than that of Lithuania or Livonia. A breed of horses here, which are but small, are yet sprightly, fwist, and hardy: Though their arable land is very fliff, the inhabitants flill use only wooden plowfhares, in opposition to all endeavours used by their Starosta's for introducing iron ones, from which they were obliged to defift, for fear of an infurrection.

It is at present subject to Poland; and in the late wars with Sweden it was almost ruined.

The common people live in low longish cottages, mostly near lakes and rivers, and covered with thatch or boards: the hearth is in the middle of the hut, and one room ferves them and their cattle. Most of the inhabitants differ but little in manners, habit, or language, from the Lithuanians. Though Christianity, which was first preached here by Meinardus in the year 1200, prevailed in many places; yet fome, especially in the deserts, retain the most ridiculous Pagan idolatry, worshipping a four-footed serpent called Gi-

About the close of October, men, women, children, and fervants, meet at a place appointed, where a cloth being spread upon straw, feveral loaves are set, and between every two a large pot of beer; then divers beafts being facrificed, after cutting off a bit from every part, which they featter about the room, they eat and

The peafants are not fo laborious as the Lithuanians;

fo that instead of bread they use green turnips as big as a man's head, that grow wild. They quench feveral red-hot stones successively in their mead and beer after boiling a whole night, in order to render them laxative; and this drink they put into veffels made of bark.

Hard drinkers they reward with prefents. They live to a good old age, some reaching to 100 and 120.

The Samojitians, as well as the Poles, plow, fow, and harrow, all at a time; and the ground being once inproved by burning, will bear feven or eight crops without manure. When they burn the woods on their lands, they only prune off the fide-branches to let in the fun. This a peafant does with great dexterity, having a feat of rope like a stirrup fastened to a long cord, which being cast over an arm of a tree, a boy on the ground draws him up and down; and then he early shifts himself by his hook to the next tree. They sow two parts of barley with one of wheat; fo that the barley may be cut down in one harvest, and the wheat reaped the next. In time of war they bury their corn under ground, and dry it with fmoke before they lay it up in their granaries.

This province has three fenators; namely, the Bishop, a Staroft, with the power of a Woywode, and a Caftel lan of Samojitia. It contains three diffricts or captainships, without any palatinates.

SAMOIDIA, or SAMOIEDA, a province of Afiatic Russia. It lies on the N. of Siberia, from Archangel quite to Afiatic Tartary. It is the most northern part of the Russian empire, extending itself to the Frozen or N. ocean, which bounds it on the N. as Siberia does on the S. Its boundaries on the W. fide are the famed Riphæan mountains, which furround the river Pet-

It is divided into Obdora, the ancient feat of the Vogulici and Hugrilisci, on the W. side of the river Oby and Manamo, and Loppa on the E. fide of the

The people are called Samoids, fignifying in the Ruffian language man-eaters. However, as this is not clearly made out, and with adequate certainty, they are not unlike the Laplanders and Greenlanders, both in flature, physiognomy, and even manners, leading a milerable, if not a beaftly life, their habitations being in huts and caves under the fnow: hunting is their only employment in winter, as fishing is in summer. Instead of bread they eat dried fish; and they have no towns. They travel in fleds drawn by rein-deer, to as to go 200 miles a day. They are excellent archers, and very nimble after their game. Their dress confils only of deer-skins, with the fur outwards, but of different colours for the women, who add fome flips of red, yellow, and blue cloth, or fome woollen lift, &c. with a large fur-cap on their heads. Their courtships are short and easy, three or four rein-deer purchasing a wife from the parents; and they are generally contented with one or two, &c.

They have an imperfect notion of a supreme Being, who governs the world, and of a future state of bliss or mifery; but they worship the fun, moon, and stars. They are given to several other kinds of idolatry, and especially forcery: but this the Russians, where-ever they have conquered, have forbidden under severe pe-

The Samoids spread eastwards all along the N. coasts, as far as the river Argnu, which is the boundary between Ruffia and China on that fide. Their territories reach in breadth from the arctic circle, quite to the Frozen or N. fea. They have chiefs among them, to whom they pay tribute, besides that for the Czar. Among them is a great number of tribes, differing much in their language, though not in their man-

In their fubterraneous habitations they are confined eight or nine months in the year, being stifled with stench and smoke. They are in short, of a low stature, broad-shoulders, squat noses, hanging lips, frightful eyes, brown complexions, thin beards, and long clotted hair: unless some improvements have been made among them under the reigns of the Czar Peter,

and his Empress Catharine, &c. with the additional influence of Christianity.

SAMOS, by the Turks called Suffan, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Asia Minor. It lies opposite to the S. parts of Ionia, being separated from the main-land by a channel three leagues over. It is subject to the Turks, but inhabited by Greek Christians, the number of which may be about 10 or 12,000. Formerly this island was a celebrated commonwealth, the lands about which employed 100,000 hands. During the height of Greece's glory, it was well cultivated and peopled. It still produces corn, wine, olives, and other fruits; especially muscadel, with very fine filk. The French purchase wool here for their manufactures of this kind. They have honey, faffron, fome minerals, drugs, fine onions, garlick, red-bole, emery, ocre, and a black infipid earth for dyeing; all which are generally exported to Scio, Smyrna, &c. The inhabitants are greatly oppressed by the Turks, and often insested by pirates. This island is about eighty miles in circuit. and thirty miles S. of Smyrna.

This was the birth-place Juno, the Sybil Samia, Pvthagoras, and Polycrates. Here are still some stately ruins; particularly of the temple of Juno, who was the protectress of the island.

Its capital is Samo, which stands on the S. E. part of the island, near a commodious harbour, but little frequented now by reason of pirates, who swarm in the ffreights of Great and Little Bogas; fo that from a well-inhabited city, this place has dwindled to a poor

SAMOSATA, once the capital of Comagene, a province of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. It stood on the Euphrates, near the confines of the Greater Armenia, and was the residence of Antiochus Asiaticus. This was the birth-place of the fatyrist Lucian, and of the herefiarch Paul, Bishop of Antioch; and commonly called Samofata. It was an episcopal see. Its present name is Scempfal; but the place is now only a poor village, furrounded with a heap of ruins belonging to the an-

SAMOTHRACIA, a small island of the Archipelago or Ægean sea, near the coast of Romania, or the ancient Thrace, in European Turkey.

SAMPION, or SAMPLON, one of the four beaten roads, over the Alps into Italy. It lies between the Upper Vallais, and the valley of Offola, in the Mi-

SAN MIGUEL DE IBARRA, a jurisdiction of Quito, in South America. It contains eight principal villages

The town of the same name stands on the extremity of a very large plain or meadow, a little way from a chain of mountains to the eastward of it, and between two rivers. The foil is foft and moist. It is of a middling bigness, with straight broad streets, and the greatest part of the houses stone or unburnt bricks, and all tiled. They are neat and uniform, though low, having only a ground-floor, except those in the square, which have one storey. It is furrounded with suburbs, being cottages inhabited by the Indians. The parishchurch is large, elegant, and well decorated. Here are feveral convents, with a college of Jesuits, and a nunnery. Its inhabitants are reckoned at 10 or 12,000.

The air in this jurisdiction is very mild, less cold than that at Quito, and the heat is not inconvenient. Most of the farms have sugar-plantations and mills. Some have the fruits common in a hot climate; and in others cotton only is cultivated. Those situated in a less hot part cultivate maize, wheat, and barley. Here are large numbers of goats, but not many sheep: and the Indians weave a confiderable quantity of cloth and

SANAGA, or ST. LEWIS, an island and fort of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. Here the French had their principal fettlement, till lately dispossessed by the English. It stands in lat. 16 deg. 10 min. N. and long. 16 min. E. in the middle of the river Senegal, two, three, or four leagues from the bar, according as that river opens itself a passage, through the slip of land called the Point of Barbary. It is but 1150 fathoms long from N. to S. but its breadth is unequal. The river on the E. side is 380 fathoms broad, and on the W. 210. The foil is low and fandy. On the extremity towards the bar, the current and North-winds have heaped up fands, which form a kind of downs. The northern point is covered with black mangroves. For above half the year there is no fresh-water in this island, the tide rendering the water salt from December till July. During the other months, the river being fwelled by the rains, the strong current prevents the tide from coming up; and then the water is very fweet. During the dry feafon, the water from wells dug in the fand, is always brackish; and they filtre it through a fort of porous stone.

The fort consists of four round towers of about

twenty feet in diameter, making an obtuse angle, and joined with walls, with a wooden-enclosure terraffed, under part of which there are storehouses. Here are ill-contrived bastions. This fort does not afford lodging for the company's fervants, who live in little ftraw-huts without it.

The fort is provided with thirty large guns in feveral batteries, besides a large quantity of small arms and ammunition; and the garrifon keep guard very exactly, against any attempts of the negroes.

SANAGO, SENEGA, or SENEGAL, the fame with

the river Niger, in Africa. See NIGER. SANAH, the only city of Tehamah, a part of the province of Higiaz, and formerly the metropolis of Arabia Felix, in Afia, long before the birth of Mahometism. It stands among the mountains, N. E. of Aden, in a very temperate air, where the days are almost equal throughout the year. It was formerly the residence of the Kings of Yemen, the ruins of whose palace are still to be feen, upon an hill in the heart of the city. Here are feveral mosques.

This is a populous and wealthy place, trafficking, we are told by Oriental authors, more in money than merchandise. Lat. 16 deg. 4 min. N. and long. 46 deg.

50 min. E. SANBAT, one of the fourteen mid-land provinces of Indoftan, in Afia. It is bounded by Bacar on the N. the Ganges on the E. the river Semana on the S. and Agra on the W. The Sanfons make it about 230 miles from E. to W. and 120 S. and N. It is very fruitful, and was formerly a populous pro-

Its capital of the same name stands in the East part of the province, on a river which falls into the Ganges. SANBENEDITO, a town of the Mantuan, in the Upper division of Italy. It stands on the Po, nine miles S. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N.

· long. 11 deg. 12 min. E. SANCERRE, in Latin Saxia, as being peopled by Charlemagne with a colony of Saxons, or Sacrum Ca faris, or Cereris, as Cæfar lodged his Houshold Gods and facrificed here, and as Ceres was formerly worshipped in it, a city of Upper Berry, in France. It stands on a hill near the Loire, and on the confines of Nivernois. It gives title of Count, and belongs to the house of Bourbon-Condé. The yearly income of the manor, with the barony of Vailly, amounts to 20,000 livres. It is a considerable bailiwic. This was formerly one of the strongest bulwarks of the Protestants; but in 1573, after two unfuccessful affaults by Claude de la Chatre, Governor of Berry, who turned the fiege into a blockade, it was at last, through famine, obliged to capitulate. Upon its furrender, the castle and all its fortifications were razed. It flands nine leagues from Nevers, to the N.

SANDA, one of the Orkney islands N. of Papa-stroma, in the North of Scotland. It is about twelve miles long, and eight broad; it is well-inhabited, and has two harbours; it abounds with cattle, hay, and fish: but the inhabitants bring their fuel from Eda, which

ANDBACH, a pretty market-town of Cheshire, on the river Wheelock, a branch of the Weaver, which comes in three channels from Mowcop-hill, near Congleton, and falls into the Dan a little above this place. Its market is on Thursday, and fairs on Easter Tuesday

and the first Thursday after September 10, for cattle and horses. In the market-place here are two small stone-crosses on steps, with certain figures, and the history of Christ's passion engraved on them. The ale made here is deservedly cried up by judges in such matters. Sandbach is 5 miles from Congleton, 22 from Chester, and 153 from London.

SANDBECK, a place in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where is a remarkable yew-tree in a field called Cuckold's Haven; its branches rise one above another in natural circles, and is hedged in.

SANDBECK, a fine seat of the Earl of Scarsborough, in Yorkshire, with a beautiful lawn before the house, and

SANDECK, or SANDECZ, a town of Cracow Palatinate, in Little Poland, on the river Donajeck, and at the foot of the Crapach mountains. It is walled, has a collegiate church and feveral monasteries; also noted for its trade, the industry of its inhabitants, and some gold and copper mines.

Sandeck lies thirty-five miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E. SANDGATE-CASTLE, a fort built by King Henry

SANDGATE-CASTLE, a fort built by King Henry VIII. at the bottom of two hills on the coast of Kent. It stands a little S. of Folkstone. About it are several good houses, and upwards of fixteen guns protect the fishing-craft from privateers in time of war.

SANDOMIR, or SENDOMIR, a Palatinate of Upper or Lesser Poland. It is bounded by that of Cracow on the W. and S. W. by Hungary on the S. by Mazovia and Great Poland on the N. and by Red Russia and the palatinate of Lublin on the E. It is divided into eight districts, and has nine senators. It abounds with mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, steel, and marble.

Its capital of the same name stands high on the W. side of the Weissel or Vistula, near its confluence with the San. It is defended by a strong castle on a steep rock, besides walls and out-works. The fort was blown up by the Swedes in 1659. Here is a Dominican monastery, a collegiate church, which is very rich, a school where the Jesuits teach, and other religious houses.

The Tartars plundered the town in 1240 and 1259, in which latter year a bloody battle was fought between them and the Ruffians. King Augustus dismantled the place in 1704. The inhabitants here are looked upon as polite; and here are two churches, both standing in the midst of a forest, much frequented by Pilgrims. It lies eighty-four miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E. SANDOWN, or SANHAM-CASTLE, which gives

ANDOWN, or SANHAM-CASTLE, which gives name to the bay, is one of the strongest in the Isle of Wight. Here is a garrison with a Captain and Governor; also thirty warders, besides gunners.

SANDOWN-CASTLE, nor far from Deal, in Kent, confifts of four lunettes of very thick arched-work of stone, with several port-holes for great guns. In the middle is a large round tower, with a cistern at top, and underneath is a vaulted cavern bomb-proof. A ditch incloses the whole, over which is a draw-bridge.

SANDRIDGE, a village of Hertfordshire, a little N. W. of Hatsield. It gave title of Baron to the Great Duke of Marlborough, whose late Dowager Sarah was a descendant from the Jennings of this place. It lies three miles N. of St. Alban's.

SANDULIET, a town of Brabant, a province of the Austrian Netherlands; it stands on the river Scheld, ten miles N. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 8 min. E.

SANDWICH, the most easterly of the Cinque ports, in Kent. It is governed by a Mayor, and sends two Barons to parliament. It stands at the mouth of the Stour and bottom of a bay, being well-furnished with gardens and water.

Here in 1015 King Canute slit the noses and cut off the hands of the English hostages which were given his father Sweno. It has three churches, three hospitals, and a free-school, from which is an exhibition for two scholars to Lincoln college, in Oxford, with a custom-house and quay. The several members dependent on the port of Sandwich, are Fordwich, Deal, Warmar, Ramsgate, Stonar, Sar, Brightlingsey. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Montague family. The port has been for many years past so chooked up with sand, and a large ship of Pope Paul IV. sunk in the channel, that it cannot receive vessels of any great burthen.

From this place the London markets are supplied with the largest and sweetest carrots, and the seedings with most of their seeds.

Some Walloons and Dutchmen flying hither from perfecution, have fet up the manufacture of cloth: but the principal trade of the town is now in shipping and malting; and here are two charity-schools for twenty-five boys and as many girls. Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; its fair is annually on December 4, for drapery, haberdashery, shoes, and hardware, It stands ten miles from Canterbury, and seventy from London.

SANDWYCK, one of the most considerable places on the island of Bornholm, in Denmark, and on its northern coast.

SANDY, the Roman Salina, a town of Somersetshire, at the foot of a high fandy hill, by the bank of the river Yvil. Here vast numbers of Roman and British antiquities, with coins, have been found.

SANDY, formerly a ftrong fort, about four miles fouthward of Temsford, in Bedfordshire, but ruined by the Danes. This some suppose to have been built by the Romans, and Ptolemy's Salinæ; but whether it or the former be so, antiquarians must determine. Several urns and Roman coins however have been dug up in the grounds hereabouts; and the like curiosities are still found. Here is a school for twenty or thirty poor children.

SANEN, a large village in the bailiwic of Rougemont, the last place on the German side in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland. Here are several annual fairs, and a weekly market.

SANGANIA, a province of Guzurate, in the fouthern division of Indostan, and East Indies, in Asia. It produces cotton and corn, but admits of no trade, its inhabitants being a sett of criminals who have sed thither from justice. They endeavour to board all vessels that they can come up with; and before they engage they drink an intoxicating liquor called Bang, which makes them mad. They are governed by a Princess, wear long hair, and when they let it hang loose, they give no quarter in case of any resistance; otherwise they are pretty civil.

SANGAAR, a streight dividing the island of Niphon in Japan, in Asia, on the N. side from the land of Jetzo.

SANGARA, one of the principal, but according to others, the only town of Cambate, in Monœmugi, in Africa.

SANGUAY, or MECAS, a fouthern mountain of the Cordillera, in America. It stands in the jurisdiction of the same name. It is of a prodigious height, and the far greatest part of its whole surface is covered with snow. From its summit issues a continual fire, accompanied with explosions, which are heard at Pintac in Quito, and near forty leagues distance. The adjacent country is totally barren from the cinders ejected by it.

In this parama or defert rifes the river Sanguay, which cannot be accounted small; but after its junction with the Upamo forms the Payra, which discharges itself into the Maranon.

SANGUENAY, a province of Eastern Canada, in North America. It is divided on the W. from Canada Proper by the river Sanguenay. It has on the N. E. the nation Kilestenoas or Crestinaux, on the N. W. Esquimaux, it is bounded on the S. E. by the river of St. Laurence, and on the S. W. by that of Saguenay, at the mouth of which is the town of Three Rivers. Its extent is reckoned from this last-mentioned place and the frontier of Canada Proper to the further extremity of the bay of Seven Isles. The territory and lands on

each fide of the river the French at their first fettling found but indifferent, till failing up to Quebec, they have fince peopled this country.

SANGUENAY, or SAGUENAY, a river in the lastmentioned province of the same name. It issues from the lake of St. John, and falls into that of St. Laurence at the town of Tadoussac. See Saguenay.

SANGUESA, the ancient Iturissa, a city in the district of the same name, and Navarre, in Spain. It stands on the river Aragon, twenty-four miles S. of Pampelona. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 18 min. W.

SANGUESA, one of the diffricts or fubdivisions of Navarre, in Spain. It contains the last-mentioned city, 12 burghs, and 168 villages.

SANHAM, a place in the Isle of Wight, and Hamp-shire, where is a castle.

SANJALLY, a petty kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, but not dependant on any other. Its King is a Mundingo, and his dominions extend about fourteen leagues along the fide of the river Gambia.

SANMATHEO, a fmall town of Valencia, one of the provinces of Spain. It flands fifty-eight miles N. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 40 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18

SANQUHAR, a royal burgh of Nidifdale, one of the fubdivisions of Dumfries-shire, in the South of Scotland. It is in the district of boroughs with Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, and Annan, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Queensberry. Here is a castle, and it has a weekly market. It stands four miles from Drumlanerk, twenty-one from Dumfries, and about sifty from Edinburgh.

SANSOM, a finall fea-port on the Euxine fea, to which the yellow leather of Tocat in Pontus Polemoniacus, in Afia, is carried by land, and from thence into all parts of Turkey and Europe.

SANSONATE, a port-town of Mexico, in North America, the fame with TRINIDADA, which fee.

SANTA, a river of Truxillo, in South America, and in the road to Lima. Its common ford is nearly a quarter of a league broad, forming five principal streams, which are very rapid almost throughout the year. It is always forded by very high horses called chimbadores, trained up to stem the strong current. These guide the loaded mules, otherwise the fording would be fearcely practicable, the floods often shifting the bed of the river. During winter it often swells to such a height, by the rains in the mountains, as not to be fordable for feveral days, especially if passengers have any goods with them. But fuch as travel without baggage, may, by going fix or eight leagues higher up, cross it on balzas of calabash; yet even here not without danger, these being sometimes swept away by the current into the fea. When Ulloa croffed this river, it was at its lowest, the velocity of the current being, according to his observation, thirty-five toises in twenty-nine seconds and a half; but, at its usual height, it must exceed that by much, and even the celerity of the Maranon at the Pango, or Streight of Manceriche. The town of Santa is peftered with fwarms of musketos. Santa valley is pretty long and broad, and was formerly very populous. It abounds with fruit-trees. SANTA CLARA, an island of the Pacific ocean, in the

SANTA CLARA, an island of the Pacific ocean, in the bay of Guayaquil, and coast of Peru, in South America. It lies eighty miles S. of the city of Guayaquil. Lat. 3 deg. 18 min. S. long. 80 deg. 14 min. W.

SANTA MARIA, a town of Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, in South America. It stands on a river of the same name, a little E. of the bay of Panama, and 100 miles S. of that city. It belongs to Spain. Lat. 7 deg. 46 min. N. long. 80 deg. 5 min. W.

SANTA CRUZ, a town built by the Portuguese on

SANTA CRUZ, a town built by the Portuguese on Cape Aguer, and the W. side of the river Suz, in the province of the latter name, and Barbary in Africa; but driven out thence by the Prince of the country, who built that of Tarudant at some distance from it.

SANTA CRUZ, a small open town on the E. side of Tenerist, one of the Canary Islands, in Africa. It is defended by two forts; besides two others between the town and the watering-place, with some batteries scat-

tered along the coast, to command the road. In 1857 Admiral Blake attacked the Spanish galleons, hauled in under the main-forts; the wrecks of fome of those that were burnt lie in fifteen fathom water, with most of the plate, some part of it having been hastily carried ashore. In this action the English battered the town. In the road ships must ride in thirty, forty, or fifty fathom water, not above half a mile from the shore at furthest; and if there are many ships, they must ride close together. The shore is generally high, and mostly steep. The road lying open to the E. the winds from that quarter make a great fwell dangerous for boats landing. The fmoothest and best parts for this purpose, is a small fandy-cove about a mile N. E. of the road; where there is good water for the shipping, which lade here by their boats; as also those at Oratavia, the chief port: and still worse for westerly, than this for eafterly winds.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, a government, and Captain-generalship, in the audience of Charcas and Peru, in South America. Though its jurisdiction is large, here are not many Spaniards; and the few towns in it are in general Missions, called those of Paraguay

The city of the same name, and the capital of this government, stands eighty or ninety leagues E. of Plata. It is the see of a Bishop, and neither large nor well-built.

SANTA CRUZ, or the island of Cazumel, in Jacatan, a province of Mexico, in North America. It is sisten miles long, and sive broad. It lies four leagues E. of Lake Bacalal. The natives of his and the neighbouring parts, are said to have facrificed men, before they were subdued by the Spaniards; and here was a temple much frequented by the Barbarians of the continent.

SANTA CRUZ, a port-town on the N. fide of Cuba, one of the Antilles islands, in the Gulph of Florida, in North America. It stands about fixty miles E. of the Havanna, with a very good harbour, at the bottom of Mantanzas-bay. Lat. 22 deg. 36 min. N. long. 85 deg. 36 min. W.

SANTA CRUZ, a Leeward island of the Caribbees, in

SANTA CRUZ, a Leeward island of the Caribbees, in North America. The natives called it Ay-ay. It has no settled inhabitants, and is about ten or twelve leagues in length, and something above three on the E. side where broadest. It enjoys a good air, but its water is unwholesome till it has settled: the soil is fertile, producing several sorts of wood, proper both for the dyer and the carpenter. It also yields sugar-canes, oranges, citrons, the madioca-root, and excellent potatoes, &c.

The large bay on its N. fide has a bason, the principal port of the island, and a little island; and in another on the S. fide opposite to it, are several inlets of the sea, and one continued marsh, with numbers of small islands; and therefore called the drowned-countries.

The Spaniards extirpating the natives, who made a flout refiftance, it lay long defolate; but afterwards it had several merchants, as English, Dutch, Spaniards, and French, the last of these abandoning it in 1696. It lies five leagues E. of St. Thomas, and about thirty W. from St. Christopher's.

SANTA FÉ, i. e. St. Faith (See under FÉ) a small city of Granada, in Spain, with about 300 families. It stands in a delightful plain, and is walled; about six miles W. of Granada, and near the source of the Gnescar.

SANTA FÉ, a city in the government of Buenos Ayres, and audience of Charcas, in Peru, in South America. It stands between the Rio de la Plata, and the Rio Salado, which after running through Tucuman, joins the former. It is small and meanly built, the heathen Indians having pillaged it, massacring the inhabitants. It is however the channel of commerce between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, for the herbs Camini and Palos.

Palos.

SANTA FÉ DE BAGOTA, the capital of Terra Firma, in South America. It flands on the E. bank of the Magdalena; is the feat of the courts in the province of New Granada, and the fee of an Archbishop, with

S. of Carthagena. Lat. 4 deg. 30 min. N. long. 74 deg. 10 min. W. Befides this, the System has Santa Fe d'Antiocha, in Popayan, and Terra Firma.

SANTA FÉ, the capital of New or North Mexico, in

North America. It lies 700 miles W. of the river Mississippi, and near the Rio del Nort. It is regularly built, is the see of a Bishop, and seat of a Governor. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 109 deg. 10 min. W.

SANTA FÉ, a place near Panama, says Moll, and in the middle of the province of Veragua, and audience of Guatimala, in New Spain, or Old Mexico, in North America. Here the King of Spain keeps officers for casting and refining of gold. It stands at the head of a river, which runs into the North sea.

SANTA LA PARILLA, or SANTA MIRIA DE LA PARILLA, a town of Valles, and Los Reyes, in Peru, South America, and in the road to Lima; from which it is about 200 miles towards the N. It was built on the coast, from which it is now half a league dislant. Having been pillaged in 1685 by some English adventurers, the inhabitants abandoned it; and some of them who could not remove further, fettled in the place where it now ftands, on the banks of the river Santa. The number of houses in it does not exceed thirty; the best of which are only of baxareque, and the others of straw. The poor families inhabiting these are about fifty, confifting of Indians, Mulattos, and Meftizos. Its lat. from an observation of some stars, having no opportunity of doing it by the fun, Ulloa found to be

8 deg. 57 min. 36 fec. S. SANTAREM, a district of Portuguese Estremadura, con-

fifting of fifteen towns. Its principal town of the same name, the ancient Scalabis, stands on the Tagus, in a plain surrounded by mountains, but so as to be intersected by valleys. It is built in the form of a half-moon, and defended by a citadel of modern tafte, called Alcaçova. It contains thirteen parochial churches, one of which is collegiate, has an academy of fciences, antiquities, and languages, with a house of mercy, a royal hospital, and two others; also eleven convents and nunneries. To the jurisdiction of Santarem belong in all forty-five parishes. It lies fifty-fix miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lat. 39 deg. 18

min. N. long. 8 deg. 45 min. W. SANTEN, an ancient and large town of Cleves, a duchy of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the W. shore of the Rhine, is walled, but has no fortifications. Here is a large church like a cathedral, with thirty altars, and the gospel-history exquisitely cut in timber, a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, &c. It belongs to the King of Prussia. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of the city of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E.

SANTERRE, a fouthern district of Middle Picardy, in France, lying between the Isle of France and Artois. It has Vermandois on the E. and Amienois on the W. This is a rich and fruitful country.

SANTHOVEN, a district of the marquisate of the

Holy Empire, in the Austrian Netherlands.
SANTIAGO DE NATA DE LOS CAVALLEROS (See NATA and Los SANTOS) one of the three cities of Panama, in Terra Firma, in South America. It is large, having houses made of earth, unburnt bricks, or

SANTIAGO, an audience of Chili, in South America;

also its capital. See IAGO, ST. SANTILLANA, in Latin Fanum Sanstæ Julianæ, the capital of Affuria de Santillana, a fubdivision of the principality of Asturias, in Spain. It is small, has a harbour on the Bay of Biscay, with a collegiate church, and gives title of Marquis to the Duke l'Infantado. It lies ninety-four miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43 deg.

35 min. N. long. long 5 deg. 10 min. W. SANTILLANA, Asturia de, the eastern division of the principality of Afturias, in Spain; Afturia d'Oviedo being the western division: the former of which is the fmaller part. The inhabitants, a tribe of the Celts, are celebrated for their inflexible love of liberty, still enjoying their ancient laws, customs, and language.

an university. It belongs to Spain. It lies 362 miles | SANTORINI, the ancient Calife, i. e. Beautiful In. and afterwards Therafia, one of the islands in the Ar chipelago, and European Turkey. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Morgo, and forty S. E. of Melos, being about thirty-five miles in circuit. The coast all round is al. most inaccessibly craggy and rugged, the whole appearing like a rock of pumice-stone, having been raised a volcano out of the fea above a century ago, preceded by an earthquake; but being covered with foil a foot in depth, through the industry of the inhabitants, it produces barley, plenty of ftrong red wine, and cotton with fome wheat. They are chiefly Greeks; bur a third part of them are of the Latin church, and have a Romith Bishop. A Turkish officer comes annually among them to collect the Grand Signier's tribute, and to fee that justice is administered, the natives being permitted to chuse their own magistrates.

The principal trade of this island confists in wine. which is exported to all parts of the Archipelago, and even as far as Conftantinople: the women, while their husbands are abroad about this traffic, cultivating the vineyards at home. They also drive a trade in cottonmanufactures. In this island are several castles in the form of a crescent, round which are houses; and some dwell in caves dug under plowed-lands, out of which they creep like rabbits.

The number of inhabitants in Santorini is computed at 10,000. It had formerly feven confiderable cities, Lat. 36 deg. 26 min. N. long. 25 deg. 38 min. E.

SANTOS, a town in the captainric of St. Vincent, in Brasil, South America. It stands about three leagues from the fea, defended by a rampart on the fide next the river, which is here half a league over, and about five fathoms deep. It is also guarded by two castles, with not above 200 inhabitants, partly Portuguele, and partly Mestizoes, or Mongreis. Here is a parochial church, a monastery, and Jesuit's college.

The whole number of the people in the colony of Santos does not exceed 400, of the fame denomination as those already mentioned. The priests have got the best of the land into their hands, and keep a great number of flaves; besides some Indian cantons, which pay them tribute in specie, which is got out of some mines on the mountains, between Santos and the republic of St. Paul. The women here are great mistresses of the art of intriguing, and very fond of ftrangers, whom they regale with the utmost magnificence.

SANTOS, Los, a town of Panama-audience, and Terra Firma, in South America. It is a modern settlement of Spaniards, from the city of Nata in the same province, who are at present more numerous than those of that city. They removed thither to augment their fortunes, by improving the ground. At its first discovery it contained an Indian town.

AONA, or SAVONA, an island near, others say thirtyone leagues from the S. E. point of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles, and in that division of it belonging to the Spaniards. Here are pleasant woods and pastures. It abounds with tortoifes, and other fish; as also guaiacum, and formerly supplied St. Domingo with cassavi: but is now uninhabited, and frequented only by Spanish fishermen, at the time the tortoiles lay their eggs; and by Buccanners, who come hither to clean and victual. Its S. and N. fides are rocky; nor is the E. fide, where ships may ride in eight fathom water, well-sheltered. I is about feven or eight leagues in length, but not fo

SAONE, a river which rifes between Burgundy and Lorrain, in the Vauge mountains; and after running through the former, passes by Gray, Chalons, and Muscon, falling at length into the river Rhone at the city of Lyons.

SAPIENZE, Le, three small islands called Oenuse by Paufanias; also Sphagæ by others. They lie in the Mediterranean or Ionian fea, opposite to the S. W. point of the Morea, in European Turkey. They are faid to be called Sapienze, from the caution which pilots must use to get through the rapid currents round this

The largest of the three, properly called Sapienza,

the ancient Sphasteria, Sphagia, or Fragia, has a good harbour, with a castle, but half ruined. It lies about feven miles from Madon to the S. and fixty-two in the same direction from Zante. Lat. 36 deg. 45 min. N. long. 21 deg. 20 min. E.

The 2d island, Ptolemy's Tiganusa, now Fuschella, or Catretra, lies E. of Sapienza, being separated from it by a channel, not above two or three miles over.

The 3d was anciently called Baccantia, and now San Venatico. It is fituated E. of the former, opposite to Cape Gallo, to the S. It is uninhabited, though it has a very large and fafe harbour on the W. SAQUEM, a port-town of the Red-sea, in Abex, one of

the provinces of Africa. It belongs to the Turks. It lies 244 miles W. of Mecca. Lat. 19 deg. 10 min.

N. long. 38 deg. 36 min. E. SAR, or SAAR, a river in the archbishopric of Mentz, in Germany. It rifes near Salm, whence it runs N through Lorrain, and paffing by Saralbe, Sarbruck, and Sarburg, falls into the Mofelle a little above the city

SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia, in Afia. Of this country Mahomet the great impostor being a native, his followers were called Saracens, Sara in their language denoting a defert, as the greatest part of Arabia is fo. Within forty years after his death, they conquered the greatest part of Asia; also a considerable portion of Europe, both now distinguished by the appellations of Afiatic and European Turkey; as also most of Africa.

In the year 714, upon the invitation of Count Ju-lian, in revenge for King Roderic, the last of the Gothic Princes in Spain, debauching his daughter, the Saracens came into that kingdom with an army of 60,000 men, overthrew Roderic in a battle, which is faid to have lasted eight days; and in the space of eight months, overpowered the degenerated Goths, over running the greatest part of Spain, almost 300 years after it had been subdued by the great Attaulphus, brother to the famous Alaric King of the Goths. See SPAIN. The Saracens also made some incursions into Italy. SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, a fine large city, and

the capital of Aragon, a province of Spain, and fituated almost in the heart of that kingdom. It has old walls, with many towers, and other antique fortifications, flanding near the confluence of the Ebro, Gallego, and Guerva, which running in a serpentine course through the neighbourhood, and a delightful plain, together with the river Salon, renders it very fruitful. Here are four stately gates towards the four cardinal points.

The city is of an oblong form, not unlike the fole of a shoe, with two noble bridges over the Ebro. It has a vast number of magnificent buildings, as churches, palaces, fquares, market-places, hospitals, and fine This city is rich and populous, carrying on a confiderable commerce, with a great variety of trades and manufactures both within and without the walls; for it has flately fuburbs with ftreets, markets, and other fine buildings; as also gardens, orchards, alleys, and walks of exquisite elegance. The country round is very fertile, producing every thing that is necessary and even comfortable. It has corn, wine, oil, and fruits, in great plenty and variety, with fish and fowl of all forts; and this chiefly owing to its delightful fitua-

The inhabitants amount to about 15,000 families, many of which are of quality; being divided into four-teen large parishes, besides three small ones. Here are also twenty-three monasteries, some of them large and magnificent, thirteen nunneries, and an hospital, with a revenue fufficient for maintaining 800 fick persons; besides two others for orphans, and some small ones for people decayed, with a grand hospital a little way from the city, standing in a delightful green spot.

Here is a famous university, founded in 1474, and afterwards enlarged by King Philip II. It was made the see of an Archbishop by Pope John XXII. anno 1318. Its cathedral is rich and stately, and to it belong twelve dignitaries, twenty-four cannons, &c. The Metropolitan's annual income is about 45,000 ducats. The tabernacle over the high altar is a magnificent

piece of workmanship, all of massive silver, weighing 612 pounds. The King's palace, at some little distance out of the city, has been given to the fathers of the

In the collegiate church of our Lady of the Pillar is a pretended miraculous image of the Virgin, which is very fmall, but its crown and robes almost entirely covered with gems, and other rich ornaments, holding a little Jesus in its arms. It stands high, on a pillar of exquifitely fine jasper: an uncommon number of filver lamps are kept continually burning in the chapel where it stands; and these occasion a surprising reflec-tion from the gildings and gems, with the golden lamps against the wall. To this image there is a great resort of pilgrims to pay their devotions to the Virgin; and, according to the tradition, it is the fame she left with St. James, the Apoltle of the Spaniards, who is also faid to have founded this church, upon which account it is reckoned the oldeft in all Spain.

Among the other fine buildings in Saragoffa, are the palace where the Cortes meet, and the Exchange, both

magnificent structures.
This city having fallen into the hands of the Moors, they effaced the most curious sculptures, especially those in the religious buildings; and feveral of their Kings made it their refidence. Alphonius I. King of Aragon and Navarre, retook it from them in 1118, and kept his court there, as did his fuccessors, till the union this kingdom with that of Castille; after which Madrid has become the royal refidence ever fince.

Here a council was holden in the year 517, in which affisted twelve Bishops, over whom Lucius the prelate of this place prefided; and is also famed for a great number of martyrs, who suffered here during the Roman persecutions, and whose memory is still preserved with great veneration throughout Spain.

In 1706 Saragossa submitted to Charles III. but after the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707, he was obliged to quit it to his rival Philip. The former of these Princes obtaining a victory over the latter, in 1710, entered this city in triumph the fame evening; but a body of English forces being foon after surprised and made prisoners at Brihuega, King Charles was again forced to quit Saragossa, and retreat to Catalonia, on which occasion Philip entered it again. miles W. of Barcelona, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Lat.

41 deg. 32 min. N. long. 1 deg. 18 min. W. SARAIO, or BOSNA SARAIO, a town of Lower Bosnia, in European Turkey; and now reckoned the capital of all Bosnia. It stands on the rivulet Magliatafka, which near this place falls into the river Boinia. The income of Seraio and its territory is generally fettled by the Grand Signior for the Sultana Mother. It lies 55 miles from the Save to the S. and about 120 from Belgrade to the S. W.

SARALBE, a small town of Lorrain, now subject to France. It stands on the river Sare, about ten miles

SARAT, SARATOF, or SARATOW, a small town in the circle of Sinbirski, and government of Casan, in Afiatic Ruffia. It flands on a branch of the Wolga, by the declivity of a hill. The upper part of the place has only fome wooden towers for its defence. It is a fort of fortress, in which is kept a strong garrison for fuppressing the incursions of the Calmuck Tartars in neighbourhood. It hath a gate about a quarter of a mile from the river, a fecond on the left fide of the town, and a third leading to Moscow. From this last is a prospect of a fine open country, and beaten highway, which the merchants from Aftracan take in going to Moscow.

The inhabitants are Russians, and mostly foldiers, under a Governor. Here also is a number of wooden churches, which make a handsome appearance. It flands 212 miles S. of Casan, and 315 N. W. of Astracan. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 49 deg. 10

SARBRUCK, in Latin Saræ or Saravi pons, the capital of a county of the same name in Lorrain, now subject to France. It stands on the river Sare, and is a lordship of the bishopric of Metz.

This place having been destroyed in the wars, the inhabitants retired to St. Jean, a small city on the other side of the river. It lies sisteen miles W. of Deux-Ponts. Lat. 49 deg. 22 min. N. long. 6 deg. 45

SARBURG, a town of Lorrain, belonging to France. It stands on the Sare, near the Vauge mountains, and the confines of Lower Alface, being on the road from Metz to Strasburg. "This, says Moll, is the Pons Saravi mentioned in the ancient Itineraries; for which reason it should be called, continues he, Sarbruck, i. e. the bridge of the Sare."

the bridge of the Sare."

SARBURG, also SAARBRUCK, the ancient Castra Sarra, a town of Triers, in Germany, on the river Sare. It is fortified, and stands on the frontiers of Luxemburg. Its most considerable buildings are St. Laurence's church and St. Nicholas's hospital.

The castle here was abandoned and demolished by the Palatine General in 1705 upon the approach of the French. It lies eight miles S. of the city of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20 min. E. SARDAM, or Sarendam, a village of Holland, one of

SARDAM, or Sarendam, a village of Holland, one of the seven united provinces. It stands at the mouth of the river Saren, which falls into the Y, with a harbour on the N. side of the latter. It is very populous and large, having in it vast magazines of naval stores and timber for ship-building, and such numbers of ship-carpenters, that upon two months notice they could build a ship every week ready to launch for a year together, were there any occasion for it. This is their principal trade, by which they are greatly enriched. The old town stands below the dam of the river, and to it has been added a long row of houses, called the Newtown, on both sides of the river, out of which ships are haled to the dam upon rollers.

Here the Czar Peter the Great refided for some time, and wrought with his own hands, in order to learn the art of ship-building. It is situated seven miles N. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. F.

deg. 36 min. E.

SARDINIA, by the Greeks called Sardon, an island in the Mediterranean sea, and upper division of Italy. This was a very considerable island from the remotest ages, and much famed for the fertility of its soil, as decried for the insalubrity of its air; so that in the former respect it was reckoned one of the capital granaries of the Roman empire: neither of these hold wholly true, since the northern parts next to Italy are allowed to be as healthy as it is mountainous, rocky, and barren.

The fituation and dimensions of Sardinia are differently stated. It is bounded on the N. by the streight of Bonisacio, which divides it from the island of Corfica; on the E. by the Tuscan sea, slowing between it and Italy; and on the S. and W. by other parts of the Mediterranean. It is about 140 miles long from N. to S. and sixty broad from E. to W. lying between lat. 39 and 41 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 10 deg. R.

deg. E.

This island is fertile in all forts of grain where cultivated, and no less productive of various fruits in large quantities and great perfection. In some parts are whole woods of citron and orange-trees, five or fix miles long. With regard to olives, chesnuts, pears, cherries, plums, &c. they are so plentiful as hardly to bear any price. It also breeds vast herds of large and small cattle; so as to surnish Italy with wool, hides, and a fine fort of cheese, besides that for home consumption. The traffic is no less considerable which it carries on from the fishery of coral, linen, filk, &c. And few islands afford a greater quantity of all forts of game than this does, the most profitable branch of which is that of their bussaloes, wild boars, and deer, some of the latter being finely marked and spotted.

The ridges of the mountains and most rocky parts on the N. side are no less rich within than barren on their surface, yielding great quantities of metals and minerals, as gold, silver, lead, iron, sulphur, alum, &c. In its gold and silver mines, we are told, was found a dangerous spider called by the ancients Solifuga, as keeping chiefly in the bowels of the earth, and

now by the inhabitants styled Massrone and Mastrione, being peculiar to this country.

SAR

Here are feveral fea-ports round its coasts, spacious and deep enough to receive the largest vessels, besides those for smaller ones; most of them well-defended by towers, forts, and other works to protect them, especially against the Barbary corfairs.

After various changes Sardinia became subject to the Carthaginians. The Romans held it next till the decline of their empire, when it came into the hands of the Saracens. These were expelled by the Pisans and Genoese, by whose petty Princes it was governed. It fuffered much during the wars between these people, as well as afterwards in that between the Emperors of Germany and the Popes, till in 1297 it was granted by Pope Boniface VIII. to James II. King of Aragon, from whom it descended to his posterity, till the year 1708, when Sir John Leake one of the English Admirals reduced it for King Charles III. and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. The Spaniards took it in 1717; but the treaty of London, in 1718, gave it afterwards to the Duke of Savoy, who in 1720 came to the actual possession of it, with the title of King of Sardinia, under whose dominion it still continues But at the same time he was obliged to make a cession to the house of Austria of the island of Sicily, to which throne he had been raifed by the parties concerned in the peace of Utrecht.

The whole island is divided into two parts nearly equal, called Capes, by the rivers Cedro and Tisso, the ancient Thyrsus, both which by an opposite course cut it in the middle. The one is called Il Capo di Cagliari or Calaris, and the other Il Capo di Sassari or Lugodori.

In it are three archbishoprics, as Cagliari, Sassari, and Oristagni; also four bishoprics, namely, Ampurias, Algieri, Bosa, and Alez. Not only all these bishoprics, but their canons, and those of other collegiate churches, are immensely rich: so that every family strives to have one or more of their children clergymen.

There is but one university in this island, namely, that of Cagliari, which is not considerable.

Here are several large towns, boroughs, and villages;

both along the fea-coafts, and in the inland parts, which are very populous.

The inhabitants are generally represented as brutal, ignorant, poor, proud, and mere drohes, &c. so that notwithstanding the fertility of their country, and the other advantages for commerce, their lands are in a great measure neglected.

The clergy are overgrown, and the nobility and gentry are exempt from taxes, besides other considerable privileges.

SARDIS, once the capital of Lydia, in Afia Minor, and the royal feat of Croefus. It stood on the river Pactolus, and at the foot of Mount Tmolus. In the beginning of Christianity it was the see of one of the seven Episcopal churches of Asia, mentioned in the Revelations, and still gives title to a Bishop, though since dwindled to a poor village or group of wretched huts, inhabited by shepherds, but with a good large cann or inn for the conveniency of travellers, this being the common thoroughsare for caravans going from Smyrna and Aleppo into Persia. Here are still to be seen very noble ruins of a castle and cathedral, &c.

Sardis, besides other catastrophes, was overturned by an earthquake, and the Emperor Tiberius contributed much to the rebuilding of it; but it never recovered itself since. It lies forty miles E. of Smyrna. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E.

Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E. SAREPTA, now SARPHEA, an ancient city of Phoenicia, in Asia Minor. It stands between Sidon and Tyre. Formerly it was celebrated for the strength and excellency of its wines, is now reduced to a small, but neat village, on the top of a hill, upwards of a mile from the sea, the ancient town having stood nearer the shore, where its ruins are still visible.

Here Elijah the Prophet abode with a poor widow; and Jupiter is feigned by the poets to have carried off Europa in the shape of a bull.

SARGEL, a province of Africa, lying between Tenez

Proper and Algiers. It is a maritime country, very fruitful and well-peopled, yielding plenty of corn, flax, hemp, fruits, and especially mulberry-trees, from which the inhabitants breed vast numbers of filk worms, their produce being the chief manufacture among most of

The capital of the same name with the province lastmentioned, is an ancient city, Ptolemy's Canuceis. It
stands between Tenez and Algiers, about fisteen leagues
from either by sea, but not above ten by land. Towards the sea-side are some noble remains of a stately
temple, which was built by the Romans of marble and
alabaster, besides columns, &c. The town, though
now without walls, is said to contain above 50,000
houses, unless this be too much exaggerated, principally employed in the silken manusacture; and it can
upon occasion furnish several thousands of dexterous
archers, its chief strength consisting in the number,
riches, and stoutness of the inhabitants.

On the coasts, about six miles from the city, is the famed mountain of the same name, by the Turks called Carapula, and by the Moors Girasumar, which is so high, that from it a ship may be discovered twelve, some say twenty leagues off at sea. Between this mountain and the city runs a river, on which are seven

ral corn, &c. mills.

SARK, or SERKE, a small island and dependency of that of Guernsey, on the coast of Normandy, in France, but belonging to the crown of Great Britain. It stands in the middle between all the rest, two miles long, others say sive, and three where broadest. It bears excellent corn, more than sufficient for its inhabitants, who are not much above 300, under one minister, and all tenants of Carteret Lord St. Ouen. Philip of that name cut a way through the cliss a good space underground, called La Soguion, for the conveniency of draught-carriages, being secured by a gate and some cannon. The island is impregnable on account of vast rocks and cliss all around, and accessible only by the aforesaid artificial passage, and by La Frickeree, where only one passenger can climb at a time.

This island was taken from the French by a seacaptain with 100 men in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under pretence of a burial, the cossin for that purpose containing arms, being carried ashore into the church by only twenty men at first, who, by the landing of their companions, soon reduced the whole island.

The air here is healthy, and the sky clear; so that eighty is not an unfrequent age. In the island are six fine springs. The soil is mostly hot and sandy, being excellent for all forts of roots, and very well stored with apple-trees, from which cyder is made. The pastures, though short, produce excellent mutton, but no great plenty of beef, and cows sufficient for milk and butter, having cheese generally from England.

The firing here is mostly furze and some turf. No timber growing here, old apple-trees serve for the houses, and deal, with which they furnish themselves from other parts, as they can.

The three staple commodities in Sark, are fish of various kinds, wild-fowl, and rabbits. A particular fort of fish here is the vrack, which they split and dry in the sun: they have also a shell-fish called ormond, larger than an oyster, and taken from the rocks at low-tides. Besides plenty of rabbits every where, the island of Jethrow, about half a mile over, has nothing else. Here the Governor has a deer-park, where cattle are fed. Some people in this island have made 15 or 20 l. a year only of rabbit-skins, the animals being catched by ferreting.

A peculiar dish here is bacon, coleworts, mackrel, and gooseberries, boiled all together into fibs, and eaten not with a spoon, but a large piece of bread briskly plied between the mouth and the kettle.

A Captain with about forty foldiers continually keeps guard here, and they are maintained by the inhabitants. Their court of judicature confifts of a judge, a provost, commonly honest fishermen, a clerk or recorder, who can write and read a bond, and five other inhabitants that are justices, who meet every Tuesday, and determine all causes secundum bonum & æquum, ex-

SAR

cept in capital cases, when the offenders are fent to

The trade of Sark extends no further than to Bristol, and some of the western ports. The principal, if not the only manufacture of the island, is knitting of stockings, gloves, caps, and waistcoats; in which men, women and children are employed, thirty or forty knitting together in a barn: and these they trade with to the ports of England, and return with necessaries; for which purpose they have several small vessels.

French wine, paying no duty here, is as plentiful and cheap as in France itself.

SARLAT, the capital of Lower Perigord, and Guyenne, in France. It stands on a brook of the same name, being in an island, as it were, between the rivers Dordogne and Vezere, near the confines of Quercy. It is an episcopal see; and was a place of strength belonging to the reformed, who sustained two or three sieges in it. Though the seat of a presidial court and election, the inhabitants are very poor, the soil about the place being very bad, and there being no kind of trade among them. It stands twenty-eight miles S. E. of Peregeux. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long, r. des. 6 min. P.

Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 5 min. E. SAR-LOUIS, in Latin Saravum Ludovici, a fortress of Lorrain, in Germany, now a part of France. It stands on the river Sare. This place was begun to be built in 1680, and finished in four or five years after, on the isthmus of a peninfula, which may be laid under water, and formed by the aforefaid river. It is a regular hexagon, after the manner of Marshal Vauban. Before the courtines are small works called tenaillons; five of the fronts are covered with half-moons, and the whole well-lined with brick-work, and furrounded with a wet ditch, and covered-way. Beyond this all around is a fore-ditch, in which are nine redoubts lined with stones, and defended by a covered-way on the fide opposite to the river. Beyond the latter, facing the widest front of the place, is a large horn-work, covered by an half-moon, &c. The entrance into the place is by two bridges, each defended by an octagon. The rampart is planted with rows of trees for a walk. This city, with half a league of territory round it, was yielded to France by the treaty of Ryswick; and in 1718 also five villages more, including Vaudrevange. It is now one of the bulwarks of France on the fide of Germany. It lies ten miles N. W. of Sarbruck. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 6 deg 40 min. E.

SARMATIA, anciently included all those countries that lie N. of the Euxine and Caspian seas, both in Europe

SARNEY, two towns of this name, in Gloucestershire, not far from Lechlade. They are so called in the British language from Roman causeways, Sarn denoting a

SARNIA, the ancient name of the isle of Guernsey (which see).

(which lee).

SARNO, an episcopal see of the Hither Principate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands partly on a hill, and partly in a plain, near the river Sarno. It is a suffragan of Salerno, and gives title of Duke to the Barberini family. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 18 min. E.

SAROS, a town in the county of the same name, in Upper Hungary. It stands on a hill near the river Horto, is defended by a castle. It lies four miles N. of Esperies, and twenty-four from Caschaw.

SARSEE, a town of Lucerne, one of the cantons of Switzerland, on the banks of Sempach lake, and near the exit of the river from it. Here are spacious streets, and fine fountains, with a curious council-chamber in the town-house, of oak-plank, in which is no sign of any peg or nail. Instead of a trumpet, this place in time of war uses a brass-cornet, as such an instrument was presented them by Charlemagne for the services they did him against the Saracens. It lies twenty miles N. W. of Lucerne.

SARSINA, a town of Romagna, in the ecclefiaftical state, and middle division of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, under Ravenna. In the market-place is a very high fountain of curious workmanship, with St. Mau-

ro's relics in the cathedral. It flands at the foot of the Apennines, not far from the river Savio. It is three miles S. of Ravenna. Lat. 44 deg. 8 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

SARSTEDE, a town of Hildersheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the confluence of the Innerste and the Peine. It lies fix miles N. W. of Hildesheim, in the road to Hanover. Here, in the civil wars, the Imperialists were defeated by the Duke of Brunswick-Lu-

SARVEDRUM Promontorium, the name given by Camden to Faro-head, the W. point of the Main island, and N. of Scotland; as the fame author calls Dungfbyhead, which is the E. point, Virvedrum Promonto-

SARUM, Old, Antoninus's Sorbiodunum, fo called on account of its dry fite on a hill, and once a confiderable city of Wiltshire, deserted for want of water: from its ruins arose the New Sarum (See SALISBURY). Hither William the Norman summoned all the states of the kingdom to fwear allegiance to him; and it was the royal refidence of his fuccessors, &c. It is now faid to be reduced to a fingle farm-house, belonging to a defcendant from Governor Pitt, well known for the large diamond he fold at an under-rate to the Regent of France, after he had outflood his market with Augustus King of Poland. The ruins here have a venerable look on a hill near the Avon; and the place, though thus greatly reduced, fends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the proprietors of certain lands. Its fite was a little to the N. of Salisbury.

SARSANA, a well fortified town of the Geneafe territories, in Upper Italy, near the mouth of the river Magra, with a wall, bastions, and ditch, &c. It stands on the confines of Tuscany. It has an old stout castle on a hill, and is an Episcopal see under Pisa. It lies twelve miles N. of Maffa. The Duke of Tuscany exchanged it with the Genoese for Leghorn. Lat. 44 deg. 10

min. N. long. 10 deg. 38 min. E.

SAS Van Ghent, by the French called le Sas de Grand, or Gand, a fmall but very strong town of Flanders. It has its name from a fluice, which keeps up the water of the new canal, running from the city of Ghent to this place for a communication with the fea. Here is a strong fort, in the possession of the Dutch ever since 1644, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Munster. It lies fourteen miles from Ghent to the N. and fifteen from Sluys to the E. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long.

3 deg. 35 min. E. SASENBERG, an ancient castle, and lordship of Suabia, in Germany. It has the title of a Landgraviate, and stands between Rotelen and Ba-

SASERON, a town of Bengal, in the fouthern division of Indostan, or the East Indies, in Asia. It stands on the Ganges. It is a spacious place of high brickhouses; but its site is variously given.

SASSARI, Cape, one of the two subdivisions of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy.

Its capital of the same name is a pretty large city, on the N. W. part of the island, and the river De Torre, in a spacious plain, not far from the sea. It hath some fortifications, and an inconsiderable castle. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Turritana, or Turris Libisfinis. It is an archiepiscopal see. It lies sixtyfive miles N. of Oriftagni. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 37 min. E.

SASSUOLO, a town of the Modenese, in Upper Italy, on the river Secchia. Here is a palace belonging to a Prince of the house of Esté, the Marquis de St. Martino. It lies eight miles S. W. of Modena. Lat. 44

deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 16 min. E. SATALIA, or ATTALIA, a town of Pamphylia, and province of Caramania, in Afia Minor, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. It has risen from the ruins of Attalia, and is a strong place, with a very commodious harbour, were it not for a difficult and dangerous entrance, but now only fit to receive small vessels. The town is divided into three parts by distinct walls and iron-gates. Taken all together, it is about two leagues in circuit, with handsome buildings, and some remains of its ancient splendor. It is well-peopled, and drives a good trade. The fummers here are very hot. A ftrong castle commands the town. A most magnificent Christian church in the place has been turned into a mosque, &c.

The territory about Satalia is very delightful, being covered with citron and orange trees. Here ftorax likewise produced in large quantities. Lat. 36 deg. 45 min. N. long. 31 deg. 20 min. E.

SATZ, or ZIATECK, a populous and frong town of Bohemia, in Germany, the capital of its circle. It stands on the Eger. At this place the Austrians hindered the junction of the French and Bavarians in the

SATZ, or ZIATECK, a circle of Bohemia, of which the last mentioned place of the same name is its capital It is bounded by the circle of Leutomeritz on the N. that of Schlaney on the E. Rakonick on the S. E. Pile on the S. and S. W. and Elnbogen, and the marquilate

of Misnia, on the W. and N. W. SAVANNAH, the principal town of Georgia, a British colony of North America, on the river of the fame name, and ten miles W. of its mouth. It was built in 1733 by the trustees of the colony of Georgia, under the direction of General Oglethorpe. It flands on a steep bank, forty-five feet perpendicular above the surface of the water. It has an excellent fituation for trade, its navigation being very fafe; fo that ships of 300 tons can lie within fix yards of the town, and ten of the bank, for a mile along the river-fide; and these may go up feveral miles above the town. Here is a church, court-house, storehouse, a goal, wharf, and guard-house, where are several guns mounted, and a constant watch kept, &c. with upwards of 200 houses regularly built, at some distance from each other, forming several spacious squares and streets. Here are three bailiffs, and a recorder, &c. Their principal money is paper-currency. On the top of the banks is a flat called a Bluff, at least fixty feet high from the river, extending five or fix miles into the country. The river abounds with fish, is pretty wide, and the water fresh, with high woods on both fides. It is 140 miles, 20cording to the windings of the river and creeks, fouthwards of Charlestoun in Carolina, and only 80 in a direct course; and about 140 N. of St. Augustine. Lat.

32 deg. 10 min N. long. 81 deg. 26 min. W. SAVANNAH, a river of Georgia, in Carolina, North America. It rifes in the Apalachian mountains, and running to the S. E. fa'ls into the fea about thirty-two miles to the fouthward of Port Royal, after a course of

above 200 miles.

SAVE, one of the principal rivers in Germany. It rifes in Carinthia, whence running E. through Carniola and Croatia, then continuing on its course S. E. it forms the boundary between Sclavonia and Turkey, falling at length into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVERNACK, a forest of Wiltshire, a little to the S. of Marlborough, beginning at the top of a chalky hill, belonging to Lord Bruce. It is the only privileged ground for hunting of that denomination possessed by a subject. It is twelve miles in circuit, being well-flocked with large deer, and adorned with fine walks and viftas cut through the woods, eight of these meeting in a point near the center, where is an octagon tower. Through one of them is a prospect of his Lordhip's fine feat at Tokenham, about two miles off.

SAVIGLIANO, or SAVILLANO, a town in the territory of the same name, in Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It stands pleafantly, between the rivers Maira (Magra) and Grana, the former being the nearest to it, and in a fertile plain. It was formerly a good fortrels, but destroyed by the French in 1706. It lies twenty-one miles S. of Turin, and belonging to the King of Sar-dinia. Lat. 44 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25

SAULT, the chief place of a county of the fame name in Provence, in France. It lies in the docese of Carpantras, towards the confines of Venaisfin, and belongs to the Villeroy family.

SAUMUR, a city in the government of the same name, or Saumorois, a part of Anjou and Upper Poictou, in

France. Its Latin name is Salmusium, the ancient Truncus. It stands on the S. bank of the Loire, over which is a long stone-bridge; having a delightful site at the foot of a hill, and defended by a strong castle, with three bastions faced with free-stone. It was one of the cautionary towns given to the Protestants, who had a famous university here, where among its profesfors was the celebrated John Cameron a Scottish divine, who was succeeded by Lewis Cappel, Moses Amyraud, and John de la Piace; all men of very great eminence. Since the persecution it has been much dispeopled, containing now not above 6500 inhabitants in three parishes, and but one rector, who has three vicars. Here are several convents of both sexes, a fine college of the fathers of the oratory, and a beautiful church dedicated to St. Peter; also a noble palace and royal academy. Here is likewise a particular Governor, extrinsic and independant of that for the province, the feat of a provoftship, &c. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Angers. Lat. 47 deg. 17 min. N. long. 10 min. E.

SAUNDRIDGE, a place in Hartfordshire. See SAND-

SAVOLAX, or SAVOLAXIA, an inland province of Finland, in Sweden. A fmall part of it was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Abo in 1743, with the single town of Nyslot, and a district of about two miles

Savolaxia is bounded by Cajania on the N. Kexholm on the E. Carelia on the S. and Tavastia on the W. It is a barren country, covered with forests, and abounding with lakes, which yield the few inhabitants plenty of fish. It is divided into the Greater and Less Savolaxia; the former lying towards the S. contains five diffricts; and the eaftern part is that above-mentioned,

which was ceded to the Muscovites.

SAVONA, or SANA, as the natives call it, the ancient Sabata, a pretty large and strong place, being next to Genoa, the best city that belongs to that republic, in Upper Italy. It had formerly a very good harbour, but now choaked up; fo that barges of any great bulk can hardly come up to it. The city is however rich and well-built, the ffreets broad and handsome, and the buildings magnificent, adorned with all the embellifhments of architecture. The finest part of the city is near the center, where formerly flood a large tower, built by the wife Savonians for a powder-magazine, but was blown up by lightening, and great part of the city destroyed; and the new buildings erected are those above-mentioned. It stands in a beautiful valley, and fo commanded by the adjacent eminences, that it would be in vain to fortify it. It has however a citadel and two fortresses facing the sea. It has a considerable manufacture, and is the fee of a Bishop, who is a suffragan to Milan. The cathedral is a noble structure, decorated with the finest marble elegantly wrought. The city is populous, healthy, and many of the inhabitants very rich. It lies about fifteen miles W. of Genoa, and eleven N. E. of Final. Lat. 44 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 14 min. E. SAVOY, Duchy of, in Latin Sabaudia, a country between

Italy and France, bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva and Valais; on the E. by the valleys of Sefia, and the principality of Piedmont; on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the W. by the river Rosne. It is about seventyfive miles in length from N. to S. and feventy-two in breadth from E. to W. It was formerly reckoned a part of the Northern Italy, and as fuch a province of the kingdom of the Lombards, which terminated

The whole country, like those by which it is furrounded, is very mountainous; having only a few plains of any extent. Some of its mountains are so remarkably high, that their tops are continually buried in fnow, and yet produce great quantities of wood, especially walnut, chesnut, and pine. From the former they extract great quantities of oil, which when fresh is almost equal to that of olives. The valleys are very fruitful, the foil being naturally rich and well-watered from numberless springs and rivulets, slowing down the mountains; fo that they produce great quantities of corn and grapes.

he hills afford good pasture for their cattle, and great TNº. LXXXVIII.

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variety of game; and the rivers and lakes abundance of excellent fish. Wheat however is something scarce, perhaps, because a fufficient quantity is not fown; for the common people, especially in the small country towns and villages, make their bread of oats, barley or rye; and with regard to the poorer fort, they live remarkably hard, their chief food being millet, lentils, chefnuts, and turnips, the latter being surprisingly large, of an exquisite taste, and very wholesome.

The chief commodities of Savoy, are paper, fustians, raw filks, hides, cloths, both linen and woollen, ironwork, and timber. And as their country abounds with a great number of rapid rivers, they have plenty of various forts of mills, for fawing timber, working forges, and other mechanic inventions; which faves the labour of a multitude of hands. Perhaps this is the reason why such numbers of the lower class of people are forced to feek a livelihood in other countries, there not being sufficient employment for them at home. The better fort are courteous, and of a genteel disposi-tion, and those of rank and fortune generous and hos-

The only religion tolerated here is the Roman Catholic; for which they are fo zealous, that they have little or no charity for those who differ from it, especially the Protestants, against whom the government is very fevere; though their neighbours the Valdenses have been long famous in history for opposing the power and superstition of the church of Rome.

The Glacieras or ice-valleys are too remarkable curiofities of nature to be passed over in silence. The ascent to these, for they are situated far above the lakes and rivers in their neighbourhood, is very slippery, cragged, and steep; but not continued, for now and then a new ridge of mountains appear on the other fide, higher and more fleep than that left behind, till at length, from the last eminence that is to be surmounted, you have a view of those stupendous productions of nature. The most remarkable of all these valleys is called Chamoigny, from a village of that name on the N. fide of the river Arve. It stretches itself near eighteen miles in length to the valley of Auste, the descent from which to the bottom of the valley is about 400 yards, and being wholly covered with ice, can only be paffed by crawling with the greatest circumspection on hands and knees. The furface of the valley below, which is about two miles in breadth, appears like a fea or lake, that after having been agitated by fierce and contrary winds. is frozen all at once, but interfected here and there with wide rents, fome of them feveral yards in breadth; fo that those who pass this valley, especially after a quantity of fnow has fallen, must found with a pole every step they take; for if they fall into these rents, they inevitably perish. They are caused by the heat of the mid-day fun, and with fuch terrible noise, that it refembles loud claps of thunder.

The alavanches or drifts of fnow are equally furprifing, and fo much the more dreadful, as they always tumble fuddenly down, with fuch amazing rapidity, that they fweep away every thing they meet with in their way; fo that wherever they happen to fall along these steep declivities, it is next to impossible for travel-lers to avoid being swept away and buried under them. They are commonly occasioned by the dropping of fome small quantity of snow either from the trees or fome prominent rock. This piece of snow, at first very fmall, by rolling along these steep declivities, gathers fuch large quantities as it rolls, till it becomes fo enormous a mass, that it tears up trees by the roots, throws down houses, churches, &c. nothing being able to refift its force till it reaches the bottom, where it generally breaks in pieces by the violence of the shock. They are more peculiarly dangerous to travellers in those roads which lie along the sides of the high mountains. The alavanches are not peculiar to Savoy, being common in Switzerland, several parts of Germany, Italy, and indeed all mountainous countries like

SAWA, or SAVA, formerly a large city of Persian Irak, one of the provinces of Persia, in Asia. It stands on a fandy barren plain, within fight of Mount Alovent; it is walled, and two miles in circuit, but thinly peopled, and half ruined. Through it runs a small river; and here are feveral canals, with beautiful gardens. The air is very hot and unhealthy.

Its principal trade confifts in certain narrow long furs, used by the Persians and all the Christians of the

East, for lining their garments and caps.
Sawa plain was formerly a salt lake, like that called the Salt fea, not above twenty leagues from this city to the E. and which is crossed over by a causeway thirty leagues long, in travelling from Ispahan into Ta-

Opposite to Sawa, and four leagues 'eastward, is a place of pilgrimage much reforted to by the Persians for the fake of devotion, where the prophet Samuel (Echmouil) is supposed by them to have been buried.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH. See SABRIDGEWORTH in Hertfordshire.

SAXELEN, a village in the Swifs canton of Underwald. In its church are large marble statues, with the monument of the famous hermit Nicolas Van Flue, whose infcription informs us, that he left wife and children to go into a desert, where he served God nineteen years and an haif, &c. and died in 1489. Just by in a case is his buft cut out of wood, and his robe; also in the valley of Metcha, not far off, is the cave where he fpent his last years. He was highly esteemed by the cantons, having passed through all the offices of the state

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schaumburg county, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. Here is a strong fort. It stands twenty-two miles N. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52 deg. 41 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10

SAXMUNDHAM, a fmall market-town of Suffolk. Here are two annual fairs, on Holy Thursday and September 23, for toys. It lies thirty miles from Bury, and eighty-fix from London.

SAXONY, its limits are differently described. It formerly extended over both the circles of the Upper and Lower Saxony, in Germany; but for some time it has been restricted to the electoral dominions of Saxony.

In the large fense, as including the Upper and Lower Saxony, it is bounded on the N. by the Baltic fea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the E. by Poland and Silefia, on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Hesse-Cassel, and on the W. by Wessphalia. It lies between lat. 50 and 55 deg. N. and between long.

8 and 18 deg. E.

The Upper Circle of Saxony comprises the electoral dominions, or duchy of Saxony Proper, and Mifnia, Meissen, or Misnia with the bishoprics of Wurtzen, Voigtland, Lusatia, both Upper and Lower, the duchies of Saxe-Hall, Saxe-Mersburg, Saxe-Zeitz, or Saxe-Naumbug, and Saxe-Altemburg, Neuftadt and Ploen, with Schoenburg, &c. likewise the marquisate and electorate of Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, together with Anhalt and Thuringia, in which latter is the duchy of Saxe-Gotha.

The Lower Circle of Saxony comprehends the duchies of Mecklenburg, Holstein, Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and the principality of Verdun; also the duchies of Brunswic, Hanover, and Magdeburg, with the principality of Halberstadt, and the bi-

shopric of Hildesheim.

Saxony duchy, to which the electorate is annexed, is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunswick, the principality of Halberstadt and electorate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the landgravate of Hesse. Its capital is Wittemberg; but the Elector, who is also King of Poland, now at Warsaw, usually resides at Dresden; but this latter city is now in the hands of the Austrian allies, as Leipsic is in those of the Prussians; and the country in general in the present war has been the scene of a deal of bloodshed, particularly that of Torgau, November 3, 1760, in which the King of Pruffia beat the Austrians under Marshal Count Daun.

That part properly called the Electorate is about 130 mi les from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S. but the

whole of his dominions are reckoned about 220 from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S.

The Elector of Saxony, besides his pretensions to feveral countries, as Cleves, Juliers, Berg, the counties of Marck and Ravensberg, with the Lordship of Ra. venstein, claims also Erfurt, the capital of Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Mentz; the dukedom of Engers, and Westphalia, in the hands of the Elector of Cologne, and Saxe-Lawenburg, befides feveral rever, fions, as the counties of Hanau and Schwatzburg, and the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel.

The Elector is Great Marshal of the empire, its vicar during an interregnum in all places not subject to the palatinate vicariate; and he appoints the meetings of all diets, except the collegial diets, &c.

His country is very fruitful and populous (but in the present war between the Elector and Prussia very much impoverished and stript of its inhabitants) being reckoned one of the wealthiest Princes of Germany, except the Archduke of Austria. His annual revenue confisted of the ordinary and extraordinary subsidies of the states, his own domains, which contain feventytwo bailiwics, his imposts on beer, and on the fine porcelain of this country, the tenths of corn, fruit, wine, &c. his own filver-mines, and those belonging to particular perfons; all amounting to the yearly income of between 7 and 800,000 l. that of the filvermines at Friedberg alone having been reckoned at 130,000 l. and the excise on beer at Leipsic at 20,000 l. per annum. He keeps up commonly about 20,000 regular troops, and the like number of militia, exclufive of the ban and arriere ban, with the body of miners and hunters, who are obliged in time of war to bear

The splendor of his court is answerable, being attended by a vast number of fervants, among which are feveral gentlemen of great quality: but of late years the pomp of this court has been much diminished by the fums drained out of the country for placing and maintaining the Electors on the throne of Poland

Of this family there are at present, or there have been, fifteen male branches, as Mersburg, Zeitz or Naumburg, Zorbich, Spremberg, Pegau, Gotha, Coburg, Eysenberg, Saalfeldt, Hilburghausen, Weimar, Weissenfels or Halle, Barbi, Eisnach, and Ramheld. These have all their particular dominions.

The present Elector, like his father, renounced the Protestant religion, and embraced that of Rome, at twenty-one years of age, with a view to qualify him for the throne of Poland; but the other Princes and their subjects are Lutherans, or of the Augsburg confession; though among them there are some Calvinists and Roman Catholics.

The Saxons have capacities, fays Baron de Polnitz, equal to any nation, being naturally magnanimous and abhorrent of flavery; they are well-made, robust, agile, laborious, and good foldiers. They not only improve in bodily exercises, but in the sciences; and have good writers on all fubjects. They are especially addicted to gaming and the bottle, and the revels of the latter were very enormous in the reign of the late King Augustus. They love pomp and expence, being extremely ceremonious, and aping the French in new fashions and new acquaintance. The women are all fair, being generally well-shaped, tall, and slender, dance well, and have a genteel air, which they fet off by a rich dress; but they are very affected, and talk with too much action. They are reckoned good-natured, but they are crafty. They are lively and gay, being passionately fond of dancing and merriment Though they are fond of gallantry, they hate to be idle, amusing themselves with all forts of works of the needle, shuttle, &c.

The German language is spoken in Saxony with the greatest purity. The universities of this country abound with illustrious scholars; and almost every town is famous for politeness and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, as Cranach the famous Saxon painter, and the late Handel, prince of muficians, was born at Drefden. The Saxons reverence Luther as much as ever, being zealous sticklers for his doctring.

In this electorate they reckon near 1,000,000 of | fouls in about 246 towns and 6000 villages; and as its dominions lie almost in the middle of Germany, there is not any part of it where there is fo great a number of nobility and gentry, or of good towns. It has a confiderable commerce from its mines, and by means of its large rivers; fo that it abounds with all the neceffaries of life. Justice is administered here better than in any other part of Germany, upon the basis of the Saxon law, which has been the rule for many centuries, not only in Saxony, but particularly in Poland, Livonia, Samojitia, Pruffia, &c. And, as Sir Henry Spelman observes, the Saxons were the first planters of the German rites, especially with regard to feudal tenures in Great Britain; and that the first part and foundation of our laws, commonly called the laws of Edward the Confesior, and the common law, is taken from those of the English Saxons, &c.

The best of the ancient municipal laws of Saxony are collected into two bodies, called Sachsen-spiegel or Speculum Saxonicum, and Sachsen-weichbild or Statuta Civitatum Saxonicarum; the latter being an abridgment of the former, and containing 137 of its principal articles, with observations on them.

From this country of Saxony came those auxiliaries, upon the invitation of the unfortunate Prince Vortigern, into Britain, who afterwards, at an æra prior to the Norman conquest, possessed themselves of great part of it, dispossessing the natives, or incorporating with them: and the present Royal Family of Great Britain is from Lower Saxony, and one of the confequences of the memorable revolution in this kingdom, in the year 1688, November 5, being the nearest Protestant line descended from King James I. of Great Britain, who was before James VI. of Scotland.

The duchy of Saxony Proper is pretty fruitful in corn, especially wheat; and here are some vines. Their hills have mines of filver and other metals, but hardly wood enough to refine them; fo that they are obliged to burn straw, or fend for turf and wood from Lufaria and the frontiers of Brandenburg. The air is cold, but falubrious.

The present electoral family is descended from Frederick the Warrior, Landgrave of Thuringia, and the Margrave of Misnia, on whom the Emperor Sigismund conferred that dignity preferably to John I. brother to the Elector Albert II. claiming investiture as nearest of kin to Albert IV. who died without iffue in the year

SAYBROOK, fo called from the Lords Say and Brook whose agent built it, the oldest town of New London county, and Connecticut colony, in New England, in North America. It stands at the mouth of Connec ticut river, where is a harbour, and on its W. fide. Its fort was the fecurity of this infant colony against the Pequat Indians, who made war on them in 1637, and had like to have outed them from their fettlements it likewise guards the entrance of the river. It lies eighty-feven miles S. W. from Boston. Lat. 41 deg.

10 min. N. long. 72 deg. 15 min. W. SAYCOCK, or BONGO, one of the Japanese islands in Afia. It is separated from the great island of Japan or Niphon, by a narrow streight on the N. and from the island of Tonsa by another channel on the N. E. Upon the little island of Disna to the W. of Saycock, the Dutch factors are permitted to refide. Its capital is Bongo. Lat. 32 deg. 10 min. N. long. 130 deg. 15

SAYSCOURT, a feat near the naval dock, in Deptford, a village of Kent, belonging to Sir John Evelyn; but originally to the family of the Magmenots, who were Normans, and one of them was Lord Warden of the ports, and Governor of Dover caftle.

SCAFFHAUSEN, or SCHAFFHAUSEN, one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland; in Latin it is called Pagus Caphusianus, lying entirely on the German side of the Rhine, being bounded on the S. by the canton of Zurich, from which that river parts it, on the W. by the Black Forest, and on the N. and E. by Suabia. Its extent is about twenty miles from E. to W, and twelve from N. to S. It produces corn and excellent wine, abounding in pasture, and, in short, all the necessaries of life; but especially fish, of which they have greater plenty here than in any other place in Switzerland. By means of the Rhine it has likewife a pretty flourishing trade. In Mount Randen are iron-mines, and in feveral places are baths of mineral waters.

The capital of this Protestant canton is of the same name, and a fine large town, partly owing to the advantage of its fituation, and partly to a monastery founded here in 1060. It was then called Schiff haufen, i. e. the Barge-house, and in Latin acts Domus Navium, as here the boats coming down the Rhine from the lake of Constance were obliged to land their goods on account of the cataracts at Lauffen, at which place they were put on board other vessels. Sometimes, in conformity to its present name, it is denominated Probatopolis, i. e. Sheep-fold or Sheep-town, having heretofore traded in sheep, or bred them in this country; and it has a sheep for its arms, and with it their coin are stamped. Most of the houses are painted on the outfide, being as commodious as handsome, and the streets spacious and clean, with several fountains, generally with pillars in their basons, and statues of William Tell the famous archer, and of some other deliverers of their country.

At the upper end of the town stands a large tower. with a good number of guns mounted, ferving more for ornament than defence. On the highest ground of all is a citadel which commands the town, with thick walls, two wells, an arfenal, and lodgments under-ground bomb-proof, capacious enough to contain 2000 men. The town is well-fortified with walls and towers, even on the Rhine fide.

Its principal traffic confifts in unlading of veffels, and by exportation of linen, copper, and other metals, by the navigation of the Rhine, which runs through the city, dividing it into two parts, the largest of which is on the N. or German fide. Over the river is a fine stonebrdge. The Roman Catholic inhabitants go to perform their devotions in an abbey called Paradife, lying on the other fide of the Rhine.

In Schaffhausen are two considerable churches; namely, the Munster or convent church, supported by twelve large stone-pillars, each confisting but of one piece seventeen seet high, and erected in honour of the twelve Apostles. In its steeple is a bell weighing ten tons, and near thirty feet in circumference, cast in 1486, with this inscription, Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frange. Here, in the Roman Catholic times, was a stone Colossus twenty-two feet high, called the Great God, and much reforted to then by pilgrims; but at the reformation it has been pulled down. The other is the parochial church of St. John, reckoned the largest in Switzerland, but not lightfome. Here is a library for the ministers, as there is another in the town for the citizens. At an academy in this place are taught the oriental languages, &c. of which the pastors are the professors. Here is Patin's noble cabinet of curiofities, &c. Without the walls are three fuburbs, and in one of them a plentiful spring, and near this is a large deep quarry of free-stone.

This city entered into a league with Zurich and St. Gall in 1424; and with Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Switz, &c. in 1501. It embraced the reformation in 1529. Its civil government refembles that of Zurich, and its ecclefiaftical confistory for discipline is formed only of the most intelligent among the council, who have fome civilian as an affiftant. It stands about twenty-three miles N. of Zurich and W. of Con-

SCAGEN, a rich village of Holland, one of the feven united provinces. The foil adjacent to it is the most fertile in Europe, land being fold here at double the rate of any other in Holland. Scagen is about fourteen miles on the W. of Medenblick.

SCAGEN, SCAGERIFF, or SKAGENS-HORN, by the natives called Skau, the ancient Promontorium Cimbrorum, or Gartris Promontorium, a town on the cape of the same name. It is the most northern land of Jutland, in Denmark. It stands at the entrance of the Categate Skageracksee, or passage out of the German ocean into the Baltic. From this headland stretches out into the sea a dangerous fand-bank, also called Skagerack; for which reason a tower fixty-four feet high was erected in 1715 at the extremity of this headland, in which during winter a fire is kept burning all night for the fafety of mariners; and pilots are always ready at the tower of Scagen, in order to conduct veffels through this passage, either into or from the Baltic. The promontory lies in lat. 58 deg. 5 min. N. long. 10 deg. 6 min. E.

This town is more frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe than any other in Jutland, as veffels touch here in their way to the Sund

SCALA, a fmall Episcopal see of the Hither Principate, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands on the bay of Salerno, and has not now above 100 houses, though formerly a confiderable place. It lies twentythree miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 2 min. E.

SCALITZ, a town of Hungary, on the confines of Moravia. It lies about thirty-fix miles N. of Prefburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 18 deg. 5 min. N.

SCALLAWAY, a town on the W. fide of the Mainland, which is the principal island of Zetland, in the North of Scotland. It contains not much above 100 inhabitants, with a caftle on the S. E. fide, now quite fallen to decay, though Oliver kept a garrison here for-

At Scallaway meets the only presbytery in Zetland, and it is the ordinary feat of justice. It stands about four miles from Lerwick, 134 N. E. from Caithness, and 350 from London.

SCALPA, one of the western isles of Scotland, and on the N. fide of Skey, being five miles in circuit. It has wood in feveral parts, and produces plenty of corn and

SCAMANDER, a river of Phrygia, in Afia Minor, on which stood a fortress called Scamandria, once very confiderable, but now gone to decay.

SCANDERBERG, a town in the diocese of Arhusen, and province of North Jutland, in Denmark. It is a good fortress, near the source of the river Gude, fix miles from Aarhus to the S. W.

SCANDERIC, the name given by the Turks to Alexandria, in Lower Egypt, Africa.

SCANDEROON, the name given by the Turks to Alexandretta, in Syria Antiochene, and on the coast of Asia Minor. This is the port-town of Aleppo, on the gulph of Ajazzo. It stands in a marshy and unhealthy foil, having miserable houses in it, though the English and other Europeans carry on a confiderable trade. It is inhabited by Greeks, who accommodate failors, &c. but merchants and persons of rank reside at the houses of the Confuls of their respective nations, a little way out of town. Here is a Governor and fome foldiers, with an old caftle. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. of the island of Cyprus. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 37 deg.

15 min. E. SCANDINAVIA, formerly comprehended Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with the feveral islands in the Baltic; which fometimes were under one fovereign, fometimes under more. It is the most northern country on the continent of Europe, being bounded on the S. by Germany and part of the Baltic, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the E. by part of Russia; lying between lat. 53 deg. 40 min. and 71 deg. 30 min. N. and between long. 5 and 32 deg. E.

This country, the inhabitants of which are called Ingevones by ancient writers, is by them divided into three parts; namely, 1. Scandia or Scandinavia, including Sweden and Norway; 2. Feningia or Finland; and, 3. The islands belonging to Denmark, in the Sinus Codanus or Baltic, the principal of which was Codanonia, or Zeeland.

From that part of Scandinavia called Sweden, or country of the Sucones, came the Goths, as also from Scythia and Sarmathia, the country of the ancient Getæ,

who entering into a confederacy as early as the 3d century, became famous, and made the Roman empire tremble; when over-running all Europe, they fettled colonies in most of the countries of it, especially Spain.

SCARA, an inland town of West Gothland, in Sweden It lies fixty-fix miles N. E. of Gottenburg. It was formerly the capital of the whole kingdom of Goth. land, and the royal refidence. At prefent it contains only 400 inhabitants. Here is an academy, and a confiderable cathedral, which is the oldest in the kine.

In the neighbourhood is Brunfbo, the relidence of the Bishop. Lat. 58 deg. 25 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10

SCARBA, one of the western islands of Scotland, about two miles from Jura, being four miles long, and one broad. Here is one church, and the inhabitants are Protestants. It is noted for its extraordinary tides, and the longevity of its inhabitants; one of whom, namely a woman, lived 140 years.

CARBOROUGH, a borough and well-built port-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It stands on a steep rock, whence its name, and on the German ocean. The fea furrounds it, except on the W. fide. where is a narrow slip of land. On the rock stood a famous castle now in ruins, and on its top is a pleafant plain of about nineteen acres of meadow, with a fpring. The place is governed by two bailiffs, &c. and it fends two members to parliament. Here is a good trade and commodious quay, with a number of vessels, chiefly employed in the coal-trade between Newcastle and London. The harbour has been enlarged by virtue of an act of parliament in 1732; this and Hull being the only secure places in stress of weather on this fide Yarmouth. Here is an hospital for poor feamen and their widows. From August to November herrings are taken here in great numbers; which dried and pickled, supply the city of York; also ling, cod, haddock, whiting, mackerel, turbot, &c.

To Scarborough refort numbers of persons of all ranks in the feafon, namely the hottest months, for drinking its chalybeate waters, from a boiling fpring about a quarter of a mile S. of the town, at the foot of a very high cliff, near the level of the fpring-tides. Its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, allum, nitre, and falt, with a pleasant acid taste: they are purgative and diuretic. Here is very good accomodation, besides affemblies and public balls.

On December 29, 1737, the top of the cliff funk near feventeen yards perpendicular, and the ground on each fide of the staith or wharf rose fix or seven yards, by which means the fpring was loft for fome time, but by clearing away the ruins it was recovered. Scarborough gives title of Earl to the Lumley family, and has its weekly markets on Thursday and Saturday; also annual fairs on Holy Thursday and November 22, for toys. It stands about 13 miles from Burlington, 35 miles from York, and 204 from London.

SCARDING, or SCHURDING, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, at the confluence of the Inn and Rott. It is a place of some strength, and the key on that side into the electorate. The Queen of Hungary's troops took it in 1741. It lies fix miles S. of Passaw, and feventeen N. E. of Brunaw.

SCARDON, or SCARDONA, formerly a confiderable city of Venetian Dalmatia, at the mouth of the river Titius, on the W. bank, and on the lake Scardonius. It is the see of a Bishop under Spalatto, and has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians; but belongs now to the latter. It lies forty-five miles N. of Spalatto. Lat. 43 deg. 49 min. N. long. 17 deg.

SCARLA, a valley of the Lower Engadine, and country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, not far from Schuls It belongs to the house of Austria as Counts of Tirol, who have an intendant here to look after the mines.

SCAROS, a town in Upper Hungary, confining on the Carpathian mountains. Near it are two wells, the waters of which prove mortal to fuch as drink them. It lies forty-three miles N. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 55 |

min. N. long. 20 deg. 43 min. E.

SCARPANTO, the modern name of Carpathus, a small island on the coast of Doris, in Asia Minor, between Crete and Rhodes, forty miles N. E. of the former, and twenty W. of the latter. It is poorly inhabited, being mountainous and barren, with only marble quar-

The town of the same name, the only one now on it, has a pretty good harbour on the western coast. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 27 deg. 5 min. E.

The inhabitants are Greeks, but the island is infested with pyrates. The town was formerly well-fortified when under the Knights of Rhodes and the Venetians, who used it as a curb on the trade between Constantinople and Egypt; which made the Turks eager to get into their hands.

SCARPARIA, a populous, though fmall town, in the territory of Florence, and great duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It is famed for a cutlerymanufacture, and particularly for putting five or fix, and even twelve blades to one handle. In its neighbourhood is a stately inn, called Hosteria Nuova, for the accommodation of such as go to see the palace of Pratolino, half a mile from it, lying in the road between the palace just mentioned and Florence.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which rifing in Artois, runs N. E. from thence, when after watering Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, it falls into the Scheld

below Mortaigne. SCARSDALE, a district or valley in Derbyshire, surrounded with barren rocks, whence its name; yet is a rich and fertile part of the country. It formerly gave title of Earl to the Leake family, and lies E. of Bake-well, on the other fide of the Derwent. It contains Plaisley, Langwell, &c.

SCAUMORE, a large rock above-water, a league N.N. W. from Scookham, and W. from St. Bride's Head, in Milford-haven, and Pembrokeshire, in South Wales. Between these and many other rocks there are good channels, from ten to twenty fathom water.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a canton and town of Switzerland. The former lies on the German fide of the Rhine, and the latter stands twenty-two miles W. of Constance. See Scaffhausen. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E.

SCHAIFUNG, or KAI-FUNG-FU, once the metropolis of Honan, a province of China, in Afia, on the S. fide of the Yellow river, and on Pien, an arm of it. It was destroyed by breaking its banks when belieged by the rebel Lychuan, and 300,000 inhabitants drowned. It appears to have been three leagues in compass; but another city was built on the opposite bank of the river, though far inferior to it in grandeur. Lat. 34 deg. 55

min. N. long. 2 deg. W. from Peking.

SCHALHOLD, one of the two principal villages in the island of Iceland, in the North sea. It belongs to Denmark. Lat. 64 deg. 31 min. N. long. 19 deg. 5

SCHAMS, a valley in the Upper or Grey league of the Grifons, in Switzerland, noted for a very bad road, about a league in length, and in a narrow bottom between two rocks, through which the Rhine passes, and a great part of it under-ground, being cut out in the middle of the rock in some places, and beams laid across in others, over which are put boards and earth. The Rhine has made a hollow of 100 feet below the road. This valley is tolerably fertile, but most confiderable for rich mines of filver, copper, and lead; also

mines of antimony. SCHAMACHIA, a city of Chirvan, a province of Persia, in Asia. It stands on the W. side of the Caspian sea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. Lat. 41 deg. 14 min. N.

long. 50 deg. 16 min. E. SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortress of Carelia, in Rusfian Finland. It stands on the Neva, a little E. of Petersburg. Lat. 60 deg. 15 min. N. long. 13 deg. 27

SCHARDING, a very pretty town of Bavaria, in Germany. It stands at the confluence of the Inn and Rott, No. 88. Dien buergild sange

feven miles S. of Passaw. Lat. 48 deg. 26 min. N. long.

13 deg. 27 min. E. SCHAWENBURG, a county of Westphalia, in Germany, belonging in part to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, &c. but now mostly to the Elector of Hanover. It lies E. from Minden, on the other fide of the Wefer, S. from Hoye and W. from Hanover. Its extent is thirty miles S. and N. and twenty E. and W. abounding with corn and hay. Here are quarries of free-stone, chalk, coal and allum mines; also falt-pits, with woods that afford plenty of timber and game. The inhabitants have abundance of fish from the rivers Hannel, Aa, Caspaw, and Exter, as well as the Weser, which croffes it; also from the Steinbunder lake, being five miles long, and two broad. SCHAWENBURG, a castle in the county of the same

name last-mentioned. It stands on a hill, and was the refidence of its old Counts; being fixteen miles E. of Minden, and twenty W. of Hanover.

SCHELD, a river of the Netherlands, which rifing in the confines of Picardy, in France, from thence runs N. E. by Cambray, Tournay, Oudenarde, and Glient, where receiving the Lis, it afterwards directs its course E. by Dendermund, and then N. to Antwerp, below which city it parts into two branches, namely, the Western Scheld, dividing Flanders from Zealand, which falls into the fea near Flushing; and the Eastern Scheld, which runs N. by Bergen-op-zoom, and afterwards W. between Beveland and the island of Schonen, a little below which it discharges itself into the German ocean.

SCHELLA, a town and fort of Upper Hungary. It stands on the river Waag, not far from Newhausel, and twenty-five miles N. E. of Presburg. Near it is a volcano continually burning. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

SCHELLEMBERG, a fortified mountain in Bavaria, in Germany, which serves instead of a castle. It stands on the Danube, about a quarter of a league on the E. N. E. fide of Donawert, where the French and Bavarians, previous to the fignal victory of Hochstadt, were driven out of their trenches by the Confederates, particularly the English and Scots, under the Duke of Marlborough, in the year 1704, who next day made themselves masters of Donawert. From it is a prospect of feveral towns, villages, and a fine country on both fides the Danube. It lies twenty-two miles W. of Ingoldstadt. Lat. 48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10

SCHELLING, an island of Holland, one of the seven united provinces. It lies N. E. of that of Flieland, at the entrance into the Zuyderfee, between Theland and Ameland. It is about ten miles long, and three broad. Here are two villages with churches, and three more without. The principal of them, containing about 1000 houses, with 100 merchant-ships, was burnt by an English squadron under Sir Robert Holmes, anno

This with the other islands lying along the mouth of the Zuydersee, besides several large banks of fand, break the rage of the ocean, and form two good harbours; namely, the one at the Texel, a station for ships bound fouthward, and the other at the Vlie, for those bound to the northward. Schelling lies in lat. 53

deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 26 min. E. SCHEMNITZ, one of the largest mine towns in Upper Hungary. It stands on a rocky hill, which renders the streets uneven. It has three Lutheran churches, and is defended by as many caftles, one of which being very high, ferves for a watch-tower. Here are fine medicinal baths, though the air of the place is not healthy. It is also famous for fix rich mines of filver, one of which is in some places very cold, and in others to extremely hot, that the miners are obliged to work naked. Most of the ore contains gold. In these mines are likewife found cryftals, amethifts, and vitriol naturally

Not far off is a rock, where is found a red substance called cinnabar of filver, of which is made a fine vermillion. Here upwards of 200 men are constantly at work. 5 C

Near this town is a high perpendicular rock, part of which is a shining blue, with green and yellow spots, like lapis lazuli.

At this place conferences were held in 1704 to no purpose, between the Emperor and the Hungarian malecontents. It lies about forty-one miles N. E. of Presburg. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 19 deg. 10

SCHENECTADY, or SCHENECTIDA, a fortrefs of Albany, and New York, in North America. It stands on the banks of the Mohawks Brank, which falls into Hudion's river twelve miles N. of Albany. The village is compact and regular, built chiefly of brick, on a rich flat encompassed with hills. Here is a large Dutch church, with a fleeple and clock. The river winds through the town and the fields, which are often overflown in spring. It lies contiguous to the country of the Iroquois, 112 miles N. of New-York.

The lands in Schenectady valley are very fertile, which without manure, by mere tillage, produce full crops of wheat or peafe. This town fends a member

From this village our Indian traders fet out in battoes for Ofwego. The Mohawk's river from hence to Fort Hunter abounds in rifts and shoals, which in fpring are but little obstruction to the navigation. From thence to the portage into the Wood-creek, the conveyance is easy, and the current less rapid. The banks in general are low, and the foil exceeding good.

SCHENFELDT, the most considerable town in the county of Schwartzenburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. Here the Count has a castle, in which he fometimes refides.

SCHENKEN SCHANS, or the fort of Schenk, a flrong fort of Gelderland, in the united provinces, on the point of the Betuwe, where the Rhine divides itself into two branches. It takes its name from the famous Martin Schenk, and commands both branches of the Rhine. It is fortified by good ballions, a large ditch, and a strong rampart on the land-fide; and by the Rhine and Waal every where elfe: fo that it is reckoned one of the keys of the United Provinces. It lies two miles from Tolhuys to the S. and fourteen miles E. of Nimeguen.

Lat. 51 deg. 54 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E. SCHETLAND. See Shewland, the most northern ifles of Scotland.

SCHEVE, or SCHIFFUIS, a town of Wyburg diocese, and North Jutland, in Denmark. It is reputed to breed the best horses in this country. It stands on the gulph of Lymford or Virkfundt, and twelve miles from Wyburg to the N. W.

SCHEVELING, a village of Holland, one of the feven united provinces, on the fea-coast, and about two miles from the Hague to the N. W. with a low, straight, and paved walk leading to it, which has been cut thro' the downs at a vast expence, and a double row of trees on each fide. The place has been often overflown by

SCHIEDAM, a fmall, but populous town of Holland, one of the seven united provinces, on the river Schie, which a little lower falls into the Maese, with which it. communicates by means of a large canal, and is particularly famous for its fish, and making of vast number of fishing-nets: it lies about three miles diffant from Rotterdam to the S. W. and eight from Delft towards the

SCHINTA, a town of Upper Hungary, on the river Waag, and in the county of Nitra, with a large strong fort of four baltions, commanding the river and the adjacent country. It lies ten miles W. of Nitra, and thirteen S. of Leopoldstadt.

SCHIRAS, or CHIRAS, the capital of the province of Farfistan or Fars, and Persia, in Asia. It stands on a plain, which is furrounded with craggy mountains. The foil about this city is very good and fruitful, producing in fome places that excellent wine called the wine of Chiras, fo famous over all Perfia. The city, which is now in a ruinated condition, is about two hours walk in circuit. Here are some handsome mosques, and an elegant college. But the most agreeable objects in the neighbourhood of Schiras are its delightful gardens.

About thirty-five miles N. E. of this place are the ruins of the ancient Persepolis, which was looked upon as the principal city of the East. Schiras lies 176 miles S. of Ispahan. Lat. 30 deg. 10 min. N. long. 53 deg. 20 min. E.

SCH

20 min. E. SCHLESTADT, a town of Alface and the Upper Rhine in Germany, now belonging to the French, who have very much increased its fortifications. It stands nine. teen miles S. of Strafburg. Lat. 48 deg. 20 min. W

long. 7 deg. 36 min. E.

SCHOERDALE, a town in the province of Bergen, in Norway. It flands about twenty miles from Drontheim

SCHOMBERG, a place in Westphalia, giving title of Duke to the famous French Marshal of that name, who came over to England with the Prince of Orange in 1688, afterwards King William III. See Schaw ENBURG.

SCHONECK, a town in the electorate of Triers, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies twenty-three miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50 deg. 17 min. N. long. 6 deg. 6 min. E.

SCHONEN, or SCANIA, the most foutherly province of Gothland, in Sweden. It is a peninfula, separated from Zealand by the Sund, which washes its coasts on the W. is bounded on the N. partly by Halland and partly by Smaland; on the E. it has part of Bleking and the Baltic fea, which washes it also on the S.

This is the most fruitful province of Sweden, abounding in corn, cattle, fowl, and all the necessaries of life. Here are I kewise mines of filver, lead, and iron, It was ceded by the Danes to the Swedes in 1660, and afterwards feizing the greatest part of it in 1676, were obliged to restore it by the treaty of Fountainbleau in 1679.

This province is commonly the theatre of war, when any breaks out between Sweden and Denmark, on account of the vicinity of the two kingdoms.

SCHOONHOVEN, a town of Holland, one of the feven united provinces. It flands on the N. bank of the river Lech, and is chiefly famous for the great quantity of salmon catched here in the season. A stream of the Ysiel falls at this place into the Lech. It is so well fortified that the French were repulsed from before it in 1672, with confiderable loss. It ftands fourteen miles E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long.4 deg. 46 min. E.

SCHOUSTER, the ancient Sufa or Shufba, the capital of Chusestan, in Persia, an empire of Asia. This was the winter-refidence of the Persian monarchs, and in which Alexander the Great found about 50,000 talents of gold, besides other treasure. It stands 122 miles S. E. of Ispahan. Lat. 31 deg. 15 min. N. long. 48 deg. 10 min. E.

SCHOWEN, an island of Zealand, one of the seven united provinces. It lies to the S. of Goree and Overflake, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea called Gravelingen Crammer. It is about seventeen miles long, and feven or eight broad. Its capital is

SCHRONDORF, a finall city with a castle, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It stands eighteen miles E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 45 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. E.

SCHULS, or SCOGLIO, in Latin Scolium or Scultinum, a town of the Lower Engadine, and country of the Grifons, in Switzlerland. Here is a very good mineral fpring, from the waters of which excellent nitre is extracted by virtue of fire.

SCHUTT, an island of Hungary, and on the confines of Austria: in Latin it is called Infula Cituorum, and is formed by Danube, beginning at Presburg, and ending at Comorra. That river divides it into three principal parts, the two latter of which are the most considerable, and called the Great and Little Schutt; the former lies between the two large streams of that river, being thirty-fix miles long; and the Little Schutt is about eighteen long, and fifteen broad.

Schutt is fertile, particularly in fruits and pasture, though the fog very often kills the grain. Here is no want of wild-game, fish, and wood. Charlemagne

beat the Huns here; and in 1704 the Imperialists under General Heister drove the Hungarian malecontents

This island was given by the Emperor Charles VI. to the late celebrated Prince Eugene, in compensation for his fignal fervices against France and Turkey.

It is divided into the Upper and Lower districts, the former containing fixty-eight burghs or villages, and the latter fixty-five. It is the most commodious of all the passes on the Danube, being the easiest to cross between Upper and Lower Hungary; and also the properest for incommoding Vienna.

SCHWABEN. See SUABIA, one of the circles of Ger-

SCHWALBACH, a finall town in the lower part of Catzenellebogen, lying between the Rhingaw and Nassau, in Hesse, a country of Germany. It is celebrated for its many medicinal fprings, and called Langen Schwalbach, in contradiffinction from another of the same name, three leagues below it on the Aar. It flands eight miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50 deg. 8 min.

N. long. 7 deg. 50 min. E. SCHWARTZ, a well-built town of Tirol, a country of Austria, in Germany. It stands on the river Inn, and is noted for its mines. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lat 47 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 56

SCHWARTZBURG, a town of Thuringia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, and the capital of a county of the same name. It is subject to its own Count, and lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of Gotha. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min. N. long. 11 deg. 6 min. E.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Franconia, one of the circles of Germany. It stands on the river Lee, and has an ancient castle, subject to its own Count: it lies twenty miles E. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49 deg. 45 min. N. long. 10 deg. 22 min. E.

SCHWEINFURT, an imperial and fortified city of Franconia, a circle of Germany. It stands on the river Mayne, thirty-five miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lat.

50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E. SCHWERDNITZ, the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Silesia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It stands on the river Weistritz, and is strongly fortified in the modern tafte. It lies twenty-fix miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50 deg. 47 min. N. long. 16 deg. 25

SCIANTAN, the name given by the natives to two clufters of islands, namely, Anamba and Natuna, in Ma-lacca and the East Indies. They lie half way between the Johore coast and Borneo. They are so high as to be seen above fisteen leagues off at sea in a clear day. The inhabitants are a ferocious people called Bougres. Their only produce is betel-nut, and their religion Ma-

SCIATA, the ancient Sciatus, the most considerable among a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the gulph of Salonica.

On it is a fort to defend it against pyrates. SCILLY, several small and rocky islands, anciently called by the Greeks Cassiterides, and by Solinus Silures; the Dutch failors style them Sorlings. They are reckoned a part of Cornwall, being about 140 or 145 in number, and thirty (fome fay fixty) miles from the Land's-end of England. Of these the most considerable for fertility and magnitude, is that of St. Mary, though but nine miles in circuit. Here is a very good harbour, with a castle.

Scilly and fome others stand very high, many of them being hardly covered at high tides. Some bear good corn, and most of them pasture. They abound in rabbits, cranes, herons, fwans, and other water-fowl. Here are tin-mines formerly much reforted to, particularly by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans; the latter fending their criminals thither to dig. But the inhabitants at present make nothing of them, being content with bartering what they have for necessaries, their chief food being fish, also the milk and slesh of

These islands lying in the middle, between the British channel on the N. and the English channel on the

S. have often proved the destruction both of many ships and lives. For notwithstanding the assistance of light-houses, and the best skill of the mariner, vessels in the dark of night, and by ftress of weather, are in very great danger, through miltaking their reckonings, or other unexpected accidents, of running alhore on Scilly, where they are fure to be beaten to pieces; as was particularly the cafe of Sir Cloudfley Shovel in his return from the fiege of Toulon, who, in the Admiral's ship, with three more men of war, running upon these rocks right before the wind in a dark night, October 22, 1707, were all lost, and not a fingle man faved; there being 1000 people in Sir Cloudsley's ship, and several among these persons of rank, both of Spain and England. In short, shipwreeks are so frequent here, that fome treasure or other is still driving ashore, after which the fands are generally covered with country-people, in quest of what is thus thrown up by the sea.

To these islands, however, there is a safe passage, and ships are furnished with pilots from thence. They have likewise some secure harbours capable of receiving

the whole royal navy of Great Britain. The following is a very useful remark for mariners, made by the famous Dr. Halley, relating to the latitude of the Lizard-point and the Scilly islands: "For, as the Lizard lies in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. whereas in most charts they are laid down to the " northward of 50 deg. and in some full 50 deg. " 10 min. this was not without a good effect, as " long as the variation of the magnetic needle conti-" nued eafterly; but fince it has become confiderably " westerly, and that ever fince the year 1657, all ships " flanding in out of the ocean, E. by the compais, " get two-thirds of a point to the northward of their " true course: and every eighty miles they fail, alter " their latitude about 10 min. so that if they mis an " observation for two or three days, and do not allow " for this variation, they fail not to fall to the north-" ward of their expectation, especially if they reckon " Scilly in above 50 deg. and to run up the Briftol " channel, not without great danger of all, and the co loss of many of them. This has been attribu-" ted by some to the indraught of St. George's chan-" nel; but the variation being allowed, it has been " found that the indraught is not fenfible. It is " therefore recommended to all masters of ships, that " they fleer two watches E. by S. for one E. which " will exactly keep their parallel; as also, that they " come out of the sea on a parallel not more northerly "than 49 deg. 40 min. which will bring them fair by the Lizard."

SCIO, anciently Chios, one of the islands in the Archipe-

lago, and European Turkey.

SCIRO, the ancient Sciros, fo called from the cragginess of the rocks, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It is parted on the N. from Negropont by a channel about twenty miles broad. The whole island contains to the number of 300 Greek families. Lat. 38 deg. 15 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E.

Upon it is a town of the same name, and the see of

a Bishop.
SCLAVONIA, or SLAVONIA, anciently contained for the most part all those countries lying between the gulph of Venice and the Black or Euxine fea, and constituted the S. part of the kingdom of Hungary in its largest extent, its language then extending over all the E. parts of Europe, where it is still very much

At present it is confined between the rivers Drave and Save, the latter feparating it on the S. from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia. It is bounded by Hungary on the N. by Stiria on the W. and the Danube on the E. being about 200 miles in length, and 65 where

It is a part of the ancient Panonia, and took its name from the Sclavi, a nation of Scythia; who, about the time of the Emperor Justinian, over-run Greece and the neighbouring countries, as well as Poland and Moravia; on whole account all the ancient Illyricum alfo, which included Croatia, Bofnia, and Dalmatia, bore the same denomination. Their power was first broken by the Venetians. That they were a very considerable nation, is evident from the extent of their language, which is one of the original languages of Europe, and spoken by the Poles, Russians, Hungarians, and Bohemians, in European Turkey, and by many other nations.

Sclavonia is a fine, level, and fruitful country, in corn, cattle, and pasture; but being a frontier against Turkey, and consequently exposed at times to the ravages both of the Christian and Ottoman troops, it produces very little.

After various revolutions, this country at length became tributary to the Hungarians, from whom it was taken by the Turks in the year 1540; and they kept it till 1587, when mutinying against the Grand Vizier after the defeat of the Turks at Mohatz, they were obliged to quit it: so that almost the whole territory, except Gradisca, submitted to the Emperor, the geatest part being resigned to him for ever by the Grand Signior at the treaty of Carlowitz.

The country is well-watered with several streams and rivulets falling into the Danube, the Save, and the Drave, which surround it. The air is fine and temperate, and the people robust and warlike. Those who inhabit the E. parts on the banks of the Save, are called Rascians.

With regard to the religion of the Sclavonians, they are partly of the Romish, and partly of the Greek church, the former being now the established religion; and consequently, since the country came under the house of Austria, it greatly predominates over the other, which sourished under the Turkish government. The severity of the court of Vienna has driven many of the inhabitants, who would not submit to the new superstitions, to sly for liberty of conscience among the professed enemies of Christianity. It pays near as much as Tirol to the extraordinary subsidies demanded by the Emperor, namely about 10,000 l.

At first it was distinguished, says Busching, into Upper and Lower Sclavonia; but afterwards both these were subdivided into the Banat and Generalate of Sclavonia.

Upper Sclavonia is a part of Croatia: Lower Sclavonia extends itself from the Danube as far as Croatia, through the eastern part of the country; and in the year 1746 was united anew by Queen Maria Therefia, the present Empress, with the kingdom of Hungary. At the same time the banat was subdivided into three counties, namely, 1. Verowitz, in which is included the greatest part of Walpo or Walko county; 2. Sirmia; and, 3. Possega.

The generalate of Sclavonia, so called as being under the direction of the General of the Illyrian troops, is subdivided into, 1. The Upper Frontier generalate, lying on the Danube and Save; and, 2. The Lower Frontier generalate, lying on the Save. This seems to be the later partition of this country; tho' Moll reckons six counties, 1. Warasdin, 2. Zagrar or Agram, 3. Kreiss or Holycross, 4. Possega, 5. Walpon, and, 6. Szerem or Sirmia.

SCONE, or SCOON, on the N. fide of the Tay, in the district of Perthshire, and the N. of Scotland, called Perth Proper. It is thought to be nearly about the middle of that kingdom.

In former days it was famous for the Augustine abbey founded by King David I. where the Kings of Scotland were crowned in that called the fatal chair, placed over a black marble stone, which Fergus I. is said to have brought over with him in his expedition from Ireland. But upon extirpating the Picts, it was brought hither, where it continued till Edward I. of England carried the chair and stone to Westminster Abbey; and it now stands in Henry VII.'s chapel, and is used for the coronation. It had a monkish prophecy, expressed by a couplet in Latin upon it, Ni fallat satum, &c. which imports, "that the Scots should reign where-ever they found this stone." This some take to have been accomplished by the union of the two crowns, first made in King James VI. of Scotland, who succeeded Queen Elizabeth, and the more close coalition of the two king-

doms by the treaty of Union in 1707, under the reign of Queen Anne. Scone gives title of Baron to Murray Loru Viscount Stormont: and here is a fine royal palace, with delightful gardens, the faid Lord being here. ditary Keeper of it. In this palace is a gallery 175 fee long, the cieling having antique paintings done in its feveral pannels. The front of the palace towards the chapel is 200 feet, the dining-room 40, and the royal apartments magnificent and spacious, tho' in the ancient ftyle. In the chapel here King Charles II. took the league and covenant. The old pretender also resided in the palace here for three weeks, while the late Earl of Mar and his Highland army continued at Perth, the Lady Stormont having quitted the apartments, in order to have him crowned there. The young pretender like. wife came hither in his exploit in 1745. It lies about 30 miles N. of Edinburgh, and but a little way from the town of Perth. Lat. 56 deg. 28 min. N. long. 3 deg. to min. W.

SCONVEIN, or SCHONREIN, the capital of a bailiwic, formerly part of Reineck county, in the bithoptic of Wurtzburg, and circle of Franconia, in Germany. It flands on the S. fide of the Mayne, about twelve miles N. W. of Carlftadt.

SCOOKHAM, the first island and rock in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, which lies W. N. W. from St. Anne's point, going into Milford-havon, at the distance of about a league and a half.

SCOON (See SCONE) a royal palace in Perthshire, and N. of Scotland.

SCOONHAVEN (See Schoonhoven) a town of Holland, one of the Seven United Provinces, on the Lech. In the great church here is buried Oliver Van Nort, one of the first that failed round the world; and this was the native place of the famous Longolius, and other learned men.

SCOPIA, USCOPIA, or USCUP, an open, large, and well-inhabited town of Servia, in European Turkey. It stands on the confines of Albania and Bosnia. In it resides an Archbishop. Here they carry on a brisk trade, especially in good leather, with which other parts are surnished from thence. It has a delightful site at the foot of Mount Orbelus, near the river Vardan or Apius, about 70 miles S. of Nyssa. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 22 deg. 20 min. E.

long. 22 deg. 20 min. E. SCORNDORF, SCHRONDORF, or SCHORN-DORF, a town of Suabia, in Germany. It stands on the Rems, having great quantities of falt made here. The French took it in 1647, but restored it to the Duke of Wirtemberg by the treaty of Westphalia: they took it again in 1707, but were obliged to abandon it soon after.

SCOTLAND, part of which is the ancient Galedonia, has fince the union been called North Britain. It is the northern part of the main island, which comprehends England and Wales, and with these constituting one united kingdom ever fince the 5th of Queen Anne in the year 1707, and that by the consent of the parliaments of both kingdoms. By this coalition they are now in conjunction ftyled Great Britain, and are under the fame government of one King and parliament, with a referve of all the statute and municipal laws of Scotland; and other privileges, &c. prior to that æra: fo that the legislation, which formerly was vested in the King and parliament of Scotland, independently of those of England, being removed and placed in one general parliament of Great Britain (fixteen peers from Scotland representing their nobility, and forty-five members their gentry and commonalty), the laws in common are now passed by the two countries in con-

All that part of the main island north of Cumberland and Northumberland, two of the most northerly counties of England, belongs to Scotland; together with a great number of islands, particularly on the western, southwestern, and northern sides, as the Æbude, Orcades, Shetland, &c. It has the Irish sea on the W. the Deucaledonian on the N. and that part of the German ocean on the E. which in our maps is called the British or North sea. It is about 300 miles long from N. to S. and from 50 to 150 in breadth from E. to W. being inden-

feel, and nearly cut through in many places by bays or firths of the sea, as they are called, forming excellent harbours, at the ends and on the sides of which are several considerable rivers, besides lesser streams, abounding with sine salmon, trout, eels, and slounders.

Scotland, exclusive of its islands, lies between lat. 54 deg. 30 min. and 59 deg. 30 min. N. and between long. I and 6 deg. W. The longest day is upwards of eighteen hours, and the shortest night five hours forty-five minutes, and in some of the Shetland isless. The number of its inhabitants Templeman reckons at 1,500,000, which is half a million more than he computes in Ireland, though exclusive of the isless he makes the latter to contain more ground. The soil in general does not come up to that of England in fertility; not but that some counties, particularly the Lothians, Fise, Buchan, Angus, Mearns, Aberdeenshire, Ross, Murrayland, &c. have good store of grain, with which they trade to Spain, Holland, Norway, &c. The skirts of the country, especially northward, abound with timber, particularly fir-trees, &c. of a vast

The air is very temperate, and not half so cold as might be imagined in so northerly a climate. This, as in England, is owing to the warm vapours and breezes which come continually off the sea; and likewise purify the air, and puts it in such a constant agitation, as keeps the inhabitants from any remarkable epidemic distempers. Great part of the country, particularly towards the N. and W. including the Grampian hills, is mountainous, hilly, and heathy; but yielding good pasture in several places: between the higher grounds are many rich valleys, and always a stout stream both in the N. and S. parts, which produce corn and cattle; but the latter, with the horses, are mostly of a small breed. Great numbers of the black cattle are driven into England, and there being sold lean, after fattening in the English pastures, they surnish the London markets with delicate bees.

Scotland likewise breeds great numbers of sheep, many of which are sent into England, as is the greatest part of their wool. It has also a very good sishery of herring, cod, ling, salmon, &c. great quantities of which are exported, besides great plenty of haddock, whiting, skait, &c. with a variety of shell-sish, as mussels, wilks or periwinkles, cockles, clams or scallops, oysters, &c. for home-consumption.

Scotland has the advantage of England both for catching of herrings fooner, and curing them better; the pickled herrings of Glasgow, Lochbroom, &c. being equal to those of the Dutch: their fituation for exporting them is likewise more commodious; so that they can be sooner at market than the Dutch, the Glasgow merchants on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and up the Streights; as the merchants of Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. on the Eastern coast, in the Baltic, and German ocean.

The Scots have manufactures of cloth, woollen stuffs, particularly plaids, some of variegated colours, others of scarlet, either of wool or silk, and finer than those made in any part of Britain. These are chiefly manufactured at Glasgow, as are stockings, &c. at Aberdeen. Besides striped muslins, cambrics, and those tolerably sine, the main article of the Scottish manufacture is linen-cloth, vastly encouraged and improved by virtue of premiums, &c. within these sew years; especially by the taking off the duty on it in England, and the prohibiting the wear of printed callicoes: for vast quantities of it are not only sent to England, but exported to our British colonies in North America.

Scotland is faid to have this advantage to boast of, which neither England, nor hardly any nation in Europe has, namely, that in every branch of its trade with other countries, the balance is on its side; that is, she sends out more commodities in value than she receives back; and consequently the difference or controlled much be made good in specie.

overplus must be made good in specie.

It is likewise observed, that by their late increase of commerce, the Scots have very much augmented their N°, LXXXIX.

shipping; and yet they either build or buy vessels continually, more especially for the West India and the southern commerce.

Learning flourishes among them in four universities; namely, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh; in which are professors of most of the liberal arts and sciences, and those maintained with competent falaries.

Scotland has produced men of eminence in every branch of literature: and christianity seems to have been planted very early in this country; for Tertullian says, "That those parts of Britain into which the Romans had not penetrated, became subject to Christ."

The most ancient division of Scotland, with regard to its inhabitants, is into Scots and Picts; the former having possessed the Western isles, and the skirts of the country westward and northward; whilst the latter had all that part of the country which lay on the German ocean, till the Scots utterly extirpated them and their sovereignty at Abernethy. Another division is into Highlanders and Lowlanders; the former being very much of a martial turn, and speaking the original language called Erse, which is a dialect of Irish; whilst the latter are principally turned for the more placid arts of peace and agriculture, using a dialect of the English language, and their customs, which in a few generations the whole country is likely to adopt, as having now one and the same head; though these are not without numerous instances of warlike prowess.

When the Scots got possession of the country from the Picts, it seems to have been an heptarchy which was shared among seven Princes: the first part contained Angus and Mearns; the second, Atheold and Goverin; the third, Stradeern with Meneted; the fourth was Forthever; the fifth, Mar with Buchan; the fixth, Muref and Ross; and the seventh, Caithness, which is divided in the middle by the Mound, a mountain which runs from the Western to the Eastern

It is also naturally separated by the Grampian or Grantz-bain mountains, called in Latin Mons Grampius, which run the breadth of the country from W. to E.

The capital rivers, particularly the Forth, Clyde, Tay, and Nefs, &c. divide it into peninfula's; these running so far into the country as to be intercepted only by a small isthmus, or neck of land, but more especially the small distance of Loughness from the Western sea.

The Romans parcelled it into the following people: 1. the Gadeni, containing Teifidale, Merch, and Lauder; 2. Selgovæ, including Annandale and Nidifdale; 3. the Novantes, in which are comprised Galloway, Carrick, Kyle, Cunningham, and Glotta; 4. The Damnii, containing Clydesdale, Lennox, and Stirling; 5. Caledonia, containing Fife, Strathern, Argyle, Cantire, Lorn, Braidalbin, Perthshire, Angus, Mearns, Mar, Buchan, Murray, Lochabar, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Strathnavern; and lastly, the Roman wall.

Scotland may be divided into two classes; namely, South of the firth of Forth, whose capital, and that of the whole kingdom, is Edinburgh; and North of the same Firth, the principal town in which is Aberdeen

The shires of Scotland which, since the union, send one member each to parliament are, 1. Aberdeen, 2. Aire, 3. Argyle, 4. Bamff, 5. Berwick, 6. Bute and Caithness by turns, 7. Clackmannan and Kinross by turns, 8. Dumbarton, 9. Dumfries, 10. Edinburgh, 11. Elgin, 12. Fife, 13. Forsar, 14. Haddington, 15. Inverness, 16. Kincardine, 17. Kircudbright, 18. Lanerk, 19. Linlithgow, 20. Nairn and Cromartie alternately, 21. Orkney and Zetland, 22. Peebles, 23. Perth, 24. Renfrew, 25. Ross, 26. Roxburgh, 27. Selkirk, 28. Stirling, 29. Sutherland, and 30. Wigton.

The district of royal burghs which send alternately one member to parliament, are the following: 1. Aire,

Irwin, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbell-town. 2. Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury. 3. The city of Edinburgh. 4. Forres, Nairn, Inverness, and Fortrose. 5. Pittenweem, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Craile, and Kilrennie. 6. Inverkeithing, Stirling, Dumferling, Culross, and Queensferry. 7. Bruntisland, Dysert, Kirkaldy, and Kinghorn. 8. Dundee, Perth, St. Andrew's, Cowpar, and Forfar. 9. Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervey. 10. Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, Annan, and Sanquhar. 11. Lanerk, Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles. 12. Rensrew, Glasgow, Ruglen, and Dumbarton. 13. Dingwall, Tayne, Dornoch, Weik, and Kirkwall. 14. Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder. 15. Wigton, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranraer.

All these shires and districts constitute the forty-five members of the British parliament which Scotland sends as its representatives, besides sixteen Peers, chosen out of the body of the nobility, by virtue of the treaty of

union between the two kingdoms. Many falutary laws have been enacted fince the union, particularly after the infurrections of 1715 and 1745, with a view for improving the Highlands, breaking the attachment of clans to their chieftans, and reconciling its inhabitants to the British government; for which purpose the forfeited estates have been appropriated: and in the prefent war with France great numbers of them are employed in his Majesty's service, both in Germany, and more especially in North America, where nothing can furpass the valour and honour with which they have exerted themselves on repeated occasions, against the French and their Indian allies, to the very great diminution, and otherwise maining and difabling of their corps. Numbers of charity-schools have also been erected to very considerable advantage, both in the Highlands and the isles, by the Society for promoting Christian knowledge; of which fome account has been given in the course of our work. The civil government of the shires has been fomething altered fince 1745, by the crown nominating sheriffs as his Majesty's immediate deputies, who are taken now from among those gentlemen who are bred

advocates at Edinburgh. Some flight amendment as to fervants, we are told, have lately been introduced in some parts; but were the gentlemen's views carried further, the emolument thence arising to their country would be much more confiderable; namely, by encouraging their tenants and other inferior possessors of their lands with leases, and abating of the rigour of enormous fervices, in plowing, fowing, and reaping the Laird's corn, with the bondage of graffums, or a fort of iniquitous fines, and the leading home their firing, besides numberless other dues and cafualties, with the load of which the poor people are quite oppressed. All this would not only be a fensible relief to the occupiers, but in the end prove the real advantage of the proprietors, who thereby would have their rents the better fecured, and more punctually paid. Besides, the generality of parishschools are upon a very bad footing, and schoolmasters paid their falaries but very indifferently, by means of a few paltry measures of corn, affessed principally on the inferior tenants, and very miferably levied, to the great discouragement of literature: whereas, were a proper representation made of the above, and the Bishops rents, &c. in Scotland, which at present are mostly impropriated into lay hands, and that not perhaps entirely free from the charge of facrilege: were these, I say, applied for erecting of commodious schools, and increasing the salaries of their schoolmasters to be persons of ability and good morals, it is most evident what an advantage would thence accrue to the community in general, and to his Majesty's service in particular: fo that learning, which in feveral remote parts of the kingdom is almost at the last gasp, might be revived, affection to his Majesty's most auspicious government established every where, piety and virtue promoted, and confequently a number of proper hands either continually employed in the manufactures,

fisheries, and agriculture of the kingdom; or taken, as national exigencies required, into the service of their King and country against the common enemy of Great Britain, for the mutual interest of both the united crowns; and this we see has been very wisely done of late. But to proceed:

The parliament of Scotland being now immerged in that of Great Britain, the courts of civil judicature now in Scotland are, 1. The college of justice, or a venerable bench of fifteen Senators, or Lords of Seffion in ordinary, who administer justice at Edinburgh in the parliament-house there, according to the rules of equity, and not to the rigour of law. 2. The juffice or justiciary court, which is the law-court principally for criminal causes. It consists of a justice-gen juffice-clerk, and five other judges, who are Lords of the Session. By these being joined with a pannel of fifteen out of forty-five cited like juries in England, all causes are tried, and by act of parliament since 1745, are to hold affizes all over the kingdom twice even year, being thence called Lords of the circuit. 3. The court of exchequer, which is made like that in England. 4. The court of chancery. 5. The sheriff's court in every county, who decides controverlies among the inhabitants relating to matters of inferior concernment. 6. Justices of the peace, with the same powers as in England: 7. The commissariot (the principal of which is at Edinburgh) all over the kingdom; in this court are pleaded actions relating to wills, tythes, and other ecclesiastical matters. 8. The court of admiralty. And, 9. A delegated number of privy-counsellors for Scotland from that of Great Britain,

The several orders and degrees in Scotland are, 1. The King, now Sovereign of Great Britain. 2. The Prince of Scotland, or the King's eldest son, now the Prince of Wales, or the Prince Royal of Great Britain. 3. Dukes, said to be first brought into this kingdom about the year 400; Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons or simple Lords, the same as in England. 4. Knights, also the same as in the other kingdom. 5. Lairds or Barons, being such as anciently held lands of the King in capite, some of whom are possessed of several baronies, and may make others Barons for the sake of a vote at elections, and who now alone chuse the representatives of shires to sit in parliament. 6. Gentlemen, as advocates, graduates, &c. And, Citzens, merchants, and burghers, &c. with the commonalty.

The established religion of Scotland is the Calvinistical or Presbyterian, as contained in the Confession of Faith authorised in the first parliament of King James VI. or which is much the same, the Confession of divines at Westminster, which the church (commonly the kirk) of Scotland have adopted.

In the time of Episcopacy in Scotland, once something different from that in England, there was the Archbishopric of St. Andrew's, whose suffragans were Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Dunblane, Brechin, Ross, Caithness, and Orkney. The Archbishopric of Glasgow, under which were Galloway, Lismore or Argyle, and the Isles or Sodor.

Besides these they had sixty-eight presbyteries, as Dunse Chirnside, Kelso, Ersilton, Selkirk, Jedburgh, Dunbar, Haddington, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Peebles, Linlithgow, Perth, Dunkeld, Auchterarder, Stirling, Dumblane, Dumfries, Penpont, Lochmaban, Middleby, Wigton, Kircudbright, Stranraer, Aire, Irwin, Pasley, Dunbarton, Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanerk, Biggar, Denune, Innerara, Cambleton, Kilmore, Skey, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, Cowper, Dumsermline, Meegle, Dundee, Arbroth or Arbrothock, Forfar, Brechin, Mearns, Aberdeen, Kincardin or Kincardin-O'Neil, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turref, Fordyce, Ellon, Stratboggy, Abernethy, Elgin, Forres, Invernes, Aberlower, Chanrie, Dingwall, Tayne, Dornoch, Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland.

Under this was a fession in every parish, consisting of the minister as moderator or president, and the worthiest persons in it, called elders. 2. A presbytery, composed of a number of ministers, between twelve and

twenty, more or lefs, with ruling elders or laicks from each parish. Here in times of Episcopacy the Bishop presided; now one of the ministers is chosen moderator. They judge cases too intricate for the session; examine such as would enter into orders; settle ministers in parishes, also schoolmasters, &c. 3. The provincial synod, who meet twice every year, which is made up of more or less presbyteries, and their respective members. 4. The general assembly or convocation, which is the supreme judicature and ultimate resort; appeals lying from the sessions, presbytery, and synods to it.

And now that presbytery or Calvinism has been established in Scotland since the Revolution, the same courts and governments are retained, with some little difference in the manner of procedure: at present therefore, instead of Bishops, there are thirteen provincial synods. See BRITAIN.

In this kingdom are several dissenters or episcopalians, who originally in their extemporary prayers used the Lord's prayer and the Gloria; but they mostly have adopted now the Church of England form: however, the non-jurors among them are not permitted to have meeting-houses, and suffered only to preach and read the divine service to a very small number, since the year 1745; whereas such ministers as take the oaths, and pray for his Majesty in express terms, have meeting-houses. Of the presbyterians there are several dissenting sects, as Erskinites, Gibonites, from the ministers of that name, who have seceded from the church of Scotland, and upon that account called Seceders; also mountaineers, &c. as preaching in the open fields and on the mountains: these are also called Cove-

The falt of Scotland, which is principally manufactured in what they call pans or caldrons, is faid to be stronger and better than that of Shields and Newcastle, cures fish to greater advantage, and is so much the more valued abroad, that large quantities of it are exported every year to Germany, Norway, the Baltic, &c.

It has been observed that the wine-trade sometimes runs against the Scotch, in point of advantage, especially if the article of French brandy and French wine be admitted; the smuggling of which is at present said to be in a great measure at an end every where, especially in the North. But that alone excepted, it is well assured, that allowing the lead, corn, tobacco, and sometimes salt, which Scotland exports for wines, which they receive in return from whatever country, the balance is not against them; for were these wines brought even from Spain, the balance would be still more in their favour, on account of their sish and linen, both which are good merchandise on the Spanish side of the bay of Biscay.

The goods Scotland receives from England bears no proportion to those it sends thither; for the principal article which it takes is its woollen cloths of the finer fort only, and some filks; in lieu of which England takes off their wool, cattle, linen, muslin, corn, and nearly all their produce except fish and falt.

At Inverness in particular, we are told that the Sconce or Oliver's fort, is laid out of late into convenient

places for the working of filks. Among the forts and garrifons of this kingdom, as-Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton castles, with Fort William, &c. we beg leave to infert an account here, though something out of place, as having been mislaid or forgot, concerning the fort on Ardelear Point, a regular fortification lately built in Scotland, fince the troubles of 1745, and one of the largest in Britain. It stands on a narrow neck of land or peninsula made by the fea, and called Ardesear, about eight miles E. of Inverness, and opposite to Chanery on the Murray firth where narrowest, being not much above a musket-shot over to the Ross side, has a ditch cut across the neck of land, into which the tide flows, with flout draw-bridges. It is faid to be larger than Gibraltar, and built after the fame plan; and will contain upwards 10,000 men when compleated. A model of it may be feen at Colonel Skinner's, at Greenwich, of the board of works, who is the engineer employed in it: to the land-fide, towards the kirk of Ardefear, this citadel has guns quite level

with the ground, and above these large battering pleces ; on the Chanery fide is a floping impregnable fand-bank, about thirty feet in the bate, as a defence on that fide, with walls, ramparts, ravelins, and guns, all properly ranged around it. Here is a draw-well of the finest water, which was the first work done here, and found by digging to a proper depth, the foil being very fandy and barren; from whence it appears, that the like advantage might be procured by human labour, even in the dry deferts of Arabia or Africa. And from Ardefear has been made by the military a new read over the Cairn of Month, Kincardine O'Neal, or the low road for Edinburgh, even to the town of Perth, communicating with General Wade's well-known road; fo that the King's forces may now foon and eafily traverse all the mountainous, and otherwise inaccessible parts of Scotland. Since the demolition of Fort George at Inverness in 1745, this place has been built as a bridle on the Highlands; but Oliver built a sconce or regular citadel near the mouth of them, which lies a little below Inverness, and continued till the Reformation, when it was ordered to be demolished; appaparently for no other view, but its being a monument of the Protector.

To Ardesear are intended to be built several out-forts for communication, among which that of Fort George is to be repaired as one. Its Governor is General Howard, and Deputy Governor Major Calsield.

SCOTLAND, New, the most eastern part of the continent of North America, lying between lat. 43 and 51 deg. N. and between long. 63 and 70 deg. W. Its capital is Annapolis Royal.

SCOTUSA, now LICOSTOMO, an ancient, well-built, but finall city of Thessaly, the modern Janna, in European Turkey. It stands in a little island, formed here by the Peneus, near its source. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is the see of an Archbishop, with sour bishoprics under him. It stands nearly on the site of the old Cassiope, about twenty miles below Larissa to the W.

SCOUTEN's island, in New Guiney, and the southern regions of America. It is high, and about twenty leagues long. It was discovered in 1616, by Le Maire; is a very fine and flourishing island, and its southermost cape called Good-hope; though in most maps that name is given to an headland on the Main. It extends to the line, and even under it; though Dampier places it above a degree S. of the equinoctial.

This island is very populous, and the inhabitants active; who were so far from discovering any thing of a savage nature, that they gave plain proofs of an extensive commerce; having several commodities from the Spaniards, and shewing samples of China ware. They are rather of an olive-colour than black, being taller, stronger, and stouter than their neighbours; also their vessels are larger, stronger, and better contrived.

In the neighbourhood are some other islands, well-peopled and planted; abounding with excellent fruit, especially of the melon-kind. They lie on the confines of the southern regions and East Indies, trafficking especially with the inhabitants of Ternate and Amboyna, who come hither yearly to purchase their commodities; and are likewise visited at certain seasons by the people of these islands, in their turn.

SCOWEN, an island of Zealand, one of the seven united provinces. In Latin it is called Scaldia, from the river Scheld. It lies on the S. of Goree and Overslakee, from which it is separated by a channel or arm of the sea, called Gravelingen-Crammer. It has the island of Duyveland on the E. the western Scheld on the S. parting it from North Beveland and Walcheren, and it is washed on the W. by the German ocean. It is about seventeen miles long, and seven or eight broad. It was formerly much larger, and divided from North Beveland only by a narrow channel: but it has been very much diminished by inundations. It abounds with populous villages, gentlemen's seats, rich farms, and inclosures.

SCRIVAN, a town on the ishmus of Darien, and province of Terra Firma, in South America, with a good harbour for thips to ride in; but the entrance is fearcely a furlong over, and fo full of rocks on each fide, but especially on the E. that it is very dangerous going into it: it lies fifty miles E. of Porto Bello. Lat 10 deg. 12 min. N. long. 82 deg. 5 min. W.

SCRIVELBY, a manor of Lincolnshire, near the river Witham, and belonging to the Dimmocks, the King's champions. The Lord holds it by this tenure, "That at the coronation, he or fome other perfon in his name, if he be not able, shall come well-armed into the royal presence on a war-horse, and make proclamation, That if any one shall fay, that the Sovereign has no right to the crown, he is ready to defend it with his body against all that shall oppose it."

SCROOBY, a place in Nottinghamshire, which with the Soke of Southwell is a jurisdiction distinct from the county at large; at both which places the custos rotulorum, and the juffices of the peace, nominated by the Archbishop of York, and by a commission under the great seal, hold their sessions, and perform all other jufficiary acts.

SCUTARET, or SCUTARI, the modern Iscader, and ancient Chrysopolis, a large city of Romania, and reckoned a suburb of Constantinople; partly on a plain, and partly on a hill. It is the only town on the Bof-phorus, and stands on the E. of the Asiatic side of Turkey. Here is a castle and seraglio, to which the Grand Signior frequently retires. The bazars or market-places in the lower part of the town are very good. Here is a royal mosque.

SCUTARI, SCADAR, or ISCODER, one of the most confiderable cities, and the capital of Albania, in European Turkey. It stands on the river Boyana, near the lake of Scutari, the ancient Lacus Labeatis. It is large, well-fortified, and defended by a ftrong citadel on a hill. This is the see of a Bishop. It gives name to a mountain which commands it, anciently called Mons Rhamnutius: it lies twenty-seven miles of the Adriatic. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 20 deg. 5 min. E.

SCYLLA, a famous rock in the streight of Messina, lying between the kingdom of Naples and the island of Sicily; on which ships are in danger of being driven by avoiding another rock near it, called Charybdis.

SCYROS, (see Sciro) an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey.

SCYTHIA, the ancient name of Great Tartary (fee TARTARY). It is a vast tract of land, in which was formerly included the northern parts of Europe and

SEAFORD, or SEAFORTH, a borough of Suffex, and fmall fishing town, governed by bailiffs, &c. it fends two members to parliament, has no weekly market, but two annual fairs on March 14 and July 25, for pedlary-ware. It has a harbour on the English channel, and is defended by a fort: it lies feven miles from Lewes, and fifty-four from London.

SEAFORTH, a lough in Lewis, one of the western isles of Scotland. It lies five miles S. from Lough Erifort, with two visible rocks at its entrance.

Seaforth gives title of Earl to the chief of the Mackenzies, now Lord Fortrose, to whom this island belongs; his capital mansion is at Brahan-castle, near the Connonwater, and in the parish of Urray in the W. of Rossfhire.

SEAL, or SEALS, a river of New North Wales, in the northern regions of America; its mouth lies in lat. 60 deg. 30 min. N. Near this river and the sea-coast are fmall stubby woods; but at fixty miles distance further into the country there is nothing but a barren hoary moss, upon which the moose, buffaloes, rein and other deer feed. Still further westward, and beyond that barren country, are faid to be large woods. An Indian chief, who traded at Churchill, faid he had often been at a fine copper-mine, which the natives flruck off from the rock with sharp stones, namely, upon islands, at the mouth of a river to the northward of that country, where they had no night in fummer.

SEATON, a town of East Lothian, in the S. of Scotland, with a harbour on the firth of Forth; and lies about nine miles E. of Edinburgh.

SEBA, SABA, or SHEBA, one of the Caribbee islands in America. See SABA.

SEBASTE, the name given by Herod to Samaria, in Palestine and Asiatic Turkey, which it still retains, & SAMARIA.

SEBASTIAN, St. a noted port of Guipuscoa, a division of Bifcay, in Spain. It ftands on the bay of Bifcay, and is almost inclosed with rivers, particularly the Branco. Its mole is capable of receiving 200 hips.

The Emperor Charles V. inclosed it with a triple wall. and it has befides a strong castle. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 1500 families in two parishes, with three monasteries, two nunneries, &c. It lies twenty-five miles S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 37 min. N. long. I deg. 56 min. W.
SEBASTIAN, Sr. a small fort belonging to the Dutch.

in Guiney Proper, in Africa. It has four small bet.

SEBASTIAN ST. an island in the captainric of Rio de Janeiro, in Brafil, South America. This is one among many ifles running from the bay Ubatuba, quite to the cape of St. Philip.
SEBASTIAN de la Plata, ST. a town of Popayan, in

South America. It flands in a plain on the Galli, which falls into the Madalena. It is subject to earthquakes, and has feveral filver-mines in its territory, whence its addition of La Plata.

SEBASTION, ST. a town of Carthagena and Terra Firma, in South America. It stands on the sea-coast. and in the gulph of Darien; but is inconsiderable,

SEBASTIAN, ST. the principal town of Chiametlan and Guadalajara audience, in New Spain, North America, It stands on a river of the same name, towards the mines of Zacatecas, where they refine filver-ore.

SEBENICO, a well-fortified city of Venetian Dalmatia. on the Adriatic gulph, and bank of the Cherfa. Here is the fee of a Bishop under Spalatto. Its port is spacious, and defended by the island of St. Nicholas. Tickeli Bashaw, who begun to besiege it in 1647, was forced to quit it : it stands forty-two miles N. of Spalatto. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 17 deg. 26 min. E.

SEBOURG, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands: it lies fix miles S. of Conde. Lat. 50 deg. 22 min. N. long. 3 deg. 30 min. E.

SECANDRA, a city of Agra or Indostan Proper, one of the provinces of the Hither India, in Asia. It stands on the other fide of the great river Semana, and opposite to the city of Hgra; where are two magnificent sepulchres of the Mogul. It is also called Tzecander, as being thought to be utmost limits of the conquests of Alexander the Great in those parts. Lat. 27 deg. 5 min. N. long. 79 deg. 10 min. E.

SECCHIA, a river of Upper Italy, which after running through the Modenese and part of the Mantuan, falls into the Po below Benedito.

SECHURA, a town in the road from Quito to Lima, in South America, about a league from the coast, near a river of the same name, which sometimes is dry; but from February or March to August and September, the current is fo ftrong, as to be croffed only in the balzas. It contains about 200 cane-houses, with a large brick church. The inhabitants are all Indians, confifting nearly of 400 families, who are either drivers of mules, or fishermen. Their language is different from that common in the other towns of Quieto and Peru, their accent being a fort of melancholy finging, and contracting half their last words. It lies in the jurisdiction of Piura, and about lat. 5 deg. 32 min. S.

Near Sechura is a defert of about twenty-eight or thirty leagues, of the fame name; the uniform appearance of which, together with the continual motion of fand, often bewilders the most experienced of guides. They however use two expedients; the first is to keep the wind directly in their face, and the reverse on their return, as the wind blows constantly here: the second is to take up a handful of fand at different distances, and fmell to it, the excrement of the mules impregnating " more or lefs, as to enable them to find the road.

ECKAW, a town of Austria, in Germany. It is the fee of a Bishop under Saltzburg, usually residing at Leibnitz. It lies about eight miles N. E. of Judenburgh, and forty W. of Gratz. Some place it in Suabia, in an island of the Rhine; but belonging to the house of Austria since the treaty of Munster in 1649. Lat. 47 deg. 36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 46

SECKINGEN, a town of Suabia; this, like the preceding, is placed in an island of the Rhine, seemingly the very same piace. It stands about half a league E. from Rhienfelden, and fix miles from Scaffhaufen.

SECKWEN, rather SEU-CHEU, a province of China,

SEDAN, a very strong town of Rhemois, a territory of Champagne, in France. It flands on the Meuse, and the confines of Luxemburg. It is looked upon as one of the keys of the kingdom, and may be laid underwater, the new works of this place having cost upwards of 140,000 livres. Formerly most of its inhabitants were Protestants, who were very cruelly and treacherously perfecuted, notwithstanding the most folemn engagements. They had also here a famous university, which has been suppressed. It stands thirtyeight miles W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 39 min.

N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E.
SEDGFIELD, a small town, a little way S. of the city of Durham, in the bishopric of the latter name. Its living, besides the small tythes, is said to be worth

SEDGMORE, a splashy place in Somersetshire, not far from the city of Wells, where the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was defeated.

SEEBY, a small sea-port town of Aalburg diocese, and North Jutland, in Denmark. It stands on the eastern shore, about fifteen miles from Schagen towards the

SEELAND, or ZEELAND, the largest and most fertile island in the Baltic fea, belonging to Denmark. On the E. it has the Sund, which parts it from Schonen, a province of Sweden; on the S. the islands of Moon, Falster, and Laland, on the W. the Greater Belt divides it from Funen, and on the N. it has the Categate or Schager-rack. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about fixty-eight miles; and its greatest breadth from N. to S. about fixty. The land here is pretty low, and has but few hills in it, though a great number of woods and forests, that take up a fourth part of the island, abounding with wild game, excellent pasture, and fuch plenty of grain, especially barley, oats, and rye, as to want, they fay, no manure; from which fertility the country is supposed to derive its name, feen denoting to fow, or faedt, i. e. feed; though others derive it from fo the fea. Quite round the coast are several deep bays, some of which run pretty far inland. These and the adjacent fea are exuberant in fish, as are the fresh-water lakes and rivers which wash the island. Though the air of Seeland is pretty thick and foggy, it is observed, that many persons live here to a great age. On the coast likewise are several safe and commodious harbours, particularly Copenhagen, Callundborg, &c. where some trade is carried on; but the inhabitants have been long stigmatized as indolent, and not taking advantage of their happy fituation with regard to

This and the neighbouring islands are faid to have been inhabited by the ancient Teutones, who from a variety of dialect were called Godani, Codani, and Dani, whence the ancient name of Seeland was Coda-

From the Chronicle of Zealand, one of the feven united provinces, it appears, that the Zealanders were originally a colony from Denmark, Walcheren and the neighbouring islands having been for some time in the possession of Rollo Duke of the Danes: and there is still an affinity in several words between the language

Seeland, or the diocefe of Seeland, confifts, 1. Of the district of Copenhagen, in which stands the capital of the latter name; 2. Cronburg, 3. Fredichburg, 4. Jagerspreis, 5. Reveskild, 6. Holbeck, 7. Draxholm, 8. Kallundborg, 9. Sabyegaand, 10. Ringsted, 11. Soroe, 12. Korsoer, 13. Anderskow, 14. Wordingborg, 15. Tryggevelde, 16. the Isle of Moen, and 17. that of Bornholm: and these again are subdivided into several bailiwics called Herreds. It contains a great number of palaces and castles belonging either to the King or

the nobility, with about 346 parishes.

In the whole island of Seeland, exclusive of Copenhagen, there is twice the number of inhabitants as in that capital. For, in the year 1752, there were born in the diocese of Seeland, with the above-mentioned exclusion, about 7338, and there died 6233 persons: among the latter were fifty between 80 and 90 years of age, twenty-two from 90 to 100, and nine from 100

SEEZ, or SAIS, in Latin Sagium, the ancient Vagoricum Seffuorum, a city of Normandy, in France. It stands on the Orne, near its fource. It is but indifferently built, and the see of a Bishop under Rouen. It lies thirty-eight miles S. E. of Caen. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. long. 26 min. E.

The diocese, in the middle of which stands the city, is about twenty-four leagues long from E to W. tho' much narrower from N. to S. containing 190 pa-

SEGEBERG, a town and jurisdiction of Wagria and Holstein, in Lower Saxony, a circle of Germany, belonging to the King of Denmark. It flands on the Trave, which rifes out of a lake in the district of the fame name. It lies twenty-seven miles N. of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 35 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5

EGEDIN, or SIGETH, the principal town of Bodrock (Czongrad or Brodi) a county in Upper Hungary. It stands on the W. side of the Theiss, opposite to the mouth of the Marisch. It has undergone teveral sieges with various success. Prince Ragotski took it by storm, and put the garrison to the fword. It belongs to the house of Austria. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Eseck. Lat. 46 deg. 21 min. N. long. 21 deg. 5 min. E.

SEGELMESSA, a province of Africa. It is bounded on the W. by Dara, by Zeb and Mazzeb on the E. by part of the Great Atlas on the N. and it extends on the S. quite to the deferts of Lybia, being mostly inhabited by Bereberes of the Zinete tribe, and by others. This is a large territory, containing a great number of districts, to the extent of above 230 (some fay 500) miles in length, and 300 in breadth. The principal river which waters it is the Zha or Ziz, also the Ghir and Todga, both iffuing from Mount Atlas through this country into a large lake in the province of Whergela. This country has declined much from its ancient populousness, on account of their perpetual wars among each other, destroying in their wild incursions all the fruits and even canals. At present little corn is fown, the inhabitants fubliffing chiefly on dates, and fuch flesh as the Arabs drive thither for fale.

Its capital of the same name stands on the Ziz, and in a spacious plain. Its walls, though decayed, are high, and the infide was adorned with palaces, temples, &c. and a great number of fountains. But it has been

fince destroyed by the wars.

In general it is to be observed, that in all these inland provinces, the excessive heat not only breeds numbers of scorpions and other venomous creatures, but greatly affects their eyes, which are commonly very red

and much fwoln.
SEGELOCI, the ancient name of Ancaster, in Lincolnshire, a Roman village. It abounds with antiquities: after a shower of rain, the natives looking for them on the declivities, never return empty. The town confifts of one ftreet.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is bounded by Corasan on the N. by part of Candahar with Sablestan on the E. by Mecran on the S. and Farfistan on the W. It bears vast numbers of palms; but the foil is very fandy, and so much exposed to wind, that often houses, and even whole villages, are over-whelmed. The road by land from Persia to India lies through this country; but few travellers care to venture, chusing rather to go by sea.

Its capital of the fame name, or Zareng, stands on the river Senarond, a branch of the Hendmend, which falls into the lake Zaré. Lat. 32 deg. 20 min. N.
5 E SEGESWAER, SEGESWAER, SCHEPSBURG, or SEBESBURG, a city of Transylvania. It stands at the consuence of the Kokel and Giorgen, near the foot of the Carpathian mountains. It belongs to the house of Austria, and lies sifty-two miles N. of Hermanstadt. Lat. 47 deg. 25 min.

N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E.

The houses here rise in the form of an amphitheatre, and the place is divided into the Upper and Lower; the former standing on a hill, and strong; but the latter more populous, on account of the conveniency of water for their manufactures, especially for their clothdreffing; whereas the other part is utterly deftitute of any fpring of that element. On the neighbouring hills are fine vineyards, and upon one of them is a

SEGNA, or ZENG, the ancient Flanaticum, a town of Morlachia, on the Carnaro bay and E. fide of the Adriatic. It is the see of a Bishop under Spalatto, is strong both by art and nature, having a flout caftle, with vaft woods and craggs on the land-fide, and but an indifferent harbour. It is subject to Venice, others fay the Emperor. This was once a nest of Pyrates; but they have been suppressed. It stands twenty-seven miles E. of the Isle of Cherso. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16

deg. 5 min. E. SEGNI, the ancient Signia, a town almost in the middle of the Campania di Roma, a province of the Ecclefiaftical state, in the middle division of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, and now gives title of Duke, as it did for a long time that of Count; of which family were the Popes Innocent III. Gregory IX. and Alexander IV. It flands thirty-fix miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 46

min. N. long. 13 deg. 36 min. E.

SEGORBE, by most geographers supposed to be the capital of the Celtiberi, in Valencia, a province of Spain; but Vaillant tells us there were two cities of this name in that kingdom. This we are upon stands on a rising ground, in the midft of a valley furrounded with high mountains, and on the banks of the Movedre, now Morviedro. The Greeks and Romans called it Palantia. It hath a ftrong wall and caftle, containing about 800 families in one parish, seven monasteries, &c. Its neighbouring mountains of Sagarra yielded the Romans great quantities of the finest marble. This city is a bishopric and duchy, the former producing a revenue of 12,000 ducats per annum to its Prelate, and the latter entailed on the Cardona family in Catalonia. It stands about thirty miles N. W. of Valencia, and nearly as much in the fame direction from the fea, being 150 from Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 56 min. N. long. 56 min. W.

SEGOVIA, Pliny's Urbs Arevacorum, and Ptolemy's Se gubia, anciently a very considerable city of Old Caf-tile, in Spain. It stands on an eminence in a valley, at the foot of high mountains, being encompassed on the N. by the river Eresma, on the S. by the brook Clamores, and the river Frio, which latter runs through it, over which is Trajan's noble aqueduct, with two rows of arches one over the other, conveying plenty of water almost to every house by earthen pipes, and that into cifterns or wells; also such a profusion of it to the gardens of the nobility and gentry, that these are supplied with curious fountains, cascades, &c. and yet this admirable aqueduct still retains its pristine strength and

The city is furrounded with high walls and towers, having eight flately gates. It is rich and populous, being the principal refidence of feveral noble families. Here a considerable commerce, manufactures, &c. are carried on. It contains 4000 families in twenty-feven parishes, thirteen monasteries, eight nunneries, &c. feven squares, some of them magnificent, and fortythree capital streets, besides lanes, &c. Here also are twenty-five corn-mills, fourteen fulling-mills, and fome for printing paper, with convenient places for cleanfing their wool. The principal mint of Spain is in this city, coining 30,000 ducats a day. Its woollen manufactures are the best and most considerable in all Spain, being fupplied with vast quantities of the finest wool from the innumerable flocks in the neighbouring plains, besides

feveral other manufactures and trades carried on with great industry and success; for no persons are suffered here to lead a loose and idle life, or to beg, unless difabled by age, fickness, &c. So that this city has obtained the denomination of Laboriosa, or the industrious. A strong old castle commands the place, and here is a famous university; also a bishopric, containing 438 parishes, with a revenue of 24,000 ducats. The cathedral is a noble structure; with eight dignitaries, &c. It lies thirty-five miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 10

min. N. long. 4 deg. 35 min. W.

SEGOVIA, a city of Manilla, one of the Philippine islands, in Asia. It stands 244 miles N. of Ma. nilla. Lat. 18 deg. 36 min. N. long. 119 deg. 21

min. E.

SEGOVIA, New, a city of Nicaragua, a province in the audience of Guatimala, in Old Mexico, in North America. It stands near a river that falls into the North sea, 90 miles N. of Granada, and 120 N. E. from Leon. In its territory are many rich gold

EGRA, or SEGURA, a river of Murcia, in Spain, which is subject to frequent inundations by reason of vast quantities of snow that melt down from the adjacent mountains, as well as from long-continued rain, which falling into it occasions much damage; particularly in the year 1651 it threw down 1065 houses in the city of Murcia, and four monasteries, destroying a vast number of people, besides cattle, &c. The water was observed then to flow as high as the top of the great altar in the cathedral. It rifes among the Cerdagne mountains, in the North of Catalonia; whence it runs S. W. through that province, when after washing Balaguer and Lerida, it empties itself into the Ebro at Miquinenca.

SEGURA, a town of La Mancha, a territory of New Castile, in Spain. It stands among the mountains, thirty-five miles N. E. of Baeza. Lat. 38 deg. 31 min.

N. long. 2 deg. 46 min. W.

SEGURA, a fmall town of Beira, in Portugal. It flands ten miles N. W. from Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. W.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Franconia, one of the circles of Germany. It stands thirty-five miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20

EIR, or HOR, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, lying between Palestine and Egypt, 140 miles E. of Grand Cairo.

SEISSENBURG, a noted market-town of Windischmark province, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It stands on the banks of the Gurck, which supplies it with plenty of fish, particularly excellent cray-

SELAND. See SEELAND, in Denmark, in the United Provinces.

SELBY, a populous, though small market-town, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It stands on the Oule, which is navigable up to it, where feveral merchants

This was the birth-place of King Henry L and the Conqueror built a monastery near this place. Here three annual fairs are kept, on Easter Tuesday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, wool, lint or flax, with tin and copper ware. It lies 10 miles from York, and 172 from London.

SELENGINSK, a town of Siberia, in Afiatic Ruffia. It stands on the river Selenga, and is defended by a fortress of five brass, and as many iron guns, being in the road from Tobolski to China, 215 miles S. of Baikul lake. In the neighbourhood grow vast quantities of rhubarb. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 95 deg. 16 min. E.

SELIMBRI, the ancient Selimbria, or Selybria, by the French called Selivrie, a small town of Romania, in European Turkey. It stands on the coast of the Propontis, between Heraclea and Constantinople, eighteen miles diffant from the former to the E. and thirty from the latter to the W. It is in a ruinated condition, for which reason the Turks permit the Greeks to live in

it. The church is very ancient, and from its fite is a prospect of all the ships that fail from Constantinople to the Archipelago. Above it is the borough of Congerba, which is more confiderable than the town, and inhabited by Turks. Selimbri has no harbour, and consequently no trade, though still an Archiepiscopal

SELINGENSTADT, a fmall town of Mentz, an ecclefiaftical electorate of Germany. It stands on the W. bank of the Mayne, eight miles S. E. of Hanau, and

fourteen E. of Frankfort.

Here the French army under Marshal Noailles passed that river, in order to attack the Queen of Hungary's allies June 16, 1743; among these was his late Majefty of Great Britain, who with the Duke of Cumberland, were here in person; but the French were obliged to repass the river after the battle of Dettingen with great precipitation and confiderable lofs. Lat. 50

deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 49 min. E. SELINUS, or ISSENOS, a city in the hilly country of Cilicia, a province of Caramania, in Afia Minor. It flood at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the western confines of the Mediterranean, between Joppa and Antioch. It was afterwards called Trajanopolis; but it is now an inconfiderable place, being only

an Archiepiscopal see.

SELKIRK, one of the fhires in the South of Scotland; it is also called the Sheriffdom of Etrick-forest, from the river Etrick running through it, which with Yarrow and Gallowater are principal ftreams of the county, and from its being formerly full of woods, in which were plenty of harts; hinds, and fallow-deer; but now greatly diminished. It is bounded on the N. partly by Tweedale, and partly by the regality of Stow in Mid-Lothian, on the E. and S. by Teviotdale, and on the W. partly by the latter, and partly by Annandale. Camden makes its dimensions twenty-two miles diameter every; but Pont makes it twenty-two miles E. and W. and but ten where broadest; yet upon our map it appears longer than it is broad, including Eskdale. Its mountains feed large flocks of sheep and black cattle, with which a good trade is carried on into England, and its valleys along the rivers produce corn and hay. Achifon's MS. treatife on the metals of Scotland acquaints us, that in Glengeber water in this shire, and other places, pieces of gold have been found in the

flape of birds eyes and eggs.

This shire has several gentlemens seats, principally of the Murrays, Pringles, Scots, and Kers. Camden commends the sobriety and frugality of the inhabitants; and he surther observes, that they are generally strong-

bodied men.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh in the shire of the same name last-mentioned. It stands on the Etrick banks, is one in the district of burghs with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Peebles, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament, the feat of a presbytery consisting of eleven parishes, the feat of the sheriff's court, has a weekly market, feveral annual fairs, and a handfome parish-church. Its chief manufacture is boots and shoes, and it gives title of Earl to a branch of the Hamiltons. It lies about thirty-two miles S. of Edin-

SELLAY; one of the western isles of Scotland, about half a league N. of Pabbay. It is a mile in circuit, yields pasture for sheep, in which they satten very soon,

and those bred here have very large horns.
SELUCIA, or SELEUCIA PISIDIÆ, in contradistinction from others, of which we find about nine built by Seleucus Nicanor, a town of Asia Minor. It is also called Seleucia ad Taurum, as standing on some part of that ridge, and Seleucia Ferrea, from some iron-mines or manufactures of that metal; but it is now in a ruinous condition.

SELUCIA TRACHÆA, or ASPERA, a town of Cilicia, and once the metropolis of Ifauria; its modern name is Seleschi, and is in the beglebergate of Carama-

nia, in Asia Minor. SELUCIA, surnamed Piera, in contradistinction from the following. It flood on the Mediterranean, and N. fide of the river Orontes, in Syria Antiochene, and Afia Minor, was formerly a confiderable fea-port, where St. Paul embarked for Cyprus, and an Epifcopal see; but fince declined to a poor village, now called Seluki Jelber, and by the Franks Port St. Simeon. It lies about fixty miles S. of Alexandretta, and fifteen W. from Antioch.

SELUCIA, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, the modern Diarbecker, in Afia Minor. It stands on the river Ti-

gris, in the fite of the prefent Bagdat. SELWOOD, the old British Coedmobre, i. e. Greatwood. It lies near Warminster, in Wiltshire, is fifteen

miles long, and very thick of wood.
SEMENDRIA, or SENTEROVIA, a town of Servia, in European Turkey. It stands on the Danube, and at the mouth of the Lom. It was formerly the capital of Servia, and refidence of its Waywodes, being still the feat of a Sangiac, and defended by a good citadel. Near this place Sigifmund King of Hungary was defeated by the Turks in 1409; they took it in 1457, but were driven out by the Christians in 1688, after the taking of Belgrade. The Turks took it two years afterwards by storm, putting the whole garrison to the sword. It stands thirty miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E. SEMIGALLIA, the eastern division of the duchy of Cour-

land, in Poland. It is bounded on the N. by Livonia Proper, on the S. by Samojitia, and on the E. by the palatinate of Ploskow. It contains the Mittaw and Seelburg lordships or districts. Mittaw is the capital, and only

town of note in Semigallia.

SEMINARA, formerly a handsome and well-inhabited town of the Further Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It was almost ruined by an earthquake; and near it the French gave a famous defeat to the Spaniards in the year 1508. It stands twenty-two miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 8 min. E.

SEMLYN, or ZEMLIN, an inconfiderable town of Sclavonia, in Hungary. It frands on the W. fide of the Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, feventy miles S. E. of Effeck, and fubject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 21 deg. 15

SEMPACH, a fmall town of Lucerne, one of the Cantons of Switzerland, on the E. fide of the Lucerne lake. Here Leopold Duke of Auffria was defeated by the Swifs, July 9, 1386, and he himself slain, with great numbers of the nobility and gentry, their names and arms being still to be seen in a church above the town. This blow having established the liberty of the Swifs, the 9th of July is annually celebrated by processions, &c. It stands about a league and a half N. W. of Lu-

SEMPRINGHAM, a place near Folkingham, in Lincolnshire, where are the ruinous remains of a magnificent monaftery, the feat of the Gilbertine nuns, famous for their aufterity; here flood also the old mansion of Lord Clinton, one of Queen Elizabeth's Admirals.

SEMUR, in Latin Senemurium, a town of Burgundy, in France. It is inclosed with mountains, except towards the E. and within three walls, the largest and most populous part being Le Bourg, or the Borough. It has a throng citadel and caftle, with two fine bridges over the river Armançon; also a noble church dedicated to the Virgin, which is a Benedictine priory, and serves as a parochial church. Here is a convent of Carmelites or White Fryars. It flands about thirty four miles W. of Dijon, and the fame E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 24 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. E. SENDOMIR, a place in Little Poland. See SAN-

SENEFF, a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, famous for a battle fought near it in 1674, between the Dutch commanded by the Prince of Orange, and the French under the Prince of Condé. It lasted about eight hours of day-light, and two by that of the moon, upwards of 14,000 men being killed on both fides, the French having lost more men, particularly officers of distinction, than the Dutch. The latter kept the field; but the former claimed the victory, as having taken more prifoners. SENEGAL,

SENEGAL, a river of Guiney, and Negroland, in Africa; it is thought to be the N. branch of the Niger, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic ocean, in lat. 16 deg. N.

The island of the same name, which is a French settlement, the English have lately taken from that nation.

SENEZ, a thinly peopled city in the diocese of Aix, and Provence, in France. Its Latin name is Sanitium, or Urbs Sanitiensium. It stands in a barren country among mountains, but is the see of a Bishop under Ambrun. Its cathedral is called the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It lies about forty-two miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

SENIGALLIA, or SINIGAGLIA, the ancient SENO-GALLIA, in Urbino, a duchy of the Ecclefiaftical territories, and middle division of Italy. It was once a famous town of Umbria, and built by the Senones of Gaul. It stands near the Adriatic, with a convenient port for small vessels, and has a pretty good trade. It is divided into the Old and New town, the rivulet Nigola parting them as under it is not so well-peopled; but for want of water it is not so well-peopled; yet this is in some measure compensated by plenty of wine in the neighbourhood. It lies thirty-seven miles S. of Urbino. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 41

SENLIS, a county or bailiwic lying between the Isle of France Proper, Valois, and the rivers Aisne and Oisle. In Latin it is called Comitatus Silvanestensis. The soil here being cold, and less fertile than that in the neighbourhood of Paris, produces but little corn, and very indifferent wine. It gives title of Marquis to a descendant of the great minister of state Mons. Colbert, with which family the Cuthberts of Scotland claim affinity, who are originally of French extraction.

SENLIS, in Latin Augustomagus or Silvanectum, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the same name. It flands on the declivity of an hill, at the bottom of which runs the little river Nonnette. It is walled, and has a dry ditch pretty deep, with bastions and half-moons; also three suburbs. It is the see of a Bishop under Rheims, containing 177 parishes, besides 44 chapels, &c. with a revenue of above 20,000 livres per annum. The cathedral of St. Mary has one of the highest steeples in France. In this city and its sub-urbs are two collegiate, and six parochial churches. It is the feat of a bailiwic, prefidial court, royal provostship, &c. Here is also a castle built in St. Lewis's time, where formerly feveral of the children of France have been nursed on account of the great salubrity of the air, and now the feveral courts are held. The city is chiefly inhabited by churchmen and lawyers, having but few merchants, as here is little trade. At this place however the wool is washed and prepared for the manufactures of Beauvais, from which it is fix leagues distant to the S. E. seven from Paris to the N. and four from Compiegne to the S.

SENNAR, a city, and the metropolis of Nubia, in Africa. It stands on the western bank of the Nile, near the frontiers of Abyffinian Æthiopia on the S. and of Gaoga on the W. being about 250 miles S. of Dongala. Its fite, abating the excessive heat from January and beyond April, is very charming, and on a fine eminence, from which there is a delightful prospect of a fertile plain, covered with a great variety of odoriferous fruit-trees. The city is about five miles in circuit, and faid to contain 100,000 inhabitants; but the houses are low and ill-built, and the fuburbs confift only of mean huts. Every thing is here in great plenty; a camel costs but eight or ten shillings, an ox three or four, a sheep about one, and a fowl a penny, &c. At this place is made a fine wheaten bread for strangers; but the natives chuse a coarser sort. It is an extremely unhealthy place, not only on account of the intolerable heats, but the prodigious rains which commonly follow, often causing a mortality among men and cattle.

The generality of the inhabitants are Mahometans, but much given to cheating, &c. A confiderable branch

of traffic is carried on between this city and Dongala, and from thence down to Cairo and other parts of Egypt; also towards the eastern parts, by the way of Suaken on the Red sea. This latter branch of trade consists in gold, musk, elephants teeth, and other commodities; for which they receive in exchange spices, silks, cottons, and other merchandise from India. Senar stands in lat. 14 deg. N. and about long. 29 deg. E.

deg. E.
SENNE, a river, which rifing in Hainault, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, from thence runs N. into Brabant, and washing Halle and Brussels, falls into the Dermer below Mechlin.

SENONOIS, in Latin Ager Senonesis, a district of Champagne, in France. It is bounded on the N. by Brie, on the E. by Champagne Proper, on the S. by Auxerrois, and on the W. by Gatinois. This was the country of the ancient Senones, a powerful nation of Celuc Gaul, who possessed all the country lying between the Seine, the Rhone, Mount Joux, which is part of Mount Jura, and Mount Vosge. Horus calls those of Sens indifferently Senones and Sequani. The former is the more ancient name; and the distinction was not made till after the expedition of Brennus, when they who inhabited on the S. side of the Seine kept the name of Senones, and they who went to live on the other side took the name of Sequani, and occupied a country which on one side extended as far as the Helvetians, and on the other as far as the Alps. The Senones extended their conquests far into Italy and Greece, having taken Rome, and sounded Sienna, Sinigaglia, &c.

The present Senonois is above sixteen leagues long,

and eight broad.

SENS, in Latin Senones, the ancient Agendicum or Agedincum, a city of Senonois and Champagne, in France. It was the capital of the Senones, and very famous in Carar's ttime, though much less considerable at present. It stands at the confluence of the Yonne and the Vaine or Venne.

It is the fee of an Archbishop, whose suffragans are Troys, Auxerre, and Nevers; with an annual income of above 50,000 livres. His diocese contains 765 parishes, 16 chapters, 29 abbeys, and 60 convents or colleges of religious. In the city of Sens are 16 parishes. The large cathedral of St. Stephen has a stately front, with figures and losty towers; also rich chapels, ancient monuments, and costly basis of a high altar, where is a table of gold with several curious gems, representing the sour Evangelists and St. Stephen.

Here feveral councils have been holden, of which the most famous is that in 1140, where Lewis VII. assisted, and St. Bernard caused the celebrated Abailard to be condemned, who appealed to the Pope.

Though Sens is a large city, it is not very well peopled; and though advantageously situated for trade, it has but little of it. By the Yonne are sent wine, wood, coals, oats, and shay, to Paris. Here is an hospital, with a yearly income of 6000 livres; also a college of Jesuits.

This city is the feat of a prefidial court, a bailiwic, provostship, election, marshalsea, &c. In the neighbourhood are the remains of buildings raised by Julius Cæsar, and on the banks of the Yonne is a house still called Carcer Cæsaris. Sens stands sixty miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 6 min. N. long. 3 deg. 23 min. E. SERAJO, (see Bosna Serajo) a frontier town of European Turkers.

SERAVALLÉ, a small town of the duchy of Milan, in the Upper division of Italy. It stands on the confines of Genoa, and twenty-four miles N. of this city. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E. SERCELLI, a town of Algiers, on the Barbary coal, in Africa, with a harbour a little W. of the city of Algiers. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15 min. E.

SEREGIPE, a captainric of Brafil, in South America. It has its name from a river running thro' the middle of it, which empties itself into the ocean between those of Guaratiba and Vazabaris. Some call it Carigi, from a small lake of that name, and the natives denominating it

Ciriciji and Ciriji; and it is hemmed in between the tivers of St. Francis and De Todos los Santos; the former parting it from Pernambuco, and the latter from the bay of its name: fo that it extends along the eastern coasts about thirty-two leagues from N. to S. exclusive of windings; that is, from lat. 10 deg. 40 min. to 11 deg. 50 min. S. and from long 36 deg. 25 min. W. a good way inland; but its boundary is not exactly known, any further than that it terminates on the unconquered nations of the Obacatiares and Tapuyes. It is divided into several inferior districts, where the sugar and tobacco plantations are carried on. Here is also the samous Mount Tabaina, from which several samples of ore, particularly silver, have been taken; but have hitherto proved of little consequence.

SERENA, (see COQUIMBO) a city of Chili, in South

SERINHAIM, a pleafantly fituated village of Pernambuco, a captainric of Brafil, in South America. It produces a good deal of fugar, about a dozen mills here yielding one year with another between 6000 and 7000 arobes, each arobe containing twenty-eight pounds each.

SERMAKI, the most northern country of Tavastia, a province of Finland, in Sweden. It stands near the confines of Cajania, and about 165 miles N. of Tavastus.

SERMONETA, a town of Campagna di Roma. It flands on a hill, and the frontiers of Naples; and four miles S. E. of Segni. It gives title of duchy, belonging to the Gaetans, who possess most of the territory, which in general is marshy, or lies quite under-water: by which means the air is so unhealthy, as to have scarcely any but poor villages or farms in it: whereas, in the time of the Romans, it had no less, according to Pliny, than five cities; being then called Palus Pomptini, and now the Fens of Pontino.

SERONGE, or SEROG, a large city of Malva, one of the midland provinces of Indoftan, and East Indies, in Asia. It stands in the road from Surat to Agra, being chiefly inhabited by Banian merchants and handicrastsmen, who drive a considerable trade in callicoes, some white, and others painted, called chites; which the more they are washed, the fairer are the colours. They are worn by the common people of Persia and Turkey, and are used in other countries for bed-quilts, napkins, &c. Here they also make a very fine linen, through which the body is plainly seen: all these the government sends to the Mogul's court, for the use of the Sultanas, and other ladies of quality. It is computed to be 100 leagues from Brampour through fields of corn and rice. The soil is much the same from hence to Agra; and villages are very thick all the way.

SERPA, a town of Alentejo. It flands on the other fide of the Guadiana, and about half a mile E. of it, near the frontiers of Andalusia. It was a place of some strength, having good walls and a stout castle, before the Spaniards took and demolished it in 1707. It lies about forty miles S. of Evora, and seventy-sive S. E. from Lisbon. Lat. 27 deg. 45 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. W.

Lat. 37 deg. 45 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. W. SERPHO, or SERPHANTO, the ancient Scriptus, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies S. of Thermia, and about eight miles from Sifans to the N. W. This is a barren spot, and thinly inhabited; but has some iron-mines and load-stones.

Here is but one borough of the same name as the island, and the poor hamlet of St. Nicholo.

SERRA LEONE (see Sierra Leone) a fort of

Guiney.

SERRAVALLE, a finall city of the Marca Trevigiano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It is mostly the residence of the Bishop of Ceneda, from which city it is about two miles distance; and is a de-

SERTE, a town of Tripoli, in Africa. It stands on the bay of Sidra. And this is all we learn of it.
SERVIA, by the Turks called SERPILATI, the ancient

bay of Sidra. And this is all we learn of the SERVIA, by the Turks called SERPILATI, the ancient Mæsia Superior, as the present Bulgaria was the Mæsia Inserior, being separated by the river Ciabrus, thought to be the Morawa. It is a province of European Turkey, and subject to the Grand Signior. It has the Da-N°. 89.

nube on the N. which parts it from Hungaria; Bulgaria on the E. Albania and Macedonia on the S. with Bosnia on the W. Its utmost extent from N. to S. is about 240 miles; but is of an unequal breadth, being in some places 140 miles, from others to thirty-five to fifteen. Its capital is Belgrade.

The air is temperate and healthy, the soil being so fruitful, that the Romans particularly styled Meessa

fruitful, that the Romans particularly ftyled Moesia a granary for corn: but now through the oppression of the Turkish government, and its being a frontier province, it is not half cultivated: so that though it is a pleasant country, consisting of plains, woods, and hills, which would also produce wine in abundance, were its soil manured, produces little of either: here are likewise mines, but they are not worked. It has excellent horses, and is well watered with rivers.

Its inhabitants are reputed cruel, being addicted to robbery and drunkenness; and though most of them be of the Greek church, they frequently sell their children to the Turks. Among them are Papists and Jews, the latter of which, together with the Greeks, chiefly conduct the trade; they living in the cities, and the Turks in the boroughs and fortresses.

SESANE, a town of Brie and Champagne, in France, belonging to the diocese of Troyes. It stands on a nameless river, by some called Anæ, as several wooden troughs conveys its currents to the city: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Chalons. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 50 min. E.

Sefane was taken and burnt by the English under the Earl of Salisbury in 1423 and 1424, in the reign of Charles VII. and on Ascension-day 1632 entirely reduced to ashes; but it has since been rebuilt.

SESIA, a river of Italy, which rifes in the Alps, and on the confines of the Vallaisin; and after running through Piedmont and the valleys of Sesia, it falls into the Po a little below Casal.

SESSA, the ancient Aurunca and Suessa Pometia, in Terra di Lavoro, and the lower division of Italy. It was formerly one of the chief cities of the Volsci. It underwent many calamities during the Punic wars, and was a Roman colony above 300 years before the Christian æra. It is now an episcopal see under Capua, yet a small place, and thinly peopled. Its territory is full of noble antiquities, among which is a round house with a brick roof, supported by a column in the middle. The whole country round is variegated with villas, gardens, vines, &c. watered by the Liris. It stands twenty-four miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 16 min. N. long. 14 deg. 26 min. R.

36 min. È.
SESTOLA, a large town in the duchy of Modena, and territory of Trignano. It is well-fortified, has a strong garrison, and a Governor sent hither by the Duke of Modena.

SESTOS and ABYDOS, two ancient towns, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander; but their true fituation is now unknown, though fome will have the castles of the Dardenelles to be erected on their ruins.

SESTOS, a river of Guiney, discharging itself into the sea about twenty-seven leagues from cape Mensurado. It is a fine pleasant river, its banks set thick with trees, and its waters increased by several rivulets and small streams that fall into it. But what greatly adds to the beauty of the river, are the multitude of villages erected on its banks, among which is that where the King resides, consisting of about thirty houses. The entrance of the river is full of rocks, which lie about fix seet under-water; so that loaded boats may pass over without danger.

SESTRI di Levante, or Eastern Sestri, a small city in the republic of Genoa, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, behind a kind of peninsula formed by a point of the bay of Porto-sino; the lands about it are very high on the N. side, and capable of receiving large vessels. It lies thirty-sour miles E. of Genoa.

SESTRI di Ponente, or Western Sestri, is a small town in the republic of Genoa, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, about seven miles W. of Genoa.

SETTIA, or SETIA, the capital of a territory of the fame name, fituated on the northern coast of the island of Candia, forty-three miles E. of Spina Longa. It

was anciently called Cythaum, but is now much altered; the ruins of its walls exhibit only a few traces of its original splendor. Its castle, which was pretty strong, was demolished by the Venetians in the year 1651; fo that the town is now destitute of defence. It has however still the title of a bishopric, though no Bishop refides in it.

SETTLE, a market-town in the West Riding of York-

fhire, 45 miles from York, and 200 from London.
SETUVAL. See UBES, St.
SETTY, or SETTE, a fmall province fixteen miles to the northward of Mejamba, in Lower Guiney. It abounds with millet, palm-trees, and a kind of red wood which the inhabitants call Tacoel. The trade of the inhabitants confifts chiefly in the fale of this wood. The province is watered by the river of the same name.

SETTY, or SETTE, a fea-port town of Languedoc, in in France; fituated at the mouth of a fmall harbour, in a bay of the Mediterranean. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N.

long. 3 deg. 36 min. E. SEVAS, anciently SEBASTIA, a town in the Pontus Palemoniacus, in Asia; now a mean place, though the residence of a Bassa. It was taken and razed by merlane; so that it now retains no marks of its ancient iplendor. It stands about fifty-five miles S. of Tocat, and feventy-eight S. E. of Amasia. Lat. 38 deg. 56

min. N. long. 37 deg. 18 min. E. SEVENBERGEN, a small place of Holland, two miles E. of Clundert; it was formerly a walled town, but difmantled by Philip of Burgundy in the year 1426, and is

now only a populous village.

SEVENNES. See CEVENNES.
SEVENOAK, or SENNOCK, a market-town of Kent, fituated on the river Darent, twenty miles from London. It is faid to have its name from feven exceeding tall oaks, which grew in or near it when first built; but have been long fince cut down. It has an hospital for old people, and a school for poor children, built by Sir William Sevenoak, Lord Mayor of London, who was a foundling, and brought up by some charitable persons in this place, whence he took his name, and shewed his gratitude by this charitable foundation.

The town is governed by a warden and affiftants, and is a great thoroughfare from London to Tunbridge,

Rye, &c. SEVER, ST. a town of Gascony, in France, situated on the river Adour, and thirty-eight miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43 deg. 50 min. N. long. 40 min. W.

SEVERIA, a duchy of Western Moscovy, bounded on the N. by the duchies of Smolensko and Moscow; on the W. by the duchy of Czernikow; on the S. by the prinpality of Bielgorod; and on the E. by Little Ruffia. The fouthern part of this duchy has a forest, about ninety-fix miles in length, and nearly the fame in breadth; the northern part also is full of woods, but the rest very fertile and well-peopled.

SEVIA, the capital of a large duchy of the fame name, in the palatinate of Cracow, in Poland, and noted for a strong castle built in an island situated in the center of a very broad lake; and another at Lipouccia, on a high rock, famous for being the prison of the delinquent clergy of the diocese of Cracow, whose Bishop is the temporal Prince of this duchy. There are mines of

filver and lead in its neighbourhood.

SEVERN, a famous river rifing in Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, and runs thro' Shropshire, Gloucestershire, till it falls into the Briftol channel. It is navigable as high as the Welch-pool in Montgomeryshire. It is two or three miles broad in some parts of Gloucestershire near its mouth, and the flood enters it with a rapid tide called the Boar, which rolls along with a head from two to four feet high, fweeping every thing

SEVERUS's WALL, a wall built by Severus, beginning at Abercorn on the firth, four miles N. E. of Linlithgow, in Scotland, and extending W. across the country to the firth of Clyde, and terminating at Kilpatrick,

near Dumbarton. SEVILLE, anciently Hispal, the capital of Andalusia, and province of Spain. It stands in a capacious and fertile plain, on the river Guadalquivir, over which it has a ftout bridge of seventeen arches, which joins the city to a large suburb on the other fide, called Triana, faid to contain 6000 houses, well filled with inhabitants The city, including the suburb of Triana, is about four, teen miles in circumference; the walls is ftrong and stately, adorned with 15 gates, and 166 stately towers. The city is divided into 29 parishes, in which are 14,000 houses, 44 monasteries, 30 nunneries, 24 hospitals, 24 large squares or market-places, adorned with ftately edifices, and plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, and 300,000 inhabitants. The royal palace was once a very magnificent structure, rebuilt by King Peter in the year 1360, but now greatly decayed. The university also is not in so flourishing a condition as formerly, though it has still some considerable colleges, and a good number of students.

Seville is an archbishopric of great antiquity and dignity, and hath fince the expulsion of the Moors recovered its ancient grandeur. The cathedral is faid to have been built by the Moors for a mosque, in the year 1000; but probably by the Goths, and afterwards altered by the infidels, it being built partly in the Gothicand partly in the Moresco taste, which gives it an air of majesty and grandeur beyond any thing of the kind in Spain. It is 407 feet in length, 271 in breadth, and 128 in heighth, It has nine gates, 180 windows, and 82 altars. The tower is 350 feet high, and in it 24 bells, and on the top a famous statue of a woman named Giralda, which turning with the wind, performs the office of a weathercock. The ornaments of this cathedral are amazingly rich; the tabernacle on the high altar weighs fix hundred and a half of maffy filver; and the workmanship cost 40,000 ducats.

Along the river are many commodious keys, where thips of good burden may lie in fafety, and deliver or take in goods : and near the water-fide is a stately structure called the golden tower, which commands the whole river, key, and fuburbs. It stands 200 miles S. W. of Madrid, and 57 N. E. of St. Lucar. Lat. 37 deg. 15 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. W. SEWALD, or SEGEWALD, a town of Livonia,

in Sweden, but subject to Russia, situated on the fouthern bank of the river Treiden, and lies thirty-five miles N. E. of Rija. Lat. 57 deg. 25 min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E.

SEXILL, or SEGSHILL, a mount in Leicestershire fo called from being the spot where fix parishes meet, and where their bound-stones are erected: it is supposed to have been originally a Roman tumuli, and lies feven miles from Leicester.

EYNE, or SEINE, a river of France. It rifes in Burgundy, not far from Dijon, whence it runs through Champagne by the city of Troyes, and from thence across the Isle of France, watering Melun, Corbeil, and the city of Paris. Afterwards croffing Normandy, it passes by Rouen, and falls by a large mouth into the fea at Havre-de-Grace, forming there a good harbour. In its course it receives the Yonne, Loing, Marne,

SEZIMBRA, or ZEZIMBRA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Atlantic ocean. It stands about five miles S. of Lisbon, and the opposite side of the Tagus. It contains about 900 inhabitants in two parishes.

HAFTSBURY, a borough on the edge of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It stands on an high hill, which closes Salisbury-plain. In the neighbourhood is a fine plantation on the top of Parkhill, which is allowed the inhabitants as a walk for their recreation. It gives title of Earl to the Cooper family, and fends two members to parliament: it lies 25 miles from Dorchester, and 103 from London.

SHAMAKI, reckoned the capital city of Schirwan, in Persia. It stands on a river, which falls into the Calpian sea. Though almost destroyed by an earthquake, it is still said to contain 60,000 inhabitants, half of which are Armenians, and the other half mostly strangers. It is about a league in circuit, and all open. Here are feveral mosques, but small. The houses are very ordinary; the principal of them are adorned with carpets, &c. At the foot of the hill is a large marketplace. The bazars at one end are full of thops, and

here are several caravanseras. This is the residence of the Khan of Schirwan, who grows rich the easiest of any, on account of the large subsidies he levies all around. It stands about fixty-fix miles from Derbend towards the S.

SHANGSI, or XANSI, a province of China, in Afia. It lies on the W. fide of Zinan, and S. W. of Pechelli; being bounded on the N. by the Chinese wall, and on the S. by the province of Honan, from which it is parted by the Wang-ho or Yellow-river; which, after a long course from W. to E. falls into the Wang-hay or Yellow sea. It is fertile, and near as populous, in proportion to its extent, with the best northern provinces. In some parts it is very mountainous, but intersected with fruitful plains; whilft the hills abound with variety of fruit, and extensive forests. Here is plenty of vines, the grapes produced from which are all dried and fold into other parts.

In this province is a good number of Christians, also churches, and only two convents of Jesuits.

The climate is healthy, and the people frout; though they are illiterate, they are obliging. Their women are beautiful and well-shaped. Here is abundance of coal-pits.

It contains fix capitals of the first rank, with several others of the second and third; besides fortresses. The number of families contained in them is computed at 589,959; making in all 5,084,015 men, besides women, &c. The tribute to the Emperor in corn, millet, flax, wrought filks, falt, &c. is of an equally exaggerated amount.

SHANNON, the largest river in Ireland. It lifes from Loch Allen, in the province of Connaught, and di-vides it from Leinster and Munster; and after running through feveral lakes, falls into the fea between Kerry-point and Loophead; being not navigable upwards of fifty miles, on account of a cataract in it above Limerick.

SHANTON, or XANTON, a province of China, in Afia, next that of Peking, and S. E. of it, having the Wang-hay or Yellow fea on the E. Shanfi on the W. and Ho-nan on the S. Its greatest extent is computed at about 420 miles from E. to W. and about 210 from N. to S. Reaching from lat. 34 to 38 deg. 50 min. N. and from long. 1 deg. W. to 7 deg. E. from the me-

ridian of Peking.

Its climate is much milder, and foil more fertile, than that of Peking, bearing fuch plenty of corn, rice, pulse, &c. that the crop of one year is sufficient to subfift the inhabitants for several years, who are not near fo numerous as Peking and fome other provinces. It also breeds vast multitudes of cattle, abounds with fish, wild and tame fowl, &c. and produces a great quantity of filk; of which, besides that spun by the worms, there is another kind found upon bushes and trees worked by a creature not unlike our catterpillar; with both which they drive a confiderable trade by the navigation of the great river Ci, which divides the province into two parts, and falls into the Yellow fea. Besides this, it has the Jan, an artificial canal, and the Guei, a natural river, &c. as well as some lakes: all which contribute greatly to its fertility,

It hath however vast numbers of grashoppers that

breed in its plains in dry feafons; numerous droves of wolves very fierce; and laftly, it is infefted with robbers, which keep in large gangs, and commit very great

The people of this province, which are generally reckoned very high in this country by the Chinese regiffers, are flout, and bred up so hardy, that their boys are feen naked in the coldeft winter weather, and are flung into water as foon as born. They are also courageous, and have often by their robberies and revolts given the government a great deal of trouble.

This province fuffered much during the late Tartarian war, on account of its often shifting sides; but it hath so well recovered fince, that it hath fix capital cities of the first order, very populous and flourishing; each having a certain number of the second and third, besides towns and villages. The tribute paid the Emperor by this province is of the usual immense amount, which for brevity we omit.

which for brevity we omit.

SHAPINSHA, one of the Orkney isles. It lies N. of the mainland, is five or fix miles long, and three broad; having a very fafe harbour, and one parish-church.

SHAPOUR, the capital of Berar, one of the fouthern provinces of Indostan, and the East Indies, in Asla. Some take it to be Ptotemy's Sora; but it is inconsiderable, nor are there any towns of pote in this country. rable, nor are there any towns of note in this country.

SHAPP, a village of Westmoreland, where, at the close of the year 1745, or beginning of the next, was a sharp rencounter between some of his Majesty's troops and those of the young pretender, in the retreat of the latter from Derby into Scotland, with the loss of several lives on both sides. Here is an ancient mansion, and an annual fair on May 4 is kept near it, for horned cattle,

SHARK'S-BAY, the mouth of a fund or opening, in the land of New Holland and fouthern regions of America, fo called by Dampier, in lat. 25 deg. S. and its long, made by their reckoning from the Cape of Good Hope to be about 87 deg. which is less by 195 leagues than is refuelly laid down in the common draughts if than is usually laid down in the common draughts, their reckoning was right, and their glassics did not deceive them. Here was found no water, even by digging and for many miles in compass. The in feveral places, and for many miles in compass. land is indifferently high, fo as to be feen nine or ten leagues off; in it are feveral gentle rifings, though none steep or high. To the open fea the shore is all steep; but in this fund the land is low by the sea-side, rifing gradually within the land. The mould is fand by the fea-fide, producing a large famphire: further in is reddish fand, producing some grass in large tufts, plants, and shrubs. It is intermixed with heath, nearly like that in our commons. None of the trees or fhrubs are above ten feet high, and their trunks are round, with the branches buffy, and composed of small twigs, full of mostly long and narrow leaves. The generality of the trees and shrubs had blossoms in August; also some plants and tall flowers, with others very small, that were fweet and beautiful.

Here were but few land fowls, and none of the larger fort but eagles, and five or fix forts of finall birds, all finging with a variety of shrill notes. The waterfowls are ducks, curliews, galdens, crab-catchers,

cormorants, gulls, pelicans, &c.

The land-animals they faw were only raccoons, different from those of the West Indies, chiefly with regard to their legs, and are like them good meat, &c. Here is a fort of guanos, both the look and fmell of-

The fea-fish they saw, for there was no river or pond of fresh-water, were chiefly sharks, and especially in this bay, whence its name, skait, thornbacks, and other fish of the ray-kind, gar-fish, boneta's, &c. mus-fels, periwinkles, limpets, oysters of several kinds, cockles, &c. also some green turtles, weighing about

The E. fide of Shark's bay is formed by an island three or four leagues in length; and to the northward are two other islands, and a shoal of coral-rocks facing the bay. The most northerly of the two isles produces

nothing but a fhort, hard, and prickly grafs.

From lat. 23 deg. 10 min. that is, from the tropic of Capricorn, and long. about 95 deg. E. from London, the coast of New Holland tends away to the N. E. and from thence there is a range of islands, about twenty leagues in length, firetching from E. N. E. and W. N. W. and to a confiderable breadth towards the continent of New Holland, if there be any fuch here, These islands have large channels between them, a league wide at leaft, and some two or three leagues.

SHARPNOSE-CASTLE, in the Isle of Wight, and Hampshire. Here is a garrison; it stands on the turning to the W. from the rocks called the Needles, directly opposite to Hurst-castle, on the main-land, which runs out in a neck of land into the fea, fo as not to be above two miles over.

SHATIGAN (fee CHATIGAN) a port-town of Bengal, and the East Indies, in Asia. SHEELS.

sheels, south, or south shields, a large village in the bishopric of Durham, and at the mouth of the river Tyne, on its S. side; is so called in contradistinction from North Shields, another considerable village in Northumberland, and the opposite side of the river. All along these two villages on each side, and above Clifford-fort, is the usual station of the Newcastle coal-sleets, which are very numerous here, continually sailing in or out at high-water, and by reason of a dangerous bar below the fort not practicable at any other time; and not even then, unless the wind be favourable.

Shields is very much noted for its falt-works, here being upwards of 200 pans for boiling the fea-water into falt; of which fuch prodigious quantities are made, as not only to furnish London, but all the towns on or near the coast between this place and that city, and upon all the navigable rivers which fall into the fea upon that fide; likewise all the countries which are supplied from the navigation of the Thames; as also the meadows on the W. and S. of London. These works are faid to confume near 100,000 charldrons of coals every year; and this is partly conjecturable from the huge mounts of ashes piled near these works, there being no ether way to dispose of them : besides the people employed in these works, here are several substantial masters of ships, which are in the falt or coal trade, and are usually loaded here with the latter commedity from large lighters called keels, which come down from Newcastle hither.

Along the Tyne are feveral glass-houses, particularly along the river Were. The workmen here have a tradition that they are Normans, and that their ancestors were removed hither from Sturbridge, in the reign of

King Edward VI. or Queen Elizabeth. The shipping at Shiells occasions a good deal of stirring among the inhabitants, from the necessaries which these continually want; and provisions of all kinds are confequently at a very good price. Their inns are commodious, and much frequented. Above North Shiells is a light-house for shewing over the bar, as there is a very large pharos at Tinmouth, which lights the whole coast; being extremely dangerous, on account of its rocks just below and to the northwards, where shipwrecks often happen, of veffels attempting the bar. Both Shiells are pretty populous; and these may be looked upon as the main port to Newcastle, though there is a pier for small vessels also in that town on this fide. Both the Shiells confift of a pretty long street or narrow lane each. Just below North Shiells is Cliffordfort, well guarded with feveral heavy cannon, and two or three companies of invalids, for the defence of Tinmouth, who do duty here, and generally lodge in Tinmouth very cheap; the industrious among them gathering wood and coals to ferve a whole year, which the fea throws in on the shore. Shiells is about seven or eight miles below Newcastle, and half a mile from Tinmouth-village or Tinmouth-castle.

SHEEN, a fine feat of Lord Viscount Palmerston, with delightful gardens, which were laid out by the great Sir William Temple, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, a sweet village to the westward of London.

SHEEP-ISLAND, just at the entrance of Milford-haven, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and on its E. side; one of the marks by which that harbour is known to sailors.

SHEEPWASH, a market-town of Devonshire, It stands 30 miles from the city of Exeter, and 190 from London. Its annual fairs are April 10, August 12, and October 10, for cattle; but should any of these days fall on a Saturday, the fair is kept on the Monday sol-

SHEEPHAVEN, a bay in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, with a good harbour to the W. In short, all this N. W. part of the kingdom abounds with excellent bays, roads, and harbours; though mostly unknown to navigators. Sheephaven is nine miles from lake Swilly.

SHEERNESS, a strong, commodious, and large fort, built by King Charles II. on the N.W. extremity, or the point of the lsle of Sheppy next to the West Swale, after

the demolition of Queenborough-castle, and the damage done by the Dutch to our royal navy anno 1667, in the river Medway. It is a regular fortification, with such a line of heavy cannon to guard the mouth of the Medway, that no enemy's ships can now attempt it without danger of being torn to pieces.

Here is a village of two or three lanes, and valious

Here is a village of two or three lanes, and various forts of inhabitants; but strangers are said to be poorly accommodated here at their inns. The officers of the ordnance and navy are often here in war-time, when the sleet's rendezvous is at the Nore, in order to see every ship furnished with the necessary stores: here is also a King's-yard, for building of fifth and sixth rates, small frigates, yachts, &c. and a dock for repairing

The channel of the Medway all the way from hence to Rochester is so deep, the banks so lost, and the reaches so short, that it is the best station in the world for shipping. Here first and second rates are landlocked for several miles together, and moored so at their chains as to have room to swing up and down with the tide without danger of running soul of one another.

Sheerness is two miles from Queenborough, about eighteen by water from Rochester, three from Black-stakes, and thirty-five from London.

SHEFFIELD, a large, thriving, and populous town, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and confines of Derbyshire. It stands on the Dun, over which is a handsome stone-bridge. The streets are narrow, the houses built of stone, but look black by reason of the continual smoke from their forges. It is samous for cutlery, especially siles, and knives or whittles, having been a staple for the latter as far back as Chaucer's days, according to a line of that father of English poets,

With a Sheffield whittle in his hofe.

Here were fet up the first mills for turning of grindflones. In the neighbourhood are feveral good ironmines and some of allum. The cutlers here are incorporated by the style of the Cutlers of Hallamshire, and are faid to be upwards of 600 in number, and called Master-cutlers, each of whom gives a particular stamp to his wares. It is thought that no less than 40,000 persons are employed in the iron trade of Sheffiell and the adjacent tract of Hallamshire. Its parish-church, in the form of a cross, is very spacious, and has a fine fpire, with ancient monuments of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury; also two chapels at Attercliff and Eclefale, which are hamlets in the parish, besides the chapel of St. Paul, which has been erected not long fince. Here is a free grammar-school erceted by King James I. also a stately hospital by Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury. They have a fine engine for supplying the town with water.

Between Sheffield and Rotherham are the remains of a Roman fortification, and here is also the famous trench called Devil's or Dane's bank, &c. An oak in the park belonging to the ancient castle here, is said to have contained upwards of 10,000 feet of board. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fairs on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horses.

As Sheffield is faid to excel Eirmingham in cutlery and files, the latter excells the former in locks, hinges, nails, and polifhed steel. It stands 38 miles from York, and 140 from London.

SHEFFNAL, a market-town of Shropshire. It stands 14 miles from Shrewsbury, and 128 from London. Here are annual fairs on August 8, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine; also on November 22, for the last-mentioned articles, and hops.

SHEFFORD, a market-town of Bedfordshire. It stands between two rivulets, over each of which is a bridge. It lies seven miles from the town of Bedford, and forty from London.

SHENSI, or XENSI, a province of China. It is contiguous to that of Shangsi or Xansi, lying full W. from it, and parted by the river Wang-ho or Yellow river, which here runs directly from N. to S. and then turning more eastward, divides Xansi and Xantung from Honan, in its course towards the Yellow sea. Its extent is from lat. 32 deg. N. quite to the great wall, having Tartary on the W. and N. and Su-chuen on the S. being 400 miles long, and 350 broad.

The foil is rich and fertile in arable and paffurelands, in the latter of which are bred numerous herds of large and small cattle, several sorts of wild creatures, particularly that which produces musk; but the drought occasions vast slights of catterpillars, grashoppers, &c. As it lies contiguous on the W. to Thibet, which kingdom extends quite to the Mogul empire, a great commerce is carried on with the merchants of those countries, especially the city of Zuunung; and by this means the Mahometan religion hath gradually crept into China, and spread itself in most parts of it.

The number of its families is reckoned to amount to 831,051; as are the fouls in it and the Emperor's tribute proportionably accumulated.

The climate is ferene and healthy, and the foil fo well-watered by a great number of rivers, leffer streams, and artificial canals, as well as the many hands employed in its cultivation, that it produces plenty of every thing. Here are some rich gold-mines, which, though not permitted to be opened, yield a great quantity of that metal, which is washed down by those rivers. The people are commonly very courteous and hospitable; but less fond of the liberal sciences than the generality of other provinces.

The frequent extraordinary droughts breed clouds of grashoppers, &c. What the inhabitants kill of these, they boil and eat as a great dainty. Here grows but little rice on the same account; but this desiciency is made up by the vast crops of wheat it yields, and many medicinal herbs, roots, &c. particularly excellent rhubarb.

In some parts, especially near Sigan its capital, there is a fort of salt earth, which being boiled and crystalized, yields a very good white salt; and the ground after rain throws up a sort of froth, which is made into soap; and in other parts are good salt, salt-petre,

In this province are eight capital cities, having 116 of the fecond and third rank under their jurisdiction. Besides these are no less than twenty-three principal fortresses, and four inserior ones.

SHEPPY, supposed by Camden to be Ptolemy's Toliatis, an island in the bailiwic of Milton, in Kent, formed by the East and West Swale, which are the two mouths of the Medway; the former falling into the sea, and the latter into the Thames: so that it has the mixed waters of the Thames and Medway on the W. the Swale on the S. and the main ocean on the N. and E. It is twenty-one miles in circuit; and though it has neither wood nor fresh-water, most of the springs in it being brackish, it is fruitful in corn, and has always fed a multitude of sheep, whence its name.

In the marshy parts, all over the island, are several tumuli, some of which the inhabitants call Coterels, supposed to have been cast up in memory of some Danish officers buried there. The common way to it from the mainland of Kent, is by King's ferry, where a cable 140 sathoms in length, sastened at each end across the water, enables to get the boat over by

This ferry and the high-way leading to it, for above a mile thro' the marshes, and its other appurtenances, are maintained by the land-occupiers at one penny per acre of fresh land, and one penny for every ten acres of salt marsh-land annually, besides some lands belonging to the ferry; so that all travellers are towed over free, except on Palm-Monday, Whitsun-Monday, St. James's day, and Michaelmas, when a horseman pays two-pence, and a footman one penny; but on Sundays, and after eight at night, every horseman fix-pence, and every footman two-pence. A well dug here below the level of the sea, furnishes the garrison of Sheerness with fresh-water; having before been obliged to setch it from Deptford.

In fummer this island is much frequented by botanists, on account of its numerous marine plants. It lies seven

miles N. W. of Canterbury, and the fame from Rochelter. Its principal town is Queenborough. SHEPTON Mallet, a market-town of Somerfetshire.

It flands about 15 miles from Bath, and 111 from London. Here is an annual fair on August 9, for all forts of cattle, and for cheese.

SHERBORN, or SHIREBURNE, an ancient town of Dorfetshire. It stands 15 miles from Dorchester, and 118 from London. Here are four annual fairs, namely, Saturday after Holy Thursday, for all forts of cattle, July 18 for the articles last-mentioned and wool, July 26 for wool and lambs, and the first Monday in October for wool and all forts of cattle. The collegiate or conventual church is a reverend pile, its inhabitants are very numerous, and here begins the medley-cloathing.

SHERBORN, or SHERBURNE, a populous town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It stands about 12 miles from York, and 176 from London. Here is an annual fair on October 6, for slax and horses.

SHERBRO, a fort belonging to the English, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the coast of Guiney, in Africa. It stands 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 6 deg. 5 min. N. long. 11 deg. 10 min. W.

SHERRIF-MUIR, a common or heathy plain between Dumblane and Stirling, in Scotland, where a battle was fought in 1715 between the King's forces commanded by the Duke of Argyle, and those who espoused the cause of the pretender. The latter kept the field of battle the night of the engagement; but soon after retired to Perth, when the pretender landed among them; in a little time after he got off to France from Montrole, and his adherents entirely dispersed thereupon.

SHERZUL, or CHIRASOUL, a small city of Curdistan,

sherzul, or Chirasoul, a small city of Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, in Asia Minor. It stands on the river Capros, which rises at the foot of a mountain about two days journey above it, and about ten miles from the plains of Arbela. Over it is a stately stone-bridge of nineteen arches, three of which the Great Cha Abbas broke down after the taking of Bagdat. Here resides a Begleberg, who hath twenty sangiacs under him. The town is cut out of a steep rock for the space of a quarter of a league, the access to the houses being by steps. The doors are no other than a kind of mill-stone rolled to and from the entrance. Under the houses are rooms cut like cellars for their cattle: so that this place is a good strong hold to defend this frontier from the Arabs and Bedouins of Mesopotamia. Near it are mineral springs of an acrid and purgative nature. It stands about fixty miles N. W. from Holwan. Lat. 36 deg. N. long. 45 deg. 57 min. E. SHETLAND, SCHETLAND, or ZETLAND, issands

SHETLAND, SCHETLAND, or ZETLAND, islands belonging to Scotland, and in the extreme northern parts of that kingdom. Their number is faid to be about forty-fix, of which about twenty-fix are inhabited, with forty holms or grazing-places for cattle, and thirty rocks, being part of the stewarty of the Orkneys. They lie in the mid-seas between the coast of Norway on the E. and that of the uninhabited Hudson's-bay headlands on the W. from lat. 59 deg. 50 min. to lat. 60 deg. 48 min. The distance from Sanda, one of the most northern isles of the Orkneys, to Swinburghhead, the most southern point of Shetland, is twenty or twenty-one leagues, and upwards of 100 miles N. E. of Caithness, on the mainland of Scotland.

The islands of most note are only about three or four, their principal towns being no other than villages, and much frequented by the many strangers employed about the fishery.

These are the islands supposed by some to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients, in which they placed their Elysium; and the length of the days here during June and July, when one can see to read by the mid-night light, might give occasion to the notion that here was day everlasting to be found.

The Shetland islands are most valuable for the vast

The Shetland islands are most valuable for the vast shoals of fish on their shores, especially herrings and whales. The Dutch reap the greatest advantage from the herring-fishery, which they begin annually about mid-summer, with several hundred busses, continuing a

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great part of autumn, and follow the shoals from thence down to Yarmouth on the coast of Norway. The free British fishery from London, and their respective chambers all over the united kingdoms, also fend buffes hither; but it is much to be regretted, that fome among the latter have not entered into it with a spirit and perseverance adequate to fo national a measure, by which fo great an advantage must necessarily have accrued to the northern parts of the island in particular, by employ-ing its numerous hands, and enriching their country in general.

From the refort of shipping to Shetland arises most, if not all its trade, the islands themselves producing little or nothing, except corn and cattle. Here the women are very dexterous and quick knitters, and hence come fome of the finest stockings, &c. proportionally in all that kingdom. The inhabitants of this, as well as the Orkney ifles, affect to imitate the modes and dreffes of the strangers who refort among them.

The principal island, called the Mainland, is about fixty miles in length, and about twenty where broadest; but is full of mosses, bogs, and mountains, except to-wards the shores. The capital is Lerwick on the eastern coast, though Scalloway on the opposite shore is faid to be much larger and more populous.

For eight months in the year these northern islands that enjoy so much of the day, in the other four are lost in darkness and ice, tempests and storms, not a ship to be seen about them, their sea not navigable in most of the funds, and very few ships to be seen in the rest where the fea may be faid to be open: but when the chearful sun returns to their coasts about May or June, the face of the fea is covered with ships and boats, fpreading themselves all about the islands, hunting seals, fea-dogs, whales, and fin-fish, among the floating islands of ice, without any fear of danger.

At Shetland indeed the ice and fnows are not fo terrible; but the storms and tempests are more frequent, and even more dreadful, than the mountains of ice about the pole; and though the fea is open with regard to frost, yet it is continually disturbed with the most violent ftorms: but no sooner does the fishing-season come on, than at least 2000 fail crowd into their ports, and covering the sea, spread their nets for the herrings in all the funds and channels among the islands; and in the high fea on every fide an equal number of feamen is employed in the herring and whale fisheries, namely, 10,000 in each,

Foreigners come continually a-shore, both to buy and fell; and several Dutch families have settled there. On this island are two forts, with a Governor and garrison for protecting their trade. Their principal fort is near a quarter of a mile N. from the capital of Lerwick.

In these northern islands the shoals of herrings are so inconceivably numerous, that this fishery may be called the trade of Shetland, as the whale-fishery is that of Greenland.

The number of Dutch buffes are from 1500 to 2000, and Sir Walter Raleigh makes them in his time to be no less than 3000. These buy great quantities of corn, also cattle, from the Shetlanders, in exchange for goods which they bring with them for that purpose. And the trade herein is so considerable, that they set up booths a-shore, as in a fair, where, besides other necesfaries, they fell especially wines, brandy, and spices; in return for which they have beer, bread, flesh, plants, &c. During this fair the islanders fell several forts of Scottish manufactures to the Dutch seamen, as well as all forts of provisions. And by fishing likewise with their own barks and cobles, they take great quantities of fish on their own account, which the Dutch buy of

Though the air here is piercing cold, yet many of the inhabitants live to a great age. They are supposed to have been originally Goths, from the remains of their old language and cuftoms; but they are now mixed with the Scottish Lowlanders, dress like them, and speak a dialect of the English. The people in general feem to be of a religious turn, and, a very few excepted, all Protestants. They are plain and goodnatured, often making feasts to compose quarrels and

By reason of the shortness of their days, and the great length of their nights in winter, together with the ten pestuous state of the weather at that time, they hardly know what is transacting in the world from October till May; as was particularly the case at the revolution, of which event, in November 1688, they knew nothing till the May following; when being told of it by fisherman, he was imprisoned and indicted of high treafon, which however was foon after confirmed, and the man restored to his liberty.

The islanders live so much on falt fish, that they are very subject to the scurvy, against which nature has provided them with plenty of fcurvy-grafs, using no physicians or surgeons. They cure the jaundice by mixing the powder of snail-shells in their drink. Their common draught is whey, which the natives barrel up, and keep in cool cellars, till it becomes very frong, Some drink butter-milk mixed with water, and this they call Bland; but the better fort have good beer and ale. Most of them live by fishing and fowling, and are very expert at fire-arms.

As their coasts abound with fish of all forts for the greatest part of the year, the common people not only live so much on them; but in winter they burn file. oil in lamps, instead of tallow-candles. Here are otters, as well as whales and feals; and they have fowl of all forts, particularly geefe and ducks of feveral kinds.
Though Shetland abounds with heath, yet heathcocks and other fowls which frequent heathy grounds will not live there. They have abundance of little horses called shalties, fit both for the plough and faddle, being naturally pacers, very fprightly and ftrong, with small legs, and fo light, that one may lift them from the ground They are of two forts, the one pyed, but the black is the best. They fometimes live to thirty, and are all the time fit for fervice. They are never housed; and when they have no grafs, feed on fea-ware, which is only to be had at ebb-tide. Their black cattle and sheep are reduced to the same food during frost and fnow. The eagles destroy many of their lambs, of which the ewes bring two or three at once. Here are vast numbers of crows, with a head, wings, and bill, of a black colour; but the back, breaft, tail, &c. grey. The inhabitants live partly on fea-fowl in fummer and autumn, and they make considerable profits by their down and feathers. The several species build and hatch apart, each tribe keeping together. Sometimes there are fuch numerous flights of them, that they darken the air; they commonly arrive in February, fit close together for some time till they have rested, and after their young are hatched, and they can take to the wing, they go together to some un-known place. The inhabitants of the lesser islands maintain themselves in summer by eggs and sowl. The men are dexterous climbers, and are let down in baskets by means of ropes to catch the fowl. Their fuel is peat, turf, and heather or heath. Besides stockings, they make coarse cloth, and knit gloves for their own use, and for sale to the Norwegians; though their most profitable export is fish. In these islands there are several monuments of antiquity, particularly those called Picts houses.

This country, fays Mr. Brand, had its name from a kind of tax called Schat, which the inhabitants paid to the Norwegians when they were their mafters.

Besides their fish-trade with foreigners, the drive a confiderable traffic with the Orkneys, and most of the money which they have in the latter comes from the former, for corn, meal, malt, stockings, ale, &c.

In these islands are the ruins of several little Popili chapels; and in the whole country are only three churches with towers, as Tingwall, or the Mainland; Burra, on the isle of that name; and the church of Ireland, a promontory of the Main.

Besides herrings, there are taken on these coasts a great number of grey-fish called fillucks and felks, both of the same species, only the latter are larger and older. They are a thick fat fish, one liver of some producing a Scottish pint of oil.

Besides the Mainland, the other islands of most note are Brassa, the Skerries, Burray, Vust, Yell, Feslar, Foula, and Papa-flour.

SHEVIOKE, a place of Cornwall. It stands between Eastlow and Saltash. In its church is a monument of one Dennis who built the church, and his lady a barn, the difference in the expence of both which was, that the barn cost three halfpence more than the church.

SHILOH, once a famous city of Palestine, and the half tribe of Ephraim, in Asia, and near the confines of Benjamin, being almost furrounded with it, and in the diffrict of Acrabatane. This was the repository of the tabernacle and ark before the Philistines took it; from which time it fell into decay. Here Samuel the Prophet was brought up. It stood about twelve or fourteen miles S. of Sechem.

SHINAR, Moses's Chaldea, the present Turkish Irak. In its plains mankind, before the dispersion after the flood, built the tower of Babel, fo called from the confusion of tongues which Providence fent among them, in order to scatter them from the place of their conspiracy; and hence the kingdom and city of Babylon received their names.

SHIPTON MALLET, a town of Somersetshire. See SHEPTON MALLET. SHIPWAY, a little port-town of Kent. It lies near

SHIRAS, the capital of Farsistan, in Persia. See Schi-

RAS. SHIRBURNE, a town of Dorfetshire, as also another in the West Riding of Yorkshire. See Sherborn. SHIRBYWICH, a place in Staffordshire, where is a salt-

fpring, and a fine country around.

SHIRWOOD, a spacious forest of Nottinghamshire, not far from Nottingham town. In it are some fine parks and noble houses, as Welbeck the Duke of Portland's, and Thoresby, that of the Duke of Kingston. Its chief forester is the Earl of Chestersield; but this forest is now almost given up to waste, and even the woods, which formerly made it famous for thieves, are destroyed; nor is there any remarkable number of deer now remaining. It was noted as a place of refort for Robin Hood and his men, whose traditionary story is well-known among the generality of the common

As members of the forest, here are several woodwards for every township within it, and one for every principal wood. The pit-coal of Shirwood is more unctuous and fulphurous than that of Yorkshire or Lancashire. The road through this forest is a hard bottom, and delightful way for about thirty miles together.

SHOEBERRY-NESS, a promontory or great shoal of fand, called Black-bail, lying below Canvey-isle or Leigh-road, in Essex, which runs near three leagues into the fea, and has a mast fet up at the end of it as a fea-mark, and called Shoe-beacon.

From this fand, and on the edge of Shoeberry before it, or to the S. W. of it, all along to the mouth of Colchester-water, the shore is full of shoals or fands, with fome deep channels between them : all which are full of fish, and the Barking smacks are well employed; besides swarms of lesser fishing-boats from the towns and villages on the coast, that come in every tide, felling the small fish in the country; they fend the best and largest upon horses, which travel night and day, to the London markets.

SHOOTER's-HILL, so called from its having been formerly a butt for archers, till the time of King Henry VIII. It is a vast hill, in the neighbourhood of Black-

SHOREHAM, Old and New, two places of Suffex, on the river Adur, at the mouth of which flood the ancient Portus Adurni, whence ships could fail up two or three miles from the sea, as high as Bramber, till choaked by

Here Ella the Saxon landed with supplies, drove the Britons into the Weald, and possessing himself of their country, established the kingdom of the South Saxons.

Old Shoreham has now declined to a poor village, by the rife of New Shoreham; which is a borough governed

by constables, and it fends two members to parliament. Its weekly market on Staturday is but of little account, and its annual fair on July 25 is for pedlary.

This is a populous place, and has a collector of the customs, with a very good harbour for vessels of considerable burden; and here feveral King's ships and merchantmen are built. The parish-church has been greatly beautified, and there is not one who receives alms in it. Hereship-carpenters and ship-chandlers are pretty numerous; and the river, though not navigable for large veffels, ferves to bring down floats of timber from Bramber, Steyning, and the adjacent country, which is covered with woods. It flands twenty-five miles from Chichester, and forty-five from London.

SHREWSBURY, the metropolis of Shropshire, or the county of Salop. It stands delightfully on the Severn, and rose out of the ruins of Uriconium, now Wroxeter, a village about four miles off. The Saxons stiled it Scrobesberg, from the hill on which it stands, having formerly been full of shrubs. It has two fair bridges on the Severn, which furround it, except on the N. side, in the form of a horseshoe, rendering it a peninfula by that means. Several religious foundations have anciently been here.

At Shrewibury King Richald II. held a parliament. Hither Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. marched from Wales, where he landed, and was joined by Sir Gilbert Talbot and his nephew the Earl of Shrewsbury. Here, April 15, 1551, the fweating-fickness, fays Camden, proved so mortal, efpecially to the middle-aged, that hence it dispersed itfelf throughout the kingdom.

Shrewsbury gave the title of Earl for many years to the Montgomerys and Talbots, and it still continues in a descendant of the latter. Here is a free grammarschool founded by King Edward VI. and more largely endowed by Queen Elizabeth. The fabric is stately, with a very good library, and very convenient houses for the first, second, and third masters, from 30 to 100 l. sterling falary, befides ushers and a chapel. In Cambridge university are several scholarships founded in favour of this school, to which belongs another school-house at Grinshill, about five miles off: hither the masters and scholars may repair in case of any contagious distemper, &c. at Shrewsbury. Besides hospitals and almshouses, here are several charity-schools for 140 boys, and forty girls. An handsome county-hospital has been lately erected in this town; and an engine, by means of a pillar, raifes water from the Severn for the use of the inhabitants.

Though the refentment of parliament fell heavy on this town, for adhering to King Charles I. who came hither in the beginning of the civil wars, after his difappointment at Nottingham, and formed an army; yet it has fince recovered itself, and is now very flourishing. Besides meeting-houses, here are five churches, namely, St. Chad, St. Mary, St. Alkman, St. Julian, and the Holy Cross or Abbey-foregate, of which latter, united to St. Giles, the jurisdiction was granted to the corporation upon the diffolution of monasteries. All these, except St. Mary, a royal peculiar, are in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

Its weekly markets for corn, cattle and provisions, are on Wednesday and Saturday; every Thursday is the market for Welch cottons and slannels, of which to the value of 1000 l. are fold one week with another. Here is also a manufacture of white broad cloth; and over the market-house is kept a hall for the manufactures. They fpeak all English in the town, but on a market-day you would think you were in Wales.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and fends two members to parliament. The corporation has the power of trying causes within itself, even fuch as are capital, except for high treason. Here are twelve incorporated trading companies, who on Monday fortnight after Whitsuntide repair to Kingsland, on the S. fide of the town, and opposite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation at their respective bowers or arbors erected on purpose, and distinguished by some devices suitable to their crasts.

The streets are large, and the houses well-built. Here are several gardens hanging down to the river. This town was famous throughout England for its delicate cakes, and its brawn is reckoned fuperior to that of Canterbury. Here is fuch plenty of provisions of all forts, efpecially falmon and other fish from the Severn and the Dee, and the place itself is so delightful, that 'tis full of gentty; and there are affemblies and balls for the gentlemen and ladies once a week, the town being noted for mirth and gallantry. Here are more gentlemen's coaches than in any town in this part of England. That part called the Quarry, from stones formerly dug there, has been fince converted into one of the finest walks in England. It takes in at least twenty acres on the S. and S. W. sides of the town, betwixt its walls and the Severn. It is shaded with rows of lime-trees, and adorned in the middle with a fine double alcove, and feats on both fides. On the Welch bridge is a very noble gate, over the arch of which is the statue of Lewellin, the idol of the Welch, and their last Prince. The walls and gates are still standing, though the castle is something ruinous. The great Roman road called Watling-street, is visible at Wroxeter in the neighbourhood, and from an eminence for ten or fifteen miles, being raifed high and ftraight; and in the bottom of the river at lowwater may be feen the remains of a stone-bridge.

Roman coins are frequently dug up here, with the bones of men of a large fize, particularly teeth three inches long, and the fame dimensions round; also

thigh-bones a full yard in length.

The annual fairs kept at Shrewsbury are on Saturday next after March 15, Wednesday after Easter-week, and Wednesday before Whit-Sunday. These are confiderable for horned cattle, horses, sheep, cheese, and Iinen-cloth: on July 3 and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, pigs, cheese, linen, sheep, and lamb's wool; October 2 and December 12, for horned cattle, horfes, sheep, pigs, butter, cheese, and linen.
In the neighbourhood was fought the bloody battle

between young Henry Piercy, furnamed Hotspur, and Henry IV. King of England; in which the former was killed, and his army overthrown, the place being to this day called Battlefield. It stands 157 miles N.W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 2 deg. 4 min. W.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Monmouth county, and New Jersey, in North America. It stands on the S. fide of a fresh-water river of the same name, and near its mouth. It is the most fouthern town in the county, and reckoned its capital; about eleven miles over land from Middleton: between these two towns there is an iron-work, and a church at the falls.

SHRIM (see Szerem) a county and town of Sclavonia,

SHROPSHIRE, or the county of Salop, in England. It is bounded on the E. by Staffordshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the S. by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Radnorshire; and on the W. by the shires of Montgomery and Denbigh, in North Wales.

The river Severn, rifing in Plinlimmon hills, in Montgomeryshire, runs through the county from W.

to S. E. dividing it into two parts.

This is a large inland county, being, according to Templeman, forty miles in length, and thirty-three in breadth; others reckon it thirty-four miles from Wo-ferton below Ludlow on the S. to Over near Trent on the N. and twenty-five from Tong on the S. to Ofwestry on the W. It is of an oval or nearly circular form, containing about 890,000 acres, with about 139,000 inhabitants, 15 market towns, and 170 parishes; which are all distributed into fifteen hundreds, in the dioceses of Hereford, Litchfield and Coventry,

That part lying beyond the Severn is feparated on the S. from the shires of Hereford, Radnor, and Worceffer, by the river Tifidiane or Tafidiang, as the Welch call it, which enters this county at the village of Ruthin Rugantin, and is afterwards joined by the Clun near Bridge-castle. The other division, namely, the tract on this fide of the Severn, is cut into two parts by the river Tern, which flows from N. to S. fo called from a large pool in Staffordshire, denominated Ternes,

where it begins. Both these rivers in their course receive smaller streams, all of them abounding with trouts. pike, lampries, grating, carp, eels, &c.

The air of this country is very falubrious, as is gene. rally the case in such as are mountainous or hilly. The foil, which in many parts is of a rediff clay, is of various fertility, the S. and S. W. parts, which are most hilly, not being altogether so fruitful as the low grounds, of which this county has its fhare. Here plenty of wheat and barley is produced, together with other forts of grain, besides inexhaustible pits of coal of this kind Dr. Fuller mentions a river or fresh-water

By the fide of the Severn are rich large meadows. yielding abundance of pasture for the cattle, which are chiefly fed in the uplands; and the hilly country on the confines of Wales is excellent pasturage for sheep, Here are also mines of copper, lead, iron-stone, and lime-stone. Over most of the coal-pits lies a stratum of a blackish, hard, but very porous substance, containing great quantities of bitumen; which being ground to powder in fuch horse-mills as grind flint for making of glass, and well boiled in coppers of water, the earthy and gritty parts fubfide, but on the furface swims the bituminous matter, which by means of evaporations is brought to the confiltency of pitch; or by the help of an oil which is distilled from the same stone mixed with it, may be thinned to a fort of tar; and both substances serve like it, particulaly for the caulking of ships, if not better; for these do not crack as the common pitch and tar, but keep always black and foft; fo that it is thought this might be very serviceable against the worm, which is of fuch detriment to our shipping,

This county, as being formerly a frontier between the Welch and English, has had more castles than any other in England; fo that it feems to be parted from Wales by a continued wall of castles: and Speed reckons no less than thirty-two, besides the fortified towns, that were once in this shire. These cassles however were a check upon the excursions of their Welch neighbours; whence its confines towards Wales were in Saxon called the Marches, as being the limits between both. Some of the nobility of this county were stiled Lords of the Marches, and these within their jurisdictions acted with a fort of palatinate authority, approaching nearer to fovereignty than any delegated power: they held courts of justice to determine controversies, and they enjoyed several great privileges and immunities. In ancient writings they were stiled Marchiones de Marchia Walliæ, or Marquises of the Marches of Wales; but peaceful times fince the reduction of Wales, and its union with the crown of England, and also the abolition of the Lords Marchers, has taken away their rights, which they exercised with great insolence over the inhabitants of the Marches.

With regard to the ecclefiaftical flate of this county, the S. fide of the Severn is mostly under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Hereford, and the N. part under that of Litchfield and Coventry, except Ofwestry, &c. which belongs to St. Asaph: but there is only one Archdeacon for the dioceses, namely, Shrewsbury or Salop; who has under his visitation the deanries of Burford, Clun and Wenlock, Ludlow, Pentifbury, and Sottersden, within the diocese of Hereford; also the deanries of Newport and Shrewsbury, within the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

The county of Salop lies in the Oxford circuit, and it fends twelve members to parliament; namely, two Knights of the shire, with two burgesses each for Shrewsbury, Brudges or Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, and Bishop's-castle. Its capital is Shrewsbury.

SHUR, now called Tor or El Torro, a place in the most foutherly part of Arabia Petræa, in Asia. It is an open town, with a castle and towers; it has a good harbour, and about 400 houses, inhabited by Christian merchants, Jews, and Moors. Goods are unloaded here to be carried by land to Suez on the isthmus, the W. gulph not being navigable for large vessels any further than Tor, on account of rocks. Here the water is falt and nitrous, and the adjacent country fo defert, that the town is but thinly inhabited. Here is a Turkih

garrison under an Aga. The Greeks have a monastery with thirty monks, but very poor, who get a living by gathering of stones like mushrooms, shrubs, &c. It stands 150 miles S. of Harach. Lat. 28 deg. 17 min. N. long. 34 deg. 5 min. E. SIACCA, or XACCA, a town of Val di Mazara, and

island of Sicily, in the lower division of Italy. It stands on the S. coast at the foot of a hill, with a stout old castle and good port, well stored with corn: it lies twenty miles S. E. of Mazara. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N.

long. 13 deg. 15 min. E.
SIACK, or SIAGUA, a Dutch factory in the island of Java, in Asia. It stands on the river Andraghira, but is inconsiderable on account of its unhealthiness, owing to the vast numbers of shads caught here at spawning time for the fake of their roes, while the rest of the fish is thrown away. These they pickle up and dry in the smoke, transporting them to all the countries from Achem to Siam. It is called Turbow, and is preferred to Caviar. With these and pork the people drive a good

SIAM PROPER, by fome called the Upper, to diffinguish it from the Lower Siam, containing Cambodia, Laos, and Malacca. This is a kingdom of the Further India, in Asia. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by the kingdoms of Martaban and Laos; on the E. by Cochincha, from which it is divided by high mountains; and on the S. by the peninfula of Malacca. Its dimensions are uncertain, though its length is said to be 600 miles, and breadth near 300.

Confidering that it lies fo near the line, the air is very temperate, and the foil in general fruitful; befides bamboo-canetree, it abounds in rice, which is the principal food of the inhabitants, cotton-trees, and other trees that yield a gum, the chief ingredient in their varnish. The best fort of benjamin comes from this country. Here are also aloes and cinnamon-trees, dying-wood,

and store of good timber. Here, as in all slat countries under the Equator, they have violent periodical rains; and therefore their houses are built on pillars, fo that they have no communication with each other for some months but by boats.

Belides fugar-canes, pepper-trees, cocoas, and ananas, they have the famous ginfeng-plant, which they infuse in boiling water. Here are mines of gold, filver, lead, tin, iron, marbles of feveral forts, &c. elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, tygers; with all the other wild and tame beasts of the Indies. The inhabitants eat but little flesh, and catch the deer for their skins, which they fend annually to Japan.

The diet of the Siamese is very plain and cheap; they have small bitter grapes, but no wine. Their ordinary drink is water, and their principal treat tea. They are all gross idolators; and their priests live in convents, furrounded with pallifadoes of bamboo.

The King is absolute, disposing of the lives and for-tunes of his subjects at pleasure: but he lays no imposts

on the necessaries of life. The Siamese are strangers to military discipline, and their belief of a metempfychofis, or transmigration of fouls, inspires them with a horror for blood; so that the chief way of managing war in the Indies, especially betwixt those of Siam and Pegu, is to enter one another's country, and carry off the inhabitants for

They generally bathe at home, as there are great numbers of crocodiles, &c. both in the gulph and rivers of Siam, especially about Bancock.

Their language and customs, as well as complexions, shew them to be a mixture of different nations from the East. They are of a small size, but their bodies well-proportioned.

They are ignorant of the arts, except the ordinary fort of mechanics; but are dexterous at gilding and beating of gold into plates. They make a coarse fort of cotton-cloth, and are good at embroidery. The common people employ themselves in fishing, and the better fort

SIAM, the capital of the last-mentioned country of the same name, and the royal residence. It is called Odia, and formerly India, and stands in an island formed by three

streams of the river Menan, which is full of thips, praws, &c. It is reckoned about ten miles round, the walls with many navigable canals piercing through it on all fides. The houses are low, the only magnificent structures being the three palaces of their Kings, and fome temples with gilt spires.

About a mile below the town is a Dutch factory, on the same side of the river. The English had also a factory till 1686, when they withdrew. The fuburbs, inhabited chiefly by strangers, lie on both sides the river. The freets are narrow, but well-contrived, to keep out the

extreme heat of the climate.

Siam bar is a large bank of mud thrown up by a river, the mouth of which is above two leagues off, with not above twelve or thirteen foot water on it at fpring-

In 1567 this city held out a fiege of twenty-one months against the King of Pegu, with 140,000 men, but was at last taken by treachery; upon which the Emperor of Siam himself, and his relations, and the

nobles, were carried captives to Pegu.

SIARA, a captainric of Brasil, in South America; so called from a river of the fame name. It rifes far up in the continent, and falls into that called the Northern fea, in the great Atlantic or American ocean, about feven or eight leagues N. of the bay of Mangorypa, under lat. 3 deg. 40 min. S. It lies between the captainric of Maranhao and that of Rio Grande. In it are only two fortreffes; the one on the N. near the city of Sara, stands on a little hill, and on the right side of the haven, which is capable of admitting only litle veffels. The other fort called St. Luke, is fituated on the coaff, at the mouth of another river, between Rio Buranduba and Porto das Oncas.

The eaftern part of this captainric being inhabited by two tribes, namely, the Deles and Pebagueis, the Portuguese having nothing to do with it, and on the S. they extend themselves no surther than the territories of the Tapues; but how far is uncertain. The natives are tall and flout; they bore large holes in their ears, to which they hang feveral trinkets; they have the fame in their lips and nofes. Thither come annually fome fmall veffels, which traffic with them for fugar-canes, crystal, pearls, cotton, falt, and other commodities, the

produce of the country.

Notwithstanding the oftentatious accounts of the Portuguese territories in this captainrie, as extending a great way E. and S. it appears that they have little elie than a fmall territory round their forts, of about three or four

leagues only.

SIBA, one of the nine northern provinces of Indostan, and the East Indies, in Asia. It is mountainous, having Kalares on the N. Naugracut on the W. Pitan on the E. and Jamba on the S. The Ganges runs near it, where it forms a lake, on which stands Hardware, near the N. fide of the province, and reckoned its capital by the Sanfons, with a good trade, and in a tolerably fertile country. The rock in form of a cow's head, through which the Ganges runs in this country, is worshiped by the Pagans, who refort hither in great numbers to wash in it. In its S. part is the little king-dom of Sirinagar, according to de Lisse, with a town of the fame name.

SIBERIA, a vast tract of ground extending about eighteen leagues in length from N. to S. namely, from lat. 50 to 68 deg. N. It includes the most northern part of the Russian empire, in Asia, as well as Europe; being bounded on the W. by Russia, from which it is parted by a ridge of mountains reaching from Mount Caucafus to the northern or frozen ocean; on the N. by the fame ocean; on the E. by the Japanese ocean, and a part of Great Tartary; and on the S. by the same Tartary; so that Siberia, according to its present limits, may be computed to be about 900 German leagues, or 2700 English miles from E. to W. and about 400 of the former, or 1200 of the latter, from E. to S. taking it in its utmost extent, and including all the provinces belonging to it, which extend as far as the river Argun, only a few days journey from the famous Chinese wall.

This country, which is chiefly inhabited by people of the Tartarian race, had a variety of names, and was called

Siberia, only fince its conquest by the Russians, in the Sclavonic denoting a prison, as it has fince been made so for state-criminals, who are banished hither, so as to be obliged to shoot for their living or starve, and bring in weekly a certain quantity of surs, as a tribute to the Czar, without any holes in them, or stain of blood: and this makes them extremely dexterous in shooting those creatures only in the head with a single ball.

Siberia is mostly covered with long and impenetrable woods, high and frozen mountains, fens, lakes, and marshy grounds; and besides is so exposed to the N. winds, that 'tis quite barren and desolate, and but

thinly inhabited.

The old inhabitants of Siberia are principally of three kinds, namely, the old inhabitants, the Tartars, and Russians. The old inhabitants consist of about twelve tribes, among which are the Samojedes and Ostiacs, besides others, whose names are as barbarous as

themselves.

It consists, 1. of the province of Tobolskoi, the town of which name is the capital of all Siberia, and subdivided into nine circles. 2. Jeniseiskoi, including six circles. 3. The province of Irkutzkai, in which are reckoned seven circles, including the peninsula of Kamtschatka.

SIBET, or ZIBET, the ancient Sheba. It is the capital of a principality or kingdom of the fame name, in Arabia Felix, in Afia. This is a rich and populous city, and the greatest mart in the world for frankincense, myrrh, aloes, and other precious drugs, gums, &c. It stands 115 miles N. of Moco, and 370 S. of Mecca. Lat. 15 deg. 10 min. N. long. 45 deg. 10 min. F.

SICHEM, the ancient Shechem, a city of Palestine, in Asia. It was formerly a place of great note. Its prefent name is Naplouse or Naplosa, and is still the capital in these parts. It is the seat of a Turkish Sangiac, though reduced to a dismal state. It stands at the foot of Mount Gerizzim, in the half tribe of Ephraim; and lies eight miles S. of Samaria, twenty-sive almost N. W. from Jericho, and thirty N. of Jerusalem. Lat.

lies eight miles S. of Samaria, twenty-five almost N. W. from Jericho, and thirty N. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32 deg. 14 min. N. long. 35 deg. 49 min. E. SICHEM, or ZICHEM, a small town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on the Demer, between Alost and Diest. Here is a convent of regular canonesses of St. Augustine: it lies about eighteen miles E. of Mcchlin. Lat. 51 deg. 6 min. N. long. 4 deg.

50 min. E.

SICILY, the most considerable island by far in the Mediterranean sea, and lower division of Italy. It was anciently called Trinacria or Triquetra, from its triangular form, having been separated from Calabria probably by an earthquake: it is still divided from it by the Pharos or streight of Messina, which is only three Italian leagues over; namely, from the cape of the said Pharos to that of Sciglio, or Punto del Cavallo, in Calabria. This was the ancient Fretum Siculum, or streights of Sicily, extending itself from N. to S. and famous for its very strong currents, which slow every six hours from the Tuscan into the Sicilian sea, and so back again.

The rock Scylla of the ancients, now Sciglio, on the Calabrian fide, so dangerous to mariners, and that of Charybdis, near the Pharos or lighthouse on the Sicilian fide, formed that dreadful streight so much famed in antiquity; and now still as dangerous on the Calabrian fide, though less so on the Messinian.

The utmost extent of Sicily from E. to W. that is, from Cape Pharo to that of Boco, is about 210 miles; and its breadth from N. to S. that is, from Cape Pharo to that of Passaro 150. It lies between lat. 36 deg. 30 min. and 38 deg. 20 min. N. and between long. 12 deg. 20 min. and 16 deg. 25 min. E.

During the time that Sicily was subject to Spain, it was governed by a Viceroy, which crown received from thence a revenue of above four millions of crowns; but fince it has jointly with Naples formed a new kingdom, under the name of that of the Two Sicilies, which was first given to Don Carlos, a branch of the royal family (now King of Spain) whose second son fills the throne of the Two Sicilies. Not only the face of af-

fairs, but the form of government, has been very much altered, though it is to be feared not much in favour of the inhabitants, who are represented as a bad fort of people, that must be kept under with a high hand, according to an old proverb, "Islanders indeed are bad, but the Sicilians are the very worst of all."

Sicily however is very healthy and fertile, so as to be deservedly stiled the storehouse of Italy. It abounds in grain of all forts, especially wheat; also wine, oil, sruits, sugar, honey, wax, saffron, and silk, are plentifully produced here. It has likewise some mines of gold, silver, iron, &c. with alum, vitriol, saltpetre, and mineral salt in great plenty from some of its mountains, besides that made from the sea-water in several places. Its mountains also yield large quantities of emerald, jasper, agate, porphyry, &c. especially lapis Lazuli, &c. In some of the sea-coasts, as at Trepano, is sound a good deal of excellent coral, as well as great plenty of sine sish, especially tons and the sword-sish, the ancient ziphia. Here are several considerable rivers abounding in sish.

and very much fertilizing the pasture-grounds.

Among its mountains Mount Gibel, or Mongibello, the ancient Ætna, is one of the most famous volcanos in the world, the fiery streams and torrents of burning sulphur, &c. from which have often proved stal to its neighbourhood. See GIBEL and ÆTNA. Other mountains of note are St. Julian, the ancient Eryx, now vulgarly called Trepani, Monte Pelegrins, Monte Gerbino, Caloiro, M. de Madona, Namairi and Scuderi, Riccia and Ciccia; so that in general most inland cities in this isse stand on some mountain: and those abound not only with sweet springs, but mineral waters; some hot, some luke-warm, sulphurous, cha-

lybeate, and medicinal.

Sicily is fubdivided into three provinces, called valleys; namely, 1. Val di Demona, of which Meffina is the capital. 2. Val di Noto. 3. Val di Mazara; besides four several small islands, which lie round it.

In the whole island are three archbishoprics, Palermo, Messina, and Mont Real; with seven bishoprics, as Syracuse, Catanea, Cesaledi, Patti, S. Marco, Gergenti, and Mazara; and only one university, namely, Catanea, now ruined.

The language commonly spoken here is the Spanish; and the same may be said of the religion, manners, customs, dress, &c. which are nearly alike with those of that nation.

of that nation. SICYON, now BASILICA, once a very confiderable city, and the capital of a kingdom called Sicyonia, Mycons, and Œgielia, in the Morea, and Turkey in Europe. It stands on a hill, the river Asopus running on the E fide of it; and on the banks of which are some powder-mills. It is often mentioned by the poets, being samous for fine oil produced in its neighbourhood; also for marble sculpture and painting. It is now only a heap of ruins, inhabited by some few Turks and Christians. It was still a place of consequence whilst the Morea was under the Venetian government. It lies about eight miles from Corinth to the W. and only five or six from the gulph of Lepanto to the S.

SIDE, a town of Pamphilia and Caramania, in Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey. Some place it on, and others near, the river Eurymedon; the Turks call it at present Candulor. It was formerly an Archiepiscopal see, and a good sea-port; but is now almost ruined.

SIDEN, or ZIDEN, the port-town to Mecca, in Arabia Felix, and Asia Minor. It stands on the Eastern shore of the Red sea, and is subject to the Arabs. Here the Turkish galleys which winter at Suez, stuated at the very bottom of the Arabic gulph, land the goods which they bring from Egypt, Syria, &c. and take in others from Arabia. Lat. 21 deg. 20 min. N. long, 42 deg. 15 min. E.

of Macedonia, in European Turkey, towards the S. E. of Salonichi, near Mount Athos, and to the S. of Emboli. This is the ancient Chrysitus, so called on account of its gold mines, which in the time of King Philip, father of Alexander, produced 1000 talents a year; and the Grand Signior still receives from them 10,000 ducats every month, there being 5 or 600 surges.

naces in the mountain belonging to different private

persons.

SIDERS, or SIERRE, a place of Vallais, in Switzer-land. It lies on the N. fide of the Rhone, about two leagues and an half N. E. from Sion, being noted for its excellent wine and crops of saffron. Here is a church and a castle; and on a rock above the town are the ruins of three other castles.

SIDMOUTH, a town of Devonshire, with a harbour on the English channel. It stands 10 miles from Exeter, and 157 from London. Its annual fairs are on Easter-Tuesday, and Monday after St. Giles's day, September 1, both for cattle.

SIDON, or ZIDON, the modern SAYD, a city, a seaport, and once the capital of Phoenicia, in Asia, famous anciently for its great trade and curious artists. It stands in a delightful and fertile soil. Its square market for cotton, built of free-stone, is one of its sinest edifices. The principal commodity here is raisins; though they have also oil, ashes, Egyptian soap, rice, Turkey leather, cotton, senna, &c. And they import sattins, damasks, scarlet and light-coloured cloth, &c. from Europe.

Here provisions of all forts are in great plenty, and very cheap; their bread is white, and the air clear, with abundance of partridges, &c. The suburbs are full of gardens planted with olive, mulberry trees, &c. Here is a large mosque and public bagnio. The place is under a Bashaw, who has an Aga, with 300 soldiers in garrison. In the French kan is a society of Jesuits, with a doctor, surgeon, and apothecary; also a French consul.

Sidon is well-stocked with inhabitants, having about 6000. The Turks have fourteen mosques in it, the Greeks and Romanists each a church, and the Maronites a chapel. It stands on the Levant, having the sea on the W. and Mount Libanus on the E. being seventy miles S. of Tripoli, and about fixty-eight N. of Jerusalem. Lat. 33 deg. 15 min. N. long. 36 deg. 36 min. E.

SIDONIA, a town of Andalufia, in Spain. See MEDINA

SIDRA, a large bay in the kingdom of Barca, in Africa, and the ancient Syrtis Magna. It lies on the coast of Barbary, between the country of Meserata on the W. the kingdom of Barca on the E. and the desert of Serte on the S. Its modern name is from a small island at the bottom of the bay, the shallows and slats of which are

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It stands at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli di Romania. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15

SIEGEBERG, a town in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is subject to the Elector Palatine. It lies fifteen miles S. E. of Cologne. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

SIEGEN, or SIGEN, the capital of a county of the fame name, belonging to a branch of the Nassau family. It stands in the Wetteraw, a district of Germany, on the river Siega. It is defended by a strong wall and regular fortifications, being subject to its own Prince. Here is a famous pædagogium, with an academy for martial exercises much frequented by students. In its neighbourhod is an iron-mine. It lies thirty miles N. of the city of Nassau. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7

deg. 51 min. E.

SIENA, Colonia Senensis, a very ancient city, supposed to have been founded by the Senones of Gaul. It stands in the Sienese, and in the middle division of Italy, being a part of the Great duchy of Tuscany, now subject to the Emperor of Germany. This was formerly a powerful republic, whose jurisdiction reached upwards of fixty miles in length, and was often victorious over the Florentines; till, after long and repeated struggles, it was forced at last, in the year 1555, to submit to Spain, which crown made it and the adjacent country over to Florence, being the last of all the republics that did so. They keep up their ancient custom of chusing

their magistracy of nine senators; but these are mere cyphers, the Grand Duke's Governor transacting every thing of moment by his order.

thing of moment by his order.

Siena stands in a very healthy air and soil, also on a fine eminence. It is about five miles in circuit, with walls, towers, and a castle, formerly very strong, but now decayed; so that it has no fortifications of any consequence, except a citadel built by the Grand Duke for keeping the place in awe. It is seen a great way, especially on the ecclesiastical side. The streets are paved, which renders the town always sweet and clean, but with many rises and falls; the houses are well-built, and supplied with plenty of fresh-water. One straight street, and the highest of all, runs from the gate of Florence to that of France, quite across the city. Here the houses on both sides are drawn with a line, being of the same height and sabricature, and very noble both without and within, only one house juts out about a foot. This is an Archiepiscopal see, and the third in Tuscany.

The dome or cathedral, though a Gothic ftructure, is a master-piece of its kind, and may be viewed with pleasure after seeing even St. Peter's at Rome. It is 330 feet long, and covered with fine marble, curioufly wrought both within and without, also flatues, bufts, festoons, &c. The pavement, which is of marble, is curiously inlaid with large pictures, finely intermixed with light and shade, and a variety of colours, reprefenting histories of the Old Testament. It is covered with even boards, which may be occasionally taken up. In its roof is a continued row of marble heads of all the Popes. It has a noble frontispiece or portico, with columns, statues, &c. and a magnificent slight of marble steps. The palace or town-hall is a noble building, with a very high tower and marble balustrade Opposite to the church stands a grand hospital, built by a shoemaker, with his statue, and this infcription, Sutor ultra crepidam, i. e. "The shoemaker "here went beyond his last," contrary to the Adage " that he ought not." The Piccolomini palace, and those of the Archbishop and Governor, are magnificent structures.

The most curious thing in this city is the great piazza, or theatre, as it is called, being shaped like a scallop-shell, and hollow in the middle, with a large sountain, continually streaming out fine clear water. The houses here are all uniform, with piazzas. At Siena is a considerable university, samed particularly for the best Italian spoken in it, and without that guttural pronunciation which prevails at Florence; so that here one finds the Lingua Toscana and Bocca Romana agreeably joined without going to Rome for it. Siena lies thirty-six miles S. of Florence, and fifty-nine S. E. of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 36 min. E.

SIERRA LEONE, a regular fort at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the coast of Guiney and Negroland, in Africa. It belongs to Great Britain. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. W.

The country round it has been many years in the

The country round it has been many years in the possession of the English, but when they became masters of it is uncertain. This is a mountainous barren tract, especially towards the cape, where the hills are very high and rocky; yet they are covered with trees which harbour several wild beasts, as lions, &c. whence comes its name.

The river of the same name is sometimes called Mitamba or Tagrin. It is very broad at its entrance, being about four leagues from the cape to Leopard's island, at the opposite side of the river's mouth. Its middle is very shallow, being dry at low-water in some parts, the depth of the channel lying close in by the cape; so that in sailing into Sierra Leone, the starboard-shore is to be kept close aboard, and under the high hills, where is regular sounding, and in all the bays extraordinary good anchorage; but near the edge of the shoals the bottom is very uneven and soul. In this river the British nation have two islands, namely, Tasso, three leagues in circuit; and Bense or Bretty with a regular fortification, on which are twenty-two

pieces of heavy cannon, besides a battery under the fort-wall, with eleven pieces more where the Governor

About ten or twelve miles upwards, the river becomes don. Both fides are covered very thick with mangrove-trees, or flender shrubs that grow on watery banks in warm climates. The branches take a fecond root, and fo on, &c. thus the ground is almost im-

The negroes here are well-limbed clean fellows, with flat nofes; the women are not near fo wellshaped, but being employed in all labour, are very robuft. The houses are low hutts, with wooden stockades, and thatched with straw. They are idle, chiefly for want of arts and domestic employments, fmoaking all day long in reed-pipes. Both fexes anoint their bodies with palm-oil, and fome use civet. Dancing is their evening divertion; men and women making a ring in an open part of the town, one shews anticks with great agility, &c.

In this country are two kingdoms separated by the Sierra Leone; that lying on the N. is called Boulon, and the other to the S. Bure or Bute, in a town or village of which refides its King, standing on the fouthern bank of the river, and about eight leagues above its mouth.

SIERRA MORENA, the modern name of the Marian hills, being a projecture from the Orospodan mountains, in Spain. Along its bottom the Bætis or Guadalquiver keeps close almost through its whole course

Near these mountains is also the famed desert of the fame name, lying not far from the ancient city of Caf-

SIGAN, a town of Kenfi, one of the provinces of China, in Asia. It stands 359 miles S. of Peking. Lat. 34 deg.

. 10 min. N. long. 108 deg. 15 min. E. SIGETH, a fortified town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Poland. The malecontents took it in 1703. It flands feventy-three miles S. W. of Buda, and now subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 46 deg. 35 min.

N. long. 18 deg. 36 min. E. A. Morine flore and SIGISTAN, the capital of a province of the same name, in Persia, an empire of Asia. It stands on the river Senarond, a branch of the Hendmend, which falls into the lake Zare, 231 miles S. W. of the ancient Candahor. Lat. 31 deg. 10 min. N. long. 62 deg. 15

SIGMARINGEN, a county of Suabia, in Germany, belonging to the younger branch of the Hohenzollern family, who refide at a large open town of the same name, which stands on the Danube.

SIGUENZA, formerly Segontia, a city of Old Castile, in Spain. It stands on the frontiers of Aragon, and banks of the river Henarez, not far from its fource. This is an opulent place, the fee of a Bishop, and an university. It is surrounded with a wall in which are feven gates, hath an ancient and stately castle, with very handsome buildings, broad and elegant streets, curious fountains, a noble Episcopal palace and cathedral, with fourteen dignitaries, &c. The number of houses is reckoned at 15,000, in three parishes, a monastery, nunnery, &c. The diocese contains 516 parishes, with a yearly income of 40,000 ducats. The city stands well, in a fine champaign country, watered by the Henarez, and abounding with corn, wine, passure, all forts of fruit, game, fowl, &c. In the neighbourhood are rich territories, also mineral and medicinal waters, much reforted to for their falutary virtues against various diseases. It stands fixty miles N. E. of Madrid, between Saragossa and Complutum, or Alcala de Henarez. Lat. 41 deg. 15 min. N. long. 3 deg. 20

min. W.

Of the fame name is another city, placed by the Itinerary between Bilbilis, now Calatajud, and Cæfar

SILCHESTER, the remains of the ancient Vindomia, in Hampshire, and on the confines of Berkshire. It was built by Constantius, the son of the Emperor Constantine; but now, except one farm-house and a church,

its fite is converted into arable land, where Roman bricks, coins, &c. are daily found. It flands very high and throuded with wood. The walls composed flint and rag flones, are flill more or less perfect quite round, especially the N. fide. Its broad ditch is now almost impassable, and full of springs. Here is a small charity-school. About 500 feet without the city is a like that of Dorchester. noble amphitheatre like that of Dorchester, now a yard

SILESIA, a duchy and part of Bohemia, which is kingdom in Germany. This country extends itself on both fides of the Oder, from the Carpathian mountains where that river rifes, as far as the confines of Bran. denburg. It is separated from Bohemia and Moravia on the S. W. and S. by the Riffenberg mountains, being bounded by Poland on the E. Lufatia and part of Bohemia on the W. Brandenburg on the N. and Hungary on the S. It is about 225 miles from N. W. to S. E. and 100 where broadest, but much contracted at

each extremity.

On the fide next to Bohemia are several batten mountains; but the rest of the country has a good soil, abounding in corn, wine, fweet cane or galengal, madder, and flax. And on the mountains which divide this duchy from Moravia, there are mines of filver, the richest in Germany, which the late Emperor Charles VI. mortgaged upon the advance of money from some English merchants of Great Britain, &c. by the time of the Silesia loan, at five and seven per cent. the payment of which the present King of Prussia took upon himself after the conquest of the country in 1740, which he entered with an army of 30,000 men; and its cession afterwards by the Queen of Hungary in 1742, in consequence of a treaty concluded at Breslaw, and guarantied by his Britannie Majesty, by virtue of which the Queen yielded to that Prince both the Upper and Lower Silefia, except the principalities of Toschen and Troppau, on condition of withdrawing his troops from Bobemia, observing an exact neutrality, and paying the principal and interest to the aforesaid English merchants.

There are other mines of copper, lead, iron, quickfilver, falt-petre, and chalk.

The four principal mountains of Silesia are, 1. Zot-tenberg, or the Silesian Weathercock; from it is dug a fine dark-greenish marble. 2. Gratzberg or Gradisberg, on which stands a castle, now a watch-tower. 3. Spitzberg, with a beacon a near the former. 4. Georgenberg, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, famous for the terra figillata, first discovered by Dr. Montanus, who wrote a Latin tract on its virtues.

Its chief river is the Oder, which rifing near a town of the same name on the confines of Moravia, traverses this duchy from S. to N. W. To it is made an accesfion of many smaller streams, which increase its volume confiderably, and render it navigable before it paffes into Brandenburg. These abound with fresh-water sish, as do its ponds and lakes, especially lampreys, which are taken in vast quantities in the lake of Neis, &c. On its meadows are also bred cattle, and in its forests is venison, with all the wild and tame beafts, as likewise fowl to be met with in any part of the empire.

Christianity was planted here as in Poland, about the end of the 9th or beginning of the 10th century, and nine bishoprics erected upon the court's turning Christians. Soon after Luther's appearance they embraced the Augsburg confession, for which they had a charter; but this privilege they enjoyed with various vicisli-tudes, till Silesia fell into the hands of the King of Pruffia as above-mentioned, when Calvinists and Lutherans, as well as Roman Catholics, have had full liberty of conscience.

Silefia having been long a part of the kingdom of Poland, was ceded by the consent of the diet, and annexed to that of Bohemia; notwithstanding which the Kings of Poland style themselves Dukes of Si-

This country has produced feveral good scholars and fome bright wits; but the peafants are accounted dull, and even filly; infomuch that their neighbours call them ass-eaters, it being commonly said, that a Silefian boor who had never before feen an als, fhot one, as he was travelling, for an overgrown hare, and that he and his neighbours eat it as fuch.

Silefia is divided into the Upper and Lower parts.

In the Upper or most eastern are the duchies of Oppelen, Grotskaw, or principality of Neis, Teschen, Ratibor, Troppaw, Jagerndorff, Munsterberg, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Jawer.

In Lower Silefia are the duchies of Lignitz, Breflaw, (of which name is the capital of all Silefia) Oelfe, Wolaw, Sagan, Glogaw, and Croffen.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTERO, a pretty large and strong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, near the Danube, and opposite to the mouth of the Miffowa. It is defended by a good citadel, and is the capital of a fangiac. It is also the see of a titulary Greek Bishop, and stands about eighty miles from the nearest coast of the Euxine towards the W. and ninety E. of Nissa. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 25

SILLEBAR, a town on the W. coast of Sumatra, one of the Indian islands, in Asia. It has a commodious and sccure harbour, at the mouth of a large river of the fame name; though Captain Hamilton fays it has no river to bring pepper from the inland country. It is furrounded with rocky mountains and large woods. Here the English have a small colony, which is a detachment from Marlborough fort. It stands a little to the S. of Bencoolen. Lat. 4 deg. 15 min. S. long. 101

deg. 18 min. E.
SILVEZ, once an Episcopal see of Algarve, in Portugal: it still retains the name of a city, though it hath not above forty houses. Its fite is on a small river not far from the ocean, and about 105 miles S. of the capital

SIMMEREN, or ZIMMEREN, a city of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany. It has a strong castle, and stands on a river of the same name; is also the capital of a principality, and of the lower country of Spanheim. The French took, but restored it by the peace of Ryswick in 1697, on the Elector's paying 100,000 florins annually to the Duchess of Orleans, daughter of that family. The Elector, as Duke of Simmeren, is joint-director with the Bishop of Worms of the circle of the Upper Rhine. It lies thirty-five miles E. of Triers. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7

deg. 5 min. E. SIMPELVELT, one of the villages, &c. in Limburg, and the Austrian Netherlands, which, by the treaty of partition with the Dutch in 1661, was left to the King of Spain, now belonging to the present Queen of Hun-

SINAI, or St Catharine, by the Arabs called Gibel Mousa, i. e. Moses's mountain. It stands in Arabia Petræa, and Afia Minor, being famous for the delivery of the Jewish law upon it by God to Moses. On its declivity is a church and monaftery dedicated to St. Catharine, with feveral fmall chapels or cells, in which refided formerly no less than 14,000 hermits, but were forced to remove on account of the continual ravages of the Arabs. It is in the neighbourhood of Mount Horeb, and 120 miles E. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 29 deg. 15 min. N. long. 35 deg. 15 min. E.

The defert of Sinai exceeds the rest of the country in height, being furrounded with hills and high rocks for ten or twelve miles. The road or afcent to it however is easy, by steps being cut into the solid rock to a

great height.
SINCAPORA, or SINCAPOUR, an island and town at the fouthermost point of the peninsula of Malacca, and the East Indies, in Asia, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which with it forms the S. E. part of the Streights of Malacca, called the Streights of Sincapora, not above a musket-shot over at this place, and being also rocky, are consequently dangerous. Lat. I deg. N.

long. 104 deg. 30 min. E.
Before the building of Malacca, from which it stands twenty leagues, others fay 100 miles on the N. W. it was the principal trading town on the coast, as lying in the center of trade, and accommodated with good rivers and fafe harbours, and in fo convenient a fituation, that all winds ferve shipping to go in or out of its rivers. The soil is black and rich, the woods abounding in good masts and timber for building. Sugar-canes grow wild, and large beans alfo.

A mountain of the fame name produces excellent diamonds. In the neighbourhood live a people called Saletes, who are mostly at sea with their families, and subject to the King of Jehore.

INCLAIR, or St. Clair-Caftle, commonly Caftle-Sinclair, once the feat of the St. Clairs, Lords Ravensheugh in Fife, who were possessed of the Orkneys and Shetland, and allied to the royal family of Denmark; till one of them squandered away his estate, and hence pro-cured himself the inglorious title of William the Waster. It ftands in Caithness, and is now in ruins; having been joined by a draw-bridge to another strong castle called Girnego, and forming consequently but one fastness, at the bottom of Rice-bay, and S. side of it, not far from Wick. The St. Clairs Earls of Caithness have their residence at present in another part of this country, and it still retains the name of

SINDI, the fame as Tatta, one of the western provinces

of the East Indies, in Asia. SINGAN, the same with SIGAN, a city of Xensi, a province of China, in Afia. SINIGALLIA, a town of Urbino, in the ecclefiaffical

state, and middle division of Italy.
SINNERGAN, or SONARGAN, a town on the conti-

nent of Bengal and the East Indies, in Asia. It is noted for the finest cotton-cloth in those parts, and abounds

with rice. It stands about fix leagues from Serripore. SINODUN, a hill near Wantage, in Berkshire, on which, in the time of the Romans, stood a strong caftle. Hereabouts coins and other antiquities are fre-

quently dug up.
SINOPE, now SINABE, a very ancient city on the Paphlagonian coast, in Asia Minor, on the isthmus of a peninsula, whose two creeks afforded each a convenient port, and near the mouth of a river of the same name that fell into the Euxine sea a little above it. This was the birth and burying-place of the famous Mithridates, and the capital of the Pontic kingdom. Its present walls have double ramparts, flanked with towers facing

only one of the angles.

Some eminences command the town on the landfide; but it would require two large navies to beliege The caffle is left to go to ruin, and the town is defended by a small number of janisaries, who suffer no Jew to live in it, nor any Greek but in a large suburb without the walls.

This is a place of good trade, and maintains a very profitable fifthery; here are noble fragments of anti-quity intermixed with the new buildings. The water of this place is excellent, and the neighbouring country fertile enough, if well-cultivated. large olive-trees. On the shore is produced a great quantity of fine wormwood, by the ancients called Ab-fynthium Ponticum, not unlike the Roman wormwood. Of the maple, walnut, &c. in this country, quite to Bithynia, the inhabitants formerly made fine tables, cupboards, &c. at prefent they make fopha's and other forts of flooring, wainfcoting and houshould ornaments. This was also the native place of the celebrated cynic philosopher Diogenes; an epitaph for whom is still preserved in the Erizzo court at Venice, under the figure of a dog, by way of dialogue, importing, "that this animal watched the tomb of his fellow-dog, " namely, the man Diogenes, the Sinopian; the fame " who once lived in a tub, and is now railed above the of flars." It stands eighty miles N. of Amasia. Lat. 42 deg. 25 min. N. long. 36 deg. 31 min. E. SINTRA, rather CINTRA, a town of Portuguese Estre-

SINTSHEIM, SINTZIGH, or ZIZENTSHEIM, a finall city of the Palatinate of the Rhine, formerly the capital of the Creigow, and feat of its Counts, in Germany. It stands on a hill, in a marshy country, where Marshal Turenne obtained a signal victory over the Imperialifts commanded by the Duke of Lorrain in 1674. The Aare, or ancient Abrinca, runs near it

into the Rhine. It lies about eighteen miles S. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 16 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46

SION, the ancient Sedunum, by the Germans called Sitten, from the river of this name, on which it flands, falling below it into the Rhone. It is a city of Vallaifin, and an ally of the Swifs cantons, fituated nearly between the Upper and Lower Vallais, in a delightful plain, overlooked by two high hills on the E. the highest called Majoria. This is one of the oldest bishoprics in Gaul under Tarantaise. It is a neat well-built town with four churches, the most remarkable of which is the cathedral; at its gate is a fragment of Roman marble, with an inscription to Augustus. It has two castles; Tarbelen, the Bishop's residence in summer, and Valeria, between which are feveral chapels, and many old buildings. The next Magistrate to the Bishop is the bailiss. The general diet of all the districts meet here in May and December, at which the Bishop presides, and the bailiss gathers the votes. It lies about twenty-three miles S. E. of the lake of Geneva. Lat.

46 deg. 21 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E. SION, or ZION, a celebrated hill, and fite of the temple, in Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine, in Asia Minor.

See JERUSALEM.
SION-HOUSE, a noble feat of the late Duke of Somerfet, on the W. fide of Brentford, near the Thames, in Middlesex, and vicinity of London. Here was formerly a nunnery erected by Henry V. The present house, built on the site of the church, is a large square found. building, finely finished and furnished. Here Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne, fometimes

SIOUT, a place on the left fide of the river Nile, in Egypt, from the town of Assuana, on the E. bank, be-low the cataracts to the forces of Chilacan, where the river begins to divide itself into the two streams that

SIPHANTO, the ancient Siphnos, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey. It lies towards the N. . of Argentieres, and about thirty-fix miles in circuit. The air here is fine, and some of the inhabitants are long-lived; besides the water, fruit, wild-fowl, poultry, &c. are excellent. The grapes of this island are well-tafted, but the wines are not delicate. Though Siphanto is almost covered over with marble and granate, it is one of the best cultivated and most fruitful islands of the Archipelago. It yields a sufficiency of corn for its inhabitants, who are a good fort of people, though the character of their ancestors was scandalous to a proverb.

SIRACUSE (fee SYRACUSE) a city in the island of Sicily,

and lower division of Italy.

SIRADIA, a palatinate of Great Poland. It lies on the
E. and W. sides of the river Warta, and is subdivided into four diffricts, being bounded by Silefia on the W. by Little Poland and Sendomir on the S. and S. E. Kalisch on the N. and Lancicia on the E. It has five fenators; namely, the Palatine and Castellan of Siradia,

and three other castellans.

SIRADIA, the capital of the last-mentioned palatinate of the same name, stands in a plain on the Warta, being defended by a firong brick wall and a caftle, which stands in the midst of marshes. The houses are built low, and of wood. It has undergone feveral viciffitudes, what from fire and what from inroads: it lies twentytwo miles S. E. of Kalisch. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N.

long, 18 deg. 15 min. E.

SIRANAGER, a city of the Hither India, and the capital of Sibi, in Afia. It stands on the Ganges, 200 miles

N. of Deli, being subject to the Great Mogul. Lat. 31 deg. 30 min. N. long. 80 deg. 15 min. E. SIRCK, SIRIK, or SIRQUES, a town of Metz, in Lorrain, now subject to France. It stands on a rising ground, near the Moselle, and the very confines of the duchy of Luxemburg. It is defended by a castle on a hill; and lies about twelve miles S. E. of the city of Luxemburg. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg.

SIRMIUM, a city of Sclavonia, in Hungary. It stands on the N. bank of the Save. This was formerly a con-

fiderable place, and the fee of a Bishop; but is now reduced: it lies thirty-fix miles W. of Belgrade, and fubject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 21 min. E.
SISEG, or SISAKEN, a town of Croatia, in Hungary.

It flands on the Save, at the junction of another with it, and on the confines of Sclavonia. It was once a Bishop's see, but now only a village, subject to the house of Austria. It is strong, and held out against the Turks, who received a defeat before it in from fome Imperial regiments, which came to its relief having flain 8000 of their men: it lies forty-five miles E. of Carlstadt. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg.

15 min. E. SISGAW, a small country in the canton of Basil, in Switzerland. Its capital is Liechstal.

SISTERON, a small city of Provence, in France, on the Durance, where it receives the brook Buech. It is irregularly built on the declivity of a rock, but very populous, with a pretty good trade, and defended by a cita-del, a fort of bulwark on the fide of the Alps. It is the fee of a Bishop under Aix, containing forty-six parishes in Provence, fixteen in Dauphiny, and two in Venail-fin: it lies thirty miles S. W. of Embrun. Lat. 44 deg. 16 min. N: long. 5 deg. 51 min. E. SITTACE, anciently a flourishing city of Assyria, now

Curdiftan, in Afia Minor. It gave name of Sittacene to the neighbouring country, and flood on the river

SITTART, a town of Juliers, a duchy of Westphalia, in Germany, and subject to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine: it lies about seven miles S. of Stevenswart. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long, 6 deg. 14 min. E.

SITTINGBURN, a place in Kent, which is a confiderable thoroughfare in the Dover-road, and furnished with feveral good inns, among which the Red-lion is particularly remarkable for an entertainment given by Mr. John Norwood to King Henry V. as he returned from France; the whole charge having amounted to no more than nine shillings and ninepence, wine at that time being only at a penny a pint, and all other provifions proportionably cheap.

This was once a mayor and market-town, but neither now. Its annual fairs are on Whitfun-Monday, for linen and toys; and October 9, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hardware. In this neighbourhood feveral hundred broad-pieces of gold were accidentally discovered January 1737-8, and 624 of them refunded for the use of the

SIWERSKI (fee SEVERIA) a province in Ruffia. SKALHOLT, a town in the fouthern quarter of Iceland, and the principal place in the whole island. It stands among mountains, but without any fortifica-tions. It is the see of a Bishop, and the chief seat of

juffice.

KAR, or SKARA, an Episcopal see, and once the me-tropolis of West Gothland Proper, in Sweden. This was the ancient royal residence, and its palace was one of the stateliest, not only in the N. but in all Europe. It is now an open town, about twelve miles from the Wenner lake to the S. Not far off is Kendakulle, a very high mountain, producing all kinds of herbs and plants naturally, except vines.

KEEN, a town of Aggerhuys, a province of Norway, on the Categate. It is a place of good trade, chiefly on account of the neighbouring mines; it lies a few miles from Tonsberg, and about forty W. from Frederickstadt. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15

min. E.

Of the same name, or SCHEEN, is a place in the province of Drontheim, in Norway, about eighty miles from Meleager; which latter is in lat. 60 deg. N. Both these are the principal towns in the northern divisions of this province, called the subgovernment of

SKELSKOR, a town of Seeland, in Denmark, and on its W. fide, on the coast of the Great Belt : it lies about thirty miles from Wanenfburg to the N. W. and fortyfour from Koge to the S. W.

SKENECTADA (see Schenectida) a town and fort of New York, in North America, in a delightful vale.

It is inhabited by English and Dutch, the place being |

pretty large and populous.

SKENNIS, a large town of Sargans, a county of Baden, in Switzerland. It frands on the Lint, where is a famous abbey for ladies, who all except the Abbefs may

leave it and marry.
SKERN, a river in the bishopric of Durham, on which stands Darlington. Its water is excellent for bleaching

of linen. SKIDDAW, a very high mountain of Cumberland, with two pics like Parnassus; whence one has a view of Scroffelhill, in the shire of Annandale, in Scotland; where the people prognofficate change of weather, by

the mists rising or falling on Skiddaw.

SKIDLOWIECZ, or SYDLOVECZ, a town of Sendomir, a palatinate in Great Poland. It is defended by a strong castle and wall; has store of timber, iron, and steel, in its neighbourhood; with many fair edifices, and plenty of fish. It stands forty miles N. W. of Sen-

SKINZENAC, a town of the German country, and canton of Berne, in Switerzland. It stands on the Aar, below Habsbourg, or a league above Broug. The baths on the other side of the river are much frequented, and celebrated for feveral cures. Its fpring is in the middle of the Aar-channel, but the course of that river has been turned another away.

SKIPTON, a market-town in the West Riding of York-

shire, and in the middle of Craven, not far from the river Are, being furrounded with craggy precipices.

This is a healthy place, and handsome, considering the

manner of building in these mountainous parts. Several of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, are buried in the church here, particularly Earl George, the famous failor in Queen Elizabeth's, reign, who performed nine voyages, mostly to the West Indies; whose only daughter Anne, Countes of Pembroke, built or repaired fix ancient castles, erected seven chapels and churches, and richly endowed two hospitals.

Skipton is between seven and eight surlongs in length;

Skipton is between feven and eight furlongs in length; and its weekly market on Saturday is plentifully supplied with all manner of provisions. Its annual fairs are kept on March 23, for horned cattle and sheep; on Palm-Sunday-eve, for horses; Easter-eve, for cattle and sheep; the first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter, for horned cattle; Whitsun-eve, for linen cloth and mercery; August 5, for horses and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; and November 22, for horses, broad-cloth, and pedlars. Its church is large, and it broad-cloth, and pedlary. Its church is large, and it has a grammar-school, and a song-school for teaching the children to sing plalms, the parish-clerk having a falary for that purpole. Mr. Petit, one of the ancients of Bernard's-inn, London, gave both the church and grammar-fehool a collection of books. It flands 32 miles from York, and 221 from London.

SKYE, or SKIE, in the native language Ealant Skyanagh,

the largest of all the western islands of Scotland. It is a part of the shire of Inverness, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Kyle, which in Erse is of the same import; so that at the serry, which is commonly here, a person may be easily heard from one fide to the other, if the wind favours. It lies about seven miles N. of Rum Isle, is forty miles long N. W. and E. and from two to thirty broad S. and N. It has a variety of deep indentures or bays, especially on its S. fide, to that in some places it is not quite one mile of land. Lough Sneesport to the N. W. is the longest bay in the lsle of Skie, into which runs a river from a

fmall inland lake.

The foil is generally a black mould, especially in the marshes, or rather peat-mosses, and arable land, though there are some of a reddish cast, in which iron is found; there are some of a reddish calt, in which iron is found; also clay of a white, red, and blueish colour. In some parts is fine white marble, black and white marcasite, agate, and variegated stones of all colours, crystals of diversity of tinges, plenty of free-stone and lime-stone; and after great rains, stones of a purple colour are carried down the current of the rivulets. Here is lapis hereigns lapis corranging or a fort of cramp-stone; with hecticus, lapis ceraunius, or a fort of cramp-stone; with plenty of excellent fresh-water springs, some of which are medicinal. Though the channel above-mentioned is

practicable by the largest men of war, yet the current is so iolent that no ship can sail against it with never so favourable a wind; hence the tide must always be regarded.

Cows are brought over the Kyle by tying four or five of them together by the lower jaw with wyths or widdies, when a man in the end of the ferry-boat holding in his hand the widdy, with which the foremost is tied, the boat rowing on, these swim after very easily and

The land, both on the coast and more within the country, is very high. Almost to the middle of the island, there are about seven mountains, which lie contiguous. In the low grounds or valleys the foil is of fufficient fertility, and it breeds abundance of those species of cattle and corn, which are to be met with in the other western islands. From hence the neighbouring continent especially is supplied with barley and oats, these being the capital grains which it produces.

Cod and ling are common on the coast, with great abundance of herrings, for the catching of which here are feveral convenient harbours and bays, with about thirty rivers or lesser streams, which afford falmon,

trouts, and other fish.

The country is populous, the inhabitants stout, handfome, and very healthy. Here are abundance of inland lakes, well stored with trouts and eels; having a stream or rivulet commonly running from them into the fea. The natives dry and preserve their herrings without any falt, but dipping them once in falt-water, by only gutting them, tying them up by pairs, and fo hanging them over ropes made of heath or heather. They have plenty of wilks or periwinkles, mustels, cockles, clams or scallops, &c. with dulse and tangles.

In this island are several coves or caves, some of

which, Mr. Martin fays, are supposed to be several miles long; particularly the golden cave, so called in Sleat, is seven miles in length: these being on the coast, seem to be excavations made by the violence of the fea, or some inland waters rushing down from the higher parts thro' these channels. Upon rising grounds on the coast several forts were formerly erected, which are supposed to have been built by the Danes, when they had over-run these parts; and so near one another, that by means of beacons they could foon alarm the whole island. Underground several little stone-houses have also been built, for people to hide themselves and their effects in wartime; and there are other little houses above-ground, which can hold only one at a time, feemingly for con-

The fuel here is coal, but chiefly turf and peat, in the ashes of which, Mr. Martin says, are sometimes found saltpetre and cakes of iron. Their cattle are horses, cows, fleep, goats, and hogs. Their black cattle have hardly any thing to feed on in winter but the algamarina or fea-ware; and therefore they watch the ebb very carefully for their pasture. Among other forts of land and water-fowl here in abundance, they have hawks and eagles, otters and feals or fealcks; and of the former is a larger species, with a white spot on the breast, which are very scarce, and hard to be killed. Here are several sorts of serpents, for curing the bite of which the natives commonly apply the rump of a cock flripped of its feathers, or water in which the fling of an adder has been foaked, new cheefe, or the head of the ferpent which gave the wound. The people are very dexterous in the cure of difeases, by means of simples of the island's production, being recipes trans-mitted for ages past from generation to generation; fo that the physician or apothecary have little or nothing to do here. In the S. parts of the island about Sleat the corn is cut about a month fooner than the northern parts. The air here is commonly moist and cold, against which the natives accustom themselves to drink brandy, whisky, and other strong waters. The cows, by being exposed to the rigour of the coldest seasons, become such skeletons in fpring, and so very feeble, that many of them are not able without help to rife from the ground; but as the grass grows up, they gradually recover strength. When a calf is killed, they used to cover another calf with its fkin, and fo it fucks the cow the former belonged to:

otherwife the gives no milk, nor fuffers any body to come near her: if the finds out the cheat, the is enraged for many days; and the last remedy for pacifying of her, is for the dairy-woman to fing all the time the milks her. They draw a certain quantity of blood from such cows as break out of their bounds into those of others; after which they are driven out, and they return no more thither for that feason. Here, as in several parts of the Isles and Highlands, are calves which have a flit at the top of their ears; and these the natives imagine to be the iffue of some wild-bull or water-bull, the cows being observed to stand in the water for the purpose of

Skie is the feat of a presbytery, containing ten parishchurches, and these of very large extent; in some of which, as Braccadale, Portree, Raafay and Ronay, Muck and Rum, Egg and Canna, the Society for promoting Christian knowledge have charity-schools; but their funds not being of a sufficient amount, they have not fo many as the vaft extent of these bounds

would require. The island is divided into three parts, according to the three different proprietors to which they belong. The S. part, called Sleat, belongs to the Laird of Sleat, the chief of a tribe of the Macdonalds; that part N. of Sleat called the Strath, is possessed by the Laird of Mackinnon, the chieftain of an ancient clan; and to the N. W. of this lies the Laird of Macleod's country, who claims descent from the Black Prince of Man, and is also head of an ancient tribe: this Laird especially can make several Barons (so the electors of members for the shires are called in Scotland) when any contest happens in the chufing a representative for Invernessthire, and this from the multiplicity of crown-lands in his possession, which he may transfer. These propretors, and all the inhabitants, are Protestants; only fome few excepted, who are Papists.

On the W. coast of Skie are several dangerous rocks, which prove fatal to fuch shipping as by stress of weather or otherwife happen to approach them.

To this island Loudon's militia, among which were feveral Inverne's burghers, had retreated and taken shelter for several weeks before the battle of Culloden in 1746, and there underwent extreme hardships for want of provisions.

SLAGE, or SLAGUEN, a town of Wenden duchy, and Lower Pomerania, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, It stands on the river Wiper, a few leagues above Rugenwald. It is small and ill-built, with no other fortifications than an old wall round it, and a ditch of running-water.

SLANES, a very remarkable dropping cave near Peter-head, in the North of Scotland, from the petrified fubstance of which they make excellent lime.

SLANEY, a town of Bohemia, in Germany, belonging to the house of Austria. It stands eighteen miles N. W. of Prague. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 51

SLANKOW, a town of Moravia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It stands eighteen miles N. W. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 49 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 deg. 33 min. E. SLAWKOW, a finall town in the woywodship or Pala-

tinate of Cracow, in Little Poland; in its neighbourhood is a filver-mine.

SLAVE-COAST, a country of Guiney, in Africa, included in that of Benin, which fee.

SLEAFORD, a market-town of Kesteven, one of the three divitions of Lincolnshire. It consists of four streets which meet in the market-place, near which is the church, a large Gothic building, but without cross aisles: in the steeple is a ring of fix not very tuneable bells. The market is weekly on Monday; the annual fairs, the Monday after Epiphany, Eafter and Whitfun-Monday, the 12th of August, and on the 20th of October, which is remarkably large, for sheep and other cattle; as also for millenery, &c.

A fine small river runs through this town, which was never known to freeze. Here is also a free-school and an hospital, handsomely endowed by their founder Robert Carr, Eiq; A. D. 1603. The ruins of the castle

built by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, are almost now

SLI

It was at this caftle that King John breakfasted (as. ter he found himself trapann'd by the monk at Swines. head abbey) and arrived at Newark upon Trent the fame evening, where he almost instantly died.

Sleaford is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, 16 almost W. of

Boston, and 115 N. of London. The living is a vice. rage, in the gift of the Earl of Briftol.

For the above accurate and circumftantial account of Sleaford, we are indebted to an ingenious correspondent, who writes from the Isle of Wight: and, at the fame time, we intreat his kind affiftance in any fuble. quent parts to which his own knowledge reaches,

SLEAT, one of the three subdivisions of Skye, one of the western isles of Scotland. See SKYE.

SLEISHEIM, or SCHLESHEIM, a palace of Bayaria,

in Germany, and in the neighbourhood of Munich, is more regular than Nymphenburg, and by much the most spacious and best furnished, making a very grand appearance, this being called by fome the Veriailles of Bavaria, and Nymphenburg the Marly. The great stair-case and the saloon in the large apartment, are faced with marble, and painted in a very elegant man-

Here is a collection of Flemish and Italian originals. which was made by the late Elector Maximilian Emanuel; and likewife the houses of Taco, Furflenreit, and Starenberg, being decorated in the fame elegant taste, are a proper solacement for the greatest Prince.

SLESWICK, a duchy of Denmark, partly subject to that crown, and partly to the Duke of Holstein, now heirapparent to the empire of Russia. It is otherwise called South Tutland.

Slefwick is bounded by North Jutland on the N. from which it is separated by a line drawn from the top of Rypen on the German ocean, to Colding on the Leffer Belt; on the E. it has the Baltic, on the S. Holstein, and on the W. the German ocean or North fea. Its greatest length is about eighty-fix miles, and greatest breadth fixty. From this country came the Anglo-Saxons in the 5th century.

SLESWICK, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name. It stands on a small arm of the sea. called the Sley, is the fee of a Protestant superintendant, its cathedral being a large and beautiful firuc-

Within a few miles of this place are the ruins of the famous trench called Danewark, which reached from fea to fea, quite across this neck of land; and was erected in order to prevent the incursions of the Saxons. It lies fifteen miles N. W. of Keill. Lat. 54 deg. 51

min. N. long. 9 deg. 50 min. E.
SLEUSINGEN, or SCHLEUSINGEN, a place of
Franconia, in Germany. It stands on the Schleuß. Here the electoral college, when met in 1623, by order of the Emperor Ferdinand II. deprived the Elector Palatine Frederick of his dominions, and transferred them to the Duke of Bavaria. It is reckoned the principal city of the county of Heneberg, and was the refidence of the Princes of that name, whole monuments are still to be feen in the great church. Here is a college or public school erected in 1557. It be-

longs to the house of Saxony. SLIEWGALLEN, i. e. the Gallish mountain, which divides Upper Tyre-Oen on the N. and Lower Tyre-Oen on the S. in the province of Ulster, and the kingdom of Ireland.

SLIGENSTADT, a town of Mentz, in Germany. See SELEGENSTADT.

SLIGO, or SLEGO, a county of Connaught, a province of Ireland. It lies full upon the fea to the and N. W. where it is also bounded by the river Trobis, which iffues from Lough-Erne, in Ulfter. has Mayo on the W. part of that county, and Roll common on the S. and the county of Leitrim on the E. It is separated from the two last-mentioned counties by the Curlew mountains and the river Suc. Is greatest extent from N. to S. is thirty-five miles, and thirty-three (or forty-four, according to others) from

E. to W. It is of very unequal dimensions both ways, and runs out into a point on the N. as far as Donnegal bay. A great part of this county is mountainous and boggy; but its lower grounds and valleys have a good foil both for the ploughman and grazier. It suffered greatly by the Popish massacre in 1641. It is subdivided into the fix baronies of Carbury, Tyraghrill, Corran, Coolavan, Leney, and Tyreragh.

SLEGO, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the fame name. It stands on the bay of Slego, is a borough and market-town, and the only place of note in this county. Here is a very commodious harbour, and ships of 200 tons burthen may come up to the quay. Here is also a good old castle, and the town is populous, though not large; nor is the trade at this place confiderable, though much better than in any other place beyond it.

In 1690 the Irish rebels took it with very great loss; but General Ginkle retook it in 1691 It lies about five miles from the confines of Leitrim, twenty-five from Killala, and ninety-five from

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania or Little White Ruffia, in the Great Duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. It is built of wood, and has a caftle, with fome other regular fortifications, and stands on the Szura. It lies fixty miles S. E. of Grodno. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long.

25 deg. 75 min. E. SLOOTEN, a town of Friesland, one of the feven united provinces. It stands on a navigable current issuing from the neighbouring Slooten-meer, a lake fo called, which falls into the fea about three miles below the town, by means of which it trades with Holland and other parts. This canal is shut up at night by a boom. Here is an handsome town-house, one church, and three gates, one of which is large; but the fortifications have been ruined in the Spanish wars. It lies ten miles from Stavern to the E. and twenty-one S. of Leewarden. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 36 min. E.

SLOUGH, a village of Buckinghamshire, about five miles E. of Maidenhead. It confifts almost wholly of inns, which feem to vie with one another.

SLUCZ, or ZLUCZ, one of the largest towns of Little White Russia, and duchy of Lithuania, in Poland, on a river of the same name. It is all of wood, except the cathedral and ducal palace; and belongs to the family of Radzivil. It lies about feventy miles S. E. of Novo-

SLUDE, a river of New South Wales, in the northern regions of America, where the Hudson's bay company have some trade. Its mouth is about thirty leagues N. of Rupert's river.

SLUPCZA, a town of Pofnania, in Great Poland. I stands on the Warta, has a very strong wall and other works; being thirty miles S. E. of Pofen.

SLUTTERBURG, rather SCHLUSSOLBURG, a fortress of Ingria, in Russia. It stands on a small island in the middle of the Neva, where that river issues from the Ladoga lake. It lies thirty-two miles E. of Petersburg. Lat. 60 deg. 10 min. N. long. 31 deg. 26

SLUYS, a pretty confiderable town, and the largest of all the five fea-ports of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands; it was capable of receiving 500 ships, but lately is choaked up so as to admit only small vessels. It stands on a little arm of the sea, which parts it from Cadsand.
When besieged in 1587 by the Duke of Parma, an
English garrison under Arnold Groenvelt the Dutch Governor sustained seven affaults, but at last surrendered on honourable terms. The Dutch retook it in 1603 under Prince Maurice, and have possessed it ever since The besieged held out for three months, till they had eaten up all the leather, mice, rats, &c. they could find. It is a very firong place, both by its fortifications and fite; also by means of its fluices it can be laid under water. It lies ten miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51 deg.

21 min. N. long. 3 deg. 21 min. E. SMALAND, or SMALANDIA, a fubdivision of East Gothland, in Sweden. It has the Baltic on the E. Bleking on the S. Halland on the W. and East Gothland Proper on the N. It extends about seventy-five miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. abounding much in wood, with great flore of cattle. Here are also

mines of copper, lead, and iron, SMALCALD, a town of Hesse, in Germany. It stands on a rivulet of the same name, in a small territory of Upper Saxony, on the E. side of the Verra. The town has a good trade for iron-ware, mines of that metal abounding in the neighbourhood. They also make ficel, whence the name of the village Stahlberg

Here the Protestants held assemblies in 1530, 1531, 1535, and 1537, to make a league called the Smal-cald league, for the defence of the Augsburg conferfion, against the Emperor Charles V. &c. so that they forced him to the treaty of Passau in 1557, by which Lutheranism was established in several parts of the empire. It lies sifty miles S. E. of Cassel. Lat. 50 deg.

45 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E. SMERWIC, a contraction of St. Mary-wic, a place in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It stands nearly opposite to Dingle, with a safe road for shipping. It had formerly a fort called Fort del Ore, which was built by the Spaniards and Italian. lians, who came to the affiftance of Girald Earl of

SMIEDA, a town of Tripoli, in Africa. It stands on the gulph of Sidra. And this is all we are told concern-

SMITH'S-BAY, Sir Thomas, in North Main, and the Arctic regions of America. We find no particular defeription of it, only that it lies in lat. 78 deg. N. and feems to run northward.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy and palatinate of Russia. It extends about 200 miles from E. to W. though not half that in breadth from N. to S. It is bounded on the N. by the principality of Biela; Lithuania, to which it formerly was subject, on the W. the duchy of Severia on the S. and that of Moscow on the E. On its N. E. confines is the fource of the river Niepper or Borifthenes, which runs quite across this province from E. to W. The land is not over fertile, but here abound feveral kinds of wild beafts, whose skins fetch a good price. It lies between lat. 55 and 56 deg. 30

SMOLENSKO, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name. It stands on the Niepper, near the confines of Lithuania. This is a large, well-built, and populous city; fortified with good walls, towers, and a frout castle on a hill in the heart of the town, which contains upwards of 8000 houses. It is almost furrounded with woods, in which are taken the best furs in all Muscovy. This with the whole province was ceded by the Poles to the Czar in 1686. It is the fee of a Bishop, and lies 200 miles W. of Moscow. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 33 deg. 15

SMYRNA, a city, and the capital of Ionia, in Afia. It is one of the finest ports in the Levant, and stands at the bottom of a bay of the Archipelago. It has a most delightful site by the side of a hill on the river Meles, which here falls into the Hermus, and reckoned to contain 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and near 2000 Jews; befides Armenians, Franks or Europeans, among which are feveral Latin Christians. It is about four miles in circuit, drawing fomething towards a triangle. The houses are very low, with mud-walls; but the caravanseras are large and well-built. The streets are spacious, and the whole town a continual bezar or fair, where all the best commodities of Asia and Europe are fold very cheap. The neighbouring territory is extremely fertile, abounding with fine olive trees, vines, and fruit-gardens. The wine of Smyrna is ex-

Smyrna is very subject to earthquakes, the last of which happened in 1688, and the fixth of the kind, befides others lefs terrible, overthrew the greatest part of the city, swallowed up the castle, 5000 persons, and an immense quantity of rich merchandise. The confuls of England, Holland, and France, live grand here in stately houses by the sea-side. Besides these, are 5 K consuls confuls from most trading nations in Europe, a Greek Archbishop, and a Latin Bishop. This city was one of the feven that contended for the

honour of being the birth-place of Homer.

The entrance to the harbour is defended by forts and a castle. It lies 100 miles N. of the island of Rhodes, and 200 S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 38 deg. 28

min. N. long. 27 deg. 25 min. E. SNACKENBURG, a large trading town of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It stands at the junction of the Elbe and Weckt, being subject to the Elector of Hanover, now King of Great Britain. It lies fixty-five miles S. W. of the city of Lunenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 40

SNAPE, a place in Suffolk, where are the remains of a famous monastery. A considerable annual fair for horses is kept here for four days, beginning August 11, and

much reforted to by the London jockeys.

SNATHE, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the junction of the Aire with the Dan. Here is a pretty good trade, the river being navigable by boats. The weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs the first Friday in April, for cattle, horses, and pedlary; August 10 for the latter article, and the first Friday in September for cattle and horses. It stands 8 miles from Pomfret, and about 175 from London.

SNEEK, an old, neat, and well-fortified town of Friefland, one of the seven united provinces, on a lake of the same name. The inhabitants trade in fish and other commodities, with the former of which articles the neighbouring lakes furnish them plentifully. Here

is a public grammar-school.

The famous lawyer Joachim Hopper, prefident of the King's council at Madrid, was bred at this place. In the neighbourhood are good pastures, and a pretty brifk trade is also carried on with the adjacent parts by means of the canals. It lies S. of Lieuwarden. Lat.

53 deg. 15 min. N. long. 5 deg. 37 min. E.

SNETHAM, a market-town of Norfolk. It stands twentyeight miles from Norwich, and about ninety-nine from

SNIATHYN, a town of Lemberg palatinate, and Red Russia, in Little Poland. It is the principal place of Pocutia, and stands on the Pruth, near the confines of Walachia and Moldavia. Here a good trade is carried on. It stands fifty miles W. of Chotzin. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 26 min. E. SNOTTENGAHAM, the first name of the town of

Nottingham, in the shire of the latter denomination. It fignifies vaults in a rock, in Latin Domus Spelun-

SNOWDON-HILLS, in Caernarvonshire, in North Wales, and the highest not only in all that country, but in Great Britain, the tops of which are covered with fnow for near eight months in the year, and may be justly called the British Alps. From these, particularly at Simpel, is an unbounded prospect, if fogs intercept not, over the Isle of Man into Scotland and Ireland, also over the Welch mountains into England.

SOA, a western isle of Scotland, about half a mile from the W. side of St. Kilda. It is about a mile in circuit,

being very high and steep all round.

SOAR, a river of Leicestershire, which running nearly parallel with the fosse-way, forms one side of a Y with the Wrek. Its course is N. W. and from Leicester town it falls into the Trent.

SOCHOW, or SOCHOWA, a fmall town of Moldavia, in European Turkey, on the river Sereth, and the refidence of the Prince. It is faid by others to be defended by a castle, and to be a large and strong walled

SOCONUSCO, a province of Guatimala, and Old Mexico, in North America. It extends for feventy leagues along the coast of the South sea, being bounded on the N. by Chiapa, on the E. by Vera Paz and Guatimala Proper, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean and part of Tlascala.

This is a very hot and unhealthy country, storms

being frequent, and the rainy feason of a long continu ance, namely, from April to September; fo that such as travel into the countries S. E. or N. W. of it, mult go about, though this is the shortest way, on account go about, though this is the foil does not produce much corn; but it abounds with indigo and on coa, which are transported by fea to all other parts of New Spain. In this part there are but few Spaniards and those not very rich, the natives being more num rous here than elfewhere.

soconusco, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the fame name, is a port-town flanding on the South sea. It stands about 212 miles S. of Acapulco. Lat. 15 deg. 10 min. N. long. 98 deg. 15

SOCOTORA, an island in the Indian ocean. It is about fifty leagues in compass, and very well peopled. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and stile themselves Arabs. The country abounds with cattle and fruit and the people trade to Goa and the East Indies, trans porting thither rice, dates, frankincense, and aloes in large quantities, and the produce of the island; whence they bring back other merchandise. They also trade along the Arabia coast. There is very good anchorage round the whole island, where are bays affording fale roads for shipping; also the two harbours of Cora and Benin. The island lies 126 miles N. E. of Cape Gardafoy, in Africa. Lat. 11 deg. 36 min. N. long. 53 deg. 10 min. E.

SOCOTARA, the only city of the last-mentioned island of the same name, also called Tamari, the re-sidence of their King. It stands at the soot of Cape Treta.

SOCZOWA, the ancient capital of the Upper Moldavia. in European Turkey; but now only a middling town. It stands on the river Sereth, fifty-five miles W. of Jassy. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 27 deg. 10

SODBURY, Chipping, a market-town of Gloucester-shire. Its annual fairs are May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlary. It lies ten miles from Bristol, and 103 from London.

SODERHAMN, i. e. the South Harbour, a town of Helfingia, in Sweden Proper. It stands on the Bothnic gulph, near the mouth of Liusna. It has a good harbour, and was but lately built; bing about twenty-four miles from Hundwickswald to the S.

SODOM, its ruins are faid to be still visible at the bottom of the lake Asphaltis, Dead sea, or lake of Sodom and Gomorrha, in Judea, and Asia Minor, when the water is low and clear; these cities, which stood in a plain here, being, by a dreadful catastrophe of fire from heaven, destroyed, and lying now immerged under the waters of the lake. The other cities which underwent the same fate were Admah, Zeboim, &c.

SODOR, a village in Jona, one of the western isles of Scotland, near Mull, where formerly a Bishop's see was erected; whence all the isles within his diocese, including Man, were called Sodorenses, and he himself Episcopus Sodorensis, or Bishop of the Isles. At prefent it is the first title of the Bishop of Man.

SOEST, or SOUST, a populous city in the county of Marck, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the river Arfe, and has a double wall, on which are thirty watch-towers, and a large deep ditch. Here are fourteen parishes with several churches (befides chapels) one of which is collegiate, and under Cologne. It has as many gates as parishes, but is in a ruinous condition. The Roman Catholics are in polsession of the cathedral and eleven other churches, befides convents, and a nunnery called Paradife. Here are feveral Lutherans, who have two of the parish-churches, and a Protestant nunnery, where ladies of the best families are educated, without taking the vow or the habit. They pretend to have here a body of laws called Jus Soatenfe, the foundation of the old Jus Lubecenfe Soeft is subject to the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg. It lies twenty-fix miles S. of Muniter. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 35 min. E.

SOETSDYKE, a delightful palace belonging to the late King William III. with fine gardens, &c. It stands

on the edge of Amerafort-hill, in Utrecht, one of the feven united provinces.

SOFALA, a considerable kingdom of Monomotapa, in Africa. It is bounded by Sabia on the S. Manomotapa Proper on the E. the river Cuama on the N. and the gulph of Sofaia, which is part of the channel of Molambique, on the W. The fouthern part of the kingdom is interfected from E. to W. by a river of the same name.

The foil is of different qualities, and the coast very low. Here are elephants, lions, &c. The people are mostly negroes. They commonly eat rice, slesh, and sish; being covered only from the waist. The goldmines here are very rich, and hence supposed to be the Ophir mentioned in scripture, whither Solomon fent ships to fetch gold.

The inhabitants of Quilo, Mombaza, and Melinda, come to this country in little boats called zambues, with blue and white cottons, filks and ambergris, which they exchange for gold and ivory: and there fell them to the subjects of Monomotapa, who give gold in return without weighing it.

The Portuguese have taught them the use of muskets,

which they use as well as bows and arrows.

SOFALA, the capital of the last-mentioned kingdom of the same name. It stands on the river Sofala, about fix leagues from the coaft. The Portuguese are masters of the town, and have a ftrong fort here; claiming also the fovereignty of the country. Their principal trade confifts in ambergris, gold, flaves, and filk-fluffs. They likewife work the mines which lie S. of the town. Lat. 20 deg. 5 min. S. long. 35 deg. 10

SOGDIANA, a country of Asia, on the N. side of the river Oxus or Bactrus, separating it from Bactria, now

a part of Usbeck Tartary.

SOGNE, a famous wood beginning at the gates of Brusfels, the capital of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. It contains 16,526 acres, out of which the inhabitants furnish themselves with firing every year, changing the place of the forest where they cut. See BRUSSELS.

SOHAM, a market-town of Cambridgeshire, on the confines of Suffolk. It stands near a fen called Soham-meer, with a causeway made through it to Ely, from which city it is about four miles. The grammar-school here has been converted into a charity-ichool. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fair on April 28, for cows and horses. It stands in the Isle of Ely, fourteen miles from Cambridge, and fixty-eight from

SOKE. See Southwell, in Nottinghamshire. SOIGNIES, a small city of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on the little river Sonnegue. In its neighourhood is the fine forest of Soignies. The Benedictine monastery destroyed by the Huns in 960, Bruno Archbishop of Cologne rebuilt, and changed into a fecular chapter, who are spiritual and temporal Lords of the city; here is also a convent, nunnery, &c. It stands ten miles N. E. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 34 min.

N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E. SOISSONNOIS, a province of the Isle of France. It is bounded by Laonois on the N. by Champagne on the E. Brie on the S. and Valois on the W. It includes part of the territories of the ancient Suessones, of whom Cæsar makes honourable mention. It abounds in corn, pastures, and wood. Its principal rivers are the Aisne and the Verle.

SOISSONS, the Augusta Suessonum, and ancient Noviodu-

num, a very old city of Soissonnois, in the Isle of France. It stands in a most fruitful valley on the banks of the Aisne, over which is a stone-bridge, joining the city to the suburb of St. Vast.

Soissons is the see of a Bishop, who is the first suffragan to the Archbishop of Rheims. His diocese contains 397 parishes, and twenty-three abbeys of both fexes, with an income of between 13 and 14,000 livres. Besides the cathedral, here are three collegiate churches: it is the feat of a bailiwic, prefidial court, &c. Here is an illustrious academy, which communicates with

that of Paris.

Soissons is well-built and large, driving a considerable trade in corn. It has an old caftle flanked with round towers. It gives title of Count to the descendants of Thomas of Savoy, Prince of Carignan, by the fifter of Charles of Bourbon, of which family also was the late famous Prince Eugene, whose mother had the title of Countels of Soiffons. It lies thirty-five miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N. long. 3 deg. 26

SOL

SOLAPOUR, or SOTAPOUR, a town in the inland part of the province of Cuncan, in the East Indies, in Asia. It stands on the river Crisna or Cristena, where the King of the country fometimes refides, and the inhabitants speak the Arabic and Persian, besides their

own language.
SOLCANIA, a large bay of the Atlantic ocean, on the S. W. coast of Africa. It lies a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33 deg. 30 min. S. long.

15 deg. 10 min. E. SOLE, or SOLI, fince Pompeiopolis, a town of Cilicia, a province of Caramania, in Afia. It stands on the coast between the mouths of the Latamus and Cydnus.

This, which was a Greek colony, in process of time spoke their own language as well as the Cilician so corruptly, that hence any impropriety of speech has been called a Solecism.

SOSEBAY, or SWOLEBAY, a bay off Southwold, in Suffolk. It is famous for the engagements between the English and Dutch fleets in 1665 and 1672. Here is very good anchorage, whence there is a great resort of mariners, to the no small advantage of the trade of Southwold. It is sheltered from the N. winds by the cape on the N. E. called Easton-ness, the most easterly point of England according to some, though others will have it to be Leostoff.

OLENDAEL, a town of Drontheim, which is a government of Norway. It stands on a bay, about thirty miles

from Romídael to the S. W.

OLINGEN, a small city of Berg, a duchy in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the Wipper, and noted only for a cutlery manufacture. It belongs to the Elector Palatine; and lies seventeen miles S. E. of Dusseldorp, in lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 51

SOLKES, or SOLKET, a town of Paderborn, a bi-fhopric in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is noted for salt-pits, which yield the Prelate a good revenue. It stands about five miles S. W. of Pa-

SOLMS, a county on the Wetteraw, in Germany. It confines on the Upper Landgravate of Hesse, the principality of Dillemberg, and the lordship of Beilstein. It is subject to its own Count, a branch of the Nassau family. It is divided into two parts by a flip of land of Upper Landgravate, extending from Giesen to

Friedberg.
SOLMS, the capital of the last-mentioned county of the fame name. It stands in the W. part of it, and is fortified with a castle. It lies about eight miles S. W. of Marpurg, and thirty-five N. of Franckfort. Lat.

50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 27 min. E. SOLOMON's CISTERNS, still so called, near Roselay, in Syria, in Asia Minor. These are said to have been built by that Prince, for supplying Tyre with water; but they feem to be of later date, and probably fince the time of Alexander the Great, as the aqueduct crosses that neck of land by which that conqueror joined the city to the main land. SOLOMON's ISLANDS, a cluster of them to the num-

ber of eighteen, on the coast of Terra Firma, one of the provinces of South America, in the Pacific ocean, lying between lat. 7 and 12 deg. N. and between long. 130 and 140 deg. W. But little is known of them, as no European colonies have fettled there; and Ulloa fays nothing of them. Others even doubt of any fuch islands existing. SOLOR, an island of the Indian ocean, in Asia. It

lies E. of Flores, producing a little fandal-wood and cassia lignea. Here the Dutch have a factory.

SOLOTHURN, or SOLEURE, as the French call it, in Latin Pagus Saladorenfis. It is one of the thirteen Swife Cantons, being bounded on the N. by the canton and bishopric of Basil; on the E. and S. by Berne; and on the W. partly by Berne, and partly by Bafil. It extends on both fides the river Aar, about twelve miles from N. to S. and ten where broadest. It confifts partly of Mount Jura, and partly of a level country, producing in general all the necessaries of life. Its fields yield good corn, the passures are rich, and the trees bear excellent fruit. It has some vines, and might have more, but the land is employed for other purposes. And by the navigation of the Aar and its lakes they have the wines of the Pais de Vaux, Neufchatel, Alface, and the Lower Argow, though the latter is none of the best. This canton can raise 10,000 men.

SOLOTHURN, the capital of the last-mentioned canton of the same name. It stands on the Aar in the Salgow,

or country of the Salians.

This is a very ancient town upon a hill, and confiderable for its extent, beauty and strength; being regularly fortified with baftions, half-moons, and ravelins, with a deep ditch. The collegiate church of St. Urfe is a very dark old structure, but in it are several fine monuments and images; particularly of the Trinity, which are groß. Before it are two columns, which were formerly pedestals for statues of Pagan deities. Here is a fine convent of Jesuits. Their church and college cost above 400,000 livres. Towards building the front of the church, which is hewn-work, Lewis XIV. gave 10,000 livres. The Cordeliers have also a fine large convent, the greatest part of which is let to the French Ambassador; with room enough however for their own use.

The town-house is a good structure, and the arsenal is well flored. The hill flopes down to the Aar, which is pretty wide here, and has two wooden bridges leading to a suburb. The streets are large, and adorned with fountains. The late Chancellor Boesenwald's house by the river fide cost 100,000 crowns. Round the town

is a wall faced with coarfe marble.

The inhabitants here, as well as those of the canton, are entirely Catholic, being in general superstitious bigots; though the people of fashion are reckoned the politest among all the Swiss.

Their language is French, and their government much like that of Berne and Fribourg; confifting of thirty-fix magistrates, of which the principal are two avoyers, &c. It flands fifteen miles N. of the city of Berne. Lat. 47

deg. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. E.
SOLSONA, a thinly inhabited city of Catalonia, in Spain. It stands in the heart of the province, at the foot of a mountain, and pleasant plain, on the river Cardona. It is well-walled, and has two caftles. Here is but one parish, and two monasteries; yet it is an university and bishopric. It is only remarkable now for vast quantities of dried peaches packed away hence into feveral parts: it lies about fixty miles N. W. of Bar-

SOLTWEDEL, a large town of the Old Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany. It stands on the W. side of the Jetze, a little below its junction with the Dune. In Pagan times it is thought to have had a temple dedicated to the fun, from the town being called Heliopolis. It is divided into the Old and New town. Its chief trade is in beer, which they export. It stands

about fifty miles N. E. of Zell.

SOLWAY, or EDEN FIRTH, a tempestuous bay at the exit of the river of the latter name, in Cumberland, between England and Scotland. It is pretty wide, and the tides very rapid. In going from either kingdom at low-water the ford or track is croffed on horseback with a guide, especially from the Scottish side, and that very expeditiously, otherwise travellers and their horses are in great danger of being fweeped away together by the violent influx of the tide, if but the least delay intervenes: a little higher up is a ferry-boat; and this is the most adviseable method of passage for strangers and their horses. It is about fix miles below the city of

SOMAROSKOI, JAM, a town of Siberia, in Afiatic Russia. It stands on the river Irtisk, and about twenty leagues above its confluence with the Oby, and fifty he low Demianskoi.

SOMBRERO, one of the Caribbee islands in the American ocean, but without any fettled inhabitants. It lies abo eighty miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 18 deg. 44 min. N. long. 63 deg. 10 min. W. SOMELPORE, a town of Bengal, in the East Indies, in

Afia. It is noted for the fine diamonds in its river Gouel, supposed to be washed down from the south mountains of Golconda, by reason of the great rains in December; after which upwards of 8000 men, women, and children, fearch for the diamonds from this town all the way up to the mountains.

Somelpore stands about fixty miles from Rotas, and thirty leagues from Huguely. The place is large, but the houses are of earth, and covered with cocoaleaves. All the way to Rotas is through woods, but

infested with robbers.

SOMERFELDT, a town of Lower Lufatia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. Here is a woollen manufacture, and Calow has a great market for wool. These lie forty-five miles afunder, the former on the very edge of Silesia, and the latter in Upper Lusatia; but twenty miles N. W. of Cotbus.

SOMERSDYCK, the principal town of the island of Over-Flackee. It belongs to the province of Zealand, one of the United Netherlands. It had formerly a good

trade, which is now decayed.

SOMERSETSHIRE, one of the counties of England, for called from Somerton, formerly its principal town. It is bounded by Devonshire on the W. Dorsetshire on the S. the Bristol channel or Severn sea on the N. a fmall part of Gloucestershire on the N. E. and Wiltshire on the E.

This is a very rich and large county, being about fixty miles long from Oure in the W. to Froome in the E. and about fifty where broadest, from Crewkerne in the S. to Porshut in the N. In it are 3 cities, 42 hundreds, 132 vicarages, 385 parishes, near 1700 villages, and 30 market-towns. It fends eighteen members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the following places, as Briftol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilchefter, Milbourne port, and Minehead. It contains about 280,000 fouls.

The air is the mildest, and the soil for the most part is the richest in all England, the produce of an acre being fometimes from forty and fifty to fixty bushels of grain. It is deep and dirty travelling through this county in winter, the most marshy parts lying between Bridgewater and Axbridge; but in summer there is not that length of ground in the kingdom which is smoother and more pleasant. The western and eastern parts are hilly and stony; and though some roads are splashy, the bot-

As its foil varies, fo does its produce. It abounds with grain of all kinds, supplying home and foreign markets with vast quantities. The hills yield mines of coal, lead, and copper. Wood thrives here exremely; and teazles, a fort of thistles which the cloth-dressers use, hardly grows in any place else. Ocre is dug on and about the Mendip hills; and of lapis calaminaris, (without which and copper no brafs can be made) there is more dug up in this county than in all the kingdom besides. From the richness of the pastures here are produced vast quantities of cheese, of which the best and biggest are made at Chedder, not inferior to Parmefan. Its oxen are of equal magnitude with those of Lancashire and Lincolnshire, and said to be of a finer texture; its valleys feed and fatten great numbers of sheep, and those of the largest fize. The massiss of this county are the boldest of all others of the kind at bull-baiting.

Here are manufactured all forts of cloth, as broad and narrow kerseys, druggets, serges, duroys, and shalloons; together with stockings and buttons. In the S. E. parts are also made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone in the first hands have been computed at a million per annum: and were a calculation made of its other manufactures, and the produce from mines, tillage, feeding, grafing, dai-

ries, &c. it would exceed any county of the kingdom in riches, both natural and acquired, due allowance being made in proportion to its extent. Its foreign trade from Briftol no shire can surpass, except Middlesex, by that from London; not to mention the coasting trade in the little ports of Bridgewater and Minehead.

SOM

Somersetshire is almost throughout well-watered; for besides its rivulets and smaller streams, the principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Parret, Frome, Ax, Torr, and Tone. In some springs the Avon particularly abounds with eels, called elvers, hardly as thick as a goofe-quill, which they skim up in vast quantities by means of small nets: of these, when the skins are off, which by management they slip off themselves, the natives make cakes, and fry them.

The largest hills in Somersetshire are Mendip, Poul-

don, and Quantock; the first abounding with lead and coal, the fecond with corn-fields, and the third with whurts or whirtleberries; of which the middling and ordinary people make pies, or eat them only with milk, &c. They are as large as currans, being black when ripe, and of a pungent tafte. These hills, especially Mendip, take different denominations, according to the

parishes it confines on.

The people of Somerfet are plain, downright, and free-hearted; but as one of their own natives observes, who thinks he knows their temper, "They are chargeable, in general, with a little too much positiveness. bluntness, or reserve in conversation; too great a contempt of letters, and too much indifference for the rest of the world, possibly from their having too high an opinion of their own portion in it; yet undoubtedly this shire has produced great men in arms and arts, church and state: we have had our Courcies, Gournays, and Blakes, in war; our Harringtons and Lockes in science; our Hoopers and Hales' in the church; our Powlets, Portmans, Pophams, in the state; with many others of great note in that class."

Notwithstanding the numerous body of such as retain to the church of England, in this shire there are nearly 40,000 Protestant dissenters in it; " which number, fays my author, the rage and fury of some scandalous and ignorant bigots too much encouraged not many years ago, by driving them from conformity, whom charity and moderation would have invited into the na-

tional church, &c."

As this county abounds with good barley, it is noted for the best October beer in England, which is kept to a great age; yet their most excellent liquor is cyder, of which they have several forts. The best is that made of cocaghee-apples, first brought hither from Ireland, and hardly known in any other county, having the pi-quant relish of French white-wine, but stronger and more spirituous. Besides the best of beef, they have plenty of porkers fed at home, and also brought from South Wales; the flesh of which is very good meat. Their kale and bacon, as it is called, is among their farmers the common dish; and a substantial one it is. Their pease and beans, which are inferior to none, are

as forward as any about London. Here is plenty of garden vegetables, wall and other fruit, and, in short, every thing necessary for furnishing out a compleat table. Besides the fish in the other rivers, the falmon of the Parret are much commended. From the S. shore they have lobsters, crabs, mackarel, &c. and from the Severn, foles, flounders, plaife, shrimps, prawns, herring, and cod: but the greatest rariety is laver, made of a weed which grows wild on the beaches and rocks of the Severn fea; after being well washed, pickled in vinegar, and then baked in the oven, it makes a wholesome and savoury dish, and is much superior to cavacar, which it fomething refembles; but the fight of it to strangers is disgusting, as it looks so much like cow-dung: it is reckoned a very innocent, and even nourishing food, and is commonly fold at fourpence per pound. Here is plenty of wild-fowl; but their being only some few parks in Somersetshire, venifon is for that reason very scarce. The E. parts of the county are furnished with coals from Mendip-hills; but the others have theirs from Wales, which are fold one No. qi.

time with another at about thirty shillings a chaldron; The places adjacent to the moors and Pouldon-hill burn tuif, which are brought fix or feven miles off, at ten or twelve shillings per load. They are cut out like bricks, and of an oblong form, and sold at one shilling

for about feven fcore.

Our Philosophical Transactions mention a freezing rain on or about December 11, 1672, which fell chiefly betwixt Briftol and Shepton-Mallet, the like of which no English chronicle takes any notice; and this is the more remarkable, because, though the branches of the trees were loaded with it, so as to be broken off with the weight, and the road rendered impassable, yet there was no ice to be feen in the rivers and ponds. was fo hot, it is faid, immediately after this frost, that it caused an excessive sweating day and night; and the bushes and flowers appeared as forward as in April

This county, which is in the diocese of Bath and Wells, formerly gave title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to the Seymours, descended from Edward Duke of Somerset the protector, and uncle to King Edward VI.

In this county, and throughout the W. more especially among the common people, they have an odd dialect of the English tongue; though the deviation from a pure accent is observed to be more or less in all the counties of England: here it is called Jouring, probably from the uncouth jarring of the tone; it confifts chiefly in abridging the words, as cham for I am, chill for I will, &c. and the very frequent transmutation of letters, among which the Z feems to be a favourite one. As to this jarring speech being retained among the children even when they read at school, it does not appear so well authenticated; though, in some of the church-yards at Briftol, we are told it flill obtains in the funeral rhymes on their monuments and grave-

The Welch call Somersetshire Gladyr-haf, i. e. summer country; but how these British words, or rather their English meaning, should be the original of Somerfeshire, let etymologists be left to unravel, as being a

matter foreign to this place.

OMERTON, a market-town of Somerfetshire, from which this county more probably derives its name, and by some of our ancient historians called the county of Somerton. It stands on a branch of the Parret, in the mid-way between Wells and Crewkerne. Here was an ancient castle, now entirely effaced. It is governed by a bailiff, and has a free-school and alms-house. It alfo a post-town, and very healthy, though near the Moors, and in wet winters people come from the Parret in boats to their very doors. Its weekly market is on Tuesday for corn and cattle, and every other Monday for the latter article. The annual fairs are on Tuesday in Passion-week; also the Tuesdays, three, fix, and nine weeks after ditto, for all forts of cattle, which are fed on a moor about a mile off, where are 20,000 acres of very good common for grazing; and hence arises the chief support of the inhabitants. To these beast-markets and fairs resort the butchers from Bristol, Bath, Wells, Frome, Salisbury, Dorchester, and even Winchester. It stands 12 miles from Wells, and 129 from London.

SOMMA, a handsome town of Terra di Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands at the

foot of Mount Vesuvius.

SOMME, one of the principal rivers of Picardy, in France, running from E. to W. through that province. It passes by Amiens and Abbeville, falling at length into the English channel near St. Vallery.

SOMMIERES, a town in the district of Nismes, and province of Languedoc, in France, on the river Vidourle. It is the feat of a viguerie and royal juridical court. This was one of the cautionary towns granted to the Protestants, who had fortified it. The place is now considerable for its manufacture of serges, which are fold in this and the adjacent provinces. It flands about two leagues from Nitmes, and fourteen miles N. E. of Montpellier. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. long. 4 deg. 10 min. E. 5 L SONCINO,

SONCINO, a small town of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It flands on the river Oglio, thirtythree miles E. of Milan, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20

SONDEREN, a village of Bavaria, in Germany. It stands on the tip of an elbow formed by the Danube, and about a mile above Blenheim; in endeavouring to get to which latter place Marshal Tallard was taken

prisoner by the Confederates.

SONDRIO, the capital of the Middle Terzero, and country of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is pretty well fortified, and stands on the right side of the Adda, where it receives the brook Maler, about forty miles E. of the fource of the Rhine. The houses are well-built, the streets handsome, and its site pleasant. It lies eighteen miles N. E. of Como. Lat. 36 deg. 15 min.

N. long. 9 deg. 56 min. E. SONGO, or SUNGO, a town of Melli and Negroland, in Africa, faid to be the capital of the Mundingoes: and this is all we know of it, only our maps place it in lat. 10 deg. 22 min. N. long. 7 deg. 25 min. W. from

SONGO, or SOGNO, one of the fix provinces of the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. It has the river Zaire on the N. Sundi and Pango on the E. Bamba on the S. from which it is separated by the river Ambrisi, and the ocean on the W. The soil is dry and sandy, and were it not for the great quantities of falt which are eafily gathered on the coast, the Lord of the country would have but a small income; yet as his neighbours are greatly in want of this commodity, he receives pretty considerable revenues from a very bad country. The soil is also proper for palm-trees, which supply the inhabitants with provisions; fo that they would be continually in want, were it not for the trade which they carry on at the mouth of the Zaire, whereby they are furnished with victuals.

SONGO, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, or Banza-Sogno. It stands fixteen leagues from Cape Padron, and a league and a half from

the town of Pinda.

SOPHIA, by the inhabitants called Triadizza, and faid to be built by the Emperor Justinian out of the ruins of Sardica. It is the capital of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, the feat of the Begleberg of Romelia, and the chief of a Sangiac. It stands on the river Bojana, in a spacious plain, in which are 360 villages, all inhabited by Christians: most of the houses have large gardens, and the town is ill-built, and not walled. This is one of the largest thoroughfares in Turkey, as travellers from Constantinople to Ragusa, Venice, or into Hungary, must pass through it. The air is unhealthy, being furrounded with marshes. The mountains on the S. make a long winter, and occasion frequent rains

The Jews have feveral fynagogues in this town, and drive a confiderable trade. There are about 100 Roman Catholics with a prieft, who officiates very publickly, most of these being Ragusan merchants. It is fubject to the Turks; and lies about half an hour's walk from the highest mountain round the plain, and 134 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min.

N. long. 24 deg. 15 min. E. SOPRON, a town of Lower Hungary, subject to the house of Austria. It stands thirty miles S. of the city of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 35

SOPWELL, a place near St. Alban's, in Hartfordshire, where was a nunnery, at which King Henry VIII. is faid to have been married to Anna Bolen.

SORA, a handsome city of Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, and Lower Italy. It is well-built and peopled, and gives title of Duke to the family of Boncampagno, is the fee of a Bishop under the Pope, and the birth-place of the learned Cardinal Casar Baronius. It lies fifty miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 51 min. N. long. 14 deg. 38

SORA, a royal fortress of Seeland, in Denmark, and a considerable abbey before the reformation. It stands in the middle of the island on a small lake, and is furrounded with woods and forests. Here was a college, with public professors for teaching the sciences, also Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, befides the manly exercises; also a maintenance for writing the History of Denmark, to which foundation we own that of Saxo-Grammaticus; and here the celebrated Jo. Meursius, formerly of Leyden, was professor of his tory and politics from 1625 to 1639, when he died, and is buried in the church, for whom a monument has been erected there.

Charles Gustavus of Sweden was educated here; for

which reason, when he invaded Seeland, he would not fuffer his foldiers to enter it; but the revenues of this academy have been fince annexed to the crown; for that the town is now inconfiderable, with only one short street of not above fifty houses. It stands ten miles from Roschild on the S.

SORAW, a town of Lower Lufatia, and circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands near the river Bober, on the confines of Silesia. It was taken and retaken feveral times during the civil wars. It lies ten miles S. of Crossen, and forty W. of Glogaw. It belongs to the Elector of Saxony. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long

15 deg. 28 min. E. SORBY, or SOWERBY, a village not far from Halifax parish, in Yorkshire, where is a considerable river, namely, the Calder, formed by innumerable brooks and the melted fnow from the hills, and over it is a stately stone-bridge here, consisting of several large

SORET, one of the western provinces of Indostan, and the East Indies, in Asia. It is the last of them as taken from N. to S. and but small, having Jesselmere on the N. E. Tatta on the N. W. Larribander bay on the W. and the mouth of the river Padder which runs into that bay on the S. The Sanfons however make it about 120 miles from S. E. to N. W. and 200 from N. E. to S. W. also very rich and fruitful, being furnished with all necessaries. Its principal city is Ja-

SORRENTO, the ancient Surrentum of Campania, a city of the Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, and the lower division of Italy. It stands on the S. coast of the gulph of Naples, in a delightful plain near the confines of the Hither Principate. Here are remains of stately monuments, &c. among which were the temples of Ceres, Fortune, and Minerva. The Colles Surrentini, now La Montagna de Sorrento, were anciently famous for excellent wine.

The celebrated Torquato Taffo was a native of this place, we are told. It is the see of an Archbishop, and lies eighteen miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40 deg. 46 min.

N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E. SOSPELLO, a fmall town in the county of Nice, and principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, subject to the King of Sardinia as Duke of Savoy. It lies fifteen miles N. E. of Nice. Lat. 43 deg. 57 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.

SOTA-BRITTIL, one of the western isles of Scotland, about a quarter of a mile S. of Skye. It is five miles in circuit, and, being full of bogs, is fitter for pasture than agriculture. Its W. side is over-run with wood, and the coasts of the island swarm with cod and ling,

SOTTOTITZA, or SOTTOWITZOGDA, a large city of Dwina, in Russia, inhabited by many considerable merchants and curious mechanics. It stands on

the S. limits of the province.

In its neighbourhood is a territory of feventy German miles, called Wollostusgy, and inhabited by people of a different language, supposed from Livonia; they are civilized, and of the Greek church. Sottotitza is in lat. 63 deg. 22 min. N. and long. 40 deg. 16 min. E.

SOTOVENTO Islands, also the Lesser Antilles, on the coast of Terra Firma, in South America; the principal among these are Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, and

SOVANA, a fmall town of the Sienese, a district in the great duchy of Tufcany, and middle division of Italy. It stands on a mountain, and on the confines of the

Ecclesiastical state, being twenty five miles W. of Orvieto. Lat. 42 deg. 51 min. N. long. 12 deg. 26

SOU

SOUBISE, a little town of Saintonge, in France. It flands on the river Charente, and gives title of Duke or Prince to a Marshal of the King's armies. It lies feventeen miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45 deg. 56 min. N. long. I deg. 10 min. W.

SOUILLAC, a small town of Quercy, and province of Guyenne, in France. It stands on the little river Borese, near the Dordogne, thirty-two miles N. of Cahors. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 12 min. E

SOULISKER, one of the western isles of Scotland, being a rock about a quarter of a mile in circuit, and four leagues E. from Rona. It vastly abounds with sea-fowl, particularly folan geefe.

On this rock builds a fowl found no where elfe, and

called Colk; it is less than a goose, with a down of different colours, which it casts at hatching-time; it has a tuft like a peacock, and a train longer than that of a house-cock. of a house-cock. SOUND, SUNDT, or ORESOUND, a paffage or

streight between the island of Seeland, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen, in Sweden, through which veffels pass from the German ocean into the

On the Denmark fide, where it is narrowest, stands the town of Elfineur, and strong fortress of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road for shipping

On the fide of Sweden stands the town of Helfing burg, with a demolished castle, of which only a single tower remains, sufficient to hold half a dozen great guns for salutes. It is about four miles over, and the Danes take toll of all ships, except those of the Swedes, that pass through this streight; which was paid at first by consent of the traders, with a view towards the maintaining of lights on certain places of the coast, for the security of navigation; but has become since a heavy imposition on trade, as well as a servile acknowledge-ment of that King's sovereignty over those seas. This toll affords him a confiderable profit annually, though not fo much at prefent as it did formerly. Next to the ftreight of Gibraltar, this is the most important and most frequented of any in Europe.

Besides this streight there are two others, namely, the Greater and the Leffer Belt.

SOURE, a town of Portuguese Estremadura. It stands on a small river, which falls into the Mondego about ten miles below, and about twenty from the Atlantic ocean. It was formerly a place of note, and still has an old castle and palace, with 800 inhabitants; also a nunnery and a monastery: it lies twenty miles N. from Leria, and fixty N. E. of Lisbon. SOURE, or SURE, a river of the Netherlands, which

running through Luxemberg from W. to E. falls into

the Moselle about Triers.

SOUTHAM, a market-town of Warwickshire. It has an annual fair on July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It stands seven miles S. E. of Warwick-town.

SOUTHAMPTON, anciently Hamtun, from Trifanton, i. e. in British the bay of Anton, whence by contraction Hanton, and the county Hantshire; a borough and port of Hampshire, also a county of itself. It stands between two large rivers, the Alre or Itching on the E. and the Tese or Anton on the W. which falls here into that called the Southampton-water, an arm of the fea running up to it for fome miles, and very deep, fo that ships of 500 tons have been built in it. The river Itching comes from Winchester: and the Tese, which runs into the Southampton-water at Redbridge, comes from Stockbridge and the edge of the Newforest. They are both navigable for some way up the country, and particularly ferve for bringing down tim--ber, vast quantities of which lie here upon the shore, and are setched from thence by the ship-builders at Portsmouth-dock.

Southampton is a mayor-town, and fends two members to parliament. Here is faid to be one of the broadest streets in England, three quarters of a mile long, well paved, and flagged on each fide, terminating in a very fine quay.

Formerly all the canary brought into the kingdom was obliged to be landed first here, till the London merchants finding this an inconvenience, purchased that privilege of the corporation; and had afterwards their wines directly brought to London. Some merchants here carry on the Port and French wine trade; but their greatest dealings are with Jersey and Guernfey; and not a little, as their enemies fay, of the fmuggling trade: others indeed among them trade to Newfoundland for fish, which they carry up the Streights, &c.

The affizes are usually kept here in the townhall, and in fummer a coach runs every day betwixt this and London. Here are five churches for the natives, though fewer would fuffice, and one for the French Refugees; also in this town is an hospital called God's house. Besides a free-school founded by King Edward VI. here is a charity-fehool by subscription, for thirty boys, who are cloathed and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.

The wall of its old caftle on a high mount, confifts of little white flones like honeycombs on the back of oyster-shells, extremely hard, and gathered from the beach of the fea, which encompasses near half the town. For breaking the force of waves here, the inhabitants lay a bank of fea-ore (wayre) confifting of long fila-ments, cast up by the tides, and very tough, which serves better than any walls of stone or natural cliff. The mayor is Admiral in the territories, from Southseacastle to that of Hurst.

Southampton gives title of Duke and Earl to the Fitzroys, the descendants from King Charles II. by the Duchefs of Cleveland. It lies ten miles from Gosport, twelve from Winchester, and seventy eight from London. Its weekly markets are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and annual fairs on April 25 and Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and leather.

At the S. E. corner near the quay is a fort called the

Tower, with fome guns on it.

In the town are four public conduits, &c. to which water is conveyed from the neighbourhood by leaden pipes; and an act of parliament passed in 1746-7, for levying the rates sufficient to maintain them.

Not far off King Canute seating himself on the

banks of the Itching at low-water, with all his royal apparatus on, very ridiculously commanded the tide not to approach his footstool; but it obliged him to retreat, to the great mortification of his fycophants and himself; who never after, it is said, would suffer the crown to be fet on his head.

SOUTH BELGIA, or Belgia Australis, or Belgia Nova, an island in the fouthern regions of America, near 200 leagues in circuit. It lies in lat. 52 deg. S. eighty leagues from the eastern coast of America, between long. 58 and 68 deg. W. from London. A French privateer discovered its W. coast, and called it the island of St. Lewis. Roggewein first discovered it all round in the year 1721, particularly its E. coast. The first vifible points they called Rosenthal, and the uttermost eaftern point New-years-cape, also the island itself Belgia Auftralis. They faw no vestige of any inhabitants, tho' the land appeared very beautiful and fertile, with an intermixture of mountains and valleys cloathed with fine tall trees; but the Commodore did not land for fear of any delay in getting round Cape Horn, till his return from the discovery of the southern continents and islands; but this he was obliged to do by the East

East of Belgia Australis, about lat. 54 deg. S. and long. 10 deg. E. from London, is a new land discovered by the French in the year 1739, the western cape of which is called Cape Circumcision: and this is all we

SOUTHESK, a river of Angus, in the North of Scot-land, over which is a stately bridge of two arches at Brechin; it is remarkable for its salmon, and the mouth of this river forms the harbour of Montrose. It gave title of Earl before the national diffurbances in 1715, and forfeiture confequent thereupon. SOUTH FARA, one of the Orkney Isles, in the North

of Scotland, near Burra; it is but thinly inhabited, and

yields the common commodities of the country, as does North Fara, which is five miles N. E. of Eglisha, and three in length.

SOUTH FORELAND, the eastermost point of Kent. See NORTH FORELAND.

SOUTHGATE, a pleasant village of Middlesex, near the fouth entrance of Enfield-chace. It stands high, confisting of several streets, and fine greens, within ten miles of London; and is full of feats belonging to foortimen and citizens.

SOUTH HAMS, that part of Devonshire which is fa-

mous for its noble rough cyder. SOUTH MOULTON, a market-town of Devonshire. See Moulton.

SOUTH PETHERTON, a market-town of Somersetthire. See PETHERTON.

SOUTH RONALSA, the first of the Orkney Isles, in the North of Scotland. See RONALSA.

SOUTHUIST, one of the western Isles of Scotland. It is subdivided into North and South Uist. See UIST.

SOUTHWARK, commonly pronounced Southrick, as being a work or building to the S. of London and London-bridge. It is denominated the Borough, or Boroughwick, and stands in the county of Surry; and tho' it feems to be only a fuburb of the grand capital, yet for extent, number of inhabitants, trade, wealth, hospitals, &c. is inferior to few cities in the kingdom, except London and Westminster. It contains the parishes of St. Olave, St. John at Horsleydown, St. Saviour, vulgarly St. Mary Over or Overy, St. George, St. Thomas, and Christchurch: these, together with the adjacent parishes of St. Mary's at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen's Bermondsey, St. Mary's Newington, and St. Mary's Rotherhithe, or vulgarly Rederiff, compose that part of the district within the bills of mortality which lies in the hundreds of Kingston and Brixton. That which was before computed to be nine miles along the Thames from Vauxhall to Deptford-bridge, has been found, by the exactest mensuration, to be fix miles twentythree poles and two feet in length, from Vauxhall-bridge to the east end of Holding-street beyond Rotherhithewall, and about nine in the centre, namely, where broadest, from London-bridge to the stone's-end at Newington-butts. History mentions Southwark as early as 1053, when it was governed, as a distinct corpo-ration, by its own bailist till 1327, when the first grant was made of it to the city of London, whose mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Some time after the inhabitants recovered their privileges; but in the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it again to the city of London for 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. and in confideration of 500 marks more paid by that city, it was annexed thereto; with certain privileges enjoyed there by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Abbot of Bermondsey, &c. and ever since which period has been subject to the Lord Mayor of London, who has under him a steward and bailiff, and is governed by one of its twenty-fix aldermen, under the name of Bridge-ward without.

Its markets are well-stored with provisions, particularly flesh and vegetables, which are still kept chiefly on the right fide of the main freet leading from the bridge; though a market-house has been lately erected by act of parliament, further backwards, in order to prevent any obstructions in the passage; but this seems to have had little effect hitherto, fome of the nufance only being removed into the new market-place. Southwark-fair is

also solemnly proclaimed every year by the Lord Mayor. It is divided into two parts; namely, the Boroughliberty, and the Clink-liberty or manor of Southwark. The first includes three parishes, which with most part of Saviour's, belongs to the Lord Mayor's jurifdiction; who by his fleward holds a court of record every Monday at the feffion's-house on St. Margaret's-hill in the Borough, for all debts, trespasses, &c. within his limits: to this court belong three attorneys. There are also three court-leets held for the three manors of the Borough; namely, the Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor, in which are chosen constables, ale-conners, flesh-tasters, &c. The like courtleets are kept at Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Rother

The Clink-liberty contains part of St. Saviour and Christchurch parishes under the Bishop of Winchester who, besides a court-leet, holds a court of record on the Bankfide near St. Saviour's by his fleward and bails for pleas of debts, trespasses, &c. Here the Bishop had a palace, still called Winchester-house, and in times of Popery he had the fole privilege within his limits, of licensing brothels, the unhappy objects therein affect ted being diftinguished by the name of The Brent Win. chester geese. See our Philosophical Transactions,

There is a counter which ferves as a prison for the bailiwic, and another prison for the Clink. Belides these is the Marshalsea-court and prison, on the E. side of the Borough, not far from St. George's church which is the county-gaol for felons, and admiralty-gaol for pirates, &c. This court was originally for the trial of causes betwixt the King's domestics and menial fervants. The Knight Marthal is president of the court, and his fteward, commonly a ferjeant at law, the judge of it, to whom belong four counfellors and fix attorneys; and the court is held every Friday for debts, trespasses, and returns of Marshalsea-writs, &c. in causes for ten miles round Whitehall, London excepted. On the same fide was formerly the King's-bench prison, till it has lately been removed into a very airy place in St. George's Fields, and a spacious prison built there for that purpose. The rules of it are of a considerable extent, and the allowance better than that of the common prisons, for which reasons many debtors remove themfelves hither by habeas corpus. This is properly the place of confinement in all cases triable in the King'sbench at Westminster; and a person may here be pretty genteelly accommodated for his own money. The governor is called Marshal of the King's-bench; and this being a place both of confiderable profit and trult, he must give good security.

On the W. side of the Borough was a palace built

by the Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of King Henry VIII. called Suffolk-house, afterwards Southwark place, and lastly, the Mint, from a coinage here formerly. It consists of several streets, whose inhabitants affumed a protection from arrests for debt, which occafioning many frauds and abuses, it was suppressed by an act in the reign of King William.

St. Saviour's is the principal church in Southwark, and belonged formerly to a priory or abbey here of canons regular, the remains of the cells being still visible in the close, and which from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its fituation over the Ree, or the river Thames, opposite to London (where some say there was a ferry, before the building of London-bridge) occasioned its being called St. Mary Over-Ree, which it still retains among the common people, though changed by act of parliament in King Henry VIII.'s reign to that of St. Saviour, and united to the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen.

This church is an ancient and spacious Gothic structure, built in the form of a cathedral, with three ailles from E. to W. and a cross aisle; also four handsome spires, and a tower with a clock, and a melodious ring

Among its monuments are particularly those of John Gower the famous poet, and Dr. Lockier the famous pill-quack, &c. In this parish are particularly remarkable the fessions house on St. Margaret's hill, where formerly stood the church of St. Margaret, united as above-mentioned. On the S. fide, in a nich adorned with Corinthian pillars, stands a statue of King James II. in his robes, &c. Also the Talbot inn, where on the main beam is an inscription, that Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, and twenty-nine Pilgrims, lay here anno 1383, in their way to Canterbury. It was much frequented even in thole days, for its accommodations, the fign of which is a tabard or fleeveless coat, the name being now only retained in the tabarders or pauperes pueri, in Queen's college, in Oxford. In it also stood Winchester-house, the fite of which, and its park, has been converted

into tenements and warehouses. The number of licensed houses on the Bank-side for public prostitutes was no less than eighteen, under certain regulations. In this parish are four charity-schools, four alms-houses, a work-house, engines for raising water, and an iron-

foundery.

Christchurch-parish, separated from St. Saviour's in 1670, is about a mile in circuit, containing the liberty of Paris-garden, where were anciently kept two beargardens, the latter name being still retained. The water in the ditches from the Thames very much annoys this parish: in it are two charity-schools, a workhouse, and large glass-house; with the church lately

St. George is a beautiful new church, and the parish large, including the Mint, the King's-bench, the Marshalsea, and the county-gaol; with a charity-school, an alms-house, a work-house, and the White-lion prifon or county-bridewell: the hay-market and fair are kept here. In this parish is St. Peter's hospital for twenty-two alms-people, neatly built, with three qua-drangles and a garden; the governors are the Fishmongers company. Contiguous to this is Hulbert's alms-house for twenty poor men and women, with the fame governors as the former.

In Blackman-street in this parish are eight almshouses for fixteen poor people, and the chapel is used as a charity-school.

St. Olave's church stands on the N. side of Tooleyftreet, on the left-hand in coming from the bridge. It was rebuilt in 1739. Here is a free-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, two charity-schools, an almshouse, a work-house, and the bridge-house and yard, where are stored the materials for the repair of the bridge, and the officers who superintend it.

Along the Thames here and upwards, are feveral wharfs for thipping and landing of goods, particularly that contiguous to the bridge-yard, called Sellinger's, on the W. where was the Abbot of Canterbury's cityresidence, and on the E. side was the mansion of the Abbot of Battle, in Suffex, still preserved in Battlebridge. He had a spacious garden on the S. side, in which was a wilderness or maze, a name which the streets there still go by.

St. John's Horsley-down is one of the fifty new churches built on the artillery-ground belonging to the train-bands of Southwark, with a parish taken out of St. Olave, including one half of St. Saviour's dock. The artillery-house in parish-street has been converted into two work-houfes.

St. Thomas's church and hospital were founded by King Edward VI. but the former was rebuilt in 1702 and made parochial, and a chapel built also for the use of the patients of St. Thomas's hospital, which with Guy's hospital are two of the noblest endowments in England, and the latter of them one of the greatest private charities that has been known; Mr. Guy having feen it roofed before he died in 1724, when he left 200,000 l. to finish and endow it. Here is an alms-house and charity-school. St. Thomas's has been incorporated by the aforefaid King Edward, with Christchurch and Bridewell, in London, having been confiderably enlarged of late years in its buildings, and its annual difburfements lately near 8000 l. through the bounty of the citizens of London, though it had but an inconsiderable estate when it first came into their

For St. Mary Newington and Lambeth. See NEW-INGTON and LAMBETH.

Near the former is Kennington common, anciently Chenintone, the place for execution of criminals from The other two parishes are,

St. Mary Magdalen, otherwise called Bermondsey: it has three charity-schools, a work-house, an old watercourse called the Neckinger, formerly navigable from the Thames to Bermondiey abbey, and a large haven called St. Saviour's mill and dock. Its church was re-

built in 1680. And lastly, St. Mary's Rotherhythe, mostly inhabited by seafaring people and watermen, has a charity-school and work-house, three docks for ship-building, a copperas-N°. XCII.

work, a corn-mill belonging to the King, and a school

for eight boys the fons of mariners.

The Borough is particularly distinguished for the bustle all along the Thames side at its warehouses, wharfs, and landing-places; as also for the dying business, and for its capital street being the great thoroughfare to and from London. In its inland parts are considerable tan-yards, perhaps the greatest in England; pottery and whitening yards, pin-makers, &c.

It fends two members to parliament; and as it is a place of confiderable extent, we have feen this occafion great caballing and frequent meetings at taverns,

in canvassing for candidates on that score.
SOUTHWELL, supposed to be Bede's Vul Fingacester, in Nottinghamshire. It is divided into the Burridge or Burgage, including all that part of the town between the market-place and the rivulet Greet, which falls into the Trent; and into the Prebendage and liberties of the church. It has a famous church called a Minster, which is both parochial and collegiate. To it belong fixteen prebends or canons, &c. Having been furrendered to King Henry VIII. he refounded it, and reflored it to its ancient privileges. This chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, with the right of presentation to most of them, besides others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, under a commissary or vicar-general fent from the chapter, who holds vilitations twice a year, besides two annual synods, to which all the clergy of Nottingham pay attendance. It is in the diocese of York, its Metropolitan being Lord of the manor. In its church is an alabafter monument of Archbishop Sands.

The civil government, distinct from the county, is called the Soke of Southwell cum Scrooby, with twenty towns subject to it.

The church is a plain Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with a large tower in the middle, in which are eight bells, and two spires at the W. end.

On November 5, 1711, it was damaged by lightening to the amount of near 4000 l. and is reputed the mother-church of the town and county of Nottingham. Near the church is a free-school under the care of the chapter; there are also two fellowships and two scholarships belonging to it in St. John's college, in Cambridge. On the S. side of the church are the ruins of the Archbishop's palace, to which belonged three large

Southwell gives name to a very confiderable family; it lies 8 miles from Nottingham, and about 114 from

SOUTHWICK, a feat in Hampshire, which belonged to the late Colonel Richard Norton, famous for his extraordinary will, by which, after his death, which happened in December 1732, he left 6000 l. a year real estate, and 60,000 l. personal estate to the poor, hungry and thirsty, naked and strangers, sick and wounded, and prisoners, for ever. He appointed the parliament his executors; and, in case of their refusal, the Bishops; leaving his pictures, &c. to the King; but the will was afterwards laid aside on the score of

This gentleman, who was of an ancient family, had been a Knight of the shire; and had also a good taste in all the parts of polite literature. The tragedy of Pausanius, brought on the stage by Mr. Southern, is supposed to be his. He had the best actors from the theatres in London, &c. whom he entertained at his house in summer, and he acted several parts himself with great propriety. In fhort, he was a great encourager of learning of all kinds.

Here is kept an annual fair on April 5, for horses

and toys. It lies about five miles from the town of

SOUTHWOLD, a market-town on the coast of Suffolk. It has a draw-bridge on the river Blythe, with a good harbour, fince it has been cleaned by a late act of parliament in 1746-7, and where our fleets rendezvoused in the Dutch war. It is populous, and not only strong from its site, but defended by guns on the cliff. Its church is large. The Blythe almost fur-rounds the place on the W. as does the sea on the S. 5M especially

especially at high tide, being then only joined by a neck of land on the N. to Terra Firma.

This place trades confiderably in falt, old beer, herrings, fprats, &c. the latter being cured like the Yarmouth herrings. Its bay is called Solebay or Swolebay.

Its market is on Thursday, and annual fairs on Trinity Monday and St. Bartholomew August 24, both for toys. It lies 42 miles E. of Bury St. Edmund's, about 14 from Halesworth, and 106 from London. Lat. 52 deg. 31 min. N. long. 1 deg. 56 min. E.

SOUTH YARMOUTH, so called to distinguish it from Great Yarmouth, in Norsolk, a borough in the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire.

It is to be noted once for all, that the names of places not to be found here, which have the prefix South, are to be looked for under their proper words.

soutra-HILL, a mountain among a ridge of feveral more, in Lauderdale, and N. of the town of Lauder, in the South of Scotland, over which is the high-road, and from it is a plain view of Mid-Lothian. It belongs to a branch of the Maitland family, one of which was the famous General Maitland, Governor of Fort William and Inverlochy, commonly known by the name of Handy Maitland, from his having lost a hand at the battle of Trevers in Germany, where the old Duke of Zell with the Germans, defeated the French under Marshal Crequi.

SOUVIGNY, a small town of Bourbonnois, in France.

It lies about fifty miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat. 46 deg.

36 min. N. long. 3 deg. 14 min. E. SPA, or SPAW, in Latin Vicus Spadanus, formerly but a village, now a mayor-town of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It stands on the little river Wese, in a bottom surrounded with mountains, and the avenues to it stony and difficult of access. The place consists of four streets in the form of a cross, with about 400 houses. It is famous for its mineral waters, of which here are five fprings much reforted to, the principal of these being called Pouxhon or Pohon, and in the market-place. From this place is transported a prodigious quantity of the waters into foreign parts, particularly England and Holland, being fealed up in bottles with the town-arms. These medicinal springs have probably been known ever fince the time of the Romans. Here is a fine Capuchin monastery, with gardens which ferve the drinkers of the waters for a

The inhabitants are good-natured, and speak the same Walloon or barbarous French as they do at Liege: they make toilet-boxes, also those for snuff and other purposes, which are varnished over like china. In the hottest wars this place enjoys a neutrality.

The neighbouring country is not very fruitful in corn, being mostly woody, mountainous, and heathy; but it has plenty of sweet and mineral water, and all forts of game. In its numerous rivulets from the mountains are trout and other sish. It lies seventeen miles S. E. of Liege. Lat. 50 deg. 32 min. N. long. 5 deg. 56 min. E.

SPA, fo the mineral waters of Scarborough in Yorkshire are denominated; as are also most waters of the quality in England and elsewhere. See Scarborough.

SPAIN, the ancient Iberia, Celtiberia, and Hesperia Major, now Hispania. The Spaniards themselves call it Espanna, the French Espane, and we by contraction Spain. This is the most western part of all the continent of Europe, being encompassed on every side by the sea, except on the side of France, from which it is separated by a continued and huge ridge of mountains called the Pyrenees. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, the Streights of Gibraltar, the ancient Fretum Gaditanum, and by part of the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by the same ocean; and on the N. by that part of it called the Bay of Biscay, or simply the Bay, as also by the Pyrenean mountains. It lies between lat. 36 and 44 deg. N. extending itself in length from long. 10 deg. W. to 3 deg. E. that is, 13 deg. from E. to W. and 8 deg. from N. to S. The

whole circuit of Spain in a continued direction from town to town, and from port to port, exclusive of creeks and bays, amounts to about 600 leagues, reckning three miles to each league, which make 1800 miles, Portugal, anciently a part of Spain, being included in this calculus.

Spain is fituated about the middle of the temperature zone; upon which account, as well as for its manifold ranges of high and pleasant hills, beautiful plains, and variety of rivers and leffer streams, it is not only a very delightful, but a most healthy climate; being on the one hand free from the feorehing hears to which Africa is exposed; and on the other, from the fron, rain, and other inclemencies of the more northern regions. The fultry heats in fummer last only about two or at most three months; and these are generally tempered by cooling breezes: besides this excessive heat is only about four or five hours at most in a day, during the above-mentioned space, while the remaining part of the year is delightful and temperate. To this may be added, that the sky is mostly serene and clear. The great rains in this country fall regularly in their feaions of fpring and autumn. It must however be owned. that the degrees of heat and cold differ very much between the northern and fouthern parts of Spain, not only on account of the difference of their latitude, but also from other circumstances.

The foil of this country is in general fruitful; and though it differs much in one place from another, and the more northerly places be the barrenest; yet its most mountainous and rocky parts produce fomething for use: some are covered with stately trees of various kinds, either for timber or fuel. The rocky parts abound with wild thyme, marjoram, and other aromatics, which serve to feed vast numbers of sheep, goats, &c. giving their milk and flesh an exquisite relish; and if these are scorched with too much heat in summer, the cattle are driven down to the fides of the hills, where they find plenty of those herbs, and in many of them a great deal of grass, which, though short, is yet sweet and nourishing. If these also fail, as is often the case, through excessive drought, they have still their meadow-grounds well-watered with rivers and lesser streams. Other mountainous and rocky lands yield great quantities of the plant esparto, of which ropes and other cordage are made.

The Spanish wheat is inferior to none, if not the very best in Europe, as appears from their excellent bread, and the common produce is more than the natives can consume. Barley is here very good, and in fuch plenty, that it is the common grain for their horses and mules, instead of oats, which are here very scarce, and the straw of it serves them likewise for hay. Wines they have here likewise in such abundance, that the poorest fort drink them; and the various forts are Malaga, Sherry, Galicia, Alicant, Barcelona, and a much greater number of others, which seldom or ever come among us, though nothing inferior to those already mentioned, their exportation by land-carriage from the higher or more inland parts being expensive: otherwise they could spare much greater quantities to foreign lands, as the Spaniards are naturally very fober, feldom drinking it without water, and the women never, except in lying-in, and fuch other extraordinary

With regard to fruits, they have not only those which are cultivated with so much pains in England, and in much greater perfection; but likewise many others, which with all our art cannot be brought to any tolerable ripeness, and with which we are supplied from them, as citrons, lemons, oranges, almonds, raisins, prunes, olives, dates, sigs, chesnuts, pomegranates, capers, &c. Their oil, wax, and honey, are allowed to be as good as any in the world.

Few countries exceed this for plenty, goodness, and variety of fowl, wild and tame, four-footed game, as deer, red and fallow, hares, rabbits, and wild hoars in particular: and as to tame swine, the Spanish bacon is found to exceed even that of Westphalia. Their sheep, besides the fine taste of their seeh, are still of greater

value on account of their incomparable wool, exceeding, as our cloth-workers know, any in Europe. Their horses, so famed for their extreme swiftness, that the poets seigned them to be engendered by the wind, are greatly valued by most nations, and vast numbers of them exported. Those especially that are bred in Estremadura and the parts adjacent, are reputed the finest and the swiftest.

The Spaniards were from the earliest ages very curious in breeding good horses, and dexterous in the management of them, especially in the field. This peculiar excellency might be surther improved by the coming in of the Moors, who are also very expert in rearing and riding the fleetest horses.

For carrying, drawing, ploughing, &c. and other drudgery, they have mules in great quantities; and these seem adapted for going over the most craggy and mountainous parts of the country, being larger, stronger, and surer-stooted than the horses, and many of them sixteen, and some even seventeen hands high. These creatures, in the roads made by the side of the high mountains, with precipices below, be they ever so heavy-loaded, they will always chuse to tread on the very edge of them.

With regard to the filken manufacture, above 1,000,000 of people are faid to be employed in feeding filk-worms, as also in spinning or weaving fattin, damask, tabby, velvets, shages, &c. The same may be said of their cotton, hemp, and slax, which grow here in large quantities, and employ a proportionable number of hands; not to dwell on their scarlet die, saffron, sugar, pitch, rosin, &c.

If we dive into the bowels of the earth, besides gold, filver, quickssliver, of which latter they send large quantities to the West Indies for smelting and separating the filver from the ore, their lead, copper, and excellent iron, the best of which is dug from the mountains of Biscay, and sent all over Europe; they have great plenty of sulphur, alum, calamine, &c. also jet, agat, cornelian, granate, crystal, marble, alabaster, jasper, and other stones. With regard to their gold and filver mines, the quantities extracted from which were prodigious, they have quite neglected them ever fince they have been able to draw such immense quantities of those metals from America.

The Spaniards, like most other nations, fond of their antiquity, deduce their original from Tubal (Jubal), Noah's grandson. But not to dwell on this, we find that the Egyptians, Tyrians, Babylonians, and Phcenicians; also the Gauls, Rhodians, Greeks, and Carthaginians; and after these the Romans, Goths, Vandals, Suevi, and other northern nations; and lastly, the Moors from Africa, held some considerable territories in Spain, &c.

The conquest of the country was not perfected by the Romans till the reign of Augustus, who subdued the Cantabrians or Biscayners, and parts adjacent; after which the rest of the inhabitants were easily deterred into a subjection to the Roman yoke.

From that time Spain continued a Roman province till the declention of the empire. The first division of it, extending no further than the part which the Romans had reduced, was into Hispania Citerior and Ulterior, and this from their nearer or further distance from Rome. The Hither Spain included that part which lay N. of the river Ebro, and the other all beyond that river: but Augustus divided Hispania Ulterior, which was the larger of the two, into Bætica and Lustanica, and gave the name of Tarraconensis to Hispania Citerior.

Tarraconensis or Tarragonensis, was so called from

Tarraconensis or Tarragonensis, was so called from the ancient Tarracco, since Tarragona, a city of Catalonia. It was bounded on the E. by that part of the Mediterranean called the Balearic sea, on the N. by the Pyrenees, and Bay of Biscay, on the S. by the Atlantic ocean, and was parted on the W. from Lustania, now Portugal, by the Durius or Duero. It was moreover divided into two parts by the river Iberius, now Ebro, which ran across the province.

The second, called Botica, from the river Boetis,

fince Tartesus, now Guadalquiver, or the Great river. On the N. side it was parted from Lusitania by the Guadiana, on the W. it was bounded partly by the same river, and partly by the ocean, on the S. by the Mediterranean and the bay of Gades or Calis, and on the E. by a line drawn from Cape Gata to the source of the Guadiana. The Bætis divided it into two parts, on one side of which, towards the Anas, dwelt the Turdetani, one of the most ancient and brave nations in all Spain.

Lusitania reached on the N. from the mouth of the Duero as far as the city of Simancas on the same river, on the W. it ran along the ocean from the said mouth of the Duero, down as far as the Sacred promontory or Cape St. Vincent, and on the S. it was washed by the same ocean from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Guadiana: there on the E. the same river divided it from Boetica, as did a line from Old Calatrava to the bridge of Simancas separate it from the province of Tarracon.

The prefent division of Spain is into sourteen kingdoms or provinces, besides the islands, and exclusive of Portugal, which is subject to a Sovereign of its own; namely, 1. The kingdom of Galicia. 2. The principality of the Assurias, or Assuria d'Oviedo, and Assuria de Santillana. 3. Biscay, subdivided into Biscay Proper, Guipuzcoa, and Alaba. 4. The kingdom of Leon. 5. Estremadura. 6. Andalusia, including the three kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen. 7. The kingdom of Granada. 8. The kingdom of Murcia. 9. The kingdom of Valencia. 10. New Castile, comprehending La Mancha, La Sierra, and Algarria. In it are Madrid and the famous Escurial. 11. Old Castile. 12. The kingdom of Navarre, subdivided into the merindades or districts of Pamplona, Olita, Tudela, Epella, the principality of Viana, and merindad of Sanguesa. 13. The kingdom of Aragon. And, 14. The Principality of Catalonia.

Lastiy, the Balearic or Slinger isles, and the Pythyu-

Lastly, the Balearic or Slinger isles, and the Pythyufian or Pine isles, in the Mediterranean. The Baleares are Mallorca or Majorca, and Minorca (this lately taken from the English by the French) with some smaller isles. The Pythyusian isles are Iviça and Formentera.

The most considerable rivers of Spain are, 1. The Iberus, now Ebro. 2. The Durius, now Duero or Douro. 3. The Tagus, now Tajo. 4. The Anas, now Guadiana; also a considerable river in Portugal. 5. The Beetis, now Guadalquiver. Besides these might be mentioned near 150 more, and those no small streams; also lakes and springs that are innumerable.

Its most celebrated mountains are, 1. The Pyrenees. 2. From these branches out on the frontiers of Biscay and Navarre, about Romcal valley, another confiderable chain of mountains, running westward through the middle of Galicia to Cape Finisterre on the Atlantic ocean. This ridge is diffinguished only by the feveral countries and places it passes by. 3. The mountains of Idubeda, now Montes de Oca, from which spring the Tagus, Anas, &c. 4. From the Idubean ridge juts out the famed Orospodan hills, gradually forming the Molinas, Cuencas, and then the Confuegra. This Orospodan ridge croffing Bœtica, divides into two branches, the one stretching quite to the Mediterranean, the other towards Malaga, and joining the mountains of Granada runs on beyond Gibraltar and Tariffa. 5. From the Orospodan mountains jut out the Marian hills, now Sierra de Morena. 6. The Hipylæ or Illipæ, as they are called in their course to-wards Hispal or Seville, and the Marini and Orthof-dadæ. 7. From the Pyrenees are also inummerable branches, as Soria, Segovia, Avila, &c. which terminating in the ocean at Sintra, form the ancient Promontorium Artabrum, now Rocca de Sintra, commonly called the Rock of Lifbon. 8. The Bastitanian and Contestanian mountains from the Streights and up-

The crown of Spain is hereditary and absolute, and has been so ever since the Saracens or Moors over-ran

this country in the year 714, upon the invitation of Count Julian, out of revenge to King Roderigo for debauching his daughter; this was the last of the Gothic race of Kings from Attaulphus, the brother of the famous Alaric. Prince Pelagius or Pelajo, was the first who opposed the Moorish tyranny in Asturias and Biscay, which was at length, after much to do, extirpated out of Spain, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Aragon, Castile, and Leon; by whose daughter Johanna, mother of Charles, afterwards Charles V. Emperor of Germany, the crown descen-

ded to him and his posterity.

Upon failure of male heirs the crown comes to the next female; and it would feem that the reigning fovereign, if he has no issue of his own, has a power of devising it to the next royal branch, as was the case with the late Philip V. who held his title from the latter will of his predecessor Charles II. of Austria: and though his grandfather Lewis XIV. of France, had upon his marriage with the Infanta of Spain folemnly renounced all claim to the Spanish dominions, yet that fettlement was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht; and now it is in the fecond fon Charles III. of the fecond venter of the house of Medicis, who was lately King of the Two Sicili s.

The heir to the crown is always styled Prince of As-

turias. The King of Spain is never crowned; but the cortes or states meet and recognize his title at his accession. These high courts are in some measure the same as a parliament, confifting of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of the people; but have lost their former privileges, and now only meet to confirm or record the decrees of the Spanish fovereign, who will oblige their compliance, should they prove refractory.

The dominions of Spain are the largest, and perhaps the richest, of any in the world, if we include the two vast empires of Mexico and Peru, &c. in America, now subject to it. For these are reckoned to extend about 6000 miles in length from N. to S. besides all the islands and other vast territories in that part of the world. It has also the Canary islands in Africa, Ceuta, Oran, and feveral other places of importance on that coaft; together with the rich Philippine islands in the East Indies, and S. E. of the coast of China, in Asia, besides other small territories; so that it may be truly faid, that the fun never fets on the King of Spain's dominions: the revenues of all which must be an immense sum, though it is faid that but a very small part of it comes into the King's coffers, when all the pensions, falaries, &c. are paid.

The principal coins of Spain are of gold, as piftoles or doubloons, of about feventeen shillings value. Their filver coin are reals, reckoned worth fomething more than fixpence; also pieces of eight, or eight reals, being about four shillings and fixpence, besides brass coins of feveral inferior denominations, and maravedies, which is a coin merely of account, &c.

The grandees of Spain are the prime nobility, this being a title conferred upon them by the King. Their privilege is to be covered before his Majesty. They are diffinguished into the higher and lower class, and they take place of all the rest of the nobility.

The true original Spaniards, for the generality, are descendants from the old Celts; and though in process of time intermixed with multitudes of other nations, they retained their ancient genius and manners, as frugality, gravity, flateliness, love of pomp, honour and liberty, valour, fidelity, and intrepidity; befides these, fobriety, and an abhorrence to drunkenness, formerly their just character, how much soever they may have deviated from it within these two last centuries. Their contempt for agriculture and industry, for arts and manufactures, so common among all the Celtic nations, arose from their looking on these as below their martial genius; and therefore transferred them to their flaves and women, till the Romans forced them to a more laborious and useful life; and we may fay, that the Spaniards are the only nation in Europe who have retained their original reluctance to it.

Their genius for learning is hardly inferior to any, Their genius for rearring as is plain from the great number of learned men and literary works produced in all ages; but for these sew centuries past they have been addicted too much to metaphyfics, besides their extreme bigotry, and the obstacles put to their more laudable researches.

With regard to wit and humour in their dramatic and romantic performances, they exceed all other nations; an irrefragable instance of the latter is the immortal Don Quixote of Cervantes. The fame might be faid of them with relation to politics, were their genius that way not cramped by living under fo despotic a government. Loyalty and fidelity to their Princes they in general have ever been juftly famed for, hiftory affording inflances of whole armies who chose to flaive in their camp rather than defert. In short, they have been always, till of late, represented as a people zealous in religion, constant in friendship, modest in behaviour, undaunted in danger, patient in hardships, charitable, generous, and free-hearted; but their conduct in some instances, especially with regard to the British nation in the late war, may be looked upon as diametrically opposite to a part of this character, the cause of which change it is not the business of this place to affign.

On the other hand, they are uni/erfally too much given to women, too jealous and resenting where that sex is concerned. They affect a haughty air among strangers; though, where they are acquainted, none are more courteous, this being rather affumed and chiefly proceeding from an ambitious humour of appearing in a better light. This diffemper is epidemical throughout all ranks, even the lowest in Spain. They are also passionate, and apt to carry resentment to extremes, and are often hurried into duels and private affaffinations, fometimes entailing the revenge of a family quarrel, or even an affront on their politerity, being to extravagantly punctilious as to think no means too base or unjust for wiping off any stain on their honour. Their jealoufy feldom fails to end in bloodshed; and though duelling has been abolished by many falutary laws, they feem in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, only to have exchanged it for a worse, namely, private affaffination, which is not a little encouraged by the afylum which churches and monasteries afford these affassins.

Mr. Willoughby's account fets the nation in a worse light; but he feems to be too partial, and we know not whether the fame may not be faid of a description very lately fent hither to a correspondent, when he acquaints him, that in eleven days journey from Bilboa to Madrid by means of mules, the only method of conveyance in this country, at the rate of fix or feven leagues a day, the inns afforded them neither bread, wine, nor beds; and that meeting with a curate near the capital, he was invited to his house as he spoke Latin, preserably to his going to a public inn, but had nothing fave a few chefnuts and a cabbage boiled in fimple element for his entertainment, and the curate's own bed, confiffing of some paltry goat-skins laid on musty straw, and being obliged to part with his black filk itockings, which the curate condescended to take in the night-time from him, and a crown to boot next morning for his lodging, at the fame time pretending that all this was to be given to the poor of the parish; and happy he was to get off thus, and by asking of pardon bare legged and flip-shod, having been otherwise threatened with the inquifition if he opened his lips.

The corruption here is universal; and the French disease, continues he, is almost no less so: for even infants on the breast have it, operations in the neck being made on them for its cure. He adds, that the grandees are very courteous and hospitable, though their cloaks and hats bear the marks of fordid indolence. But this curfory detail from an acquaintance only of a few days in a country, seems more exceptionable than Mr. Willoughby's travels, which lasted for three months in Spain: fo that, upon the whole, it would be most unjust, from a few partial instances, to conclude a decifive and fair character of any people.

The language now in vogue in most provinces of Spain, is that commonly called the Romance or the Espannol, and fometimes the Castellano, the latter especially being the pureft, and approaching the nearest to the Latin, with regard to words and composition, of any in Europe. The Portuguese resembles it, but is more harsh and irregular. In Catalonia and Valentia, the common people use a dialect of Gascoon, but so corrupt as not to be understood by any other provinces. These, as well as the Portuguese, still retain several words and idioms of the Celtic, which was the language most in request before the Spaniards exchanged it for the Roman, and to this day is spoken by the Biscayners and some other diffricts in Spain.

This old language has fuch an affinity with the Welch, especially that of North Wales, the old Cornish, Irish, Erse or Highland Scotch, and Low Briton languages, that they feem to be but dialects of one and the fame, namely, the old Celtic.

The present Spanish exceeds all other languages in Europe for grandeur and majesty, copiousness, cadence, and elegancy; the Roman wits observing, that the Celts spoke their figurative language as if they went

The religion univerfally professed in Spain is that of the Romish church in its utmost bigotry and superstition, beyond any other people of that communion; for the inquisition here is more severe than in the Pope's

The Spaniards pretend that Christianity was planted among them by the Apostle St. James or St. Jago, who is the tutelary patron of this kingdom: here however it is plain there were converts in St. Paul's time, as that Apostle mentions, in the Epistle to the Romans, his intention of paffing into Spain.

SPAIN, New. See Mexico, Old, in North Ame-

SPALATO, a pretty large, and well-fortified city of Venetian Dalmatia, in Italy. It has a very spacious and secure harbour on the Adriatic sea, and is one of the fea-ports where the Turkish caravans unload their merchandise for Venice. It is an Archiepiscopal see, with twelve fuffragans, and the Prelate is Primate of Dalmatia, yet under Venice. Besides its fortifications, it has a stone-citadel near the eastern gate, and upon an eminence commanding the town. The Domo, which is faid to have been a small temple in Dioclesian's palace, is octagonal without, and round within; being exquifitely wrought. Here provisions of all kinds are in great plenty, cheap, and very good; especially a small trout brought hither from Salona. The principal security of the port is Cliffa fortress, by which ships must pass from Turkey hither. It lies fixty-five miles N. W. of Ragufa. Lat. 43 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg.

SPALDING, a market-town in the district of Lincolnfhire called Holland. It is encompassed with lakes, canals, and the river Welland, over which is a bridge; it also has a navigable port for vessels of fifty or fixty tons, and barges, the latter of which are chiefly employed in carrying coals and corn. Here is a handsome large market on Tuesday, a free grammar-school, and a charity-school for thirty children. It stands about 30 miles from Lincoln, and 100 from London.

SPANDAW, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands at the confluence of the Havel and Spree, being chiefly noted as a state-prison. It lies ten miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 34 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46 min. E.

SPANHEIM, a county of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, which is commonly divided into the Up-

per and Lower. SPANISH-TOWN, or ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA. It is the capital of Jamaica, one of the Antilles, in the West Indies, and stands pleasantly in a valley on the Rio Cobre. Here is only one fine church, with an organ and chapel; though, before burning it by the English, at its first conquest, it had fixteen churches and chapels. This being an inland town, its trade is inconfiderable; yet merchants and gentlemen have houses here, and live very gayly. Here are numbers of coaches and cha-No. 92. riots, also frequent balls. It is the residence of the Governor, whose house is a commodious stone-structure; also the assembly and courts met here, till removed to Kingston. The Surveyor General of the island, or his deputy, is obliged to keep his office here. Every perfon departing the island must register his name in the Secretary's office here, as well as at Port Royal, &c. The favannah or plain before the town is a place of rendezvous every evening for people of fashion.

SPARTEL, Cape, a promontory of the Barbary coast, in Africa, at the entrance of the Streights of Gibraltar, between Arzilla and Tangier. Lat. 35 deg. 42 min. N.

SPARTIVENTO, Cape, the ancient Promontorium Hereculis. This is the most fouthern headland of Italy,

and on the eastern verge of the Further Calabria, giving

name to the neighbouring gulph. Lat 37 deg. 50 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41 min. E.

SPEIGHTS-TOWN, as at first much frequented by the Bristol traders, hence called Little Bristol, in the island of Barbadoes, one of the Caribbees, in America. Here are upwards of 300 well-built houses, in four regular and wide streets, the longest called Jews-street, and with the other three leading down to the water-side. Formerly goods were shipped off here for England, but the trade has since been removed to Bridgecity the capital. It has a fair church called St. Peter, the name of its precinct, and is the feat of the month'y fessions. Two forts defend the place, besides that to the S. on Heathcote bay. It is fituated four miles N. from James-town.

SPELLO, supposed to be the ancient Hyspellum, a town of Spoleto, in the Ecclesiastical state, and middle divi-sion of Italy. It is situated on a hill of the Appenines. It was plundered in 1529 by Philibert Prince of Orange, and the Emperor's General, after which the Pope demolished its walls.

Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and other antique monuments. It lies about thirteen miles N. of Spoleto. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 46

SPEY, one of the principal rivers of Elginshire, and partly running through Bamff-shire, in the North of Scotland. It is next to the Tay the most considerable in that part of the country, and the most rapid in all the kingdom; rolling down huge banks of fand, and breaking over its usual channel in wide-spreading inundations. It is not navigable but a very little way above its mouth at Garmach, nor does the tide from the Murray-firth come up much above a mile. Hence a poet tells us, that ozier-panniers instead of boats, being guided by a venturous peafant, glided down the stream, as there was no stemming of the current up-wards. Just at its source, in the braes of Badenoch, and confines of Athol, it was observed (in the beginning of the year 1750, and then a frost) to be only a brisk rill purling down a steep hill, like a cascade, and the volume of water, when arrived at its channel in the plain, fo fmall as to be eafily stepped over; but by the continual accession of fresh stores all the way on each side in a course of above eighty miles, besides turnings and windings, after watering Strathspey, which takes its name, and Rothes caftle, Bog of Gight or Caftle-Gordon, &c. in a huge body of waters, it falls into the German ocean at the aforefaid village of Garmach or Garmouth, towards the eastern part of the Murray-firth, but hereabouts often shifting its exit, and about eight miles to the E. of Elgin.

Near this river, in Strathspey, General Livingston, afterwards Lord Viscount Livingston, who came over with the Prince of Orange, had a sharp skirmish with a flout body of Highlanders, foon after the revolution, and defeated them.

At the same river, near the ford at Fochabers, the Highlanders under the young Pretender were supposed to dispute the passage with the Duke of Cumberland in 1745; but they retreated, and met him at Cullodenmuir, to their utter defeat and dispersion. 5 N

On this river, particularly about Garmach, is a noble falmon-fishery, the falmon being extremely large and fat. This river is faid to fwell with a W. wind in the height of summer, tho' there is no rain; and when there is, the freshes are incontroulable, and surmount-

ng all mounds or banks.

SPEZZA, La, a small town in the Genoese territories, and upper division of Italy, with a harbour at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, in the Tuscan sea. It being pleafantly fituated, the Genoese gentry have fine feats here. It lies about fifty-two miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36

SPHINX, or ANDRO-SPHINX, a huge figure of a prodigious height and magnitude, near the pyramids of Egypt, in Africa. It is a bust of one stone, reprefenting the head and breafts of a woman, and body shaped like a lion, lying buried above half way in the fand. It has an aperture in the back, as also another on the head, for the priests to go down and deliver their oracles.

SPICE-ISLANDS, the common denomination of a great number of islands in the Indian ocean, in Asia. principal of them are Banda, the Moluccas, Ceylon,

&c. which fee in their proper places.

SPIETZ, a barony in the German country of the canton of Berne, in Switzerland; it is watered by the Kandel. a torrent from the mountains of Gommi, which falls into the Aar below Thoun, fo as to overflow its banks with confiderable ravage, as particularly in 1711; but that year a mountain was pierced, and a canal dug, to carry off the water of the Kendal into lake Thoun.

Its capital of the same name is a pretty little town, with a caffle on the S. W. fide of the lake; and lies fix

miles S. E. of Thoun.

SPIGELBURG, the capital of a county of the fame name, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is situated about twenty-two miles S. W. of Hildesheim. Lat.

52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30 min. E. SPIGNO, a town in the duchy of Montferrat, and upper division of Italy. It gives name to a territory extending along the river Evra. Its castle was dismantled towards the close of the last century by the Duke of Savoy. It belongs to the King of Sardinia, and fituated between Acqui and Savona. It lies fifty-eight miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 32

SPILIMBERGO, a town of Friuli, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It is fituated on the river Tagliamento; and lies about forty-feven miles N. of Venice. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20

min. E.

SPILSBY, a pretty good, and much frequented markettown of Lincolnshire. It is situated about 27 miles from Lincoln-city, and 122 from London.

SPIN, a town of Montferrat, in the upper division of Italy, and in the partition belonging to the French

SPINA LONGA, a fortress on a steep rock, and the N. coast of Candia, an island on the coast of Greece, and Turkey, in Europe. A neighbouring gulph takes its name, otherwise called the gulph of Mirabel. The harbour is very good. It is fituated about thirty miles from the town of Candia towards the E.

SPIRE, or SPIRES, a bishopric in the circle of the Upper Rhine, fituated on both fides of the river. It is about thirty-two miles long, and twelve broad; being furrounded by the territories of the Elector Palatine; namely, the bailiwicks of Neuftadt, Germershein, Bret-

ten, and Heidelberg.

This is a fruitful and pleasant country; but the natives wanting a vent for their commodities, the palatinate which incloses it being equally fertile, are very poor; befides the ruin brought on the people by war, that they are unable to pay the Prelate's heavy imposts. The three religions are equally tolerated. In the city the magistrates and most of the burghers are Protestants, but in the country there are more Roman Catholicks. The Prelate is a suffragan to Mentz.

SPIRE, the German Speir, in Latin Spira, or the ancient Noviomagus, or Numetum. It is an imperial city and fo-

vereign state, governed by its own magistrates, in the bishopric of the same name last-mentioned, and pala. tinate of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is fi on the E. fide of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Spire or Spirebach with it.

The principal privilege of this city was the imperial chamber, or fovereign court of judicature, for appeals of the subjects of the empire in all civil matters, and sums 1. bove a certain value; which continued here from 1530, till the city was burnt by the French in 1689, when it was removed to Wetzlar in Hesse, where it has con-

Spire in its present recovered state is not strong enough to sustain a siege; but on the contrary, lies open to al most every army which marches that way. The legal protestation of Luther and the first reformers having they have had the name of having been exhibited here, they hence had the name of Pro testants. The burghers are divided into fifteen companies, out of which a certain number is chosen, who have the executive power. The Bishop has no juris. diction in the city, but the people are under the protection of the Elector Palatine.

The monastery of St. Sepulchre, near Spire, does not depend on the Bishop of that city, but on the Patriarch

of Jerusalem.

Spires is fituated about fixteen miles S. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20

SPIREBACH, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany, It flands on the N. fide of a rivulet of the fame name, which running E. falls into the Rhine near Spires, from which the place is not far off. In the neighbourhood is a large heath, noted for a

dear victory obtained in 1703 by the French, over the Imperialists commanded by the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, as he marched to relieve Landau.

SPIRITO SANTO, or ESPIRITU SANTO, one of the captainrics of Brafil, in South America. It is separated on the N. from the captainric of Porto Seguro by the Rio Dolce; on the S. by the captainric of Rio de Janeiro; it has the ocean on the E. and feveral barbarous natives on the W.

This government is reckoned to be the best furnished with all forts of provisions of any in Brasil, it having an incredible plenty and variety of fish and game, its lowlands being interfected with feveral rivers, which render them very rich and fertile, and the higher grounds covered with large woods and forests.

The most confiderable river is Parayba, which divides this province from that of Rio de Janeiro, and after a long course from W. to E. falls into the ocean in lat. 21 deg. 30 min. S. on the banks of which live the Paraibes.

Befides this, are two other rivers of the same name; namely, that from which the captaintic and capital of Parayba is denominated, and that running between Cape

St. Vincent and the Rio de la Plata. SPIRITO SANTO, the capital of the last-mentioned captainship, and its only town, is situated on the right fide of a bay on the same eastern coast, and about three leagues from the main ocean. It contains about 200 Portuguese families, with only a small castle of no ftrength, and three monafteries.

The port of Spiritu Santo is a small bay, which juts in and, and opening to the E. is interfected with several small islands. In failing along the coasts is seen a large white tower on a steep hill, called Nostra Senhora de Pena; and at the bottom fome few old houses, the remains of the Villa Veja or old city.

In all this government there is but one fugar-mil; but it abounds with corton and Brafil wood, in which it

drives a confiderable commerce.

SPIRITO SANTO, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in New Spain, North America. It flands at the foot of mountains on the N. coast, towards the confines of Tabasco. Its inhabitants trade in cotton, maize, and gold.

PITAL, a town of Carinthia, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It is fituated thirty-seven miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 19 min. E.

SPITAL, a place in Effex, where an annual fair is held on the 1st of September for toys.

SPITAL, a village of Lincolnshire, about ten miles N.

of Lincoln, all the way to which are milliary stones, fome of them thought to be Roman, being on a champaign or heathy ground.

Here is an hospital, whence the corruption or con-

traction of Spital, with large foundations all around. and a beck or rivulet hard by; befides these are two farm-houses, a chapel, an inn, and a sessions-house, with a Latin couplet fuitable to the purposes of fuch a place of justice.

SPITHEAD, the usual place of rendezvous for the royal navy of Great Britain. It is the channel lying be-tween Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, both in

SPITZBERGEN, the fame as Greenland. See GROEN-LAND, EAST. It is a northern country of America. SPLUGERBERG, a mountain in the Upper League of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is in the road to Italy, being three leagues high on this fide, and four on the other. On the top is a plain of two leagues, with good meadows, where travellers are glad to find an inn with all necessary accommodation; in snowy weather they are guided to this house by a bell, it being so shrouded in snow, as scarcely to be seen at a distance.

Here the foster air of Italy begins to be breathed.
SPOLETO, formerly UMBRIA, or OMBRIA, from the ancient Umbri, a duchy of the Ecclefiastical State, in the middle division of Italy. Its present extent is about forty-feven miles from N. to S. and about fixty-five from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the marquifate of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino; on the E. by the Further Abruzzo; on the S. by Sabino, and St. Peter's Patrimony; and on the W. by the Orvietano and Perugiano. It is mostly fenny, yet fertile almost every where, especially the plain of Foligini, extending from Spoleto to the neighbourhood of Perugia. Its principal rivers are the Tyber, Nera, and Topino.

SPOLETO, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy of the same name, once a celebrated municipal city, and the metropolis of Vilumbria. Notwithstanding its several viciffitudes, it is an handsome and well-inhabited place. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch and amphitheatre, with an entire aqueduct in the Gothic stile,

conveying water from Mount St. Francis.

Spoleto, which is the fee of a Bilhop, is fituated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, near the Teffino, with a fine cathedral, and above it a frout old caftle, which communicates with the city by a fine The nef of the cathedral is lofty, being fupported by twenty-four pillars; it has a curioufly inlaid pavement of marble.

Here are all forts of necessaries, the territory round in abounding with wine, which Marshal prefers to that of Salerno; also with oil, corn, almonds, and other fine

The ancient temple of Concordia, about 500 paces off, is now the chapel of the Crucifix. It lies about twenty-five miles S. of Perugia, and fifty-two N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 36 min. E.

SPREE, a river of Germany. It rifes in Bohemia, whence it runs N. through Lufatia; and after entering Brandenburg waters Berlin, after which it falls into the

Havel a little W. of that city. SPROTAW, a town of Silefia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It lies about seventeen miles W. of Glogaw. Lat. 51 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 47

SPURNHEAD, supposed to be Ptolemy's Occellum, the British Tchell, i. e. an high place. It is a long promontory in the East Riding of Yorkshire, stretching out into the German ocean, and forming the N. point of the Humber. Some call this Cape Conny-hill. It has a light-house for the night, and a day-mark was also erected in 1684, being a beacon with a barrel

SPYNIE CASTLE, once the usual residence of the Bishop of Murray, within a mile of the town of Elgin, in the north of Scotland.

In episcopal times Spynie is said to have been a noble feat, with fine gardens, parks and woods.

SQUALLY ISLAND, one of the two isles, which, according to Dampier, lies northward of the most northern point of New-Britain Isle, called Cape Solomaswer, in the fouthern countries of America. It is between two and three leagues long, being pretty low and plain, and covered with tall trees. It is about feven or eight leagues to the eastward of the other, called Mathias's Island; besides several other woody isles off the said Cape Solomafwer.

SQUILHOAG, a place in New-Hampshire, a distinct government of New England, in North America, where stands a fort, as also a small one at Deerfield, as checks on the neighbouring Indians, faid to be all to a man in

the French interest

SQUILLACI, or SCYLLACUM, anciently a famous city. It stands on a hill in the Further Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy, upon the river Favelone, which falls into the Ionian fea about three miles lower. Its present state is but very mean, with scarcely 300 houses, and these poorly inhabited; though it is still the see of a Bishop under Reggio, and gives title of a principality. It is situated on the gulph of Squillaci, and lies thirty-one miles S. W. of St. Severina. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15

SQUIRRIES, a noble feat of the late Earl of Jerfey, now in the possession of a descendant from Sir John Ward, Lord Mayor of London in 1724. It stands on a small eminence, its front regarding the land near Westerham in Kent. On the back of the house the ground rises very high, being divided into feveral fleep flopes, which render the fite damp and cold. Near the house are some woods, through which feveral riding-walks have been cut; and on the other fide of the hill behind the house, rise nine considerable springs, which unite at a small distance from the river Dart that runs through Dartford, and afterwards empties itself into the Thames.

ST. or SAINT, for all the places with this prefix, fee

under the proper names of each.

STABLO, a town of Liege, a part of the circle of West-phalia, in Germany. It stands twelve miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50 deg. 30 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15

STACKPOOL, or STACKPOOL BOSHER, a meer or lake, with an estate near the coast of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales: it gives title here to Mr. Campbell, of Calder or Cathel, in Murrayland, and the N. of Scotland; who was late a Lord of the Treasury, and is prefent member for the burghs of Inverness, Foruse, Nairn, and Forress, in the latter kingdom: but commonly refides at his feat of Stackpool; whose eldest fon is Lord Lion, of Scotland, with a reversion to the

STADE, the Roman Statio, or station of their fleet, the people of the country having been called Stadenses or Stadingi. It is a town in the duchy of Bremen, and circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, fituated on the Zinga, Schwing or Schwingel, which falls into the

Elbe about two miles below it.

Here is a large and commodious harbour, which will admit ships of greater burden than Hamburg. It has a good trade, and stands well for foreign commerce. It has often changed its mafters; but ever fince the purchase of Bremen and Verdun, in the rein of George I. it is subject to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover.

The burghers here are reckoned the most courteous people in this part of the empire; having good orchards and gardens without the walls; but though the fortifications are repaired, yet a great part of the town laid in ashes at the last siege in 1712, by the Danes, who took it, is still unbuilt. It stands eighteen miles W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54 deg. 5 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10

STADHAGEN, a pleasant little walled town in the county of Ravensberg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is situated in the middle of a forest about ten miles N. of Schaumburg.

STAFFORD, a mayor-borough, and the affize-town of Staffordfhire.

Staffordshire. It stands low on the river Sow, over which is a good bridge. Here are two handsome churches, a free-school and spacious market-place, in which stands the shire-hall. It is well-built and paved, and much increased in its wealth and inhabitants, by means of its manufacture in cloth.

Here the custom of burough-English is still kept up. It gives title of Earl to the Catholic branch of the Howards. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on the Tuesday preceding Shrovetide, and on May 14, for horses and cattle; June 29, for wool; October 2, for colts; and December 4, for cattle and swine. It lies about 12 miles from Litchfield, and 155 W. from London.

STAFFORDSHIRE, one of the counties of England. It is bounded on the E. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire; on the S. by Worcestershire; and on the W. by Shropshire and Cheshire; which last joining Derbyshire on the N. where it terminates in an obtuse angle, forms its northern confines.

The river Trent divides the county into the N. E and S. W. parts; the former of these again subdivided into the Moorlands, being the more northerly mountainous parts that lie between the Trent and the Dove, from the three shireheads to Draycot in the Moors, and into the Woodlands, which is the more southerly part of the county from Draycot to Winchmore, &c.

Staffordshire lies from S. to N. almost in form of a rhombus, being commonly reckoned forty miles long, and twenty-fix broad; though Templeman gives seven miles more to the length, and fix more to the breadth. It contains I city, 18 market-towns, 5 hundreds, and 150 parishes.

Its air is generally good, though boggy here and there; in most parts it is hilly, where the air is excellent, particularly between Beach and Trentham, a tract clear from woods, mines, or bogs; so that the people here affirm, that they have three christenings to one burying.

This county is watered by these three principal rivers; namely, the Trent, the third river in England, interseding the county to Derbyshire, having the volume of its waters increased on the N. side by several rivulets, with the Sow, Eccleshal-water, and other streams. 2. The Dove, which running through a limestone soil, and overslowing the meadows, renders them very sruitful; though Dr. Plot ascribes this fertility to the sheep-dung washed down from the hills. And, 3 by the Tame; not that which joins the Isis, but the river of the same name, which runs by Tamworth, and afterwards falls into the Trent, &c.

Besides these, Staffordshire has plenty of water from its meers, ponds, or lakes, as Ladford-pool, Cockmeer, Eccleshal-castle-pool, New and Mare-pools, &c. most of which have rivulets passing through them, or are fed with springs; and abound in fish, which by their continual motion keep the waters from stagnation.

Here are also medicinal waters; some mixed with bitumen, others with falts, and fome again with fulphur. Of the bitumenous fort are the springs near Beesford-house, called Warm-well; with another at Hynts. Of the faline kind, and of a stronger brine, are the brine-pits at Chertley, from which good white falt is made: others are of a weaker brine, as those about Epson, Pensuit-close, and a lough from a coalmine in Blue-hil and parish of Leeke, which tinges with the colour of ruft. Of the fulphurous fort are St. Erasmus's well at Ingestre, another near Codsal-wood, one at Willoughbridge-park, which contains a most rectified sulphur. In this park are said to be no less than fixty of those springs. There are other waters not reducible to any of the former classes, as Salter's-well near Newcastle under Line, Elder-well near Blim-hill, and the Spaw near Wolverhampton.

The Moorlands, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the most barren, produce a short but sweet grass; and feed as large cattle as those of Lancashire. The banks of the Dove in particular maintain the great dairies which supply Uttoxeter market with such store of butter and cheese. Great numbers of sheep, generally with black noses, are sed in the nost thern as well as in the southern parts; but they are small, and their wool coarse. Of this much is manufactured in the cloathing and selting business; nor is the arable ground less fruitful than the passures; and even the moorlands, when manured with marl and line mixed with turf-ashes, produce good oats and barley. The southern parts, and some adjacent parishes in the N. yield wheat, rye, barley, pulse, &c. In these parts they also sow sharp and hemp.

With regard to subterraneous productions, the moors and woodlands yield lead, copper, iron, marble, alabaster, mill-stones, coal, salt, &c. Of this fort is the chase of Cannock-wood, and most of the warrens and parks in this county. In the more fruitful parts are several marls, which are used with great success on the lands, and bricks made of reddish clay marl. Here likewise is brick-earth which burns blue, sullers-earth, potters-clay, particularly a fort used in the glasses at Amblecot, the best in England, and therefore sold at seven pence a hushel, and sent as far as London, Bristol, &c. Slip, a reddish earth, with which divers vessels are painted; yellow and red ocres, chiesy in the best lands, and tobacco-pipe clay.

It likewise yields valuable stones and various minerals, as fire-stone, rocks of lime-stone, iron-stone, of which is a fort called mush, as big as the crown of a hat, and containing about a pint of a cold sharp liquor, yet pleafant, which the workmen are fond of; the best fort of iron-wares are made of it. Also blood-stone or hæmatites, copper-ore, lead-ore, quarry-stones, mill and grind stones; and lastly, alabaster and marble, of which there are whole mountains.

In this county there is plenty of turf and peat, cannel-coal, peacock-coal, and pit-coal. Of the fecond fecond fort there are feveral collieries, but is not ferviceable in malting till charred, and then it is called coak, and gives as good a heat as charcoal. The pitcoal often takes fire in the pit. For particulars, fee Dr. Plot's hiftory of Staffordshire, as also Mr. Ray; who says, that the mountainous parts of this shire, or the moorlands, produce the same plants as the Peak.

This county is in the Oxford circuit, and diocese of Litchfield, which includes Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Shropshire. It is governed by the four Archdeacons of Stafford, Derby, Coventry, and Shrewsbury, and contains about 600 parishes. It sends to parliament two Knights of the shire, two members for Litchfield, and the like number each for Stafford and Newcastle under Line.

The people of this county are particularly noted for good footmanship, having among them some of the sleetest runners in England, foot-races being their favourite diversion.

STAGIRA, the modern Liba; which fee. It is only remarkable for being the birth-place of the famous Aristotle; hence called the Stagirite. It stands on the gulph of Contessa, in Macedonia, and European Turkey. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 8 min. E.

STAGNO, or STAGNO GRANDE, or the GREAT STAGNO. It is a fmall, but well-fortified place, belonging to the republic of Ragusa, in European Turkey. The harbour is little, but commodious, and is an Epicopal see. It stands on the isthmus of Sabioncello; fifteen miles from Ragusa towards the N.

STAGNO PICCOLO, or the LITTLE STAGNO, which the natives call *Mali-ston*, is a small place, but has a fortress with a garrison, always commanded by a nobleman of Ragusa, and situated about a mile from Great Stagno.

STAIN, or rather STEIN, a small town of Lower Austria, in Germany. It is defended by an old castle on the N. side of the Danube, over which is a wooden-bridge: it lies opposite to Mauturn, and source miles N. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. F.

30 min.E.
STAINBOROUGH, the ancient name of Wentworthcastle, in Yorkshire; which see.

STAINMORE (see STANMORE) so called as abounding with large stones, once a forest, now a common of Richmond-

Richmondshire, and N. part of Yorkshire. Here is a fine turnpike-road, and the stones removed. It stands in the neighbourhood of Brugh, and three or four miles from Kirkbysteven.

STAINTHORP, a small market-town of Durham, with a stately tomb in the church to the memory of one of the Nevils, and his two wives. It stands just by Ruby-

STAINES, or STANES, in Saxon denoting a stone, from a boundary-stone anciently set up here to mark the extent of the jurisdiction of London on the river Thames. It is a market-town of Middlesex, near the said river, over which is a wooden bridge; and lies about twenty-two miles W. of the capital.

STAIR, the ancient feat of the Dalrymples, in the diftrict of Kyle, and thire of Aire, in the west of Scotland. It stands near Ocheltree-castle, the seat of the Stuarts of the royal blood, and gives title of Earl; one of which was a famous Scottish lawyer, who wrote a juridical collection called Stair's decisions in the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh, highly valued, and much quoted by pleaders; as also the late celebrated Field Marshal Earl of Stair, who made a brilliant figure when ambassador to the court of France, and was equally distinguished for his military accomplishments: of the same family, and the Dalrymples of North Berwick, is the present president of the Court of Sessions; as was also his predecessor, some sew others intervening, at the head of the law in that kingdom.

STALBRIDGE, a market-town of Dorfetshire, where are two annual fairs May 6 and September 4, for all forts of cattle. It stands 18 miles from Dorchester, and 115 from London.

STALIMENE, the ancient Lemnos, which fee; one of the isles in the Archipelago, and European Turkey. STAMBOUL, the name given by the Turks to Conflantinople.

STAMFORD, a large and populous borough of Kesteven, and one of the most considerable in Lincolnshire. It is governed by a mayor, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It has a fine site on the slope of a hill to the Welland, over which is a stone-bridge of sive arches, and on the consines of the shires of Northampton and Rutland. The river is navigable by barges up to the town.

Here is a handsome town-hall, and six parish-churches, in one of which, namely St. Martin's, on the other side of the water, and in Stamsford-baron, lies buried in a splendid monument, the Great Cecil Lord Burleigh. In the church adjacent to the bridge is the monument of the late Earl and Countess of Exeter, in white marble; the figures cumbent, and as big as life. It was done at Rome, when they were there at the jubilee. Opposite to this church is the George-inn, the largest in England; but the Bull-inn is by much the finest, being a free-stone square, with safes.

Among the privileges which the inhabitants boast of, is that of the mayor being the King's Lord Lieutenant, and the custom of Borough-English, by which the younger sons inherit upon their fathers dying intestate.

The chief trade of the town is in malt, sea-coal, and

free stone: and here is a new course for horse-races. At Stamford the Barons met to levy war against King John; and the butchers, in confideration of a common left them, are obliged to find a mad bull annually fix weeks before Christmas: hence the proverbial faying, "as mad as the baiting-bull of Stamford." Here was an ancient castle, the foundation of which is still visible, also some remains of antiquity have been found at Stamford, and the Roman road runs N. through it, with camps, &c. It formerly had an university, the remains of which are Black-hall and Brazen-nose. Here is a charity-school for eighty poor children, who are taught and employed, their earning amounting yearly to about 4001. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Friday: it has three annual fairs and a Midlent mart, not fo considerable as formerly. It lies thirty-five miles from Lincoln, and eighty-three from London. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Greys, Barons of Groby.

STAMPALIA, the ancient Aftipalea, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, lying S. W. of Cos, and sixty N°. XCIII.

miles W. of Rhodes. It is about the like number in circuit, with a town of the fame name on the S. coaft, and two good havens. It was anciently famous for a temple of Apollo, and has now a ruinous castle with the arms of France, Venice, and Tuscany. Its principal church is St. George, and the inhabitants are Greeks, under the Bishop of Siphanto. No other place here is inhabited, the island being barren, and without any fresh water. Lat. 36 deg. 26 min. N. long. 26 deg. 36 min. E.

STANAR, a place in the isle of Thanet, in Kent, where is the sepulchre of Vortimer King of the Britons, who having driven the Saxons out of the island, ordered that his body should be buried here, from a fond conceit that it would fright them from landing any more.

STANDARD, a famous battle, so called from a huge standard brought into the field by the English in the reign of King Stephen, in which David King of Scotland was defeated. It was fought near Northallerton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. See NORTHALLERTON.

STANDEN, a small town of Hartfordshire, on the river Rib, with a handsome church, and endowments for a school and the poor. It lies about seven miles from Hartford-town, and twenty-nine from London. STANES (see STAINES) a village of Middlesex.

TANESTREET, the Roman road from Canterbury, in Kent, at the end of which is the Limne, or Port Lemanis.

STANGATE, the name of the Hermanstreet, after paffing through Great and Little Stukely, in Huntingdonshire.

STANDGATE-HOLE, a part of the Roman road at Santerylane, in Huntingdonshire, which is a deep defeent between two hills, and noted for being the greatest robbing-place in this part of the country.

STANHOPE, a small town in the bishopric of Durham, with a very good park near it, where King Edward III. besieging the Scotch in their camp, had like to have been surprised by one Douglas, an adventurous Scot, had not the King's chaplain desended him with the loss of his own life. It stands not far from Wolsingham; and gives title and surname to an Earl, and the latter also to the Earl of Chesterfield.

STANLEY, or LEONARD STANLEY, a small market-town of Gloucestershire, with the ruins of a priory still visible. The church is in the form of a cross, with a tower in the middle. It has an annual fair on July 20, for cattle. This gave name to the Earls of Derby, and that branch which were Lords Monteagle.

on the northern confines of Yorkshire; made now a fine level road by the removal of the huge stones, with which it was formerly encumbered. It stands near the Rear or Royal-cross (see Rearcoss) said to have been formerly the boundary between England and Scotland.

STANSTED, a fine feat of the Earl of Scarborough, in Hampshire, with thick woods, through which are cut most agreeable vistas, particularly at the W. opening; from the front of the house one sees, when sitting in the dining-room, the town and harbour of Portfmouth, with the ships at Spithead, St. Helen's, &c.

STANTON, or STAINTON, a market-town of Lincolnshire. It stands about seventeen miles from the city of Lincoln, and 129 from London.

Of the same name is another place in Suffolk, where

is an annual fair on June 11, for toys.

STANTZ, a village in the Swifs Canton of Underwald, and lower part of it, at the foot of the mountains, and

on the S. fide of the Lucerne-lake.

Here is a fair new church, adorned with statues of black marble, with a convent of Capuchins, and a nunnery. Upon their graves are crosses of wood and iron, and on some hang little copper kettles of holy water, which the women sprinkle over the dead. Just above is the harbour of Stantzstadt, which is the market, as it were, to which the goods and merchandises of the neighbouring countries are brought. Stantz lies twenty-four miles S. of Zurich. Lat. 46 deg. 52 min. N.

long. 8 deg. 26 min. E. STAPELING, a town of Oeland, one of the Swedish islands

islands opposite to the continent of S. Gothland. It stands on the eastern coast of the island, and is well-

STARGARD, a small town of Brandenburg Pomerania, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Ilma. It is called New Stargard, in contradiftinction from a town of the same name in Mecklenburg, and another in Prussia, on the river Fers. It lies eighteen miles E. of Stetin. Lat. 33 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 36

STARBURY MOUNT, a borough about a quarter of a mile E. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, where Ro-

man coins have been dug up.

STARIA, a well-built and populous place of Great Novogorod, in Russia. It stands at the S. extremity of the Ilmen-lake. It lies forty-four miles S. of No-vogorod. Lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 34 deg. 26

START-POINT, a cape of Devonshire, ftretching out into the English channel near the mouth of the river Dart, about fourteen miles S. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50

deg. 9 min. N. long. 2 deg. 55 min. W. STATEN, fo called from the States of Holland, an island discovered by the Dutch, in the narrow sea, dividing Tartary from Jetzo, in Asia. It is about twenty leagues long, but otherwise inconsiderable, and is situated between the land of Jetzo and the territory of the Dutch East India company, and in the Streights of

STATEN, an island belonging also to the States of Holland, in the Muscovite sea, southward of Cape Strife, near the coast of Samojedia, and in the Weigatz streights. It was discovered in attempting to find a N. E. paffage to Japan, and is plentifully stocked with

hares, being fituated in lat. 69 deg. 30 min. N. STATEN, an island W. of Long Island, near the county of New York, in North America, and at the mouth of Hudson's river. It is fourteen miles long and eight broad; having a number of good farms and plantations, but no town.

On the E. point is the small settlement of Dover. It belongs to Great Britain. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 72 deg. 27 min. W.

STATEN, STATEN-LAND, or STATES-ISLAND. It lies on one side of Streight le Maire, as does Mau-rice of Nassau's land in Terra del Fuego on the other, and in the extremity of South America.

STATES-GENERAL, or States of Holland, the usual appellation of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, their public character as Governors. See Hol-

STATUA ROLLANDINA, an ancient image usually fet up in the market-place of feveral cities in Germany, as a testimonial of the great privileges granted them by the Emperors, particularly at Brandenburg and

STAVANGER, the principal town of a diffrict of the fame name, in Bergen government, in Norway. It ftands in the bay of Buckenfiord, which is very large and full of small islands. Its harbour is spacious and fafe. This place, though fmall, is the fee of a Bishop under Drontheim, and defended by the strong fortress of Doefwyck, which stands feaward about two miles from the town. To this bishopric belongs Tyle Marchia, which name has given rife among some geographers to the opinion, that Scandinavia is the Thule of

The district of Stavanger is the most temperate, best peopled, and cultivated, of any in Norway, though it has no other town of note than Stavanger; which latter lies in lat. 59 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36

STAVELO, an open town of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the little river Ambleve, which fomething lower falls into the Recht. Here are about 400 houses, with a pretty good trade, and a famous Benedictine abbey united with Malmedi under the same abbot; but they can never agree in the choice of a regular abbot from amongst themselves, and therefore they have a commendatory one. It is fituated about fix miles from Malmedi on the E. and nine from Limbur.

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The abbey-church, which is also parochial, is a flately modern building, having a crypta or fubterraneous church with five altars in it. The abbot is spiritual and temporal Lord of the town and its territory which is very large, with a yearly income of about 12,000 crowns.

The trade here confifts in woollen cloth and other fluffs, particularly in currying great quantities of lea-ther. Here are also some mineral springs reckoned very

STAVENISSE, a village in the diffrict of Tolen and province of Zealand, one of the feven united province, in the Netherlands. It is noted, as in its neighbour. hood Hollard the Vice-Admiral of Zealand defeated the Spanish fleet in 1631, took fixty of their vessels, and 4000 men prisoners.

STAVEREN, a town of West Friesland, one of the feven united provinces, on the Zuyder-fee. It was formerly a confiderable trading town, but now much decayed, the harbour being choaked up with fand. Formerly there was a passage by land from hence, to Enchuyfen, which is fixteen miles to the N. but is now a road for shipping; and about a quarter of a league into the fea are the ruins of an old monaftery, the greatest part of the old town having been swallowed up, At present it consists of only two rows of houses, one on each fide of a fmall river, over which are feveral wooden bridges. The streets are kept very neat, and the water fluiced up for occasional uses. They have ftill fome trade here, especially in fishing, and passage-boats over the pools. The town is surrounded with a ditch and rampart. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E.

STAVERIL, one of the villages of Siphanto, being an island of the Archipelago, and in European Tur-

STEELYARD, a confiderable repository for iron and steel, near the side of the Thames, in London, being fome remains of the Steelyard company, in the time of the Easterlings or flourishing state of the Hans towns in Europe, having had their feveral warehouses or magazines for goods up and down wherever they traded, and here was one for iron; which still continues, though on a different footing from what it was then. See GERMANY, in the article relating to the Hans

STEEN, rather STEIN, supposed to be built on the site of Gannoburgum, the capital of a bailiwic in the Swift canton of Zurich, and fortified by a castle. It has a pleasant and convenient fite on the Rhine, issuing here out of the lake of Zell or Constance, and keeping the fame channel till it reaches Holland. It is the first town on this fide of the canton. The country on both fides of the river down to Schaffhausen is very agreeable, and the town is joined by a large wooden bridge to the village of Auffburg, in the Thourgaw. It lies about seven German leagues and an half N. E. from

STEENBUNDER, or STEINBUNDER, a lake in the county of Schaumburg, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It is about five miles long, and two

STEENBURG, or STEINBERG, a fmall, but fortified city of Dutch Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, and confines of Zealand, belonging now to the Prince of Naffau Orange, the States General having the fovereignty. It is about fix miles N. of Bergen-opzoom. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 20

STEENFORT, or STEINFORT, a county of Westphalia, in Germany, about fifteen miles long, and ten broad, being encompassed with the diocese of Munster. It is mostly woody.

Its only town of the fame name, is fituated on the river Aa; here is a gymnafium for the liberal arts. It lies about ten miles S. E. of Bentheim. Lat. 52 dez.

26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. E. STEENHEIM, or STEINHEIM, in Bavaria, in Ger-

many. It is noted as the place where the Confederates under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene halted for some few days after the glorious battle of Hochstet, by the defeat of the French and Bavarians, from which town it stands about two miles W.

STEENHUYSE, a principality in the territory of Aloft,

and Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands.
STEENKERK, or STEINKERKEN, a village of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands, famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood August 3, 1692, between the allied army commanded by King William III. and Maximilian Emanuel Elector of Bavaria, and between the French under the Duke of Luxemburg. The French lost more men than the Confederates; and were it not for the conduct and bravery of the Prince of Conti, they would have been entirely defeated, as they were attacked and furprifed in their fortified camp early in the morning, and at first put into confu-

At this battle, on the fide of the Allies, was killed the famous General Mackye, who had a little before that had a sharp skirmish with the Highlanders under Lord Viscount Dundee, at the narrow pass of Killicranky, in Athol, and North of Scotland; and after the loss of their leader, who fell in the field, were difcomfited. Steinkirk lies twelve miles N. of Mons, and fixteen S. W. of Bruffels.

STEENWYCK, or STEINWYK, a fmall, but ftrong town of Overifiel, one of the feven united provinces, near the confines of Friefland. It stands on the river

In 1581 it held out a fiege of three months, against the Spaniards, the English under Colonel Norris obliging them to raise it. They took it afterwards; but in 1592 it was taken by Prince Maurice after a sharp fiege. It stands about eighteen miles N. of Zwoll. Lat. 52 deg. 54 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

STEEPHOLMS, a fmall island, with another called Flatholms, on the Somerfetshire coast, and in the chan-

nel of St. George.

STEFA, a town of Bugia, one of the provinces of Africa: it is supposed to be Ptolemy's Apfar. It stands S. of Bugia city, and about forty-two miles from the fea, in a spacious valley, extending as far as Mount Labez. Its walls are of very large square stones, with about 300 families in the place.

STEGEBORG, or STEGBURG, a town of East Gothland, in Sweden. It is fituated on the Baltic, with a finall, but convenient harbour, affording fome trade. It lies about ten miles E. of Soderkoping, and eighty-three S. W. of Stockholm: Lat. 58 deg. 36 min.

N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E. STEGOE, or STEKOE, a considerable town in the N. part of Moon, one of the Danish isles. It stands on a rivulet, which about a mile lower falls into the ftreight called Gronefundt. It made a valiant defence against the Lubeckers in 1510, and forced them to retreat. The valour of the whole islanders was very highly diftinguished in 1659 against the Swedes.

STEIN and its compounds. See under that of STEEN,

STELLENBOSH, as being fettled under Van der Stell, a colony of the Dutch, to the eastward of the cape of Good Hope, and Caffreria, in Africa. It has the feacoast on the S. and a ridge of mountains on the N. Before that fettlement, this quarter being almost wholly covered with wild thrubs and bushes, the Dutch called it the Wild Forest; for, having been abandoned by the Hottentots, it became the haunt of wild beafts. The ground has been cleared, houses erected, fields fown, vineyards and gardens planted with fuch fuccess, that the colony is now very flourishing.

The principal village here is of the same name, which, from a fire that destroyed the houses, &c. in 1710, has been handfomely rebuilt fince.

The colony is divided into four quarters; as, 1. That already mentioned. 2. Mottergate. 3. Hottentots Holland. And, 4. Bottelary.

Cape Fallo, with the bay of the fame name, and Cape Aigulhas, are fituated in this colony.
STENAY, the ancient SATHENAY, and formerly the

capital of Bar. It stands on the E. side of the Meuse. Having been ceded to France in 1641, Lewis XIV. demolished its walls and citadel, and afterwards gave it to the Prince of Condé; but its fortifications have been fince rebuilt. It stands fourteen miles W. of Montmedy. Lat. 49 deg. 46 min. N. long. 5 deg. 5

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STENDEL, the capital of the Old Marck of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands in a pleasant plain by a large forest. It is neat, well built, and strongly fortified, on the river Ucht. The inhabitants have a brifk trade in corn and linen, and make good profits by travellers, it lying in the road from Magdeburg and Erfurt to Hamburgh and Lubeck. It is fituated thirty-fix miles N. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E. STENING, or STEYNING, anciently STEYNING-

HAM, a small borough of Sussex, governed by a constable, &c. It sends two members to parliament. Here is a grammar free-school founded by one Mr. Holland,

a tradesman of the place.

The foil about this place is very fruitful, and the Downs are a good sheep-walk; and within a mile of the place is a four mile course for horse-races, and a plentiful fpring from a neighbouring hill supplies the town with water, and drives two mills. It is a thoroughfare from Lewes, Brightelmstone, and Shoreham, to Petworth, Midhurst, &c. Its weekly market is on Wednesday, and the second Wednesday of every month for cattle; the other annual fairs are on June 9, for cattle and pedlary; September 19, and October 10, both for horned cattle. It lies forty-feven miles S. of London.

STENSA, or STENASA, a town of Oeland, an island on the eaftern coaft of South Gothland, in Sweden, as one goes from N. to S.
STERNBERG, a town in the New marck of Branden-

burg, in Germany.

STERNBERG, a high hill near the city of Cleve, in

Weffphalia, from which Utrecht in Holland, though fifty miles off, and many more cities, &c. may be feen

from walks cut in the parks here. STETIN, Alt, or OLD STETIN, in contradiffinction to New Stetin, in Lower Pomerania, the capital of Swedish or Royal Pomerania, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands on a small rising, with a fine castle, now a palace, on the W. side of the Oder, running from hence through the lake Gross-haff into the Baltic, by the Me of Utedom. It was formerly a Hans-town; and, though forty miles from the fea, flrips of good burthen can come to its walls, the river being navigable a great way above the town by smaller vessels. It is very strongly fortified, has a good trade, and now

is very populous.

It held out a memorable fiege for five months in 1677, against Frederick William the Great of Brandenburg; when at last, most of the city being burnt to the ground by a vast consumption of powder and ball, and the garrison reduced from 3000 to 700, it had a very honourable capitulation granted, and the Elector lost 8000 of his men. Ever fince it has belonged to

It exports falt and fresh-fish, naval stores, especially oaken planks, mafts, and other wood for building and fuel, canvas, linen-yarn, honey, wax, roin, &c.
Many thips come yearly from thence to London; also a great exportation of corn, which comes from Poland and Silesia, especially to Sweden. In short, it is the center for exchanging the commodities of Poland and Germany with those of the Baltic. Here are large granaries, ftore-houses, an arfenal, and a dock for ship-building; and at this place the Oder is very broad, and has four islands. All vessels that pass by Stetin up or down must clear here.

At Stetin are three annual fairs, Sunday after the affumption, St. Catharine's day, and the first Friday after St. Gall's day. In 1710 it was visited with a plague. It flands fixty-fix N. of Berlin. Lat. 53 deg.

36 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. E. STEVENAGE, a market-town of Hartfordshire, belonging to the Bishop of London; the church on a hill has a spire covered with lead, and a ring of fix bells. Here is a free-school, and an hospital called All Christian souls-house. It weekly market is on Friday, annual fairs nine days before Easter, nine days before Whitfunday, St. Swithin, July 15, and the first Friday in September; for hawkers, pedlars, and a little cheese. It lies about ten miles N. W. from Hart-

ford, and thirty-one from London. STEVENSWAERT, a strong fortress of Guelderland, with seven bastions, in an island of the Maese, near the confines of Cleves and Liege. By the barrier-treaty in 1715, it was yielded to the States General, who are fovereigns of it; but the lordship of Stevenswaert, with several dependant villages, belongs to Count Sty-

The head of a bridge of boats here is fortified with a half moon. It lies about twenty-three miles N. E. of Maestricht. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 5 deg.

STEYER, a neat town of Upper Austria, on a hill, and at the confluence of the Steyer and Ens, on the N. fide of the Danube, the suburbs being Steyerdorf and Endorf. Its inhabitants are chiefly workers in iron, whose cutlery, &c. are fent in large quantities by the Danube into the neighbouring parts. Near it is the fine monaftery of Garsten. It stands about eight miles N. W. of Ens. Lat 49 deg. 26 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10

STEYNING, a confiderable place in Suffex. See STE-

STIDWAL, iflands in Cardigan-bay and Cardiganshire, in South Wales; under which is good and secure anchorage from the N. W. and W. winds, but they lie open to the S.

STILTON, formerly STICHILTON, a town or large village of Huntingdonshire. It is famous for its maggoty, or otherwise mitey cheese, called the English Parmelan, which the inhabitants, &c. are said to scoop out, when at table, as a delicacy, by means of a spoon. Here a Roman port-way from Dormford and Cafter to Huntington, appears with a very high bank, called Ermin-street, running through the middle of a square fort, defended by walls on the N. side, and ramparts of earth on the other. Near it stone-coffins have been dug up. It lies on the N. road, and about feventy-four miles from London.

STIRIA, or STYRIA, the German Stevre, a duchy of Auftria, in Germany. It is bounded by Auftria on the N. by the river Save, also by Carinthia and Carniola on the S. by part of Sclavonia and Hungary on the E. and by Saltzburg and part of Carinthia on the W.

It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the capi-

tal is Gratz, and in the latter division.
STIRLING, or STRIVELING, one of the shires in the West of Scotland. It has Lough-Lomond, part of Lenox, and Clydesdale, on the W. and S. W. part of Clackmannanshire and the river Forth on the N. E. Monteith on the N. and Lothian on the E. and S. E. It is twenty miles where longest, and twelve where broadest; but its dimensions are variously reckoned. It abounds in corn, grafs, black cattle, sheep, and horses; having good store of falmon from the river Forth, &c. The fouthern part is hilly, but that along the Forth is very fruitful and full of collieries.

Near the foot of Mount Lomond, and not far from the lough of this name, is the fource of the Forth, the ancient Bodotria, running from W. to E. into the firth of Forth, or Edinburgh-firth, and with the accesfion of Teich river at Stirling town from Monteithshire. Its sheristdom is in the crown since the forseiture of the Earl of Linlithgow in 1715, and now in an advocate deputed by it, according to a late act of parlia-

STIRLING, the capital of the last-mentioned shire of the fame name, by the Highlanders called Balla Strila, stands on the declivity of a fleep rock, at the foot of which runs the Forth. Etymologists derive the name from the Saxon fler a hill, and lin water. Others make its ancient name Binibara, Ptolemy's Vindovara, from binn, an Erse word for a mountain, and vara a river; but thefe, particularly the former, feem little fatisfactor It was however one of the boundaries of the Roman empire; thus far, as appears from an infeription on a from below the caftle towards the bridge, a wing of their army was stationed.

STI

Here is a castle, which is very stout, standing on an eminence, and has a good garrison, which General Blakeney defended valiantly against the young Pretender in 1745, and it was also prevented from falling into the Highlanders hands in 1715 by the Duke of Argyle Below this is a very handsome stone-bridge of four arches, and an iron-gate; but the bridge was broken down at the same time, which is now repaired; to it ships can come up at full tide, and a little below is a haven. The fea flows about feven or eight miles above the bridge. The castle is inclosed with a wall, except towards the N. and has batteries and ramparts on every fide, with great ordnance for defending the bridge which is an important pass between the N. and S. parts of Scotland, and reckoned one of the keys of the Highlands, as Dumbarton is the lock.

The church of Stirling, in the upper part of the town eastward, is spacious, and has a very high tower, It is in the district of royal burghs with Inverkeithing, Dumfermling, Culross, and Queensferry, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament; it is the feat of the sheriff's court, and of a presbytery, confisting of twelve parishes. It has a good weekly market, and a very confiderable manufacture of ferges or shaloons, which are extremely well dyed, and a great fupport to the people employed therein. The principal ffreet is large; and parliaments have been frequently kept here, the castle having been a royal and magnificent palace, particularly embellished by King James V. It gives title of Earl, the first of whom was Sir William Alexander, Secretary of State to King James VI. 2 great projector for the American plantations, to whom the Nova Scotia Baronets in that kingdom owe their institution. The market-place is spacious, and the town-house handsome; and opposite to it stands the late Earl of Mar's palace, built from the ruins of Cambulkenneth abbey by one of the predecessors of that family, who was prior of it at the reformation.

Near the castle is the Duke of Argyle's Lowland house; and about a mile off are the ruins of the abovementioned noble abbey of Cambuskenneth.

In the neighbourhood is Bannockburn; as also the

town of Crieff, famous for its cattle-fair.

Stirling stands about thirty miles N. W. of Edinburgh; and it is the place, where, as Tacitus observes, the Clyde and Forth are divided by a narrow neck of land, which was then strengthened by a wall and Roman garrison.

STIRUM, or STYRUM, a town of Berg duchy, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, belonging to the Elector Palatine. It stands tourteen miles N. of Duffeldorp. It gives title of Count. See STEVENS-WAERT. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N. long. 6 deg. 20

STIVES, the ancient Thebes, a city of Achaia or modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Bæotia. It lies about forty miles N. W. of Athens. Lat. 38 deg. 29 min. N. long. 23 deg. 50 min F

STOCHEM, a town of Liege, and circle of Weftphalia, in Germany. It stands on the Maese, twelve miles N. of Maestricht. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg.

47 min. E. STOCKBRIDGE, the ancient Brige or Brage, by Antoninus placed nine miles from Sorbiodunum, a borough of Hampshire, governed by a bailiff, which sends two members to parliament. They had like to have lost their charter in 1693, for bribery. It is memorable for a finesse which the late famous Sir Richard Steele used, in order to carry his election against a powerful oppofition in the reign of Queen Anne; for having an entertainment prepared by his orders for the burgeffes and their wives, fluck a large apple full of guineas; and declared it, in his jollity at table, the prize of that man whose wife should be first brought to bed that day nine months; the good women all prevailed on their huf-

bands to vote for the Knight, and he was accordingly returned. It is faid that he is still commemorated; and further, that a firong push was once made for a stand ing order, that none should be received as a candidate who did not offer himself upon the same terms. Si Richard not long after complimented the bailiff by infcribing to him a pamphlet, " on the importance of Dunkirk," then undemolished: for some expressions in which Harley got him expelled the House; but he bore this difgrace with a pufillanimity that did him but little

This is a thoroughfare town, with some good inns, in the S. W. road from London. Its market has declined; it has annual fairs on Holy-Thursday, for sheep; July 10, for ditto and horses; and October 7, for sheep. On Houghton downs, in the neighbourhood, are horseraces. It lies about nine miles from Winchester, and fixty-nine from London.

STOCKBACH, a town of Nellemburg, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It lies about thirteen miles from Constance. Lat. 47 deg. 50 min. N. long. 9 deg. 7

STOCKHOLM, in Latin Holmia or Stockholmia, the capital of Sweden, and the royal refidence. It is built upon piles, in feveral little islands near one another, and has its name from its fituation, and the quantity of timber used in building it; Stock fignifying timber, and holm an island. It takes up at present about fix isles, together with the fouthern and northern fuburbs; the one in the peninfula of Toren, and the other in Athundria. It is commonly divided into four parts, namely, South and North Malm, the two fuburbs; between which stands the city in an island, and Garceland. The inner island, on which is the greatest part of the city, is inclosed by two arms of a river running with great rapidity out of the Maler-lake, and over each of which is a wooden-bridge.

About three or four centuries ago this place had only a few cottages for fishermen; but it now surpasses the other more ancient cities of the kingdom, and is supposed to be as populous as Bristol in England, and containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The castle where the court resides, though covered with copper, has neither ffrength nor beauty; but the palace of the nobility, where the Swedish diet meet, is a very stately ftructure, befides fome other palaces, and the bank, which are all covered with copper.

The city-government is in the hands of the Great Stadtholder; next to him are four burgomafters, &c. Most of the burghers houses are built of brick, except in the fuburbs, where they are of timber, and thereby subject to frequent fires; for the prevention of which, the city is divided into twelve wards, with a mafter and four affistants, &c. to each; besides a fire-watch by night, and a watch on each church-freeple, who toll a bell on the first appearance of a fire. The city has a guard of 300 men.

Stockholm is the staple of Sweden, to which most of the goods of their own growth, as iron, copper, wire, pitch, tar, mass, deals, &. are brought for exportation. The greatest part of foreign commodities are imported into this port, where there is a haven capable of receiving 1000 fail, with a quay near an English mile long, to which vessels of the greatest burthen may lie with their broadfides: the only inconveniency being ten miles from the fea, the river very crooked, and no tides. It opens into the Baltic, but is of dangerous access, by reason of rocks, and its entrance is defended by two forts : within ships are so secure from the wind, as to need neither anchor nor cable to hold them.

Stockholm flands about 300 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 250 from Gottenburg, 416 W. of Petersburg, and 921 N. E. of London. Lat. 59 deg. 20 min. N.

long. 19 deg. 30 min. E. STOCKPORT, a market-town of Cheshire, on the S. fide of the river Mersey. It lies about 34 miles from Chester, and 160 from London. Its annual fairs are March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for

cattle and pedlary.

Near this place (which the System places in Lancashire) are ftrong chalybeate waters, being impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, and ocre, mixed with iron, a little lapis scissilis, and some marine falt, united with a

purging fort.

STOCKTON, a well-built mayor town, in the bishopric of Durham, on the N. side of the river Tees, and
two leagues from its mouth, where it is capable of receiving good ships; only the current is dangerous. It has abundance of fine falmon, and a good trade for lead, butter and bacon, which are continually bringing up in Stockton vessels to London. Its ale is much ad-

mired by the lovers of that liquor. Upon the decline of Yarum, on the other fide of the Tees, it has of late years fo increased, that a church has been erected here instead of an old chapel; and it has a large market on Saturday for all forts of provisions, and a fair July 18, for toys and plenty of fish. It flands about 13 miles from Durham, and 160 from

STOCKWITH, a place on the Trent, about feven miles from Bautree, to which lighters, flat-bottomed vessels, and ships of 200 tons, can come up, and pais to or from Hull, and by the river Idle for feven miles, which is the distance between Stockwish and Bautree.

STOCKZOW, a town of Silefia, and kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany. It stands on the Vistula, about thirty-fix miles S. E. of Trappau. Lat. 40 deg.

39 min. N. long. 18 deg. 20 min. E. STOKEGOMER, or STOGUMBER, a market-town of Somerfetshire. Its annual fairs are April 25, and August 1, for bullocks and sheep. It stands about twenty-two miles W. of the city of Wels.

STOKE JUXTA NEYLAND (see NEYLAND) a mar-

ket-town of Suffolk, from which place was Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor of London in 1503, predeceffor of the present Earl of Essex. Here is a fair church and steeple. In this parish are the seats of Giffard's-hall and Pendring-hall.

STOKESLEY, a market-town of one fireet about half a mile long, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and in the fruitful tract of Allertonshire, watered by the Wylk. It stands near the fource of the Tees, has a good market on Saturday, and an annual fair Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linen; being particularly noted as the greatest beast-fair in England. It lies about 30 miles from York, and 217

STOLBERG, rather STAHLBERG, a county of Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany. It lies N. of the lower county of Schwartzburg, E. of Hohenstein, and W. of Mansfeldt. It is about twenty miles long, and ten broad, and gives name to Counts of an ancient and once very powerful family, whose domains lie dispersed, but mostly in the circle of the Upper Rhine. They are divided into the two branches of Isenburg and Gudern, the latter into Stolberg and Ortenberg. They are Lutherans; and besides their large bailiwicks in the circle above-mentioned, they have the county of Weringerode in the principality of Halberstadt, near the confines of which, among the mountains, flands the caftle of Stolberg; fo called from the iron mines met with in laying its foundation, and called Stahlgrub. Also a town stands near it of the same name. It lies about fifty-eight miles N. W. of Leipfick. Lat. 51 deg. 46 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E. STOLBERG, rather STAHLBERG, a village of Heffe-

Caffel, in Germany. It stands in the neighbourhood of Smalkald, and is famous for making and tempering of steel; whence comes its name.

STOLHOFFEN, a fmall town of Baden-Baden, and circle of Suabia, in Germany. It stands about half a mile E. of the Rhine, and is famous for the lines cast up here in the two last general wars, for the defence of the empire against France. In 1703 the French were repulsed here; but forced them in 1707. These lines ran E. to the river Murg near Gantpach or Gerfpach, which falls into the Rhine between fort Lewis and Durlach. Between Stolhoffen and Gerfpach, is the only ready road from Alface to Suabia, which these lines defending, the French were obliged in 1703 and 1704 to go by the difficult passes of the Kentingerdahl and the Black Forest. Behind these lines are Fontbog STP to della Ten

and Buhl; the one two miles, and the other fix S. E. from Stolhoffen: the latter is also fifteen miles N. E. of Strasburg, Lat. 40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15

Pomerania, and the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, with an old castle, which formerly gave title of Duke. It stands on a river of the same name, formed by several streams, which meeting in Butow on the Polish frontier, runs in one channel from S. E. to N. W. and after watering this town, Wintershagen, Stolpenumde, stalls into the Baltic; E. of which sea this town stands about twelve miles, and fifty-two N. E. of Colberg. Lat. 54 deg. 38 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

STONE, a market-town of Staffordshire, on the Trent, with commodious inns, and on the road to Westchester. It has its name, we are told, from a funeral pile of stones erected by the Saxons, to commemorate the murder committed by Ulsere King of Mercia on his two sons, for turning Christians; but he himself turned soon afterwards.

Here is a charity-school. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fairs Tuesday after Midlent, Shrove-Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, and July 25, for cattle. It lies about 6 miles from Stafford, and 140 from London.

STONE, the Dwarfy, by way of contraries, an oblong flone in Hoy, one of the Orkneys, in the N. of Scotland. It is thirty-fix feet long, eighteen broad, and nine high, being hollowed within, and a large round hole a-top: there is the form of a bed cut at each end; and just by is a clear spring of water.

STONE HENGE, a stupendous structure near the summit of a hill in Wiltshire, or Salisbury-plain, and about fix miles N. of Salisbury-city. It has its name from the hanging position of its architraves or rather imposts, pendulous rocks being still in some parts of Yorkshire called Henges. Its ancient name was probably Ambres. It consists of several enormous stones, placed on each other by means of mortaises and tenons: the whole work is circular, and about 108 feet in diameter.

The ingenious Dr. Stukely thinks, that this was the chief among all the temples of the ancient Druids in this island. See his learned differtation, "Stonehenge, a temple restored to the British Druids."

Stonehenge confifts of two circles, namely, an outer and a leffer circle, and of two ovals, respectively concentric. At the upper end of the adytum or cell, is the altar. See Salisbury-Plain.

STONEHIVE, a town of Kincardineshire or Mearns, in the N. of Scotland. This is one of the best harbours in the country, where a stone-pier was erected by Earl Marshal for its greater security. Shipping are safe when in, and only a W. wind can bring them out; but the rocks about it, and near the entrance, render it extremely hazardous. It has a pretty good trade, and a great resort of coasting vessels, which when taken short or with contrary winds, frequently put in here.

The accommodation is very good at this place for strangers, provisions being cheap, and the country round very fruitful; though the town is not large nor elegantly built: and the refort of sailors hither has introduced tobacco, the smoaking of which is very usual here of an evening over their ale; though not so customary further north. Just by, a little to the eastward, stands the once samous castle of Dunnotyr, on a rock close to the sea, formerly the seat of the Keiths, hereditary Earls Marshal of Scotland; but now in ruins.

This place, on account of its strength, was sometimes the depository of the crown-jewels, &c. of the kingdom. The beautiful seat of Fetteresse, belonging to Earl Marshal, now happily returned home, lies about a mile inland above Stonehive. It is about twelve or source miles. E. of Aberdeen.

STONE STREET, the great Roman causeway, passing through the church-yard of Darking in Surrey, is easily traced, two miles S. of Okeley. It consists of slints (though not one is to be met within many miles of it) and pebbles; being from seven to ten yards broad, and near a yard and an half deep.

STONEY-HILL, or STONE-HILL, in the parish of

Wick, and shire of Cathness, in the N. of Scotland. It has its name, Buchanan tells us, from an execution here in 1199, of Harold Earl of Orkney and Caithness, for cutting out the tongue and putting out the eyes of the Bishop; for after he was hanged, all his male children were emasculated upon this hill.

STONY-STRATFORD, a market-town of Bucking. hamshire, much frequented, as lying in the road to Cheshire. It stands on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. It has its name from the stony ford here, near the Watling-street, remains of which are still visible, and is supposed to be the ancient Lactorodum.

Here are two parish-churches. The principal manufacture at this place, and in the neighbourhood, is bone-lace. Queen Eleanor had a stately cross erected here for her by King Edward I. and in May 17422 dreadful fire burnt down about 150 houses. Its market is on Friday, and annual fairs April 20, August 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It lies fourteen miles from Ailesbury, and fifty-fix from London.

STORMAR, or STORMASH, so called from the river Stoer, and either march, a boundary, or from a march, a bog; the most southern part of all Holstein, and circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany. The river Stoer divides it from Holstein Proper on the N. as the Elbe does on the S. and W. from Bremen and Lunenburg; it has Wagria and the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg on the E. from which the latter is parted by the river Bille.

The foil is fruitful, being like Holland in most places for fertility, manner of improvement, and also in dykes and banks for keeping out the sea, which however overflows the low grounds. In some places are heaths, and in others hills. From its vicinity to Lubeck, Hamburgh, and the Elbe, it has a good trade.

This country is inclosed between these rivers, the Elbe, Stoer, Trave, and Bille. It gives title of principality or duchy, and is one of the principal belonging to the King of Denmark. It is about forty miles in length, between Gluckstadt and Trottow; and near thirty in breadth between Hamburgh and the Stoer.

Besides the rivers already mentioned, it is watered by the Alster, which by the accession of the rivulet Aw above Oldeslo, forms a fort of lake at the entrance of Hamburgh, and then passes through that city into the Elbe.

Most of this province, some sew places on its E. side excepted, belongs to the King of Denmark: so that it is subdivided into Royal Stormash, in which are contained Gluckstadt, Altena, Krempe, and Pinnenberg; and into Ducal Stormash, in which are Trittaw, Reinbeck, and Barmstaed or Bramstede.

Hamburgh was the capital of this province, and of all the duchy of Holstein; but it is now a free state of itself.

STORNWAY, or STORNAVAY, the principal, if not the only town or village of Lewis or Lewse, one of the western isles of Scotland. Its bay or harbour, called Lough-Stornway, is well known to mariners, and lies on the E. side, and about the middle of the island. Here was formerly a castle, but the garrison kept here by Oliver destroyed it. After the restoration some sew Dutch families settled here; but his Majesty was prevailed on, by the remonstrance of some merchants, to send them away; though they brought the islanders a great deal of money for their sea and land-sowl, and taught them a little of the art of sissing; from which slender insight, the people of this island have ever since excelled all the inhabitants of the continent or isles in the sisser.

STORTFORD, Bishop's, a market-town of Hartfordshire, on the Stort, about thirty miles from London. See BISHOP-STORTFORD.

STOUR, the name of feveral rivers in England, particularly one in Essex; which, for a course of about fifty miles and upwards, parts this county from Suffolk, and passing through or near Haveril, Clare, Cavendish, Halsted, Sudbury, Buers, Nayland, Stretford, Dedham, and Manningtree, falls into the sea at Harwich

STOURBRIDGE, a well-built town of Worcestershire, with a stone-bridge over the river. It has been greatly improved by means of iron and glass-works; of the latter there are about a dozen in the neighbourhood, where glasses, bottles, and window-glass, are made; together with stone-pots for melting the kelp or glass-metal, also crucibles, &c. the clay of which these are made being peculiar to this place. Here is a manufacture of fine freeze-cloth, with a good grammar-school well-endowed, and a library given it by King Edward VI.

At this place, or Stoure, as it is called, was formerly a monastery. By act of parliament in 1742, a church was built here through a benefaction of 300 l. by Mr. Biggs, and other contributions, and made parochial, being separated from the mother-church which was before at Old Swinford. Its weekly market is on Friday, and annual fairs on March 29, for horses and other cattle, September 8, for cattle of all forts, and sheep. It stands about 5 miles from Kidderminster, 19 from Worcester, and 128 from London.

STOURBRIDGE, a market-town of Dorsetshire, and seemingly on the river Stour, with a bridge now or once over it. This place and the country round it are employed in the stocking-manufacture. Once Stourbridge was famous for making the finest and best knit-stockings in England; but the engine or frame for knitting of stockings has destroyed the hand-knitting trade here, and through the whole kingdom. It lies W. of Blandford.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBRIDGE, a place near a brook called Sture or Stoure, in Cambridgeshire, where in a corn-field is kept the most famous fair in the kingdom, both for people and wares of all kinds, on the 18th of September, and lasts a fortnight. The place extends about half a mile square from the river Cam, near Casterton and the city of Cambridge. It has regular rows of booths and tents, one great row being called Cheapfide, for the London traders, coffee-houses, taverns, eating houses, &c. In the articles of wool and hops, there are said to have been sold here 50 or 60,000 l. worth of the former commodity; and, with regard to the latter, the quantity is so large as to take up a great part of the field; and the price of hops here is the standard elsewhere. Besides these is an area of 80 or 100 yards square, called the Duddery, for the wholesale dealers in woollen goods, with room for loading and unloading, their booths being vast warehouses piled up to the top. It is faid that 100,000 l. worth of woollen manufactures have been fold in less than a week. At Stourbridge are fold vast quantities of cheese, leather, corn, &c. Here are clothiers from Yorkshire and Lancashire, with vast quantities of cloths, kerseys, cottons, penniftons, Manchester goods, upholstery, and Norwich stuffs; besides serges, duroys, druggets; and the like manufactures of Devonshire, from Exeter, Taunton, Bristol, and other parts of the West. The wool is principally bought up by the manufacturers of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Effex; and the hops by the dealers of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Leicefter, Rutland, and even Stafford, Warwick, and Worcefter. A great advantage here is, that the river Grant or Cam running close by the N. W. fide of the fair, in its course from Cambridge to Ely, is navigable; by which means heavy goods are brought by water from London, &c. first to Lynn in Norfolk, then by barges up the Oufe, and from the Ouse up the Cam to the very edge of the fair. In like manner heavy goods are fent from thence by water to Lynn, and there shipped for the Humber, Tyne, North of England, and even Scotland. Here very large commissions in every branch of commerce are negotiated for other parts of the kingdom; and here are fometimes about fifty hackney coaches from London, besides wherries brought from that metropolis to ply upon the Cam.

The magistrates of Cambridge keep a court of justice here every day, whose proceedings are summary; so that there is not the least disorder or confusion amidst such a multitude of people. When the wholesale busi-

hess is over, the neighbouring gentry refort to it, laying out money on toys, drolls, puppet-shows, ropedancings, &c. The horse-fair is always on the last day. This field must be cleared of the corn exactly at the commencement of the fair, else to be trampled upon; as every thing must be carried off at the expiration of the fortnight, otherwise to be flung into the dirt.

in a village of Buckinghamshire, about two miles from Buckingham town. Here are the most magniscent gardens in England, adorned with temples, pavilions, obelisks, &c. designed by the best architects, particularly Vanbrugh, &c. being surrounded with statues and busts of King Alfred, Edward the Black Prince, Queen Elizabeth, King William III. Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Thomas Gresham, Lord Verulam, Locke, Milton, Hamden, Shakespeare, Inigo Jones, Sir Isaac Newton, Pope, Sir John Barnard, King George II. Queen Caroline, &c. besides Apollo and the nine muses, with the statues of the liberal arts and sciences.

In a shady wood is a solitary building called the Sleeping-house. In another place are the statues of Lycurgus, Epaminondas, Socrates, and Homer; and in another grove and temple are all the Saxon idols, which gave name to the days of the week. At the head of a fine canal is an equestrian statue of King George I. To all or most of these statues and busts there are suitable Latin or English inscriptions. A pyramid to Vanbrugh, an obelisk to Robin Coucher, an urn to Congreve's memory, with a monument to Signior Fido, and an humorous English inscription, which at last lets you know, that this was an Italian greyhound, &c. In the temple of Friendship are the bustoes of his late Lordship, Frederick Prince of Wales, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Mr. William Pitt, &c. Besides paintings and other innumerable curiosities in and about the

STOW on the Would, called in records STOW St. Edward, a market-town of Gloucestershire. Its parish is twelve miles in circuit; has a large church on a hill, with a high tower; here also is an hospital, almshouse, and free-school, besides other charities. From its high situation this place is commonly said to have but one element, namely, air, having neither wood, common, field, nor water, belonging to it. The Roman sofse-way passes this way. Its market is on Thursday, and fairs on May 12 for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and October 24, for hops, sadlers, shoemakers, and iron-mongers wares. These are samous particularly for hops, cheese, and sheep; of which last 20,000 head are said to have been sold in one October fair. It stands about 11 miles from Chiltenham, 20 from Gloucester, and 146 from London.

STOWBOROUGH, a small village of Dorsetshire, from the ruins of which Wareham is said to have rose, on the opposite side of the river Frome. It has a bailiss, and till lately it had a mayor.

STOWEY, a market-town of Somerfetshire. Here is an annual fair on September 7, for cattle and toys. It stands 18 miles from the city of Wells, and 146 from London

STOW-MARKET, a large town of Suffolk, on the Orwell. Its market on Thursday is well-stored with all forts of provisions: it has several good inns, with a manufacture of tammies and other Norwich stuffs. Its church is beautiful, with a large steeple and losty pinacle. The annual fairs are on fully 10, for shop-goods and toys, and August 12, for sheep and cattle. It stands about three miles from Needham, ten from Bury, and seventy, three from London.

and feventy-three from London.

STRABANE, or STRATHBANE, i. e. the WhiteStrath or valley, a town in the county of Tyrone, and
province of Ulffer, in the kingdom of Ireland. It is a
large and flourishing corporation on the river Foyle,
near the confluence of the Fin and Mourn, with a
caftle, giving title of Baron and Viscount to the Earl
of Abercorn in Scotland. It stands almost opposite to
Lifford, and twelve miles from Londonderry.

STRADELLA, a town of the Paviese, and duchy of Milan,

STRALEN, a town of Guelderland, in the United Netherlands, the capital of a small territory. It was formerly fortified, but dismantled by the French when they took it in 1672, and belongs now to the King of the Company of the Company four miles S. of Gueldre.

Prussia. It stands about four miles S. of Gueldre. STRALSUND, or STRAHLSUNDT, a free city and hans town of Royal or Upper Pomerania, and circle of Upper Saxony. It flands on the fea-shore, and on a peninfula formed by the fea and Lake Frawken, opposite to the Isle of Rugen, and has its name from the narrow streight between them. This is a large, rich, and fortified place; and, though it has flood out fieges at times, the Elector of Brandenburg took it in 1678 after destroying 1500 houses by bombs; as did also the Kings of Denmark and Prussia in 1715, but after a vigorous fiege. It belongs to the Swedes, has fingular privileges, and is now in a flourishing condition. The streight to Rugen is about a mile over, and there are fix gates with as many bridges to them from the city to which the merchant-ships are fastened. On the land-side are bulwarks and fish-ponds two musket-shot in breadth, besides large ditches and marshes, only passable by four causeways from four gates, all forti fied. It has an excellent haven, where ships come up into the very heart of the town: fo that it has had a confiderable trade both by fea and land, as here be gins the export of the staple commodities from the Baltic, namely, corn and naval flores. The former articles the Dutch trade for. Here are great quantities of honey, wax, tar, pitch, rofin, hides, and tallow; as also linen, especially a good fort of canvas made

The fireets are broad, and the houses uniform; but the sea and lakes cramp the place; so that the inhabitants, who are very numerous, live close together; and consequently the city is thereby rendered unhealthy. It stands sixty-five miles E. of Wisnar. Lat.

54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 13 deg. 22 min. E.

STANGFORD, or SRONGFORD, a fmall, but ancient town, in the county of Down, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland. It ftands in Lecale, on the S. W. fide of a river of the same name, so called from the great rapidity of the tides both at ebb and flow; so that boats cannot make either shore without being carried up or down. It belongs to the Earl of Kildare, and gives title of Viscount to the family of Smyth. It lies nine miles E. from Down.

STRANGFORD Lake, more properly than a river, is bounded on the E. by the barony of Ards. It is nearly four miles broad at a medium, and seventeen long; the sea flowing to the N. end of it as far as Newton, properly the port of the whole lough.

This lake abounds with most forts of excellent fish. as bass, mullet, whiting, large sea-trout, oysters, lob sters, shrimps, &c. and on the islands in the lake, and stony flat coasts, they burn great quantities of kelp. The bar or entrance into this lough is about a league further out than Strangford, with a long rock at the entrance, and in the middle of the passage, yet the channel is broad and deep on either fide, but the shores are rocky, only vessels may lie safe on the W. side in Cross-road, Strangford harbour, and Audley-road, as also on the E. side under Bankmore, Portaferry harbour, and Bally-Henry road, and are in good shelter near Bankmore. There is an eddy-tide occasioned by a rock under-water, and called Ranting-wheel, which is very dangerous for boats when the tides and current are strongest; so that ships are often forced aftern in this lake, though failing with a brifk gale.

STRANRAWER, a royal burgh and market-town of the shire of Wigton or Upper Galloway, in the S. W. of Scotland. It is one in the district of burghs with Wigton, Whitherne, and New Galloway, which alternately send one member to the British parliament. It is also the seat of a presbytery, consisting of eleven parishes; and has a harbour, being at the bottom of Loughrian, with a river of that name falling into it. Stranrawer stands on the side of the isthmus formed by

two bays, namely, Loughrian on the N. side, and the bay of Glenluce on the S. which latter runs between Whitherne and the Mull of Galloway. Stranrawer is about 7 or 8 miles N. W. of Glenluce, 5 from Port. Patrick, and 105 from Edinburgh. But though there is an excellent road for shipping on each side the ishmus, no trade or maritime business feems to be carried on in either. The place is but small, and the house of a low construction.

STRASBURG, in Latin Argentoratum, as being near the fite of the ancient place of this name, or Strateburgum, as near the highway called Strata by the Latin winters of the middle age. It is in Lower Alface, and the capital of the whole country, on the river Ill, which runs through the city, forming several canals with fir bridges over them, two of stone, the rest timber; and about a league below Lavantz, now falling into the Rhine, though the city be not much above a quarter of a league from the W. bank of the Rhine, over which river is a bridge almost an English mile in length, being divided by islands into several arms.

Strafburg was an Imperial city before the French furprized it in 1682. Here is an university, confiling of the four faculties, and governed by Lutheran professor, who are entitled Deans and Canons of St. Thomas, the revenues of that church having been annexed to the university; they confer degrees on Catholics or Protestants, except in divinity.

The Jesuits have a noble college here, in which are thirty-two fellowships for students of philosophy and divinity, twenty-four of which must be natives. Its annual income is said to amount to 36,000 livres.

This is a town of vast extent, surrounded with a double wall and ditch; the inner wall is old, not is the outer very good. It has a fausse broye saced with bricks twelve or sourteen seet above the bridge; the counterscarpe is but in an indifferent condition; and it could make no long resistance, till the French King sortified the place strongly. On the side towards the Rhine is a citadel; and on the side of the latter towards the bridge, is a large horn-work, running out a great way with the other out-works. At the two principal gates leading into Alface, there are also small forts, by which all communication with the country may be cut off.

By means of a fluice in the city at the entrance of the rivers Ill and Brusch, the country between the some river, the Rhine, and the town, may be laid under water to the distance of about 10,000 seet. The bridge is also well-fortissed, but the forts in some islands of the Rhine, and the redoubts, have been demolished by virtue of the treaties of Ryswick and Beden.

The city is under the military government of Alface, and here is a French garrison, the soldiers lodging in caserns. The streets in general are pretty close, except two or three that are broad, straight, and open. The houses are four, and some even sive storeys high; most of them being inhabited by three or four families. It is reckoned to contain about 4300 samilies, and about 28 or 30,000 inhabitants. At present the income of the bishopric is not above 250,000 livres. The canons of the cathedral must be Counts of the empire, and prove their nobility by eight descents on the states side, and as many on the mother's.

The French King, fince this city has come into his hands, has established the Romish religion instead of the Lutheran, which latter many of the inhabitants to still profess.

The principal buildings are of a red free-stone, dug chiesly out of the quarries towards Zavern, or those along the Rhine, some of the stones being twentyfour feet long, and six broad.

The public structures are; 1. the town-house; 2 the B.shop's palace; 3. the intendant's mansson; 4 the theatre; 5. the arsenal well-stored; 6. the citizens hospital, in which there is wine and corn above 100 years old; 7. the French soldiers hospital; 8. the two steels—markets; 9. the cathedral, a most beautiful structure, with a pyramid 750 feet high, and a stair-cale to the top of 635 steps.

36 min. N. long. 7 deg. 41 min. E.

STRASBURG, the residence of the Bishop of Gurck, in
Lower Carinthia, and circle of Austria, in Germany.

It stands on the river Gurck, where is a fine sountain
at the foot of an high hill.

STRASBURG, or rather STRAUSBURG, a bailiwic

of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

STRASBURG, fometimes called Broderic, a town of Culm, a palatinate of Royal Pruffia, in Poland, and subject to the republic. It stands on the river Debrontz or Dribent, and the confines of Mazovia, and has an old castle. It lies about thirty-two miles E. of Culm. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 18 deg. 28 min. E.

STRATFORD, a thoroughfare stage in Suffolk from Ipswich to London. It has a good traffic, and is employed in the woollen manufactures, with a bridge over the Stour, along which it is said 300 droves of turkeys, about 500 in each drove, passed in one season towards the London markets; this county and that part of Norfolk contiguous to it furnishing the metropolis, and all the countries round, with these sowls.

STRATFORD, a populous market-town of Warwickfhire, on the Avon, over which is a stone-bridge of
three large and six small arches (some say sourcen)
with a long causeway at the W. end walled, and to it
the river is navigable by barges. It is governed by a
bailist, &c. having had lands from King Edward VI.
called the Gild of the Holy Cross, for maintaining a
grammar-school and alms-house.

In Trinity church here, reckoned as old as the conquest, are buried the remains of the inimitable poet Mr. William Shakespeare, anno 1564, in one of the aisles on the N. side, with his bust in the wall over a flat grave-stone, and four English lines forbidding to stir his bones under a curse, &c. For this great man a handsome monument, with his statue at full length, &c. has been erected not long since in Westminster abbey, near the Poet's quarter, with the inscription "Publicus amor posuit," having been the produce of several nights exhibition at the play-houses in London.

On the S. fide of the church is another monument for Richard Hill, with inscriptions in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin; also four English lines, importing, that having been twice married, he is now released.

Here is a large chapel of ease. Its weekly market is on Tuesday, and annual fairs on May 14, September 25, and Thursday sevennight after September 25, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It lies six miles from Warwick, and ninety-seven from London.

The navigation of the Avon is of great advantage to this country, particularly the trade of Bristol in groceries, iron, lead, and all heavy goods, which are conveyed by water almost to Warwick; and in return corn, and especially cheese, are carried back to Bristol.

STRATFORD-LONGTHORN, a village of Effex, and next to Bow in Middlefex. It is a pretty place, and much increased of late in its buildings; some of which have rows of trees and benches before their doors, with pretty gardens behind. It has two hamlets added to it on the forest-side, namely, Maryland-point and Gravel-pits; the one facing the road to Woodford and Epping-forest, and the other that to Ilsord. And on the other side it is almost joined to Bow in Middlefex, notwithstanding the intervention of rivers, canals, marshy-grounds, &c. It lies about two miles from Wansted

STRATHCARRON, an inland tract of Ross-shire, in the North of Scotland, and westward of Tayne. It has its name from the river Carron dividing it, and which issues from Lough-Carron. The country is woody, especially firs; and it abounds in horses and black

cattle.

STRATHAVIN, a diffrict of Bamff-shire, being the paternal inheritance belonging to the Duke of Gordon's family, in the North of Scotland. It extends itself a pretty way along the river Avin or Avon, which signing. No. 93.

fies in the native language a water or river; and is one of the clearest streams in all that kingdom, falling into the Spey. This tract, which is mountainous, is more

adapted for pasture than corn.

STRATHBOGGY, or STRATHBOLGY, in the Erse language Straavalgigh, as being a valley on the Bolgy or Valgigh. It is a pretty large village or market-town, giving name to one of the subdivisions of Aberdeen-thire, in the North of Scotland, and erected into a lordship by King James VI. in favour of the above-mentioned family of Gordon, whom he afterwards created Marquises of Huntley. It is chiefly inhabited by the Duke's vassals; and is mountainous above the town of Strathboggy, and a level corn-country about and below it.

The district of Strathboggy is bounded by Bamff on the N. and W. Garioch on the E. and Mar on the S. being extremely well-watered by the Diveron and above mentioned Bolgy, &c. abounds in good corn and paffure, black cattle, sheep, and horses, both for domestic uses and for exportation. It is remarkable for fine linen-yarn spun by the women here, and fold to the merchants for making of linen-cloth, or whitened for thread.

Here is a bridge over the Diveron near its confluence with the Bolgy, and hard by the town, and the windings in the valley very numerous, which much abate the rapipity of the ftream. It is also the feat of a presuptivery, including eleven parishes.

bytery, including eleven parishes.

A little out of the town is a large and new stone-house, which was the mansion of the unfortunate Colonel Hamilton, the young Pretender's Governor of Carlisse in 1745, and who upon its surrender afterwards suffered in that city, and had his head stuck up over one of its gates.

It is commonly observed, that the soil of the valley of Strathboggy, and even all the way N. to Inverness, especially the levels of Murrayland, is very rich, and also the air much softer than in other parts of that kingdom; though in winter and spring the circumjacent numerous mountains are often seen to be thick clad in snow, and the rivers frozen up; yet its harvest is earlier than in Northumberland or Derbyshire, and even in some parts of the E. of Kent or Sussex; and its corn is brought to Edinburgh in August for sale, before that growing in the vicinity of the last-mentioned place has been fit to reap.

Among the mountains of this strath is a recluse feat of the same Laird of Braco, now Lord Duff and Kilbride or Braco. Here is also the large castle of Strathboggy; and out of the town to the W. that of Huntley, now going to ruin, with ancient paintings on the cieling of the rooms: likewise a large church, and handsome tolbooth.

The small trade of this town is in linen-cloth, and that brought to great perfection, as we are told, by an ingenious mechanic of the kingdom of Ireland settled here. The mountains around are very regularly arranged, and the grounds about the town are full of marshes and bogs, whence its name is derived, the Diveron running round one side, and the Boggy the other before their junction, and both of them abounding in excellent trout. Provisions are very good and cheap in this town.

Before the year 1746, here was an Episcopal meeting-house and Non-juring clergyman; but is since demolished, as was the case in all the parts of the country through which the King's forces marched about the æra of the battle of Culloden.

About four miles from Strathboggy is the feat of Rothy-mays, close to the Diveron, and belonging to Lord Braco above-mentioned; and about a mile further upon an eminence stands the ancient mansion of Aberne hy Laird of Main, yielding a very beautiful prospect of the ferpentine meanders of the Diveron.

Within its presbytery are three Society schools, namely, in the parishes of Huntley, Morlith, and the united ones of Cairney and Botary; in the last of which parishes, our accounts tell us, are 361 Papists, with 2136 catechisable persons. Formerly this country, as far as Fochabers, near Gordon castle, on the Spey,

abounded with Romanists; but the family of the Duke of Gordon being now Protestants, their numbers will

gradually diminish in all probability.

STRATHDON, a valley, and one of the mountainous districts of Aberdeenshire, in the North of Scotland, extending itself along the river Don. It is very fruit-

ful in corn.

A parish of the same name in the presbytery of Alford, twelve miles long, and three broad, has a Society-school, with 1308 examinable persons, of which 542 are Papists; also thirty-seven boys and fix girls in the school.

STRATHERRICK, a district in the shire of Inverness, about eight or nine miles W. of the town of Inverness, and on the S. side of Loughness. Here reside a considerable part of the clan of Frasers, the vastals of the samily of Lovat; as another part of them dwell on the Ard, N. W. of the same town, along Bewley firth. It is fruitful in corn and cattle. On its confines lies Fort

STRATHERN, one of the subdivisions of Perthshire, in the North of Scotland. It is bounded by Monteith and part of Fifeshire on the S. Broadalbin and Athol on the N. part of Monteith on the W. and Perth Proper on the E. It is upwards of firty miles from E. to W. and above twenty from N. to S. It has its name from a river called in the country the Water of Ern, iffuing from a lough or lake of the same name, on the frontiers of the West Highlands, near Glengyle; and in the road to Edinburgh there is a bridge called the Brigg of Ern, where the channel, not very broad, is extremely deep to appearance, its course being very fill, and the waters of a remarkably darkish hue hereabouts, with low banks, and fo liable to inundations in speats or freshes. It runs from its exit out of the lough about thirty-fix miles through the country, befides windings, and at last falls into the Tay below Perth.

This stewarty, as it is called, is a good agreeable country, though the roads in open weather are pretty deep; and it is supposed to be the Ierne of the Roman writers, there being several camps of that people in it, particularly at Ardoch, besides a Roman way towards Perth. Several Roman medals also have been found in Strathern, as were not long ago two sibulæ curiously enamelled, likewise a sepulchral stone.

The Ochil hills run along the S. parts. See Ochil and Glen-Lyon, or the valley of the Lyons Earls of

Strathmore.

On the banks of the waters of Ern are the castles of Tullibardin, the ancient seat of the Murrays, giving title of Marquis to the Duke of Athol; and also Duplin castle, the seat of the Hays, Earls of Kinnoul, to whom it gives title of Viscount.

In the S. E. corner of this division of Strathern is Abernethy, formerly the metropolis and royal seat of the samous Picts, once masters of the greatest and most fruitful parts in the Lowlands of Scotland, till utterly extirpated as a people, and their seeble remains incorporated or immerged by degrees into the stock of the

STRATHERN, or STRADERN, by the natives called Straberinn, is a diffrict of Inverness-shire, in the N. of Scotland, and confining on Nairn-shire to the E. It is a valley on both sides of the water of Erinn, which lower down in Murrayland, is called Findorne. It lies S. of Strathnairn, and contiguous to it. In both which districts reside chiefly the numerous Clan Chattan, or the various tribes and vassals of the Laird of Macintosh, not the country of the Frasers, nor belonging to Lord Lovat, as the author of the System represents; confounding this with the district of Stratherrick, a part of that family's estate which is contiguous to it on the W. and along the S. side of Loughness. The Tour makes no mention of Strathern.

In this country the principal corn produced is a kind of black oats, as standing best out against the shaking of the winds in the higher grounds, of which is made very sweet bread, though of a blackish tinge. The semale natives of this country, when they come down into the lowlands to the markets, or upon any other ne-

ceffary business, generally carry along with them, as their provisions, a large stock of remarkably thick cakes, even to three or four inches, called bannocks, consisting of a coasition of two or three walded as it were together when in the dough, and toasted before the fire; being also on one side, according to a very antique custom of the country, glazed over with the yolk of an egg much in the form of our twelfth-cakes; these the low landers are extremely fond of, and their longing defires are as liberally satisfied by the open-hearted propinetors.

In Strathern are no towns nor villages, as the System tells us, unless klumps or farm-houses may be called so; but it has abundance of rivulets. In it is a very good house of accommodation at Corrybrough Macqueen's, and commonly the first short stage from Inverness to Edinburgh, and about twelve or sources miles from the former town. Here also, not far from the river, is the house of Moy, the country-seat of the Laird of Mackintosh, in a lough of the same name, See Moy.

STRATHGLASS, or STRAGLASS, i. e. the green valley, a large tract of Inverness-shire, on the N. W. side of Lochness, and ten or twelve miles in the same direction from the town of Inverness. It lies in the parish of Kilmorack. This Strath gives title to Mr. Chissolm, commonly called Chissolm of Strathglass.

At the village of the same name the Society have a school, where are only nine boys, though the parish is 22 miles long, and 14 broad, with 2000 examinable persons, of which 730 are Papists; and here is a Roman priest, and likewise a school.

STRATHMORE, i. e. the large valley, is a district of Perthshire, lying north-eastward from Perth to Brechin. It is looked upon as the most fruitful in corn of all that part of the country. Here are several gentemen's seats, and standing on the N. side of the Tay; particularly the noble palace of Glamis, the samily-seat of the Lyons, to whom this country gives the title of Earl.

STRATHNAIRN, a valley on the water or river of Nairn, extending along both fides; it is a diffrict of Inverness-shire in part, and also of Nairnshire in part, in the N. of Scotland; like that of Stradern above-mentioned, it is mostly the residence of the Mackintoshes. Its produce is more liberal in grain than the other; but the principal kind, as there, is that of black oats; and here the antique custom with regard to their cakes, is also the same as afore-mentioned.

The north-western parts are mountainous, and a good deal of this tract is heathy or muiry, also mossly; from which, particularly the mosses of Mr. Macbean of Failzie, Devie, Farr, Dummoglaste, &c. the burghers of Inverness, lying four miles surther N. are supplied with suel, as peat and turf, in which the inhabitants of Strathnaim drive a brisk trade every day in the week except Sunday, by carrying them in drommacks or little kreels, namely, upon their little hobies backs, or in carts, which they drag after them, not much better than sleds, which not many years ago was the chief method of conveyance, and on horses backs.

The neighbouring country, and the farmers of the lowlands, have the same supplies from the mosses of Strathnairn, as far as the town of Nairn, as also store of firr, which is likewise dug out of these, as is commonly the case in all such grounds for suel, and generally used in the poorer houses in the room of candles.

The water of Nairn, which runs through the middle of the Strath, has excellent salmon; but its channel is very rough, with large stones and pieces of rocks, and its current at times very rapid and dangerous; carrying these down by its force. A circle of stones or druidical temple, &c. such as we mentioned to be near Inverness (which see) is to be seen in Strathnairn, near the banks of the river.

The lands of Strathnairn hold generally of the Earl of Murray, or of Mr. Campbell of Calder; and the tenants rents here are mostly paid the landlords in money, which in other parts of the country are commonly done in the *ipse corpora*, or that fort of barley denominated bear.

The ancient custom of raising men, by conveying a simple cross of wood, burnt at the ends, and besmeared with blood, which is done from place to place, with the utmost expedition, the least results or tardiness in which is immediate death, was executed in this country a week or two before the battle of Culloden.

strathnaver, or state of cunoden.

Strathnaver, or state of Navern runs. It is a fubdivision of Sutherlandshire, in the N. of Scotland, being separated from the rest of the shire by a range of mountains, being bounded on the N. by the Deucaledonian ocean or Pentland sirth; on the W. by the Great Western, by some called here the Virginian ocean, on the E. by Cathness; and on the S. by Assynt, a district of Ross-shire. Its extent from E. to W. is about thirty-sour miles, and twelve in some places from S. to N. in others not above six; though some geographers, and we believe with more reason, make its breadth about twenty-sour miles.

Its mountains are very high, on the tops of which the fnow lies a good while undiffolved. Here are feveral bays, the country being very much indented thereby, and in these commodious roads and harbours; but not much frequented, as ever we heard, by ship-

The country has many large woods, and in fome places, the System tells us, there are iron-works; tho' these might have been formerly in this country, at prefent little or nothing is said of that kind; so that probably the inhabitants have desisted for some time from working them, if ever they had any such.

The country is extremely well-watered. Here are large herds of black cattle, goats, sheep, and horses. Their fat beasts and colts they carry to the neighbouring fairs of Wyck or Dornock, &c. and they export their salt beef, hides, skins, tallow, butter, and cheese; though we learn nothing of their shipping, except this trassic be carried on by birlings, or large open boats, there appearing to be no vessels of any considerable burden in this or the neighbouring parts nigher than Kirkwall, &c. in the Orkneys on one side, and Cromartie in the shire of its name on the other. Here is plenty of venison, particularly rea-deer, &c. and the inhabitants look with contempt, we are told, on such as do not delight in hunting.

The people of this and the adjacent country are

The people of this and the adjacent country are ftrong, well-limbed men, being courageous, frugal, and patient of fatigue; hospitable, chearful, and openhearted: but they have no towns in this country, from its situation, we are told, not admitting of any; and they live mostly in villages or klumps of houses. It has many lakes, the principal of which are Lough-Navern, Lough-Yol, &c.

This Camden calls the utmost coast of the main island of Great Britain, looking full with its front against the N. pole, and the middle of the tail of Ursa Major directly over its head.

On the N. and W. coasts there are several islands, also divers monuments of victories, said to have been obtained against the Danes, are dispersed up and down this country. It gives title of Lord to the Earl of Sutherland; and that part of it belonging to the Mackyes, Lords Rea, and other vastals, is commonly denominated my Lord Rea's country; the last of whom was a nobleman of literature, and a member of the Royal Society; they have also a handsome seat and gardens at Tong, in which latter vegetables, &c. are produced almost equal to those in a more southern exposure.

The day here, about the height of summer, is computed to be eighteen hours, the sun continuing so long above the horizon; and when it sets, the arch is so small under the horizon, that it is more than twilight all the time to the next day's rising; but then, as has been observed to be the case in the Orkneys, the dark nights are altogether as long in winter; which season, however, is found to be more temperate than the winters are further to the S. and some of the rivers never freeze, the salt vapours from the adjacent sea which fill the air, sheathing the acute particles of the cold; and for the same reason it is thought that the snow is not so deep nor so lasting on the ground as in other places, unless

this contradict what is faid above of its standing long on the tops of the hills.

Here, as in many other parts of Scotland, the sheriss were formerly bound by act of parliament, to go a hunting thrice a year in their respective jurisdictions, accompanied by the posse comitatus, for destroying the wolves and their whelps; but their extirpation long ago over all the island, has rendered such a practice needless now.

GTRATHYLA, a valley on the water of Ylay, being a district of Bamst-shire, in the N. of Scotland. It lies towards the N. E. of Balvenny, and is productive of corn and grass, with such plenty of time-stone, that the houses here are generally built with it. The inhabitants are considerable gainers by the exchange of their lime for cattle and fine linen-yarn, at the markets of Keith, a village on the Diveron.

Affatic Turkey. Here was a famous temple, anciently dedicated to Jupiter, in which the flates of Caria hold their public allemblies. It lay between Alabanda and Alynda, having been, it is supposed, a Macedonian colony of the Seleucidæ. From Adrian's rebuilding the place, it was called Adrianopolis.

place, it was called Adrianopolis.

STRATTON, a small market-town in the hundred of the same name in Cornwall. In it stood the Earl of Bath's fine seat of Stowhouse, built in the reign of King Charles II. very elegantly finished within, the carvings having been done by Michael Chuke; as the landscapes, and sea-pieces, particularly a prospect of Plymouth, in the great stairs, twenty-two seet by twelve, were the work of Vandeist. The materials having since been fold, this palace is now totally demolished.

Near this town Sir Ralph Hopton, having deseated

Near this town Sir Ralph Hopton, having defeated the parliament-forces under Major General Chudleigh, who was also taken prisoner, he was created Baron Stratton: the field of battle next year produced, it is said, a crop of barley with ten or twelve ears on a stalk. Its annual fairs are on May 19, November 8, and December 11, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some few hops. It is situated in a nook of the county, running N. 16 miles from Launceston, and 211 from London.

STRAUBING. or STRAUBINGEN, the ancient Augusta, Ancilla, and Serviodorum, the capital of a small territory of the same name, and circle of Bavaria, in Germany. It is well-fortified, and situated on the Sassified of the Danube, over which is a bridge. It lies about twenty miles S. E. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 12 deg. 41 min. F.

min. N. long. 12 deg. 41 min. E.

STREENSHALL, the ancient name of SCARBOROUGH,
(which fee) in the North Riding of Yorkshire. At
this place, in a council holden by Oswy King of Northumberland, anno 663, the celebration of Easter was
established after the Romish way, first introduced by
Augustine the monk.

STRENG, or STRENGNESS, a town of Sudermania, in Sweden Proper; though small, it is an episcopal see under Upsal. From the large stones employed in the building of the church, and their Gothic inscriptions, it appears the heathen idols were worshipped here; and that the heroes and wrestlers exerted their strength and courage here. About the close of February an annual fair is kept near the town upon the ice, when the lake is frozen. In the cathedral is buried King Charles IX. of Sweden. It lies on the S. bank of the Maler-lake, thirty-two miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 31 min. N. long, 17 deg. 5 min. E.

STRETHAM, a place in Surrey, lying between London and Croydon, about fix miles from each, and two from Dulwich. It is famous for its medicinal springs, first discovered in 1660, and gives title of Baron to the Duke of Bedford; being a manor in the Howland family. Here twelve poor girls are taught and cloathed.

ly. Here twelve poor girls are taught and cloathed. STRETTON, a place in Lincolnshire, by which passes the Roman road now called the Forty-Feet Way. It gives title of Baron to the Berkeleys.

Of the same name is a church in Shropshire, with fairs on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. If this place does not rather give that Lord his title.

STRIGA, a town of Schweidnitz and Silefia, in Ger-It stands on the Polinitz, and is noted for excellent beer, and that useful mineral called terra figil-

lata. It lies about eight miles N. of Schweidnitz. STROMA, others call it SOWNA, the only island in Pentland-firth, belonging to the shire of Cathness, in the N. of Scotland. It is not above two miles from the continent; being about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, faid to abound in corn. By the meeting of feveral tides at its N. extremity, the navigation is rendered extremely dangerous, and there is a like dancing collision of the waves at its S. end, called by the mariners the Merry Men of May, from one Mr. May's house in Cathness, opposite to this isle, which is a land-mark of great use to failors, who in their paffage between Stroma and the continent fix their eyes on its chimneys, of which if they lose fight they are too near Cathness, and in danger of running on fand-banks; but if they get fight of the house, they are too near the island, and may be split on the rocks at the S. extremity of Stroma. From an experiment with venomous animals, which were brought thither, having lived and bred, whereas if fet ashore at Orkney, they die immediately: the contested title to this isle be-tween the Earls of Cathness and Orkne, is popularly faid to have been decided in favour of the former Lord.

STROMBOLI, the ancient Strongylo, from its roundish form, one of the Liparean isles round Sciliy, and in the Tufcan fea of Lower Italy. It is computed to be about twelve miles in circuit, but uninhabited, as being properly a volcano, or burning mountain of great height, feen a great way off at fea. It lies about thirty miles N. E. of Lipari, and fifty N. of Messina. Lat. 39

deg. 21 min. N. long. 15 deg. 20 min. E. Very near it is a small island, hence called Stromboletto, or Little Stromboli.

STROMBURG, or rather STROMBERG, a bailiwic of the Palatine electorate, in Germany; with a town

STROMNESS, a parish united with Sandwich, in the presbytery of Cairston, and the Orkney-isles, in the N. of Scotland. It is eight miles long, and half that dimension in breadth, having 2183 examinable perfons: but whether the Society have fettled a school here, the account we have this from does not however mention the numbers of scholars in it.

This would feem to be a headland, from its name

the Naese, or Cape of Stroma.

STRONDEN, a place in the presecture of Drontheim. in Norway. It stands on the river Nider, forty miles above the lower town of Drontheim towards the S. E. STRONGFORD, the name both of a town and lake or bay in the county of Down, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland. See STRANGFORD.

STRONGOLI, Stongylum, an episcopal see of the Hither Calabria, confining on the Further, and in the kingdom of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands near the gulph of Tarento, not far from the Ionian fea, upon a mountain, furrounded with high and craggy rocks. It lies about eight miles E. of San Severino, and a fuffragan to it. Lat. 39 deg. 14 min. N. long. 17 deg. 46 min. E.

STRONSA, one of the Orkney-isles, in the N. of Scotland, fix miles long, and three broad, towards the S. E of Shaninsha, with two convenient harbours; one at Lingafound, defended by a holm; the other at Stynie, fenced also by a well-inhabited and fruitful isle to the N. E. of it called Papa-Stronfa, about a mile long, but narrow. Mr. Martin tells us, that, in his time, a gentleman at Stronfa had a fon living who was 110 years of age. This likewise is a fertile and well-peopled isle, being much reforted to for the fisheries.

In the S. E. angle is a peninfula called Rawfin, from which the rest of the island is supplied with turf; and in its links were found, not many years ago, the fragments of a Roman urn.

A rock belonging to Stronfa, called Outkerrie, is noted for its excellent fishery.

STROUD, a town of Kent, not far from the end of Rochester-bridge; which though a distinct parish, is nearly contiguous to that city and Chatham. It formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, with a manfion here, which still retains the name of the Temple Manor. Here is an annual fair on August 16.

STU

STROUD, a market-town of Gloucestershire, on a him at the foot of which runs the Stroud-water, very conveniently for the woollen manufacture, particularly fa mous for its quality of dying fearlet broad-cloths and all other grain-colours; fo that many clothiers live near and along its banks for twenty miles, with fulling mills upon it. Some of these are said to have made for merly 1000 pieces of cloth a year. Here is a handlome church, having a spire steeple at the W. end, and a tower in the middle; a free-school, charity-school, and work-house. Its market is on Friday; the yearly fairs are on May 12, and August 21, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. It lies about nine miles from Gloucester, and ninety-three from London.

STRYMON, a river of European Turkey, which rifes on Mount Pangæus, in Romania or Thrace, and falls

into the gulph of Contessa, in the Egzan sea.

STRYMON, STRYMONA, or STRYMONIUM. a town of Macedon, in European Turkey, on the niver of the fame name. It lies about thirty miles W. of

Philippi.
STUBCOPING, a town on the N. coast of Falster, one of the isles of Denmark. It is a place of some trade, as being the usual passage from Seeland into Germany. STUBNA, a town of Upper Hungary, near the E. fide

of the county of Turocz or Stretzen; some place it in Newfol, fourteen miles from Cremnitz. Here are feven hot baths in a fine plain, furrounded with hills, and much reforted to.

STUDLEY, a feat of Mr. Aislabie's, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a fine garden, where is a variety of landscapes, as plantations, lawns, temples, and grottos, hills of gentle afcent, and fteep precipices covered with woods, and furmounted by a noble Gothic tower, with a river below gently gliding in one past, and in another pouring down in cataracts. From one eminence is a prospect of the town and minster of Rippon just by, and far beyond it; and from another many gentlemen's feats, and the ftately ruins of Fountain-

STULINGEN, a town in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It stands thirty-five miles W. of Constance, belonging to the Duke of Furstenburg. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 8 deg. 19 min. E.
STULWEISSNBURG, or STUHLWEISSENBURG,

a county of the lower circle of the Danube, in Hungary. Its inhabitants are Hungarians, and some few Germans.

STULWEISSENBURG, a royal free-town in the lastmentioned county of the fame name. It flands in a morass formed by the river Sarwitz, but not sfrong upon that account; and it had formerly good works, which have been demolished. From the town go three very broad dams, between which are churches, houses, gardens, and meadows; fo that these parts like suburbs are more populous than the town itself. It has been taken feveral times, fo as to be now in a declining state. It at last fell into the hands of the Imperialists. It stands near the Platen see, about thirty-fix miles S.W. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 18 deg. 34

STURBRIDGE, vulgarly called STURBITCH, a noted fair near Cambridge, &c. See under STOUR-

STURMINSTER, a market-town of Dorfetshire. It stands about 18 miles from Dorchester, and 122 from London. Two annual fairs are kept here for cattle and toys, on May 12, and October 24.

STURGAT, or STURGARD, the capital of Wirtemberg, and the ducal residence in the circle of Suabia, in Germany. It stands in a fruitful plain on the Neckar, over which is built a bridge. This city is pretty large,

but the houses are mostly of timber. The Duke of Wirtemberg's palace here, to which Prince the town belongs, is a stately free-stone fabric, being well-fortified, and having fine gardens, belides a pretty collection of curiofities. It lies forty-two miles E. of Baden, and forty-five N. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 54 min. E.

The cabinet or museum here has a tolerable collec- | SUBEIT, an old city of Ducala, a province of Africas tion of antiques, bufts, and baffo relievo's; but the most curious piece is the Jupiter Dolichenus brought hither by Patin from Marfeilles, representing that deity in armour, and standing on the crupper of an ox, exactly as the original in Montfaucon's antiquities. The half is a very spacious room. In the arsenal is a series of the Dukes on barbes, all as big as life, with standards, trophies, &c. also the skin of a favourite horse killed under the Duke at the battle of Hochstet, with fine representations of battles painted on the ciel-

STYRIA, the German STEIRMARK, is a duchy of Austria, lying between it and the Save, the former being on the N. and the latter with Carinthia and Carniola on the S. part of Sclavonia and Hungary on the E. and Saltzburg with part of Carinthia on the W. Including the county of Cilly, another part of Panonia Superior, it is reckoned 130 miles E. and W. and 100 S. and N. being simply of itself 120 in the former direction, in some parts 30, and in others 80 from N.

It is divided into Upper and Lower, or the Western and Eastern Styria, according to the course of the Drave, which river runs through it. The country abounds in wine, fruit, fish, venison, iron-mines, falt, and such plenty of corn that they have no vent for it. per Styria, which is more healthy than the Lower, has abundance of sheep and black cattle, but has no wine; for which article they barter wool, butter, cheefe, &c.

with Lower Styria.

The air being infalubrious, pestilential distempers are frequent, also the Hungarian fever, &cc. but especially that diforder fo common among the people who dwell at the foot of the Alps, namely, a strange swelling under the chin, to which the poorer fort are most liable, from their drinking snow-water that comes down into their rivers and brooks. These swellings are sometimes fo extraordinary as to deprive them both of voice and fense; for which reason there are generally hospitals in most towns for such patients. The swellings sometimes hang fo much below their throats, that the poor women who fuckle are obliged to turn them up before the child can get at the nipple.

The language of Styria in general is Sclavonic; but in their courts of judicature and public acts they use the High-Dutch, which is also spoken in Upper Styria with much more propriety than in the circle of Ba-

It is subject to the house of Austria, who govern it by a Captain General, or regency fettled at Gratz.

Their ordinary drink is a forry kind of fmall beer, though the better fort have a sharp thin wine: but why travellers are better pleased with their entertainment here than in most other parts of the empire, as no reason for it is assigned, we cannot say.

SUABIA, a large circle of Germany. See under Swa-

SUHLLA, or SWALLEY-HOLE, as our failors call it, near the village of the first name, in Cambaya, a province of the Mogul dominions, in the East Indies. The entrance is full of banks, which at low-water are almost dry, and near half a mile broad. Here all ships bound to Surat formerly anchored; but fince 1666 none have the privilege except the English and Dutch, who have each a port here, with yards, warehouses, gardens, &c. of their own; so that they run goods as they please. While ships lie here, which is commonly from September to March, the Indians, Perfians, Armenians, and Turks, pitch their ftraw-booths along the shore like a fair, where they fell callicoes, china, fattin, cabinets of mother-of-pearl, ebony, ivory, agate, turquois, heliotropes, plantanes, arrack, &c. Here are numbers of boys who ferve as interpreters, and go of errands for about two-pence a day; but will not eat nor drink with Christians.

Ships of other nations lie at the bar twelve miles be-

low Surat. SUANA, a small town of the Sienese, and duchy of Tuscany, and in the middle division of Italy. See So-

VANA. Nº. XCIV.

It is furrounded with walls and towers, and fituated on the river Ommirabi. It was once rich and populous. The inhabitants both of it and the neighbouring territory at present subsist chiefly by gathering honey and wax out of hollow trees, which amounts to a prodigious quantity, and mostly shipped off for most parts of

SUBIACO, the ancient Sublacum, and Sublaquem of Pliny, in the Campagna di Roma, and middle division of Italy. It was once a famous city of Old Latium, and fo called from the river Anco, now Tiverone; which runs through three lakes before reaching this place. It stands on a hill, and on the confines of Naples.

There is hardly any thing worth notice in it, the castle here excepted, which is built in the antique style, and the principal church, a handsome structure: but about a mile from the city is a Benedictine abbey, built on a high and fruitful rock, the Abbot of which is Lord fpiritual and temporal of Subiaco.

SUCHEW-FU, or CHEU-CHEU, a capital city of Nankin, in China, and the next to it in rank. It is a large, populous, and rich place; vast multitudes being feen constantly coming and going upon the water to buy commodities or pay the customs. The Emperor's fleet of 9999 yonks passes annually from this port to that of Peking, in order to carry the tribute of the fouthern provinces thither. They come in at the mouth of the Kyam, and after failing fome hundred miles up that river, fall into the grand canal, and commonly take up fix months in performing that voyage.

This city carries on a vast trade, not only with most cities of China, but also with Japan, from which empire it is only separated by a narrow channel, which trading veffels commonly crofs in two or three days with a good wind.

The brocades and embroideries made here are the most in request, being not only the finest, but the cheapest in proportion. It is the seat of a Viceroy, with eight cities; namely, one of the second, and seven of the third rank under his jurifdiction, all large and rich. Towards the water-fide it has fix stately gates, and as many towards the land. The territory about it is well-cultivated, and full of towns, villages, and fine

SUCHUEN, or SE-CHEU, a province of China, which is divided into ten districts under the same number of capitals. It is bounded on the N. by Kensi, on the E. by Honiem and Hoguam, on the S. by Quecheu and Yunam, and on the W. by the mountains of India. Its capital is Ching-tu.

SUDBOURNE, a place in Suffolk, where is a fine feat of Lord Viscount Hereford's

SUDBURY, or CHIPPING-SODBURY, a markettown of Gloucestershire governed by bailiss, in the great road from Oxfordshire to Bristol, and therefore is full of good inns. It has also a great trade by carrying lime and coals into Cotefwold. The church is fpacious, though only a chapel of ease to Old Sodbury; and it has a good market on Thursday for corn and other provisions, especially cheese, and reckoned the greatest in England, except Atherstone, in Warwickthire. Here is a free-school, besides other charities. From hence runs a finall brook into the river Frome, which passes to the quay of Bristol. The bailists have eighty-eight cow-paftures in their gift for so many of the inhabitants, and eight acres of meadow for their own and their widows lives.

UDBURY, or the South Borough, a mayor, &c. town of Suffolk, which fends two members to parliament, with a fair bridge over the Stour, which river almost furrounds it. Here are three large churches, and it carries on a good trade in perpetuana's, fays, ferges, &c. The river is navigable as far as Manningtree, in Effex, for barges and fmall craft. The buildings are pretty good; but the streets, being unpaved, are fome-

This was one of the first towns in which King Edward III. fettled the Flemings, who introduced the woollen manufacture into England. Simon Theobald, 5 R

Archbishop of Canterbury, who was beheaded in Wat Tyler's rebellion, and furnamed of Sudbury, as being a native of this place, is buried in a chapel of St. Gre-

gory's church here.

In ecclefiastical jurisdiction the county is divided into the archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs for toys on March 12 and July 10. It lies about fourteen miles from Bury St. Edmund's, and fifty-four from Lon-don. It gives title of Baron to the Duke of Graf-

SUDERKOPING, a town of East Gothland, in Sweden. It ftands at the bottom of an arm of the fea, with a

pretty good trade; but is not walled.

Near this place are found crystal stones, some an inch, and others four or five inches thick. It lies about fixteen miles W. of the Baltic, and ninety S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58 deg. 34 min. N. long. 16 deg. 21

SUDERMANNIA, or SUDERMANLAND, a province of Sweden Proper, fo called as being the refidence of the aborigines of the country, and, with respect to Upfal and Upland, lying to the S. It is about twenty-four miles long, and half that in breadth. This province feems to be among the first which was inhabited and cultiwated. The foil is fruitful, and very carefully occupied, having a good deal of arable and meadow land, with good pastures, fine woods, profitable iron-mines, and flatting-mills, as also several lakes abounding with fish. Its fite between the open fea and the Maler-lake is extremely commodious with regard to trade. Besides lakes, it has about eleven rivers. The principal lakes are the Maler, the Heilmar being about feven miles long, which by means of canals, fluices, and the river Arboga, is united with the Maler-lake; and laftly, Bafwen, in which are 100 ifles.

The chief subsistence of the inhabitants arises from agriculture and minery, likewise from hunting and the fisheries; their trade is in grain, iron, and divers timber

On account of the agreeable fituation and fruitfulness of this province, the Queen-dowagers have their annuities or life-rents from it, and the Dukes take their title from this duchy.

It is divided into Sudermanland Proper, Sudertorn, lying between Stockholm and Sudertelge, being fur-rounded by the open sea and the Maler-lake, and into Rekarna, between Hielmarefund and Strenguas, whose inhabitants, with regard to their dialect and drefs, differ from all the others in the kingdom.

The bishopric of Sudermanland is the fourth in rank. including fourteen probfties or priories. The province is divided into two landmanships or generalities, and

these are subdivided again into fiefs.

SUEZ, the ancient Arfinoe, from which the ishmus joining Africa with Afia has also its name, is a small city with an old caftle, both now almost in ruins. It stands on the utmost northern verge of the Heropolitan gulph, or Red sea. Here are about 200 houses, with a neat little haven; but fo shallow that large vessels cannot enter into it, nor even galleys, unless first half-un-

Near the harbour is a timber hutt shut up with a portcullis of the same materials, in which are nine culverines, all of the Turkish cast, and one of them prodigiously long. There are other more modern cannon, but none of them mounted. The place is thin of people, except when any galleys put into it; and those belonging to the Turks frequent this port: but the greatest inconveniency is, that it has no fresh-water nearer than four or five miles. It stands about seventy miles E. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 30 deg. 5 min. N. long 34 deg. 36 min. E.

The gulph of Suez was once very famous, under the name of Sinus Heroopolites, and supposed to be the place where Moses and the Israelites miraculously crosfed it on dry land. The ifthmus intercepting it from the Mediterranean fea is about fifty leagues, though others make it much narrower. It was however formerly a place of confiderable trade, carried on by the caravans between Cairo and it. But fince the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and the traffic opened in the East Indies by that way, this of Suez has fensible decreased.

Several of the ancient Kings of Egypt attempted to cut open a way between the Red fea and the Mediter. ranean at an immense labour and expence; particularly Nechus, or Pharaoh Necho, in whose reign a plan was laid for it, but in the execution, Herodote tells us there perished 120,000 men, which disaster obliged that Prince to lay it afide. The Ptolemy's refumed the work, but soon after left it off, under pretence that the Red fea being higher than Egypt, it would infallibly be overflowed by that means; or, according to others, for fear the waters of the Nile should be spoiled by those of the Red fea. They however fall upon a much fafer expedient, namely, to build a canal which should join that river and sea together, by which means the ports standing on the latter began to become very famous and opulent, and the cities of Coptos and Berenice, both in Higher Egypt, were the center and mart for all the merchandife brought from India into this country: but fince that canal has been neglected and let run to ruin, they are obliged now to carry these merchandifes by land from Cauna, built on the ruins of Coptos, to Coffir, which is the port on the Red fea where the caravans fet out for Mecca, and is however performed at an eafier rate from the plenty of camels in these countries.

SUFFOLK, or SOUTHFOLK, as the Saxons wrote it. denoting the fouthern people, in contradiffinction from Northfolk, or the people in the county N. of it, now Norfolk. This is a maritime fhire, having the German ocean on the E. bounded by Cambridgeshire on the W. the river Stour on the S. which divides it from Effex; and the rivers Ouse the Less, and Waveney, on on the N. separating it from Norfolk. It is about fixtytwo miles long and twenty-eight broad, though these two dimensions are by others computed variously, and much less. It contains about 40 parks, 22 hundreds, 32 market-towns, 575 parishes, and 206,000 inha bitants.

It is generally distinguished into two parts, namely, the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, and the Geldable; the former containing the W. part of the county, and the latter the eastern; each of which furnishes a distinct grand jury at the affizes.

The air of Suffolk is very clear and healthy, even near the fea-coast, the beach being generally fandy and shelly, which either absorbs or shoots off the sea-water, and keeps it from stagnating or forming a noisome and stinking mud; so that physicians reckon it as good an air as any in England.

Its foil is of divers qualities: that near the shore is fandy, and full of heaths; yet abounding in rye, peale, and hemp, also numerous flocks of sheep. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, which is the inland part of the country, though abounding in wood, has a rich deep clay and marle, yielding good pasture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Effex and Cambridge does also afford excellent pasture; and about Bury St. Edmund's, and so on to the N. and N. W. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket, which is mostly heath, or a green fward. The feeding of cattle and sheep on turnips is faid to have been an improvement first set on foot in this county.

Its principal produce is butter and cheefe, the latter of which is frequently in this country very much the worse for the sake of enriching the former, being sometimes of fo hard and horny a nature, as to require the force of the hatchet, if even this, without the exertion of the utmost strength, can have any impression towards dividing it: yet is faid to be much the better fort for long voyages, by reason of its dryness, and the sea in time so mellowing it, as to have been sold for a shilling a pound. But how a callous curd fo devoid of any unctuous quality, and produced from very closely-skimmed milk. should ever come or grow mellow, as mocking all efforts of the knife, has very much the appearance of a paradox.

This county is in the diocese of Norwich. It formerly gave title of Marquis and Duke to feveral families, as it does at prefent that of Earl to a branch of the Howards; and, besides two Knights for the shire, it fends the same number for each of the following places, viz. Ipswich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury,

Eye, and Bury St. Edmund's.

SULLY, a fmall town of Orleannois, in France. It stands on the Loire. It gave title of Duke to the famous Bethune, the favourite and prime minister of Henry IV. of France surnamed Le Grand; whose memoirs we have had lately published in an English dress, by the ingenious authoress of the Female Quixote, &c. It stands twenty miles S. of Orleans. Lat. 47

deg. 42 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

SULMONA, or SULMO, the ancient city of the Peligni. It flands in the Hither Abruzzo of Naples, in Lower Italy, on a plain furrounded with mountains, and between two rivulets which come from the Apenines, besides the river Sora running by. It is wellbuilt, and full of inhabitants; gives title of principality to the Borghese family, and is an Episcopal see.

This was the birth-place of Ovid, and Silius Italicus stiles it Gelidus, from the coldness of its site, and the abundance of its waters. It lies about fixty-feven miles N. of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg.

54 min. E. SULTANIA, once the metropolis of Aiderbeitzan, in Persia, and a considerable city; but now mostly in ruins. It lies at the foot of a mountain. Here are some public buildings remarkable for ftructure and architecture, and faid to have 3000 habitations, built of earth, lime, and clay; with some caravanseras and bazars, but not confiderable. Here provisions are very plentiful and cheap. The air is healthy, but the feasons change almost every hour. It lies about 135 miles S. E. of Tauris. It had formerly 400 churches, but none of them entire, nor are there any Christians now here.

SULTZBACH, a barren stony country of Bavaria, towards Franconia, in Germany. It had formerly confiderable Counts of its own, who failing in it, came to a branch of the Newburg family, from whom is de-feended the present Elector Palatine, which still resides

in the town of the same name.

It is a small place, with a castle on the top of a hill, near the river Vils. The Duke of Neuburg's palace here is stately, and the church is a fair structure. The streets are uniform, and the town pretty well-built; but feveral of the houses are ruinous. One rivulet supplies them with water, from which they brew excellent beer. It lies twenty-nine miles N. of Ratisbon. Lat. 43 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 54 min. E.

SUMATRA, one of the largest Indian islands, in the ocean of the latter name, in Afia. It lies between lat. 5 deg. 30 min. N. and lat. 5 deg. 30 min. S. fo that the equator passes through the middle of it, and between long. 93 and 104 deg. E. It is about 900 miles in length from N. W. to S. E. but in general not above

150 in breadth.

This is the first of noted islands which form the great East Indian Archipelago, the entrance into which is blocked up by this island and that of Java, which are a boundary separating the Indian from the Chinese ocean, only that in the middle there is an opening called Sunda streights, for the propagation of commerce between the several parts of the world: it lies on the W, side of the peninfula of Malacca, having the streight of this latter name on the N. E. which parts it from the peninfula beyond the Ganges; the great Indian fea on the S. W. and the streights of Sunda which part it and Java

Besides the streight between Sumatra and Java, called Sunda (which see) there are four other passages. It That between Sumatra and the peninsula of Malacca, through the streights of Malacca, reaching from Achin to the Malacca ports: this is the ordinary passage from Bengal-bay and the Coromandel-coast to Borneo or China, and confequently to the gulph of Siam, the coast of Cambodia, Cochinchina, and Tonquin-bay. 2. The passage from the bottom of Malacca streights into the fea of Borneo by the S. end of the Chersonus Aurea,

called the Streights of Sincapore, is a thoroughfafe to the same parts as the Malacca streights. 3. The streights of Baing, between the E. end of Java and the Isle of Bailey, is the ordinary passage to and from Celebes, or any other of the Spice Islands; and likewise to the S. E. part of Borneo, without touching at Batavia. And, 4. The fireights of Sappy, between Flores and the Island of Cambi. This, and some other passages, are often used to and from the Spice Islands and the Moluccas.

Sumatra is diverfified by high mountains covered with trees, fruitful valleys and plains, forests and rivers: but the air from the marshes and periodical rains is very unhealthy, at which feafon in most evenings are fudden tempests, and as sudden calms. On the W. side of the island the air is the worst, but on removing to Sillabar in the S. E. part, any languishing diftemper is cured. The N. parts are very populous, and abounding in all necessaries : they have gold in good quantities from the rivers and mountains here, on which commodity depends the trade of Achem, bringing ships and merchandise from all parts of Asia, and fome from Europe. Here are also mines of filver, tin, iron, brass, copper, &c. with sulphur. It has no wheat or rye, but vast quantities of barley, honey, wax, fugar, ginger, pepper, with which many veffels are loaded yearly; and this and their gold they exchange for rice and opium from Bengal, &c. In their deferts are elephants, tygers, rhinocerofes, bears, deer, goats, porcupines, &c. and this is faid to be the only Indian island in which there are bears. The rivers are infested with crocodiles; but they have plenty of stesh and salt water sish, busfaloes; horses, and sowl of all sorts. They have likewise diamonds, silk, bezoar, cinnamon, mace, cloves, millet, &c. also hyacinths and emeralds; cocoa, camphire, cassia, and whole woods of wild fandal, &c. Here are reeds, faid to be almost 3000 fathoms high, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pomegranates, pumplemuses, plantains, mangusteens, said to be the favourite fruit of Sumatra, pine-apples, and all the fruits and roots common in the East Indies.

Some of the inhabitants are Pagans, but generally barbarous and treacherous Mahometans, which the English at Bencouli sadly experienced in 1720, when they destroyed all they could lay their hands on. The women are prostitutes. They cut off hands and feet for the least crimes, and those that are capital are punished very cruelly. Their diet is rice, fish, cocoa-nuts, and herbs; their common drink is water. They have pretty good tradesmen of all sorts, for arms, &c. and for building bamboo-houses. Their common language is the Malayan; though they can speak several

In this island are many petty principalities, but all tributary to the King of Achem. It was formerly governed by Queens, to one of whom our Queen Elizabeth fent a prefent of some brass guns, &c. in return of which the English had several privileges granted them, who have still several forts and factories here: and the capital is Achem.

of Schutt. It is subject to the house of Austria; and lies about fifteen miles S. of Presburg. Lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 29 min. E. UMISCAHAB, a town near the frontiers of Arabia

Petræa, in Asia, supposed by some to be the ancient Saba, or the country of the old Sabeans, who pillaged Tob; and others that of the Magi, who came to adore the infant Saviour. It lies about 150 miles S. W. from

Anna, and 270 fouth-eastward of Jerusalem. SUNDA, a streight so called in the Indian ocean, in Afia, the S. part of which is the N. part of the Isle of Java, and called Java-head; and its N. point is the S. part of the Isle of Sumatra, known by the name of Flat-point. Between these two, being about six leagues asunder, the ships from Europe pass directly to Batavia or China, without touching in the Indies. They fretch at once E. from the Cape of Good Hope, and making no land till after traverling the whole Indian ocean, they reach Java-head. This is the ordinary passage of Dutch vessels from the Cape to Batavia, without touching at Ceylon or the Coromandel-coaft. See

SUNDA, is the name of feveral islands in and about the last-mentioned streights of the same name; the principal of which are Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. The Dutch being masters of these streights, as also those of Malacca, and having powerful sleets at Batavia, can interrupt the trade of the European nations to China or any other part beyond these two streights, whenever they have a mind, and their jealousy of the Spice-islands prompts them to it.

SUNDERBURG, a strong town so called, as standing on the S. part of the Isle of Alsen, in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. It was formerly the residence of its Duke, which was in a stately castle. It sustained the attack of the Swedish General Wrange, so that he was obliged to quit the whole island. It lies about 104 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 24 min. N.

long. 10 deg. 4 min. E.

SUNDERHAUSEN, a large open town in the lordship of the same, and duchy of Swartzburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany. In its arsenal is a remarkable idol of an unknown metal, which being filled with water by a hole in the crown of the head, then stopt up close with a bung, and set over a fire, will sweat very much, force the bung out, and the water afterwards in spouts; but whether the water they emitted will set wood in a stame if it touch it, and cause a horrid stench, does not seem to merit belief in the former part; though Hubner relates it. It lies about eighteen miles S. of Halberstadt.

SUNDERLAND, a fea-port of the bishopric of Durham. Its name denotes its being a particular precinct, with immunities of its own. It is populous and well-built, having a fine church in it. The sea almost surrounds it at high-water. It stands on the S. bank of the Were, near its influx into the sea, and has a brisk trade in coals, which in general are said to burn but slowly; yet have thereby, it is said, this advantage, that they make three fires: the Lumley coals, however, and others, are excellent.

The port being barred up, an act passed for cleaning it, and the ships were before obliged to take in their loading in the open road; which was sometimes very dangerous to the keelmen or lightermen. They are here generally smaller than those that load in the Tyne: yet in case of a wind at N. E. they can sail, when those at Newcastle cannot get over the bar of Tinmouth.

Sunderland has given title of Earl to several, particularly the Spencers, the last of whom was the famous minister in the reign of King George I. whose son came afterwards to be Duke of Marlborough, in right of his mother, that Duke's third daughter; and it still continues in this family. It lies about 8 miles S. of Shiells, 13 from Durham, and 263 from London.

Besides coals, they trade in salt, glass, and other merchandise, as well to divers places in this realm as to foreign parts, having many rich merchants, tradesmen, masters of ships, and a great number of seamen belonging to the fown.

ing to the town.

SUNDERLAND, or rather SUNDERMANLAND (fee SUDERMANIA) the most populous district of all Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by the Maler-lake; on the S. by East Gothland; on the W. by Nericia; and it has the Baltic on the E.

SUNDI, an inland country of Congo, in Africa, with the river Zaire on the N. though the Lords of Sundi have territories beyond it.

The nations here are fierce, and of uncommon courage; never paying their tribute but when compelled by an armed force. It is bounded on the S. E. by the countries of Batta and Pango, and on the N. E. by the kingdom of Makoko, and those rocks of crystal at the foot of which Bancaor loses itself in the Zaire.

The government of Sundi belongs of right to the prefumptive heir of Congo.

The province is divided into feveral governments, most of which being remote from the capital, and amidst mountains inaccessible, the people obey as they please; for being always armed, they keep the country in a

continual commotion: fo that the Christian or Roman Catholic religion has made but little progress here. The foil being much watered by rivers, is very fruitful, only it wants better cultivation; and nothing can conquer the laziness of the negroes.

SUR

The mountains are enriched with precious metals, but the turbulence of the inhabitants will not suffer them to be worked, the iron-mines excepted, from which arms and tools for husbandry are made. To the N. of Zaire are very fine copper-mines, which are also worked; and the people of Loando come hither to purchase some.

The capital of the same name with the province last mentioned, and the Governor's residence, is about fix leagues from the great water-fall of the river Zaire.

SUNDIVA, one of the islands at the mouth of the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Bengal, in the East Indies, in Asia. It lies about four leagues from the rest, and as far from the continent. It is about twenty leagues in circuit, having three fathom water within a mile of its shore, which may shelter small ships from shorts or the S. W. monstoons. It is but thinly inhabited, by an honest people, who sell their clothmanusacture amazingly cheap; as also provisions of meat and sowl, it being a very fruitful island. It is divided into two parts by a channel, which is navigable at high-water.

high-water.

SUNNEBERG, or SONNEBERG, a place of the New Marck of Brandenburg, in Germany. It stands on the river Werta. It was formerly the residence of the bailiss of Malta. It lies about fifty miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 38 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

SUNNING, a village of Berkshire, standing on a fine rise of ground, having the Thames in a valley below. It was formerly the see of eight Bishops, till translated to Sherburn, and at last to Salisbury; to whose Bishop it has belonged ever since. It lies about a mile from Twysford, two from Reading, and sour from Henley upon Thames.

SUNSWALD, or SUNDSWALD, the capital of Medelpadia, in Sweden Proper. It stands at the mouth of a river between two others, with a pretty good harbour. The coast hereabouts is very rocky for forty miles, and on the S. of this place.

SUNTGAW, a territory of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, belonging now to France. It is bounded on the N. by Alface; on the E. by the Rhine, which parts it from Briffons; on the S. by Switzerland; and on the W. by the Franche-comté.

SUPERIOR, or Upper Lake, the most considerable inland collection of waters among those in Canada, in North America. It is above 100 leagues in length, and 70 where broadest, lying the furthest N. of all the lakes in that country. See Canada.

lakes in that country. See CANADA.

SURAM, a small city of Carthuel, in the eastern part of Georgia, and Asiatic Turkey. Near it is a large fortress, and very regular, with a garrison of 100 Persians. Not far off is the country called by the Georgians Semachi, or the three castles, pretended to have been built by Noah's three sons.

SURAT, the capital of Cambaya, a province of the East Indies, in Asia. It is a sea-port, and the greatest town for trade in all the Mogul's dominions. It stands on the river Tapta or Tapee, being as broad here as the Thames at Windsor, with the desence of a slight wall, and some antique forts; a'so a castle at the S. end of the town, and a garrison, and independent of the Governor of the town, who lives in great state.

The number of inhabitants in this place is computed at 200,000; many of whom are very rich merchants, both Mahometans and Pagans; but conceal their wealth for fear of the avarice of the Mogul and his Governors. Here the Moors, Banians, Armenians, Arabs, and Jews, carry on a much greater trade than the Europeans. The English, Dutch, and French have factories at Surat; but the English have the greatest share of the commerce, their East India company's affairs being managed in the new factory by a president and council; under these are all the little detached factories of this nation sittled within the country on the coast, and that of Malabar, as

far as Ceylon, are directed; the factory of Surat being the head fettlement on this fide, as fort St. George is on the other. The prefident lives in great splendor, with the state of a little Prince; and out of his council, consisting of five members, are elected the Deputy-governor of Bombay, and the agent for Persia.

When the English first settled here, about the beginning of the 16th century, the Portuguese very much disturbed their commerce; till by an entire victory obtained by the former, in which above 1500 Portuguese were killed, with an inconsiderable loss on their side, Sir George Oxendon, the president in 1660, so well desended the merchants from the ravages of the rebel Rajah Sevagee, that the Mogul presented him with a robe of honour, granting the English other privileges at the same time; which though afterwards revoked, they have still the presence of all foreigners.

The streets of Surat are lined with shops for all forts of goods. Their artists are very ingenious, particularly in marquetry, or inlaying and working in ivory.

The Dutch of all the Europeans pay the least customs

The Dutch of all the Europeans pay the least customs here for their goods, fince, by the advantage of their men of war in India, they can block up the Mogul's ports, and oblige the government to submit to their terms.

The revenues of the province are kept at Surat, which, with the customs, are said to amount annually to 162,500 l.

Mahometanism, according to Ali's sect, is the religion settled by law. Their chief settival is at the new moon. At their Ramadan or Lent, which is the new moon in November, the Governor has a grand procession.

The most numerous sect are the Banians, and another numerous sect are the Persees, sometimes called Gaures, or worshippers of fire; concerning whom, see an excellent account published in 1630, by Mr. Lord, one of the company's chaplains: the French have a little church here, with a few capuchins; and though there are above an hundred different sects at Surat, they never quarrel.

The Moors or Mahometans having the law in their own hands, as is the case over all India, distribute justice

to those who pay the most for it.

The fields hereabouts are all plain, and the soil fruitful on the land-side, but sandy and barren lands towards the sea. Provisions are plentiful and cheap here. The city is very nasty, with a dunghill almost at every door; yet they are seldom troubled with the plague, the excessive heat evaporating the noisome smells, and the rains

washing away the filth.

There are no fine houses, except some belonging to the Banians and Moorish merchants, terrassed a-top, and the English, Dutch, and French: those of the meaner fort being of cane, covered with palm-leaves. The streets are wide and commodious, though paved for their hackneys, which are a fort of coaches drawn

The English or East India company's house is spacious and well-fortified, having terrace-walks, with a neat oratory, refectory, warehouses, &c. though the old and new company's servants, notwithstanding their union have coalesced in amity.

union, have coalesced in amity.

Here are English merchants, who live independent of the East India company, under the protection of the government, notwithstanding all the representations of

the company to the contrary.

Surat is the properest place in all India for a virtuoso, here being an assemblage of the curiosities from the coasts of Africa, Malabar, Arabia, Persia, Indostan, &c. besides a great collection of agats, cornelians, and other precious stones of Cambaya, which are to be met with in its bazar or market-place.

Besides several articles imported hither from England, as wine, beer, fine hats, worsted stockings, &c. are coarse cloth, and several other woollen manusactures; some of the latter being exported from thence to Bantam. There is a commerce carried on here in numerous articles from Persia, China, &c. At the Dutch sactory are sold spices from Batavia. The European sactories here are obliged to refund the Moors, if any of their vessels should be taken by pirates.

Nº: 94.

The Surat gold is faid to fetch twelve or fourteen per cent. in Europe; and its filver furpaffes that of Mexico.

Here, travellers tell us, are feveral hermaphrodites, who are obliged to wear a man's turban, with womens apparel. Many of the common people maintain themfelves by cleaning of lacque, and making it into flicks for fealing-wax; of which the English and Dutch export great quantities. The Banians are very magnificent at their weddings. The floors of the upper and

lower rooms are of terras, and their windows of isinglass and oystershells. There are no public-houses, either in the city or country; but the caravan serves travellers to sleep and dress their victuals in.

Most nations have their distinct burying-grounds out of town. The Persians expose their dead to vultures; but in that belonging to the Dutch is a monument, with three capacious punch-bowls, where those of that nation, according to the request of the tipoling commandation, according to the request.

three capacious punch-bowls, where those of that nation, according to the request of the tippling commander buried there, often make merry: without the town are pagods, where the Musselmen are buried with their heels uppermost. And at Pulpara, two miles off, there is a seminary of Brachmans.

Surat lies 10 miles E. of the Indian ocean, 30 S. of of the harbour called Swalley-hole, 160 N of Bombay, and as many S. of Cambaya. Lat. 21 deg. 10 min. N. long. 72 deg. 25 min. E. SURDIN, or TZERDIN, one of the principal towns

SURDIN, or TZERDIN, one of the principal towns in Permia or Permesky, a province of eastern Muscovy: and this is all the account we find of it.

and this is all the account we find of it.

SURE, SEWER, or SWIRE, a noble river of Munster,
a province of Ireland; which rising from Bladin-hill,
runs through the county of Limeric, and so through
Lower Offory, then through Thurles (where was a
barrack formerly for horse); from whence it passes
through Holy-cross, and then by Cashi, Cahir-casse,
and Clomell; where quitting this county, it becomes a
boundary to those of Waterford and Kilkenny.

SURGERES, a town of Aunis, in France. It gives title of Marquis to a branch of the Rochefoucaud family. Here are kept feveral markets, in which is carried on a confiderable trade in horses. It lies about four leagues from Tonnay Boutonne, and fix from Rochele to the E.

SURGUT, a poor, thinly inhabited, and worse-built town of Siberia, in Assatic Russia. It stands on the N. E. fide of the great river Oby. The people in the whole territory are fo miferably poor, as not to be able to furnish themselves with cloaths. They cultivate but little land, and that very indifferently; their fubliftence arises entirely from their hunting of fables, ermines, black foxes, beavers, &c. with which these parts abound. Some of them they catch in traps, and others they hunt with dogs; trafficking for their fkins. Here the ermines are the finest and largest in all Siberia; and the black foxes fkins fetch 2 or 300 rubles, fo high is the value put upon them. Hyenas and beavers are in great numbers here. The former animal is to nimble and rapacious, as often to throw itself from a tree, upon a hart, deer or elk, fixing its claws and teeth fo fast, that they shall not be able to shake them off with all their speed; but at last fink down dead under the pain of satigue. The ingenuity of the beavers in gnawing large trees with their teeth, and other particulars of that kind, &c. which the Siberians are full of, we will not dwell upon, as they might exceed all belief; unless the like accounts of caftors and other creatures in different countries, related by authors of credit, might feem in fome meafure to countenance the fact; though flill perhaps with a ftrong admixture of the fabulous.
SURINAM, the principal fettlement of the Dutch, in

SURINAM, the principal fettlement of the Dutch, in Guiana (which see) a province of South America. The French and English were successively masters of it, the former quitting it as unhealthy, and the latter making no great account of it, did readily surrender it to the Dutch, who under the protection of the states of Zealand began to settle here in 1674. This colony is now pretty powerful and flourishing; and its chief trade consists in the produce of the country, as sugars, cotton, gum, tobacco, dying-wood, &c. They have several forts belonging to it, and the settlement extends itself about thirty leagues above the river Surinam. Lat. 6 deg. 32 min. N. long. 56 deg. 21 min. W.

SUROY, an isle of Norway, a little more southward than the samous Northcape, the uttermost headland of Europe this way; where are some churches for Christian worship, though the people on the continent are stupid idolators.

SURREY, one of the counties of England. It is contiguous on the W. to Berkshire and Hampshire; on the S. to Sussex; on the E. it joins Kent; and the river Thames parts it from Middlesex on the N. It is about 34 miles long from Rotherhithe in the E. part of the borough of Southwark, to Trensham in the W. 21 in breadth from the Thames on the N. to Awfold on the S. containing in that space 13 hundreds, 140 parishes, 10 of which are in Southwark and the parts adjacent; also 11 markets-towns, 35 vicarages, 450 villages and hamlets, with 171,000 inhabitants.

This is a healthy county, having in it feveral royal palaces, with numberless feats of nobility, gentry and merchants, more especially in the parts W. of London, and along the Thames that way. Yet the air, as well as the foil of the middle and extreme parts, differs greatly; for the climate of the latter is mild, being very fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine intermixture of woods, fields, and meadows, especially on the S. part about Holmsdale, and on the N. towards the Thames: but the air is bleak in the heart of the county, which, a delightful spot here and there excepted, is open sandy ground or barren heath: for which reason this county has not been improperly compared to coarse cloth, with a fine list or border. In some places are long ridges of hills or downs; with warrens for rabbits, shelter for hares, and parks for deer.

Its principal rivers, befides the noble Thames on its N. skirts, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle, which abound in fish; the last of these excells particularly in fine trout.

The chief produce of this county, besides corn, are box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth; which last article, so serviceable in the cloathing trade, is sold at a groat a bushel from the pits near Ryegate.

It gave formerly title to the Earl, who in the abfence of King Henry VIII. at the fiege of Tournay, fought the bloody battle of Floddenfield in Northumberland, against the Scots under James IV. in which that King fell, fighting valiantly at the head of his nobles, and thereupon his men were routed. At present it gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk, and sends to parliament, besides two Knights of the shire, two members for each of the boroughs of Southwark (the largest place in the whole county, and an appendant to London) Blechingly, Ryegate, Guildford, Gatton, and Hastemere.

SURUGA, or SURUNGA, a maritime city, and capital of the province of the same name, and island of Niphon, in Japan, an empire of Asia. It was particularly noted as the residence either of the Emperor's eldest son or brother, who were Governors in a large and strong castle, with high walls, towers, &c. The place has run to decay since one of these unfortunate Princes was ordered to dispatch himself for rebellion, which he did by ripping open his belly.

Saris tells us, that in his time it was as large as London and Southwark; and that the Emperor fometimes refided here. The English were once allowed to trade thither, the suburbs being chiesly inhabited by merchants and tradespeople, then very numerous and wealthy; whilst the city was filled with quality and gentry. In the road between this city and that of Jeddo, is the idol Dabi, made in gilt copper, in the form of a man kneeling, and about twenty-two feet high.

Suruga stands on the southern coast; and coins money from the coupans downwards. Lat. 35 deg. 23 min. N. long. 142 deg. 30 min. E.

N. long. 142 deg. 30 min. E.
SUS, SUZ, or SOUSE, a province of Morocco, in Africa.
which, with the province of Darah, and the Further
Sus, includes the greatest part of that kingdom. It is
bounded on the N. by Mount Atlas, which divides it
from the province of Hea; on the E. by the great river
Suz, which parts it from Gezula; on the S. by the
Numidian sands or deserts; and has the Atlantic ocean
on the W.

Several branches of Mount Atlas spread themselves into this province, by which means it is mountainous on the N. side; but most part of it towards the W. and S. is a flat and fertile country, being well watered by the rivers Sus and Magarib, from which are cut several canals: along the banks of these are some of the most delightful gardens, orchards, &c. abounding in all sorts of fruit-trees, especially the palm, though the dates are inferior to those of Numidia.

The inhabitants are mostly Barabars, and much richer and nobler than those of Hea, especially such as live in towns and in the lowlands, where they cultivate great quantities of sugar-canes, rice, corn, and have fine pastures.

The overflowing of the Suz, like the Nile, greatly enriches the territories through which it runs; and their harvest is seldom later than May. Here they make large quantities of indigo from a plant growing spontaneously, which is of a very vivid colour. They have mines of alum and copper, besides the gold-mines of Tibar, called by the natives Nacknacki, the produce of which is carried off annually by the caravans, who also deal in slaves and other merchandise, particularly ambergris, often found along the coast.

Upon the sheriffs subduing of Tingitania, Suz was given by the eldest to his younger brother, upon paying him homage for the same; but the latter soon made himself King of Morocco, Fez, and other provinces of Numidia and Libya, at the same time annexing Sus to his empire.

On the W. fide of the river Sus is Cape Aguer, thought to be Ptolemey's Ufagium, where the Portuguese built Santa Cruz; but they were driven out by that Prince before the dethroning of his brother, and built Tarudant at some distance from it; where he resided, till he made himself master of Morocco. To the southward of this cape is that called Nan or Non, this being thought by them to be the ne plus ultra with regard to saling.

The principal mountains in this province are only so many branches of the great Atlas, distinguished by particular names, on which are bred numbers of horses; the valleys and plains supplying camels and dromedaries. The inhabitants of some of these are slout and warlike, being often at war with each other.

Most of the inhabitants of Sus are wealthy, and have every thing necessary for life, wool and woollen cloth excepted; with which the Christians supply them. They are all Mahometans, but have a high veneration for St. Augustine, born, as they believe, at Tagoast, a city in the province. They are generally more warlike and polite than the other provinces of Morocco.

Its capital is Messa, the ancient Temes, at the foot of

Mount Atlas.
SUSA, a marquifate of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It is a very mountainous country, which opens still more and more as one comes from the frontiers of Savoy towards Turin. It lies along the foot of the Alps, with Piedmont on the E. and Dauphiny on the W.

This was anciently a country of considerable strength and extent, and inhabited by the Segusiani; but now subject to the Duke of Savoy. At present it is hardly above twenty-three miles long, and eight broad. It is so dry and barren on the N. side, from the inaccessible height and cold of Mounts Genevre and Senis, that a great part of it is uninhabited; and there are but three passes between the long valley of Pragelas and that of Susa, and these impassable in winter by reason of snow, which covers the country above half the year.

The above-mentioned famous Mount Senis, which begins towards the W: in Savoy, lies mostly in this marquisate, and the river of the same name, or Semar, which issues from a lake on its top, runs through very narrow valleys to quite below Susa. The other principal river here is the Doria.

The Waldenses, who formerly dwelt in a large valley of Susa, to which belonged those of Meane and Mathias, were driven out in 1603.

It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Savoy, now King of Sardinia.

SUSA, the ancient Segusium, the capital of the last-mentioned marquisate, and valley of the same name, on the

Doria. It is now a finall place, and only fortified with a wall; but here is a strong garrison, being reckoned one of the keys of Italy: but the citadel on a rock near the town has been dismantled. It has for three centuries past been the bone of contention between the houses of Bourbon and Savoy, which has not a little contributed to its present decay. It is surrounded with high mountains, which command it every way.

Among the feveral remains of antiquity here, is a triumphal arch of marble, built by King Cottus, in honour of Augustus. The lowlands about the town are well-watered, and fertile. The city hath fome fine churches, monasteries, and nunneries; and hath been taken and retaken several times. It stands about a quarter of an hour's walk from Fort Brunette, between three and four miles from the confines of Dauphiny, and eighteen from Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

SUSA, called in Scripture SUSHAN, its modern name is Suster or Tuster, the capital of Chusistan, a province of Persia, in Asia. This was formerly the winter-residence of the Persian monarchs, as Echatana was their summer one. It is large, and situated near the mountains on the Zeymare, which falls into the Tirtiri. Here Alexander the Great found 50,000 talents of gold, besides silver and inestimable jewels. It lies about 122 miles S. W. of Ispahan.

SUSA, or SOUSA, a province of Africa, where was an ancient Roman city, built on a rock near the shore, opposite to Penteleria, and one of the nearest to Sicily of any of the African cities. Its haven is large and commodious, where the pyrates revel at will. The inhabitants, though mostly mariners, are reckoned a civil trading people. Some about the city follow weaving, others make earthen-ware and feed cattle. The territory round it produces barley, figs, olives, dates, with pastures.

Susa is well-walled, and defended by a stout castle and garrison, with a Governor in it. Here is a pretty good trade in oil, honey, wax, and especially the tunny-sish, which they catch and pickle at this place, being in great request. It is however much decayed from its ancient opulence.

SUSDAL, a duchy or circle of the Moscow government, in European Russia. It is bounded on the N. by the Wolga, which separates it from the principality of Golitz; on the S. and E. by Wolodimer; and on the W. by the duchies of Rostow and Jeroslaw. It is very narrow from N. to S. but extends itself from E. to W. about forty-five leagues. It is watered by several rivers, which fertilize the flatlands; but abounds in large forests well stocked with fallow and other game; also wild-beasts, the furs of which fetch a good price.

SUSDAL, the capital of the laft-mentioned circle of the fame name, stands in its southern part, on the river Clefma. It is an inland town, mostly built of wood, and the see of a Bishop (formerly of an Archbishop, and the metropolis of Russia); but has fallen into decay. Here is a stately numery of St. Brasil, in which Eudoxia Teodorowna, the first consort of the Czar Peter I. was shut up after her divorce. It lies about 100 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lat. 57 deg. 5 min. N. long. 41 deg. 28 min. E.

SUSIANA, the ancient name of Chusistan, a province of Persia, in Asia. See Susa and Chusistan.

SUSSEX, a county of England, during the heptarchy called the country of the South Saxons. It is bounded on the W. by Hampshire; on the S. by the British channel; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. Its extent along the channel is sixty-five miles, and twenty-nine in breadth. It is divided into 6 rapes, with a castle, river, and forest to each; and it is surther subdivided into 65 hundreds, in which are reckoned 312 parishes, 123 vicarages, 1 city, 18 market-towns, 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries, with about 129,000 inhabitants.

In this county are few good ports, by reason of its rocky shore, shelves or fand-banks; which the S. W. winds, so common on our coasts in winter, are continually accumulating.

tinually accumulating.
Its principal rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse,

and the Rother: but none of these will admit a vessel of 500 ton, by reason of the sand and beach thrown up by the sea into their mouths. Besides these, there are likewise the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and Asten, which have all, as well as the former rivers, their source and exit in this county.

The air along the coast is aguish; but is sweet and healthy on the Downs. The soil differs, for the hilly parts are less fruitful, and the valleys deep and dirty, but fertile withal; especially the Weald, which produces plenty of oats and hops. The air here, though foggy, and not reckoned unwholesome by the natives, cannot, one would think, be said to be eligible or altogether proper to breathe in. The roads in this part are the worst in England at bottom; for the huge trees, many of which are carried in summer through the Weald upon a tug-carriage, which is commonly drawn by a score of oxen, and lest for other tugs to fetch up, make so little way to the Medway, that sometimes one of them is two or three years in getting to the King's yard at Chatham, especially if the rains set in; the whole summer not being sometimes dry enough to render the roads passable.

On the coast are very high green hills, called the South Downs, and well-known, especially to the dealers in wool or sheep; there being great numbers of the latter bred here, whose wool, which is very fine, has been too often clandestinely exported to France, &c. by farmers and jobbers, commonly called owlers or woollers; either probably from this illicit traffic being generally carried on at night, in allusion to the well-known practice of that nocturnal bird of prey at the same seafon; or form a vulgar corruption of wool, the article in which these secret enemies to their country traffic.

Smuggling, or running of brandies, teas, &c. in return from France and Holland, used also to be much carried on in these parts; but the just severity of our laws has quite crushed that pernicious commerce within these few years; most of those unhappy dealers having either suffered a capital punishment, or been sentenced to transportation beyond the seas.

Many parts of the Downs, being a fat and chalky foil, are very fruitful both in corn and grafs. The middle part of the county is delightfully intermixed with meadows, pasture-grounds, groves, and corn-fields; the last of which produce wheat and barley. The north quarter is covered mostly with woods, from which abundance of charcoal is made, the royal docks supplied with timber, and the iron-works with fuel, there not only plenty of ore on the E. fide towards Kent, but feveral large furnaces, forges, and water-mills for both worked and cast-iron; and though reckoned more brittle than that metal which comes from Spain, yet cannon are founded with it; and the best gunpowder in the world is made in this county, particularly at Battle. A good deal of its meadow-grounds is turned into ponds and pools for the driving of hammer-mills by the flashes.

Suffex is particularly famous for that delicious bird the wheat-ear, which is so highly prized, and is fattest when the wheat is ripe. They are of the magnitude of a lark, and taken by digging a hole in the ground, in which is laid a horse-hair gin, and then neatly covered with the grassy side of the turs downwards; this bird being so very timorous, that even the shadow of a cloud passing by will frighten them into these fatal cavities. They are so fat, that they cannot be carried far without tainting, and even in plucking they must be handled but very tenderly, and as little as possible.

The Andradswald, in Latin Anderida Sylva, from an

The Andradswald, in Latin Anderida Sylva, from an adjacent city of the former name once here. The Britons called the forest Coid Andred; and we term it at present the Weald of Sussex. It was anciently 120 miles long and 30 broad, including some parts both of Kent and Surrey, and was then only a desert or shelter for deer and wild hogs. Here is found tale, a white and transparent mineral like crystal, full of streaks and veins, which after calcination and various other chemical processes, is faid to make a curious white-wash, and in physic is a great astringent.

in physic is a great astringent.

This county has given title of Earl to several familes.

milies; but now to that of Yelverton, Talbot Lord Viscount Longueville having been so created by King George I. It fends to parliament two Knights of the shire, and the same number of members for each of the following boroughs of Horsham, Midhurst, Lewes, Shoreham, Bramber, Steyning, East Grinsted, and Arundel.

The vast numbers of sheep fed every year in Romney Marsh in this county, and fent up to the London markets, are rather larger than those of the shires of Leicester and Lincoln. The stalled or house-fed oxen, as being kept within the farmer's fheds or yards, towards the latter feafon of the year, and for the wintermarkets of the above-mentioned metropolis, are generally reckoned the largest beef in England.

In the fame marsh are found large trees lying horizontally under-ground, as black as ebony, and fit for use, when dried in the sun and air; of which great numbers are found in the like marshy or mostly grounds throughout the island.

SUSTER, or SCHOUSTER, also TUSTER, the ancient Susa, in Chusistan, a province of Persia, in Asia.

SUSTEREN, a town of Juliers, a district in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany. It belongs to the Elector Palatine. It lies twelve miles S. of Roermunde. Lat.

51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 58 min. E. SUTERA, a town in the Val di Mazara, and island of Sicily, in Lower Italy. It stands between the rivers Platani and Salfo, a confiderable way inland, and not far from the confluence of the aforefaid rivers. This town is thought to ftand on the fite of the ancient Su-

SUTERA-HILLS, a remarkable eminence in the vicinity of Edinburgh, the capital of the kingdom of Scot-

SUTHERLAND, fometimes called Dornoch, from its principal place; the natives call it Chattow, evidently from the Catti, or original Cattanachs, a shire in the North of Scotland, including Strathnavern, or Lord Rea's country, on the N.W. It is bounded by Caithness on the E. and N. E. the district of Assynt in Rossshire on the W. the rest of Ross and the German ocean or branches of it from the Murray-firth on the E. and S. E. Its extent from E. to W. is about fixty miles, and from S. to N. thirty. But Templeman makes the former dimensions eighty-eight, and the latter forty-two, with an area of about 2310 fquare

This country is very hilly, but not fo mountainous as Ross-shire. It is fitter for breeding of cattle than bearing of corn, of which it feems to have less than Ross-shire, yet has a sufficient quantity for domestic confumption, though Rofs exports large quantities into its neighbouring parts. Between Dornoch, and even the Mickle-ferry, quite to the Little-ferry, and the cast'e of Dunrobin, there is nothing but a sandy down for a confiderable tract, only flocked with rabbits, and the foil in general looks thin. Below Dunrobin castle are most delightful and spacious links along the strand. A gradual diminution of corn, both in quantity, largeness of body, and prolific quality, is perceptible to a transient view from Murrayland, Ross-shire, Sutherland, Caithness, and the Orkneys, till the last and lowest gradation of it in Shetland, and the utter want of it under the Pole. It feems chiefly adapted for pasturage, and their grazings or sheallings among the hills are of no inconfiderable account for breeding of cattle, and their produce of butter and cheese. It abounds in fish, particularly on the coast, the white, testaceous, and crustaceous forts; it has wild-fowl, sheep, black cattle, as already hinted, and deer: but whether those in the Arkhill mountain have forked tails, is a part of natural history we cannot ascertain. It has feveral forests, three in particular, besides numbers of lesser woods, yielding hawks and store of game, which the inhabitants now or formerly were very fond of hunting. Here is plenty of iron-stone, and some pearls, we are told; also free-stone, lime-stone, and good flate in abundance. It is faid likewise, that here is found some silver; and it is also supposed, that in

Duirness, a parish in Lord Rea's country, and pressy. tery of Tong, there is gold; but no attempts yet know have been made to work either.

SUT

Here are also hills of white marble, a thing uncom. mon, according to Camden, in fo cold a climate and as a proof of the moderate temperature of the and as a proof of the climate and foil, though fo far north, faffron grows in it very well, namely, in the gardens of Dunrobin; befiles this, wall-fruit, and other vegetables of a more fouthern production, thrive extremely in Lord Rea's gardens near his feat, the only thing of the kind in that district towards the Pentland-firth before the time of the late Lord, who, with his other extraordinary qualities, was a curious virtuofo, and great philos

In feveral parts of Sutherland there is much falmon. fishing, besides plenty of other inland fish. The valleys are very pleasant and well-inhabited: it is said that no rats will live in this shire, a fact which we cannot vouch, though they swarm in Caithness, a shire adjacent to it.

Peculiar to this country is a bird, called by the inhabitants Knag or Knack, much refembling a parrot, and has its name from the digging its nest with the beak into the trunk of oaks.

The western and S. western parts are more mountainous and woody than the others. It produces excellent bear (not beer, though made from it) called Bigg, a species of barley. It has numbers of rivers, which, though small, are full of fish, and render the adjacent valleys very fruitful. Here are above fixty inland lakes, which abound in fish, wild-ducks, and wild-geefe, with feveral other fowls: the largest lake is Lough-Slinn, through miftake called Lough-Fynn, which is about fourteen miles long. In many of these are islands, which in fummer are very pleasant habitations or shealls. In short, the country is full of bays, rivers, or akes, and fearcely any part (for towns they have none, except Dornoch) but what is washed by fresh or sale water. These bays, and its sea-coasts, abound with seals or fea-calves (fometimes whales, which generally accompany the herring-shoals on which they feed) with falmon and shell-fish. It has consequently commodious havens or roads for exportation of their produce, namely, barley, falt, coals (of both these latter they have little or none, at least not made nor worked) also falmon, beef, wool, skins, hides, butter, cheese, tallow, &c. with great numbers of good fat cattle fold at their annual fairs in Dornoch about Martinmas, yet but small-fized.

This shire gives title of Earl to the Sutherlands, more latterly the Gordon family, by marrying the heiress of Sutherland, from which the present Earl is a defcendent; but he has refumed the ancient name. They were hereditary Sheriffs and Admirals of the county, till, if we mistake not, ceded to the crown by a late act of Parliament for a valuable consideration.

The Earl of Sutherland was at the head of the wellaffected clans, &c. in the year 1715.
Besides the Earl's seat of Dunrobin, on the eastern

coast, is a house belonging to him in the isle Brora, which he makes use of when he comes to hunt deer, these abounding in it.

The whole gentlemen of the country hold their estates of the Earl; and, as there are no free Barons here which hold their lands of the crown to entitle them to a royal barony, as is generally the case in the rest of the kingdo:n, these have the chusing of the Knight for the thire: the Sutherland and Rea families have fometimes contests on this head; but by compromife they generally make it up, and Mr. Mackye, one of Lord Rea's fons, is the present member.

With regard to Strathnavern, the N. W. part of Sutherlandshire, see STRATHNAVERN.

SUTRI, or SUTRIUM, once a famous Roman colony. It stands among rocks on the Pazzuolo, in St. Peter's Patrimony, and Ecclefiaftical state, in the middle divifion of Italy. Its Episcopal see has been annexed or translated to Nepi, and is now very much on the decline. It lies about three miles S. E. of Ronciglione, and eighteen N. W. from Rome. SUTTON, a parish of Bedfordshire, the first ecclesiastical preferment of the learned Stillingfleet, once a Dif-fenter, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester, who wrote his Origines Sacræ at his first coming here.

In this parish is the capital mansion of the Bourgognes, Sir Roger of this name having prefented the abovementioned Stillingfleet to the living. It lies about two

SUTTON-COLEFIELD, a market-town of Warwickshire, in a fine air, and among woods, but the foil barren. Here are annual fairs on Trinity-Monday, and November 8, for sheep and cattle. It lies about 20 miles from Warwick, and 105 from London. SUTTON-WALLS, a vast Roman camp in Hereford-

shire, on a hill over-looking a beautiful valley, not far from Hereford. It stands on the Lug, and was formerly the refidence of King Offa, who treacherously murdered King Ethelbert here. The latter was buried in the neighbouring church of Marden, in a marsh by the river-lide, but afterwards removed to Hereford city and enshrined; but his monument has been detroyed, and no trace remains of it now.

SUZ, a province and river of Morocco, in Africa. See

SUZANNE, St. formerly a confiderable place of Mayne, in France; having now only about 1000 inhabitants, with a royal court of justice. It stands high on the little river Ernée, and is about ten leagues from Le

SUZE, or SUSE, La, a town of Mayne, in France, on the Sarte. It has a castle, and gives title of county, its jurisdiction extending over thirty parishes; and fix-teen fieffs hold of it. It lies about four leagues from

SWABACH, or SCHWABACH, one of the four bailiwics into which the Marquisate of Anspach, in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, is subdivided.

SWABIA, or SUABIA, once Allemannia, the Germans call it Schwaben, and the French Souabe, in Latin Suevia, from some tribes of the Suevi that came from its N. parts; but afterwards appropriated to the Hermunduri, the most considerable among them inhabiting that now called Swabia. It is a circle of Germany, divided between feveral Princes, Bishops, and freecities; as the house of Austria, the Dukes of Wirtemberg, the Elector of Bavaria, and the Princes of Baden; besides the Imperial cities of Augsburg, Ulm,

The modern Swabians retain the courage of their ancestors, and are capable of all military fatigues; but both sexes are addicted too much to venery, and are not extraordinary civil, hating all strangers, and almost as superstitious as the Italians; for though the religion which they profess in general is the Lutheran, there are Papifts, Calvinists, and Jews among them.

In this country, particularly Wirtemberg, the hangman is company for the best, every fresh execution giv ing him a title of honour; and after performing a certain number, he is complimented with the degree of Doctor of Physic: but at the same time a passoral life is not only despised, but abhorred by the Swabians, the meanest peasants excluding shepherds from their company. Men, women, and children, like the ancient

Suevi, plait and tie their hair.

Swabia is bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and Franconia, on the S. by Tyrol and Switzerland, on the W. by Alface, and on the E. by Bavaria. Its extent from N. to S. is about 110 miles, and from E. to

The air is healthy, and the foil in general fruitful and though some parts are mountainous and woody, yet the bills afford mines of filver, copper, and other metals, and the forests a great deal of pine or fir timber; besides great store of game, and good breeds of horses, with black cattle and sheep. The other parts yield confiderable quantities of corn, wine, and flax. The inhabitants chief employment is in the manufacture of linen-cloth, of which large quantities are ex-

ported abroad. Its principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar, the fources of both being near each other in the principality Nº. XCV.

of Furstenburg; but a great part of Swabia is also wetered by the Rhine

It is commonly divided into the Upper or Austrian Swabia, and the Lower or Imperial Swabia; but with regard to this diffinction geographers are not agreed. It is further subdivided, taking it in the course of the map, r. Into the marquisate of Baden, and this between two Princes of the fame family; namely, Baden-Hochberg or Baden-Baden, fometimes fimply Baden, who is a Roman Catholic; and Baden-Dourlach, who is Lutheran; but it tolerates Calvinists and Roman Catholics. See BADEN. 2. Ortnaw or Mornaw, separated by the Rhine on the W. from Alface. 3. Brilgaw, on the E. side of the Rhine. 4. Suntgaw and Montbeliard, with the bishopric of Basil; though the two former are in Alface, and the latter in the Franche-Comte; yet they lie in the circle of the Upper Rhine. 5. The countries of Furstenberg and Nellenburg, with the bishopric of Constance. 6. The marquisate of Burgaw, belonging to the house of Austria. to the house of Austria. 7. The county of Walbourg. 8. The principality of Hohenzollern, in the two branches of Hechingen and Sigmaringen. 9. The imperial cities of Augsburg, the capital of all Swabia, Ulm, Dunkelfpiel, Gingen, &c. 10. The duchy of Wirtemberg, in Lower Swabia; with feveral other imperial cities and forest towns, the latter belonging to the house of Austria. All these see under their proper words

SWAFFHAM, a market-town of Norfolk. It stands about twenty-three miles from Norwich, and ninety-

SWAKEN, or SUAQUEN, in the province of Danfila, and coasts of Abex, in a town on a small island of the fame name, opposite to, and not from the bay of Suakin. This is one of the best sea-ports on the coast, the entrance into which is through a narrow fireight reaching to a lake, in which is an island, on which stands the town. The houses are of stone and mortar. It was formerly the residence of a Caffre Prince, now of a Turkish Governor, under the Basha of Cairo. The inhabitants are Turks and Arabs. But relators clash with regard to the dimensions of the town and the island.

WALBACH (fee SCHWALBACH) a town in the lower part of Catzenellebogen, and Upper Heffe, in Ger-

many. SWALDALE, a fubdivision of the North Riding of Yorkshire; so called from a valley through which the river Swale runs. Here Paulinus Archbishop of York, is faid to have baptized 10,000 Saxons in a day. This is a pretty broad pleasant dale, with grass enough, but bare of wood; though hard by is Swaledale forest, in which

wale, a small river of Yorkshire, which rising on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S. E. through the last-mentioned Swalesdale, passes by Richmond, where it forms a water-fall, and at length falls into

It gave name to an ancient family, the last of whom was Sir Solomon Swale, of Swale-hall, in Swaledale, by the river Swale. A clerk of the Exchequer, observing that this family held their estate from the crown, and that they had omitted renewing the tenure for many years, procured a grant of it for himself from the crown; upon which feveral law-fuits enfued, but only to the increase of Sir Solomon's misfortunes, who died a prisoner in the Fleet; yet, it is said, not till the knavish clerk had first made away with himself.

WALE, East and West, the two mouths of the river Medway, the former of which falls into the sea, and the

Medway, the former of which falls into the fea, and the latter into the Thames. See Medway.

SWALLEN, a port of India, in the province of Cambaya, and East Indies, in Asia. It lies on the Indian ocean, where ships load and unload merchandise for Surat; and is about twelve miles N.W. of that city. Lat. 21 deg. 34 min. N. long. 72 deg. 20 min. D.

SWALLOWFIELD, once a feat of the East of Clarendon, in Windsor-forest, in Berkshire, and about twenty miles W. from London.

SWANDEN, or SCHWANDEN, a parish in the canton of Claris, in Switzerland, which is entirely Protestant.

ton of Glaris, in Switzerland, which is entirely Protestant, and where those of that communion hold their general diet. It stands near the confluence of the Lint and Sarness. Sarneff. Next to the parish of Glaris, this is the largest in the whole canton.

SWANPOOL, a place near the city of Lincoln, which

SWANSCOMB, a place in Kent, fo called, it is faid, from a camp of Swain or Sueno here. It is memorable among the Kentishmen, as a large body of their ancestors, after having in a manner surprised William the Conqueror, by covering their approach to his army with green boughs, valiantly offered him battle, unless he agreed to confirm to them their ancient privileges : and this latter alternative he wifely confented to; for the turn of a battle in their favour, might have quite ruined him and his whole enterprise of invasion.

SWANSEY, a well-built town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales. It is governed by a Portreve. Here is a very good harbour and confiderable trade, especially for coals and culm, which are exported by Somerfetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and even to Ireland, 100 fail of ships being often feen here at a time loading of

coals.

broad.

It holds a great correspondence with Bristol; and stands on the river Twye or Taw, and on the Bristol channel. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, which are well furnished with necessaries, and therefore well frequented from the neighbouring places. The annual fairs are July 13, August 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It lies about thirty-two miles W. of Caerdiss.

Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 4 deg. 5 min. W. SWANSNEST, or CARY'S SWANSNEST, a point of land in New North Wales, and northern countries of America, to the eastward of Cape Southampton, be-

tween the Welcome and Baffin's-bay.

SWART-FORT, or SWARTE-SLUYS, i. e. the Black Sluice, in Latin Clausalæ Nigræ: a strong fort in Overyssel, one of the feven united provinces; it stands on the Vecht, where it falls into the Swarte-water, two miles above Genemuyden to the E. The Bishop of Munster took it in 1672, and enlarged its works, so as to be in a condition to repel the Dutch, after three attempts; but it furrendered at laft.

SWARTZBURG, or SCHWARTZBURG (which fee) a county or duchy of Upper Saxony, in Germany. There are two of this name; the one on the S. fide of the bishopric of Erfurt, and the other on the N. The former in some maps is placed between the duchy of Saxe-Weymar on the N. and Saxe-Altenburg on the S. The Swartzburg on the N. lies between the counties of Hohenstein and Stolberg on the N. and Saxe-Halle, Saxe-Naumberg, and Saxe-Mersberg on the S. and W. being about forty miles long, and twenty-five

Here is a castle of the same name, on the river Schwartza, and in the upper part of the country. It gives title to an ancient family divided into the three branches of Sunderhausen, Rudelstadt, and Arnstadt, the last of whom was extinct in 1716.

SWARTZ, a fort of Upper Hungary, within a mile of Newhausel, where are boats hollowed out of a single piece of wood like canoes, with which they cross the largest rivers.

SWARTZENBURG (fee Schwartzenburg) a county in the circle of Franconia, in Germany, between the margravate of Anspach and bishopric of Bamberg. It gives title to a Prince, who has other confiderable estates in Westphalia and Swabia. He is hereditary master of the horse to the Emperor, and judge of the sovereign tribunal at Rotweil

SWATZ, SCHWATZ, or SCHWAS, a town of Tirol, and circle of Austria, in Germany. It is well-built, and has a fair and large parish-church, covered with copper. The houses in general are of brick; and in the neighbourhood are mines of filver. It lies about three leagues from Inspruck.

SWEDEN, in Latin Suecia, one of the northern kingdoms of Europe, comprehending the greatest part of Scandinavia. It is bounded on the S. by the Baltic fea, the Sound, and the Categate or Skagerack; on the W by the unpassable mountains of Norway; on the N. by Norwegian or Danish Lapland; and on the E. by Muscovy. It lies between lat. 56 and 69 deg. N. and between long. 10 and 30 deg. E. being upwards of 800 miles long from N. to S. and 50 broad from E. to W. including the Bothnic and Finnic gulphs; besides great part of this country is covered with several large lakes, fome of which are above eighty English miles in length and twenty in breadth; also with rocks, mountain forests, woods, heaths, and marshes; so that the half table part has a very small porportion, comparatively speaking, to the extent of the whole. It is in general a wretched cold country, with few navigable rivers it, but abundance of cataracts.

The foil, in those places which are capable of cultiva tion, is tolerably fruitful, though feldom above half a foot deep, and frequently for that reason plowed with ease by a maid and an ox: the best parts are the little spaces between the rocks. Sometimes the feed only raked among the ashes of burnt trees, produce a plentiful crop; but this custom of destroying the woods, has, on account of the danger arising from it, been limited in fome measure. Their valleys, were the inhabitants industrious beyond what necessity obliges them, would produce at least corn sufficient for their own consumption; but as matters now go, they cannot subsist without great importations of all forts of grain from Livo. nia; out of which, and other provinces, the Ruffians drove them about the beginning of this century; as also from the parts of Germany adjacent to the Baltic: notwithstanding which supplies, the poorer fort of people in parts remote from traffic, are obliged to grind the bark of birch and fir trees, as also mix their corn with it, and chaff or chopped straw, in order to make bread; and even of this they have not always plenty. The more northerly parts of Sweden and Lapland hardly produce any vegetables.

The cattle are generally very fmall, nor can the breed be bettered by introducing larger from other countries, as in fummer the grass is poor, and in winter they are half-starved for want of fodder; the people being sometimes forced to unthatch their houses in order to keep part of their cattle alive. Their sheep bear a very coarse wool, fit only for cloathing the peafants. Their horses, especially those of Finland, are hardy, strong, surefooted trotters, and for that reason fit for sleds, their only method of carriage in winter.

Bears, elks, deer, and hares, which are very plentiful, are hunted in these parts for their flesh; as are wolves, foxes, wild-cats, &c. for their furs and hides. They are generally very dexterous marksmen in shooting at game. Here are few parks, and those meanly flocked, on account of the charge of feeding the deer all winter. There are no rabbits in these countries, but what are brought in and kept tame. In winter foxes and squirrels turn greyish, but hares grow white

Fowl, both tame and wild, are very plentiful, and good in their kind, except some sea-fowl, which tastes fishy. The most common are orras and keders, the former are as big as a hen, and the latter of the fize of a turkey; as also partridges, and a bird something like them called yerpers; with great numbers of small birds, as thrushes, blackbirds, and sydensewans, the last of the magnitude of a fieldfare; having some of their feathers tipped with scarlet, being denominated from their beauty on that account. Pigeons they have; but those of the woods are few, by reason of the hawks, which with eagles, and other rapacious fowls, abound mostly in the northern and defert parts.

The principal lakes of Sweden are the Vetter, the Wenner, and the Maeler: the first lies in East Gothland, the second in West Gothland, and the last empties itself at Stockholm. These, and many others, numbers of which have no outlet, are not ill-stored with falmon, pike, perch, tench, trout, eels, &c. also great plenty of streamlings, which is a fish less than a pilchard, and being falted, vast quantities of them are diftributed all over the country. And in some parts the poorer fort eat the feals flesh

The gulph of Finland, which separates Sweden from that province, abounds with feals or fea-calves, from which a confiderable quantity of train oil is made and

exported; and in the lakes of Finland are great numbers of pikes, which falted and dried, fell very cheap. Among the lakes, and on the coast, are innumerable islands, of which in all Sweden above 6000 are inhabited, the rest being either bare rocks or covered with

Their vast forests and woods cover much of the country: these are mostly pine, fir, beech, birch, alder, juni-per, and some oak. The Dutch begin now to export

from thence boards and masts.

In Sweden there is a mine of filver, and another of copper, besides innumerable mines of iron and forges, from which, besides naval stores and wooden-ware, arise the chief commodities of the country: in return for which they receive from abroad, falt, wines, brandy, cloths, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spices, linen, and several other forts of goods, which commonly balance their exports, and fometimes exceed them.

The management of the trade in Sweden has always been chiefly in the hands of strangers, many of the natives wanting either capacity, industry, or application,

and all of them stock, to carry it on.

As the winter in Sweden commonly begins very foon, there being about nine months of it; so the summer immediately fucceeds it, the heat of which is fo intense, the fun almost continually shining, that it often sets the woods, it is faid, on fire, which hardly stops till it comes to some lake or very large plain. In this season the fields are covered with a variety of flowers, and the whole country overspread with strawberries, currans, &c. growing on every rock. Wall-fruits are as scarce as oranges. They have cherries of several forts, and as oranges. They have cherries of leveral torts, and fome tolerably good, which cannot be faid of their apples, pears, or plumbs, which are neither common nor well-tafted. All kinds of roots are in great plenty, and these especially are a great support to the poorer in-

The fun at the highest is above the horizon of Stockholm eighteen hours and a half, and for some weeks makes continual day: in winter it is but five hours and a half; but the moon, whiteness of the snow, and clearness of the night, so well supply the desect, that travelling by night is as usual as by day. They have stoves within doors, and warm furs abroad, the meaner fort using sheep-skins and the like; a neglect or failure in which occasions the loss of noses, &c. and sometimes of life, unless the part affected or nipped by the keen frost be carefully rubbed with snow till the blood

The fame in the main may be applied to Finland, only no mines have yet been discovered here, and the Finlanders are more hardy and laborious; also more clownish and superstitious than the Swedes.

The crown of Sweden was anciently elective; but in the reign of Gustavus I. who ascended the throne in 1523, it was made hereditary in his male iffue in a direct line of succession, with this reservation, that in default of fuch iffue, the right of election should return to the states. But Queen Christiana, the last of Gustavus's descendants, abdicating the crown, she persuaded the states to confim the right of succession on the descendants of her cousin Charles Gustavus, Count Palatine of the Rhine. In 1682 the states agreed that the daughters should succeed, in case the male heirs failed. Thus the crown became hereditary, and foon after Charles XI. made it an absolute monarchy; whose fon, the famous Charles XII. carried his authority to the highest pitch of despotism. Upon his death at Frederickshal, and the execution of Baron Gortz his prime minister, his fister Ulrica Eleonora renounced for ever all absolute power for herself and her successors, determining to hold the government in the ancient form which it happily enjoyed in former times. Upon her recommendation, her confort the hereditary Prince of Hesse was elected King, and it has hitherto continued in the same manner, with very little interruption; fo that it is now in the fame form, under Adolphus Frederick, Duke Administrator of Holstein Eutin, and Bishop of Lubeck, the present King, who married one of the fifters of the King of Prussia; in whose time some little stir has been made to alter the form of government; when Dr. Blackwell, a gentleman of Aberdeen, lost his head, but all to no purpose.

The states of Sweden are composed of deputies from the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peafants, who meet once in three years, or oftener, in the general diet at Stockholm. The nobility constitute a body of 1000, the clergy 200, the burghers 150, and the peafants 250. They feparate into four houses, and chuse a secret committee, composed of an equal number from each body. Matters in each house are concluded by a majority; and if any of these bodies differ from the rest, the point remains unconcluded.

Next to the states is the senate; and in all matters transacted by the King, he must have the consent of the

former, or at least of the latter.

The five great officers of the crown, who refide each in a tribunal with fome fenators, are the Drotfer or chief justice, the Constable or president of the council of war, the Admiral, the Chancellor, and the Lord High Treasurer.

The revenues of the King of Sweden are reckened

at a million sterling.

The forces of Sweden, before the loss of Livonia and their German dominions of Bremen, Verdun, &c. amounted to about 60,000 men, which Charles XII. augmented to double that number.

Sweden has at prefent no other dominions in the empire than that part of Pomerania lying N. W. of the river Pene, with the island of Rugen, and town of

Christianity was not received into Sweden till about the ninth century, and not in Finland till near 300 years after ; and if not first preached, was at least established by English divines, the chief among whom was St. Sigifrid Archbishop of York: he and three nephews were martyred by the heathen Goths; as was St. Eskill, with other English, by the Swedes. St. Henry, an English Bishop, accompanying St. Erick in his expedition to Finland, converted it to Christianity; but he was martyred by the Infidels, and is buried at Abo.

The Reformation here, as well as in Denmark and Norway, begun foon after the neighbouring parts of Germany had embraced Luther's tenets: and now Lutheranism is the established religion, and is never disturbed by non-conformity, no other fects, nor the Romanists, being tolerated. The church is governed by an Archbishop, namely, Upsal, with a revenue not above 4001, and by ten Bishops; under the latter are seven or eight superintendants. Over every ten churches

is a Provost or rural Dean.

The number of churches in Sweden and Finland is fhort of 2000, to which the addition of chaplains and curates will increase the clergy to about 4000; who are all faid to be the fons of peafants or meaner burghers, their dues arifing from glebe-lands and one-third of the tythes, the other two-thirds being annexed to the crown for pious uses. The clergy, however, have generally wherewithal to exercise hospitality, and are the constant refuge of poor travellers or strangers. Manyof their chuches are adorned with sculpture, gilding, painting, &c. and all of them are kept neat, being furnished with rich altar-cloths, copes, and other vestments; and, as in all Lutheran countries, they have a crucifix on the altar, though not for adoration.

Learning can plead no great antiquity in this country, the university of Upfal not having been founded quite 400 years; and there are few monuments extant of an earlier date, but only funeral infcriptions cut on rocks and rude stones, but generally without any date, in the ancient Gothic language and Runic characters. The most curious piece of learning among them is the original translation of the Evangelists into the Gothic, done above 12 or 1300 years ago by Upfala, a Bishop of the Goths in Thrace. Gustavus Adolphus was a great patron of learning, as was also his daughter Queen Christiana, who was a pretty scholar herself. Besides the university of Upsal, there is only that of Abo, another in Lunden in Schonen having been discontinued. In each diocese is a free-school to fit boys for the university; also a trivial school, as it is called, to teach reading, writing, and pfalmody. But there are not above five or fix hospitals in the whole kingdom, with a little alms-house in each parish, supported by the charity of the inhabitants.

Marriages in Sweden are totally governed by the will of the parents, and founded upon interest. In their wedding-entertainments they have ever affected pomp and superfluity; as also in their superal solemnities.

The general division of Sweden is, 1. into the Gothic kingdom, including East Gothland, West Gothland, and South Gothland; 2. Sweden Proper; 3.

Nordland; 4 Lapland; and, 5. Finland.

SWEDT, or SCHWEDT, a town of the New Marck and Brandenburg, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It stands on the Oder. It is an appenage of a son of the Brandenburgh family, giving him title, with a palace here. It lies about forty-seven miles N. E. of Berlin.

SWEIDNITZ (fee SCHWEIDNITZ) a duchy and town of Silefia, in Germany.

SWEINFURT (see Schweinfurt) a town of Fran-

SWERIN, the capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Germany. It stands on the lake of the same name. It was an episcopal see under Bremen, but secularised as an equivalent for Wismar. The Duke has a castle here, in which he imprisoned the burgomasters of Rostock in 1716, and did not set them at liberty till they renounced their privileges upon oath. It lies about twenty-three miles S. of the Baltic, and sifteen of Wismar. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 27 min. E.

SWERNICK, or ZWORNICK, a town of Bosnia, in European Turkey. It stands on the Drino, and on the confines of the province of Servia; and lies eighty miles W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

SWILLY, or LOUGH-SWILLY, a falt-water lake in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland, into which runs a river of the same name, near the little market-town of Letterkenny. It runs inland above twenty miles S. is about five miles broad at its entrance, has an island called Inch, and abounds with fish. On its sides are several villages and gentlemen's seats, and 1000 fail may ride securely here for twenty miles in length, and a mile in breadth. But here is no trade, and only a few sishing-boats for herring and salmon; of which there is here wast

SWINESHEAD, or SWINSHEAD, in the division of Holland, in Lincolnshire, has a small weekly market on Thursday, and two fairs annually, viz. on the second Thursday in June, for horses, flax, hemp, &c. and on the second and third of October, for drapery, pedlary, &c. It lies 29 miles N. E. of Lincoln, 6 almost W. of Boston, and 110 N. of London.

This is the place (and not Swinstead, as has been falsely instructed) where King John was poisoned by one Simon a monk; and though the abbey has for forty years past been rebuilt out of the ruins of the old one, still the estigy of this monk is to be seen in the wall, cut in basso relievo on stone, with the representation of a cup in his hand, very perceptible; though the sigure has suffered much by time and bad usage.

At this town is a large church, with a ring of fix good bells; and the living is a vicarage.

For the above account we are obliged to an ingenious correspondent, a native of the place, and a very candid encourager of our work. He adds, all historians that he has read, have blundered in their account of Swineshead. And he goes on,

There is a village near Bourne, in Lincolnshire, named Swinstead, that has a yearly fair for sheep, &c. on or about the 20th of October; but this could never be the place above-mentioned, for one very good reason, because the King came to Swineshead abbey soon after he crossed the washes from Lynn in Norsolk; which Swineshead lies almost contiguous to the washes: it was in these washes the King lost his baggage, carriages, and part of his men.

SWINNA, one of the Orkney islands, in the N. of Scotland, a little W. of South Ronalsa. It is small, but produces some corn; with a good sishery on its

coasts, and a slate-quarry upon it. The whirlpools near it are called the Wells of Swinna.

SWINTHAM, a bottom of Surrey, beyond Croydon, which is entirely filled with water, gushing out of the chalky hills, about eight miles from the town, and on the road to Ryegate, forming a large river at the townend, and then turning to the left, runs into the river, which rifes in Croydon. This the natives here, as those do about Burlington in Yorkshire, concerning the Vipsies, imagine that this water never gushes out but against a famine; and this at Swintham has not

happened above these eighty years.

SWISSEVERNESS, or rather SIFFIVERNESS, a place in Codecote parish, in Hartsordshire, where, in 1627, is said to have been a most prodigious walnutree, covering seventy-six poles, the weight of the boughs at last cleaving the trunk, for which tree the proprietor had been offered 50 l. Out of it were got nineteen loads of planks, thirty of roots and branches; also a gunstock-maker of London had as much as cost

SWITZ, or SCHWITZ, Pagus Suitensis, one of the thirteen Swiss Cantons; and though only the second in the rank of the petty cantons, gives name to the whole country, as here probably the first consederacy began. See SWITZERLAND. It has the lake of the four cantons on the W. the canton of Uri on the S. that of Glaris on the E. and those of Zurich and Zug on the N. on which side it also abutts on the lakes of these two cantons. Its extent from N. to S. is about twenty-eight miles, and from E. to W. twenty-three.

The foil and government here are the same as in that of Uri. Its principal revenue is from the cattle. Among its mountains are only three valleys, yielding little corn, and no wine.

The inhabitants are very brave, and good huntimen; but their land is mostly pasture. They have few traders, except taylors, shoemakers, and carpenters; many of which are very poor. The men make the cheese, which makes it the more valued at market; and they have hardly any trade abroad.

A very level and fruitful part of this canton is La Marck, on the frontier, between the Helvetians and Rhetians, or Grifons, separated by the Lint or Livement.

Its capital of the same name, and in Latin Siartia, is large, with handsome structures, as a parish-church, two Capuchin convents, a nunnery, town-house, holpital, arfenal, &c. It stands on the Muse or Mutta, and in a valley between hills, generally covered with snow. It lies about two miles from the Lucern-lake, and ten from the town of that name. This is the seat

of the regency.

SWITZERLAND, the country of the thirteen Swiss Cantons, their allies and subjects, was that of the ancient Helvetii. It is bounded by the Suntgow, the Hircynian forest, and other parts of Swabia, on the N. by the lake of Constance, also Tyrol and Trent, on the E. by Savoy, Milan, and other provinces of Italy, on the S. and by Burgundy and the Franche Comté on the W. It is about 260 miles long, and upwards of too broad; some parts of Italy and France being now included in it, which did not belong to the ancient Helevetic.

Though Switzerland lies between lat. 45 and 48 deg. N. yet lying among the Alps, the highest mountains of Europe, whose tops are most part of the year covered with snow, the air is much sharper than in more northerly latitudes. As the whole country is thus sequestered by high mountains from the neighbouring parts, hardly any one canton but is divided from the rest by a ridge of hills, which yield good passure; and on some are corn-fields, particularly Berne, two thirds of which is a level country, abounding in grain: but the soil in general does not produce it in any great quantity, storms or cold rains frequently destroying the fruits of the earth; for which reason, in plential seasons, they lay up corn in granaries; and to retrench a superfluity, they prohibit the wearing of gold, silver, silk, thread-lace or jewels, with public shows. The three sinall cantons of Uri, Switz, and Underwald, in order to free themselves from the tyranny of the Emperor's

Vicars or Judges, whose oppressions and insolence were become intolerable, entered into the confederacy, and took up arms January 1, 1308; to which the famous Tell did very much contribute. In 1315, Leopold, Archduke of Austria, brought against them an army of 20,000 men; but was defeated by them near Morgarten, in Switz: after which victory they folemnly renewed their confederacy, and all the other cantons fucceffively acceded to it; which in time formed the thirteen confederated cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, and Appenzel. They have also other allies, as the Abbey of St. Gaul, the Grisons Valesians, the cities of Geneva, Mulhausen, bishop ric of Basil, &c. besides several cities and counties either subject to the whole Swiss league, or to some common-wealth among them.

In the general diet the Helvetic body is represented

In the general diet the Helvetic body is represented by deputies from all the cantons, who meet at Baden on Midsummer-day, and fit for about a month. Here they principally concert measures for the good of the whole; but all other matters are treated of at the particular diets of the respective religions; as that of the Protestants is holden at Auras, and that of the Roman Catholics at Lucerne; fo that in fact the thirteen cantons, though generally reputed one common-wealth, are so many independent republics.

The conflitution of government in the feven cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhausen, is aristocratical, or in the gentry; and that of the other six democratical, or in the body of the people.

The Protestant or Calvinistical cantons are Zurich, Berne, Basil, and Schaffhausen, two-thirds of Glaris, and more than half Appenzel: all the rest are Roman Catholics; but the Protestants are much the largest, and their territories more fruitful than those of the other

The legislative power in the canton of Berne is in the great council of 299 persons, and the executive in the senate of 27, chosen out of that body. The government is much the same in the other aristocracies; but in the democracies every parish is a distinct state, and the legislative authority is lodged in the collective body of the people; every male of sixteen years of age, and every servant, as well as his master, having an equal share in the government.

The cantons never have any troops in pay, but in time of war; and these have gained the reputation of being the best soldiers in Europe: hence the Fides Helvetica in general has been proverbial, even as early as Cæsar's time; so that when they happened to be employed on different sides, they have been known to charge one another with great sury: but as they serve any Prince for pay, a desciency in which would induce a defalcation or failure of their service, according to another well-known adage.

All the inhabitants of Switzerland are regularly enrolled in a body of militia, from fixteen to fixty years of age, one-third of which is regimented for foreign fervices, under the stile of fuzileers; and the other twothirds, who stay at home, serve as recruits for them. Though neither horse nor foot receive any pay while at home; yet this is settled immediately upon their taking

In order to raise the militia, in case of any sudden alarm, signals are made by a fire in the night, or smoke in the day-time, from the most conspicuous places in the country; upon which occasion the whole body of militia take up arms, and sly to the general rendezvous. Another great advantage arising from the militia is, that the youth of this country always serve three or four years in Swiss corps abroad; after the expiration of which term, their Captains are obliged to give them leave, if desired, to return home. And several instances have been known of the inhabitants of this country, particularly those of Berne, being seized with a nostalgia or home-ach, which is a fort of passionate longing and inquietude after their native country: so that upon the Swiss recruits either singing or piping the cowbrawl, a tune well-known among the Alpine boors, the

veterans of that country have been immediately feized with it to an utter finking of their spirits, palpitations of the heart, slow fever, &c. insomuch that the rising of this tune has been prohibited among the Swiss corps abroad; and in Piedmont a trespass of this kind is always punished by running the gantlope. But to return, one-third of the Swiss militia may be reckoned disciplined soldiers.

In the war of 1712, between the cantons of Zurich and Berne on the one part, and the five Catholic cantons on the other, in behalf of St. Gaul, about 80,000 men were in arms; though only the regimented or enrolled troops were raifed.

In the mountains of Switzerland many large rivers have their fource; particularly the Adda, Ticino, Lintz, Aar, Russ, Inn, Ill, Rhone, and Rhine: also the Danube rises but a few leagues off Schaffhausen.

In this country there are near thirty lakes, some of which, particularly those of Constance and Geneva, are upwards of fixty miles long: besides, there is hardly a mountain but has a lake on its top well-stored with fish. In almost every part of this country, both on the mountains and in the plains, are whole forests of firs and pines, with some of oak and elm.

The pealants are robust and laborious; and the country is extremely populous, the women being reckoned the most prolific of any in Europe, and no where does marriage obtain so universally.

Among them are few wholefale merchants, and those only in the cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Schaffhaufen; the others are rather shop-keepers.

The Swifs eafily assume the language and manners of the countries in which they serve; and there are not wanting learned men among them, especially in the universities of Basil, Berne, Lausanne, and Zurich.

The people of Switzerland, who live near the mountains, are subject to swelled throats, and wens upon them, which is owing to snow-water.

Besides the cantons, the allies of the Swiss are, the Grisons, Valesians, the republic of Geneva, bishopric of Basil, Mulhausen, sovereignties of Neuschatel and Valengin, the abbey and republic of St. Gaul, and the towns of Biena and Rotweil.

The subjects of the Swiss are the following bailiwics; out of Switzerland, as Rheinthal or Val Magia, Polese or Riviera, Val Brenna, Lugano, Mandrisso, Locarno and Bellizone: also bailiwics in Switzerland, as Baden town, the bailiwics of Bremgarten, Mellingen, Thurgaw, &c. These belong jointly to several cantons, as mere subjects. The countries belonging to the Grisons are Bormio, Chiavenna, and Valteline.

OWOLL, or ZWOLL, a regularly fortified city of Overyssel, one of the seven united provinces; it has double ditches, filled with water from the Au. In Mount Agnis, a monastery belonging to the jurissic tion of this place, the celebrated Thomas à Kempis was prior. It lies about seventeen miles N. of Deventer. Lat, 52 deg. 38 min. N. long, 6 deg. 5 min. E.

ter. Lat. 52 deg. 38 min. N. long. 6 deg. 5 min. E. SWORDS, a market-town in the county of Dublin, and province of Leinster, in Ireland. Here the rebels in 1641 rendezvoused. It gives title of Viscount to Lord Molesworth; and lies five from Lush, and eight from Dublin.

SWYNBORG, or SCHWYNBORG, a pleafant town on the S.E. corner of Funen, and island of Denmark, with a commodious and large harbour. From this place Charles Gustavus, in February 1658, crossed the ice with his forces to the islands of Langeland, Falster, and Sepland. It lies twenty miles S. E. of Odensee. Lat. 50 deg. 15 min. N. long. 10 deg. 20 min. E.

SYBIL's CAVE, a grotto in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, and Lower Italy, celebrated by Virgil, Justin Martyr, &c. and lies eastward from the Averno-lake.

SYFER, a noted spring issuing from under the castle-walls of Burleigh-house, near Stamford in Northamptonshire. It has four sluxes of water from between the joints of large stones.

SYLT, an island adjacent to the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. It is about fourteen miles long, and of a triangular figure, being mostly fand and heath, with some pastures on the E. and W. Great part of the men and boys

boys is annually employed in the whale-fishery on the coast of Iceland, Groenland, and Spitzbergen. Having no wood here, their fuel is fetched from the continent. Its inhabitants may be about 17 or 1800. On the hills here are found urns of black earth, full of ashes

SYN, LOUGH SYN or SLIN. See SUTHERLAND-

SHIRE, in Scotland.

the substitution of the

SYN, a kingdon of Guiney and Negroeland, in Africa. It extends about eleven leagues along the coast, being bounded by the river Barfally to the S. Here is a very confiderable village called Joally, with very good anchorage and an eafy landing-place. It is large, and well-peopled, with a French factory; where they trade, or used to trade, for slaves, ivory, and yellow wax. It has plenty of provisions, either for Goree or their shipping; but this traffick feems to be now at an end. It lies about twenty leagues S. of Russico.

SYNBORG (see Swynborg) in Funen, and island of Denmark.

SYNNADA, a fmall city of Phrygia Major, in Afia Minor, famous for its fine marble, of a beautiful white colour, with red and purple spots. It stood in the neighbourhood of Docimeum.

SYRACUSE, a famous ancient city and port of the Val di Noto, in the island of Sicily, and Lower Italy. It was formerly the capital of a flourishing state, but now very much declined, by war, earthquakes, &c. from its pristine splendor, though still considerable for its large harbour, and the height and strength of its walls. At the entrance into the port is a flout but irregular castle, communicating with the city by a wooden bridge. It is the famous fountain of Arethufa, still supplying plenty of water; and about fixty feet off in the fea is feen a large ebullition called the river Alpheus. The best anchoring-place is towards the S. fide of the bay, within a musket-shot of the walls. It is the see of a Bishop under Mount Real; and lies about fixty-five miles S. of Messina. Lat. 37 deg. 30 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

SYRIA, a confiderable province of Afiatic Turkey, in Afia Minor, the Aram of Hebrews, and Paden-Aram, i. e. the Plains of Aram. The Turks call it Sourie or Souristan. It is bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean; on the N. by Mount Armanus, and a branch of Mount Taurus, which parts it from Armenia Minor and Cilicia; on the E. by the river Euphrates, which separates it from Mesopotamia, Diarbecker, or Arabia Deferta; and on the S, by Arabia Petræa.

Syria in general is bleffed with a ferene, temperate, and healthy air; having a rich, level, and fertile foil, producing every thing that can be defired. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, figs, lemons, oranges, melons, dates, cotton, pomegranates, aromatic and medicinal herbs; with all kinds of pulse and garden vegetables. It hath rich pastures, on which feed vast herds of cattle, fine sheep and goats; besides buffaloes, camels, dromedaries, wild-boars, deer, with a variety of game and wild-

It has a good trade in filks, camblets, and Turkey leather; exporting also vast quantities of falt.

Its most famous rivers are the Euphrates, Jordan, Cafimeer, Orontis, Adonis, Cherfeus, &c. The most remarkable mountains are the Libanus, Antilibanus, Gilead, Tabor, Carmel, Cassius, Ananus, and Alfadamus; besides Hermon, Sion, Samaria, Hebal, Gerizzim, Moriah, Olivet, Calvary, &c. in Judea. The Libanus was always famous for its lofty cedars; but these are now reduced to a small number.

In the neighbourhood of Damafeus, and near the fpring head of the Jordan, is shewed the famous for where flood the garden of Eden.

The artificial ratities of this country confilt chiefe in noble ruins of cities, as Tyre, temples, palaces, churches, &c. the ancient cifterus near Roselayn, a stately causeway in the plain of Antioch.

In the hands of the Jacobite Patriarch of Aleppo, are a couple of MSS. of the gofpel, written on large parch. ments in Syriac characters, and in gold and filver, with curious miniatures, from which the Greek clergy throughout Turkey, who were in extreme want of these facted books, were supplied with a considerable number of copies in the late Queen Anne's reign, by our Society for propagating the Gospel.

Though the greater part of the inhabitants of Sym are Mahometans, here are also Christians of syen denominations, as Greeks, Latins, Armenians, Mel chites, Maronites, Jacobites, &c. The Jews swarm in most of the Turkish dominions, being the chief brokers between the Turks and Christians in themercantile, as their wives are in the intriguing way, getting admittance not only into all Turkish houses, but even into the feraglio, under colour of dealing in jewels, laces, and other trinkets.

The language spoken by the present Syrians is a corrupt Arabic or Moresco; besides, in the trading cities is a mixed Italian, very barbarous.

Syria is divided by the Turks into three Beglerbegats or viceroyalties under Bashaws; and these are, Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damascus, the seats of their respective Viceroys. That of Aleppo contains the N. of Syria or Syria Proper; Tripoli includes Phænice, or the middle part of Syria; and Damascus the S. part of Syria and Palestine. Under these Viceroys are Sangiacs, Ziamets, and Timars; also a number of Cadis or Judges, who are very mercenary.

SYRIAM, whose bar is the only port now open in the kingdom of Pegu and India, beyond the Ganges, in Afia. It stands near the mouth of the river Menan or Ava, others near that of Pegu, and fome again nearer their confluence. It drives a good trade with Armenians, Portuguese (who had this port given them, but were obliged to quit it in 1614) also Moors, Gentaws, and some English. Their imports are Indian goods, as betellas, nrulmuls, tanjebs, &c. European hats, and

Here are two large temples; in one of which, standing high, is an image called Kiakiack, twenty yards long, and in a fleeping attitude, with the doors and windows always open; the other is called Dagun, which stands in a low plain, with the doors and windows always shut. Near these are annual fairs, when free-will offerings are made these deities.

SYRINAKER, a city of Cashimeer, one of the northern provinces of Indostan, and the East Indies, in Asia. It is three miles in circuit, and stands on the southern confines towards Penjah, being watered by the river Behat or Phat, which rifes from Mount Caucasus, and runs into the Indus.

SYRTIS MAGNA, the modern gulph of Sidra, in Africa. See SIDRA.

TAB

AAFFE, a river running through a very agreeable valley of Glamorganshire, in South Wales; under the N. bank of which is a famous hot fpring, called Taaffe-well, rifing out of a dry shoal.

TABAGO, an island of the American ocean, 20 miles

N. of Trinidad, and 120 S. of Barbadoes. About fifty-two miles long, and twelve broad. The English formerly planted it: but being often ravaged by the Caribbee Indians from the Main near the mouth of the river Oronoko, they deferted the island, and it is still uninhabited, though remarkably delicate and fruitful.

Lat. 11 deg. 36 min. N. long. 59 deg. 10 min. W.

TABAGO, an island about fix leagues S. of Panama; it is three miles long, and two broad, with high mountains; on the N. side it declines gently to the sea, and looks like a garden; its chief fruits are plantains and bananas: close by the sea are cocoa-nut-trees, and many manumee-trees. Here is a brook of fresh-water. Opposite to the town by the sea, but mostly destroyed by pirates, is good anchorage about a mile from the shore. Close by the N. W. end is the Isle of Tabogilla, with a small channel between them.

TABASCO, a province of the audience of Mexico, in North America. It is bounded on the W. by that of Guaxaca; on the E. by Jucatan; on the S. by part of the audience of Guatimala; and on the N. by the gulph of Mexico; along which its extent is about forty leagues from E. to W.

Here are good farms well-flocked with cattle; also pienty of wheat and cocoa, sent by the mules to Vera

The country is mostly flat, with lakes and marches; in which are manates and tortugas. It rains for nine months, which renders the air moift, and it is no less hot in February, March, and April. From September to March tempestuous northerly winds blow on the coast.

The Spaniards have brought hither vines, figs, lemons and oranges, which thrive well. Here are mangroves, bamboos, cedars, brafil, &c. with lions, wild-hogs, deer, &c. and they have all the fruits common in the Indies.

It has a river of the same name, on which, Dampier says, is pleasant sailing. By the river Grijalva is a considerable trade carried on with Vera Cruz, and by

that of Port Royal with Jucatan.
TABASCO, or Newstra Sennora de la Vitorria, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name; it stands on an island at the mouth of the river Grij Iva. This island is twelve miles long, and two and a half broad. It lies 90 miles E. of Spirito Santo, and 160 S. E. of Mexico. Lat. 18 deg. 10 min. N. long. 95 deg. 5 min. W.

TABERCA, an island lying opposite to a small town of the force which divides the maritime cook of

the same name, which divides the maritime coast of Tunis and Algiers, in Africa. It is about two miles from the land, and in the possession of the noble family of Lamellini in Genoa, who keep here a Governor and agarrison of 200 men, for protecting the coral fishery, TAD

and the trade with Africa. Lat. 36 deg. 36 min. N.

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long. 8 deg. 10 min. E.
TABLE HILL, by the Portuguese called Tavoa de Cabo, the most remarkable of three hills in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, in Africa. It is the most S. headland of that country, forming a bay called Table bay. On the top are several fine springs. The hill is adorned with stately trees, and a variety of flagrant flowers. In the dry feafon, from September to March, and frequently in other months, there is a white cloud hovering over it, supposed to occasion the terrible S. E.

winds felt at the Cape.
TABOR, or THABOR, a fmall town of Bohemia, with a caftle fortified by General Zisca, with a double wall, towers, and baftions; where the Huslites had their head-quarters, and hence called Taborites. It stands on a hill between Budweis and Prague, and lies fortyfive miles S. of the latter. Lat. 49 deg. 31 min. N.

long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.

TABRISTAN, or MAZANDERAN, a province of Persia, in Asia. It is bounded by the Caspian sea on the N. by Ghilan on the W. Persian Irack on the S. and Corasan on the E. It abounds with plants, fruit, and wood; and is watered with feveral fprings and rivers. But in winter it is very cold, and the roads very bad; and in fummer the air is malignant, with valt numbers of ferpents and other infects, which dying of

drought, occasion an infection.
TACUNGA, a town of Quito, in Peru, in South America, about twenty miles S. of Quito-city. It is very populous, and the inhabitants weave woollen-cloth, in which they carry on a great trade.

Here are the ruins of a palace of the Yncas, and a temple dedicated to the Sun, &c. Ulloa has it not, unless it be Tabacundo in the jurisdiction of Otablo in

this province. PADCASTER, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Here are good inns. It stands near the meeting of the roads from Chester and Cambridge to York. Many Roman coins have been dug up here; and a Roman cause way is also visible at this place. Out of the ruins of an old castle a fine stone-bridge has been built over the river Wherf, which not far off falls into the Oufe; and fometimes its stream is dried up. It is noted for lime-stones, and gives title of Viscount to Earl Thomond of Ireland. Dr. Oglethorp, Bishop of Carlifle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, but was afterwards deprived, founded a free-school and hospital here. It lies 10 miles from York, and 182 from Lon on.

TADMOR (see PALMYRA) in Syria, where are very

magnificent ruins.

CADOUSAC, a town in the province of Saguenay and Canada, in North America. It stands on the river St. Lawrence, and near the mouth of the river Saguenay, where is the pierced island to defend it. The wild natives bring hither their furs, which they exchange for linen and woollen cloths, iron and brass work, ribbons, and other trinkets. It is now in the hands of the English.

TAFALISCA, a pretty populous village of Guiney, and Negroeland, in Africa, with a mosque built of earth, after the model of that at Mecca. Near the place is a mountain of red marble, with white veins. It lies twelve miles above Tuabo.

TAFALA, a city of Navarre, in Spain, on the river Vidaze, in a very plentiful country. Here is an old castle and royal palace. It lies twenty-two miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42 deg. 47 min. N. long. 1 deg. 38

TAFILET, a province of Biledulgerid, in Africa, subject to Morocco. It is bounded on the N. by Fez and Tremecen; on the E. by Segelmessa; on the S. by Sara or the Defert; and on the W. by Morocco and Sus. Its extent, including Itata, is about 300 miles long, and between 80 and 90 where broadest, running mostly N. W. and S. E. The country is mountainous, yet bears fome corn and fruits, as dates, &c. Their chief commerce is fine leather and indigo, with ffriped filks and linen; they export also dates, &c. The subdivisions on the S. part are Dras, Sara, and Towath. The northern parts has various diffricts.

Its capital of the same name stands near the river Tafilet, with walls and a good caftle. Here are about 200 houses, and considerable manufactures, particularly fine cassocks, carpets, &c. Here is the great rendezvous for the European and Barbary merchants. It lies 200 miles S. E. of Morocco. Lat. 29 deg. 56 min.

N. long. 4 deg. 54 min. W. TAGLIACOZZO, a small city of the Further Abruzzo, and kingdom of Naples, in Italy.

TAGUS, or TAJO, the largest river of Spain and Portugal. It rifes on the confines of Aragon, whence it descends from the Molina mountains, and running S. W. through New Castile and Estremadura, passes by Aranjuez, Toledo, and Alcantera; when croffing Portugal in the same direction, it forms the harbour of Lifbon, where it is about three miles wide, falling into the Atlantic ocean at Cascaes, eight or ten miles below

TAILLEBOURG, a town of Lower Santonge, in France, on the Charente. It is defended by a caftle, and lies thirty-two miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45

deg. 54 min. N. long. 36 min. W. TAINE, or TAYNE, in the native language called Ballachuigh, from a large handsome church here, dedicated to St. Duthes, couched in that Erfe name, to which pilgrimages used formerly to be made. It is a market-town and royal burgh of Ross-shire in the N. of Scotland, and in the diffrict with Dingwall, Dornoch, Weick, and Kirkwall, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament. It is one of the seats of the provincial or sheriff and commissary courts, or eastern division of Ross, where the Baroncourt for chusing the Knight of the shire is holden; as Dingwall and Fortrose are the other two for the western division; and it gives name to a presbytery, which with those of Dingwall and Chanery constitute the

provincial fynod of Ross.

Taine stands on the firth or bay of the same name, or Dornoch, a branch of the Murray-firth, which divides Ross-shire from that of Sutherland. It is the best built and largest town in the shire, being pretty populous, and governed by a provost and baillies, with very good inns, which are well-stored with provisions; also claret, &c. and all very cheap. Here is plenty of corn and white fish, as cod, haddocks, skait, herring, &c. with excellent mussels, cockles, clams or scallops, wilks or periwinkles, crabs, lob-

The bay is not secure for shipping, on account of its shallows, and above Taine it may be easily waded over at low-water; it runs up a great way inland from Tarbat, which is its most easterly point.

The trade of Taine feems to be principally at its annual fairs for the vent of home commodities and manufactures; and its port is only for fishing-boats or small

barks. Here is a good grammar-school.

About three miles S.W. of this place, are the remains of a grand monastery, the church of which unhappily fell in some few years ago while divine service was performing, of which we have given some account in another place, and either destroyed or maimed great num. bers of the people.

The town of Taine is about eight miles S. of Doz. noch on the opposite side of the firth, and about twelve W. of Cromartie. The inhabitants of this town are noted for a kind of wit, which may be properly filled burgherly, fuch inhabitants of any country not being in general over and above polite: and here, as at Inverness, &c. they distinguish each other by characteristical appellations, which have rather a mixture of low than

The author of the Tour regrets the ignorance of the people of this country, "So as not to diftinguish Sunday from a common day of work, or the worship of God from an ordinary meeting for conversation;" which is fo far from being true, that no part of the kingdom furpasses Ross-shire for the strict observance of the Sabbath, and the regular performance of public and even domestic worship evening and morning.

TAITCHEN, a city and port of China, in Afia. It flands 260 miles S. E. of Nanking. Lat. 29 deg. 10

TAIVEN, the capital of Xanfi, a province of China, in Afia; it is well-walled and peopled, and has flately public buildings, particularly a royal palace. The terlapis lazuli, &c. Lat. 38 deg. N. and long. 4 deg.

W. of Peking.
TALAMANCA, or THALAMANCA, a town of New Castile, in Spain, and in the neighbourhood of Alcala de Henerez, to the N. of it, with high walls and stately towers. The roads and lanes to it are shaded with lofty

TALAMONE, a fea-port town of Degli Prefidii, in Tuscany, and middle division of Italy. It lies about fifteen miles N. of Orbitello. Lat. 42 deg. 33 min. N.

long. 11 deg. 48 min. E.
TALAVERA, a town of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana. It lies fixteen miles E. of Badajos. Lat. 38 deg. 46 min. N. long. 7 deg. 21 min. W

Of the same name, or Talavera de la Reyna, Moll has a city in New Castile, the ancient Zalabrica, with 3000 inhabitants, besides monasteries, &c. It stands on the Tagus; here are manufactures of woollen stuffs, and very fine earthen ware. It lies about thirty-fix miles W. from Toledo.

TALCAGUANA, the principal port in Conception-bay, in South America. It is the most frequented of any on that coast, ships in general anchoring here, and they are sheltered from the N. winds. Two rivers empty themselves into the bay. Talcaguana bears S. S. W.

from the S. point of Quiriquina.

TALCHARN, a place of Caermarthenshire, in South Wales, below which stood Tay Gwyn ar Dau, or the white house on the Tave, where Howel Dha, or Howel the Good Prince of Wales, in an affembly of 140 ecclefiaftics, besides laymen, gave a body of laws, the same as published by Dr. Wotton, both in Latin and

TALLAGH, or TALLOUGH, a town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, in Ireland. It stands in a fine valley near the Bride, which being navigable to Youghall, renders this a place of good trade. It lies five miles from Lismore.

TALLARD, a town of Dauphiney, in France, on the Durance, lying about forty-feven miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44 deg. 26 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48

TALLEMONT, a town of Upper Santonge, in France, near the mouth of the Garonne, about forty miles S. of Rochelle.

TAMAR, a river which running from N. to S. divides Devonshire from Cornwall. This river abounds with falmon very fat and good, being in vaft quantity, from its mouth being very large, and the water deep for two leagues before its large opening into Plymouth-

TAMARIC, or ITAMARICA, a captainship of Brazil, in South America. The island of the same name constitutes the chief part of its district, though the territory

extends inland between thirty and forty leagues, being bounded by Parayba on the N. Pernambuco on the S. by the ocean on the E. and the unconquered Tapuyes on the W.

The island of the same name is parted from the continent by a narrow channel, into which runs the river Itamarica. It lies under lat. 7 deg. 54 min. S. and long. 35 deg. 5 min. W. It is fertile, producing plenty of Brazil, cotton, cocoa, fugar, wood, &c. about three leagues long, and one broad. On the S. fide is a commodious harbour, with good fprings and rivers. The entrance into the port is between fifteen and fixteen foot water, being commanded by a castle. The other mouth of the channel, called Catwama, is much shallower, and only fit for flat-bottomed vessels On the entrance into the river stands the capital Nostra Segnora da Conceizao, or Da Itamarica, over which is the small castle aforesaid, and a redoubt to command the avenues.

About a league and a half N. of the mouth of the river, is the famous point called Ponta Pedra. TAMAROAS, a large island of Florida, in North Ame-

rica, with a nation opposite to it of the same name; also another called Cahokia, on the banks of the Che-

TAMBACORE, the capital of a country of the same name, in Bambouc, a part of Guiney, in Negroland, in Africa. It lies about thirty-fix miles due S. of the rock Felu, in Senegal river, near the fource of Sanon Colez, or the Gold river, which by feveral winding runs N. W. and falls into that of Faleme, two or three leagues below Fort St. Peter

TAME, or THAME, a large market-town of Oxfordshire, where the river of the same name enters the county from Buckinghamshire, watering the place on the N. fide, and almost encompassed with rivulets. Here is a fine church, and one great street, with the market-place in the middle, well-furnished on Tues-days with live cattle and all other provisions, the river being navigable by barges. It gave title of Lord to Sir Jo. Williams of Burfield, in Berkfhire, who founded here a free-school and alms-house. It lies about twelve miles from Oxford, and forty-five from London.

The Thame joins the other branch called Thames,

at Dorchester, in this county.

TAME, a river, which after passing through Birmingham and Tamworth in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, falls into the Trent.

TAMWORTH, a borough governed by two bailiffs. It is parted in the middle by the Tame; fo that one half is in Warwickshire, and the other in Staffordshire; each fending a member to parliament. Its collegiate church on the Staffordshire side is large. Here is a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a fine charity of the samous Mr. Guy, bookseller.

The trade of this place is confiderable in narrow cloth and other mauufactures, and is noted for its ale. The market is kept on Saturday, and fairs annually on May 4, for cattle and sheep; July 26, for cattle and wool; and October 24, for all forts of cattle.

The Mercian Kings had a palace here. It lies about 20 miles from Stafford, and 107 from London. TANAIS, a river of Russia. See Don.

TANARO, a river of Italy. It rifes between the Appennine mountains and the Ligurian Alps, in the S. of Piedmont; whence it runs N. E. through that principality of Upper Italy, and paffing by Alba, Afti, and Aleflandria, falls into the Po at Bafignano, below

TANASSERIM, a city of the Further India, in Afia, and the capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Siam. It lies 220 miles S. W. of that city. Lat. 12 deg. 15 min. N. long. 98 deg. 26

TANCOS, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus. It lies about fixty-two miles to the N. E. of Lifbon. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min., N. long. 8 deg. 35

TANCROWALL, a large town on the river Gambia, in Negroland, in Africa, with an English factory. The town is divided into two parts for the Portuguese and Mundingoes respectively. It is a place of great resort, and the richest on this whole river. It lies about thirtyfive miles above Fort James.

TANDA, a city in the continent of Bengal, and East Indies, in Afia, once the capital of a kingdom. It stands on the E. side of the Ganges, and a little above where that river parts into branches. Here is a confiderable trade in cotton and callicoes; the neighbourhood abounds in buffaloes, tygers, and wild game. The natives are Pagans.

TANDAY, or TANDAYA, one of the most easterly of the Philippine islands, in Afia; and, as being the first discovered, it is called Philippina. It is about 130 leagues in circuit, between lat. 12 deg. 27 min. and 14 deg. 30 min. N. long: 1 deg. 24 min. E. It belongs

TANGERMUNDE, or ANGERMUNDE, a town of the Old Marck of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe and mouth of the Tanger or Anger. It has a pretty good trade in corn and other commodities to Hamburgh, &c. by the Elbe. Here is a palace of the Elector's. It lies fifty-four miles W. of Berlin. Lat. 52 deg. 46 min. N. long. 12 deg. 31

TANGIER, the ancient TINGIS, and capital of Mauritania Tingitana, a port of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa. It was once a confiderable city, which Alphonfo King of Portugal took in 1471, fortifying it with walls and other works.

In 1662 it was given to King Charles II. of England, as part of the dower with his confort Catharine, Infanta of that kingdom. But he growing weary of the charges of defending it against the attempts of the Moors, and many gallant actions being performed by its Governors, particularly Sir Palmer Fairborne, who was mortally wounded here by a shot from the Moors in 1680, and whose epitaph Dryden wrote, he caused it to be blown up in 1684: fo that now it is only a poor fishing-town, repeopled by the Moors. It stands at the entrance of the Streights of Gibraltar. Lat. 35

deg. 49 min. N. long. 7 deg. 5 min. W. TANGOR, or TANGOWAR, a principality of Coromandel, in the East Indies, in Asia, bounded on the N. by Gingi, on W. by the mountains of Gate, on the S. by Madura and the Fishing-coast, with the sea on E. It lies from lat. 10 to 12 deg. N. very hot and unhealthy, being 139 miles from E. to W. and about 70 along the coast. This is the feat of the Danish miffion.

Here is a confiderable trade with the Europeans in rice, painted callico, dye-wood, &c. in exchange for bars of filver.

It is divided into four provinces, in which are four tribes, who never intermarry, and is parted from Ceylon by a narrow ffreight.

TANGUT, a province of Chinese Tartary, in Asia. It lies N. W. of the famous wall. TANNING, a place of Faucigny, in Savoy, in Upper

TANNORE, the capital of a free flate, in Calicut, and the East Indies, in Asia. It is fruitful and healthy. Here is a Portuguese Governor, and the English have a factory for pepper, &c.
TANTALLON, a castle on the N. side of the Forth, in

Scotland; it was the feat of rebellion in the reign of King James V. The Earl of Angus holding it out against him, his foldiers imagined their march on the drum as they went to attack it beat Ding drwn Tan-tallon. It is now entirely in ruins.

TAORMINA, the ancient Taurominum, a town of the Val di Demona, in Sicily, and Lower Italy. It stands on a rocky mountain, famous for its coftly marble and good wine. Sometimes the fea makes a hideous roaring under the rocks; and hence it is imagined that the water (wallowed by Charybdis is difgorged here. It lies eighteen miles S. of Meffina. Lat. 38 deg. 21 min. N. long. 15 deg. 32 min. E.

TAPANATEPEQUE, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in North America, abounding with

foot of the Quelenos mountains. Here are walks of

lemon, orange, &c. trees.
TAPTE, a river of the East Indies, in Asia, which running from E. to W. through Guzurate or Cambaya, falls into the Indian ocean a little way below

TARA, a small town of Tobolskoi circle and Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, on the Irtisch. It is a place for trade, and defended with that view.

Of the same name is also a river of Italy, discharging itself into the sea at Tarento, in Naples.

TARACON, the ancient Tyrcafona, a city of Aragon, in Spain, and on the frontiers of Old Castile and Navarre, at the foot of Mount Moncayo, on the Chiles. Here is a considerable trade, and the houses are well-built; also the see of a Bishop. It lies fifty miles N. of Saragossa. Lat. 41 deg. 54 min. N. long. 2 deg. 8

TARAGONA, the ancient Tarracco, a city and port of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean. It was once a well-fortified Roman colony against the Carthaginians; but the Moors and Goths wasted it. The harbour between the rivers Gaya and Francoli is safe for small vessels. Here is an university and Archiepiscopal see, with an income of 16,000 ducats, and about 3000 inhabitants, in a pleasant country. It lies forty-five miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 8 min. N.

long. 1 deg. 15 min. E.

TARANSAY, one of the small Harries isles, in the W. of Scotland, a league N. of Sellay, about three miles in circuit. It has corn and pasture, with plenty of yellow

TARASCON, a place in the diocese of Pamiers, and Foix, in France. It stands on the Auriege, three miles above Foix, with numbers of forges. Others place it in Provence, on the Rhone. It lies seven miles N. of Arles. Lat. 43 deg. 38 min. N. long. 4 deg.

TARBÉ, a town of Bigorre, and Guyenne, in France, on the Adour. It is divided into four or five parts, and defended by Bigorre castle. It is the see of a Bishop under Auch, and the diocese has eighty-four parishes or chapels of ease. It is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Toulouse. It lies about fix leagues E. of Pau, and about twelve S. of Auch. Lat. 43 deg.

21 min. N. long. 5 min. W.

TARBAT, or TARBATNESS, the most eastern promontory of Ross-shire, in the North of Scotland. In Ireland and the Western isles are also places of the same name.

This may be Tyr nan baatt, as it is a good road, and flill a shelter and landing-place for boats and other like craft for fishing, &c. from the neighbouring parts, and well-known in that country. It gave title of Viscount to the Cromartie samily, and the adjacent land is called the parish of Tarbat.

TARCOLAN, a town mentioned by the Jesuits, though not in the maps, and placed by them in Bisnagar, and the East Indies, in Asia. It was a magnificent place before the time that the Moors took it from the King of Golconda.

TARENTAISE, a duchy of Savoy, and its S. fubdivifion. It is bounded on the E. by the duchy of Auste
and the Alps, on the N. by Faucigny, on the W.
by Savoy Proper, and on the S. by Maurienne. It belongs to the King of Sardinia. This district extends
between the village of St. Germain along the foot of
Mount St. Bernard, to those of Sapey and Rognez,
about thirty miles long, and between ten and fifteen
broad.

TARENTO, or TARENTUM, once the capital of a famous republic. It is now a small Archiepiscopal city of Otranto and Naples, in Lower Italy. It has a harbour on the gulph of Otranto, near the mouth of the Tara. There are still ruins of its ancient grandeur to be seen, and only its cathedral remaining.

As far as to this place, Horace fays, he could ride on his docked mule, when he had a mind, which he could not fo well do, were he a great man. It lies forty-five miles W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long. 18 deg. 18 min. E.

N. long. 18 deg. 18 min. E.

TARGAROD, or TARGROD, a confiderable fortified town of Moldavia, in European Turkey, at the
confluence of the Moldaw and Sereth, fifty-five miles 8
of Sochowa. Lat. 46 deg. 52 min. N. long. 26 deg. 36
min. E.

TARGOWISK, or TARWIS, the capital of Walachia, in European Turkey, on the Jalonitz, fituated among marshes, and unhealthy. Here is a fine palace of the Waywode. It lies about fixty miles N. of the Danube, and seventy-five S. E. of Hermanstadt, in Transfylvania.

TARIFFA, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, with a harbour at the mouth of the Streights, eighteen miles W. of Gibraltar. It has about 800 families, and also some trade. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 16 min. W. TARIJA, or CHICAS, a jurisdiction in the diocese of

Plata and audience of Charcas, in South America. Its greatest extent is about thirty-five leagues, being thirty S. of Plata city. Its temperature is various, with corn, fruits, and cattle. It every where abounds in gold and filver mines, especially Chocayas.

Between this province and the county of the wild Indians runs the river Tipuanys, the fands of which are mixed with gold, and on that account washed, in order to extract it.

TARKU, a city of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, and the capital of Daghestan, with a harbour on the W. coast of the Caspian sea. It stands on a hill between craggy rocks. Here are about 1000 wooden houses. The male inhabitants are sierce, but the semale civil. It lies 300 miles N. E. of Tauris. Lat. 42 deg. 5 min. N. long. 51 deg. 5 min. E.

TARO, a river of Italy, rising in the mountains which

TARO, a river of Italy, rifing in the mountains which terminate the Genoese dominions, whence it runs N. E. through Parma, and falls into the Po below Cremona.

TARODANT, or TARUDANT, a town of Suz, a province of Morocco, in Africa, near the Atlantic ocean. It lies 120 miles S. of the metropolis of Morocco. Lat. 30 deg. 15 min. N. long. ro deg. 6 min. W.

TARSUS, once a confiderable city, and the capital of Cilicia, in Afia Minor; also a Roman colony, and the native place of St. Paul, which privilege, as a Roman citizen, he claimed. It stands on the Cydnus, fix miles above its mouth, and on the N. side of the Levant sca. Its walls were twelve miles in circuit. At present it is a mere heap of ruins, though an Archiepiscopal see. It lies 100 miles N. of Nicosia, in Cyprus. Lat. 27 deg. 10 min. N. long as deg. 16 min. Cyprus.

Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 35 deg. 16 min. E. TARTARY the Lefs, a large country of European Turkey, in alliance with the Porte, and in some measure subject to that empire, as being obliged to take up arms when the Turks require it, though they pay no tribute. It lies on the S. of Russia, between the frontiers of that empire, the sea of Asoph, and the Euxine or Black sea. The mouth of the Don is its eastern boundary, and the Neister the western limit; so that is is about 390 miles from E. to W. but not proportionably broad. The inhabitants are sierce, living in tents, which they shift occasionally. The only town is Asoph. They are subdivided into several hords or clans, each governed by a ruler called Murse. They can raise 20,000 men, which fight only on horseback.

Another part of Tartary is called Crim or Precop Tartary, being a peninfula between the Euxine sea and the Palus Mæotis; the former surrounds it on the W. the S. and partly on the E. where it has also the streights of Cassa, which divides it from Circassa, on the N. is the Palus Mæotis or sea of Asoph, and on the N. W. it is joined to the Lesser Tartary by a narrow isthmus. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 145 miles, and its greatest breadth much the same; but in general not above 80.

This peninfula has a very fruitful foil, but the Tartars are not at great pains to cultivate it. They dwell in towns and villages, the boufes in which are most wretched cottages.

TARTARY,

TARTARY the Great, anciently Scythia, and Scrica. It lies between lat. 40 and 80 deg. and between long. 53 and 138 deg. E. being about 4000 miles in length, and 2400 in breadth. Their wealth confifts in cattle, and their employment is grazing. They have no trade nor manufactures, except their traffic in flaves and horses; in which commerce their innate barbarity extends to their own children, and those of their neighbours which they can steal. They rove about in hords. The Emperor of Russia is supreme Lord of the western part of Tartary, especially since the time of the late Czar Peter, who extended his conquests to the N. coast of the Caspian sea. The Chinese are masters of the S. and E. parts, from which came, a few centuries ago, mostly the present occupiers and royal family of China. Several

clans among the Tartars maintain their independency, especially towards the N. of Persia and the Indies. The principal nations are the Tartars, properly so called, the Calmucks, and the Mungales: and these three are subdivided into several branches, the most considerable of which are the Usbeck Tartars to the N. of Persia, between the Caspian sea and the dominions of the Great Mogul. When their forces are not divided, they can bring into the field about 50,000 horse. On the N. E. of Usbeck and other side of the river Gihon

dwell the Tartars of Bockara.

The Mungale Tartars inhabit that part of Great Tartary which has the Eastern ocean on the E. China on the S. the country of the Calmucks on the W. and Siberia on the N. They are governed by a Kan; but fince the eastern inhabitants have invaded China, his power is very much confined. He however can bring into the field about 60,000 horse.

Cathay, though a part of Great Tartary, is generally reckoned a northern province of China.

Northern Tartary is a barren, cold, and defolate country; and the fouthern parts, though enjoying a temperate climate and rich foil, are entirely neglected from the indolence, but chiefly the migratory manner of life among the inhabitants.

TARVA, a town of Oman, in Arabia Felix, and Afiatic Turkey. The name is all we learn of it. TASSO, or THASSUS, an island of the Ægean sea,

ASSO, or THASSUS, an island of the Ægean sea, about forty miles in circuit, near the coast of Romania, in European Turkey.

Its capital of the same name has a good harbour, with

Its capital of the same name has a good harbour, with feveral castles for its desence. Lat. 40 deg. 36 min. N. long. 27 deg. 10 min. E.

TASSO, a finall flat island of Sierra Leone river, and Melli, a province of Negroland, in Africa, belonging to the English, where their flaves have a good plantation; the rest is covered with wood. Here are silk cotton trees, with other cotton; also abundance of indice.

TATTA, or SINDA, a province of the East Indies in Asia. It is bounded on the W. by Persia, on the N. by Buckore, on the E. by part of Jesselmere and Soret, and on the S. by the gulph of India, which parts it from Guzurat. The late Kouli Khan, then Sophi of Persia, reduced it.

Its capital of the same name stands on the river Indus. It lies 218 miles N. W. of Guzurat. Lat. 25 deg. 46 min. N. long. 68 deg. 15 min. E.

TATTAS, a town of Borneo, one of the Indian islands, in Asia. To it the China river is navigable, and beyond it, opposite to the place where the English fac-

tory once flood, at Tattas little river.

TATTERSHALL, a pretty neat market-town of Lincolnshire. It stands about 18 miles from Lincoln, and

TAVASTIA, or TAWASTLAND, a district of Finland, in Sweden. It lies in the middle of the country, being thirty miles long, and twenty broad. It is a fruitful level country, interfected by rivers and lakes, abounding in fish. Here are woods, fine corn-land, and meadows, with store of cattle and game. Its northern part is more hilly and woody than the fouthern.

In the S. part is the town of TAVASTEHUS, or KRONEBORG, on a river which a little below falls into the Wana lake. It is frong from its fituation, and lies eighty-fix miles N. E. of

TAY

Abo. Lat. 61 deg. 24 min. N. long. 23 deg. 56 min. E.

TAUBER, a river of Germany, has its fource in Anfpach, and circle of Franconia, whence running N. W. by Mergentheim, it falls into the Mayne at Wertheim.

TAVERNA, or TABERNA, a small town of the Further Calabria, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands at the foot of the Appenine mountains, near the ruins of the ancient Frischene. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies sixty-eight miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min. E.

TAVIRA, faid to be the ancient Balfa, a city of Algarve, in Portugal. It stands on the S. coast, with a harbour, and on the little river Gilaon (Busching's Sequa). Here are two sconces and a castle, with 4700 inhabitants, and two parish-churches. It has a stately bridge, and is walled. It lies twenty-five miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 28 min. W.

TAVISTOCK, a large and well-built borough of Devonshire, on the river Tave or Tavy. It gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Bedford, sends two members to parliament, and is a stannery town. Here was formerly a stately abbey, where books in old Saxon were printed, and a school for teaching that language. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and fairs annually for cattle on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11: if any of these fall on a Saturday, the fair is kept the Friday before, and if on a Sunday or Monday, upon the Tuesday following. It lies about 32 miles from Exeter, and 201 from London

TAUMACO, an ifle in the land of the Holy Ghost, in the fouthern countries of America, which De Quiros fays is 1250 leagues from Mexico.

TAUNTON, a borough in Somersetshire, and one of the largest in the kingdom, its inhabitants being computed at 2000, mostly employed in the woollen manufactures, as serges, duroys, sagathees, shalloons, &c. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament; in the choice of which, pot-wallowers, i. e. lodgers, who dress victuals here, have a right. It stands on the Thone, over which is a bridge of six arches, and navigable to Bridgewater. In Monmouth's rebellion this town suffered much through the cruelty of Judge Jesser; but upon the revolution they slocked in to the Prince of Orange.

Here are two or three meeting-houses, one pretty large, and a seminary for young Dissenting ministers; also two parish-churches. One Gray, a poor boy of this town, afterwards becoming rich at London, sounded an hospital here; under whose essigns are very pious and suitable English lines. It lies 20 miles from the city of Wells, and 147 from London.

TAUNTON-DEAN, the rich tract of ground near Taunton last-mentioned, in Somersetshire.

TAURICA CHERSONESUS, the modern Crim Tartary, in European Turkey. See CRIM and TARTARY.

TAURIS, the ancient Echatana, capital of Media, now a very large city of Persia, in Asia. It stands at the end of a plain and foot of a mountain, without walls or fortifications. The Stringscha runs through it, and sometimes by inundations sweeps away the houses on its banks. The present city is only five miles in circuit, tho' anciently it was fifteen; and its walls were seventy cubits high. It now contains, they say, 550,000 inhabitants; carrying on a considerable trade. It lies 300 miles S. E. of Erzerum, and 396 N. of spahan. Lat. 38 deg. 26 min. N. long. 46 deg. 36 min. E.

TAURUS, and ANTITAURUS, a prodigious ridge of mountains in Turcomania, and Afia Minor: they run quite through it from W. to E. quite to the Mediurraneani

diterraneant
TAW, a river of Devonshire, which with the Towbridge
empties itself at one mouth on the E. end of Barnfrance-bay.

TAY, a very confiderable, if not the largest river in all Scotland, dividing this kingdom into S. and N. Its fource is in the mountains of Bradalbin, when, after expanding

expanding itself into a lake called Lough-Tay, about fifteen miles long, and almost fix in breadth, runs E. through Athol, then turning S. E. in a course of above forty miles, exclusive of windings, and by an accession of a great number of other rivers and large streams all along on both fides, particularly the Almond, Ern, &c. at last acquires a very confiderable and rapid volume of water. It divides the thires of Perth and Angus from those of Stratherin and Fife, and below Perth (ships coming up to that town with the tide) falls into the firth of Tay. There is a fine bridge on it at Aberfeldy, and the only one in all its course, being a great conveniency for that military road into Lochabar, constructed during the governorship of General Wade in Scot-

TAYEF, or THAIF, a city of Arabia Felix. The territory about it abounds with fresh-water springs, and is very fertile. Lat. 21 deg. 20 min. N. long. 77 deg. 30 min. E. according to the Arabian geographers, and about

a day's journey from Mecca.

TAYIREN, a city of Xanfi, one of the provinces of China, in Afia. It lies 240 miles S. W. from Peking. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 108 deg. 15 min. E.

TAYES, a city of Moca, and Arabia Felix, in Afiatio Turkey, with mud-walls, and guarded by a flout caftle TAYNE (see TAINE) a burgh of Ross-shire, and N. of

Scotland.

TEBESSA, an inland province of Africa, at best but dry and barren.

Its capital of the fame name, the ancient Thabuna, built by the Romans, had high walls of large square stones, with inscriptions, &c. It is watered by a river which runs through part of the city, and has two excellent springs. It is surrounded with walnut and mulberry trees : but has been often destroyed and rebuilt, especially in 1057, Mully Mahmed having razed the town and hanged the inhabitants; and it is now peopled by the poorer fort. It lies about forty miles from the fea, and near the Algerine frontiers next to Biledul-

TEBUZAN, or TEBUACAN, a large strong city of Segelmeffa, a province of Africa, with a good com-

merce, and a great number of artifts.

TECENT, an ancient town of Suz, in Africa, and watered by the river Suz. Here is a flately mosque, with 4000 houses in the place; the inhabitants, mostly Barbars, being rich, and the country very fruitful, with feveral fugar-mills. Large quantities of the finest Morocco leather is dressed here, and exported. It lies about a league from Messa.

TECKLENBURG, a county of Westphalia, in Germany, lying E. from Lingen, and W. from Ofnabrug, about thirty miles long and ten broad. It belongs to

Count Benthem.

Its capital of the same name has a cassle and fort. It lies thirteen miles S. W. of the city of Ofnabrug. Lat.

52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E.
TECOANTEPEQUE, a large well-built place of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico, in North America, at the bottom of a bay in the South feas. It is divided from four fuburbs by a rapid river. Here are rich merchants trading to Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, and by land to Guatimala. Near it is a volcano with two heads. It lies about 100 miles E. of Guatulco. In croffing the bay here, ships should keep close under the

TEDIBURG, or TEDTIBERG, a mountain at the end of Linthal, a valley of Glaris canton, and the highest in all Switzerland, the only road from the Difentis to the Grifons league. On its N. fide is a crystal-mine, and Limmeren near it yields isinglass.

TEDLEZ, a town of Algier Proper, in Africa. It stands near the sea, with high walls; but the houses are mean. Here are 1000 families, mostly dyers or fishermen, and very fond of the lute and guitar. The Governor appointed by the Bashaw of Algiers refides in a castle commanding the whole place. It lies about forty miles E. of Algiers.

TEDNEST, the capital of Hea, a province of Africa, with firong wooden walls, and almost surrounded by a

river. The inhabitants are about 3000, but have no inns, &c. so that strangers have billets given them on fome rich citizen, who entertains them gratis. Since the Portuguese have been driven out, it is subject to the the Portuguese have the factor of the few first the few fi have a separate quarter of 200 houses, for which they pay a ducat per head. The inhabitants are mostly employed in gardening, tillage, or feeding of numerous

TEDSI, a town of Sus, in Africa. It has old walls and towers in a fertile plain. The river Sus within two miles of it is lined on both fides with corn and fugar mills. Here are merchants from Barbary and Negroland, belides many rich Jews residing in it; also a great resort of Arabi, Negroes, &c. to their Monday market, to trade in cattle, leather, fugar, butter, linen and woollen cloth, horse, iron-tools, &c. The inhabitants are remarkable for their courtesey. Here is a stately mosque, with learned Alfaquis; and the sheriff has a Governor in the place, with 400 horse. It lies about seven leagues off Atlas, twenty from the fea, and twelve W. of Tarodant.

CEES, a river partly in Yorkshire, and partly in Dur-ham. It rises from that stony point in Cumberland called Stanemore, flowing through rocks, out of which at Eggleston in Richmondshire they hew marble Into it run the Laden, Hude, Lune, a rivulet from the forest of this name, Bauder, Skern, &c. It becomes part of the North Riding of Yorkshire at Rokeb, where the Geta falls into it, and divides this shire from the bishopric; after a long course, and various windings, it falls into the German ocean below Stockton, fupplies the numerous villages on its banks with plenty of falmon and other fish. It is a rapid river, and sometimes has fudden and very great fwells or freshes

TEESCA, a fmall territory of Eastern Ruffia. It lies N. of Condora, and on the Northern fea, with the streights of Candenois and its island on the W. and Samojedia on the E. Its capital and only town is Gorodische; which

TEFLIS, the capital of Carthuel, in Georgia, in Asiate Turkey, near the confines of the Kur and Iberus; the former running along its walls on the E. side, which are frout, except where the ground is a folid rock from N. to S. It is defended by a large castle or fortress, on the road to Persia, with a Governor.

It is very populous, and a place of great trade, with feveral bazars, caravanseras, &c. Here the Viceroy has a stately palace and gardens. In this city are no less than fourteen churches; one half belonging to the Georgians, and the other to the Armenians. thedral of the former is a noble structure, also the Bishop's palace near it. Here are no mosques suffered. Swine's flesh they expose in all the shambles, and they have wine-houses without molestation. Its inhabitants are nearly 20,000.

The principal commerce of Teslis is in furs, conveyed thence to Constantinople by the way to Erzerum; to which last place, for the use of Diarbecker, and to Indostan, are fent several camel-loads of the root boya for the linen-dyers. It lies 300 miles N. of Tauris. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 47 deg. 26 min. E.

TEFZA, the capital of Tedla, a province of Africa. It stands on the fide of Mount Atlas, with a stout marble wall about two miles from the plain. It is populous and rich, having manufactures of fine light woollen cloth, woven into cassocks and other garments. Between it and Fitzela runs the Derna, which greatly fertilizes the plain. Lat. 31 deg. 38 min. N. long. 4 deg.

TEFZARA, a large town of Tremecen, a province of Africa, thought to be Ptolemey's Aflaciticis. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the iron-mines or manufactures from it, carried to Tremecen, &c. The town has high walls, and the territory about it is very

TEGAPATAN, a town of the Hither India, in Alia, with a harbour near Cape Comorin. Here the Dutch have a factory and small fort. It lies about eighty miles S. of Cochin. Lat. 8 deg. 5 min. N. long. 76 deg. 5. min. E.

TEGERNSEE, so called from the Lacus Tigurinus, on which it stands, near the foot of the Alps, in Bavaria, in Germany. It is noted for a famous monaftery between the Ifer and Inn, the Abbot taking precedency of all others in the country; well fortified with a wall and ditch. It lies about thirty miles S. E. of Mu-

TEGORARIN, or TEGORIN, a province of Africa, bounded on the E. by Biledulgerid and Zeb; on the W. by Segelmessa; on the N. by Algiers; and on the S.

by Zara, or the Great Defert.

This is a vast tract, with 50 castles, and above 100 villages, along the palm-trees. They trade with the Blacks; and here the caravans are formed which crofs the deferts of Libya. The land is dry and barren, yielding hardly any thing but dates, which indeed abound here. Flesh is scarce; they have some few goats, and they feed on their milk; horse and camel flesh they eat, buying them when old of the Arabs; but their greatest dainty is a salted fuet from Fez and Tre-

TEGUALO, or TIQUAS, a province of New Mexico, in North America, about lat. 37 deg. N. where were found to be fixteen villages. And this is all that is

TEHAMA, a fubdivision of Arabia Felix, in Asia, on the Red sea, between the provinces of Mecca and Hadru-

TEISSE, or THEISS, a river of Hungary. It rifes in the Carpathian mountains, whence it runs W. by Tockay, and then winding S. washes Zolnock and Segedin, and after uniting its stream with the river Merish, discharges itself into the Danube opposite to Salanken.

TELAMONE, the ancient Telamon, or Portus Telamonis. in the state Delli Presidii of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy. It stands on the Tuscan coast, with a fmall harbour, at the mouth of the Ofa. Here is a good fortress. The Formigue de Telamone, three high and flat rocks, are about 4 or 500 fathoms afunder on the S. E. and N. N. E. &c. It stands between the mouths of the Almina and Alma, fix miles from the

TELESI, the ancient Telefia, once a city of the Samnites, in the Terra di Lavora, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It was afterwards a Roman colony, with not above half a score of houses in it now; the Bishop's residence being moved to Cerrito, five or fix miles S. of it.

TELESIN, a province of Algiers, in Africa, and on the confines of Morocco.

TELGA, or SODER-TELGA (in contradiffinction from Norr-Telga, in Upland) a very good trading town of Sudermania, in Sweden Proper, on the S. bank of the Maler-lake. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 30 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15

TELLICHERRY, a fea-port town of the East Indies, in Asia, on a bay of the Malabar-coast. Here the English have a factory and fort, at the back of which is the town, with a stone-wall: their chief trade is in pepper and cardamums, &c. It lies about twenty-eight miles N. of Calicut. Two rivers run into the bay here, with rocks at its entrance. Lat. 12 deg. 10 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 min. E.

Of the same name is a river in the last-mentioned country, the boundary of the Rajah's dominions.

TELMESSUS, the first city and sea-port as you sail from the coast of Caria to those of Lycia and Caramania, in Afia Minor. Lat. 36 deg. 25 min. N. long. 29 deg.

Besides this in Lycia, there was a city of the same name in Caria, and another in Pamphilia. TELMESSUS, rather TERMESSUS, a town of Pisi-

dia, in Asia Minor, on a streight between mountains, and in the road to Milyas, in Cabalia, a district of Pamphilia.

TEMA, or THEMA, on the S. frontiers of Anna, a principality of Arabia Deferta, in Asia Minor. Job mentions the troops of Thema and Sheba. It lies 340 miles S. of Anna, the capital.

TEME, a river of a long deep course, which comes from N°. XCVI.

Shropshire, on which stands Tenbury, and it runs also on the S. fide of Ludlow, where is a bridge over it, and dams across the river for miles; the superfluous waters making a hideous roar. It falls into the Severn, a little below Worcester westward.

TEMESWAER, a large and fortified city in the banat of the same name, and the capital of Sclavonia, in European Turkey. It flands on the Temes, near the confines of Transylvania. Prince Eugene took it in 1716, and by the peace of Passarowitz in 1718, it was left in the possession of the house of Austria. It les fifty-eight miles N. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 54 min. N. long. 22 deg. 15 min. E.

TEMIS, the ancient name of the Thames, which washes London. See THAMES.

TEMPE, fruitful valleys famous in antiquity, lying along the banks of the Peneus, between Olympus and Offa, in

Theffaly, a province of European Turkey. TEMPLE of the Druids, a remarkable one astronomi-cally delineated at Classerniss (which see) in Lewis, a

western island of Scotland.

TEMPLEBOROUGH, a Roman fortification upon the Dun, and not far from Coningsborough, in Yorkshire. TEMPLE-MILLS, remarkable brass mills on the Thames for making Bitham abbey battery-work, as brafs kettles, &c. near Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire.

TEMROCK, a town of Circassian Tartary, in Asia, with a harbour on the S. coast of Palus Mæotus. It lies twenty-four miles E. of the streights of Kaffa. Lat. 46

deg. 10 min. N. long. 40 deg. 31 min. E: TEMPSCHE, or TAMISE, a town of Flanders. and Austrian Netherlands, on the Scheld, with a college of the Fathers of the oratory, and a Domini-nican nunnery. It lies about twelve miles E. of

TEMSFORD, a place in Bedfordshire, a little above which the Ivel joins the Ouse. Here is a Danish

TENA, Val de, a remarkable valley of Aragon, in Spain, and in the very heart of the Pyrenees, towards Gascony, in France. See SALLENT.

TENBURY, a market-town of Worcestershire, where are annual fairs for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, on April 26, July 18, and September 26. It lies about 15 miles from Worcester, and 128 from Lon-

TENBY, a neat port-town on the S. coast of Pembrokefhire, in South Wales, and on the Briftol channel. Its markets on Wednesday and Saturday are well-stored. It has a good herring-fishery, and exports coals, &c. to Ireland. It lies about 8 miles E. of Pembroke, and 208 from London. Lat. 51 deg. 42 min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. W.

TENDE, a county of Savoy, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. by Piedmont; on the E. by the Genoese territories; on the S. and W. by the county of Nice. It is mountainous, yet fertile in the valleys: Here the gentry are polite, and speak pure French. It lies under lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. and between long. 6

The town of the same name is a handsome borough on the Rhodia, with a castle, and near the confines of Piedmont. It lies twenty-five miles N. E. of Nice.

Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E. TENEDOS, a small island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Phrygia Minor, a little W. of Troy, behind which the Greeks retired before they surprised that city and facked it.

It has a town of the fame name, lat. 39 deg. 57 min. N. long. 26 deg. 14 min. E.

TENERIF, anciently Nivana, the principal of the Ca-

nary islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is very fruitful in corn, wine, and oil; but full of mountains, the most confiderable of which is the pic or pico of Teneriff, one of the highest in the world, the top conical and white, fo as to be feen 120 miles off.

These Canary isles might justly deserve the title of Fortunate, as producing every thing that can be de-fired; but they are subject to earthquakes, particularly this of Teneriff, in 1704, when several volcanos bursting out in the mountains, whole towns were fwallowed

up or overturned, and many thousand people destroyed by torrents of liquid fire; fo that most of the island was turned into a defert. Lat. 28 deg. 15 min. N. long 15

TENERIFFE, a town of Santa Martha, on the Spanish Main, in S. America, and on the E. bank of Santa Martha river, below its confluence with the Madalena. It lies 135 miles S. of Santa Martha city; a very bad road is by land between both, but one may go to either eafily by fea or the river.

TENES, a province of Algiers, in Africa.

TENSEGZET, a strong place on a rock, in Anga, a province of Africa. It lies on the road between Tremecen and Fez. Here is an arfenal, and Turkith garrifon constantly kept.

TENDERDEN, a mayor market-town of Kent, remarkable for its high fleeple; the too great care about building of which, to the neglect of the wall for keeping out the fea, is faid to have occasioned the Goodwin fands. It lies about twenty miles from Canterbury, and fixty from London. Here is an annual fair for cattle and pedlary on May 5.
TEOS, once a fea-port, but now inconfiderable, on the

S. coast of the Ionian peninsula of Asia Minor, and the birth-place of Anaceron, the samous Lyric poet.

TERAMO, the ancient Interannia, as flanding at or between the junction of the Viciola and Tordino, now a small episcopal city of the Further Abruzzo, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies forty-four miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10

TERAPADI, a place in Bisnagar, and the East Indies. in Asia, famous for a pagod on a high mountain, where great droves of monkeys are kept as objects of worship, and pilgrimages made to it from all parts of India with prefents.

TERASSON, in Lower Perigord, and Guyenne, in France, on the Vezere, with the Benedictine abbey of Sancti Sori Terracinensis. It stands in the diocese of Sarlat, from the city of which name it is four

TERCERA, the largest among the Azore islands (see Azores) in the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 39 deg. 1 min. long. 24 deg. 52 min. W.

TERGOWSK, the capital of Walachia, in European Turkey, on the Jalonitz. It lies about eighty-four miles S. E. of Hermanstadt in Transylvania. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 26 deg. 28 min. E.

TERKI, a town of Circaffia, in Afia, at the mouth of a river of the fame name, near the Caspian sea. It lies about 100 miles N. of Derbent. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 52 deg. 10 min. E.

TERMINUS, Roman temples of that God, one of which being of stone and round, is two miles below Dunipace, in Stirlingshire, and in the S. of Scotland: also another vulgarly called Arthur's oven, S. from Forfichen, in Linlithgowshire or West Lothian; though antiquarians differ about both, whether Roman or Druidical temples.

TERMINI, or TERMOLI, a city of the Capitanate, in Naples and Lower Italy: it stands near the river Tiferno, on the Adriatic fea; and lies fixty-eight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42 deg. 5 min. N. long. 16 deg. Is min. E.

TERNATE, one of the principal, though not the largest of the Molucca or Clove islands, in the Indian ocean, in Asia. It lies a little W. of Gilolo, and belongs to the Dutch. Here, besides cloves, they have sago from the pith of a tree, excellent almonds, &c. Lat. 1 deg. 15

min. N. long. 125 deg. 10 min. E.
TERNESE, a town and fortress so called as standing at the uttermost point of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, and on the same island with Axel, from which it is about three miles N. W. Besides its works, the sea overflows the country round it every full tide.

TERNI, the ancient Interanna, as standing in an island formed by the two arms of the Nera, over which is a bridge built by Pompey. It is an episcopal city of Spoleto, in the Ecclesiastical territories, and middle division of Italy. The cathedral is a noble structure. The country round it feeds vast numbers of cattle, and provisions are plentiful.

About two miles above the town is the famous calcade Delle Marmore, which the Nera forms by falling from a precipice 300 feet high, and running with vast rapidity into the Velino. It lies forty-eight miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg.

TER

41 min. E. TERNIER, a town and bailiwic of Chalblais, a country

of Savoy, in Upper Italy.
TERNOVO, a town of Bulgaria, and European Tur. key, on the Jontra, near Mount Hemur. It is an archiepiscopal fee. It lies about ninety-eight miles S. E. of Nissa. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15

TEROUENNE, once a confiderable city of Artois, in France, now in ruins, between Aire and St. Omer, fire miles S. of the latter, on the Lys. In 1503, King Henry VIII. of England befieged it, being affilted h the Emperor Maximilian, with the English badge on, as a foldier under that Prince: here he fought the battle of the Spurs, and beat the French, after which he took and dismantled the place; but the Emperor Charles V. levelled it with the ground in 1553; so that it is now only a small village. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long.

2 deg. 20 min. E. TERRACINA, the ancient Anzur Terracina, formerly confiderable, but now a poor town of the Campania of Roma, in the Ecclefiastical state, and middle division of Italy, near the mouth of Il Portatore, on the Tufcan fea. Hereabouts were the noted Aquæ Terracinenfes and Campus Pomptinus, or the fenny marshes of Pomptinum. It lies about eighteen miles N. E. of Gaeta. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5

TERRA DEL FUEGO, or Fiery Land, the largest island in South America. It has the Magellan streights on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the E. and the South fea on the S. and W. Its form is triangular, the coast of the Magellanic ffreight being the base, and Cape Horn the apex or fummit of the triangle. The extent of the island from E. to W. is about 300 miles, and from N. to S. 289. It is very mountainous and rough, but has many fertile valleys in it well-watered.

The inhabitants are white, but go naked, and paint their bodies chiefly with red. Their huts are of timber, mean and narrow habitations, with furniture altogether answerable.

On the coast there are several good harbours, where fhips may lie fecure amidst the dreadful storms to which these seas are extremely subject (see Anson and Ulloa's voyages). Later navigators, as did particularly these two last-mentioned, chuse to keep at a distance from the land in doubling of Cape Horn, for the fake of fearoom in those tempests. Neither Terra de Fuego, nor the opposite continent of Patagoina to the N. have hitherto induced any European nation to make fettlements, by reason that the natives are but one remove from mere wild-beafts.

TERRA FIRMA, a kingdom of South America, commonly called the Spanish Main. It contains Popayan, New Granada, formerly Santa Fé or Castillo del Oro, and the New Andalufia; also Venezruela, Rio de la Hacha, Santa Martha, Carthagena, and Terra Firma Proper, or the ifthmus of Darien.

Ulloa divides it only into three provinces; namely, Panama, Veraguas, and Terra Firma Proper, or the isthmus of Darien. The towns and villages are chiefly on the coast; the inland being craggy, mountainous, and uninhabited, on account of their flerility.

Terra Firma is bounded on the S. by Peru, the Amazon country, and part of Guiana; on the S. E. by the river Oronoko, which parts, it from Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic, or Great American ocean; on the N. by that part of it called the North fea; and on the W. by the South sea, where the isthmus of Darien separates it from New Spain. Its greatest length from the South fea to the mouth of the Oronoko is above 1000 miles; and its greatest breadth between 7 and 800, extending itself almost from the Equator to lat. 12 deg. 30 min. N. and from long. 62 to 83 deg. W. It is subject to Spain.

TERRA FIRMA Proper, a narrow neck of land joining

South and North America, otherwise called the ishmus of Darien. It is bounded on the E. by the river and gulph of Darien, which separates it from Carthagena; on the S. by Popayan and the Pacific ocean; and on the W. by the same ocean and Veragua. It lies between lat. 8 and 10 deg. N. and between long. 78 and 87 deg. W. and in the form of a crefcent round Panama-ba being 300 miles in length, and about fixty broad from

land of this isthmus is every where uneven, being intermixed with mountains and valleys, famous for their height, depth, and extent.

TERRA NOVA, the ancient Gela, and its port Refu gium Gelæ, a small city of Val di Noto, in Sicily, and Lower Italy, on the S. coast of the island, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15 min. E.

TERRA ULPHI, lands and revenues given by Ulphus, Prince of Deira, to the cathedral of York, together with his drinking-horn, still preserved there.

TERRING, or TARRING, a market-town of Suffex with two annual fairs for pedlary, on April 5 and October 2. It lies about twenty miles from Chichefter, and fifty-three from London.

TERROSIO, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain. It stands between Belaguer and Lerida. Its air is fo falubrious, that it has become proverbial for the cure of

TERUEL, or TERVELA, an episcopal city of Aragon, in Spain, on the Turio. It stands high, in a very delightful country, to which the beauty of the river adds not a little. It lies about feventy-five miles S. of Saragoffa. Lat. 40 deg. 41 min. N. long. 1 deg. 26

TERVERE, a town of Zealand, one of the feven united provinces, with a harbour, on the N. E. coast of the sile of Walcheren. It lies about four miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51 deg. 40 min. N. long. 3 deg. 37

TESCHEN, a duchy of Silefia, in Germany, in which are several mountains: the most remarkable ridges are, Crapach or Carpathian mountains towards Hungary and Jablunka, dividing this country from Moravia. They abound in mines, and flocks of sheep: the Crapach mines yield most.

Its capital of the same name is one of the oldest cities in Silefia, betwixt the Oels and Viftula or Weichfel. It has a good trade in wine and fruit from Hungary, venison, game, fish, and two forts of beer, the one made of wheat, and the other of barley. It lies

about twenty-feven miles S. E. of Troppau. Lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E.

TESSET, or FURTHER SUS, a province Africa. It is divided from Sus Proper, in Morocco, by the river of this name. It has the Atlantic ocean on the W. the Libyan fands on the S. Darha on the E. and the other Sus or Morocco on the N. Its inhabitants are mostly Africans and Bereberes. Here are seven cantons or diffricts, three on the coast, and four inland. The land of the former is fruitful.

TESSIN, or TESSINO, a river of Italy, which rifing in the Alps runs thro' the country of the Grisons and Lago Maggiore. It then turns to the S. E. through the Milanese, and after watering Pavia, falls into the Po below that city.

TESTIGO, an island near the coast of New Andalusia,

in Terra Firma, in South America.
TETBURY, or TEDBURY, a market-town of Gloucestershire, stands high, but in summer is scarce of water. It is also a cloathing-town, whose market-house is well-frequented for yarn, and a leffer one for cheefe, &c. It has a long bridge, handsome church, freeschool, and alms-house, with two annual fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses, on Ash-Wednesday and July 22. The Avon rifes in this parish. It lies fixteen miles from Gloucester, and ninety-three from London.

TETICACO, a large lake of Callao, in Peru, in South America, about 200 miles in circuit. The towns on its banks are faid to be some of the most delightful places in that country.

TETUAN, a walled town of Habat, a province of Mo-rocco, in Africa, on the Cus, just within Gibraltat streights, and three miles from the sea. Its inhabitants amount to 30,000 fouls, of which 5000 are Jews; who, being 300 miles in length, and about fixty broad from the North to the South fea.

Its principal towns are Porto Bello, on the coast of the former; and Panama on that of the latter. The land of this ishmus is oversuphers in the trade in the trade in the manus. The Basha's palace, &tc. is magnificent. It lies fixty-two miles S. E. of Tangier. Lat. 35 deg. 26 min. N. long. 4 deg. 50 min. W.

TEUTONES, whence TEUTSCHEN, the ancient being brokers, have all the trade in their hands. The

name of the Germans.

TEWKSBURY, large borough of Gloucestershire, governed by two bailiffs. It lends two members to parliament, and stands on the Warwickshire Avon. The cloathing-trade flourishes here, and it is famous for multard, stockings, &c. The decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster was won here by King Edward IV.

Annual fairs for tanned leather, cattle, and pedlary, are on March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 10. It flands ten miles from Gloucester, and

ninety-fix from London.
TEXEL, a small island of Holland, one of the seven united provinces, at the mouth of the Zuyder-see. It is parted from the continent by a narrow channel, through which most ships pass to Amsterdam. Here is a strong castle and good garrison. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 59 min. E.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, about fifty miles S. W. of

Prague. Lat. 42 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12

TEZA, or TEZAR, a well-inhabited town of Cus, in Africa: through it runs a river. Hither is a vaft refort of merchants from Fez, Tremecen, &c. Here the Jews have a quarter of 500 houses, and it has the best wine in all Barbary. In the heart of the town is a noble mosque, and the sheriffs of Morocco keep a pretty strong garrison in the place to quell the Arabs, who exchange their dates, &c. here for corn. It lies about fixteen leagues E. of Fez. Lat. 34 deg. 18 min.

N. long. 3 deg. 15 min. W.
TEZELA, once a large town of Tremecen, in Africa, now only a castle remaining. It stands in a rich country, if well-cultivated; twenty-feven miles W. of Oran. THAMES, Milton's Royal-tower'd Thame, and by others the Silver Thames, a large navigable river of England, confifting principally of the united streams of the Isis and Thame; the former rifing on the confines of Gloucestershire, a little S. W. of Cirencester, becomes navigable by barges at Lechlade: near Oxford it receives the Charwell, and continuing on its course by Abingdon to Dorchester in Oxfordshire, it receives the Thame; after which junction the united stream washes Wallingford, Reading, Marlow, Windsor, Richmond, and Brentford, &c. down to London, the metropolis of Great Britain. Below London-bridge, for miles on both fides, it is covered with vaft numbers of shipping from all nations; for none but barges, or the like veffels of burthen, can come through the bridge, those masted vessels which lie at the custom-house being the highest, just by London water-works under the bridge. Innumerable boats of watermen constantly ply up and down on it about London. It continues on its course to the fea, and not far from its mouth receives the Medway. The Thames is a fine beautiful river, with various windings, and of vast extent below Gravesend. The tide flows a confiderable way above Londonbridge; fo that by this means it renders that city one of the greatest emporiums of the world. It has several noble bridges over it; the principal is London-bridge, the lowest and nearest to its exit; the houses on which have been pulled down, and its arches enlarged; the grand bridge at Westminster horse-ferry, and between these a new one constructing at Blackfriars; Putneybridge, &c. Its banks, especially above London, are adorned with fine palaces, feats, gardens, &c.

THANET, an isle of Kent, about eight miles long and four broad, being surrounded by the sea on the N. and E. and by the river Wantsam on the W. and S. This was the first place given by Vortigern to his auxiliary Saxons, whose encroachments from that slender footing became fatal, and they afterwards over-run the whole

kingdom. It is very fruitful in corn and grass.

The inhabitants are highly commended by Camden for their industry both on land and water, besides their

humanity in cales of shipwreck,
The N. E. point of Thanet is called North Foreland, Ptolemy's Cantium. The isle gives title of Earl to the

THAT CHAM, a great thoroughfare town between New-

bury and Reading, in Berkshire.
THAW, a lake of Languedoc, in France. Here is an isle, on which stood Maguelone, from the entire ruins of which rose Montpellier.

THAXTED, in Doomsday-book Tachsteda, a markettown of Effex, about eighteen miles from Chelmsford. and forty-two from London. Its market is on Friday, and fairs for horses, &c. on May 27 and August 10.

THEALE, a thoroughfare town between Newbury and Reading, in Berkshire.
THEBAIS, the modern Higher or Upper Egypt, in Af-

rica. Here are those famed deferts in which so many ancient Christians, chose to spend their lives in great aufterity; and in them is also the monastery of St.

THEBAN LAKE, Strabo's Helica Palus, formed by an iffue above-ground out of the lake of Livadia, in Achaia,

and European Turkey.
THEBES, Thebæ, the ancient capital of Bæotia, near the

fite of the modern Thiva, in Achaia, and European Turkey. The famous Epaminondas was a native of this place, whose glory was born and died with him. Here is two mosques, several churches, and two kans or inns. The largest city of this name was Thebes, in Upper

Egypt, in Africa, which had an hundred gates, but is now in ruins.

Of the same name there was a city of Cilicia, which the Greeks facked when they went against Troy; another in Ionia; and a third in Thessaly, the modern Zeitton, &c.

THEMISCYRA, the modern Lerio, once a confiderable town of Pontus, in Afia Minor, greatly decayed, though still an episcopal fee. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 36 deg. 58 min. E.

THEOBALDS, or TIBBALDS, a favourite feat of King James I. built by Lord Treasurer Burleigh, now a poor village belonging to the Duke of Portland. In this neighbourhood Richard Cromwell the Protector lived retired.

THERMA, or THERMA PYTHIA, a city of Bythynia, in Asia Minor, famous for its hot baths, with a noble palace, public bath, and aqueduct of cold water, all built by the Emperor Justinian.

Of the same name, and with hot baths, is a town of Galatia, in Afia Minor.

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, with a good and well-improved foil, producing plent of barley, wine, figs, &c. but hardly any oil. It lies nine miles from Zia, towards the

Its principal village'is of the fame name, the inhabitants mostly Greeks, whose Bishop has above fixteen churches here; and except three or four monasteries, the rest are empty: two miles off is the convenient port of

THERMOPYLÆ, the modern Bocca di Lupo, or Wolf's Mouth, a narrow pass from Achaia into Thessaly, in European Turkey, famous for the noble stand which Leonidas the Lacedemonian King made here with 400 of his subjects, against Xerxes's formidable army, till the former and his men were all cut to pieces. Glover, merchant of London, has represented this action in an ingenious poem called Leonidas.

THESSALONICA, the modern SALONICHI (which fee) in Macedonia, and European Turkey.

THESSALY, the modern Janna, a province of European Turkey, almost surrounded with mountains, which separate it on the N. from Macedonia, on the W. from Epire, and on the S. from Achaia; on the E. it has the Ægean sea and Salonichi gulph.

This country has been famous from the remotest at. tiquity, for the courage of its inhabitants, though reckoned perfidious to a proverb, and the goodness of its horses. The greatest extent of the country from E to W. is about 100 miles, and about 90 where boaden from N. to S. The modern inhabitants are mostly of the Greek church; and its most considerable city Lariffa.

THETFORD, a mayor-borough of Norfolk, on the Thet, which runs through it and the Quie, near the confines of Suffolk. Though large, it is but thinly peopled; and the chief manufacture is woollen cloth. It has three churches left, an hospital, grammar-ichool &c. and fends two members to parliament. Its mar ket is on Saturday, with feveral annual fairs. It lies a bout 10 miles from Bury, 25 from Norwich, and 80 from London.

THEYSSE, a river of Hungary. See TEISSE. THIBET, in Afiatic Tartary. See TIEET.

THIELT, a village of Courtray, and Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands. Natives of this place were Jossus Ravesteen, Doctor of Louvain, who affished at the council of Trent; and Peter Simons, Bishop of Ypres, &c.

THIEM, a kingdom tributary to Cochinchina, in the East Indies, in Asia. It lies among the mountains on

THIERACHE, the most eastern part of Picardy, in France, bounded on the N. by Hainault and Cambrefis on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Laonnois; and on the W. by Vermandois. It abounds with corn and pasturage.

THIERN, or THIERS, in Lower Auvergne, in France. It is a populous city on the Durolle, and trades confiderably in iron and fleel wares, paper, cards, paffeboards, and thread. It lies about fix leagues from Clermont to the E.

THIONVILLE, a fortified city of French Luxembure, on the W. bank of the Moselle, over which is a timber bridge, with free-stone piers, some fixty feet asunder, with oak-beams across of three joints, and under the parliament of Metz. The inhabitants are Germans. It lies about twenty-five miles S. W. of Triers. Lat. 49 deg. 41 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E. THIRSK, a bailiff-borough, with about fifty burgage-hol-

ders, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Swale. It fends two members to parliament. The market here is on Monday, with fairs for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather, on Shrove-Monday, April 5, August 4 and 5, October 28 and 29, and December 14. It lies 16 miles from York, and 199 from London.

THOMAS, ST. a famous hospital in Southwark, near London. See SOUTHWARK.
THOMAS, ST. or MELCAPOUR, a city of the Coro-

mandal coast, and East Indies, in Asia. It was taken from the Portuguese by the Moors and Dutch. It lies under the equinoctial line, and long. 8 deg. 5 min. E.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Guiana, in South America, and on the bank of the Oronoko. Sir Walter Raleigh attacked it when he went in quest of a gold-mine, by order of King James I. Lat. 7 deg. 5 min. N. long. 62

deg. 36 min. W. THOMASTOWN, a small fortified town of Kilkenny, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. In the native language called Balla Machk Andan, i. e. the town of Antony's fon; an Englishman, one Fitz-Antony, being the founder in King Henry III.'s time. It stands on the Nure.

THOMOND, the same with CLARE (which see) in Ireland.

THONON, the capital of the duchy of Chablais, in Savoy, and Upper Italy. It stands on the S. side of Geneva-lake, and lies fixteen miles N. E. from this city. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 6 deg. 26

THORDA, or WYNBURG, a county of Transplace nia, inhabited by Hungarians.

Its capital of the same name, in or near Ptolemy's Salina, stands on the Aragnes, and is remarkable for its

THOREN, a borough of Liege, in the Austrian Nether

lands, with a famous chapter of noble canonesses, &c. and a Princess at their head, Lady of the place, and several villages: she must take the vow, but the others may marry. It lies about three miles from Maefyck.

THORN, a city of Royal or Polish Prussia, and a Hanstown, which the Weissel or Vistula divides in two. It is under the protection of Poland, and is the bestbuilt place in this palatinate. It has often been taken and retaken. Charles XII. of Sweden difmantled it, and extorted confiderable fums from the burghers. In 1724a terrible decree from the chancery at Warfaw-was executed here, for a pretended infult offered by children to the procession of the Host, in not kneeling : by which several of the Protestant magisfrates were put to death, others whipped and imprisoned, &c. besides a heavy fine paid the Jesuits, and the maintenance of the commission for fourteen days; in short, the form of the city-government was utterly subverted.

This was the native place of the famous Copernicus in 1473, who died here in 1543. It has an university, and lies seventy-two miles S. of Dantzick, and eighty N.W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52 deg. 46 min. N. long. 19

THORNBURY, a market-town of Gloucestershire, on a rivulet about two miles from the Severn, and twenty S. W. of Gloucester. It has a large church and high tower, with a free-school, &c. Its market is on Saturday, and the annual fairs for cattle and pigs on Easter-Monday, August 15, and Monday before St. Thomas's-

THORNY, an ifle towards Chichester-bar, in the ifle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, with a parish-church in it. On this coast they make salt of sea-water. There is also a market-town in it, where fairs are kept for horses July 1, and September 21.

Here was formerly an Anchorite abbey, which is highly commended by William of Malmibury; but both it and the whole ifle have been almost swallowed up by the fea.

THORON, a modern strong town of Palestine, in Asia, built by the Christians on the hills near Tyre.

THOUARS, an old town of Poitou, in France, on the Toue. Here is a fine castle that gives title of duchydeerdom. It lies about thirty miles N. W. of Poitiers.

Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 50 min. W. THOULON (see Toulon) a city of Provence, in

THOULOUSE, a city of Languedoc, and capital of the district of Thoulousain, in France, on the Garonne, over which is a noble bridge. Though large, this is neither rich nor populous, having no trade; and is an univerfity, academy of belles lettres, and archiepisco-

In this place are many monuments of antiquity, having been a flourishing city of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in fine, it became the metropolis of the Vifgoths, then of Aquitain, at length a confiderable government, and the feat of a parliament. The cathedral of St. Stephen is magnificent. It lies about 62 miles N. of the Pyrenees, 88 W. of the Mediterranean, and 312 S. of Paris. Lat. 43 deg. 38 min. N. long. 1

deg. 10 min. E.
THRACE, the modern ROMANIA (which fee) a province

of European Turkey.
THRAPSTON, vulgarly for THORPSTON, a market-town of Northamptonshire, with a fine bridge over the Nen, and road to Kettering, in a most charming valley, the river being navigable by boats. Its market

is on Tuesday.
THRASSIMENUS, or PERUGIANUS, a lake in the Perugiano, and Ecclefiaftical state of Italy, between Perugia and Cortona, famous for the Conful Flaminius's

defeat by Hannibal.
THUIN, a town of Liege, and subject to this Prince, in the Austrian Netherlands, and country between the Sambree and Maese, and standing on the former. It lies nine miles S. W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 31

min. N. long. 4 deg. 20 min. E. THULE, the elyfium of the ancients. Some take it to have been the Orkney isles, others the Ultima Thule to be in Zetland, in the N. of Scotland. Sir Robert Sib-

bald plainly proves the N. E. parts of that kingdom to have been however what the ancients so called. Silus Italicus mentions a custom of the inhabitants of Thule, well known among the old Britons and Caledonians,

namely, that of fighting in armed cars.

TUN, a town of Berne, in Switzerland, near a fine lake, and four leagues S. E. of Berne-city.

THURINGIA, or THURINGEN, a landgravate of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by Brunswic and Anhalt; on the E. by Misnia, from which the Sala parts it; on the S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Helle, from which it is separated by the Werra. It is reckoned about 32 leagues long, and the fame in breadth, being well-watered and wooded, and extremely fertile: but its being for some time past the feat of war, it must be greatly impoverished in that respect. In it are the territories of Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Eysenach, Saxe-Weymar, Schwartzburg, Hohenstein,

Stolberg, Mansfeldt, Saxe-Halle, Saxe-Weiffenfels, Saxe-Mersburg, &c.
THURLES, a place of Tipperary, in Ireland, with a barrack for horse. It gives title of Viscount to the

THURROCK MAGNA, or GREYS-THURROCK, a place in Effex, with a good market for corn and

THURSO, though only a burgh of Barony, on the Deucaledonian or Western ocean, near the Pentland firth, in Cathness, and N. of Scotland, is better built and more populous than Wick the royal burgh. Holbourne-head makes it a secure road for any ships. The water of Thurso on its E. side abounds with salmon, Water of I furio on its E. lide abounds with falmon, 300 being fometimes taken at one draught of a net. Here is the best church in the country. The parish is 9 miles long and six broad, with 1800 examinable perfons, and a Society's charity-school of 50 boys and 34 girls. It lies twelve miles W. of Wick, and fifteen S. W. of Dungsbyhead. Lat. 59 deg. N. long. 3 deg.

THYATIRA, the modern Heski Hissar, a city of Lydia, in Asia Minor, on the Hermus, and confines of Mysia. It stands in a large and fertile plain, and is one of the seven churches in the Revelations; now in ruins, on the

fide of which the Turks built a castle.
THYRNE, a river of Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, and is navigable into the N. parts of the county

to North Walfham.
TIANO, the ancient Teanum Sidicinum, a small Episcopal fee of Lavoro, and Naples, in Italy, remarkable only for a nunnery and medicinal waters. It lies about twelve miles from Capua.

TIBER, or TYBRIS, a large river of Italy, running from N. to S. through the Ecclefiastical state. It passes by Perugia and Orvietano; and after washing Rome, falls into the Tuscan sea at Ostia, about fifteen miles pelow that metro

TIBET, or THIBET, a part of Great Tartary, in Alia, to the N. W. of Boutan, containing Buckharia, &c. It is bounded on the N. by the rest of Great Tartary; on the E. by China; on the S. by the Mogul's country; and on the W. by that of the Usbecks. Its trade is carried on chiefly by the way of Bengal. A great river runs through the country, and their lamas or priests are innumerable, with a grand lama at their head. See

TIBISCUS, the name of the Theisse, a river of Hun-

gary. See TEUSSE. FICHERAPALI, the capital of Madura, in the continent of India, in Afia, and the royal residence. It

flands opposite to Chirangam. TICKHILL, or TICKHALL, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a figniory of a large jurisdiction. Its market is on Saturday. It lies about 33 miles from York, and 149 from London.

TICKLE-ME-QUICKLY, a harbour so called by our failors, at the N. W. end of a riff of rocks, and in the

fame direction from point Samballas in the ifthmus of Darien, in South America. It is a fine little fandy bay, with good anchorage and landing, much frequen-ted by privateers.

TICKILL, a town of Northumberland, with an old castle.

clefiastical state, in Italy, near the river Chiento, about twenty-four miles S. W. of Loretto. Lat. 43 deg. 15 min. N. long. 14 deg. 51 min. E.

TOLESBURG, a small sea-port town of Livonia, in Sweden, on the Finnic gulph, at the mouth of Semftebach. It lies about fixty miles W. of Narva. Since the beginning of this century it has been subject to Ruffia. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 26 deg. 5

TOLHUYS, a town of Guelderland, one of the feven united provinces, on the Waal, eight miles S. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52 deg. 15 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15

TOLMEZZO, a town of Friuli, and Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy, about twenty-fix miles N. E. of Belluno. Lat. 47 deg. 5 min. N. long. 13 deg. 15 min. E.

TOLNA, a fortified town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube. It stands about fixty miles S. of Buda. Lat.

46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 46 min. E. TOLOSA, a walled town of Guipuscoa, a district of Biscay, in Spain. It stands on the Araxes, over which is a stately bridge, being about fixteen miles S. W. of Fontarabia. Lat. 43 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 4

TOLSEY, the name given commonly to the exchanges at Bristol, Liverpool, and other mercantile places in Eng-

TOLU, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, with a harbour on a bay of the North sea. It gives name to a samous medicinal balsam. It lies about 114 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 9 deg. 36 min. N. long. 77 deg. 5 min. W.

TOM, a very large bell in the N. tower of Lincoln cathedral.

Of the same name is also another in Christ-church, in

TOMACO, a fmall Indian town of Terra Firma, in South America, about a league and a half within a large river of the same name. The inhabitants supply small thipping with provisions.

TOMANY, a very large country on the river Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa. In it is a great number of towns, and at Yamyamacunda is an English fac-

TOMAR, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the river Nabao, about feventy miles N. E. of the city of Lisbon. Lat. 39 deg. 31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46

TOMBAK, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, about eight miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg.

51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E. TOMBUT, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, with a town of the same name on the river Senegal, about 414 miles E. of Cape Verd; but we know little of either the country or the town. Lat. 14 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. W.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Quito, in Peru, in South America. Here is the ruins of a temple dedicated to the fun, the walls of which were lined with gold plates at the first arrival of the Spaniards in this country, which they took care to employ in another manner. It lies 160 miles S. of the city of Quito. Lat. 2 deg. 10

min. S. long. 77 deg. 10 min. W. TOMI, or TOMISWAR, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. It stands on the Black sea, about twenty miles S. of the most foutherly exit of the Danube, supposed by some to be the place to which Ovid was banished, and where he died; others take it to have been Baba, about ten miles N. W. of the former.

TOMSKOI, a strong frontier, and the capital of a province of the same name, in Siberia, and Asiatic Russia, on the Tora, which a little below falls into the Oby, and lies about thirty leagues S. of Narim. Lat. 56 deg. 50 min. N. long. 84 deg. 37 min. E. TONDY, a town of Madura, on the continent of India,

in Asia. From it cattle are transported annually to Ceylon, whither they cross it in about five hours. It lies about nine miles S. of Negapatan.

TONE, a river of Somersetshire, which coming from the W. falls into the Perrot from the S. and the united stream empties itself at Bridgwater. It is navigable by a new canal to near Taunton.

TONGEREN, or TONGRES, a town of Liege, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the little river Jecker about ten miles N. W. of Liege-city. Lat. 50 deg. 57 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. E.

TONERE, a town of Champagne, in France, and on

the confines of Burgundy, about thirty miles S. of Troyes. Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15

TONNAY, with the addition of Boutonne, as standing on a river of that name, in Saintonge, a province of France. It lies about three leagues from Tonnay Charante on the E. and the same from St. Jean d'Angely on

TONNINGEN, a town of Slefwick, in Denmark, on the Eyder, about fourteen miles from the German ocean, but has a commodious harbour, and lies thirty-four miles W. of Gottorp. Lat. 54 deg. 46 min. N. long, 8 deg. 46 min. E.

TONON, the capital and only remarkable place of Chablais, and Savoy, in Upper Italy, on the Geneva lake, about twenty miles from the city of the latter

Here Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, convened a body of people under pretence of a jubilee, but really with an intention of furprizing Geneva, which he hanily miffed.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of the East Indies, in Asia, bounded on the S. by Cochin-China, on the W. by Laos and the kingdom of Brama, on the N. by Quant and Junnan in China, and on the E. by the bay of Tonquin or gulph of Cochin-China. It lies between lat. 17 and 26 deg. N. and between long. 101 and ros deg. E. being 500 miles in length, and 400 its greatest breadth; but not half so broad at some parts.

This is a healthy country, but the feafons vary. In May begin the periodical rains, which last till November; and without these they have hardly any crop, About the equinox are dreadful ftorms called tuffoons, when ships cannot be near the coast. The fruits here are excellent, and in great variety and abundance, They have good ship-timber, and pines for masts. The only foil which the grain produces is rice; and it produces filk, of which confift its principal manufactures; also gawse, and lacquered wares, nearly equal to those of Japan.

The exports and imports of Tonquin are generally in foreign bottoms, and on the coasts is a plentiful fishery. In the forests are tygers, elephants, and apes. Their fields abound with black cattle, hogs, vast numbers of geese, pullets, ducks and turtles. They have but sew birds, yet fwarm with gnats; also a great variety of melons, pulse, and garden-vegetables. The great men ride on elephants. The people are generally Pagans, with a variety of images, commonly the elephant, the horse, and the goat, &c.

TONSBURG, a town of Aggerhuys, in Norway, with a harbour on the Skagerack, twenty miles S. of Christiana. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 10 deg. 36 min. E.

FOOTH or IVORY COAST, a country of Guiney Proper, in Africa. It runs by Cape Palmas E. and by N. to the river Mancha or Golden-river, called Quaqua coast, about eighty leagues; others extend it to Suevra de Costa eighteen miles W.

The inhabitants are favage, and they have plenty of provisions. Their chief trade is in Quaqua habits, made of cotton.

TOPIA, a mountainous barren part of New Biscay, in Mexico, in North America, though most of the country else is pleasant.

TOPSHAM, a small town of Devonshire, surrounded by the Clift and Ex. It is the port where lighters carry goods up to Exeter, from which city it is four miles S. and is also a delightful walk, and about the same distance N. of the English channel. Lat. 50 deg. 38 min. N. long. 3 deg. 46 min. W.

ORBAY, a large bay of Devonshire, a little E. of Dartmouth, being formed by the two capes of Burypoint and Bob's-nofe.

liam III. landed November 5, 1688, with 600 transports, mostly Dutch, and fifty men of war, under the English Admiral Herbert. Hence commences the æra of the memorable revolution, and the foundation of our present happy settlement. It gave title of Baron to that Admiral, who was created Earl of Torrington.

TORBOLI, a town in the bishopric of Trent, belonging to Austria, about fourteen miles S. W. from the city of Trent. Lat. 45 deg. 55 min. N. long. 10 deg.

TORCELLA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of the Ter or Tor, about fifteen miles E. of the Girona. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 56 min. E. TORCELLO, a small Episcopal city in an island and

duchy of Venice, in Upper Italy, about feven miles N. of that capital. Lat. 43 deg. 41 min. N. long. 13 deg.

TORDESILLAS, a corruption of the ancient Turris Syllana, a large town of Leon, in Spain, on the Douro. It lies forty-fix miles N. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41 deg.

36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 20 min. N. TORFICHEN, or TORPHICHEN, a burgh of regality or barony of Linlithgowshire, in the South of Scotland, formerly a refidence of the Knights of Malta. It gives title of Lord to the Sandilands, and lies two miles from the town of Linlithgow.

TORGAW, a town of Milnia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, with a bridge of stone-pillars over the Elbe. Here is a strong castle, and very large dining rooms,

In this neighbourhood, to the aftonishment of the world, the immortal hero, Frederic III. King of Pruffia, defeated, on the 2d of November 1760, the Grand Auftrian army under Marshal Count Daun, which General was wounded in the thigh, being fince disabled from the command; fo that after great flaughter, the remainder of their broken corps was obliged to cross the Elbe with the utmost precipitation, under General O'Donnel; Buccow, the next in command to Daun, having also had his arm shot off. It lies about thirtyfive miles N. W. of Drefden. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

TORIGNI, a small city of Bayeux, and Normandy, in France, with a large castle on a rivulet falling into the Vire at Conde, about ten miles E. of Coutance.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which running from S. E. to N. W. crosses Leon, passes by Salamanca, and unites with the Douro, opposite to Merinho, in Portu-

TORNA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, near the Save, being about fixty miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 48 deg. 41 min. N. long. 20 deg. 10 min. E. TORNEA-LAPMARK, the most northern country of

Swedish Lapland, with the Dolfrine mountains on the N. W. West Bothnia and Lula-Lapmark on the W. S. W. and S. with part of Bothnia and Kiemi-Lapland on the E. and Danish or Norwegian Lapland on

TORNEA, the capital of the last-mentioned Lapmark, at the mouth of the river of the same name, stands upon an island formed by it, and at the bottom of the Bothnic gulph, about 400 miles N. of Stockholm

Here Mr. Maupertius, and the academians his affociates, made an actual mensuration of a degree of the Meridian at the arctic circle, for determining the figure of the earth. Lat. 65 deg. 52 min. N. long. 22 deg. 48

The river of the fame name rifes from the mountains of the Norwegian-Lapmark, whence it runs from Tornea-Lapmark, and falls into the Bothnic gulph at Tornea town. It is very rapid, receiving into it twenty-nine more, one of which is faid to be a Swedish mile broad. At the melting of the snow, this and the other rivers of that country overflow their banks; and all of them have several dreadful cataracts.

Of the same name is a considerable lake, from which iffues the river.

No. XCVII.

Here the Prince of Orange, afterwards King Wil- | TORNESE-CASTLE, the ancient Chelonates, a finall, but fortified town of Belvedera, on an eminence, and the western coast of the Morea, in European Turkey, near the cape of Tornese, which shoots out into the

fea opposite to the Isle of Zant, about twenty-two miles S. W. of Clarenza. TORNO. See TORNEA, in Sweden.

TORNAWAY, rather TARNAWAY, or CAISTELL TARNAWAGH, a large castle belonging to the Stuarts, Earls of Moray, on the water of Findorn, and shire of Nairn, in the North of Scotland. The family does not refide here, though fometimes at Castle-Stuart, in Petty. Their principal feat is at Denni-

TORO, a city of Leon, in Spain, on the river Douro, about thirty-five miles W. of Valladolid. Lat. 41 deg.

36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 40 min. W. TORPERLY, a noted thoroughfare of Cheshire, in the

Chefter road. TORR, or CROKEN-TORR, a noted hill and rock in the forest of Dartmore, in Devonshire, where the tinners hold their parliaments or stannary-courts.

TORR, a high hill over-hanging Glaftenbury, in Somerfetshire; on a narrow crest of which was built a church, one tower of it, though ruinous, being still an excel-lent sea-mark, and half-way up this difficult ascent is a

Also a huge parcel of piled rocks, as it were, so called, not far from Matlock, in Derbyshire. It stands opposite to a warm bath, and on the E. side of the Der-

This word importing in the Highland language any high and craggy eminence, they have in that country feveral places of this name, as Torr-a-bheanne, or Macbean's hill, and Tor-a-vreachk, Torbreck, or the Speckled hill; and both remarkable rifings in the neighbourhood of Inverness, westward.

TORREGLIA, a small town in the Genoese territories, but not subject to that republic. It stands among the Appenine mountains, about thirteen miles N. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 51

TORREJO, a town of New Castile, in Spain, about fifteen miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 18 min. N.

long. 4 deg. 10 min. W. TORRES, a town of Granada, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, forty-five miles S. W. of Granada. Lat. 36 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 18

TORRES NOVAS, i. e. the New Towers, a populous and walled town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Almonda, about three miles from the Tagus, and fixty N. E. of Lifbon.

The Torres Vedras, or Old Towers, now inconfiderable, whatever it might have been formerly, is some

TORRINGTON, a large market town of Devonshire, on the Towridge, over which is a stone-bridge. Here is a good trade to Ireland, chiefly in stuffs, &c. It gives title of Viscount to Sir George Byng's posterity. Its market is on Saturday, for corn, flesh, &c. with annual fairs for cattle on May 4, July 5, and October 10. It lies about 26 miles from Exeter, and 192 from

TORSIL, or TORSILIA, a town of Sudermannia, in Sweden Proper, on the S. bank of the Maler lake. It lies forty-five miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E. FORTA, in Latin Deodatum, a small town of Raab, in

Lower Hungary, lying about twenty miles from Raab-

TORTONA, the capital of the Tortonese and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, a city on the Iria [Scrinia] with walls, towers, and a castle. It lies about thirty-two miles S. W. of Milan, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 14

TORTONESE, a territory of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the W. by the Alessandrese, on the E. by the Paviese and Bobbio, has the Po

perial fieff ever fince 1736.

TORTOSA, an Episcopal city of Catalonia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Ebro, and on a good bay of the Mediterranean. It stands on a very fertile plain, ninety-four miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 40 deg. 51 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

TORTOSA, the ancient ORTHOSIA, and AUTA-RADUS, once a famous fea-port and Episcopal city of Syria Antiochene, in Afia, now in ruins. It lies about nine miles from Tripoli. Lat. 35 deg. N. long. 36 deg. ego min. E.

The island of the same name, formerly Aradus, opposite to the town of Tortosa, is about a quarter of a league in circuit, with a flout fortress on a rock, and a

TORTUGA, fo called, as its coafts abound with tortoifes, a large uninhabited island of the Lesser Antilles, on the coast of Terra Firma, and Atlantic ocean, in South America, and from the abundance of its falt called Sal-Tortuga. It is about thirty miles in circuit, and forty W. of Margaretta isle. Lat. 11 deg. 36 min. N. long. 64 deg. 10 min. W.

TORTUGA, an island in the American ocean, about eighty miles in circuit, near the N. coast of Hispaniola, and eighty miles N. of Petiguaves. It has a secure harbour, but of a very difficult entrance. Lat. 20 deg. 10 min. N. long. 73 deg. 15 min. W.

This was formerly the great refort of buccaneers, but possessed now by the French.

TOSA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, about thirty-five miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 41 min. N. long. 2 deg. 42

TOSCANELLA, a fmall Episcopal city of St. Peter's Patrimony, and the Ecclefiaftical state, in Italy. It lies about thirty-five miles N. of Rome, now a heap of rubbish. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 51

TOTANA, a town of Murcia, with about 800 families,

and twelve miles from the city of Murcia.
TOTTENHAM, or TOTTENHAM HIGH-CROSS, a long village of Middlefex, mostly inhabited by farmers, and in the vicinity of London, on the great N. road. It is watered on the E. fide by the river Lea, and its church is almost furrounded with the rivulet Mosel. It belongs to the dean and chapter of St. Paul. It lies about fix miles from Moorfields, and not far from Newington. Of late it is greatly increased in buildings. The ruins of the old cross are still plainly to be feen.

TOTTENHAM-COURT, near Marybone, where formerly fairs used to be held, in the neighbourhood of London, but now put down. It might anciently be famous, but is now inconfiderable, having only farmhouses and a turnpike.

In its neighbourhood is the very large and handsome structure called Whitfield's Tabernacle.

TOTTENHAM, a feat and park of the late Earl of Aissbury, near Savernock forest, in Wiltshire.

TOTNESS, a borough of Devonshire, on the Dart, over which is a stone-bridge. Here salmon peal are catched by a shove-net and the affistance of a dog, &c. driving them into it. It fends two members to parliament, and is famous for an address to King George I. upon the conclusion of the Vienna treaty, in which, though possessed of but inconsiderable property, they asfured his Majesty they would not only grant him four shillings land-tax, but give the other sixteen shillings into the bargain, did his Majesty's service require it. The Roman fosse-way began here, and reached to Lincoln. It lies 25 miles from Exeter, and 175 from London. Its markets are on Tuesday and Saturday; annual fairs for horses, sheep, and horned cattle, are held on Easter Tuesday, May 1, July 25, and Octo-

TOTTRIDGE, a very pleasant village of Hartfordshire. It flands high, with the St. Alban's road on the N. and the Edgware road on the S. It lies a little way fouthwards of Cheaping-Barnet.

and Laumelline on the N. and the Appenines on the TOUL, a fortified city of Lorrain on the Mofelle, about twelve miles W. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 45 about twelve miles W. of Nancy. Lat. 48 deg. 45 min. N long. 5 deg. 42 min. E.
TOULON, or THOULON, a pretty large city of Pro-

vence, in France, with one of the most spacious, secure, and strong ports in Europe, upon a bay of the Mediter, ranean. Here the largest ships of the royal navy are built and stationed. Its arsenal is provided with all for of naval flores, also yards, docks, &c. extremely we fortified. It lies near the road of Hieres, and twenty five miles S. E. of Marfeilles; being 416 in the fane direction from Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 7 min. N. long. deg. 2 min. E.
TOULOUSE. See Thoulouse in Languedoc.

TOUR, or rather THOUR, a rapid river running the the Thourgaw, in Switzerland. It rifes in the moun. tains at the S. end of Tockebourg, and after receiving the Sitter, falls at length into the Rhine two miles about

TOURGAW, or THOURGAW, a country in which are subjects belonging to Switzerland. It takes in the part lying on both fides the river Thour, fourteen leagues long, and eight broad; from Zurich lake on the W. to that of Constance on the N. and N. E. forming in this fense all the E. part of Switzerland; but commonly taken, it includes only those lands dependent on the fovereignty of fome of the cantons; and is bounded on the E. by the lake and city of Constance, on the S. by St. Gall, on the W. by Zurich, and on the

N. partly by that canton, and partly by the Rhine.
TOURGRISE, i. e. the grey tower, a town of Terre Françoise, and Perche, in France, near Vernuill, and

eight leagues S. from Nogent-le-Rotrou.

TOURINE, a town of Liege, and the Austrian Netherlands, or Westphalia, in Germany. It lies about thirteen miles N. E. of Namur. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. E.
FOURNAY Castleward, commonly Tourness, a fine and

large country, containing fixty villages in the earldon of Flanders, and seven in Hainault; besides the cities of Tournay and St. Amand, &c.

FOURNAY, a fortified city of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Scheld. It is a populous and elegant place, being the fee of a Bishop, and has a considerable linen manufacture. Lewis XIV. took it in 1667, notwithstanding a pompous inscription of the citadel being impregnable. It became one of the barrier towns by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but was taken from the Dutch by Count Saxe in the last French war. It lies about thirteen miles E. of Lisse. Lat. 50 deg. 41 min. N. long. 3 deg. 36 min. E. COURNON, a small, but ancient city of Vivarois, and

Languedoc, in France, on the Rhone and the declivity of a hill, at the top of which is a caftle, about fiftyfix miles S. of Lions. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E. TOURS, the capital of Tourrain, in France, on the S.

bank of the Loire, over which is a fine stone-bridge. This is a large and well-built city, the ffreets being very clean, on account of feveral fountains in it. Here is a fine mall above 1000 paces long. It is an Archbishop's see, and the cathedral is a fine structure. Here the reformed in France were first called Hugenots. In this city there is also a royal palace. It is a question whether here or at Orleans they speak the purest French. It lies about 60 miles S. W. of the latter city, and 110 in the same direction from Paris. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 51 min. E.

TOUSERA, anciently a confiderable city of Biledulgerid, in Africa, but now ruinous, though the people are faid to be wealthy. It stands on a little river which divides the place into two parts. It stands about twenty miles S. of the confines of Tunis. Lat. 32 deg. 28 min. N. long. 10 deg. 26 min. E.

TOVY, the principal river of Merionethshire, in North Wales, which rifes among the impaffable mountains

ranging along this part of the country.
TOWCESTER, or TOSSCETTER, a populous market-town of Northamptonshire, in the great road to Chefter, with three bridges over the three branches of TOWER of London, an ancient and celebrated fortress and garrison of that metropolis. It has a wet ditch from the Thames, a draw-bridge, and a very high wall with embrasures, a well-stored arsenal, with the mint, crown-jewels, records of the kingdom, &c. deposited The circuit is of a pretty large extent, with a Conftable, Governor, &c. the former always fome nobleman.

The great guns on the wharf just by are usually difcharged on rejoicing days. It does not feem to be a place of vast strength.

In it is the famous White-tower, &c. and is commonly the flate-prison, and delinquents are conveyed to it by that called Traitor's-bridge.
TOWER, that called the Middle or Rood-tower, in the

cathedral of Lincoln, is reckoned the highest in all England.

TOWRIDGE, a river of Devonshire, which with the Taw empty themselves into one mouth from two different channels, forming Barnstable bay.

TOWTON, a place in Yorkshire, where a bloody battle was fought between the houses of Lancaster and York, in the reign of King Edward IV. without giving any quarter, fathers and fons, &c. being on opposite sides; fo that in the whole fell 36,000 men, the Yorkists be-

ing victors.
TRABEZOND, TRAPAZOND, or TREBIZOND, the ancient Trapefus, a walled city with a harbour, on the eastern part of Amasia, in Asia, and on the S. shore of the Euxine sea. It is ill built, and worse peopled. It was the metropolis of an empire of the fame name, founded by Alexis Comnenus, a Frenchman, in the year 1209, which continued in the same family till 1460, when David the last of that house was subdued more by treachery than valour, and put to death by Mahomet II. fince which time the Turks have poffer-

The caftle, which stands on a rock, is much neglected. It is the feat of a Begleberg, and claims the title of an Archiepiscopal see. The neighbourhood abounds with rich honey of an intoxicating quality, as Xenophon relates. Lat. 42 deg. 26 min. N. long. 42 deg. 20

TRACHENBERG, a town of Silefia, and Bohemia, in Germany, about twenty-five miles N. of Breslaw. Lat.

51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 55 min. E.

TRAERBACH, a ftrong and important town of Spanheim, and Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, on the Mofelle, about twenty miles N. E. of Triers, and fubject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 46 min. E. TRAFALGAR, a cape of Andalusia, in Spain, at the

entrance of the Streights of Gibraltar, about thirty miles S. of Cadiz. Lat. 36 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 24

TRAJANOPLE, a finall town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the left bank of the Mariza. It is the see of an Archbishop. It lies thirty-three miles below Adrianople to the S.

TRAJETTO, a fmall city of Lavoro, and Naples, in Italy, on the Mediterranean and Liris, now Garigliano, and near its exit. It role from the ruins of Minturnæ

TRAINA, a town of Val di Demone, in Sicily, in Lower Italy, about seventy miles S. W. of Messina. Lat. 38 deg. 14 min. N. long. 14 deg. 36 min. E.
TRALLY, the shire-town of Kerry, a county of Mun-

ster, in Ireland, near a large bay of the same name and a little river.

TRALLES, once a confiderable city of Lydia, in Afia, now in ruins. It flood on an eminence not far from the Mæander, was an Episcopal see and seat of a council, in the road to Magnefia.

TRALOSMONTES, or TRAZ OS MONTES, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Galicia, TRA

on the E. by Leon, on the S. by the last-mentioned province and that o Beira, and on the W. partly by Entre Douro è Minho, and partly by Beira. It has its name with regard to Entre Douro è Minho, as lying on the further fide of Mount Marao, Its extent from N. to S. is about thirty Portuguese miles, and from E. to W. twenty; being mostly mountainous and rough, though here are fome fine and fruitful valleys, producing rye, wheat, wine, and other fruits. Its principal river is the Douro. It contains 2 cities, 57 towns, &c. with about 135,800 inhabitants.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, about birty miles N. E. of Presburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long.

18 deg. 12 min. E. RANI, in Latin Tranium, a well-built city of Bari, in Naples, and Lower Italy, with a harbour on the Adriatic, a noble caffle, and the see of an Archbishop. It lies about twenty miles W. of Bari. Lat. 41 deg. 21

min. N. long. 18 deg. 15 min. E. TRANQUEBAR, or TRINCUMBAR, a fortress and colony belonging to the Danes, on the Coromandel coast, and East Indies, in Asia. The town is about two miles in circuit, and about eighty-four miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 11 deg. 50 min. N. long. 80 deg.

TRANSYLVANIA, a principality including at present only a part of the ancient Wallachia, being bounded on the N. by the Carpathian or Crapach mountains, on the S. by Wallachia Proper, on the E. by Moldavia and part of Wallachia, and on the W. by Upper and Lower

The air is in general healthy and temperate, the foil producing corn, wine, and fruits; and it is every where encompalled with forests on the sides of high hills and mountains, in which are mines of all forts of minerals, particularly iron and copper.

Seven narrow passes lead into this country, being

formed by fo many rivers, and all of them defended by forts with garrifons.

This principality, being a frontier country, must have been a scene of frequent ravages, particularly between the Turks and Imperialiffs. They have a good breed of flout swift horses; wolves and bears often run in droves. The peafants feed on no other bread than wheaten. Its principal mountains are the Crapach: and its most remarkable rivers are the Merisch, Samos, both which fall into the Theiffe, the Alt into the Danube, and the Chryfa.

It is inhabited by the Siculi, Saxons, and Hungarians, and were formerly governed by a Waywode or Prince of Transylvania; but fince 1711, have been entirely subject to the house of Austria.

TRAPANO, in Latin Trepanum, a city and confiderable mart of Val di Mazaro, and Sicily, in Lower Italy, on the peninfula facing the W. and defended by a castle on the S. The haven is large, but exposed to S.

This was one of the last places which the Romans took from the Carthaginians. It lies about thirty-fix miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 38 deg. 10 min. N. long: 12 deg. 10 min. E.

TRAPEZOND. TRABEZOND, in Afia. TRAPPE, La, a famous abbey of Perche, in France. It stands in a large valley surrounded with hills and forests, between Seez, Mortagne, Verneuil, and L'Aigle. It is the most austere abbey in all this kingdom, and to it the late exiled King James II. used to retire for de-

TRAQUAIR, a grand house in Tweedale, and the South of Scotland, built by the Earl of the same name, who, having been High Treasurer of that kingdom, fell into fuch univerfal diflike by his conduct under King Charles I. and fo outed from all, that he was reduced to want bread and take alms; dying unpitied, fays Burnet, in these circumstances about a year before the

TRASAMAUR, a market-town of Upper Austria, in Germany, on the Trasam, and about a league above its junction with the Danube.

TRAVANCOUR, the most southern province of Mala-

Comorin.

TRAVE, a river of Holstein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It issues from a large lake in the district of Segeberg, and after a serpentine course by Segeberg, Oldeslo, and Lubeck, it falls into the Baltic sea at the town of Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDE, the port-town of Lubeck, in Holflein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the mouth of the river Trave, as the name imports. It lies ten miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lat. 54 deg. 36 min. N. long.

TRAVENDAL, a town of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Trave, and within a mile of Se-

TRAW, a small, but strong town of Dalmatia, in an island of the Adriatic. It is the see of a Bishop, and belonging to the Venetians. It lies about sisteen miles E. of Spalato. Lat. 43 deg. 16 min. N. long. 17 deg. 36 min. E.

TRAXT, a very strong place of Yerack, or Chaldea, in Asia, between the Tigris and Euphrates, about two leagues from the ruins of Babylon, and forty-two above Bagdat, reckoned the key of Persia.

TRAQUERA, a town of Valencia, in Spain, near the confines of Catalonia, being about thirty-four miles S. of Tortofa. It lies in lat. 40 deg. 34 min. N. and long. I

TREBEGNA, the ancient Tribulium, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the Trebinska, near the confines of the republic of Ragusa, and not far from the Adriatic ocean, about sixty-four miles S. E. of Spalato. The inhabitants are Jews, Christians of the Greek Church, and some few Catholics. Lat. 42 deg. 46 min. N. long. 19 deg. 10 min. E.

TREBESIS, or TRIBBESEES, a town of Swedish Pomerania, in Saxony, not far from Damgarten, where toll is exacted from travellers.

TREBLE River, or The Three Rivers, so called from the junction of three streams about a quarter of a mile below it, and falling into the river of St. Laurence. It was the capital of the French government in New France, in North America, with a considerable trade in surs. It is about thirty leagues from Quebec. The country round this place is sertile, and the river abounds with fish, especially eels.

TREFURT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, about twenty-four miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 51 deg. 16 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

deg. 16 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

TREGARON, a town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, on the Teivi. Its market is on Thursday, and fair for horses, pigs, stockings, and pedlary, on March 5. It lies about 7 miles from Llanbeder, and 171 from London.

TREGONY, or TREGENEN, a mayor-borough of Cornwall, which fends two members to parliament. It flands on the Falle, and navigable to it by boats, not far from St. Maws, with a ferge-manufacture. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and some hops, are on Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 25, September 1, and November 6. It lies about 16 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and about 256 from London

TREGUIER, or LANTRIQUET, an ancient city and bishopric of Lower Britany, in France, under Tours, and on its northern coast. The chief trade here is in horses, corn, hemp, and flax; also paper-manusactures. It lies about nine leagues from St. Brieux to the N. W.

TREIDEN, a town of Letten, and Livonia, in Sweden, on a river of the same name, and on its N. side, opposite to Sewold.

TREILLEBOURG, a town of Schonen, in Sweden, with a harbour on the Baltic, about thirty miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 36 min. N. long. 13 deg. 36 min. E.

TREMATON, an ancient castle in Cornwall, once the

residence of the Earls of this county, but now in ruing. From it is a view of Plymouth harbour.

TRE

TREMECEN, a province of Africa, also the western Mauritania Gæsariensis, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by Africa Proper, on the S. by the deferts of Barbary, and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez, from which it is divided by the rivers Ziz and the Malloya. At present it is reduced to a small Algerine province. It is very well-watered, and sertile on the N. but towards the S. more sandy. Warlike Arabs, styled the Galands of Melione, inhabit great part of the country, and are divided into five tribes.

Its capital of the same name, the ancient Timis, has very high walls, five handsome gates, draw-bridges, and a strong citadel. The streets, squares, markets, &c. are well-built. They have had a variety of manusactures; also since saddles, stirrups, bridles, &c. but now much declined since under the Turks. It lies about thirty-five (some say sive) miles from the Mediterranean. Lat. 34 deg. 37 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. W.

TREMITI, a group of about four or five islands, oppofite to the N. coast of the Capitanate, in Naples, and the mouth of the Tiferno, lying about fixteen miles from it. Lat. 42 deg. 16 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12 min. E.

TRENCH, a famous one between Sheffield and Rotherham, in Yorkshire, called Danes or Devil's Bank, being five miles long.

TRENT, reckoned the third large river in England, which, Milton fays, like a giant spreads its thirty arm, the French Trente denoting that number. It rises among the moorlands on the N. W. side of Staffordshire, whence it runs by Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough; and after its waters have been increased by many rivulets and streams on both sides, it mixes with the Ouse, and then changing its name into that of the Humber, falls into the German ocean below Hull.

TRENT, a bishopric lying among the Alps, and subject to the house of Austria as Counts of Tirol. It is upwards of fixty miles from E. to W. and forty where broadest from N. to S. It produces wine, oil, and fruit, but not much corn.

Its capital of the same name stands on the Adige, being surrounded with steep impassable hills, except from Tirol to the N. and Verona on the S. The city is about a mile in circuit, and pretty populous, with a single wall, and defended by an old cassle. Here are many stately palaces and churches; in one of the latter, namely, St. Mary Major, sat the samous council of Trent, from January 4, 1545, till 1563, where 4000 persons of a public character assembled. See Father Paul's History.

Since the treaty of Munster in 1649, the Bishop is a suffragan to Saltzburg, as before he was to Aquileia. It lies seventy-four miles S. of Inspruck. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5 min. E.

TRENTHAM, a small town of Stafforshire, near which rises the river Trent, whence its name, and gives title of Baron to Earl Gower.

TREPTOW, a town of Pomerania, and Upper Suxony, in Germany, belonging to the King of Pruffia. It has a strong castle on the Tollen lake, and near the Baltic, lying about forty-three miles N. E. of Stetin-Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 15 deg. 34 min. E.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a town of Sudermannia, in Sweden, on the Baltic, with a pretty harbour, and very good trade. It lies about thirty-two miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 5 min. E.

TRETHIMIROW, a strong town of Volhinia, and Red Russia, in Poland, on the Nieper. It is defended by a castle, and lies about sity miles above

TREVES, vulgarly TRIERS, an archbishoptic and electorate of the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies between Cologne, Berg, and Juliers on the N. Lorrain and the Palatinate on the S. Luxemburg on the W. and the Wetteraw on the E. It is about seventy miles from

S. to N. E. and fixty from W. to E. On the banks of the Rhine and Moselle it is populous and fertile in corn, but on the S. and W. barren. The Elector is temporal as well as spiritual Lord of this country. He has an annual revenue of about 70,000 l. formerly reckoned 100,000. His suffragans were Metz, Toul, and Verdun; which the French have exempted from his jurif-diction.

The capital of the fame name, or Treviri, stands on the Moselle. It is equal to most towns of Europe in point of antiquity, and was once very considerable, but now neither large nor populous, having been often taken in the wars, and is indeed a place of no great strength. It lies about fixty miles S. of Cologne, and the same distance from Mentz. Lat. 49 deg. 58 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

TREVI, the ancient Trebia, an Episcopal city of Ombria, and the Ecclesiastical state, in Italy. It stands on the Clitumnus, and lies about twenty-three S. E. of Perugia. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 41 min. E.

TREVICO, in Latin Trivicum, a small Episcopal city of the Further Principate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, being about twenty-two miles E. of Benevento. Lat. 41 deg. 5 min. N. long, 15 deg. 52 min. F.

N. long. 15 deg. 52 min. E.

TREVIGIANA, a territory of Venice, in Italy, very fruitful, and confishing of four districts.

TREVIGIO, or TREVISO, the capital of Trevigiana

TREVIGIO, or TREVISO, the capital of Trevigiana last-mentioned, in the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It stands on the Sile, into which the Piavefella rans after watering the place. It has an old castle, and reckoned impregnable. Here is the see of a Bishop, and

lies about fifteen miles N. W. of Venice. Lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N. long. 12 deg. 46 min. E. TREVOUX, the capital of the independent principality of Dombes, and Burgundy, in France, on the E. bank

of Dombes, and Burgundy, in France, on the E. bank of the Saone. It is noted for the literary productions flyled Le Journal & le Dictionnaire de Trevoux. It lies twenty-three miles S. W. of Bourg. Lat. 46 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.

min. N. long. 4 deg. 45 min. E.
TREWARDRETH-BAY, in Cornwall, is very broad, and deeply indented inland above ten miles, on which is a small town of the same name.

TREZZO, a town of the duchy of Mantua, in Upper Italy, on the Adda. It lies about fifteen miles N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.

TRIANON, a royal palace of France, in the park of

TRICALA, the ancient TRICCA, an Episcopal town of Thessay, in European Turkey, on the Peneus. Here was formerly a temple of Æsculapius. It lies thirty-seven miles above Larissa on the W. and the same from Janua on the E.

TRICARICO, a small, but genteel city of the Basilicate of Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Basilento. It lies about thirteen miles E. of Potenza. Lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long. 16 deg. 45 min. E.

TRICASTINOIS, a district of Lower Dauphiny, in France, bounded on the N. by Valentinois and Diois, on the E. and S. by the county of Venaissin, and on the W. by the Rhone.

TRICENTI, a very much declined Episcopal city of the Further Principate of Naples, in Lower Italy. It stands near the Tripalto, and at the foot of the Appenines, about thirteen miles S. E. of Benevento. Lat. 40 deg.

76 min. N. long. 15 deg. 47 min. E.
TRIERS, an electorate and city of Germany. See

TRIESTE, the capital of Istria, in Carniola, and the circle of Austria, in Germany. It is small, but a strong and well-peopled Episcopal city, with a harbour on the Adriatic, and the only one which the house of Austria has on this side, being defended by two castles. The late Emperor Charles VI. made this a free-port; but upon his losing Naples and Sicily, his schemes of establishing a great trade here vanished into smoke. It lies about fifty eight miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46

deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 12 min. E.
TRIM, a market-town of East Meath, and province of
No. 97.

TRI

Leinster, in Ireland, on the Boyne. Here are barracks for a troop of horse. It lies about fix miles from Ashboy, and twenty-three from Dublin.

TRIMCUMBAR, a place in Afia. See Tranquebar.
TRING, a pretty market-town of Hertfordshire, confining on Buckinghamshire. Here is a handsome church wainscotted, and a ring of fix bells; also a charity-school: and just by is a seat and park of Mr. Gore's. One of the sources of the Thames rises in this parish, which leaving the county at Puttenham, goes by Aisfbury into the Thame. Its market is on Friday, and fairs on June 29, but not kept, and September 29, for hiring of servants.

In 1751 the mob took it into their heads to maltreat one Ruth Ofbourne, a poor decrepit old woman of this place, as a witch, by dragging and ducking her till she died, for which one Collins was very justly hanged. It lies about twenty-four miles from Hertford, and thirty-three from London

and thirty-three from London.
TRINGAN, or TRANGANO, a very pleafant healthy country of Malacca, and the East Indies, in Asia. It has a variety of fruit, corn, pulse, and sugar-canes, with gold and pepper, &c.

The town of the same name is the King's residence, and stands on a river near the sea. Above half the inhabitants are Chinese, who have a good trade for three or four jonks; also some traffic to Siam, Cambodia, Tonquin, and Sambas.

TRINIDAD, or TRINIDADA, an island in the American ocean, forming one side of the streight of Paria, or Bocca de Drago, and Terra Firma, in South America. The climate is unhealthy, the island being generally covered with thick fogs; but the soil will produce sugar canes, tobacco, and maize. It abounds in all the fruits common to America, and is subject to the King of Spain. Lat. 10 deg. 38 min N. long. 60 deg. 27 min. W.

TRINIDADA, an open town of Veragua, and audience of Guatimala, in Mexico, in North America, at the mouth of the Belen. It lies about 124 miles S. E. of Guatimala, and subject to Spain. Lat. 13 deg. 12 min. N. long. 94 deg. 15 min. W.

Of the same name is an island in the South sea, and a town on the island of Cuba, in America; but we find no further account of them.

no further account of them.

TRINITY-HOUSE, a large foundation at Deptford, in Kent, for decayed pilots, mafters of ships, or their widows.

Of the same kind is another at Hull in Yorkshire. The former of these is a considerable corporation, the members of which are called elder bretheren of the Trinity-house, and have the care of erecting beacons, buoys, &c. on shelves and rocks, for the safety of navigation, and taking ballast up out of the bed of the Thames, &c. for which each ship pays an acknowledgement.

TRINO, the capital of a territory of the same name, and Montserrat, in Upper Italy. It is a small, but strong town, about a mile N. of the Po, and thirty-six miles N. E. o Turin. It is subject to the King of Sardina. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 8 deg. 12

TRINQUEMALE, a sea-port on the E. side of Ceylon, and the East Indies, in Asia, about 115 miles N. E. of Candy. Lat. 9 deg. 15 min. N. long. 80 deg. 22 min. E.

TRIPALDI, a small town of the Further Principate, in Naples, and Lower Italy, on the right shore of the Sabbato, and almost opposite to Avellino. It gives title of Duke

TRIPOLI, anciently a large kingdom, now an aristocratical republic, in Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by Egypt; on the S. by Zara or the Great Desert; and on the W. partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid. It extends itself about 1000 miles along the Mediterranean shore from N. W. to S. E. but is hardly 200 miles broad in any part of it.

Here are several cities, some of which are very large and populous, particularly on the coasts, where the piratical business is carried on to considerable advantage.

6 B

In the neighbourhood of its capital the foil is tolerably fertile; but to the eastward, as far as Egypt, lies the fandy desert of Barca.

It is divided into maritime and inland, or into, I. Tripoli Proper, 2. Effab, 3. Meffellata, 4. Mezerata, and

5. Barca, or ancient Marmarica. Tripoli Proper hath Tunis on the W. from which it

is parted by the river Capez; eastward it confines on Mezerata; has the Mediterranean on the N. and the kingdom of Faizan on the S.

TRIPOLI, the metropolis of the last-mentioned republic of the same name, stands on the Mediterranean sea. This city is not large, but populous; being furrounded with good walls, and other flrong works. The subfistence of its inhabitants arises chiefly from their piracies, though their country produces corn, wine, fi k, and wool. Europeans traffic with them in feveral articles; but the greatest profit they make is by the slaves which they take at sea. Some valuable monuments of ancient magnificence is still remaining. It stands about 300 miles S. E. of Tunis.

Here is a Dey, who is a fort of Doge or Chief, as well as General of the whole Tripolitan nation; but not so absolute as the Deys of Algiers and Tunis: for here a Turkish Bashaw from the Grand Signior resides, who controuls the Dey, and levies tribute on his fubjects. This place is fometimes infested with the plague. Lat. 32 deg. 54 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10

TRIPOLI, a city of Phœnicia, a province of Syria, in Asia. It stands commodiously at the foot of Mount Libanus, from which issues a small river that runs through the place; and is about a mile and a half from the Levant, with a commodious harbour defended by fix square castles or towers built along the shore. It is the feat of a Turkish Viceroy or Beglerbeg. The fields and gardens are well-stocked with mulberry-trees, and a confiderable filk manufacture is carried on : but in the year 1760 a dreadful earthquake almost entirely ruined this city, and now a pestilence continués to make equal havock among the remainder of its inhabitants. It lies about ninety-eight miles S. of Scanderoon. Lat. 34 deg. 53 min. N. long. 36 deg. 7 min. E.
TRIPOLIS, the Turkish Koshenikai, a town of Lydia,

on its utmost confines toward Caria, in Asia. It stands on the Meander. It was once confiderable, but is now reduced to a poor village.

Of the same name is a place in Pontus, in Asia, but we find little or nothing faid of it.

TRIPONTIUM, the ruins of a Roman station at Dowbridge, on the Avon, running by Rugby to Warwick, not far from the latter town. It stood in a pleasant little valley, the fides of which are pretty steep. The stream being divided in two, has a bridge over each; upon one of them is an infcription shewing the three counties which repair it.

TRIQUIER, or TREQUIER, an old city on the northern coast of Britany, in France, with the see of a Bishop; also a small, but safe harbour. It lies about forty-eight miles W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48 deg. 54 min. N. long.

3 deg. 14 min. W.
TRIVENTO, a small Episcopal city of Molife, and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Trigno. It lies about fifty-four miles N. E. of Naples-city. Lat. 41 deg.

49 min. N. long. 15 deg. 56 min. E. TROAS, a province of Mysia or Phrygia, in Asia, on which stood the celebrated city of Troy. See TROY.
TROIA, a small city of the Capitanate, and Naples, in

Lower Italy, at the foot of the Appenines. It lies about fifty-eight miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. long. 16 deg. 10 min. E.

TROIA, now a fmall village of Cilley, and Austria, in Germany, anciently a famous city. Here abundance of antiquities are found.

TROIS RIVIERES, i. e. the Three Rivers, a town of Canada, in North America, upon the river St. Laurence, and fifty miles S. of Quebec. Lat. 46 deg. 51 min. N. long. 75 deg. 15 min. W.

TROKI, the capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Lithuania, in Poland. It lies about eighteen miles W. of Wilna. Lat. 55 deg. 25 min. N. long. 25 deg. TROM, or TROMMES, an island of Norway, a line to the fouthward of Maggero ifle and the North Car with a Christian church.

TRU

TRON, or TRUEN, Sr. a town of Hafbain, and Liege; in Westphalia, on the confines of Brabant, the Austrian Netherlands. It lies about twenty mile S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50 deg. 51 min. N. long deg. 10 min. E.

TRONDA, one of the Orkney isles, in the north Scotland, opposite to Scalloway. It is three miles lone and two broad.

TROP, a small place of Medelpadia, in Sweden Proper on the Nifarund, higher up from the fea than the to of the latter name.

TROPEA, an Episcopal city of the Further Calabria, Naples, and Lower Italy. It stands upon an historick on the Tuscan sea; and about thirty-nine man N. of Reggio. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 16 de

TROPEZ, ST. a fmall but strong town of Provence, in France, with a harbour on the Mediterranean. It li about twenty eight miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43 deg.

21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E.
TROPPAW, a principality of Silefia, in Germany, which with that of Teschen, was reserved by the Queen of Hungary upon the ceffion of the rest of that country in 1742, to the King of Pruffia, under the guarantee of Great Britain.

Its capital of the same name stands about seventy miles S. of Breflaw. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 dez. 26 min. E.

TROSSA (fee TRESEN) a town of Sweden Proper, TOWBRIDGE, or THOROWBRIDGE, a markettown of Wiltshire, on the Were, over which is a stone-bridge, at the W. end of the place. Their principal manufacture is fine broad-cloth. Their weekly market is on Saturday; and a fair for millenery is kept on July 25,

TROY, the ancient Ilium, and capital of Troas, and Mysia, in Asia. It stood on the Scamander, and near the Egean sea. It became famous by means of Homer and Virgil, for the ten years fiege it fustained from the Greeks, the fubject of the immortal Iliad and Aneid of these two very illustrious poets. Its ruins plai shew its former splendor. It lies about 20 miles S. of the Hellespont, and 100 N. of Smyrna. Lat. 39 deg. 36

min. N. long. 26 deg. 36 min. E. FROYES, the capital of Champagne, in France. It is a large fortified city and Episcopal see, on the river Seine. This is one of the most considerable places in that kingdom for its linen and other manufactures. I lies about feventy miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48 deg. 21

min. N. long. 45 deg. 15 min. E.

TRUEN, ST. (see Tron) a town of Liege.

TRUMPINGTON, in Cambridgeshire, near the river Cam, where is a place called Damhill, in which urns and other Roman antiquities have been often found.

TRURO, a large mayor-borough of Cornwall, which fends two members to parliament. It is a branch of Falmouth port, at the confluence of two rivers forming a wharf. The principal trade here is in shipping of tin and copper ore

The inhabitants drefs and live fo gay, that Truro pride has become proverbial. The quarter-fessions sitting here, has occasioned a good stock of attorneys to reside in it. It lies about 32 miles N. E. of the Land's-

end, and 274 W. of London.
Its markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs on Wednesday in Midlent, ditto in Whitsunweek, November 19, and December 18, for horfes, oxen, fheep, cloth, and fome hops.

TRUXILLO, the ancient Turris Julia, a town of Spanish Estremadura, on a hill. This was the birth-place of Don Francisco Pezzarro, the famous conqueror Peru. It lies about ninety-eight miles S. W. 0 Toledo. Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. W

TRUXILLO, one of the principal cities of Valles and Peru, in South America. It stands about hal a league from the fea, at the mouth of a river, and about 250 miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 8 deg. 6 min. 3 fec. S. long. 77 deg. 30 min. W. It has brick-wall, and two miles northward is the port of Guanchao, the channel of its maritime traffic. The houses are generally of brick, with stately balconies and porticos; and the others of baxareques. Here are frequent earthquakes, on which account the houses are It is the seat of a Corregidor, and the see of a Bishop, with feveral convents and other religious foundations. The inhabitants are Spaniards, Indians, and of feveral

other casts. Chaises here are very numerous, by reafon of the troublesomeness of the fand in walking. The winters here are cold, and the fummers extremely hot; but the country round very fruitful and pleafant, rendered more fo by canals from the river and

improvements of the lands; having plenty of provisions, and exporting to Panama confiderable quantities of wheat and fugars. It is subject to Spain. TRUXILLO, a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra

Firma, in South America. It lies about 125 miles S. of the lake of Maracaybo, and subject to Spain. Lat. 9 deg. 21 min. N. long. 69 deg. 15 min. W. TRUXILLO, a town of Guatimala, and Mexico or

New Spain, in North America. It has a harbour at the bottom of St. Giles's-bay, on the gulph of Honduras. It lies about 300 miles N. E. of Amapalla. Lat. 15 deg. 36 min. N. long. 88 deg. 36 min. W. TSINAN, or ZINAN, the capital of Xanton or Canton, and China, in Asia. It is a large and well-peopled city,

with beautiful public buildings, and a marshy lake or which it stands. Here are several bridges, by which i is joined to an island in the lake. It is a very fruitful country. Lat. 36 deg. 42 min. N. long. 45 min. E. from Peking.
TUAM, the see of an Archbishop, once a famous city.

but now only a village of Galloway, and province of Connaught, in Ireland. Its cathedral is old; and the place gives title of Viscount to the Wenman fa-

TUBINGEN, the fecond town in the duchy of Wirtemberg-Stutgard, and circle of Swabia, in Germany, on the Neckar, with a stone-bridge over it; and is the feat of an univerfity, especially in the civil law, none but gentlemen being admitted students. Lat. 48 deg.

31 min. N. long. 8 deg. 49 min. E. TUCKUM, a captainship of Courland, in Poland: also its chief town is of the same name. It lies about fifty miles E. of Goldingen.

TUCORIN (fee TUTICORIN) in the East Indies, in

TUCUMAN, a province of South America, and the S. W. division of Paraguay. It is subject to Spain. TUCUYO, a town of New Granada, and Terra Firma

in South America. It stands on a river of the same name, about 200 mi'es S. of the city of Maracaybo, and subject to Spain. Lat. 7 deg. 10 min. N. long. 68 deg.

TUDELA, a town of Spanish Navarre, on the Ebro, over which is a flately bridge. It lies about fifty-three miles S. of Pampelona. Lat. 42 deg. 16 min. N. long. 1 deg. 51 min. W.

TULLAMOHRE, i. e. the great or high hill, or Brianf-

ford, a town of Down county, and province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, with two fine deer-parks of Lord Limerick cut into walks; to it is a refort i fpring and fummer for drinking of goat-whey, as healthy and medicinal: a thing very customary in the mountainous parts of this kingdom and Wales, as well as ir that of the north and west of Scotland, particularly about the Ard, Doughfoor, and Doughgarroch, and in the neighbourhood of Inverness; whence comes the famous mean-all or kid-flesh, which is in great request or perfection in those parts.

TULLE, a town of Lower Limofin, in France, at the junction of the little rivers Coureze and Soulane, with the see of a Bishop, who is Lord and Viscount of the place. Here is a Jesuits college, and six convents, with a diocese of seventy parishes, and income of 12,000 livres. It lies thirty miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45 deg.

31 min. N. long. 31 deg. 10 min. E.
TULLIBARDIN, a castle of Strathern and l'erthshire, in the N. of Scotland, on the banks of the Water of Erin, an ancient feat of the Murrays, and giving title of

Marquis to the Athol family. The outed fon of that family fo styled, died not long ago in the Tower. TULLINEKYLD, i. e. the Chapel or Church-hill, a place on the shore, in the county of Down, and province of Ulfter, in Ireland, with a quarry of livercoloured marble, which takes a good polish. Near it is Ardmillan, where is a good chalybeate spaw. It lies about two miles from Combe

TULLOGH, or TULLO, a market-town of Catherlough, a county of Leinster, in Ireland. The rebels in 1641 cruelly murthered the garrison and inhabitants, who furrendered on a promise of quarter. It lies about fix miles from Catherlough.

Of the same name is an ancient seat or castle of the Baynes of Tulloch, near Dingwall, in Ross-shire, and on the intermediate skirts of the country belonging to the Mackenzies and Munroes; being of the fame Irish original, and probably coeval in their fettlements here. They themselves came from my Lord Reay's country, the inhabitants of which are from the Macmurchowes of that kingdom, as we have mentioned elsewhere.

TULN, an old town of Austria, in Germany. It stands on a small river of the same name, which at some distance falls into the Danube. It lies fifteen miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 15

CUMBEZ, a town of Valles, and Peru, in South America, where Pizzaro first landed in the year 1526. Near it is a river, which falls into the bay of Guayaquil, almost opposite to the Isle of St. Clare. A little way-from the Cordillera stands the town, with only feventy cane-houses. Lat. 3 deg. 13 min. 16 fec. S. The heat is excessive, but when the rain begins, it continues

all winter. FUMEN, a town of Siberia, in Afiatic Russia, on a river of the same name, or Tora. It lies about forty leagues S. of Tobolskoi. It is a considerable mart for furs, is a large place, being walled and peopled with Tartars. Lat. 56 deg. 50 min. N. long. 65 deg. 10

UNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, on the Tunn, over which is a bridge: this little river runs into the Med-way hard by. The church is modern-built, but the houses and pavements of the streets are but indifferent. Its market is on Friday, and fairs for bullocks, horses, and toys, on Ash-Wednesday, July 5, and October 29. It lies about thirty-three miles from Canterbury, and twenty-nine from London.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, about four miles from the town, and in the same parish, samous for several mineral fprings, to which there is a great refort of nobility, gentry, and citizens of London, from June till August. The wells lie between Mount Sion (others Sinai) and Mount Ephraim. The principal well, which is chalybeate, and walled-in, is neatly paved; and here are all other accommodations usual at such public places

The air here is excellent, and provisions of all kinds at a reasonable rate; such as wild-sowl, the wheat-ears or English ortolans, and sea-fish, &c. with a chapel and feventy poor children, taught here by the contributions of those who refort hither

UNDER; or TUNDEREN (fee Tonningen) a town of Slefwick, in Denmark, on the Wydaw. Its harbour is choaked up, and defended by a small fort. It lies about twelve or thirteen miles from Huderfleben on the W. and fourteen from the German

TUNIA, a town of New Granada, and Terra Firma, in South America. It lies about thirty miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lat. 4 deg. 51 min. N. long. 72 deg. 10

UNIS, a kingdom of Barbary, in Africa, once the famous republic of Carthage, but now circumscribed within narrow bounds, having Tripoli on the E. the river Gualdibarbar, which parts it from Constantina, on the W. Biledulgerid Proper on the S. and the Mediterranean fea on the N. Its extent from E. to W. along the coast is 200 miles; but is of unequal bread :

The present Tunese are not the descendants of the

The foil and climate are much the fame with those of Tripoli, as is also its government. The Dey is abfolute; but being elected by the Turkish foldiers, is as

liable to be deposed, and even murdered, as the Dey of Algiers, who seldom has a long reign.

The chief employment of the inhabitants is piracy:

the Europeans, however, traffic with them in some oil, olives, dates, foap, kali or ashes, offrich-feathers, ca-mels, and horses. The Jews are very numerous here, and in the coast-towns of Barbary, as their brokers. Notwithstanding the infamous original of the Tunese, they value themselves upon their nobility; and they use the Moors and other inhabitants of Africa like

Its capital of the same name stands on a plain. It is populous, about a league in circuit, being walled, for-tified, and defended by a flout castle. Its site is near a large lake; and lies about 3 miles S. of the ruins of old Carthage, and 300 E. of Algiers. Lat. 36 deg. 26 min.

N. long. 10 deg. 15 min. E.
TURCOMANIA, the same with the ancient Armenia Major, a province of Asia or Asiatic Turkey. It is bounded on the S. by Diarbecker Proper, or Mesopotamia; on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Persia; and on the W. by Cappadocia and Lesser Armenia, from which the Euphrates parts it. The extent of Turcomania is fomething above 200 miles, or from lat. 38 deg. 20 min. to 42 deg. N. and from long. 39 to almost 42 deg. E. or about 300 miles from E. to W.

The country is very healthy, and the foil fertile in the midland and valleys, but mountainous, and abounding with pasturage about its frontiers. Its capital is

TURENNE, a viscounty of Limosin, in France, about eight leagues long and seven broad. It belongs to the Duke of Bouillon. The capitation-tax here yields annually upwards of 30,000 livres, besides other imposts usual in the kingdom. It formerly gave title to a celebrated Marshal of France.

The chief town of the same name, and but small, stands about forty miles S. of Limoges. Here is a castle and chapter. Lat. 45 deg. 8 min. N. long. 1 deg. 20

TURIN, the capital of Piedmont, and the King of Sardinia's dominions, in Italy, also his residence. It stands at the constuence of the Po and Doria. It is square, and finely fortified with five bastions, and other strong works; the streets straight and broad, and the piazzas, churches, and palaces, grand; the royal palace

being remarkably elegant. In 1706 it held out a very hard fiege of ten weeks, during which Corporal Micha diffinguished himself in a very fingular manner; for in a mine, over which he found the French grenadiers made a lodgment, he blew them up, and very valiantly, at the expence of his own life, having fent his companions away; for which fignal service, that prevented the enemy from getting into the town, a very handsome annuity was fettled by the Duke of Savoy on his posterity for ever. At length a detachment from the allied army under the late Duke and Prince Eugene relieved the city; having attacked the French before it, and obtained a compleat victory; in which the enemy's cannon, all their ammunition and baggage, were taken. In this action the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Marsin, who commanded the French, were both wounded, the latter mortally; and the fame evening the Duke of Savoy entered his capital, which by the enemy's batteries had been reduced to a heap of ruins. It lies about 100 miles S. W. of Milan, and the same N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N.

long. 7 deg. 16 min. E.

TURKHEIM, a small town of Upper Alsace, but not strong, not far from Colmar. Near it Marshal Turenne beat the Imperialists.

TURKEY, a confiderable modern empire, containing several rich and extensive countries. In Europe the Turks posses Romania, Bulgaria, Besserabia, Budziack, Moldavia, Walachia, Servia, a part of Sclavonia and Hungary, Croatia, Bofnia, Dalmatia, Ragula, ancient Greece, and in general the numerous islands on its coast. those of the Archipelago, with Ockzakow Tartary Tartary the Less, and Crim-Tartary; which three last countries are tributaries or allies to the Ottoman Ports In Asia they are masters of Anatolia, or Asia Min the islands on its coasts or in the Levant, Syria, Phonici Palestine or Judea, Arabia, Diarbecker or Mesopo-tamia, Yerack or Chaldea, Curdistan or Assyria, Ar. menia Major, now Turcomania, part of Georgia, Min. grelia, and Circassia. Lastly, in Africa they are polfressed of Egypt, besides innumerable tributaries in that part of the world; yet all these considerable advantages are lost to the Turks, through their natural indolence; for they are above applying to trade or manufactures, these they leave to despited Christians. The merchandise of other countries are carried to them in foreign bottoms, as are also their own produce and manufactures: fo that the only advan. tage which they reap is from the duties of export and

The number of Christians exceeds that of Mahome. tans, especially in European Turkey, where they are allowed the free exercise of their religion, in reward of their labour and industry, which indeed are the main fupport of this empire; and they are never forced into the Turkish armies, but left to follow their employments, whilft the Turkish gentry take the defence of their country, and the business of foreign conquests entirely upon themselves.

The goods chiefly exported from Turkey are raw filk, carpets, goats-hair, wool, mohair, cotton, woollen yarn, dimitties, chagrins, cordouans, coffee, turpentine, terra lemnia, rhuburb, gum-arabic, opium, cochinchina, and other drugs; with wine, oil, figs, raifins, currans, dates, &c.

The Ottoman Emperor or Grand Signior is absolute, and the throne hereditary down from the grand impostor Mahomet: for though his guards the Janizaries often depose him as they please, yet they prefer the nearest relation to the Imperal dignity. The Emperor indeed has an absolute authority over the inhabitants of the feraglio, his Bashaws, and officers, as well as over his Christian subjects; yet the Turkish gentry, who have no places at court, nor dependence on the Sovereign, enjoy their liberties and properties, paying no taxes, the attempt to impose which, or the least innovation in their customs, would endanger the deposing of

His Bashaws, Governors, and officers of state, with the inhabitants of the feraglio, and even the Janizaries, are children of Christian parents, either taken in war or purchased from Georgia or Circassia, who from their infancy are trained up in the military discipline, and the Mahometan religion.

The Turkish militia is very numerous; but the flower of all and their chief dependence are the Janizaries, of which 25,000 are always in pay. Other troops bear this name; but they are not enrolled with the former, and may amount to about 100,000 in the whole Ottoman empire. The Sedar or commanding officer of the Janizaries in every province takes money of the Turks for being entered into this body; so that by this means each of them purchases the privilege of committing any outrages with impunity, and being screened from justice, fince a janizary is accountable to none but his officers for any violences which he may commit. The General of this militia is called Aga of the Janizaries, and is always chosen out of the royal chamber of the seraglio; because, as it is an office of great importance, it is thought necessary to be entrusted to one whose education and preferment have made him a creature of the court.

The Turkish cavalry or spahis, being trained up in warlike exercises like the infantry or janizaries, compose a formidable body; besides these, there are great bodies of forces in every province, which constitute their numerous armies; but their numbers have often occasioned their deseat, as they charge in too great confusion. The renegado Bashaw Count Bonneval, how-

ever having introduced the French discipline among them, they made a good advantage of this in the re-covery of the vast extent of country S. of the Da-

The Turks, though their dominions lie on feveral feas, with many commodious harbours, are but weak in maritime forces, chiefly owing to their neglect of navigation and foreign commerce : fo that they are in great want of good mariners, skilful pilots, and experienced officers; those belonging to the Grand Signior scarcely knowing how to use the compass.

The revenues of the Grand Signior are partly fixed, and partly casual. The fixed are those which arise from the customs, or poll-tax imposed on the Jews and Christians, the excise on all the produce of the foil, and the annual fums from the tributaries, besides five millions returned from Egypt.

The casual revenues consist in inheritances, the Prince being heir to the great and small to whom he gave pensions; and also to the foldiers, when they die without children : if only daughters are left, he receives twothirds of the estate. The spoils of the great men of the Porte and the Bashaws rise to an immense sum: very often the Grand Signior does not stay for their dying a natural death, or give them time to conceal their treafure; but their gold, filver, jewels, and heads, are at once carried to the feraglio: besides, such as the Sultan gratifies with any post of consequence, are indifpensably obliged to make him prefents.

The established religion throughout Turkey is Mahometanism, but Christians and Jews are tolerated a-

mong them.
TURNHOUT, a small city of the marquifate of the Holy empire, in the Austrian Netherlands. It gives title of Lordship, and from King William III. it came to the King of Prussia. Near it Varax, General of the Spanish artillery, was entirely defeated in 1596, by Prince Maurice of Nassau; the latter having no more than 800 horse against 6000. It lies about twenty-four miles N. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51 deg. 24 min. N.

long. 4 deg. 50 min. E. TURNPIKES, and lands, with the addition of the feveral proprietors, are the usual denomination of all the flair-cases and high tenements in the city of Edinburgh : and these are common over the whole kingdom; orginally all turnpikes were of a circular form on the outfide for ftrength, and crowned with turrets, as has been observed in the antique houses at Inverness, particularly where Mary Queen of Scots once refided, in

Bridge-street, and another in Castle-street, &c.
TURREY, a place in Bedfordshire, between which and Brayfield the river Ouse enters the county, dividing it in two; and after a winding course of about ninety miles, leaves it at St. Neots, passing into the fenny parts of Huntingdonshire.

TURRIFF, a market-town of Bamffshire, in the north of Scotland, on a fmall river which falls into the Diveron. It is the feat of a presbytery of ten parishes. The neighbourhood abounds with gentlemen's feats, and wood-lands, &c. noted for hunting and hawking. It lies about seven miles from Bamff.

TURSAK, a large town in the duchy of Twere, and Western Muscovy, on the united streams of the Twerza and Wolga. It lies about twenty miles below and

to the N. of Twerg.

TURSAN, a fubdivision of Gascony, in France, having Landes, another subdivision, on the N. Armagnac on the E. Bearn on the S. and the third subdivision Chalosse

TURSIS, a town of the Bassicate, and Naples, in Lower Italy. It lies about ten miles N. W. of Tarento-bay, and fifty-five S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N.

long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.
TUSCANY, a duchy commonly styled the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, in the middle division of Italy, is a part of the ancient Hetruria, being bounded on the N. by the marquifate of Ancona, also Romagna, the Bolognese, Modenese and Parmefan; on the S. by the Tufcan fea; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugiano, Orvietano, St. Peter's Patrimony, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W. it has the fea and Genoese territories. Its extent TWE

from N. to S. is computed at about 130 miles, and from E. to W. fomething less than 120.

Though some parts of Tuscany lie among the barren

Appenines, with a very piercing air, and few towns or inhabitants, yet here are feveral fine valleys. The mountains yields mines, the hills and dales are covered with vines, producing excellent wine; besides citrons, lemons, oranges, olives, &c. and the plains with all forts of grain, rice, and whatever is necessary and delightful. There is no country has more mulberry-trees for feeding of filk-worms, and by that means the natives are enabled to manufacture the most valuable

The government of this country under the family of Medicis was despotic, the Great Duke's council being composed of a few confidents, only that in cases of difficulty he called in twelve men of experience to their affistance. Since this country has come into the hands of the Duke of Lorrain, now Francis the Emperor of Germany, having been obliged to quit the bulk of his paternal duchy to France, in lieu of this, the country is under a regency at Florence, who govern the inhabitants according to their ancient laws, the present Grand Duke has made no alteration; but rather confirmed the ancient privileges which they enjoyed while they were a republic or free people.

The revenues of Tuscany are computed at about a million of ducats, arifing from the tenths of the yearly value of every house in it, the tenth of all estates fold, the ground-rents of the houses in Leghorn and other cities, eight per cent. out of the portions of women that marry, five shillings on every head of cattle when fold, and almost a general excise on all provisions.

Besides the ordinary militia of the country, the Great Duke has only guards and fome armed galleys at fea; and occasionally he hires mercenaries, particularly Swifs

In this duchy there are the dominions of other Sovereigns, as those of the republic of the city of Lucca, the state on the coast called Degli Presidii, as garrisoned and belonging to Spain, with some other domains which

have particular proprietors. TUSCULANUM CICERONIS, in Campagna di Roma, the villa of that celebrated orator, where he wrote his Quæstiones Tusculanæ, now in ruins, where stands the Grotta Ferratta. It lies about fixteen miles from

TUSCULUM, an ancient city of Latium, on or near the fite of which stands the famous Frescati, hence called Tusculum-novum. It lies about twelve miles from

TUTBURY, or STUTESBURY, a castle and manorlordship of Staffordshire, with several dependencies, a little above the junction of the Dove with the Trent. Of the fame name is a little town not far off, with its market on Tuesday; where annual fairs for some few horned cattle are kept on February 14, August 15, and December 1. It lies E. of Bromley, 18 miles from

Stafford, and 120 from London. TUTICORIN, TUCORIN, or TUTUCURIN, a Dutch factory in Madura, a province of the East Indies, in Afia. It lies about fixty miles E. from Cape Comorin. Lat. 8 deg. 36 min. N. long. 77 deg. 10

TUXFORD, in the South Clays, in Nottinghamshire, the post and stage town between Newark and Bawtree. Its market is on Monday. Here is a good free-school, hand-fomely endowed by Charles Reed, Esq; under the tuition of Newark. It lies about 5 miles from Redford, 20 from Nottingham, and 131 from London.

TUY, a pretty walled city of Galicia, in Spain, near the mouth of a river of the same name. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies about fourteen miles E. of Vigo. Lat.

42 deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. W. TWEED, a large river in the fouth of Scotland. It rifes on the confines of Clydesdale, from which it runs eastward through Tweedale, and afterwards dividing the Merse from Tiviotdale and Northumberland, forms a very confiderable volume of water at the town of Berwick, having in its long course the accession of several rivulets and streams on both sides, and a rapid 6 C

current. It abounds all over with fine large falmon, and the kits from Newcastle and Shiells brought to London are mostly from the fish of that river.

TWEEDALE, or PEEBLES, a shire in the fouth of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Eterick-forest; on the S. by part of the forest of St. Marylough and Annandale; on the W. by the Overward of Clydesdale; and on the N. by part of Caldermuir, the head of Northesk and Mid-Lothian. It gives title of Marquis to a branch of the Hayes. See PEEBLES.

TWERE, a small duchy of Western Muscovy, both populous and fertile. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Great Novogorod; on the E. by Rostow; and on the S. by Moscow and Rzeva.

Its capital of the fame stands at the confluence of the Twertza and Wolga; and lies about ninety miles N. W. of Moscow. Lat. 57 deg. 25 min. N. long. 37 deg. 30 min. E. It is a large city, with the see of a Bishop, and no less than fixty churches.

TWIFSTEN, a place of Hesse, in Germany, near which are rich copper-mines, not far from Eysenberg. TWYFORD, a place of Berkshire, with several inns

for accommodating carriers, about five miles E. of Reading. Here a fair for horses and other cattle is kept on

TYANA, a city of Cappadocia, and Aladulia, in Afia. This was the birth-place of the philosopher and pretender to inspiration Apollonius, surnamed Thyanæus.

TYBY, a pleafant island before the mouth of the river Savannah, in Georgia, and Florida, in North America. It lies to the fouthward of the bar, with a fine creek to the W. where a ship of burden may anchor with safety. On it is a lighthouse eighty feet high, and plenty of

TYCAO's Island, that of Huen, opposite to Elsineur, in Denmark, where that famous aftronomer built his ob-

fervatory, called Uraniburg, Stelliburg, &c.
TYKOCZIN, a town of Podlachia, in Poland, on the Narew, with a well-fortified castle. It lies about 48 miles N. W. of Grodnow, and 100 N. E. of Warfaw. Here King Augustus joined the Muscovites in October 1705.

TYNE, a river in the north of England, on which stands Newcastle. See TINE.

TYNEDALE, the valley or country which the river Tyne

TYRASSONA (see TARACON) a town of Aragon, in

TYRAWLEY, i. e. the Country of Aulay, a lordship in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, in Ireland: here stands the Episcopal town of Kilallo, seemingly a corruption of Kyleawley, i. e. Aulay's church or chapel. Of the Macaulays is a powerful clan in the western Highlands.

Tyrawley gives title of Baron to the family of O'Hara, the present Lord being a Lieutenant General, and a noted statesman.

TYRCONNEL, i. e. Mac Donald, or Mac Donnel's Country, the same with Donnegal, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, giving title of Viscount to the Brownlow family of Lincolnshire.

TYRE, the ancient capital of Phœnicia, in Syria, and Afiatic Turkey, with a harbour on the Levant, famous in facred and profane history for its trade, strength, merchandise, and opulence; but now in ruins. It lies about fixty-four miles S. W. of Damascus. Lat. 32 deg. 32 min. N. long. 36 min. E.
TYKEE, or TYRE-IY, not Tyre-ty, as the Tour has

it. See TIRREE, one of the western isles of S.

TYRNAW, a fmall town of Upper Hungary, when twelve Jews were burnt alive for facrificing, or rather crucifying a Christian infant in contempt. It lies along thirty-five miles N. E. of Presburg. Lat. 48 deg 26 min. N. long. 18 min. E.

TYROL, a province of Austria, in Germany. See TIROL.
TYREONE, i. e. Mac Euen's, or Mac Evan's Country. in the province of Ulster, and north of Ireland. bounded on the N. by Londonderry; the river LE which divides it from Dunnegale, and part of Fr mannagh; on the W. part of St. Antrim, from which is divided by Lough-Eaugh, on the E. and another part of Fermmannagh, Monachan, and Armagh, on the sand W. It is forty-five miles from E. to W. and thing. five from N. to S. yet very unequal both ways, as being much indented by other counties. The mostly around and mountainous tract, in other parts it has a rich for and good pafturage.

In 1641 many Protestants were massacred here. Its fubdivided into the baronies, 1. of Strathbane, 2. Omach.

3. Cloghan, and 4. Dungannon.
TYSTED, a town of North Jutland, in Denmark, and in the diocese of Aalburg. It stands on the isthmus formed by the German ocean and Lymford gulph. I lies fifty miles W. of Aalburg. Lat. 57 deg. N. long. deg. 15 min. E.

TYTI-CACA, or TITI-CACA, a considerable lake in the audience of Charcas, and Peru, in South America. It lies between the provinces generally denominated Calloa; and is fomething oval, nearly from N.W. to S.E. about eighty leagues in circuit, and feventy or eighty fathoms deep in some parts. It has ten or twelve large rivers, besides many lesser streams emptying themselves into it. The water is turbid and nauseous, with plenty of fish of two opposite kinds, namely, good and bad also geese and other wild-fowl, its shores being covered with flags, of which the bridges in this country are

In it is a large island of the same name, anciently one mountain, but levelled by the Yncas, for erecting a temple to the Sun, the most splendid in the whole empire, the walls having been magnificently plated with gold and filver; befides immense riches, the offerings of votaries : all which the Indians, on feeing the rapacity of the Spaniards, are thought to have thrown into this lake, as they did the famous gold chain into another fix leagues S. of Cusco.

Towards the S. of Titi-Caca-lake is a kind of bay, terminating in the river El Defaguadera, or the Drain, afterwards forming Lake Paria, with no vifible outlet, but numerous whirlpools. Over this river, about 80 or 100 yards broad, with a very impetuous current under a fmooth furface, is a bridge of rushes, upon which Capac Yupanqui, the fifth Ynca, transported his army: its foundation is four large cables of grafs, with fascines of dry rushes, fastened and laid level across. This bridge is five yards broad, and one and a half above the furface of the water; being still, from its great conveniency, either repaired or rebuilt every fix months by the neighbouring provinces.

TYVY, a very fine river of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, issuing from lakes in the mountains. It is famous for plenty of the best and largest salmon, they say, in Britain. In it were formerly beavers, but quite extirpated by the country-people, on account of their destroying the fry.

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ABRES, a small and very thinly-peopled Episcopal city, in the Upper Marche of Rouergue, and Guyenne, in France, on the confluence of two rivers, one of which is the Dourdan, a little lower falling into the Tarn. It lies about four leagues from the confines of Languedoc, and fifty-five miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lat. 44 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30

VACHA, a town of Hesse, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, confining on Franconia. It lies about forty miles S. E. of Cassel. Lat. 50 deg. 55 min. N. long.

VACHE, or COW-ISLAND, corrupted by the Isle of Ash, about three leagues from that of the Hispaniola, one of the Antilles, and about five or fix leagues in length. The foil is good, with two or three tolerable ports; and only black cattle and hogs are kept on it for the St. Domingo company. It lies very commodious for trade with the Spanish colonies on the continent, and with the Isle of Cayenne, in South America.

VADA, a town of Tuscany, and middle division of Italy, with a harbour on the Tuscan sea. It lies about ten miles S. of Leghorn. Lat. 43 deg. 17 min. N. long.

11 deg. 20 min. E. VADO, a town of the Genoese dominions, in Upper Italy, with a port. It lies three miles W. of Savona Lat. 44 deg. 16 min. N. long. 9 deg. 8 min. E.

VAENA, a town of Andalufia, in Spain. It lies about twenty-five miles S. E. of Cordoua. Lat. 37 deg. 30

min. N. long. 4 deg. 6 min. W. VAHIEND, or SCANDORIA, a confiderable town of Sablestan, a province of Persia: only marked in our

VAIHINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, and Swabia, in Germany, on the Neckar. It lies twenty-fix miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 8

deg. 45 min. E. VAISON, a small Episcopal city of Avignon and Provence, in France, belonging to the Pope. It lies twenty-nine miles N. E. of the city of Avignon. Lat. 44 deg.

18 min. N. long. 5 min. E. VAL, a village three miles W. of Macstricht, in the bishopric of Liege and Westphalia, in Germany, in the neighbourhood of which a fharp battle was fought July 2, 1744, between the allies, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under Marshal Count Saxe; when the former, being overpowered by numbers, after a great flaughter on both fides, particularly of the French, retreated to Maestricht in good

order, under the cannon of that place. VALAIS, a valley of about 100 miles extent, lying E. and W. between high mountains among the Alps. It has Switzerland on the N. and E. being separated from Berne by the Rhone; the duchies of Milan and Aosta on the S. with Savoy on the W. It is divided into Upper and Lower Valais; the first containing seven independent communities, and the fecond fix. They are both very populous, including fifty-five parishes, which compose a republic in alliance with the Swifs Cantons; and they are all Roman Catholics.

A great part of this country is frequently over-flown by the Rhone, which bounds it all along to the lake of Geneva. It produces good grapes, parti-cularly those of the muscadel kind; and here is no want of wheat, rye, and barley, with a variety of fruits.

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Their harvest, according to the diversity of the situation of the country, is fo unequal, that in one day's journey a traveller meets with all the four feafons; but in the valleys it begins in May, and ends in the mountains about October.

VALDIVIA (fee BALDIVIA) a military government of Chili, in South America, with a good garrison in the place, and the forts, which defend the river and harbours. Close to the river stands the town, chiefly inhabited by Whites or Mestizos, but a village forming a fort of fuburb by friendly Indians. It is under the Prefident of Chili.

VALE of Evesham, a very fruitful country round this town, in Worcestershire, running all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewksbury to Pershore and Stratford upon Avon, in the S. part of Warwickshire, and under Edgehill there it is called the Vale of Redhouse: all taken together, it is remarkable for the goodness of the air, and fertility of the foil.

VALE of White-horse, a very fertile part of Berkshire, extending almost from Faringdon to Abingdon, though not in a direct line. It is so called from a trench cut on the fide of a great hill, filled up with chalk in the shape of an horse, said to be in memory of some signal victory obtained by the Saxons, whose device was a white

VALENCE, an Episcopal and walled city of Valentinois, and Dauphiny, in France, on the E. bank of the Rhones. It lies forty-eight miles S. of Lyons. Lat. 45 deg. N.

long. 4 deg. 50 min. E. VALENCIA, or VALENTIA, a kingdom or province of Spain, lying on the E. along the Mediterranean; it is bounded on the N. by Aragon; on the W. by New Castile and Murcia; with a small tract of it towards the S. confining on the latter province. Its greatest length is about 210 miles, and the greatest breadth about forty-eight.

The air is every where fo temperate, that it enjoys a perpetual spring. It produces great plenty of corn, wine, oil, honey, flax, herbage, flowers, and fruit; with sugar, rice, and silk, these three articles last-memtioned being computed to amount one year with another to three millions of pieces of eight.

Here are mines of gold, filver, and other metals; allum, fine white lime, and plenty of cochineel.

VALENCIA, the capital of the last-mentioned province of the same name, on the Turio. The form of this city is almost circular, with a flout wall and feveral towers. It stands in a very pleasant country. The inhabitants amount to about 15,000 families, with the fee of an Archbishop, and an university. The place is abundantly supplied with water, not only from the river, but from a vast number of deep wells dug almost in every

In 1705, after Catalonia had fubmitted to Charles of Austria, this city also opened her gates to the Earl of Peterborough and the English forces; but after the defeat of Almanza in 1707, the Duke of Orleans, at the head of the Spanish forces, recovered it; and the inhabitants have ever fince been stripped of the greatest

part of their ancient privileges.

Trade and manufactures flourish here; the principal among the latter is that of filk, which the women and children spin before their doors. Great quantities of wine, oil, and fruit are exported: and the inhabitants have an

stiffness observable in the rest of Spain. It stands about 180 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 39 deg. 20 min. N. long. 35 min. W. VALENCIA, one of those rocky islands called Blasques,

easy and agreeable conversation, without any of that

in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster, in Ireland, being the most westerly part of that king-

VALENCIA, or VALENZA DE ALCANTARA, a town of Spanish Estremadura, and on the confines of Portugal. It lies thirty-two miles N. of Bajadox. Lat. 39 deg. 15 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30 min. E. VALENCIA, a town of Terra Firma, in South Ame-

rica, near the W. extremity of the Toncarigua lake. It

lies about forty-five miles S. of Porto Cavallo. Lat. 10 deg. N.-long. 67 deg. 30 min. W.

VALENCIENNES, a ftrong, large, and well-built city of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, on the river Scheld. It is defended by a citadel, and has also fluices that can lay the country round under water. Here are considerable silk and linen manufactures, with an university. The French took it from the Spaniards in 1674, and it still continues in their possession. It lies about five miles S. of Tournay. Lat. 50 deg. 24 min. N. long. 3 deg. 23 min. E.

VALENGIN, a county and fmall republic of Switzerland, about a league N. of Neufchatel, the road to which is extremely rough. Its principal town and castle of the same name, stands near the Neuschatellake, and the foot of Mount Jura, which feparates it from Burgundy. It is divided into five valleys, containing about forty villages.

This republic is under the protection of the King of Pruffia, and lies twenty-five miles N. W. of Berne. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 40 min. E. VALENTIA. See under VALENCIA.

VALENZA De Minho, a fmall and walled town of Entre Douro è Minho, in Portugal, with not above 250 inhabitants, a collegiate church, monastery, and nunnery.

VALENZA, a strong town, and the capital of the Tranfpadan, Laumellinese, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy. It stands high on the Po, and belongs with its district to the King of Sardinia fince the treaty of Utrecht. It lies about forty-three miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 9 min. E.

VALERY, St. a fea-port town of Picardy, in France, on the English channel, and at the mouth of the Somme, where they carry on a good trade. It is about fortyfive miles N. of Rouen.

VALES, several fruitful ones in Spanish Navarre, between the high mountains of that province, as Baztan, Roucefvalles, and Roncal. Their inhabitants, particularly those of the first, are reckoned the most ancient descendants of the old Celts.

VALESIA, the same with VALAIS, in Switzerland. See

VALAIS.
VALKENBURG, by the French called Fauquemont, a town of Lomburg, in the Netherlands, and belonging to the Dutch, with a confiderable Lordship. It lies about nine miles E. from Maestricht. Lat. 51 deg. N.

long. 5 deg. 55 min. E.
VALKENBURG, a place in the neighbourhood of Leyden, in Holland, where a great horse-fair is annually held in September.

VALKHOFF, an imperial place on the Waal, and the fame fide with Nimeguen, in Guelderland, one of the feven united provinces. It is a fort of fortress commanding both the town and the river.

VALKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube. It belongs to the house of Austria, and lies about fixty miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45 deg. 45 min. N. long. 20 deg. 20 min. E.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city of Old Castile, in Spain, on the Pifuerga. It stands delightfully, in a fertile plain. The inhabitants are about 4000 families, among whom is a great number of nobility and gentry. It is the see of a Bishop, with an university, and a con-

Among other stately buildings, the great piazza is one of the noblest, being the model of that of Madrid,

confisting of 500 arches, with gilt balconies. The city is walled, but is not a place of strength. Here are about seventy convents for both sexes. It lies eighty for miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41 deg. 36 min. N. lor

4 deg. 50 min. W.

ALLADOLID, the chief town of Honduras, in New Spain, in North America, on a river falling into a gulph of the fame name. It is the fee of a Bilhop, and lies about 170 miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lat. 14 deg. N

long. 51 deg. W.
VALLADOLID, a fair town of the audience of Mexico. in North America; also said to be the see of a Bishon but very little known. It lies thirty miles W. of the gulph of Honduras. The two last places are mentioned

VALLES, the country from the town of Tumbez to Lima, in South America, and included between the foot of the Cordillera and the fea, is fo called.

ALMONTONE, a fmall town of the Compagna Roma, and Ecclefiastical state, in Italy, with a casse stands high, and lies about fix miles S. of Pale strina.

VALOGNE, a small city in the diocese of Coutances, and Normandy, in France, on a rivulet, about three leagues from the British channel, and four from Cherbourg on the E. It had formerly a pretty good trade. but now entirely loft.

ALOIS, formerly the county of Czespy, now a duchy. peerage, in the Isle of France, belonging at present to the Duke of Orleans. It lies on the E. of Beauvoifis, between that and Soiffonnois, on the rivers Seine Marne, and Oufe.

VALONA, a place in the Ecclefiaffical state of Italy. See VOLANA.

VALPARAISO, the port-town of St. Jago, in Chili, in South America, on the Pacific ocean, and about fifty miles N. of that city. It has become large and popuhous on account of trade, and abounds with provisions, Lat. 33 deg. 2 min. 36 fec. S. and long. 77 deg. 29 min. W. or 304 deg. 11 min. 45 sec. from Teneriss.
On this coast is a bay lying N. E. and S. W. about

three leagues in length, with the Cape Concon and Valparaifo. In its S. W. part is the harbour, of a good depth, and every where free from rocks and shoals, except to the N. E. of the breach Los Angeles, the course into it being to keep near the point of Valparaiso; and after getting round that point, to stand nearer the shore,

for avoiding a bank thereabouts.

VALTELINE, the S. E. division of the Grisons, a fine valley and populous country of Switzerland, through which runs the river Adda, extending between the lake of Como and Tirol, upwards of forty miles in length, but of unequal breadth. Here are several baths, and excellent wine; in which last article, together with cattle, &c. consists their chief crade. It includes five

governments.
VALTER-SCHANS, a fort and strong place of Drent, in Overissel, one of the seven united provinces.

VALVERDE, a town of Beira, in Portugal, near the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura, about twenty-seven miles N. of Alcantara. Lat. 39 deg. 46 min. N. long.

7 min. W. VAN, a large and populous city of Turcomannia, in Afiatic Turkey, on the N. extremity of the lake bearing its name, and confines of Persia. Here is a mountain-castle, with a numerous garrison of Turks. It lies about 100 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lat. 38 deg. 30 min. N. long. 44 deg. 30 min. E.

Of the same name is a lake about fifty miles in circuit, which abounds in fish.

VANDALIA, the ancient feat of the Vandals, being the countries of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, in Germany, on the S. shore of the Baltic. It is still a subdivision of these parts, and Gustrow its capital.

VANDIEMEN'S-LAND, in the fouthern countries of America, fo called from the General of the Dutch East India company. It was discovered in November 1642, by Captain Abel Tasman; but the accounts of it are hitherto very imperfect.

VANDY, or VAUDY-ABBEY, the remains of which are still to be feen in the park of Belton, the feat of Lord Tyrconnel, within a mile of Grantham, in Lin- | VAUJOUR, VALLIS GAUDII or GAII, a castle of

vannes, or vennes, the capital of Lower Britany, in France. It flands on two little rivers, which uniting, form a port on the bay of Bifcay. It is the fee of a Bifhop, and lies about fifty miles N. W. of Nantz.

Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 2 deg. 37 min. W. VAPIN, or BAYPIN, an island of the East Indies, in Afia, on the coast between Cranganore and Cochin, about four miles long, but not two in breadth. On it

is an old fort called Palliapore. VARNA, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, at the W. extremity of the Euxine sea, about 120 miles N. of Constantinople. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 28 deg. 45

VASSEAUX, or rather VAISSEAUX, L'Ifle des, or Shipisland, which some take to be Myrtle-island, in the bay of Nassau, or Spirito Sancto, in Florida, in North America, not far from the isle of Dauphiny.

VASSERBURG, or rather WASSERBURG, in Ba-

VASSETH, a town of Diarbecker, or Mesopotamia, in Afia, between which and Naharvan, at a place called Carnah or the Horn, the leffer branch of the Euphrates discharges itself into the Tigris.

VASSY, the capital of Valage and Champagne, in France, on the little river Blaife; where, in 1562, about 300 Protestants were massacred, besides a greater number wounded at their devotion, in the presence of the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal his brother. This barba ity the former regretted on his death-bed. It lies about ten leagues from Chamont, to the N. and the fame from Chalons on the S.

VASTAN, a place of Lower Berry, in France, with a castle and collegiate church, about eight leagues W.

of Bourges.

VATTERSEA, the principal among nine islands, which lie about fixty miles W. from Skye, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. Here is a large harbour, where at the fishing-feasons numbers meet from the neighbouring

VATI, one of the harbours of Siphanto, an island in the

Archipelago, and European Turkey.

WATICAN, a very magnificent palace belonging to the Pope, in the city of Rome. It flands upon one of the feven hills, the former fite of ancient Rome. It contains feveral thousand rooms; the most admired parts of this structure, are, the grand stair-case, the Pope's apartments, but especially the library, which is so beautiful as to be incapable of any further improvements, and with all the richest repository now in the world, both for manuscript and printed books, with other cu-

VAUDEMONT, the capital of a county of the same name, in Lorrain, between the Maese and Moselle. It lies about fifteen miles S. W. of Nancy. Lat 48 deg.

25 min. N. long. 5 deg. 50 min. E. VAUDOIS, or Lucerne, the town of the latter name being the capital, are valleys of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, N. of Saluzzo. They have become famous for their inhabitants the Vaudois or Waldenses, the disciples of one Peter Vaud or Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, in France; who, from a ferious turn of mind, occasioned by the sudden death of a friend, applied himself closely to the study of the scriptures, by which means discovering the rank superstition and gross errors of the church of Rome, he ftrenuously exposed them in the year 1160, and upon that account he was banished France. After which he retired into these Alpine valleys, whose disciples still there retain their pristine zeal against the Romish church, and for that reason they have suffered many fevere perfecutions from feveral of the Dukes of

VAUDREVANGE, a town of Lorrain, on the Saal, near which, fince this country came into the hands of the French, they have built the strong fort of St. Louis. It lies about fifty miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 49 deg.

28 min. N. long. 6 deg. 36 min. E. VAUGE, high mountains fo called, which separate Alface from Lorrain on the W. and the latter country from the Franche Comté.

Nº. XCVIII.

VEG

Anjou, in France, on the confines of Turenne, made a duchy-peerdom in favour of Madam de la Vallier, Lewis XIV.'s miftrefs, and of her legitimated daugh-

ter, who was married to the Prince of Conti.
VAUR, or LA VAUR, a town of Languedoc, in France, on the river Agout, confining on Lauragais and Albi-

Here the religious war began in 1561, at which time it was strongly fortified. It lies about eighteen miles E. of Thoulouse. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N. long. 1

deg. 30 min. E. VAUX, or PAIX DE VAUX, a part of Berne canton, in Switzerland, between Laufane and Vevay: though a rugged tract about three leagues long, and one broad, it is full of vineyards. It is divided into four large parishes, the capital of which is Cully.
UBEDA, a walled city of Andalusia, in Spain, upon a

hill, with a strong castle. It lies about forty-five miles N. E. of Granada. Lat. 38 deg. N. long. 3 deg. 6

UBERLINGEN, a free Imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, on the lake of Constance, and territory of Fur-stenburg, about ten miles N. of Constance. The inhabitants are Lutherans. Lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long.

9 deg. 6 min. E.

JBES, St. corruptly for SETUBAL, a confiderable feaport of Portuguese Estremadura, on a capacious bay of
the Atlantic ocean. It is a walled and strong place, much frequented by the northern nations, especially for falt made here, which they export to their American

The country round it has plenty of good wine and fruit, and is one of the most flourishing places in the kingdom, but suffered much by the late earthquake in Lisbon, from which capital it lies about twenty-one miles S. Lat. 38 deg. 36 min. N. long. 9 deg. 30

JCKERMUNDE, a town of Pomerania, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, where the Ucker falls into the Gross-haff, a bay of the Baltic, as the name of it imports. It lies about twenty-five miles N. W. of Stetin. Lat. 53 deg. 45 min. N. long. 15 deg. 22

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia, and Afiatic Ruffia, or Tartary, on the S. E. bank of the Baikul lake, and in the road of the caravans from Tobolskoi to China, about 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tobolskoi. Lat. 5 deg. 3 min. N. long. 96 deg. 30

UDINO, the capital of Friuli, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It is floutly walled, and lies about twenty-five miles N. of Aquileia. Lat. 46 deg.

30 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E. VECHT, or VETCHT, a town on the confines of Diepholt, in the bilhopric of Munster, and circle of Westphalia, in Germany, about thirty miles N. of Osnabrug. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 50

VECHT, a village of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, and near the city of St. Amand. VECHT, a river of the United Netherlands, which run-

ning from E. to W. across Overysiel, falls into the Zuyder-zee below Schwartzfluys.

VEGA, Conception de la, an Episcopal city of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles, in America. From it Columbus and his posterity had the title of Duke. It is represented in the maps by the ruins of Old Bega. It lies about twenty-five leagues from St. Domingo to

VEGLIA, or VELIA, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, on the coast of Morlachia, from which the channel Della Montagna parts it. It is about 100 miles in circuit, producing plenty of wine, wood, and filk; with small fleet horses.

The city of the fame name, in Latin Carielum, is about a mile in circuit, on the S. coast. It is walled, and has a strong castle. It lies sixteen miles from Segna towards the W. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 16 deg. 2

VEGLIANO, or VEILLANO, a town of Sufa, and 6 D

Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on an eminence near the Doria, about fourteen miles from Sufa.

VEILLY, or VESLY, a fmall town of Soiffonnois, in the Isle of France, on the Aisne, and opposite to the consuence of the Vesle, four leagues below Soissons, and

eight from Rheims. VEIT, Sr. a town of Upper Carinthia, and Austria, in

Germany, about feven miles N. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 min. E.

VEIT, St. a town of Carniola, and Austria, in Germany, at the mouth of the Flaum, in the Adriatic gulph, and fifty miles S. of Laubach. Lat. 45 deg. 40

min. N. long. 15 min. E.

VELA, a noted cape of Terra Firma in South America,
about 180 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lat. 12 deg. N.

long. 73 deg. 30 min. W. VELAY, a subdivision of Languedoc, in France, lying on the N. E. It is mountainous, and its greatest wealth confifts in cattle.

VELDENTZ, a town of the Palatinate and Lower Rhine, in Germany, on the E. bank of the Mofelle, about fifteen miles E. of Triers, and subject to the Elector Palatine. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg.

36 min. E. VELEZ, a city of New Castile, in Spain, near the Mediterranean, with a strong castle, about forty-five miles N. E. of Toledo. Lat. 40 deg. 5 min. N. long. 3 deg.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, in European Turkey, helonging to the house of Austria, fixty miles N. W. of Poslega. Lat. 46 deg. 15 min. N. long. 17 deg. 31

VELLETRI, an Episcopal city of the Campagna di Roma, and Ecclesiastical state, in the middle division of Italy. It lies twenty miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg.

40 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E. VELOUR, a city of Bisnagar Proper, and East Indies, in Asia, with a fortress, and much more populous before it was conquered by the Moors.

VENAFRO, a small Episcopal city of Lavoro, and Naples, in Lower Italy, near the Voltorno, and twentyfive miles N. of Naples city. Lat. 41 deg. 30 min. N.

long. 14 deg. 50 min. E. VENAISAN, or VENAISSIN, a territory of France, but subject to the Pope. It is bounded on the E. by Provence, on the N. by Dauphiny, on the S. by the river Durance, and on the W. by the Rhone. Its capital is Avignon.

VENANT, ST. a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands, and on the bank of the Lys. The allies took it in 1710. It lies about twenty miles N. of Arras, and as many W. of Lifle. Lat. 50 deg. 43 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

VENCE, an Episcopal city of Provence, in France, on the confines of Piedmont, about two leagues from the Var, and two N. of Antibes. Lat. 43 deg. 45 min. N.

long. 7 deg. E. VENDOME, a city of Orleanois, and capital of Vendomois, in France. It stands on the Loire, and for-merly gave title of Duke to a celebrated Marshal. It is 37 miles W. of Orleans. Lat. 47 deg. 48 min. N. long.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, including Caraccas. It is bounded by New Andalusia on the E. New Granada on the S. Rio de la Hacha on the W. and the North fea on the N. Its extent is 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. Along the coast are high mountains and deep valleys pointing to the shore from S. to N. Here is abundance of wild game, and plenty of corn, having two harvests in a year, with rich pastures; also fruit, sugar, tobacco, and plantations of cocoa, reckoned the best in America. Here likewise are gold-sands: and in this province are as many populous towns as in any of the Spanish dominions in America.

Of the same name is a spacious gulph on this coast, which communicates by a narrow streight with Mara-

VENICE, a republic of Upper Italy, the dominions of which lie on the continent, in Dalmatia, together with the islands on its coasts, and some in the Egæan sea.

That part of the Venetian territories on the mainless is bounded by the country of the Grisons, also Trent and Tirol on the N. by Carniola and the gr of Venice on the E. by Romania and the duc Mantua on the S. and by the duchy of Milan of W. being about 180 miles long, and 100 broad. a champaign country, with a fruitful foil, produ a champaight country, with plenty of filk, rich pastures, as all forts of cattle. Their hog-sless is much valued, as the Paduan sheep have very fine wool.

VENICE, the capital of the duchy or Dogado of the fame name, and all the Venetian territories, liken the feat of the republic, stands in the Lagunes of the Adriatic fea, about five miles from the contine These Lagunes, as they are called, were little island or spots of ground appearing above the sea, which or flowed the neighbouring parts: to these, upon the invasion of Italy by the Goths and Huns, in the 5th century, feveral opulent men from Padua and other adjacent parts fled, to avoid their devastations, and when they might probably be in fafety with their effects from these barbarous intruders.

Accordingly, in the year 420 or 421, they began to lay the first foundation of this city on seventy-two lagunes, of which islands there is at present a greater number than this city stands upon. It is so securely fituated, that no enemy can approach it either by land or fea; and the access to the Lagunes is so difficult,

that it has been thought unnecessary to furround the city with a wall; nor has it been belieged from its fra foundation, for a space of above 1300 years. Its numberlefs palaces and lofty towers, emerging, as it were, out of the waters, without any thing to intercept the view, make a grand appearance, when feen either on the land-fide or from the fea. The city is about fix miles in circuit, and its inhabitants amount to 20,000, Here are many canals, by means of which one may go by water to any part of the city. These canals have no quays for walking, and sometimes they take up the whole space from one side of the street to the other. Over the several canals in Venice are upwards of 450 bridges, the most remarkable of which is the Rialto, confisting of a fingle arch the third part of a circle, being ninety feet wide, and built over the grand canal. The piazza or square of St. Mark has not its equal in any place for the magnificence of the buildings; also those on the grand canal are most of them stately palaces, faced with marble and pillars of feveral orders, The rooms have commonly hangings of gilt leather or tapestry, and their bedsteads are of iron; so as thus to be free from the inconveniency of vermin common in London, Paris, and other large cities. But with these advantages Venice has but bad cellaring for their wine, and the water here is not good, except what is brought

from the mainland; and in summer the canals send forth an offensive and noisome stench. The government is an abfolute ariflocracy, and lodged in the hands of the nobility, the number of which is at present 1500; and these constitute the grand council or assembly of the states. They are styled noble Venetians, and their honours are hereditary. Some of these are in no very affluent circumstances, and their titles are as thread-bare as the black cloaths

which they commonly wear are flabby and mean. The Doge of Venice is clad in royal robes, with all the pageantry of a fovereign Prince; but has a very little share in the government. Besides the grand council, which is the legislature, here are several other councils which have the administration committed to them; and one of these may imprison and put to death any nobleman, and even the Doge himself, without bringing him to a trial. Some of their number live always in the Doge's palace, who keep a firic eye over him. And they may at any time they please seize on his papers: fo that this prime magistrate has no more than a mere shadow of power.

Though the noblemen residing in the city have confiderable privileges, those on the continent of ancient pedigree have hardly any, nor are they respected at all in Venice.

The forces of the republic both at fea and land

fearcely amount to 24,000, of which about 12,000 are commonly in the field. The Venetians indeed pretend that they can raife a much greater number, and that in case of exigency they could fit out 30 men of war, 100 galleys, and ten galeasses, though it is hardly to be conceived how they could man half that number of vessels; for the state has lost a considerable share of its former firength, through the number of con-quests which they have made on the continent, and are obliged to support at a great expence: fo that this raifed the jealousy and resentment of several Christian powers, and had likely some centuries ago to have proved their utter destruction from that quarter. They feldom engage the Turks at fea without foreign affiftance, and a nobleman of Venice is always Admiral and Generalissimo on that element: and for land-fervice they commonly chuse some foreign General, who is attended in his expeditions by feveral fenators, without whose privity they can do nothing.

Their present commander is a gentleman of Scotland

of the name of Græme, who had lately orders to repair to his post from that kingdom; and they prefer Swifs, Germans, and other foreign troops before their own subjects: but they defire, as indeed it is their interest, to live in peace with other powers, war being a great detriment to their traffic, from which they draw their main support: though this was much more confiderable, when at one time they were the carriers of all the Afiatic goods from Alexandria, and distributed these to all the countries of Europe, before the pasfage to the Indies was discovered by the Cape of Good Hope. The Turks have outed them from feveral islands in the Levant, and quite from the Morea,

They have still however commodities and manufactures of their own to trade with; namely, wrought filks of feveral forts, brocades, gold and filver stuffs, damasks, and velvets. Their exports are wine, oil, fruit, steel, copper, glass, essences, &c. and what merchandise they purchase in Turkey are all taken off in

Germany.

Though the religion of Venice be that of the church of Rome, the Pope has no authority here, being looked upon as only a temporal Prince; and the holy father at present is a native of this city, and of a noble family in it. Their church is under the Patriarchs of Aquileia and Venice, which Prelates are entirely subject to the ftate, and are no better than cyphers; fo that the court of inquisition, which was never effectually settled here, can put none of their decrees in force without the permission of the republic. And thus Venice is not governed by priefts and monks, who in their manner of life may take what freedoms they please, provided they do not intermeddle with the ftate. In like manner the nuns of Venice have not a much better character for chaftity than the clergy have for continence.

The Patriarch was for reftraining the liberties taken in the religious houses at Venice, and for that purpose he began with the nuns of St. Laurence; but these told him, that they were noble Venetians, and chofe that method of life for their own conveniency, and fo would not be subject to his regulations; and the senate at length interposing, they defired he would desift.

The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are allowed the free exercise of their religion: and those of any other, or even none, may live without any molestation, provided they neither speak against the religion of the country, nor meddle with state-affairs. But no Jesuits are allowed to live here, except fuch as are natives of the flate, and whose superior must be one born in this metropolis.

Venice in general is neatly built, and the flooring in their houses, which are elegantly furnished, is parti-cularly admired, being composed of a red cement, so hard and smooth, that you may see your face in it.

Of this rich and fine city it may juftly be faid, that from the scarcity of fuel in it, and even earth to cover their dead, the dampness of the air, stagnation and disagreeable effiuvia of the canals in Venice, with other inconveniencies above-mentioned, it may be a place for a month or two's delightful pastime, but not at all eli-

gible to be confined in for one's whole life. Venice stands 150 miles E. of Milan, and about 226 N. of Rome. Lat. 45 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10

VENLO, a fortified town of Dutch Guelderland, one of the feven united provinces, on the Maele, with a rampart and ditch three miles in circuit, besides other works. It lies about ten miles S. of Guelders. Lat. 51 deg. 35 min. N. long. 6 deg. 26 min. E.

VENNES, the capital of Britany, in France. See

VENOSA, an Episcopal city of the Basilicate, and Naples, in Lower Italy. This is said to be the native place of Horace. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg.

VENTA DE CRUZ, a town of Darien, and Terra Firma, in South America, where the Spanish mer-chandise from Panama to Porto Bello is embarked on

the river Chagre. It lies about four miles S. of the latter town, and twenty N. of the former. Lat. 9 deg. 26 min. N. long. 81 deg. 36 min. W.

VENTIMIGLIA, a fea-port town of the Genoese dominions, in Upper Italy, on the Mediterranean, and at the mouths of the Bibera and Rota. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies about eighteen miles E. of Nice. Lat.

VERA, a town of Granada, in Spain, with a harbour on the Mediterranean. It lies forty-four miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37 deg. 21 min. N. long. 1 deg. 41

VERA CRUZ, La, the grand port of New Spain. It stands in Tlascala or Los Angelos, and Mexico, in North America, with a fecure harbour defended by a fort upon a rock in the neighbouring island of St. John d'Ulva, and gulph of Mexico. This is a place of very great extent, and, for trade, one of the most considerable perhaps in the world; being the natural center of the American treasure, and the repository of all the merchandise from New and Old Spain. from Acapulco are brought hither immenfe quantities of East India commodities from the Philippines

On the arrival of the flota here, a fair is opened which lasts for several weeks, this place being then prodigiously rich. The rank bogs and barren foil round the place render it unhealthy.

Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered feveral times by the buccaneers, forts have been built by the Spaniards, and centinels placed along the coast. The ordinary garrison consists only of fixty horse, and two companies of foot.

At the old town, fourteen or fifteen miles further to the W. Cortez first landed on Good-Friday 1518, and being determined to conquer Mexico or die in the attempt, he funk the fhips which transported hither his handful of men.

Vera Cruz lies about 215 miles S. E. of Mexico city. Lat. 18 deg. 41 min. N. long. 102 deg. 15

VERA CRUZ, Xalappa de la, an Episcopal town of Tlascala, and Mexico, in North America, near the W. fide of the river Sempool, with plenty of maize, &c. in the neighbourhood, about fixty-three miles N. W. from La Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, La, a capacious harbour discovered by De Quiros, in the Austral land of the Holy Ghost, in South America, and neighbourhood of feven fine islands.

Lat. 15 deg. 40 min. S. VERAGUA, a province of Guatimala, and Mexico, in North America. It has Cofta-Rica on the W. Panama on the E. the gulph of Mexico on the N. and the Pacific ocean on the S. This province having been granted to Columbus, it gave him and his posterity the title of Duke. It is very mountainous, woody, and barren; but with inexhaustible mines of filver, and some of gold, the dust of the latter being found in the fand of

its rivers. The capital is Santa Fé.
VERA PAZ, or COBAN, the capital of a province of the fame name, and Mexico, in North America, on the W. fide of a river which runs into Golfo Dolie. lies 184 miles E. of Guatimala. Lat. 15 deg. 10 min. N. long. 93 deg. 15 min. W.

VERAPOLI.

VERAPOLI, a place of Cochin, and the East Indies, in Afia, about five leagues up the rivulets, with a Romish

VERCEILL, or VERCELLESE, a county of Piedmont, in Upper Italy, having the duchy of Milan on the N. and E. Biellese and Canavese on the W. and Montferrat on the S.

Its metropolis of the same name is an Episcopal city at the confluence of the Sesia and Cerva, with fourteen regular bastions, a citadel, and castle. It lies forty-two miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 26 min. E.

VERD, Cape de, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, and forty miles N. W. of the issue of the Gambia. See CAPE VERD.

A little W. of this cape lies a cluster of islands, called the Verd islands, and subject to Portugal.

VERDEN, a country and city of Lower Saxony, belong-

ing to the Elector of Hanover, in Germany. VERDUN, a small city of Lower Armagnac, and Guyof Thouloufe. Lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N. long. 58

Of the same name is a strong town of Lorrain, and the see of a Bishop, on the Meuse, about thirty-eight miles N. W. of Nancy. It belongs now to the French King. Lat. 49 deg. 21 min. N. long. 5 deg. 24

VERE, a place in Zealand and the United Netherlands. See TERVERE.

VERE-COURT, a feat in Goswell-parish, in Lincolnfhire, and near the Humber, formerly belonging to the ancient family of the Veres. The foil here is good, and well-wooded; also several Roman coins are found

VERINA, a small village of New Andalusia, and Terra Firma, in South America, famous for its tobacco. It

lies about fixty miles E. of Cumana. VERMANDOIS, a fubdivision of Middle Picardy, in France, with Cambresis on the N. and Noyonnois in the Isle of France on the S.

VERMILLION SEA, the old name given to the gulph of California, in North America.

VERNEUIL, a town of Normandy, in France, on the Aure, forty-seven miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 48 deg. 39 min. N. long. 1 deg. 10 min. E.

VERNON, with the addition of Sur Seine, as standing on that river, a strong town of Normandy, in France, thirty miles S. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 1 deg. 27 min. E.

This place gives name to an English family of which was a late Admiral, who took Porto Bello, in South

America, with fix ships only. VEROLI, or VEROLÆ, an Episcopal town of the Campania di Roma, and Ecclesiastical state, in Italy. It lies forty-nine miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41 deg. 49 min. N. long. 14 deg. 19 min. E.

VERONA, the capital of the Veronese, in the Venetian territories, and upper division of Italy. It is fortified, and the see of a Bishop, on the Adige; with several monuments of antiquity, as an oval amphitheatre, whose greatest diameter is 200 feet, 44 rows of seats of white marble still entire, capable of containing 25,000 spectators, the remains of a triumphal arch and temple of Jupiter.

Verona gave birth to Cornelius Nepos, Æmilius, Macer, the two Plinys, Vitruvius, and Fracastorius. Here is an university. It lies twenty-four miles N. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. 26 min. N. long. 11 deg. 20

VERRIORS, a pass of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, and frontiers of Burgundy. It is only five feet broad, with inaccessible rocks on each side, and a chain across, where some few men can defend it against considerable

VERRUA, a strong fortress of Montferrat, and Piedmont, in Italy, upon a high rock near the Po, twenty-four miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg.

VERSAILLES, once a village, now a fine town in the

Isle of France, where stands a celebrated royal palace, made one of the noblest in the world by Lewis XIV. and the principal residence of the French King, with grand apartments, furniture, paintings, gardens, fla. tues, a park, and cabinet, &c. Its fite is in a hunt. ing country, and in the midst of a valley wol agreeably furrounded with hills. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. E.

VERSOY, a town on the lake of Geneva, in Switzerland

fubject to the French King.

VERSUA, or VERSOVA, a town in the island of Sal. fet, in the N. and on the coast of Decan, in the East Indies, at the mouth of a rivulet on the Western shore with a narrow harbour, but good depth, and a insi

VERTERE, the Roman name of Penrith, in Cumber land, and North of England.

VERTUS, a town of Champagne Proper, in France, at the foot of a hill, producing pretty good wine, about fix leagues W. of Chalons.

VERVIERS, a town of Liege, near its confines and those of Limburg, on the Wefe, four miles N. E. of the Snr and twenty S. E. of Liege city.

VERVIUS, a small, but ancient city of Upper Picardy, in France, on the rivulet Serre.

Here in May 1598 a treaty of peace was concluded between Henry IV. of France, and Philip II. of Spain, It trades confiderably in corn, and lies three leagues S. of Marly.

VESOUL, a town of the Franche Comté, in France, on the declivity of a hill in the form of a sugar-loaf, at the foot of which runs the Durgeon. It lies twenty hve miles N. of Befançon. Lat. 47 deg. 40 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

VESPRIN, or WESPRIN, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, near the Platten lake, with the see of a Bishop. It lies about fifty-six miles S. W. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 21 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10

VESUVIUS, a famous volcano, about seven or eight, (some say five Italian miles) from the city of Naples, and Lavoro, in Lower Italy. It is almost generally covered with clouds of fmoke, and fometimes it emits dreadful flames. The afcent to the top is very difficult, and one finks mid-leg into a kind of burnt and loofe earth.

Seven or eight eruptions of this volcano are reckoned to have happened before the reign of Augustus, and about thirteen fince; which have done confiderable damage to the adjacent country, belides the dreadful earthquakes occasioned by its subterraneous fires. The lava or melted stuff is all about in hardened heaps, and the ashes sometimes cover the streets of Naples.

An English gentleman not long ago, being over curious, but otherwise of an amiable character, in attempting to go into the entrance of the voicano, miferably perished in it. Lat. 41 deg. 10 min. N. long,

15 deg. 15 min. E. ETTER-LAKE, one of the three principal lakes in Sweden, the Wener and Maler being the other two. It lies in East Gothland; it foretells sforms by a thundering noise the day before, suddenly thaws, and is in some parts above 300 fathoms depth. From it issues the river Motala, which runs through Norkopping, with a water-fall of above thirty feet in it.

VEVAY, a large town of the Pais de Vaux, and Berne, in Switzerland, along the lake of Geneva, and not far from the foot of the Alps. It has a confiderable trade, with a college.

At this place are buried Ludlow, one of the regicides, and Broughton; the latter of which was cerk to the high-court that condemned King Charles I. of

VEXIN FRANÇOIS, a fubdivision of the Isle of France. It has the river Oyse on the E. and the Epte on the

VEZELAY, a town of Nivernois, and government of Orleannois, in France. It lies about thirty miles 8. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 3 deg. 51

UFCOLUMB,

UFCOLUMB, a town of Devonshire, on the river Columb, with woollen manufactures dependent on the traders of Tiverton. Here are annual fairs kept for cattle on Wednesday besore Good-Friday, St. Peter's

day July 9, and August 12. UFFORD, a place in Suffolk, whose rector Richard Lufkin was buried here on September 23, 1678, in the 111th year of his age, retaining his senses to the last; he was plundered in the grand rebellion of all, except a filver spoon, which he hid in his sleeve.

UGENTO, a town of Otranto, and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the gulph of Tarentum, eighteen miles S.W. of Otranto. Lat. 40 deg. 12 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15

UGOGNA, a town of Milan, in Upper Italy, belonging to the house of Austria, about fifty-five miles N. W. of Milan city. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20

VIADANA, a town in the duchy of Mantua, and Upper Italy. It is subject to the house of Austria; and flands on the Po, seven miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 44. deg. 56 min. N. long. 11 deg. 12 min. E. VIANA, a city of Spanish Navarre, and on the confines

of Castile, with a castle on the Ebro. It lies about forty-eight miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42 deg. 48 min. N. long. 2 deg. 19 min. W.

VIANA, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, with 600 inhabitants, a monastery and nunnery, in one parish; and lies twenty miles S. W. of Evora.

VIANA de Fez de Lima, as standing on the mouth of the Lima, a considerable sea-port of Entre douro è Minho, in Portugal, with walls and a castle. It trades in wine, and lies about thirty-fix miles N. of Oporto. Lat.

41 deg. 46 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. W. VIANDEN, or WIANDEN, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Our. It lies about twenty miles N. of Luxemburg. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min.

N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E. VIANEN, a walled-city of Holland, near the confines of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands. It stands on the Lech, and is an afylum for bankrupts. It lies about five miles S. of the city of Utrecht.

VIAREGIO, or TOR REGIO, from its light-house, a fmall fea-port of Lucca, in Italy, and the only one belonging to that republic. It stands on the Tuscan fea, and is five miles N. W. from the mouth of the Magra, and opposite to Selice.

VIC, or VIC DE BIGORRE, as standing in the province of this name, and Guyenne, in France, a small city on the rivulet Lesches. It lies three leagues from

VICQUE, VICH, or WICH, the ancient Æusa and Osona, a small Episcopal city of Catalonia, in Spain, in a peninsula formed by the Ter and Naguerra. It has a good wall, feven gates, and three bridges. It lies twenty-eight miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

VICEGRAD, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube. It lies about nineteen miles N. W. of Buda.

Lat. 47 deg. 51 min. N. long. 19 deg. 12 min. E. VICENTINO, one of the Venetian territories, in Upper Italy. It is bounded on the N. by Trent; on the E. by Trevifano; on the S. by the Paduano; and on the W by the Veronese. It is very well-watered, being about forty miles from N. to S. and thirty-three where broadest from E. to W.

VICENZA, or VICENTIA, the capital of the laftmentioned Vicentino, about four Italian miles in circuit. Through it run the Bachiglione and Verone, uniting also their streams in it. Here are fifty-seven churches, fourteen of which are parochial, and twentynine conventual. It is the fee of a Bishop, and was the birth-place of the celebrated Paladius, who added greatly to the beauty of its public buildings, particularly by a fine theatre. It formerly belonged to the Scaligers, &c. but in 1304 it became subject to Venice. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Padua. Lat. 45 deg.

34 min. N. long. 12 deg. 15 min. E.

VICH (see Vicque) a town of Catalonia, in Spain.

VICHI, a small city of Bourbonnois, in France, on the

Aller; famous for its mineral waters and agreeable fite,

between ten and twelve leagues above Moulins. VICO, a place of Lavoro, and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the lake de Patria, not far from Cumæ.

VICOVARO, a town of Sabina, and the Ecclefiaftical state, in the middle division of Italy. It lies forty miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. long. 13 deg. 52 min. E.

VICTORIA, or VITTORIA, the capital of Alva and Biscay, in Spain. It lies about thirty miles S. of Bilboa.

Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E.

VINDIN, or WIDIN, an important fortress of Servia, in European Turkey, on the Danube. It lies about 126 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N.

long. 24 deg. 15 min. E. VIE-LE-COMTE, the capital of the county of Auvergne, in France, near Isloire, with a chapel and fine palace built by the Duke of Albany, of the royal family of Scotland, and Viceroy of that kingdom during the minority of King James V. It lies about five leagues S. E. of Clermont.

VIELLANO, or VEILLANO, a town of Sufa, and Piedmont, in Upper Italy, on an eminence near the Dori, fourteen miles from Susa. Here in 1613 the French gained a fignal victory over the Piedmontele and

VIELLE, a large borough of Normandy, joined to Beaumont le Roger by a stone-bridge over the Rille. Here vast quantities of linen are bleached.

VIEU, one of the most remarkable places of Faucigny, and Savoy, in Upper Italy. This is all that is faid of it. Busching has it not.

VIENNA, the capital of Lower Austria, in Germany, and of all the Queen of Hungary's dominions. It is the Imperial refidence, and stands on the Wien, which near it falls into the Danube. It is well-fortified in the modern tafte, with twelve large baftions and a deep ditch. The city itself is not above three miles round; but the suburbs are extensive, communicating with one another, and they encompass Vienna in the form of a bow; the principal of these is Leopoldstadt to the N.

Vienna is very populous, most of the nobility and gentry of the hereditary countries refiding here. Some of the houses are well-built of stone, and fix stories high, with flat roofs; the foldiers have the fecond flories allotted them for their quarters.

It is the fee of an Archbishop, and its cathedral of St. Stephen is a stately fabric; the windows of which yield but a dim light, on account of the painted glass in them. Among its rich convents is one for the Scottish nation, built in honour of that kingdom, namely, St. Coleman, and the Patron of Austria. Here is a noble university which students refort to from most nations in Europe.

The Imperial palace here has but low and dark rooms, with mean furniture; only that no Prince has a finer treasure of tapestry. The Emperor's library indeed is inferior to none in Europe, for the number and value of books, with feveral curious manuscripts.

Here is the best arsenal in the whole empire. One of the fix gates of the city is called Scots-gate, in commemoration of some notable exploit performed at it by the troops of that nation. The Pratt, a grove on an island formed by the Danube, is very much frequented in fine weather.

This city fwarms with lawyers or folicitors, who from annual penfions allowed them by their feveral employers in the empire, hereditary dominions, &c. amass confiderable fortunes.

Vienna has fuftained several sieges, particularly a very terrible one from the Turks in 1683, which lafted two months; but in a very critical moment was relieved by John Sobieski King of Poland, and the Duke of Lorrain: in memory of which the Emperor Leopold erected a pillar, with a long infcription, on the valour of the

The palaces here of the nobility and great officers of state are magnificent, particularly that of the celebrated Prince Eugene; which is much admired for its grandeur, conveniency, and rich furniture. It lies 134

miles S. E. of Prague, 615 of London, 205 E. of Munich, 554 of Paris, 312 N. W. of Belgrade, and 712 same direction from Constantinople. Lat. 48

deg. 28 min. N. long. 16 deg. 26 min. E. VIENNE, a large city of Dauphiny, and the capital of Viennois. It was formerly a confiderable and celebrated place. It stands on the Rhone, near the influx of the Jura into it, is the fee of an Archbishop, and lies feventeen miles S. of Lyons. Lat. 45 deg. 41 min. N. long. 4 deg. 38 min. E.

VIERZON Brividorum, or VIRZO, a city of Berry, in France, on the Evre and Cher, in a very agreeable fite. Its caftle was destroyed by the King of England in 1192. Here are several convents of both sexes, &c. Their trade confifts chiefly in wood and woollen manufactures of cloth and ferges.

VIES, or DEVIZES (which fee) a confiderable market-town of Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Near it on Roundaway-down, Waller was defeated by Wilmot and Hopton; where Roman coins are found. Of its two churches of St. John and St. Mary, the former is a fine old building. The London road now lies through this town, with many good inns. The most considerable annual fair is on Holy-Thursday, with another on Michaelmas-day, or soon after O. S. Its market on Thursday for corn and butchers-meat is very considerable, with a spacious market-place. Here is a great trade in the cloathing way. It lies eighty-five miles from London.

VIESTE, or VISTI, a small Episcopal city of the Capitanate, and Naples, in Lower Italy, on the Adriatic fea. It lies eighteen miles N. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41

deg. 39 min. N. long. 17 deg. 15 min. E. VIGEVANO, an Episcopal city of the Vigevanesco, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, on the Teffino, with a firong castle upon a rock. It lies about fixteen miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 45 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10 min. E. It belongs to the King of Sardinia.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Liege, and Westphalia, in Germany. It lies about two miles N. of Huy. Lat.

50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. E. VIGNORIX, or VIGNORY, the capital of a county in Vallage, and Champagne, in France. It lies three leagues N. of Chaumont.

VIGO, a sea-port and walled-town of Galicia, in Spain, on Bayonne-bay, with a fpacious harbour. Here in October 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke, with a confederate fleet of England and Holland, attacked a French squadron under Monsieur Chatteau-Renard, convoying thirteen Spanish galleons, while the Duke of Ormond drove the Spaniards from the castles on the shore, which defended the harbour; Admiral Hopson at the same time breaking the boom across the mouth of it, though his ship was set on fire, with the loss of several men on board. The confederates, besides nine galleons and five large men of war taken, destroyed four other galleons with fourteen men of war; also valuable effects, &c. burnt : they likewise took a considerable quantity of plate, which was fafely conveyed to England by Rooke, though the greatest part had been landed before the engagement. It lies about fifty miles S. of Compostella, and seventy S. E. of Cape Finisterre. Lat. 42 deg. 15

min. N. long. 9 deg. 18 min. W. VIGON, a fmall, but well-fortified town of Savillano, and Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, on the Chifon. It lies thirteen miles S. W. from Turin.

VILLA Bohim, or Boin, a town of Alentejo, in Portugal, about ten miles S. W. of Elvas.

VILLACH, a town of Upper Carinthia, and Austria, in Germany, near the Drave, a little below its junction with the Geyla. It lies twenty miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. N. long. 13 deg. 40 min. E.

VILLA de Conde, a town of Entre douro è Minho, in Portugal, on the fea-coast, at the mouth of the Ave, with an old ftrong castle, 500 inhabitants in one parish, a monastery, and hospital.

VILLA Flore, a well-walled town of Tralosmontes, in Portugal, in a plain at the foot of a mountain, with about 400 families in one parish, five chapels, &c. VILLA Franca, a town of Catalonia, in Spain. It lies

about eighteen miles W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41 deg. 18 min. N. long. 1 deg. 37 min. E. VILLA Franca, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on

the Tagus, and lies fourteen miles above Lifbor VILLA Franca, a fea-port town of Nice, and Savoy, Upper Italy, belonging to the King of Sardinia. It lies about three miles from Nice. Lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 7 deg. 10 min. E.

VILLA Franca, a town of the Veronese and Venetian ter. ritories, in Upper Italy. It lies about nine miles S. Verona. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 1

VILLA Franca, the principal town of St. Michael, or of the Azores or Western Portuguese islands. Lat a deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 15 min. W. VILLA Franca, a town of Spanish Estremadura, on the

VILLA Franca, a town of Spanish Estremadura, on the Formes. It lies fifty-fix miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 40 deg. 38 min. N. long. 5 deg. 10 min. W. VILLA del Rey, a town of Spanish Estremadura, about fixteen miles N. of Badajox. Lat. 38 deg. 56 min. N.

long. 7 deg. 26 min. W.
VILLAREAL, a town of Tralofmontes, in Portugal.

lies fifty miles E. of Oporto. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N long. 7 deg. 46 min. W.
VILLAREAL, a town of Valencia, in Spain. It lies thirty-fix miles N. of Valencia-city. Lat. 40 deg. 19

min. N. long. 24 min. W. VILLARICA, a sea-port town of Mexico, in North America, on the gulph of Mexico. It lies 214 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 20 deg. 10 min. N. long,

100 deg. 15 min. W. VILLAVICIOSA, a fea-port-town of Afturias, in Spain, and on the bay of Biscay. It lies twenty-two miles N E. of Orviedo. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 18 min. W.

VILLAVICIOSA, a town of New Castile, in Spain. I lies forty-seven miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40 deg. 56

min. N. long. 3 deg. 26 min. W.

VILLEFRANCHE, a small town, and the chief place of Constans, and Roussillon, in France, on the Tet, with a fine parish-church and a convent. Near it Lewis XIV. built a strong castle.

VILLEFRANCHE, the principal place of Lower Rouergue and Guyenne, in France, on the Aveyrou. It lies forty-seven miles N. E. of Thoulouse. Lat. 44 deg. 30 min. N. long. 1 deg. 28 min. E.

VILLEFRANCHE, the capital of Beaujolois and Lyonnois, in France, on the rivulet Morgon, near the Soane. It lies twelve miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46 deg. Busching has two small towns more of the same name,

the one in Champagne on the Meuse, and the other in Bourbonnois, in France.

VILLE-PINTE, a fmall place of St. Papoul diocele, and Languedoc, in France, with between 6 and 700 inhabitants.

VILLENA, a town of New Castile, in Spain. This place the confederates were befieging in 1707, when upon advice that the enemy had advanced to Almanza, the Earl of Galway raising the siege, sought the unfortunate battle of Almanza; which see. Villenalies sorty miles N. of Murcia. Lat. 38 deg. 49 min. N. long. 4 deg. 15 min. W.

VILLEFEUVE, St. George, a pretty town of Brie Fran-çoife, in the isle of France, on the Seine, about three leagues above Paris.

Opposite to it, on the other fide of the river, is Villeneuve, in which is a very beautiful country-house. ILLENEUVE, the ancient Pennolacus, a small town of the Pais de Vaux, and Berne, in Switzerland, at the head of Geneva lake, with a fine trout-fishery and rich

VILLENGEN, a town of Swabia, in Germany. It lies about ten miles from Rotweil; and that is all we are told concerning it.

VILLERS-COTERETZ, a town of Valois, in the ille of France, with a castle, belonging to the Duke of of Orleans, and a particular Governor. It lies about three leagues from Crespy.

VILLIA, a town and large river of Veragua, and Guatimala, in Mexico, in North America. The buccaneets

took and plundered it in 1686. It lies about feven leagues from Nata, on the confines of Panama.

VILLEVORDE, a fmall, but strong town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, on the Seine. It lies feven miles S. of Bruffels. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E. VINCENNES, a fine park almost at the gates of Paris,

with a royal palace in it, and lies about a league E. of

VINCENT, Cape, or Cape St. VINCENT, a famous headland of Algarve. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 36 deg. 41 min. N. long. 8 deg. 42

VINCENT, St. one of the Carribee islands in the American ocean; it is included in the government of Barbadoes, from which island it lies seventy-five miles W.

VINCENT, St. the most fouthern province of Basil, in South America. It has Rio Janeiro on the E. the republic of St. Paul, with the wild and unconquered Indians on the N. the Ocean on the S. and S. E. and Paraguay on the W. It is subject to Portugal.

VINGURLA, or MINGRELA, a town of Cuncan and the East Indies, in Asia, with a harbour thirty miles N. of Goa. From it the Dutch and Portuguese

were outed by a neighbouring Rajah.
VINTAIN, a town of Fonia, and Negroland, in Africa, about three leagues from the mouth of a river of the same name. It is inhabited by Mahometans aud Portuguese, and has plenty of provisions, bees-wax, The river Nintain is navigable a great way up, and its mouth is a mile over, being three leagues above lames-fort.

VINTIMIGLIA (VENTIMIGLIA) a fea-port of the Genoese.

VIPSIES, natural jets d'eau or fountains, which at times are faid to gush out of the ground near Burlington (see Burlington) in Yorkshire, and joining their streams from rivulets.

VIRE, a neat walled-town of Bayeux, and Normandy, in France, near the source of a river of the same name. It lies thirty-three miles S. W. of Caen. Lat. 48 deg.

55 min. N. long. I deg. 5 min. W. VIRGIN Islands, a cluster of twelve small ones among the Antilles, in the American ocean, mostly craggy and uninhabited. They lie E. of Porto Rico, and belong

VIRGINIA, a British colony of North America, first discovered by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, and had its name from our Virgin Queen.

It is very happily fituated, with the river Patowmack on the N. E. separating it from Maryland and the Atlantic ocean on the E. Carolina on the S. and the Apalachian mountains on the W. which divides it from that vast tract called Louisiana. On the W. side of Cheasapeak-bay it extends from lat. 36 deg. 30 min. to 39 deg. 30 min. N. but on the E. side only from Cape Charles in lat. 37 deg. 13 min. to 28 deg. N. Its breadth, so far as planted, is about 100 miles; but to the westward it has no boundary.

The N. and W. winds here are either very sharp and piercing, or stormy; and the S. and S. É. hazy or fultry. Snow falls in great quantities, but feldom lies above two days; and the same may be said of the frost, the winters in this country being generally dry and clear. The spring is earlier than ours ; May and June are very pleasant, July and August sultry, but September has prodigious rains.

Towards the coast, and for 100 miles inland, there is hardly a hill or stone to be found. Here are trees of various forts, and of prodigious magnitude; with abundance of pafture-grounds. The land produces rice, hemp, Indian corn, flax, filk, cotton, and wild-grapes : but the staple commodity of Virginia is tobacco, to which the planters postpone every thing else. That of Virginia, especially the sweet-scented tobacco, which grows on York-river, is reckoned the best in the world, and generally vended in Great Britain and Ireland for smaking, snuff, &c. the other fort, called Oronoko, is fent to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany; where it turns to equal account for the planter.

Virginia contains fifty-four parishes and churches,

thirty or forty of which have ministers, with chapels of ease in those of large extent: the maintenance of each minister is settled at 1600 pounds of tobacco per annum, besides perquisites. In this colony are said to be only two Presbyterian and three Quaker meeting-houses. At Middleplantation, or Williamsburg, there

Though the usual method of traffic in this country is by barter of one commodity with another, or of any with tobacco, they have English and Spanish coins in filver. When any person in Virginia is disabled, thro' age or fickness, he is placed in some planter's house at the public charge; and fuch is the hospitality of the planters to strangers, that here is no need of inns. Of late only they have begun to build forts, depending chiefly on a well-regulated militia on land, and cruizers from England at fea.

Though Virginia abounds in fine timber and naval stores, and it is one grand harbour after entering Chefapeak-bay between Cape Charles and Henry; yet they build no shipping. As here are few towns, James-town and Williamsburg being the principal, the planters refide on their farms, which lie contiguous to some large river; fo that ships come up almost to their doors, and take in tobacco for their lading.

VIRGIN's-TOMB, an ancient monument in the church of Beverley, in Yorkshire. See BEVERLEY.

VIRTON, a town of Luxemburg, and the French Netherlands, with walls and ditches round it. It lies twenty-five miles W. of Luxemburg-city. Lat. 49 deg.

45 min. N. long. 5 deg. 23 min. E. VIRVEDRUM Promontorium, the name given by Camden to the E. point of Cathness or Dungsbyhead, in the N. of Scotland; as he calls the W. point or Farrhead Sarvedrium Promontorium.

VISAGAPATAM, an English factory of Golconda, and the East Indies, in Asia. It is regularly fortified. The adjacent country yields cotton, cloth, and striped muslins. It stands on a river, with a dangerous bar. Here are feveral pagods, in one of which on a neighbouring hill living monkeys are worthipped and fed by the

VISAPOUR, a province of Decan, and the East Indies,

The capital of the fame name, and of all Decan, is a well-fortified city, and subject to the Great Mogul. It lies 136 miles N. E. of Goa. Lat. 16 deg. 51 min. N.

long. 75 deg. 56 min. E.

VISEO, an Episcopal city of Beira, in Portugal, on a rivulet which falls into the Mondego; the Bishop's revenue is 18000 crusadoes, or about 2500 l. sterling. Here are 1000 inhabitants in three parishes, with a monastery, nunnery, &c. It lies 120 miles N. E. of Lat. 40 deg. 45 min. N. long. 7 deg. 30

VISET, a fmall, but fortified city of Liege, on the E. bank of the Maese. It lies seven miles N. of Liegecity. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 5 deg. 46

VISP, a village in the county of Valais, and Switzerland, on a river of the same name, near the Rhone, noted for crystal mines, and as the birth-place of Dr. Plater, who first set up printing at Basil. It lies twenty miles N. E. of Sion.

UIST, an island of the Æbudæ of Scotland, lying S. of Harris, and diffinguished into North Uist and South Uist, with regard to the position of these to each other. It is a long flip, indented with feveral bays, and the most westerly isle of that kingdom, St. Kilda alone excepted. These are two parishes, South Uist being 30 miles long, with 1500 Papifts, and only 120 Proteftants, the Popish priests constantly residing here, and publicly performing their functions. North Uist is 18 miles long, and 10 broad; besides many small isles, with 1200 catechifable perfons, all Protestants. And each of these has a Society-school.

VISTULA, or WEISSEL, a large river of Poland, which rifing in the mountains S. of Silefia, runs E. and washes Cracow; then turning N. it passes by Warfaw, and at last falls into the Baltic sea below Dant-

VITERBO, a well-built city of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the Ecclefiastical State of Italy. It is the see of a Bishop, with a handsome cathedral, and lies about twenty-five miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42 deg. 20 min.

VITREY, a walled-town of Rennes, and Upper Britany, in France, on the Villaine. The coarse cloth made hereabouts, is faid to be fent into England in time of peace, for our British colonies in the West Indies. It is fit for small fails. Thread stockings and gloves are knit here for Spain, and even the Indies, to the annual amount of 20,000 livres. It lies five or fix leagues from Rennes.

VITREY, a well-built town of Champagne, and the capital of Perthois, in France; it has ramparts and ditches on the Marne, which river begins here to be navigable. It lies forty-fix miles S. E. of Rheims. Lat.

48 deg. 51 min. N. long. 4 deg. 56 min. E. VIVIERS, an Episcopal city, and the capital of Vivarais and Languedoc, in France, on the Rhone. It lies twenty-two miles N. of Orange. Lat. 44 deg. 36

min. N. long. 4 deg. 51 min. E. UKER, a river of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in

UKERMUNDE (see UCKERMUNDE) in Pomerania, in

UKERZEE, one of the principal lakes of Brandenburg, in Germany, and the best stocked with fish of any in the

UKRAIN, the S. W. fubdivision of Russia, having Zernigoff on the N. Belegorod and the country of the Coffacs on the E. Little Tartary and the country of the Old Coffacs on the S. with Volhinia or Polish Ukrain on the W. It has its name from being a frontier against the Turks and Tartars, and a feat of the tribe, of the Cossacs, a kind of free-booting plunderers.

ULA, a small town of Cajania, and Finland, in Sweden, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Both-nic gulph, and lies eighty-eight miles W. of Cajane-

ULABURG, a fortified town in a little island opposite to the mouth of the river Ula just mentioned.,

ULADISLAW, the capital city of the palatinate of the fame name, in Poland, on the Vistula. It is the see of a Bishop, and lies eighty-four miles N. W. of Warfaw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 19 deg. 15

ULIERBECK, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, two miles E. of Louvain. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

ULLESWATER, a lake of Cumberland, which and Winandermeer, another lake in Lancashire, produce the Char-fish almost peculiar to them, and some lakes in North Wales and Switzerland.

ULM, an Imperial city of Swabia, in Germany, on the W. side of the Danube, which here begins to be navigable, after the accession of the waters of the Lauter and Blane, opposite to the mouth of the Iller. Its magistrates, and most of its inhabitants, are Lutherans. In 1702 the Elector of Bavaria basely surprised it, but quitted it to the Imperialists after the battle of Hochflet. This is a large and populous place, with regular fortifications and deep ditches; but not able to fuffain a long fiege. Its territory is near as large as that of Nuremberg, containing 40 bailiwics and lordships. The cathedral is fine, and the learned Friensheimius was a native of Ulm. It lies thirty-fix miles W. of Augfburg. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 deg. 5

ULMEN, a town of Treves, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. It lies twenty-eight miles N. E. of the city of Treves. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 38

ULSTER, the most northern province of Ireland, hence commonly called the North of Ireland. It has the Irish fea on the E. the Atlantic ocean on the W. the Deucaledonian ocean on the N. and bounded by Leinster on the S. and Connaught on the S. W. being about 135 miles long from E. to W. and 100 broad from N. to S.

From this province, befides feveral particular emigrations afterwards, Fergus I. King of Scotland, feems to

have brought over a large body of men into that kine dom, the first great peopling our histories record, traditionary accounts transmit; and Buchanan in little time after fends a like number back again, to repress some insurrection, &c. Colonies have also within a little more than a century and a half ago been fent from the same country into Ulster, and the descendant from the lame country from those are the bulk of the Protestants there; who in the native language are vulgarly called Gilling brochan, and reckoned among fome of the bravest men in that kingdom.

ULTOW, or ULTOWE, a town of Ravensberg, and Westphalia, in Germany, on the Weser. Here is a castle, and the place lies convenient for trade, as the river is capable here of receiving large veffels. It has twenty miles S. E. of Hervorden.

ULTZEN, a town of Brunswick Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the N. fide of the Aller, at the confluence of the Wiper and two other rivulets, which form the Elmenau.

From this place the first Saxons are faid to have come over into Britain. It belongs to our Sovereign as Elector of Hanover. It lies 271 miles S. of Lunenburg, Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 10 deg. 40 min. E.

ULVERSTON, a small market-town of Lancashire, on

a bay of the Irish sea. It lies 11 miles from Lancaffer and 239 from London.

UMA, a town of West Bothnia, in Sweden, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Bothnic gulph, 276 miles N. of Stockholm. In the Czar Peter's wars the Ruffians burnt this place twice. Here refides the Governor of Uma-Lapmark, a fubdivision of West Bothnia, Lat. 63 deg. 56 min. N. long. 18 deg. 26 min. E.

UMAGO, supposed the ancient Mingum or Nidgum, a town of Istria, and Venetian territories, in Upper Italy, at the mouth of the Quieto, with a spacious harbour but from the unhealthiness of the air, poorly inhabited, and less frequented.

UMAN, or HUMAN, town of Podolia, and Red Ruf. fia, in Poland. The Turks took it in 1675, and committed unheard-of barbarities, ravishing the women, murdering the old people and young children, and carrying all the rest into slavery. It lies about five leagues W. of the frontiers of Lower Volhinia.

UMBRIATICA, an almost ruined Episcopal city of the Hither Calabria, and Naples, in Lower Italy, near the Liduda. It lies eight miles N. E. of San Severino.

Lat. 39 deg. 21 min. N. long. 17 deg. 40 min. E. UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by Lucerne and a part of its lake; on the E. by mountains which separate it from Uri; on the S. by Mount Brunick; and on the W. by part of Lucerne; being eighteen miles from N. to S. and fifteen from E. to W. It is a mountainous and barren tract, with fome pleasant pastures and woode, from the latter of which it has its denomination. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, from which the kingdom takes its name, on the river Hugh, near the confines of Red Russia, in Poland, and at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. It lies forty miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48 deg. 38 min. N. long. 21 deg. 36

UNITED NETHERLANDS (fee Netherlands) or United Provinces, (see Austrian Netherlands) a general name for the seven consederate provinces or republic, namely, of Holland, Zealand, Zutphen and Utrecht, Guelderland, Overyssel, Groningen, and East Friesland; being bounded by the German ocean on the N. and W. by Westphalia on the E. and by Brabant, Flanders, and the duchy of Cleves, on the S. extending about 50 miles in length, and the fame in breadth, including the Zuydersee, which occupies a considerable part of that space. The violent proceedings of Philip II. King of Spain, and his Governors in the Netherlands, induced Holland and Zealand to unite by an alliance, figned April 25, 1576, under William Naffau Prince of Orange, whom they made their supreme General. Other provinces and towns afterwards united with these, entering into an alliance, called the Pacification of Ghent; but there are now only the feven above-mentioned.

Their country lies very low, at the mouth of feveral large rivers, with little islands, subject to inundations from the sea or land-floods; and is intersected by great numbers of canals. The waters are kept out by or huge banks of earth; but these have been broken down in some parts, and whole towns overflown; yet a great deal more has been gained by draining and walling out the sea. The air of this country is very unhealthy.

UNI

On the fea-provinces, especially the W. coast of Holland, is a ridge of fandy hills eighteen miles long, which break the fury of the waves, but hardly produce any thing: beyond these are rich pastures and cornland, also a mosty soil, from which turf is cut, the only fuel they have. Their meadows being greatly fructified by the oose left by the winter-floods, feed great numbers of cattle, which yield vast quantities of cheese and butter. Though the ground does not produce corn fufficient for the inhabitants, they have plenty of it, and indeed of the produce of every country, having magazines of all these; and most part of the merchandise imported is manufactured and exported again. They have inen and woollen manufactures, velvets, fattins, other filks, gold and filver brocades, lace, paper, &c. They have always immense quantities of timber and naval flores. Their herring-fishery employs upwards of 800 veffels called buffes, from thirty to fifty ton, first on the north coast of Scotland, and five weeks afterwards off Yarmouth and Leoftoff. In the Greenland or whale-fishery they have 200 fail annually, from 250 to 400 ton. Their inland-fishery is considerable, as is also that on the sea-coast, pickling up for exportation what is over and above their home consumption. Their cod-fishery is equal to that of any nation: but their East India company enables the Dutch to carry on a very beneficial trade; and their being wholly in poffession of the valuable spice-islands, puts it into their power of purchasing every other commodity, and seldom laying out any specie.

Every one of the united provinces enjoy their own laws and privileges, and each fends a deputy to reprefent it in the affembly of the States-General, where nothing of confequence is determined without the confent of each constituent: and this affembly commonly meets under the title of the High and Mighty Lords, or High Mightinesses the States, at the Hague.

The Dutch have now a Stadtholder, which dignity was fettled on the late Prince of Orange and his defcendants male, in failure of that on the female issue but his power is extremely circumscribed by a people jealous of their liberty. The Pensioner is a fort of Recorder, who is well versed in the civil law and customs of the country; to him foreign ministers usually

The ordinary revenue of the republic is twenty-one millions of guilders, or about two millions sterling, out of which 25,000 men are paid, confifting of Swifs, Scots Highlanders, and the natives. Their fleet used seldom to be less than fifty men of war; but in that respect the republic has of late prodigiously decreased. In short, the particular members of this community are very rich and powerful, whilft the republic itself, as such, is but of finall weight.

The extraordinary expences of the republic are provided for by the hundredth part, and fometimes the two hundredth part of the estates of the people; as also by a poll-tax, general excise on houses, lands, and provisions. Though the customs on goods imported and exported be low, yet they bring in annually very confiderable fums; and many of their taxes very wifely fall on the rich and middling fort, rather than on the

From a very small beginning this republic rose to make the figure it does at present in Europe, chiefly by the affistance of Queen Elizabeth, the succeeding reign having given up the cautionary towns England had in their hands, as fecurity for paying the charges they had been at upon that fcore; and afterwards they even coped with their benefactors in a very bloody war: a measure this highly detrimental to the true interest of

UNNA, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, belonging to the King of Prussia. It lies thirty-five miles S. of Munster. Lat. 51 deg. 25 min. N. long. 7 deg. 20 min. E.

UNNA, a river of Bosnia, in European Turkey. It runs from S. to N. then directing its course to the E. it falls into the Save, which forms a part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey

VODABLE, the principal place of Dauphiné d'Auvergne, in France. It now belongs to the Duke of Orleans, as fuccessor to the Duke of Montpelier, and contains 500 inhaltiment. inhabitants.

VOGHERA, a town of Milan, in Italy, on the Staffera, and lies fifteen miles S. W. of Pavia. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 26 min. E. VOGOGNO, a town of Anghiera, and the Venetian

territories, in Italy. And this is all we are told con-

VOIGTLAND, a subdivision of Misnia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Elector. Its

capital is Plawen.
VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARK, a town of Carintha, and Austria, in Germany, on the Drave. It lies fixteen miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 10

min. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min. E.
VOLANO, or VALONA, a fea-port town of the Eccle-fiastical state, in Italy, at one of the mouths of the Po. It lies forty miles E. of Ferrara. Lat. 44 deg. 56 min.

N. long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

VOLANO, or VALONA, also AURON, a town of Albania, in European Turkey, at the mouth of the Adriatic fea, near Mount Chimæra, with a capacious but not fafe harbour on a bay of the same name, defended by a castle. It is the see of a Greek Archbishop, and subject to the Turks. It lies fifty-five miles S. of Durazzo. Lat. 42 deg. 19 min. N. long. 20 deg.

Of the same name, or VALANO, Busching has a town in Cremasco, one of the Venetian territories, in Italy, VOLCANO, the ancient Hiera, one of the isles on the N. coast of Sicily, in the Tuscan sea, where are two hills with fiery eructations, called the Little and Great Volcano, both yielding fulphur. VOLHORIA, a populous town of Rava, in Poland, with

a noble palace belonging to the Bishop of Cujavia. VOLLENHOVEN, a town of Overyssel, in the United

Netherlands, and on the Zuydersee. It is fortified, and has a great market for corn from the Baltic. It lies fourteen miles N. W. from Genemuyden.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of the Kiow, a part of Red Russia, in Poland, and included in the Ukrain. The river Nieper or Boristhenes passes thro' the middle of it from N. W. to S. E. dividing it into the western, which is subject to Poland; and the eastern, under the Russians. The former is fruitful; but the latter, though abounding with faltpetre, is a mere defert, from the vicinity of the Tartars. The Russians almost ruined it, the Czar obliging the Cossacks, a crew of dissolute rovers from all the neighbouring frontiers, affembled to practife piracy on the Black fea, to accept of lands in his coun-These, after numerous revolts, the Poles have quelled, by several deseats given them. See UKRAIN.

VOLO, formerly PEGASO, a town of Thessaly, in European Turkey, on the N. side of the gulph of Volo, with a spacious harbour. It lies about seven miles from Demetriada. It was once a ftrong fortress, and confide-

VOLTA, a large river of Guiney, and Negroland, in Africa, which after a course from N. to S. falls into the Atlantic ocean E. of Aura. It is very rapid, and wide at its mouth.

at its mouth.

VOLTERRA, a pretty Episcopal town of the Pisano, and Tuscany, in Italy, on the Zambra, with a fine cathedral. It lies twenty-four miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43 deg. 19 min. N. long. 11 deg. 56 min. E.

VOLTURARA, an old Episcopal town of the Capitanate, and Naples, in Italy. It lies fifty-five miles N. E. of this capital. Lat. 41 deg. 26 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5

VOLTURNO, a river rifing in the Molife, a province of Naples, in Italy; whence it passes by Benevento, and running E. by Capua, falls into the gulph of Gaieta, a gulph of the Tuscan sea.

VOORBURG, a village of Holland, in the delightful neighbourhood of the Hague, with an academy, where, among foreigners, are always fome English

youth educated in accounts, &c.

VOORN, one of the islands of Holland, having the Maele, which separates it from the continent and the isle of Islemunde on the N. the Biesbosch sea on the E. another branch of the Maese, which parts it from Goree and Overfleckee on the S. with the German ocean on the W. It is twenty-four miles long, and but five broad. Its capital the Brief stands on the N. W. part, and near Helverduys, whither the packet-boats come weekly from Harwich.

VOUTENAY, a town of Burgundy, in France, twenty miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47 deg. 28 min. N. long.

3 deg. 46 min. E. UPLANDIA, a province of Sweden, with Gestricia on the N. W. the Baltic on the N. E. and S. E. and Sudermania and Westmania on the S. and W. UPPINGTON, a market-town of Rutlandshire, about

fix miles S. of Oakham.

UPPINGHAM, a well-built market-town of Rutlandfhire, on a hill, with a free-school and hospital.

UPSAL, an ancient city and university of Uplandia, in Sweden. It stands on the Sal, was formerly the capital of the North, and the royal refidence. It is large, but the fortifications are not confiderable, and above it is a strong castle. It is the see of an Archbishop, and the cathedral is the finest church in the kingdom. It lies forty miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60 deg. 10 min. N. long. 17 deg. 56 min. E. UPTON, a genteel village of Effex, in the neighbour-

hood of London, the buildings in which have greatly

increased of late.

UPTON, a market-town of Worcestershire, on the Severn, over which it has a bridge. Here Roman coins are found. It lies about 9 miles from Worcester, and 101 from London.

UR, a city of the ancient Chaldea, now Diarbecker, in Afiatic Turkey, the birth-place of Abraham.

URAGUA, the west subdivision of La Plata, and South America. It has the province of Guayra on the N. the mouth of Rio de la Plata on the S. the captainship del Rey on the E. and Parana on the W.

URANIBURG, an observatory of the famous Tycho Brahe, on the isle of Huen, opposite to Elsineur, in Denmark. It lies fixteen miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 57 min. N. long. 13 deg. 20 min. E.

URB, a town of Spoffart, and the Lower Rhine, in Germany. Here are falt-springs, and in the neighbourhood of Budingen.

URBANEA, an Episcopal city of Urbino, and the Ecclefiaffical ftate of Italy. It lies five miles S. W. from St. Angelo in Vado, and on the Metro.

URBINO, a province of the Ecclefiastical state, in Italy. It has the gulph of Venice on the N. E. Perugiano and Umbria on the S. Ancona on the E. and Tuscany with Romagna on the N. and W. It is seventy miles long, and from twenty to fifty broad.

Its capital of the fame name stands near the source of the Foglia, is an Archiepiscopal see, with a magnificent palace, and a fine cathedral; the native place of Polydore Virgil, and the celebrated Raphael, denominated Urbino. It lies fixty-two miles N. W. of Ancona. Lat. 43 deg. 46 min. N. long. 13 deg. 48 min. E.

URBS, a province of Africa, containing large and fertile plains; but the inhabitants rude.

Its capital of the same name, the Roman Turridis, lies two leagues S. of Tunis, where are still some noble remains of antiquity.

URCHFONT, or ERCHFONT, a large village of Wiltshire, and about three miles from the Devises; and about half a mile further, and in the same parish, is the hamlet of Escot, near which is a remarkable hollow way leading to a neat country-house, and behind this is a hanging wood, &c. at the end of which opens a most delightful spot. This account is from the same ingenious correspondent who fent us that of the VIES or DEVIZES.

URDIALES, Castro de, a sea-port of Old Castile, in Spain. It stands on the Bay of Biscay, in a slip be. tween this province and Afturias.

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URGEL, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the Segre, and near the Pyrennean mountains, seventy-five miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 42 deg. 41 min. N. long. 1 der.

URGUAY, or URVAICA, a province of Paraguay, in

URI, one of the thirteen Swifs cantons, on the S. fide of JRI, one of the thirteen owns cancers, on the 5. hde of the Lucerne-lake, having the country of the Grifon and canton of Glaris on the E. fome of the Italian bailiwics on the S. and Underwald with part of Bern on the W. It contains only villages, and the inha bitants are Roman Catholics.

URIES, streights between Tartary and Jetzo, in Afa. where the Dutch have fome fettlements.

URQUHART, a famous castle on the N. side of Lough ness, and near the exit of the river Ness from it. This fortress consisted of seven large towers, built by the Cummings, and demolished by King Edward I. About four miles westward of it is Mualfuaryonny

a hill of about two miles perpendicular height, on the top of which, as the name imports, is a lake of cold fresh-water, about thirty fathoms long, and fix broad with no stream running to or from it. It could never yet be fathomed, is always equally full, and never freezes.

URSEREN, a valley of St. Gothard, and canton of Uri, in Switzerland, three leagues long, and one broad, where the air and foil are very bad; it lies a little beyond the Devil's bridge. Here are three great roads, to Italy, Valais, and the Grisons; with not a tree in it, except fome wild rose-trees.

URSUM, a town in the province of Vaitka, in Eaftern Muscovy.

USBECK Tartars, the most considerable branch of that roving nation, lying N. of Persia, between the Caspian sea and the territories of the Great Mogul. USCOPIA, a place in Servia, and European Turkey,

See Scopia.

USEDOM, an island of Pomerania, in Germany, formed by the Pene and Oder, near the place where they fall into the Baltic.

Of the same name is a town on it, and both subject to the King of Pruffia, who thereby commands the navigation of the Oder.

USENBERG, a lordship in Suabia, in Germany, belonging to the Margrave of Baden-Baden.

USERCHE, a town of Limosin and Guyenne, in France, on a rock which is washed by the Vizere, eighteen miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45 deg. 36 min. N. long.

32 deg. 41 min. E.

USHANT, a small island of France, fifteen miles W. of the coast of Britany, and opposite to the point of Conquet. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min. N. long. 4 deg. 55

USKE, or UISK, i. e. water in Erfe, a river of Wales, which rifes on the W. of Brecknockshire, whence it runs S. E. through this county and Monmouthshire, where it falls into the mouth of the Severn.

The fame name the Highlanders give to their rivers, as Uifk-a-Ness and Uifk-a-Narin, the rivers of Ness and Narin.

USKE, a market-town of Monmouthshire, on the river of the same name last-mentioned, about twelve miles S. W. of Monmouth.

USSEL, a town of Lower Limofin, towards the confines of Auvergne, about eight leagues E. of Tulle. Its inhabitants are reckoned very expert in setting of false diamonds

USSON, a town of Lower Auvergne, in France, standing on the Allier, about a league and an half E. from

In its castle resided Margaret of Valois, leading a very infamous life for twenty years, as she had done before, on which account she was divorced from King

USTIANO, a town of the Cremonese, and duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, on the Oglio, and lies fortyfive miles S. E. of Milan, and fubject to the house of

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Auffrin. Lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N. long. 10 deg. 33

UTICA, a city of Africa, famous for the death of the illustrious Cato. It is now called Byserta, and a confiderable town of Tunis, with an harbour on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, defended by two towers. lies about thirty miles N. W. of the ruins of Old Carthage. Lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg. 36

UTKA, a castle of Siberia and Asiatic Russia, on the

frontiers of Permia. Lat. 55 deg. N.
UTOCETUM, the modern UTOXETER, commonly UTCESTER, a market-town of Staffordshire, on the Dove, over which is a handsome stone-bridge, and on it two mere-stones for this county and Derbyshire. The market-place is large, where all forts of kine, befides butter, large quantities of cheese, corn, &c. are fold every Wednesday. The fairs are on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and sheep; and on September 19, for ftrong black colts and horned cattle. It lies 14 miles from Stafford, and 125 from London. Here are iron-forges.

UTRECHT, one of the feven united provinces. It has part of the Zuyder-zee, and also part of Holland, on the N. the same province on the W. the Rhine divides it from Guelderland, and also from part of Holland on the S. and is bounded by Guelderland on the E. Its extent is about thirty-two miles from S. E. to N. W. and twenty-two from S. W. to N. E.

The foil here is better than in Holland. It is divided into the superior and inferior dioceses, the Emfland, and country of Montfort.

UZE

Its capital of the same name, in Latin Ultrajectum, frands on the old channel of the Rhine. It is a fair and populous city, the houses of brick, and many of them stately, with excellent cellaring. To it is a resort of quality for the salubrity of its air and pleasant site. Its univerfity is very flourishing, having produced feveral great men, and professors in all faculties.

Utrecht gave birth to Pope Adrian VI. to the learned Anna Maria Schurman, &c. and here the Confederate provinces figned their treaty of union in 1597; also the famous treaty of peace between the several allies and France was concluded here in 1713. It lies about nineteen miles S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min.

N. long. 5 deg. 7 min. E. UTRERA, a town of Andalufia, in Spain, with 3000

UVACH, or UBACH, a village of Limburg, and the

Austrian Netherlands.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town of Middlesex, on the Colne, eighteen miles N. of London. Its chief trade is in meal fent to the capital; and it gives title of Earl to a branch of the Paget family. It is full of inns, as being on the Oxford road.

UZA, a town of Cassan, in Russian Tartary, and this is all faid of it.

UZEDA, a town of New Castile, in Spain, in the midst of thick woods, much reforted to for hunting. UZERCHE, a small town of Limosin, in France. See USERCHE.

UZEZ, a town of Lower Vivarais, and Languedoc, in France, fixteen miles N. of Nismes. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E.

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AAG, a river of Hungary, with its source in the Carpathian mountains, and confines of Populous and well-built market-town in the Populous and Well-built market town in the Populous and Well-built m Carpathian mountains, and confines of Poland, whence it runs W. and then turning S. it passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube

HENCE BEING SHARE SHEET SHEET SHEET

opposite to the Isle of Schutt.

WAAL, a river of Holland, being a branch of the Rhine which washes Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, then unites with the Maese, and after passing by Dort, falls into the German ocean below the Briell.

WADEBRIDGE, a market-town of Cornwall, on the Camel, over which is a stone-bridge, some of its arches being founded on woolpacks. Its fairs for horfes, oxen, &c. are on May 12, June 22, and October 10. It lies 5 miles above Padstow, and about 195 from London.

WACHTENDONCK, a well-fortified town of Guel-derland, in the United Provinces, with ditches and marshes. It stands on the Niers, five miles above Gueldre to the E.

At its fiege in 1588, Count Mansfieldt first used bombs. It belongs to the King of Prussia.

WADSTEN, or WASTENA, a town of East Goth-

land, in Sweden, on the E. bank of the Wetter-lake, twenty-five miles N. W. of Norkopping.

WAERT, an isle in the Maese, opposite to one of the gates of Venlo, in Guelderland, and the United Provinces; it forms a pretty good harbour for shelter against

WAES, the N. E. fubdivision of Flanders, on the N. bank of the Scheld, part of which is fubject to the

WAGA, a province of Muscovy. It has the Cargapol and Russian Carelia on the S. W. Onega and part of Kolmogorodskia on the N. Oustiong and the river Dwina on the E. with the same Outling and Cargapol on the S. It is mountainous, woody, and thinly inhabited.

The town of the fame name stands on the river Waga, which falls into the Dwina.

WAGENHEIM, supposed to be Tacitus's Vada, a town of Guelderland, and the United Provinces, on the Lech (some say the N. bank of the Rhine) about ten miles N. W. of Nimeguen. The chief riches of its inhabitants arise from their cattle and tobacco. Lat. 52

deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 27 min. E. WAGER'S STREIGHTS or River, in New North Wales, and the northern regions of America, with high lands on both fides, and very good foundings. It lies in lat. 65 deg. 23 min. N. between two and three leagues wide at its mouth, &c.

WAGRIA, or WAGERLAND, the E. division of Holstein, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. On the N. and E. it is almost furrounded by the Baltic, with the rivers Trave on the S. and Swentin on the W.

WAIGRAT'S STREIGHTS, a channel between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch failed to lat. 75 deg. N. in quest of a N. E. passage to the East Indies and China. Lat. 70 deg. 10 min. N. long. 60 deg. 15 min. E.

WAINFLEET, a market-town on the coaft, and at the beginning of the Fen-country of Holland, in Lincolnshire. Here is a fine free-school, whose founder William of Wainfleet was Bishop of Winchester. It lies about 35 miles from Lincoln, and about 124 from

London. Succession of wall in 18 3 FE brook and to thy 24 for cheefe and tests with the first Friday after it Wichaelman, October 20, for horize, thereings and

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populous and well-built market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Calder, a navigable river from this place to Ealand and Halifax, and for carrying coals into the Ouse. Over it is a stone-bridge, and on it a chapel in memory of the Duke of York, father to King Edward IV. who was flain in the neighbourhood.

It is the birth-place of the famous Pinder, and Johnie

Green who fought Robin Hood fo manfully. Here are annual fairs for horses and hardware on July 4 and 5, as also on November 12, for the former article. Its Frie day market is for woollen cloth. The church is a lofty Gothic structure, with a high spire, and in the marketplace is a beautiful Doric cross, with a charity-school for fixty-three children, &c. It lies twenty-four miles from York, and 172 from London.

WALACHIA, a province of European Turkey, about 210 miles from E. to W. and 105 from N. to S. It has Moldavia and Transylvania on the N. the Danube on the E. and S. and part of Hungary and Transilvania on the W.

The air is temperate, and foil fruitful, being famous especially for horses. It has a Waywode or Hospadar, subject to the Grand Signior, and is often deposed only on account of another offering a larger tribute. The inhabitants have the free exercise of the Greek religion, and are obliged to bring into the field as many forces as the Ottoman Emperor demands, and to be maintained at their own expence.

WALBOURG, a little town of Bafil, in Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Jura, with a strong castle on a rock. It stands in the road from Geneva, Berne, and Solothurn, to the city of Bafil.

WALCHEREN, a circular island of Zealand, in the United Provinces; its diameter is eleven miles. Being very low, it is subject to inundations; but has good arable and pasture land. The chief town is Middleburg; Flushing and Trevor belonging to the Prince of

WALCOT, a place in Somersetshire, where several Roman antiquities have been found.
WALCOURT, a town of Namur, and Austrian Ne-

therlands, near the frontiers of Hainault, on the rivu-let Henre, ten miles S. of Charleroy. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long. 4 deg. 26 min. E. WALDBOURG, a county of Suabia, and Germany,

about thirty miles long, and twelve broad. It lies between Koningfeck on the W. Buchaw on the N. and Kempten on the E. being fubdivided into the upper and lower domains. The Counts confift of four branches, the eldest called Truches, and hereditary High Steward of the empire.

Its capital of the same name is a large open town with a fine castle, and lies five miles E. of Ravensburg. WALDECK, a principality in the N. part of Hesse, in Germany, about twenty miles in extent, beyond the Eider, on the frontiers of Westphalia, the bank of Paderborn, and W. of the landgravate of Cassel. It is very fruitful, befides mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, &c. with flocks of sheep and plenty of venison.

Its capital of the same name has a good castle, and lies eighteen miles S. W. of Hesse-Cassel. Lat. 51 deg.

20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E. WALDEN, or SAFFRON-WALDEN, a pretty market-town of Eslex, twenty-five miles from Chelmsford, bas 12 to 12 to the tourness makes from Read-

and forty-two from London, with fairs for horses, &cc. WALLOONS, the usual denomination of the inhabion Midlent Saturday, and November 1, for sheep and

WALDENSES, the fame with the VAUDOIS, which

WALDSASSEN, a town of the upper palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, with a rich Cistercian abhey, on the confines of Bohemia. It lies about a German league S. of Egra.

WALDSEE, a large and open town of Waldbourg, and Suabia, in Germany, with a castle.

WALDSHUT, a strong forest-town of Suabia, in Germany, on the N. side of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Schult. It belongs to the house of Austria, and lies forty-two miles W. of Constance. Lat. 47

deg. 38 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E. WALES, a principality in the West of England, which gives title to the eldest fon of the King of Great Britain ever fince Edward I.'s time, whose Queen was delivered here of a son in 1283. The river Wye parts England from South Wales, and on the N. W. and S. it has the Irish channel. It is subdivided into South and North Wales; the former contains fix fhires, as Glamorgan, Brecknock, Radnor, Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan: and the latter the fame number,

Flint, and the Isle of Anglesey.

The length of this principality from Caerleon to Holyhead is upwards of 100 miles, and its breadth from Sallow upon the Wye to St. David's in Pembrokeshire, is much about the fame.

as Montgomery, Merioneth, Caernarvon, Denbigh,

The inhabitants of Wales, fo far as authentic history carries, are the original natives of South Britain, into which they were driven by force; their country is mountainous, but has all the necessaries of life in most parts in great plenty, and very cheap.

The people in general, but more especially the gentry, are very hospitable; and though their tempers are warm, they become foon reconciled again, and are very friendly. A pedigree not higher than the Conqueror they laugh at, tracing theirs a great deal further back. See BRI-

WALES, New, the S. W. coast of Hudson's bay, in North America, now pofferfied by that company. It is also subdivided into N. and S.

WALFLEET, a bank five miles long, a little beyond Malden, in Effex, and in Blackwater bay, famous for pits of oyfters of the fame name.

WALKENREID, or VALKENREIT, a town of Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, about twenty miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N.

long. 10 deg. 36 min. E. WALKERN, a place near Stevenage, and N. E. of it, on the river Bean, where one Jane Wenman, about fixty years ago, was tried for a witch, and found guilty, contrary to Judge Powell's directions to the jury; but he got her a reprieve. That act of James I. about

witchcraft has been fince repealed.
WALKOWAR, a ffrong town of Valcon, and Sclavonia, in Hungary. It stands in a morass, on the river Walpon, near its junction with the Danube, fifteen

miles S. E. of Effeck.
WALLATON, or WOLLATON-HALL, a noble feat of Lord Middleton's, in Nottinghamshire, with a fine park well-planted with timber, &c.

WALLENSTIEN, a magnificent palace belonging to the Prince of that name, in the city of Prague, and Bo-

hemia, in Germany. WALLI, a town on the river Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa, with an English factory, about four miles

above Samy.
WALLINGFORD, a mayor, &c. borough of Berkfhire, which fends two members to parliament. It stands on the Thames, over which is a stone-bridge of nineteen arches, and four draw-bridges. Its market is on Tuesday and Friday. The annual fairs kept here are on Tuesday before Easter, for pleasure. June 24 for horses, September 29 for hiring of servants, and December 17 for fat hogs. It lies fourteen miles from Reading, and forty-fix from London, to which capital it fends malt and corn by water.

Nº. XCIX.

tants of Flanders, and other parts of the Nether-

WALLOP, three villages, namely, the Upper, Middle, and Nether, on a river of the same name, a little be-yond Stockbridge, in Hampshire. It gives name and title of Baron to Lord Lymington, a family fruitful in

heroes and patriots.
WALMER-CASTLE, a fort built by King Henry VIII. to guard the Kentish coast; between which, probably, and Deal, Cæsar sirst landed in Britain.

WALNEY, an isle lying along Fourness promontory, separated by a small arm of the sea, between Hawkshead and the river Dudden, in Lancashire.

WALPO, a town of Sclavonia, and Hungarian Illyria, in a county, and upon a river, both of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and lies forty-one miles N. E. of Posega. Lat. 45 deg. 51 min. N. long.

19 deg. 28 min. E. WALPOLE, according to Dr. Gibson, a pool near a wall or rampart; this is a tract fo called in the marsh-lands of Norsolk. It gave name to the famous prime minister Sir Robert Walpole, who ruled so long, and was afterwards Earl of Orford; as also title of Lord to his eldest son, whilst he himself was a commoner, and fince to a younger branch of that family,

Of the same name are two parishes in the hundreds of Lynn-Regis in that county; namely, Walpole St. Andrew, and Walpole St. Peter; in the latter refided the ancesters of this family: but whether they had a feat here or no, our accounts do not mention.

WALSHALL, a market-town of Staffordshire, with several iron mines in and near it, from which is dug the ore called Mush, containing a liquor the workmen are very fond of. Here is a confiderable trade in ironwares. The market is on Tuesday, and the annual fairs for horses and cattle on February 24, and Whit-fun-Tuesday. It lies 13 miles from Stafford, and 113 from London.

WALSHAM, a market-town of Norfolk, about 11 miles

from Norwich, and 121 from London. WALSINGHAM, a market-town of Norkfolk, famous once for a monastery and shrine of the Virgin Mary, called our Lady of Walfingham, now in ruins. It lies 18 miles from Norwich, and 116 from London. WALSTADT, or WALLENSTADT, a lake of Glaris,

one of the Swiss cantons, about five miles long, and half a mile broad, being open at the E. and W. ends; but with high rocks and mountains on the N. and S. In the top of one of the latter is St. Martin's hole, the only inlet of the fun-beams, as through a natural telescope, on the village of Elm, for four weeks every spring and autumn. The same is the case at Eyger in the canton of Berne.

WALSTRODE, i. e. Walo's-crofs, a confiderable town of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Bohmme, with a good trade in honey, wool, beer, &c. It lies about twenty-five miles N. W. of

Zell.
WALTERSWYLE, celebrated baths in the mountain of Barbourg, and canton of Zug, near Bar, in Switzerland. These baths are greatly in vogue, and much reforted to.

Of the same name are two other places, the one in the free-provinces near Bremgarter, and the other in Emmethal and canton of Berne.
WALTHAM, a market-town of Effex on the Lea. Here

was once a famous abbey of the fame name, now repaired; and a feat, with a curious tulip-tree in the gardens. Its market is on Tuesday, and fairs for horses, cows, and hogs, on May 14 and September 25 and 26. It lies about twelve miles E. of London. WALTHAM FOREST, the fame with Epping-forest,

See EPPING. WALTHAM; a maket-town of Leicestershire, about 16 miles from Leicester, and 110 from London.

Of the same name is a place in Hampshire, with fairs on the fecond Friday in May for horses and toys, July 24 for cheese and toys; also the first Friday after old Michaelmas, October 10, for horses, stockings and WALTAM,

WALTHAM St. Laurence, a place in Berkshire, where, on August 10, is an annual fair for horses and other

WALTON upon Thames, a place in Surrey, where are the remains of a Roman camp, containing about twelve acres, with a rampart and trench from St. George's An annual fair for horses, cattle, and sheep, is kept here on Wednesday in Easter-week.

WALTON, a place in the ancient liberty of the Soke, not far from Harwich, in Essex, with a fair for toys on Tuly 2.

WAN, the ancient Avenic, a large city of Turcomannia,

WANDSFORD-BRIDGE, a place in Huntingdonshire, at the S. end of which is a large inn, and the fign of a man floating on a cock of hay, with the infcription Wandsford in England."

WANGEN, an Imperial town of Suabia, in Germany on the Arg. It lies twenty-five miles E. of Con-france. Lat. 47 deg. 31 min. N. long. 9 deg. 50

WA. SDYKE, a furprifing ditch running for many miles together from E. to W. in Wiltshire, which seems to have been anciently a boundary.

WANSWORTH, WANDSWORTH, or WANDLES-WORTH, a village of Surrey, between Putney and Batterlea, on the Wandle, which runs into the Thames, and over it here is a bridge. The people in this place carry on a brais-manufacture of kettles, &c. An annual fair for horses and toys is held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Whitsun-week. WANTAGE, a market town of Berkshire, with fairs

the first Saturday in March, July 18 and September 17, for horses, cows, calves, hogs, cheese, and hops. It lies about fifteen miles from Oxford, and fifty-nine from

WARADIN, or WARSDIN, Great, an Episcopal town and place of strength, in Hungary. It stands on an island in the Kews, and belongs to the house of Austria; being ninety-eight miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg.

21 min. N. long. 21 deg. 46 min. E.
WARADIN, Little, a strong place also in Hungary, on the Drave. Between it and a high mountain is a warm bath. It lies twenty-sour miles E. of Tockay. Lat. 48

deg. 18 min. N. long 21 deg. 26 min. E. WARBECK, a strong town of Letten, and Livonia, in Sweden, at the mouth of the Embeck, near Peipus-

WARBOIS, a place in Huntingdonshire, where formerly a man, his wife, and daughter, were through ignorance hanged for witchcraft.

WARBRIDGE, or WADBRIDGE, a market-town of Cornwall, with a stone-bridge over the Camel. It has fairs on May 12, June 22, and October 10, for horses, cattle, &c. It lies 25 miles from Launceston, and 248

WARBURG, a town of Paderborn and Westphalia, in Germany, near the Dymel. Here they brew a strong palatable beer, and have mines of iron and lead. It lies twenty-four miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51 deg. 52

min. N. long. 8 deg. 56 min. E. WARBURG, or rather WARDBERG, a small town of Halland and West Gothland, with a strong castle. in Sweden. It has a large harbour, about twenty miles

S. of Gottenburg. WARDHUYS, a finall town on an island near the continent in the county of the same name. It stands near the N. E. point of Norway, has a harbour and Governor. It lies about 118 miles S. E. of the North cape.

Lat. 71 deg. 10 min. N. long. 28 deg. 5 min. E. WARE, a large market-town of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, a navigable river which falls into the Thames, by means of which large quantities of corn and malt are fent to London. Its plenty of water gave rife to the useful project of Sir Hugh Midddleton, for conveying the New River to London, one source of which is at Amwell within a mile of Ware. It lies twenty-two miles from the metropolis, and two from Hertford. Here an annual fair for horses and cattle is kept on the first Tuesday in September. It is a thoroughfare in the Coman L game, on the Portacle

bush Titally

the N. road. The market is confiderable on Tuefly for corn, &c. and the large bed of Ware at an ing here is a curiofity, and would hold near twenty

wareham, a mayor, &c. borough of Dorfetshire which fends two members to parliament. It was one confiderable, with a harbour, but now choaked up. market is on Saturday, and annual fairs for hogs and

cheese on April 7, July 5, and September 11.

Poet Pitt celebrates by a copy of verses the hospitality of his kinsman John Pitt, Esq; who has a genteel feat and estate of a few acres hereabouts, where this fon of the muses seems to have spent much of his time from his flock. It lies 17 miles from Dorchefter, and 108 from London.

WARENBURG, a neat town of Munter, and West. phalia, in Germany, with a castle on the Ems, fifteen

miles S. of Munster city.
WARENSDORFF, Upper, a county of Anhalt, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the Prince of

Anhalt-Cothen.
WARIENBURG, the most southern town of Seeland, in Denmark, with a harbour and moderate trade, five mi

W. of Presto. WARINGSTOWN, a village of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, with linen-manufactures.

In the neighbourhood a Danish mount was opened, containing a vault, an urn with bones, and a rude table supposed to be an altar. It stands two miles from Ma-

ralyn. WARK, once a noted castle in Northumberland, now in

WAKKWORTH, a town of Northumberland, with an

WARKWORTH HERMITAGE, a curiofity in Northumberland, on the bank of the Coquet, cut out of the folid rock, confishing of a bed-chamber, kitchen, chapel, and altar.

WARMINSTER, a market-town of Wiltshire, with a good corn, &c. market on Saturday. The fairs for cattle, &c. are on April 11, August 10, and Odober 28. The Deveril runs through it. It lies about feventeen miles from Salifbury, and ninety-nine from

WARNA, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. See

VARNA.
WARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the mouth of the Warner, on the Baltic, being about twenty-eight miles N. E. of Wismar. Lat. 54 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12 deg. 20

WARNETON, a town of French Flanders, on the Lys, about fix miles S. W. of Menin. Lat. 50 deg. 45 min.

N. long. 2 deg. 36 min. E.

WARRINGTON, a market-town of Lancashire on the Mersey, over which is a stone-bridge. It lies 17 miles from Liverpool, and 182 from London. It gives title of Earl to the family of Booth.

WARSAW, the capital of Warsovia, and of all Poland,

also the royal residence, on the W. bank of the Vistula. It is a large and populous city, defended by a double wall and ditch. Here are two palaces belonging to the King, in one of which the general diet hold their meetings, besides many other public buildings. Over the river is a timber-bridge of curious workmanship.

About half a league off, near the village of Wola, is a plain where the nobles of Poland meet, and encamp

in tents till they have elected a King. The city is subdivided into the old and new towns, the suburbs of Cracow, and the Brag or Prag. The church of St.

John the Baptist is very fine.
In 1708 a plague swept off near 30,000 people here, and a fire for nine days almost burnt down the whole city. Goods brought hither by the neighbouring rivers are conveyed hence to Dantzick, S. of which city it lies about 136 miles, and 148 N. of Cracow. Lat 32 deg. 21 min. N. long, 21 deg. 10 min. E. WARSIGA, a small town of Russian Lapland, in Asia,

and this is all faid of it.
WARSOVIA, or MASSOVIA, a province of Poland

in which Warfaw, the last-mentioned place but one, stands. It is bounded on the N. by Ducal Prussia, on the S. by Upper Poland, on the W. by Lower Poland and Cujavia, and on the E. by Polachia, which fiparates it from Lithuania. Its extent from S. W. to N. E. is about 120 miles, and about 90 in breadth; though others make both these dimensions much larger. Here are feveral navigable rivers, especially the Weissel or Vistula, running through the S. part, and the Bog, which crosses it from E. to W. The country is level, and the foil fruitful

WARTA, a river, which rifing in Little Poland, runs N. W. through Great Poland. It then paffes by Pofen, and having entered Brandenburg, falls into the

Oder near Custrin.
WOs the same name is a town in Great Poland, on the river Warta, being about fifty-eight miles S. E. of Posen. Lat. 52 deg. 21 min, N. long. 23 deg. 15

WARTENBURG, a town of Silefia, and Bohemia, in Germany, near the confines of Poland, eighteen miles N. E. of Breslaw. Lat. 51 deg. 31 min. N. long. 17 deg.

WARTON, a little town of Lancashire, at the foot of Warton-Craig, on the fide of a lake, with a good grammar-school, and an hospital for fix poor men.

WARWICK, the capital of a shire of the same name, in England. It stands on a rock, and near the Avon, over which is a stone-bridge of twelve arches. Having been almost burnt down to the amount of near 100,000 pounds damage, it was rebuilt handsomely fince by Here are but two churches, that of St. of parliament. Mary being finely new-built. Its ftrong caffle is now the noble feat of Lord Brook. Near the town is Guy's cliff, from the famous Earl of Warwick of that name. The markets are on Tuefday and Friday, with fairs for horfes, cattle, and cheefe, on May 12, July 5, Sep-

tember 4, and November 8.

This is a mayor, &c. borough, which fends two members to parliament, and with Holland in Lincolnthire gives title of Earl to the family of Rich. It lies about eighty-eight miles N. W. of London

WARWICK, a town of Flanders, and Austrian Netherlands, on the Lys. It lies ten miles S. E. of Ypres. Lat. 50 deg. 46 min. N. long. 3 deg. 10

WARWICK, a town of Providence plantation, and New England, in North America, near the mouth of the river Patuxet. The inhabitants entertain travellers at their houses gratis.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county almost in the middle of England, having Worcestershire on the W. Glou-cestershire and Oxfordshire on the S. Derbyshire and Staffordshire on the N. and Northamptonshire on the E. It is almost forty miles long from N. to S. and about thirty broad from W. to E. It contains 158 parishes, 17 market-towns, &c. with 155,000 inhabi-

The air is excellent, and foil rich in corn, wool, wood, iron, coals, cheefe, &c. It is divided into the Felden and the Woodland; the former on the S. fide, and the latter on the N. side of the Avon, besides which the next confiderable river is the Tame. It lies partly in the diocese of Worcester, and partly in Litchfield and Coventry. It fends two members for the shire, two for Warwick, and Tamworth each.

WASA, VASA, or MUSTASAR, a fea-port town of Cajania, and Finland, in Sweden, on the Bothnic guiph; the birth-place of the famous King Gustavus It lies about fixty miles S. of Old Carelby.

WASLOY, a town of Moldavia, and European Turkey, on the Bardolach. It lies about fixty miles S. E. of Targorod. WASSERBLICK, a town of Treves, and ten miles N.

of the city of the latter name, in Germany.
WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Inn. It lies about thirty miles E. of Munich. 48 deg. 6 min. N. long. 12 deg. 15 min. E.

WATCHET, a market-town of Somerfetshire, with a small harbour and pier on the Bristol channel. On its beach are vast numbers of fluted stones. The market here is on Saturday, and a fair for cattle, &c. on August 25. It lies about 12 miles from Bridgewater, and

WATERFORD, a county of Munster, in Ireland. It is feparated on the E. by its haven from Wexford, being bounded by Cork on the W. the ocean on the S. and the Shure on the N. which parts it from Tipperary and Kilkenny. It is forty-fix miles long, and twenty-four broad. Though in some parts fruitful, it is mostly mountainous and tar.en.
WATERFORD, the capital of the last-mentioned coun-

ty of the same name, on the Shure, with a good har-bour and foreign trade; for which it is commodiously fituated. It is well-built, and the fee of a Bilhop, the cathedral of which is a fine ftructure. It lies about eight miles from the fea, and twenty-five S. of Kil-kenny. Lat. 52 deg. 7 min. N. long. 7 deg. 52 min. W.

WATFORD, a market-town of Hertfordshire, on the Colne, with a free-school, &c. It lies about two miles W. of Pennywell, and feventeen from London, with a fair on Trinity-Monday and Tuefday, for cattle.
WATHINGTON, a small market-town of Oxfordshire,

not far from the Thames.
WATLING-STREET, a famous Roman road in England, which croffed the lkenning-freet and Fosse quite the contrary way, the two last traversing the kingdom from S. W. to N. E. and parallel to each other, whilst the Herman-street passed directly N. and S. WATLINGTON, a market-town of Oxfordshire. It

lies about twelve miles from Oxford, and forty-three from London. This would feem to be the fame with

WATRINGEN, the first place in Tirol, a province of Austria, in Germany, in coming to it from Saltzburg. It lies in a barren country, their substance and trade be-

WATTON, a market-town of Norfolk. It lies about fixteen miles from Norwich, and eighty-nine from

WATZEU, a strong Episcopal town of Upper Hungary, on the Danube, in the middle of which is the island of St. Andrew. It lies about eleven miles S. E. of No-

WAVENY, a confiderable river of Norfolk, between which and Suffolk it is a boundary for about fifty miles. It is navigable for barges to Beccles and Bungay. WAVEREN, a town of Flanders. See GAVEREN.

WEAVER, a river of Cheshire, which with the Mersey empties itself into that arm of the sea forming with the Dee on the other fide the Cherfonefus Cestrica.
WEDNESFIELD, a hamlet of Staffordshire, where a

new chapel is built for the inhabitants of Wolverhamp-

ton, from which it is about two miles distant.

WEEDENWELL, or TIDESWELL, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire, which ebbs and flows.

WEEDEN, a place in Northamptonshire, where several Roman coins have been dug up. It contains two parameters of the Peak in Derbyshire, where several Roman coins have been dug up. It contains two parameters of the Peak in Derbyshire, where several Roman coins have been dug up. It contains two parameters of the Peak in Derbyshire, which ebbs and flows. WEEMS, a fine castle standing high on the Fife coast,

in Scotland, and at the mouth of the Forth, about a mile from Dyfert. It gives name and title to an Earl of that kingdon. On the same coast, not above a mile or two apart,

are Weems-town, West Weems, South Weems, Weemskirk, and Easter Weems; sea-ports where the Earl makes falt, and exports coals, to confiderable ad-

vantage. WEEN, or HUEN, a fmall island in the Sound, or entrance into the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. It lies eighteen miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55 deg. 44

min. N. long. 13 deg. 18 min. E. WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the Nab. It lies eighteen miles N. of Amberg. Lat. 49

deg. 38 min. N. long. 12 deg. 14 min. E.
WEIGATZ, or VEIGATZ Streights (see WAIGHATZ) a channel between Nova Zembla and Assatic

WEIGHTON, a market-town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, the Roman Delgovitia, on the Foulness, a

WEIK, or WYCK, a shire in the N. of Scotland, the fame with that of CATHNESS, which fee.

WEIK, its capital and a royal burgh. It is comprehended in the same district with Dingwall, Tayne, Dornock, and Kirkwall, which alternately fend one member to the British parliament; with a harbour on the N. side of the Murray-firth: its parish is thirteen miles long, and feven in breadth; with three Society's schools at Keos, Ulbster, and Stemster. Here is a grammar-school. It lies about twenty miles S. of Dungsbyhead.

WEIL, an Imperial town of Wittemburg, and Suabia, in Germany, on the Worm: it lies fourteen miles W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg. 46 min. N. long. 8 deg. 36

WEIL, a neat well-built, but small town of North Jutland, in Denmark, on a little river which falls into a bay communicating with the Leffer Belt, and forming a harbour. It lies fourteen miles N. of Colding. WEILBERG, a large town of Nassau, and the Wette-

raw, in Germany, on the Lohne. It lies thirty miles S. of Franckfort. Lat. 50 deg. 27 min. N. long. 8

deg. 10 min. E.

WEIMAR, a well-built city, and capital of Saxe-Weimar duchy, with a fine ducal castle, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Ilma. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 18 min. E.

WEINGARTEN, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine. It lies twenty-fix miles S. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N.

long. 8 deg. 18 min. E.

WEIHEIM, another town of the Palatinate, twelve miles N. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49 deg. 28 min. N. long. 8 deg. 27 min. E. Both towns feem now or formerly to have en noted for Rhenish wine.

WEISSEL, the German name of the river Viftula. WEISSEDMUNDE, or fimply MUNDE, a fort of Polish Prussia, at the mouth of the Vistula, as its name imports. It defends the harbour of Dantzick. Lat. 54 deg. 10 min. N. long. 23 deg. 58 min. E. WELBECK, a fine old feat of the Duke of Portland, in

Nottinghamshire, with gardens, a park, &c. WEISSENBURG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, on the Regnitz. It lies twenty-fix miles N. W. of Ingolstadt. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 11 deg. 5

WEISSENBURG, or CROON-WEISSENBURG, a town of Alface, near the confines of the Palatinate, on the Lauter. It lies twenty-three miles S. W. of Philipfburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 7 deg. 48 min. E

WEISSENBURG, or STAHL-PREISSENBURG, town of Transylvania. It lies thirty-two miles W. of Hermanstadt. Lat. 46 deg. 36 min. N. long. 23 deg.

WEISSENBURG, a strong town of Livonia, on the Weifs, about 120 miles from Narva.

WEISSENFELS, or SAXE-WEISSENFELS, a duchy of Miessen, and Upper Saxony, contiguous to the territories of Saxe-Hall and Saxe-Mersburg. The present Prince is a Knight of the Garter.

WEISSENFELS, the ancient Leucopatra, the capital of the last-mentioned duchy, on the Salla. It lies ten miles E. of Naumburg, and eighteen S. W. of Leipsic. Lat. 51 deg. 20 min. N. long. 12 deg. 10 min. E. WEKELAX, a small town of Carelia, and Finland, in

Sweden, on a bay of the Finnic gulph. It lies fortyfive miles W. of Wyburg.

WELCHPOOLE, a market-town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, on a lake. It lies fix miles N. of

WELCH TRACT, lands near 40,000 acres, fo called in Newcastle county, and Pensilvania, in North America, occupied by the descendants of Welchmen.

WELCOME, Sir Thomas Roe's, or Ne Ultra, a narrow fireight of New North Wales, and the northern regions of America, opening between lat. 62 and 63 deg.

WELLAND, a river of England, which rifing in Leiceftershire, runs eastward thro' Wellingborough, between Rutland and Northampton, and then N. E. by Stam-

ford, and through Holland. It falls into a bay of the German ocean, and divides Lincolnshire from No.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a populous market-town of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, noted for its media cinal waters. The market here on Wednesday abounds with corn, and they have lace-manufactures. It about four miles from Higham-Ferrers, feven from North ampton, and fixty-five from London.

WELLINGTON, a market-town of Somersetshire, with fairs for cattle on Thursday before Easter, and Holy, Thurfday.

One Salkeld the minister of this place, having been converted by King James I. called himself the royal convert, and the Prince complimented him in return with the title of the learned Salkeld. Lord Chief In tice Popham, who resided and is buried here, endowed

WELLINGTON, a small market-town in Shropshire. with fairs for cattle, &c. March 29, June 22, and No. vember 17. It lies about 10 miles from Shrewsbury,

and 151 from London.

WELLS, a small, but clean city of Somersetshire, at the foot of the Mendip-hills, and the fee of a Bishop, united with that of Bath, from which it lies 16 miles, and 127 from London. The cathedral is neat, especially the W. front, also the close or Episcopal palace, &c. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. The markets are on Wednesday and Friday, with fairs for cattle May 30, June 24, October 10 and 14, November 17 and 30. Near this place is Wokey-hole; also Sedgemore, where the Duke of Monmouth was defeated.

WELLS, a pleafant market-town on the coast of Norfolk, which is dangerous for shipping, with a good trade in corn to Holland; also a very plentiful market for excellent flesh of all kinds, and sea-fish. The country round is very rich, with delightful inclosures; and here are commodious inns, and very reasonable. On the other fide of the bay which comes up to the place, is a large down, very well flocked with rabbits, and wholly appropriated to that purpose. It lies about two miles E. of Holkham.

WELLS, a pretty town of Austria, on the west side of the Draune. Lat. 48 deg. 18 min. N. long. 14 deg. 5

WELLS, a village of Limburg, in the Austrian Netherlands.

WEM, a market-town of Shropshire, near the source of the Rodan. It lies 8 miles from Shrewsbury, and 148 from London; with fairs on May 6, Holy-Thursday, June 29, and November 21, for cattle, &c. It gave title of Baron to Chancellor Jefferies, the infamous tool

of King James II.
WENDOVER, a borough of Buckinghamshire, which fends two members to parliament. It stands at the entrance into the Vale of Aylefbury; fix miles from the town of this name, and thirty-nine from London. It has two cattle-fairs, May 10 and October 2.

WENLOCK, a borough of Shropshire, which sends two members to parliament. It lies 10 miles from Shrewfbury, and 143 from London: with cattle-fairs, &c. May 12, July 5, October 17, and December 4. WENNER, an inland lake of West Gothland, in Swe-

den, about feventy miles long, and fifty broad.
WENSLEY-DALE, or WENSDALE, a rich valley of Yorkshire, through which runs the Eure, and not far from Swaledale forest. Hereabouts lived the famous

Henry Jenkins, aged 169. WENSYSSEL, the North division of Jutland, in Sweden. It has the Categate on the N. the Skagerack on the E. Wyburg province on the S. and the German ocean on the W. Its capital of the same name stands on the Rya-A.

WENTSBECK, a river of Northumberland, on the N. bank of which stands Morpeth, near the sea.

WENTWORTH, a place in Yorkshire, which gave name to the Earls of Strafford. Wentworth-house in it is the fine feat of his descendant the present Marquis of Rockingham.

WEOBLY, a borough of Herefordshire, which sends two

WERBEN, a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, at the confluence of the Elbe and Havel. It lies fixty-four miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 53deg. 10 min. N. long.

12 deg. 30 min. E. WERCHTEREN, or WERKTON, a town of Austrian Brabant, at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle. It lies ten miles E. of Mechlin. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E.

WERDA, the ancient name of Bischosswerda, in Misnia

and Upper Saxony, in Germany.
WERDEBERG, or WERDENBERG, a county of Glaris-canton, in Switzerland, appendant on Sargans, between which and the Rheinthal it lies, with the Rhine in front. It has a fmall town of the same name on the bank of that river, and lies eighteen miles E. of Glaris. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 9 deg 46 min. E. WERDEN, a town of Westphalia, in Germany, on the

Roer, belonging to the King of Prussia. It lies twelve miles N. E. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51 deg. 26 min. N.

long. 6 deg. 30 min. E. WERDENSELS, a county of Bavaria, confining on Tirol, which belongs to the diocese of Freifing. Its capital of the same name stands near the Ifer, and lies forty-five miles S. of Munich.

WERE, a fine river in the bishopric of Durham, near Bishops-Aukland: also another of the same name in

WEREDYKE, an old ditch fo called in the city of Lincoln.

WERLE, a strong town of Westphalia, in Germany, belonging to the Elector of Cologne, between the Roer and Lippe. It lies thirty-two miles S. of Munster.

Lat. 51 deg. 27 min. N. long. 7 deg. 26 min. E. WERMELAND, or WERMELANDIA, a province of Sweden, with Dalecarlia on the N. Westermania and Nericia on the E. the Wenner-lake on the S. and Norway, with part of Dalia, on the W.

WERO, a very fmall island of Bergen, in Norway. It

lies about twenty miles S. of Loffoten. WEROWITZ, a strong town of Posega, and Sclavonia, in Hungary, on the Drave. It lies thirty-fix miles N.

W. of Posega. It commands the passage to Esseck. WERTHEIM, a county of Franconia, in Germany, on both fides of the Mayne, with the bishopric of Wurtzburg on the E. and Erpach on the W. Reineck on the N. and Mentz on the S. and W.

Its capital of the same name stands at the confluence of the Tauber and Mayne. They trade chiefly in wine. It lies twenty-two miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49

deg. 44 min. N. long. 9 deg. 16 min. E. WESEL, or Nether WESEL, a well-fortified town of Cleves, and Westphalia, in Germany, on the E. side of the hine, and near the mouth of the Lippe. In the porch of the great church Peregrine Bertie, afterwards Earl of Lindsay, was born, his mother the Duchess of Suffolk having fled into this country from Queen Mary's perfecution. It belongs to the King of Pruffia; and lies twelve miles S. E. of Cleve. Lat. 51 deg. 28 min. N. long. 6 deg. 12 min. E.

WESEN, a town of Saragans, in Switzerland, on the W. fide of Wahlstadt-lake, and in the high road from Germany and Switzerland to the Grifons, with three

churches and a nunnery. WESENBURG, a town of Livonia, now subject to Russia. It lies fixty-four miles W. of Narva. Lat. 59 deg. 18 min. N. long. 26 deg. 15 min. E.

WESER, a river which rifing in Hesse, runs N. between Westphalia and Lower Saxony, in Germany; then paffing by Minden and Bremen, falls by a very wide mouth into the German ocean below Carlstadt.

WESOP, a small, but well-fortified town of Holland, in the United Netherlands, on the Vecht. It flood out against the French in 1672, and has good beer called Flemish physic. It lies three miles above Muyden.

WESSENSTEIN, or WITTENSTEIN, a ftrong castle of Livonia, in Sweden, amidst marshes. It lies thirty miles S. of Wesenburg.

Nº. 99.

WES

ciently called the Ebudae and Hebrides. They are upwards of 300 in number, and nearly conflitute one third of that kingdom, with about 48,000 inhabitants, who retain the Erse language, the customs and habits, &c. of the old Scots or Highlanders. See each isle under their respective names, and HEBRIDES. They mostly abound in all necessaries, having great plenty of slesh and fish, with a vast diversity of wild-fowl, &c.

The Azores, in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to Portugal, are likewise called the Western Isles, as lying W. of North America, almost midway between that

and Europe. WESTBURG, a town of the Wetteraw, and the Upper

Rhine, in Germany. It lies thirty-eight miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 5c deg. 41 min. N. long. 7 deg. 50 min. E. WESTBURY, a small borough of Wiltshire, near the Were. It sends two members to parliament, and lies twenty miles N. W. of Salisbury, and ninety-five from London, with a fair the first Friday of Lent, and Whit-

fun-Monday, for pedlary. WEST-CAPPELLE, a town on the W. coast of Zealand, in the United Provinces, with a good harbour. It was famous for its maritime laws used through the

feven provinces, and bearing its name. WESTERHAM, or WESTRAM, a market-town of Kent, where is a noble feat called Squirries: and at this place is a fair on September 19, for bullocks, &c. It lies forty-four miles from Canterbury, and twenty-

WESTER-WEMYS. See WEEMS.

WESTERWICK, a fea-port town of Smaland, in Sweden, on the Baltic. It lies 115 miles S. of Stockholm.

Lat. 58 deg. 10 min. N. long. 16 deg. 15 min. E. WEST-GOTHLAND, a subdivision of Gothland, in Sweden, with Smalandia on the S. E. and Haliandia

WESTHAM, a neat village of Effex, on the Epping-forest side, and neighbourhood of London, inhabited chiefly by rich citizens of that metropolis. Of the same name is a place in Suffex, with a fair on

September 9. WESTHOVE, a palace of the Abbots of Miedleburg, in Zealand, and the united provinces. It lies among woods, near Domburg. WEST-LEEBURG, a place of Zealand, in the feven

united provinces, with an old palace between Flushing

and West-Capelle.
WESTLOW, or PORTPIGAN, a mayor-borough of Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, on a creek of the English channel, opposite to another borough called Eastlow, which also sends representatives. It has a stone-bridge over the Low, and a fair on March 5, for horses, &c. It lies 23 miles S. W. of Launcefton, 2 from Plymouth, and 232 from London.
WEST-MAIN, or NEW SOUTH-WALES, in the

northern countries of America, where are feveral fettlements of the Hudson's-bay company.
WESTMANIA, a province of Sweden, with Uplandia

on the E. Wermelandia on the W. Dalecarlia on the N. and Nericia with Sudermania on the S. WESTMEATH, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, be-

tween King's country on the S. Longford on the N. and the Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon, WESTMILL, or WADESMILL, in Hartfordshire, near

Ware, where Roman amphoras, &c. have been dug up. WESTMINSTER, the west part of that which in general is denominated London; it is a diffinct city in Middlesex, and joining to the other at Temple and Holborn bars. It is under the Dean and chapter of Westminster-abbey, who appoint its civil officers, as High-Steward, High-Bailiff, &c. whereas London Proper is under the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen.

In Westminster is the King's palaces of St. James, Whitehall, and Somerset; also in the different squares &c. of this city refide most of the nobility, gentry, and other persons of distinction. It is commonly stiled, from the royal residence, The court-end of the town, as the

the other is The city-end.

In Westminster are holden the parliament and su-6 H

preme courts of the kingdom; where prefide the twelve Judges: the former in houses for the Lords and Commons, near Henry VII.'s chapel and the Abbey; the latter fitting in Westminster-hall, built by William Rusus, the Conqueror's son and successor.

It is not the see of a Bishop; though the Dean is commonly Bishop of Rochester, who has great power and considerable revenues, with extraordinary perqui-

fites at a royal funeral or coronation, &c.

This city fends two members to parliament. Its buildings in general are more magnificent, and its ftreets and fquares more spacious and open than those of London; though by pulling down the ancient gates of the latter, and making of other full passages in the confined parts of it, as have been already begun, London will become very healthy and commodious, and not deserted for the new buildings of Westminster, which have greatly increased of late years, especially towards the fields westward, &c.

fields westward, &c.

The abbey is a noble Gothic structure, with a double row of pillars on the inside, finely painted windows, and new-built front to the W. &c. Here is the royal burying-ground in King Henry VII.'s chapel; also several exquisite monuments of marble, for persons of all ranks and stations in life; which it would be endless to enumerate: among these some of the most eminent English poets have a quarter, adorned with busts, &c. to their memories, by the gratitude of posterity, except Matt. Prior's, which he himself paid for in his life-time.

Prior's, which he himself paid for in his life-time.

The stone-bridge of Westminster over the Thames, and which is of late erection at the public expence, is a very noble structure, consisting of fisteen fine arches, perhaps the grandest in the known world.

WESTMORELAND, an inland county in the N. of England, being bounded by Lancashire on the S. and S. W. by Cumberland on the W. and N. W. by Yorkshire and Durham on the E. and N. E. It consists of mountains, large fells, or black heaths, and rich valleys; with the noble river Eden running through it to its exit below Carlisse into the Solway or Eden firth; besides other small streams, all abounding with salmon and trout.

This county has plenty of excellent flesh and corn, though the higher grounds are supplied with the latter by the badgers of Appleby, Kirbysteven, &c. a fort of corn or meal-mongers so called, who keep the markets for grain: thus are all necessaries pretty reasonable, and their ale is not despicable. The people here lay up great stores of hung-beef and bacon, for winter and spring provisions; and their customs deviate but little from their neighbours in Scotland; from which country they seem mostly to be descendants.

Appleby is the county-town; but Kendal is much larger and more flourishing in the woollen, &c. trade, as knitting; and in this the inhabitants in general are chiefly employed.

The county is divided into the barony of Kendal, which is very mountainous or felly, and in the diocese of Chester; and into that of Westmoreland, which is a large champaign tract along the Eden, and in the diocese of Carlisle. It gives title of Earl to the Fane family.

WESTON's ISLAND, Lord, one fo called by Captain James, in his quest of the N. W. passage: and that is all said of it.

WESTPHALIA, a circle of Germany, on the N. W. It has the German ocean on the N. Lower Saxony on the E. Hesse, the Palatinate, and Triers, on the S. with the Netherlands on the W. being 200 miles long, and between 150 and 200 broad. It includes the provinces of Diepholt, Hoye, Osnabrug, Embden or East Friesland, Liege, and several places belonging to Cologne, Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, Benthiem, Steinsort, the bishoprics of Munster, Paderborn, and Osnabrug, the counties of Lingen and Tecklenburg, Minden, Ravensberg, Schaumberg, Lippe, Corbey-Abbacy, Westphalia Proper, Marck, Cleve, Berg, Juliers, Pyrmont, with Aix-la-Chapelle, Dormond, and many other Imperial cities. To the N. the circle is mostly woody, cold, and barren; but the southern parts are more warm and fertile.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney isles, N. of Eglisha, with corn, cattle, &c. and a convenient harbour.
WESTRAM, or WESTERHAM (which see) a mar. ket-town of Kent.

WEST and EAST RETFORD, towns of Nottingham, thire. See RETFORD.

WETE (see VETTER) a remarkably large lake of Ed Gothland, in Sweden.

WESTWATER LAKE, a remarkable inland one of Tweedale, and S. of Scotland, full of eels, &c. WETHERBY, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with fairs on Holy-Thursday, August 5, and November 22, for horses, &c. It lies about 12 miles

from York, and 178 from London.

WETTERAW, or WETTERAVIA, a country in Germany, between Hesse on the N. the Mayne on the S. the Rhine on the W. and Reineck on the E. WETTINGEN, in the country of Baden, Switzerland

famous for a Cistertian abbey on the Limmat. Near a Roman medals of filver, &c. were dug up, with vessel of the same metal, used in a temple of Iss here. It lies half a league from Baden.

WETZLAR, an Imperial city of Hesse, and the Upper Rhine, on the Lohne. Here is the seat of the Imperial chamber, removed hither from Spire in 1698, when this city was taken by the French. It lies thirty miles N. of Francksort. Lat. 50 deg. 36 min. N. long. 8 deg. 20 min. E.

WEXFORD, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, with the

WEXFORD, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, with the Irish sea on the S. and S. W. part of Catherlough and Kilkenny on the W. and Wicklow on the N.

Its capital of the same name has a harbour at the

mouth of the Slaney, and on a bay of the Irish sea. It lies fixty-five miles S. of Dublin.
WEXIO, or WEXICO, a town of Smalandia, and

Gothland, in Sweden, on the Salen-lake. It lies thirtyone miles S. of the Wetter-lake. Lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. long. 14 deg. 46 min. E. WEYBRIDGE, a village of Surrey, towards the Thames,

WEYBRIDGE, a village of Surrey, towards the Thames, not far from Walton; where are feveral fine feats, particularly those of the Earls of Lincoln and Portmore.

WEYERS and HOY, both ports of the fame Orkney isle, in the N. of Scotland, twelve miles long, and beyond Swinna.

WEYHILL, a village of Hampshire, not far from Andover, famous for a very considerable fair holden on the neighbouring downs here October 10, for sheep, principally store-ewes, for the nine adjacent counties; also for leather, hops, and cheese.

WEYMAR, or SAXE-WEYMAR, both a duchy and

its capital, in Upper Saxony. See Weimar.
WEYMARSH, a tract on the coast of Kent, in which is
the well-known Cape of Dungeness, in Kent, and its
chief town Lyd.

WEYMOUTH, a borough of Dorfetshire, with a harbour on the English channel, opposite to Melcombe Regis, and joined by a timber-bridge. It has a good foreign trade, and sends two members to parliament, giving title of Viscount to the Thynne samily. It lies 8 miles from Dorchester, and 132 from London.

WHADDON-HALL, a feat of Northamptonshire, posfessed by Browne Willis, Esq; a descendant of the famous Dr. Willis, with many of his MSS. &c. unpublished. Here poet Spencer, and the Duke of Bucks, had once resided. It lies W. of Stratford.

WHALEBONE-POINT, a cape in New North Wales, and northern countries of America, about lat. 65 deg. The most northern of two openings to the S. of Rankininlet, is called Whale-cove, and the other Leve-cove, a fair opening to the westward of Wale-cove. Hereabouts probably is a convenient and easy passage into the South sea.

WHARTON-HALL, a decayed feat, which originally gave name and title to the late Duke of Wharton, a little above the town of Kirbysteven, in Westmore land. It belongs now to the Lowther family, and is occupied by a farmer. The site is delightful, on a gentle slope of S. exposure, and the Eden here, a rumbling river, which winds below it over a very stony bed. This place looks more venerable for its antiquity, than striking for the elegance of its construction.

The flooring and cieling are mostly fallen in. See Kirbysteven.

WERFE, a river of Yorkshire, which washes a dale of the same name, reaching from York-city about twenty miles, with gentlemen's seats at a little distance all the way.

WHIDAH, or FIDA, a very delightful country of Guiney Proper, and Negroland, in Africa, with a town of the same name, and an English factory. It lies about 197 miles E. of Cape-Coast-castle. Lat. 6 deg. 5 min.

N. long. 3 deg. 10 min. E.
WHISTON, though decayed, is a mayor-town of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, with a castle once, now a private gentleman's seat. It gave surname to the famous professor of Cambridge. It lies 3 miles from Haverfordwest, and about 191 from London.

WHITBY, a large sea-port town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with convenient piers, &c. It stands at the influx of the Esk into the German ocean. Above 200 coal, &c. ships belong to this place; and here they are continually building vessels for that purpose. It has a plentiful market, and lies about thirteen miles N. W. of Scarborough, Lat. 54 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 min. W.

WHITCART-WATER, a large river, which washes Paisley, in the W. of Scotland, where pearls are fished

WHITCHURCH, a mayor-borough of Hampshire, which sends two members to parliament. Near it is a fine seat and park of the Earl of Portsmouth. Here are four annual fairs, April 23, June 20, July 7, for toys; and October 19, for sheep. It lies ten miles from Winchester, and fifty-eight from London.

WHITCHURCH, a market-town of Shropshire, with a very good church, in which is the monument of the English Achilles John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who died at the siege of Bourdeaux, anno 1553. This town raised a whole regiment for King Charles I. In the neighbourhood are several gentry; and here are annual fairs on Whitsun-Monday, and October 28, for

cattle, &c.
WHITEHALL, in Westminster, facing the Horse-Guards, and originally intended to front the canal, in St. James's park, one of the finest royal palaces in Great Britain, before it was burnt in 1697, as appears from that part still remaining, called the Banquetting-house, now Whitehall-chapel, the cieling of which is finely painted by Rubens, and the architecture on the outside towards the street very elegant and beautiful. In the Privy-Gardens near it are several houses of the nobility, &c. with a fine bronze statue of the unfortunate King

WHITEHART-FOREST, on the confines of Somerfetshire, so called from a hart of that colour killed here contrary to the express orders of King Henry III. for which a mulct, called white-hart silver, is annually

paid into the Exchequer.

WHITEHAVEN, a large and flourishing town of Cumberland, with a good harbour, much improved by the Lowthers and by act of parliament, and road on the Irish sea; also a brisk trade, especially in coals to Ireland, its capital, and the Isle of Man; likewise to some parts of Scotland: and this is of considerable advantage to the Lowther family; besides a good trade in salt: all which yields them annually near 20,000 l. It lies about 10 miles from Cockermouth, and 250 from London. Near it is St. Beeshead, where is good anchorage, and

WHITEHORSE VALE, a fine and fertile valley fo called, in Berkshire, from Farringdon to Abingdon; this name it has from a trench of about an acre S. from the valley, filled up with chalk on the side of a green hill, and exactly resembling the figure of a white

horse. WHITESOLE-HILL, not far from Mere, in Wilt-

thire, an old Danish camp.

WHITE SEA, or FROZEN SEA, a bay in the N. of Russia, between this country, Lapland, and Samojedia; at the bottom of which stands Archangel. This was the only place of trade and communication with the sea, which the Muscovites had before the conquest of Livonia

from the Swedes by the Czar Peter, about the beginning of the prefent century.

WHITGARABURGH, the Saxon name of Carifbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, so called from one Witgar (not Witagar) a follower of Cerdic King of the West Saxons, as one of our kind correspondents, and a native or inhabitant of the island, informs us; but want of room will not admit our enlarging from his friendly hints here and elsewhere.

friendly hints here and elsewhere.

WHITHERN, the ancient Candida Casa, a royal but now decayed burgh of Wigtonshire, and S. of Scotland, being affociated in the district with Wigton, New Galloway, and Stranrawer; it sends alternately with these one member to the British parliament. Here was formerly a priory, and the seat of the Bishop of Galloway, founded by St. Ninian above 1200 years ago.

WHITNEY, a town of Oxfordshire, on the Windrush, with a good trade in spinning, and manufactures of rugs, blankets, duffels, hammocks, and tilt-cloaths; with a free-school and library, sounded by Mr. Box of London. It lies about five miles from Woodstock, and sixty-four from London.

WHITTLESEA MERE, a lake of Huntingdonshire, formed by the river Nyne. It is about fix miles long, and three broad, abounding with excellent fish. WIASDEN, a new-built and fortified town of Sendomir-

WIASDEN, a new-built and fortified town of Sendomir-Palatinate, in Poland. It has a good trade, and is much frequented.

WIATKA, a province of Eastern Muscovy, and the furthest that way, bounded on the N. by Permia, Zirania, and Oustiough; on the W. by Wologda and Peroslaw; on the S. by Cazan; and on the E. by Stoutka in Siberia. It is mostly woody and marshy; but yields honey, wax, and surs. A river of the same name runs through it to the Kama, and this again to the Wolga above Cazan.

Its capital of the same name is the see of a Bishop, and has a good stout castle for suppressing the incursions of the Scheremisse Tartars. From it are two high roads leading to Moscow. It stands in lat. 57 deg. 40 min.

N. long. 47 deg. 32 min. E.
WIBURG, the capital of Jutland, in Denmark, in the middle of which it stands. It lies 123 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9

WIBURG, the capital of Carelia, and Finland, in Sweden, on the Finnic gulph. It is the fee of a Bishop, with a convenient harbour, and good trade. Though it is well-fortified, and has a strong castle, the Czar Peter took it; and by the treaty of Nystadt it was ceded to him, with a good part of Carelia. It lies about 68 miles N. W. of Petersburg, and 210 E. of Abo. Lat. 61 deg. 5 min. N. long. 20 deg. 10 min. E.

61 deg. 5 min. N. long. 29 deg. 10 min. E. WICOMB, CHIPPING, CHIPPING-WYCOMB, or HIGH-WICKHAM, a borough of Buckinghamshire, which sends two members to parliament. It lies about twelve miles from Aylesbury, and thirty-two from London; from which capital to Oxford it is a great thoroughsfare.

thoroughfare.
WCK, or WEEK (fee. WEEK) a town of Cathness, in Scotland.

WICK, the east suburb of Maestricht, joined to it by a fine bridge over the Maese. See MAESTRICHT.
WICKHAM, CHIPPING or HIGH. See WICOMB

of the fame name is a village in Suffolk, from the fleeple of which, though low, may be feen fifty parish-churches round. It lies about four miles from

WICKHAM, a village of Hampshire, near Winchester, which gave birth to the famous William surnamed of Wickham, afterwards Bishop of that see. See WIN-

WICKLOW, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, having the Irish sea on the E. Kildare and Catherlough on the W. Dublin and part of Kildare on the N. and Wex-

Its capital of the same name has a small harbour at the mouth of the Letrim, for small vessels to carry provisions to Dublin. Here is the best ale in all the kingdom, with barracks for three companies of foot, and

min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. W. WICKWAR, or rather WICKWATER, a markettown of Gloucestershire, with a large church, tower, and pinacles; also a free-school. Here are fairs for oxen, &c. April 5, and July 2. It lies about 20 miles from Gloucester, and 101 from London. WICO, a Swedish settlement and meeting-house for the

people of that nation, in Penfylvania, in North America, and about half a mile from Philadelphia.

WIDIN, or VIDIN (which see) a fortress of Servia. WIDINSEE, a small lake of Zurich, one of the Swiss cantons, in which are little turtles very well tasted, and of the shells are made the usual toys.

WIED, a town of Waga, a Ruffian province, upon the river Waga, which falls into the Dwina.

WIELICZ, or VELISCA, a town of Cracow-palatinate, in Poland, below which are quarries of rock-falt or gem-falt; as our Philosophical Transactions call them. They employ feveral hands, and numbers of horses, yielding a confiderable revenue; but the pungency or transparency of the mines commonly blind the underground-workmen. It lies twenty-five miles E. of

WIERENGEN, a cluster of isles on the coast of North Holland, in the feven united provinces; the principal of which is five miles long and two broad, with feveral villages, and a rich foil, feeding feveral flocks of sheep.

WIGGAN, a well-built mayor-borough of Lancashire, which fends two members to parliament. It carries on manufactures of coverlets, and other bed-furniture; and is also noted for pit-coal and iron-ware. It stands near the fource of the rivulet Dugless or Dougless, and on the post-road to Lancaster, from which it is 30 miles off, and 195 from London. Its church is stately, the Rector of which is faid to be Lord of the manor.

WIGHT, an ifle, and part of the county of Hampshire, in the diocese of Winchester. It is of an irregular elliptical form, and fo contiguous to the mainland, as in fome places to be scarce more than a mile, and in none more than fix or feven from one shore to the other. It is about twenty-four miles long, and in the middle or widest part about half as much. The whole island is divided into twenty-nine parishes, with about 3000 dwellings, and nine perfons to each; though this calculation is perhaps too much, yet some of the arm-

houses have doubtless many more.

Its air is pure, the foil fruitful, and fo skilfully managed as to produce annually corn fufficient to maintain its inhabitants for feven years. It is agreeably diversified with arable and pafture lands, hils, dales, &c. Here are some of the finest and most extensive prospects of land and water, which the eye can be any where regaled with. Through the middle of the island from E. to W. runs a continued ridge of spacious downs, in the interior parts of which are rich mines of chalk or marl, used for agriculture; and on the surface are bred vast numbers of sheep, with excellent wool, mostly exported in the fleece to the cloathing parts of England. On the coasts is excellent fishing for mullets, base, &c. with great plenty of lobsters, crabs, prawns, and other

The extremities of the land, especially on the southern coaft, are for the greatest part a natural fortification of rocks and cliffs, the most noted and formidable of which are the Shingles and Needles (fo called from their extreme sharpness) to the W. the Brambles on the N. and the Mixen, i. e. Dunghill, on the E.

The principal strength of the Isle of Wight confists in one of the chief stations of the royal navy being at Portsmouth, which lies but a little way off, and their general rendezvous at Spithead, the channel between the island and Portsmouth. It is under a particular Governor, who is commonly a person of rank, and its forts and castles, built where it is most open to hostile invasions, are well-garrisoned. Its capital is Newport, the houses of which are in general built of brick, but low, and none of stone, except the church; a correction this from a correspondent to be taken notice of under our account of that place. See also the ingenious Mr.

J. Sturch's Account of the Isle of Wight, &c. in Mar. tin's Magazine for February and March 1756, where the fubject is more diffusely handled, and from which the above is mostly an extract.

WIGHTON, a small market-town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Foulness, about seven mile from Beverley.

Of the same name, or Wigton, is another small market. town in Cumberland, with a fair for merchandife, &c on March 25. It lies N. of Allerdale forest, and ha several Roman altars.

WIGTON, the capital, and a royal burgh of a thire of the fame name, or Upper Galloway, in the South of Scotland. It is one in the diffrict with Whithern, New Galloway, and Stranrawer, which alternately fend a member to the British parliament. Here is a harbour on a bay of the Irish sea, called the bay of Wigton and at the mouth of the Cree. It lies about ninety miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 54 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. W.

WIHITZ, a frontier place of Croatia, in European Tur. key, on a small lake near the Unna, and subject to the Porte. It lies about thirty-eight miles S. E. of Carl. stadt. Lat. 45 deg. 25 min. N. long. 16 deg. 46

WIKNI VOLOK, a district and republic of Novogorod in Western Muscovy.

WILDBOREFELL, or Moehill, a procigiously high hill in Westmoreland, from which rifes the river Eden. WILDBURY-HILL, the remains of a British town on the Ikenning-street, in Hertfordshire.

WILDUNGEN, a city of Hesse, in Germany, divided into the old and new towns, on two hills, with curious water-works, and vitriolic corrofive fprings. This place is noted for good beer, which is trans-

ported into the neighbouring parts.
WILFRID'S NEEDLE, ST. a narrow hole formerly in the monastery at Rippon, in Yorkshire, famous in Popish times for the trial of female chastity. See RIP-

WILKOMIERTZ, or WILKOMITZ, a large town of Vilna palatinate, in Litnuania, and Poland, on the Swienta. It confines on Podlachia, and is fortified, but the houses are of timber. Its jurisdiction is exten-five, and here sits the provincial diet. It lies forty-eight miles N. W. of Wilna. Lat. 55 deg. 36 min. N. long. 16 deg. 38 min. E. WILLIAM'S-LAND, Prince, the country round Baf-

fin's bay, and the North Main, in the Arctic regions of America, is so called in our maps, but have no par-

ticular description of it.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of James-county, between James and York rivers, and the capital of Virginia, in North America, but with not above fifty houses, tho' the feat of the Governor, the general affembly, and juridical courts, the planters of this colony chufing to live on their effates or fettlements in the country, A college was erected here, and well-endowed, for the education of the Indians; but they are said to have an aversion against the sciences and learned languages. It is about fix miles N. of James-town, and fifty W. of Cape Charles. Lat. 37 deg. 26 min. N. long. 76 deg.

36 min. W. WILLIAM'S-FORT, a factory of the English East India company, on the W. branch of the Ganges, and kingdom of Bengal, in Asia, about forty miles S. of Huegley. Lat. 22 deg. 48 min. N. long. 87 deg. 10

Of the same name, or Fort-William, is a garrison in Lochaber, and Inverness-shire, in the North of Scotland, near the foot of the high pic of Bennevis, fo called from the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. and in its neighbourhood is a wooden and fod village denominated Maryburgh from his Queen

WIILLIAMSTADT, a fmall, but strong town on the point of the isle of Ruggenhill, in Holland, one of the united provinces, with a good harbour on the fea called Holland-diep. It secures the trade between Holland and Zealand, and lies sourteen miles S. of Rotterdam, and fixteen N. W. of Breda. It belongs to 4 deg. 26 min. E. WILLIAMSTADT, formerly Oxford, the capital, and now a port-town of Talbot, one of the five east-ern counties of Maryland, in North America. The common pasture about this place contains near 100

WILLOUGHBY, a fmall town of Northampton, with a delightful brook of the same name, and a handsome cross of one stone, about which the parliament-soldiers having tied ropes to pull it down, their zeal was quenched with strong beer by the vicar, after an harangue to them on its innocence. Coins, Mofaic pavements, &c. have been found in this neighbourhood: and it is vulgarly supposed that hereabouts treasure is hid under-ground.

WILMANSTRAND, a town of Carelia, and Finland, in Sweden. It stands amidst marshes near a lake. Here the Russians beat the Swedes August 16, 1741, O. S. after which victory the treaty of Abo foon succeeded, and it belongs to the Russians. It lies about thirty miles

N. of Wiburg. WILNA, or VILNA, a large city in the palatinate of the fame name, and the capital of Lithuania, in Poland. It is the fee of a Bishop, with an university. Its trade is mostly carried on by foreigners, the natives being an idle, poor fet of people. It lies about 218 miles N. E. of Warfaw. Lat. 55 deg. 10 min. N. long. 25 deg. 21

WILSHAUSEN, or rather WISHAUSEN, a place in

Munster, which see. WILSTET, or WILDSTADT, a place in Alface, through which is a great road from Keill into Suabia and Wirtemberg; but it is sometimes overflowed by the

WILSTET, or WILDSTADT, a town of Wirtemburg, and Suabia, in Germany, whither the Duke and his court refort fometimes; also much frequented for its mineral baths, though otherwise said to be one of the vilest places in the empire. It lies about twelve miles S. of Stolhoffen.

WILSTER, a neat town of Holstein, in Germany, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Elbe about five miles below it, lying about fix miles N. of Gluck-

WILTHEIM, a famous monastery of Tirol Proper, and Austria, in Germany, at a little distance S. of Ombra or Amras, where the monks pretend to have the body of their founder Haymon, a gigantic Prince, twelve feet and a half high, with his tongue three spans and a half long, &c. Before the gate is an inscription, that the road from Italy towards Augsburg lay this way for-

WILTON, a mayor-borough of Wiltshire, which sends two members to parliament. It stands near the junction of the Nadder with the Willy, from which latter it has

its name.

Here is a very magnificent palace, called Wiltonhouse, with gardens, paintings, library, medals, &c. belonging to the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. It lies fix miles from Salisbury, and eighty-feven from

WILTON, or NEW LONDON, a town of Colleton county, in South Carolina, in North America, on the N. bank of North-Edistow, and twelve miles from its mouth. It confifts of about eighty houses built by some Swifs under one Mr. Zubbabewler (not Luberbuller) of

that country.
WILTSHIRE, a country of England, having Somersetshire on the W. Berkshire and Hampshire on the E. Gloucestershire on the N. and Dorsetshire with part of Hampshire on the S. It is about thirty-nine miles long, and thirty broad; containing 23 market-towns, and 304 parishes, with about 876,000 fouls. It fends thirty-four members to parliament, including the two

Knights of the shire. The air is healthy. On its downs, particularly Salifbury plain, &c. are fed numerous flocks of sheep, the wool from which being manufactured by the inhabitants, makes it one of the greatest cloth-working counWIN

ties in England. Fuel is not very plentiful; but the foil in the valleys, especially in the midland parts, produces all forts of grain, with great quantities of good cheefe; and they fend provisions to London, &c. Here are ridges of chalky hills. Its rivers are the Iss, Kennet, Upper and Lower Avon, the Willy, Bourne, and Nad-This county abounds with numberless remains of

WIMBURNE, WINBOURNE, fometimes called WIN-BURN-MINSTER, the first town eastward of Dorsetshire, in a fertile valley, the inhabitants numerous, and mostly stocking-knitters, with a very large church and square tower, the spire of which, taller, it is said, than that of Salisbury, was blown down in 1622. Here is the monument of King St. Etheldred, flain in battle by the Danes anno 822, also of the great Marchioness of Exeter, John de Beaufort Duke of Somerset, and his confort, King Henry VII.'s grandmother by her daughter Margaret Countess of Richmond, &c. Cardinal Pool was once dean of this church. Here are kept fairs for bullocks, sheep, &c. on Good-Friday, and Septem-

WIMPFEN, a town in the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, on the Neckar, eighteen miles E. of Hei-delburg. Lat. 49 deg. 18 min. N. long. 9 deg. 12

WIMPLE-HALL, a feat now of the Earl of Hardwicke's, late Lord Chancellor, in Hertfordshire, in a very dirty fite, the houses and gardens, notwithstanding the great cost expended, being in a very bad

WINANDER-MERE, a large lake of Lancashire, the utmost northern boundary of Fourness, as also of the

county, producing the char fish.
WINCAUNTON, a place in Somerfetshire to the southward of Wells, where an urn full of Roman coins hath

WINCHELSEA, i. e. a waterish-corner, a borough of Suffex, on the English channel, with a harbour, from which the fea is faid to have retired about a mile, a little W. of Rye, thirty miles E. of Lewes, and feventyone S. of London. It fends two members to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the Finch family. Lat.

50 deg. 58 min. N. long. 50 min. E. WINCHESTER, or WINTON, in Latin Venta Belgarum, the capital of Hampshire, and the ancient royal residence of the West Saxons. It stands on the Irching, into which another river runs. It is the fee of a Bishop, and of a considerable revenue, with an ancient cathedral of the Holy Trinity, and an Epifcopal palace; the famous Dr. Benjamin Hoadley is the prefent Prelate, and has been long fo. It fends two members to parliament. Here is a fine college and fchool founded by William of Wickham, who also founded New-college in Oxford, to which the scholars from this school are fent, and there entitled to fellowships.

Here King Charles II. began a fine palace, but did not live to finish it, and ever fince it lies neglected. Winchester lies about fixty-feven miles S. W. of

WINCOMB, or WINCHCOMB, a fmall market-town of Gloucestershire, in the road towards Warwick, and in the midst of arable lands and pastures, with fairs for horses, &c. on May 16 and July 28. The church has a lofty tower, with battlements and pinacles, the curacy being only ten pounds, though the impropria-

WINDAW, a river of Courland, in Poland. It rifes in Samojitia, and falls into the Baltic under the walls of

WINDAW, or KIESC by the natives, the capital of a palatinate in the laft-mentioned country, with a harbour and a castle. Here ships are built for the Duke; and it trades in pitch, tar, wax, &c. A Polish garrison here is under the Duke. It lies 90 miles N. of Memel, and 110 W. of Mittaw.

WINDHAM, or WIMONDHAM, a fmall town of Norfolk, whose inhabitants are generally employed in making of spiggots and fossets. It gives name to a flourishing family of several branches. On its churchWINDISCH, the remains of the ancient Vindonissa, in the Swiss canton of Berne. It stands on a hill, at the bottom of which join the broad and rapid rivers of Aar and Rufs; and from hence to Baden is a flying-bridge over the latter.

WINDISCHGRATZ, an ancient place of Lower Stiria, and Austria, in Germany, formerly the boundary of the Sclavonians, being about thirty-eight miles S. W. from Gratz.

WINDISCHMARK, a fubdivision of Carniola, and Austria, in Germany, and in the S. E. corner of the duchy, having Cilley on the N. from which the Save parts it, Carniola on the S. W. Morlachia on the S. and Croatia on the E. Though mountainous and barren towards the S. it produces corn and excellent white wine. Its inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the principal rivers are the Gurk and Culp.

WINDSOR, a borough of Berkshire, which fends two members to parliament; having on an eminence near it a celebrated castle, or royal palace, commanding a very extensive prospect, with the Thames at its soot. In its royal chapel are installed the Knights of the Garter. It lies about twenty-three miles from the city of

WINDWARD-PASSAGE, a course of above 160 leagues from Cape Morant, the E. point of Jamaica, to the N. fide of Crooked island, in which the wind always blows from the same quarter. This course shipping from or to that island endeavour to get into.

WINICK, a village of Lancashire, the rectory of which is worth about 800 l.

WINNICZA, a town of Lower Podolia, on the Bog, forty-two miles N. of Braclaw. Lat. 49 deg. 20 min.

N. long. 29 deg. 16 min. E. WINOXBERGEN, or BERGEN ST. WINOX, a city of French Flanders, on the Colme; it is pretty well-fortified, and lies eight or nine miles S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

WINSCHEIM, an Imperial town of Franconia, in Germany, on the Aisch, seventeen miles N. E. of Rotemburg.

WINSCHOTEN, a fortress of Groningen, in the United Provinces, fix miles S. W. of Dallert bay.

Near this place Count Lewis of Nassau beat the Spaniards in 1568, with the loss of their General Aremberg: and this was the first victory which the Dutch obtained in profecuting the establishment of their independency. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 56 min. E.

WINSEN, a town of Lunenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, at the confluence of the Elbe with the Il-menau, fifteen miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 56 min. N. long. 10 deg. 12 min. E.

WINSLOW, a market-town of Buckinghamshire, lying about eight miles from Aylesbury, and forty-five from London.

WINSTER, a market-town of Derbyshire, 10 miles from

Derby, and 133 from London. WINTERTON, a village of Norfolk, where is a lighthouse; as also at Wintertonness, the N. promontory of the county, being about four miles N. of Yarmouth town. Lat. 53 deg. 2 min. N. long. 1 deg. 12

WINTERTHOUR, a town of Zurich-canton, in Switzerland, on the Eulach or Elk, fifteen miles N. E. of

WINTON, a fine feat belonging to the unfortunate Earl of that name, in the South of Scotland; but now going to ruin, ever fince its forfeiture. Of the same name is a village in the neighbourhood

of Kirkbysteven, in Westmoreland.

WINTRINGHAM, a mayor-town of Lincolnshire. Near it was an old Roman town, and many antiquities

WINTSHEIM, a town of Anspach, and Franconia, in Germany, fifteen miles N. of Anspach. Lat. 49 deg. 36 min. N. long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

WIPACK, a town of Karstia, and Austria, in German on a river of the fame name, twenty-five mil of Goritz. It is famous for strong wine and its hor

WIPREN, a town of Mansfeldt, and Upper Saxony, Germany, on a river of the fame name, with a good trade, being eight miles W. of Mansfelde WIRALL, a narrow, but fertile strip of Lancashire, with

a ferry over the Mersee.

WIRKWORTH, a town of Northumberland, giving title of Baron to the Earl of the latter name. WIRKSWORTH, a town of Derbyshire, six miles from

Derby, and 118 from London.
WIRTEMBURG, or Lower Swabia, a country in the N. part of the duchy of the latter name. It is bounder on the N. by a part of Franconia, the archbishopric Mentz, and the Palatinate, on the E. by Octon Burgaw, Ulm, and Augsburg, on the S. by the Da nube, Hohenzollern, Furstenberg, and Hohenberg; and on the W. by part of the Palatinate, Baden, and the Black-forest. It is about fixty miles long, and the same in breadth, belonging to its own Duke. The capital is

WISBADEN, a town of the Wetteraw, in Germany where are hot baths. It lies about fifteen miles W Frankfort. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 8 deg. 15

WISBICH, a market-town on the N. confines of the Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, about sisteen miles from Ely city, and eighty-eight from London. WISBURG, or WYSSEBOURG, in Berne, a canton

of Switzerland, where are several hot baths much fre-

WISBY, the only confiderable town on the W. fide of the isle of Gothland, with a harbour on the Baltic. Here sea-charts and maritime laws, &c. are said to have been first made. It lies 112 miles S. of Stockholm. Lat. 57 deg. 48 min. N. long. 18 deg. 10

WISCHGROD, a town of Warfovia, in Poland, on the Vistula, forty-fix miles N. W. of Warfaw. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 20 deg. 36 min. E. WISHAUSEN, a bailiwic of Munster, and Westphalia,

in Germany.

WISLICZ, a wooden city of Sendomir, in Poland, on the Nida, with a cathedral of hewn stone, and fine cloysters, being about fifty-one miles N. E. of Sendomir. WISMAR, a town of Mecklenburg, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on a bay of the Baltic, fourteen miles N. of Swerin, and belonging to Sweden. Lat. 54 deg. 20 min. N. long. 11 deg. 27 min. E.

WISSELOCK, a town of the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, seven miles S. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49 deg.

26 min. N. long. 8 deg. 46 min. E. WISSELMUNDE, rather WEISSELMUNDE. See

WISTON, a market-town of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, about ten miles N. of Pembroke. WITEPSK, or WITEPSKI, the capital of a palatinate

of the same name, and Lithuania, in Poland, near the junction of the Witzha with the Dwina, 176 miles E. of Wilna. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E.

WITHAM, a market-town of Essex, about ten miles from Chelmsford, and about thirty-seven from Lon-

Of the same is a river which runs through Lin-

WITLICH, the capital of a bailiwic of Mentz, confining on Luxemburg, with the castle of Ottenstein, the residence of the Elector of Treves.

WITNEY, a market-town of Oxfordshire, famous for its blanket-manufacture on the Windrush, eight miles from Oxford, and fixty-three from London.

WITMUNDE, or WITTIMUNDE, a decayed place in East Friesland, and the United Netherlands, five miles E. of Efens, and fifteen N. of Embden. Lat. 53 deg. 48 min. N. long. 7 deg. ro min. E.

WITTEMBERG, the capital of the duchy of the fame name, and Saxony Proper, in Germany, on the E. fide of the Elbe. It is well fortified, and has an university,

where Luther preached his first sermon against the Pope's indulgencies. It lies about fifty-four miles N. of Dresden. Lat. 51 deg. 56 min. N. long. 13 deg. 10

WITTENBURG, a town of Brandenburg, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, also on the Eibe, fifty-eight miles N. of Brandenburg. Lat. 53 deg. 26 min. N. long. 12

deg. 18 min. E.
WITTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia, belonging to
Ruffia, about forty miles S. of Revel. Lat. 58 deg. 50

min. N. long. 24 deg. 38 min. E.
WITTLESEY-MERE, a lake on the N. limits of Huntingdonshire, fix miles long, and three broad; in the crossing of which Canute the Dane and his family were in danger of being loft. It lies about thirteen miles W.

WIVELSCOMB, a market-town of Somerfetshire, about

27 miles from Wells, and 153 from London. WOBURN, a market-town of Bedfordshire, once famous for an abbey, which fince the diffolution has been the Duke of Bedford's palace, about ten miles S. of Bedford, and forty-four N. of London.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, fifty-eight miles S. of Prague. Lat. 49 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 15

WOERDEN, a town of Holland, in the United Provinces, twenty miles S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52 deg. 16

min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E.

WOGULIZI, a province of Eastern Muscovy, S. of Petzora, and N. of Permia. Mountains divide it from Siberia on the E. and it extends westward to the Irtus. It reaches from lat. 61 deg. 30 min. to almost 63

WOKEY-HOLE, a cavern with petrifying icicles, near

the city of Wells, in Somerfetshire.
WOKING, a market-town of Surrey, on the Wey, half-way between Guilford and Weybridge. WOLAW, a town of Silefia, and capital of a duchy of

the same name, near the Oder, twenty-fix miles N. of Breslaw. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 16 deg. 41

WOLFENBUTTEL, a city of Brunfwick, and Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Ocker, belonging to its own Duke. It is a strong place, with a fine palace and library. It lies about twelve miles S. of Brunfwick. Lat. 52 deg. 26 min. N. long. 10 deg. 41 min. E. WOLFERSDYKE, a finall island of Zealand, lying be-

tween North and South Beveland, in the United Ne-

WOLFSPERG, a town of Carinthia, and Austria, in Germany, forty miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47 deg. 8

min. N. long. 15 deg. 5 min. E.

WOLGA, a large river of Ruffia, rifing in the N. part of that empire, it passes in a S. E. direction by Jereslaf, Cafan, and Bulgar; after which entering Asiatic Russia, it continues on due S. to Kamisinca, where it runs to the S. E. and then watering Astracan, falls into the Caspian sea, about fifty miles below that city, after having traverfed between 2 and 300 miles in its courfe.

WOLGAST, a town of Swedish Pomerania, in Germany, with a fea-port. It lies about thirty-eight miles S. E. of Stralfund. Lat. 54 deg. 20 min. N. long. 14 deg. 10 min. E. WOLICKMARK. See VOKELMARCK.

WOLFHALL, once a feat of Sir John Seymour, father to the Protector, in Wiltshire, where King Henry VIII. celebrated his nuptials with the Lady Jane Seymour, and had his wedding-dinner in a large barn hard by.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Novogorod, in Russia. It lies 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 57 deg. 30 min. N. long. 35 deg. 18 min. E.
WOLKOWSKO, a large town of Lithuania, in Poland, on the Russ. It lies thirty-fix miles S. of Grodno. Lat. 53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 24 deg. 15

WOLLER, or WOOLLER, a market-town of Northumberland, and lies 12 miles S. of Berwick, and 327 N. of London.

WOLLIN, an island and town of the same name, in Pomerania, in Germany, at the mouth of the Oder, and on the Baltic, subject to the King of Prussia.

WOR

WOLMAR, or WALMAR, a town of Livonia, belonging to Russia, on the N. bank of the Embeck. It lies forty-eight miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 57 deg. 32

min. N. long. 25 deg. 10 min. E.

WOLODIMER, the capital of a duchy of the fame name, in Ruffia. It lies 164 miles S. of Peterfburg.

Lat. 57 deg. 42 min. N. long. 30 deg. 15 min. E.

WOLOGDA, the capital of a duchy of the fame name, in Ruffia.

in Russia, on the Dwina. It lies 227 miles N. of Moscow. Lat. 59 deg. 10 min. N. long. 42 deg. 26

WOLSINGHAM, a market-town of Durham. It lies 14 miles from the capital of the latter name, and 226 from London

WOODBRIDGE, a market-town of Suffolk, on the Deben, which river is navigable to it by fhips of burden. It lies twenty-fix miles from Bury, and seventy-five

WOODCHESTER, a place in Gloucestershire, where a curious Roman pavement of mofaic work was discovered in 1722.

WOODFORD, a pretty village of Effex, in the neigh-

WOODHOUSE, the ancient feat of the Wentworths, in Yorkshire, rebuilt very elegantly by the late Marquis of Rockingham, called Wentworth-house, which

WOODSTOCK, a borough of Oxfordshire, which sends two members to parliament. Here is a flately palace, erected at the public expence, in memory of the first Duke of Marlborough's victory, August 2, 1704, at Blenheim, over the French and Bavarians; and hence called Blenheim-house. It lies seven miles N. of Oxford, and fixty from London.

WOOLHAMPTON, a great thoroughfare of Berkshire, between Newbury and Reading.
WOOLLEY, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, ex-

tending itself a long way up the river Gambia.
WOOLVERHAMPTON, a populous and well-built town of Staffordshire. It lies II miles S. of Stafford,

and 117 N. of London.
WOOLWICH, a market-town of Kent, on the Thames. Here are docks and yards for the royal navy, where large ships of war are built; besides vast magazines of great guns, mortars, ball, powder, and other warlike flores. Here the royal regiment of artillery commonly lie, and have an academy for instructing the train in the art of gunnery. Lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. long. 10 min. E.

WORCESTER, the capital of the county of the fame name in England, on the banks of the Severn, over which is a stone-bridge. It sends two members to parliament, is the fee of a Bishop, and has a handsome cathedral. It gives title of Marquis to Somerfet Duke of Beaufort. Cromwell defeated Charles II. here in 1651. It lies about 112 miles N. W. of London.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, with Herefordshire and Shropshire on the W. Gloucestershire on the S. Staffordshire on the N. and Warwickshire on the E. Its air and soil are very kindly, being watered by the Severn, Stow, Avon, Teme, &c. befides corn, cattle, &c. it produces perry and falt. It contains 152 parishes, and about 103,000 inhabitants.
WORCUM, a town of West Friesland, in the United

Netherlands, on the Zuyder-zee. Though its harbour is choaked up, a good trade is carried on by means of canals. It lies twenty miles S. W. of Lewarden. Lat.

53 deg. 10 min. N. long. 5 deg. 18 min. E.
WORCUM, a well-fortified town of Holland, on the Waal. It lies twenty-four miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51 deg. 50 min. N. long. 4 deg. 46 min. E. WORKINGTON, a fishing-town of Cumberland, at

the mouth of the Derwent; from which river falmon are sent up by horses for London.

WORKSOP, a small town of Nottinghamshire, near the source of the Ryton. Its market is noted for liquorice and malt. It lies about 7 miles from Red-ford, eighteen N. of Nottingham, and 133 from

WORLITZ, a town of Anhalt, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Elbe.

WORMLINGTON, a place in Warwickshire, with

rich passures. It lies about five miles from Kyneton. WORMS, an Imperial city, and capital of the bishopric of the same name, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, and W. fide of that river. The cathedral is in possession of the Romanists; but the magistrates and most of the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is under the protection of the Elector Palatine, but the French destroyed the place in 1689, and it has been fince rebuilt. It lies twenty-feven miles S. of Mentz. Lat. 44 deg. 36 min. N. 8 deg. 10 min. E.

WORONITZ, a town of Rezanski, in Russia, on a river of the same name, which here falls into the Don. The ships built at this place were fent down that river by the Czar Peter to the Black sea, and others by means of canals cut to the Wolga, even into the Caspian sea. It lies 126 miles S. of Moscow. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min.

N. long. 40 deg. 15 min. E.

WOROTIN, a principality of Western Muscovy. It is inclosed on the N. by the river Ugra, and part of Rezan; on the E. by the latter; on the W. by Servia; and on the S. by the Leffer Tartary or country of the Coslacks. The Occa runs quite thro' it from N. to S. on which river stands the capital Worotin, with a castle and good wall. It lies thirty-four leagues from Novogrodeck. Lat. 54 deg. 32 min. N. long. 36 deg. 40

WORSTED, a market-town of Norfolk, remarkable for inventing and twifting the woollen yarn of the fame name. It lies about 7 miles N. of Norwich, and 115

WORTZI, a lake of Livonia, communicating with that of Peibus by the river Derpt.

WOTTEN under Edge, a market-town of Gloucestershire. It lies seventeen miles S. of Gloucester, and ninety-nine from London.

WOTTON Basset, a borough of Wiltshire, which fends two members to parliament. It lies twenty-five miles N. of Salifbury, and feventy-eight W. of Lon-

WOULDS, high, barren, and moorish grounds, so called

in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

WRAYSHAM Tower, in Lancashire, is noted for a medicinal spring lately discovered, and much resorted to. REK, a river of Leicestershire.

WREKENHILL, a mountain in Shropshire, between the Watling-street and the Severn, and within a mile of Wroxeter.

WREST, a feat of the late Duke of Kent, in Bedfordshire, now belonging to Lord Viscount Royston, who married the Marchioness de Grey, the heiress.

WREXHAM, a market-town of Denbighshire, and the largest in all North Wales. Provisions here are very plentiful, good, and cheap. It stands on a rivulet, which falls into the Dee. It lies twenty-fix miles S. E. of St. Afaph.

WRINTON, a market-town of Somerfetshire, which gave birth to the celebrated Mr. John Lock. It lies? miles from Wells, and 125 from London.

WROTHAM, a market-town of Kent. It lies twelve miles W. of Maidstone, and twenty-five S. of Lon

WROTTESLEY, in Staffordshire, remarkable for some very antique remains of a fortification or city.

WROXETER, the ancient *Uriconium*, others the Rutu.

nium, not far from Shrewfbury, in Shropshire, with Ro.

man fortifications, &c. WRY-NOSE, an high mountain of Cumberland, on the top of which are three shire-stones, for this, for Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

WULPIT, a place in Suffolk, famous for white bicks manufactured there. It lies about eight miles from

WURTEMBURG. See WIRTEMBERG, in Suzhia WURTZBURG, a city of Franconia, in Germany, on the Mayne, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, including 400 towns and villages, subject to its own Bishop, who is absolute, and lives like a sovereign.
It lies fixty-three miles S. E. of Franckfort. Lat. 49
deg. 39 min. N. long. 9 deg. 48 min. E.
WYDHVA, or KLOGWYN KARDNEDH, a moun-

tain of Caernarvonshire, in North Wales, and the

WYMBORNE MINSTER, a large town of Dorfetshire, where was once a monastery, on the ruins of which a noble church was afterwards erected: in its choir, the only one in the county, cathedral-fervice is still kept up. This account is from a kind correspondent, which we have been obliged to curtail for want of

WYE, a market-town of Kent, on the Stour. It lies ten miles S. of Canterbury, and fifty-seven of London. WYE, a river of Wales, which rifing on the confines of Cardiganshire, runs S. E. dividing the shires of Rad. nor and Brecknock; it afterwards croffes Herefordshire, and washes Hereford: then directing its course due S. it passes by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepftow.

WYNENDAL, a town of Flanders, on the Austrian Netherlands, where General Webb convoying a large fupply of ammunition and provisions to the confederates before Lise, with only 6000 men defeated 24,000 French, who attacked him, and arrived fafe at that city, anno 1708.

WYL, a little, but populous town of St. Gaul, in Switzerland, betwixt the Thourgaw and Tockeburg. It lies twelve miles S. W. of Bruges, and the fame S. E. of Oftend. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 15

WYLEN, a place in the Swifs canton of Underwald, where is a medicinal fpring in great reputation.
WYSK, a river of Yorkshire, watering Allertonshire.

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XAV

ACA, a town of Mazara, and Sicily, in Lower of the island. The island of the side of the s Italy, with a handsome harbour on the S. side of the island. It lies forty-two miles S. of Palermo. Lat 37 deg. 41 min. N. long. 13 deg. 12

XAEL, a principality of the kingdom of Hadramat, in Arabia Felix, and Afiatic Turkey. In it is a town

XAINNTES, or ALL-SAINTS, islands in the government of Guadaloupe, and Caribbee islands, in America.

XALAPA, a town of La Vera Cruz, and Mexico, in North America, near the W. side of the river Sempool. It lies about fixty-three miles N. W. from La Vera Cruz.

XALISCO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Mexico, in North America. It lies 396 miles W. of Mrxico. Lat. 22 deg. 26 min. N. long. 110 deg.

15 min. W. XAMBELA, a village of Siphanto, one of the Archipe-

lago isles, in European Turkey.

XANTHUS, once a confiderable city of Lydia, not far from the mouth of the river of the fame name, in Afiaatic Turkey; but now in ruins.

XANSI, a province of China, in Afia. It has Peking on the E. the great Chinese wall on the N. Honan on S. and the river Crocei dividing it from Xansi on the W.

XANTUM, a province of China, in Asia, bounded by the Xan sea on the N. the gulph of Nanking on the E. the province of the latter name on the S. and that of Peking on the W.

XARAYES, Laguna de los, a lake of Paraguay, in America, and the utmost northern boundary of the province. Lat. 12 deg. S.

XATIVA, a walled town of Valencia, in Spain, on a river of the same name, with a strong castle. It lies twenty-eight miles S. of Valencia. Lat. 39 deg. 10 min. N. long. 52 min. W.

XAVIER, ST. a town of Guayra, or La Plata, in South

XUC

America, on the confines of Brafil. It lies 197 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 24 deg. 10 min. S. long. 50 deg. 15 min. W.

XENSIN, a province of China, with the great Chinese wall on the N. Zansi on the E. Suchnen on the S. and Tibet on the W.

XERES de la Frontera, a large town of Andalufia, in Spain, on the Guadaletta ai Here the Moors, by beatspain, on the Guadaletta ai Here the Moors, by beating the Goths, got into Sp n afterwards. It lies eighteen miles N. of Cadiz. Lat. 37 deg. 51 min. N. long. 6 deg. 30 min. W.

XERES de Guadiana, a town of the last-mentioned province, in Spain, confining on Portugal. It lies twenty-three miles N. of Ayamonte. Lat. 37 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 16 min. W.

long. 8 deg. 16 min. W.

XERES de los Cavaleros, or XERES de Badajox. The System places it in Spanish Estremadura. It lies twentyfour miles N. of Badajox.

XIBETA, a city of the Val di Noto, and Sicily, in Lower Italy.

XICHU, a city of Huquam, a province of China. It lies 297 miles N. of Canton. Lat. 27 deg. 14 min. N.

long. 112 deg. 15 min. E.

XICOKO, an island of Japan, lying between Ximo on
the W. and that of Niphon on the E. and N. being parted only by narrow channels.

XIMO, an island of Japan, lying at the S. W. end of Niphon, and divided from it by a very narrow streight, especially on the N. fide. It extends from lat. 31 deg. 20 min. to 34 deg. 56 min. N. and from long. 131 deg.

15 min. to 135 deg. 12 min. E.
XINYAN, or CHINIAN, a city of Laotung, in China. It lies 451 miles N. E. of Peking. Lat. 31 deg. 10 min.

N. long. 120 deg. 26 min. E. XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rifing in New Castile, runs S. E. through that province; then it turns due E. and croffing Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean, twenty-four miles S. of Valencia-city.

YAR

TAMAMAH (see JAMANA) a district and city of Arabia Felix.
YAMBO, or YANBO, the fea-port of Medina,

on the western coast of Arabia Felix.

YAMIAMACUNDA, a town and English factory on the river Gambia, and Negroland, in Africa.

YANIMA, a large island in the Gambia, and Negroland, in Asico.

in Africa. YANIMAREW, a fmall English factory in Lower Yany, the Gambia, and Negroland last-mentioned. It buys corn and rice for James-fort. YANY, a large country of Negroland, divided into Upper

and Lower, each having a King.
YARBOROUGH, a large Roman camp, two miles W. of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, where coins are found. YARE, a river running through Norfolk from W. to E. and after it has passed by Norwich, falls into the Ger-

man ocean at Yarmouth.
YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH, a large

YAR

and well-built borough of Norfolk, with a noted fea-port on the German ocean, and mouth of the Yare, navigable to Norwich, E. of which city it lies eighteen miles. It fends two members to parliament. Lat. 52

deg. 45 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. E.
YARMOUTH, South, a small incorporate borough almost
at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, which sends two members to parliament; with a castle and small fort planted with guns. In the church is a beautiful monument for Sir Robert Holmes, a brave Admiral in King Charles II.'s time. It lies ten miles N. by N. from Newport, about three E. from the Needles, and ninety S. S. W. from London. It contains about 400 families. For this accurate account we acknowledge our obligations to an ingenious correspondent mentioned before under Wight and Whitgaraburgh.

YARROW, a place on the Tyne, a little above its mouth in the bishopric of Durham, noted as being the birthplace of the venerable Bede.

YARUM,

YASOUA, a river of Florida, in North America, which on the E. side falls into the Missisppi, 2 or 300 miles out of the country, with Indian nations of the same name, and many others dwelling upon it.

YAXLEY, a neat market-town in the fens of Huntingtonshire. It lies twelve miles N. of Huntington, and feventy-two diffant from London.

YCA, or VALVERDE, a valley of Los Reyes, and Peru, in South America, producing plenty of wine. It lies forty-one miles S. E. of Pifco.
YCOLUMKYLE, the island of St. Columbus, fo called

in the native language, near the ifle of Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. See Hy and IONA.

YEDDO, the second metropolis of Japan. See JEDDO. YEDZO, or JETZO, a large country of China, whether an island or continent is uncertain.

YELL, or ZEAL, one of the Orkney isles in Scot-

YELLOW SEA, fo the gulph of Peking in China is

YEMEN, the greatest part of Arabia Felix, in Asiatic Turkey. See OMAN. YEOVILL, a large market-town of Somersetshire, on a

river of the same name, a branch of the Parret. It lies 20 miles S. of Wells-city, and 123 W. from London. YESD, or YEST, a city of Eyrac Agein, in Persia. It

lies 198 miles E. of Ispahan. Lat. 33 deg. 10 min. N. long. 54 deg. 21 min, E.

YESTER, a feat and fine park belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, in the S. of Scotland, not far from Had-

YLO, a good port of Los Charcas, and Peru, in South America, near a river of the same name, lat. 18 deg. S. The point of Ylo is low, off which is an island and

YOANG-FU, a city of Hu-quam, in China, on the Kiam. It lies 558 miles S. W. of Nanking. Lat. 30 deg. 46 min. N. long. 114 deg. 15 min. E. YONNE, a river of France, which rifing in Burgundy,

runs N. through Nivernois and Champagne, and after washing Auxerre and Sens, falls into the Seine.

YORK, the capital of the county of the same name, in England. It stands finely on the Oufe. Its mayor, like the same magistrate of London, has the title of Lord; the privilege, it is said, of no other cities in this kingdom. It is large, with some handsome buildings. The plenty and cheapness of provisions here, draw abundance of strangers, for the sake of boarding; and in winter numbers of gentry refide in it, for whom a magnificent affembly-room has been erected. It is an Archiepiscopal fee; but the trade here is inconsiderable. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic edifice. It lies 192 miles N. YUNAM, a province of Chira, and on the S. W. limits of London, and fends two members to parliament.

YORK, New, a British colony of North America, inclu ding the Jerseys; it is bounded on the N. by Canada on the E. by New England; on the S. by the America ocean and Penfylvania; having the country of the loon on the W. Its extent is upwards of 200 miles for to S. and about fixty in breadth from E. to W. country is very fruitful, abounding with cattle and horf The exports to the fugar-iflands are flour, pickled-po and beef, with falt, fish, &c. and to Europe the la article, with logwood, whale oil and bone, &c. It a royal government, the King appointing its Government and council, as the inhabitants chule the General Affembly.

YORK River, navigable for several miles in the county of the same name, and Virginia, in North America The Indians call it Panumky. It runs parallel with James-river; and they are not far afunder.

Its capital of the same name stands in an island at the mouth of Hudson's-river. It is well-built, with wall and other works round it. Here is a spacious harbour, with quays and warehouses; great numbers of vessel being employed in trade and the fisheries. Lat. 41 deg.

5 min. N. long. 74 deg. 15 min. W.
YORKSHIRE, the largest county in all England, with great variety of heights and bottoms. It has Lanca. shire and part of Cheshire on the W. Derbyshire, Not. tinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, on the S. Durham and Westmoreland on the N. and the German ocean on the E. It is subdivided into West, East, and North Ridings, including all 563 parishes, with 530,750 inhabitants; and it sends 30 members to parliament. As the air is various, so is the nature of the ground; and the disposition of its inhabitants is equally diversified.

OUGHALL, a fea-port of Waterford, and Munster, in Ireland, with a good trade, at the mouth of the Broadwater. It lies about thirty miles from Mallow. YPRES, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, one of the barrier towns, which the Dutch garrison shamefully delivered up, as foon as the French appeared before it in

1744. It is the fee of a Bishop, under Mechlin, had formerly a good trade, but now much declined. Lat. 50 deg. 57 min. N. long. 2 deg. 51 min. E. SONDUN, a town of Berry, in France. It lies eighteen miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N.

long. 2 deg. 15 min. E. YVERDUN, a bailiwic of the Pais de Vaud, and canon of Berne, in Switzerland, fruitful in corn, &c. Its capital of the same name stands at the head of Neufchatel-lake.

YVICA, one of the Balearic islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, between Valencia and Majorca. It is mountainous and barren, but abounds in falt. It is thirty miles long, and twenty-fix broad. Lat. 39 deg.

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ZAIR, the most considerable river of Congo Proper, hence called the Great River of Congo, in Africa. ZALA, a town on the northern confines, near the mountains, which part Berdoa from Tripoli, in Africa.

ZAMBRE, a lake of Congo Proper, in Africa, from which the Nile is faid to iffue; as do all the rivers in

this part of the country.
ZAMORA, a city of Leon, in Spain, on the Douro, over which is a bridge of feventeen arches. It lies thirtyfour miles N. of Salamanca. Lat. 41 deg. 28 min. N. long. 5 deg. 48 min. W.

ZAMORA, a town of Quito, in Peru, in South America. It lies 210 miles S. of Quito, and 120 from the

nearest coast of the S. sea to the E.
ZAMOSK, or ZAMOSKOI, a fortified town of Bieliz Palatinate, and Red Ruffia, in Poland, with an univer-fity. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Sendomir.

ZANFARA, a kingdom S. of Agades, and that of Targa, in Africa. It is fertile in corn, &c.

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E. coast of Africa, between the Equator and tropic of Capricorn, having Anian on the N. the Indian ocean on the E. the country of the Hotentots on the S. and the unknown parts of Africa on the W. It includes Magadona, Melinda, Quilon, Mosambique, and Sosala. Here are several Portuguese settlements, these claiming a sovereignty over the petty Princes here. They trade for gold, flaves, ivory, oftrich-feathers, drugs, and wax; befides which the country produces rice, fugar, and the fruits of the

ZANT, an island of the Mediterranean, ten miles S. of the Morea, and near the S. fide of Cephalonia, from which a channel twelve miles broad divides it. It contains upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, the city of the same name having half that number, and these mostly Greeks : though the Venetians have endeavoured to introduce the rites of the Romish church. The English and Dutch have each a factory and Consul here; and a considerable trade in raisins, particularly currants or corinths, is carried on. This capital is well fortified and defended by a castle, the residence of the Venetian Governor, commonly a nobleman of the first rank. The island is greatly exposed to the attempts of the Turks, fince the Morea was entirely taken from the Venetians in 1715.

ZARA, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, almost furrounded by the Adriatic fea, and joined to the continent by a strong bridge. This place is the strongest belong-ing to the republic, is an Archiepiscopal see, and in the time of the Romans had a noble aqueduct. It lies fiftyeight miles N. W. of Spalato. Lat. 44 deg. 10 min.

N. long. 17 deg. 21 min. E. ZARA, the same with the desert of Zaara above-mentioned, in Africa.

ZARNAW, a city of Sendomir Palatinate, in Poland. It lies fifty-nine miles N. of Cracow. Lat. 51 deg. 36

min. N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E.

ZARNATA, a strong town of the Morea, on the W.
stide of Brazzo di Maina. It lies seventeen miles S. W. of Misitra, and four N. of the gulph of Coron.

ZARREGA, a walled-town of Catalonia, in Spain. It lies eighteen miles S. E. of Lerida.

ZATMAR, a small, but fortified town of Upper Hungary, furrounded by the Samosch. It lies forty-fix miles E. of Tockay. Lat. 51 deg. 36 min. N. long. 20 deg.

ZATOR, a town of Cracow Palatinate, in Poland, on the S. fide of the Vistula. It lies fixteen miles W. of Cracow. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 36

ZAZOLSKI, a republic of Novogorod, in Ruffia. ZBARAS, or ZABARAS, a fmall city of Caminiec, and Red Russia, in Poland, on the frontiers of Lower Vol-

hinia, ten miles N. of Braclaw. ZEA, the ancient Cea or Ces, an island of the Archipelago. It lies S. W. of Andros. Its borough of the fame name is built on the ruins of the ancient Carthea. It lies about three miles from the port of Zea, which admits the largest vessels, the best anchoring being on the right. The island is very fruitful in corn, &c.

ZEB, a province of Africa, formerly part of Numidia, now belonging to Tunis and Algiers, but mostly to the latter. It joins on the N. to the mountains of Bugia and Constantina, on the E. to Bildulgerid, and on the W. and S. to deferts.

ZIB

ZEALAND, one of the feven united provinces, furrounded with the fea, and confifting of eight islands, at the mouth of the Scheld. It lies between Holland on the N. Brabant on the E. Flanders, from which a branch of the Scheld separates it on the S. and the German ocean on the W. The land is very low, and banked up; the foil is generally fruitful, with rich pastures; also considerable fisheries, and a foreign trade, but not many manufactures. Its capital is Middle burg, on the isle of Walcheren.

ZEALAND, or SEELAND, the largest and most fruitful island in the Baltic, and belonging to Denmark. It lies at the entrance into that fea, with the Sound on the E. parting it from Schonen, in Sweden, the ifles of Moon, Talfter and Laland on the S. the Greater Belt, which divides it from Funen on the W. and the Categate on the N. It is about fixty-eight miles from E. to W. and fixty from N. to S. where largest. The land is low and level, with woods and forests, which take up its fourth part, excellent passures, and plenty of rye. The coasts have deep bays and commodious harbours, which with the fea abound with fish, as well as the inland lakes and rivers. The air is thick.

ZEGSEG, a kingdom tributary to Cano, and this again to Tombuto, in Negroland, and Africa.

ZEIDENWALD, a forest of Transylvania, ten miles long, and boggy for a confiderable way, being croffed on planks.

ZEIGENHEIM, a small town of Lower Hesse, in Germany, on the Schwalm, about thirty-two miles S. of Caffel. Lat. 50 deg. 56 min. N. long. 9 deg. 10

ZEILA, a populous town of Ajan, and Africa, in a gulph to the S. E. of the mouth of Babel-mandel streights. The inhabitants are obliged to fetch their water from about the distance of two days journey. The country abounds with corn, fruit, cattle, &c. Lat. 11 deg. 10 min. N. long. 44 deg. 35 min. E. ZEITON, the ancient Thebæ, a town of Thessaly, in

European Turkey. It stands on a gulph of the same name and the river Eaylada, but now in ruins. It lies fifty miles S. of Lariffa.

ZEITS, a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, twenty-five miles S. W. of Leipfic. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 26 min. E.

ZELL, an Imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, on the Nagole, near the Rhine, between Baden and Stutgard. ZELL, the capital of a duchy of the same name, and Lower Saxony, in Germany. It belongs to our Sove-reign as Elector of Hanover and Brunswick-Lunenburg, standing at the confluence of the Aller and Fuhse. It is well-fortified, but not regularly, and lies thirty-two miles N. of Hanover, and thirty-seven S. of Lunenburg. ZELLERFIELD, a town and rich mine of the Hartz

mountains of Brunfwick, in Germany.
ZELLERSEE, the eastern branch of the lake of Conftance, in Suabia, in Germany. ZEMBLA. See Nova ZEMBLA.

ZEMLIN, a county of Upper Hungary, with a castle on the Sayo. It lies about feven miles S. W. of Torna. ZENETTI, a brave and powerful people of Barbary, in-

habiting the mountains of Humanbar, in Africa. ZENJAN, or ZENIGAN, a small city of Aiderbeitzan, in Persia, with 2000 houses, about fifty-five miles S. E. from Miana. It stands in a fruitful foil.

ZENON, a confiderable city of Arabia Felix, in Afiatic Turkey, on the coast of the Red sea. It is built of ftone, but the walls are mud, flanked with turrets; and

here are two castles. ZERBST, a well-fortified town of Anhalt-Dessau, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, the residence of its Prince. It stands E. from the Elbe, twenty-seven miles N. W. of Wittemberg. Lat. 52 deg. 10 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

ZIBET, a principality of Arabia Felix, in Asia, with Tehama on the N. and Moca on the S. also a walled city of the same name, and its capital. It is rich, populous, and the greatest mart in the world for frankincense, myrrh, aloes, &c. Lat. 15 deg. 12 min. N. long. 43 deg. 13 min. E. ZIBEN,

ZAC

ZAG

AARA, or SARRA, a fubdivision of Africa, under the tropic of Capricorn. It has Biledulgerid on the N. the unknown parts of Africa on the E. Negroland on the S. and the Atlantic ocean on the W. It is a mere defert, the caravans from Morocco to Negroland carrying water and provisions with them.

ZABAC SEA, the fame with the PALUS MOEOTIS. ZABERN, a town of the Palatinate of the Rhine. It lies eighteen miles W. of Philipsburg. Lat. 49 deg. 10

min. N. long. 8 deg. 15 min. E.

ZABERN, ELSAS, a town of Alface, now belonging to France. It lies eighteen miles N. W. of Strafburg. Lat. 48 deg. 32 min. N. long. 7 deg. 15 min. E. ZACATECAS, an inland province of Guadalajara audience, in Mexico, in North America.

Its capital of the fame name stands almost under the tropic of Cancer. It lies forty leagues N. of Guadala-jara, and eighty N. W. of Mexico.

ZACATULA, a port of Mechoacan, and Mexico, ia North America, on a river of the same name. ZAFRA, a town of Spanish Estremadura, with 1200

ZAGEN, now the chief city of Caket, and Georgia, in Afiatic Turkey, on the Kur. It lies thirty miles N. of

ZAGRAB, a town in a county of the fame name, in Sclavonia, and Hungarian Illyria, on the Saave, belonging to the house of Austria. It lies thirty miles N. E. of Carlstadt. Lat. 46 deg. 31 min. N. long. 16 deg. 35 min. E.

ZIBIN, a walled town of Diarbecker, in Afiatic Turkey. It is not in the map, nor mentioned by any but Rau-

ZIGETH, a county of Lower Hungary, W. of Egzard, E. from Salawar, and S. of Asprin and Alba Regalis, being forty-eight miles long, and forty-two broad.

ZIRANIA, a long, defert, and woody province, or ra-ther forest, of Eastern Muscovy, extending from lat. 60

to 65 deg. N. but much narrower from E. to W.

ZIRICKSEE, a strong sea-port town of Zealand, in the
United Provinces, on the S. side of the Isle of Schowen,
eighteen miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51 deg. 52

min. N. long. 3 deg. 56 min. E. ZITTAW, a well-fortified town of Upper Lufatia, in Germany, on the Neiss, fifty-eight miles E. of Drefden. Lat. 51 deg. 10 min. N. long. 14 deg. 58 min. E.

ZUAIM, a town of Moravia, and Bohemia, in Germany, with a strong castle; but commanded by mountain. It stands on the Taya, forty miles N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 48 deg. 47 min. N. long. 16 deg. 12

ZOFFINGEN, the capital of the Argow, belonging to the Swiss Canton of Berne, on the Viger. The standard-bearer here is obliged to fwear that he will do as one Tut or Dut formerly did, viz. cram the colours, if furrounded by an enemy, into his mouth, to fave them from falling into their hands.

ZOLLERN, or HOHENZOLLERN, a city in the principality of the fame name, and Suabia, in Germany, with a castle the residence of its Prince, on the river Zollern, thirty miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48 deg.

21 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. E. ZOLNOCK, a well-fortified town of Upper Hungary, at the confluence of the Zaguya and Theifs. In 1552 the foldiers shamefully surrendered to the Turks, who, at the Governor's request, cut them all to pieces. It lies fifty two miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47 deg. 30 min.

N. long. 20 deg. 15 min. E. ZONS, a small, but formerly a pretty well fortified town of Cologne, in Germany, though quite ruined in Queen Anne's wars. It lies eight miles from Nuys.

ZORA, or ZAURA, the ancient Port Pisidon, in Tripoli, and Africa, now a reduced poor place.

ZORNDORFF, a village of the New Marche of Brandenburg, on the Oder, where a bloody battle was fought in 1758, between the King of Pruffia and the Russians under Generals Fermer and Brown. After which the Pruffians repassed the river.

ZUG, a canton of Switzerland, having Zurich on the E. and N. Lucerne on the W. together with the Freeprovinces, from which it is separated by the Russ and Schwitz on the S. and E. It is not above twelve miles either way, with feveral villages and excellent pastures on the mountains. The plains produce wheat and wine, also plenty of game in the woods. The inhabitants are Romanists. The legislature is in the body of the people, every person above fixteen having a vote in the government.

Its principal village of the same name stands on the

ZULNA, or ZULNARA, an island of Polish Pros. near Marienburg, and a rich spot.

ZULPHA, an Armenian town of Turcomania, in Afri on the Araxes, and in the road between Nackhy and Astabat, standing in a fertile country.

ZULPHA, a confiderable city, though properly a fubus of Ispahan, in Persia, about two miles to the S. of I with the river Sanderu between both, and a fine water from one to the other.

ZURICH, a Swifs canton, and the first that embraced the reformation. It has Berne and Lucerne on the W Zug and Switz on the W. and S. with Appenzel on the E. and Schaffhausen on the N. from which the Rhine parts it. It is about fixty miles long from N to S. and forty-eight in breadth. The people here apply to trade and several manufactures.

Its capital of the same name, and one of the best built towns in Switzerland, flands on the Limat, new its influx into the Zurich lake. It is well-fortifed and has broad ditches. The inhabitants are Calvinity It lies forty miles S. W. of Constance. Lat. 47 deg. 54 min. N. long. 8 deg. 32 min. E.

The lake of Zurich is twenty-four miles long, and about three broad; by its navigation they export and import goods, the lake also communicating with the

ZURSACH, a town of Baden canton, in Switzerland, on the Rhine, noted for its fairs and divers monuments of antiquity, nine miles N. of Baden.

ZUTPHEN, a county of Guelderland, and an united province; with the Veluwe, a part of Guelderland, on the W. Overiffel on the N. Munster on the E. and Cleve on the S.

Its capital of the same name stands on the E. bank of the Yssel. It is populous and well-fortified, and lies ten miles S. of Deventer. Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 6 deg. 10 min. E.

ZUYDERSEA, a large bay of the German ocean, in the middle of the United Provinces; at its entrance lie the islands of Texel, Flie, and Schelling; which, with large fand-banks, break the force of the fea, forming one good harbour at Texel, and another at Flie. The first a very narrow channel separates from North Holland, and is the usual station for ships bound southward, as the second is for those northward bound. On the coast of the Zuydersea are several port-towns, particularly Amsterdam, with a prodigious foreign trade; but the water is shallow, even for the Dutch slatbottomed vessels.

ZUEYBRUGGEN, or DEUXPONTS, i. e. two bridges, a county of the Rhine palatinate, in Germany, subject to the Duke of the same name.

ZWICKAW, a city of Voigtland, and Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the Muldaw, belonging to the Elector, and lies forty-eight miles S. W. of Drefden. Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. long. 12 deg. 40 min. E.

ZWINGENBURG, or SWINGENBURG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Upper Rhine, in Germany, fourteen miles N. E. of Worms. ZWOLL. See Swoll.

THE END.

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