half.—Theſe birds, when fattened, are preferred by ſome to the ruffs themſelves. They are taken in great numbers on the coaſts of Lincolnſhire, in nets ſuch as are employed in taking ruffs ; with two or three dozens of ſtales of wood painted like the birds, placed within ; 14 dozens have been taken at once. Their ſeaſon is ſrom the beginning of Auguſt to that of November. They diſappear with the firſt froſts. Camden says they derive their name from king Ca­nute, Knute, or Knout, as he is ſometimes called ; probably becauſe they were a favourite diſh with that monarch. We know that he kept the feaſt of the purification of the Vir­gin Mary with great pomp and magnificence at Ely ; and this being one of the fen-birds, it is not unlikely but he met with it there.

4. The h*ypoleucos,* or common ſandpiper, except in pair­ing time, is a ſolitary bird : it is never found near the ſea, but frequents rivers, lakes, and other freſh waters. Its head is brown, ſtreaked with downward black lines ; the neck an obſcure aſh-colour ; the back and coverts of the wings brown, mixed with a glossy green, elegantly marked with tranſverſe duſky lines ; the breaſt and belly are of a pure white ; the quill-feathers and the middle feathers of the tail are brown ; the legs of a dull pale green.

5. The *alpina,* or dunling ſandpiper, is at once diſtinguished from the others by the ſingularity of its colours. The back, head, and upper part of the neck, are ferru­ginous, marked with large black ſpots ; the lower part of the neck white, marked with ſhort duſky ſtreaks ; the co­verts of the wings aſh-colour ; the belly white, marked with large black ſpots, or with a black creſcent pointing towards the thighs ; the tail is aſh-coloured ; legs black ; toes di­vided to their origin. In ſize it is ſuperior to that of a lark. Theſe birds are found on our ſea-coaſts ; but may be reckoned among the more rare kinds. They lay tour eggs of a dirty white colour, blotched with brown round the thicker end, and marked with a few ſmall ſpots of the ſame colour on the ſmaller end. They are common on the Yorkshire coaſts, and eſteemed a great delicacy.

6. The *cinclus,* purre, or ſtint, is in length 71/2 inches ; the head and hind part of the neck are aſh-coloured, mark­ed with duſky lines ; a white ſtroke divides the bill and eyes ; the back is of a browniſh aſh-colour ; the breaſt and belly white ; the coverts of the wings and tail a dark brown, edged with light aſh-colour or white ; the up­per part of the quill-feathers duſky, the lower white ; the legs of a duſky green ; the toes divided to their origin. The bill an inch and a half long, ſlender, and black ; irides duſky.—Theſe birds come in prodigious flocks on our ſea- coaſts during the winter : in their flight they perform their evolutions with great regularity ; appearing like a white or a duſky cloud, as they turn their backs or their breaſts towards you. They leave our ſhores in ſpring, and retire to ſome unknown place to breed. They were formerly a well known diſh at our tables.

TRINIDAD, an iſland in the gulf of Mexico, ſeparated from New Andaluſia, in Terra Firma, by a ſtrait, about three miles over. The soil is fruitful, producing ſugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruits ; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 15*95,* and by the French in 1 676, who plundered the iſland and then left it. It is about 62 miles in length, and 45 in breadth ; and was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1498. There is a bituminous lake in this iſtand ; for an account of which, see the article Petroleum, p. 252. note B.

TRINITARIANS, thoſe who believe in the Trinity ; thoſe who do not believe therein being called An*titrinitarians.*

TRINITY, in theology, the ineffable myſtery of three perſons in one God ; Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. See Theology, n⁰ 61.

Trinity-*House.* See London, n⁰ 49.

Trinity*-Sunday,* a feſtival obſerved on the Sunday next after Whitſunday, in honour of the holy Trinity. The obſervation of this ſeſtival was firſt enjoined in the council of Arles, anno 1260.

TRINOBANTES, (anc. geog.) a people of Britain, ſuppoſed to have occupied Middleſex and Eſſex.

TRIO, in muſic, a part of a concert wherein three per­ſons sing ; or, more properly, a muſical compoſition conſiſting of three parts.

TRIPHTHONG, in grammar, an assemblage or concourſe of three vowels in one ſyllable ; as *quae.*

TRIPLE, in muſic, is one of the ſpecies of meaſure or time. See Music.

TRIPOD, in antiquity, a famed ſacred ſeat or ſtool, ſupported by three feet, whereon the prieſts and ſybils were placed to render oracles. It was on the tripod that the gods were ſaid to inſpire the Pythias with that divine fury and enthuſiaſm wherewith they were ſeized at the delivery of their predictions.

TRIPOLI, a country of Africa, in Barbary ; bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ſea ; on the ſouth, by the country of the Beriberies ; on the west, by the king­dom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the eaſt, by Egypt. It is about 925 miles along the ſea coaſt ; but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful ; but that towards Egypt is a ſandy deſert. It had the title of a *kingdom* ; but is now a repu­blic, governed by a dey. He is not abſolute, for a Turkiſh baſhaw reſides here, who receives his authority from the grand ſeignior, and has a power of controling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the ſoldiers, who make no ſcruple of depoſing him when they please.

Tripoli, a conſiderable town of Africa, and capital of a republic of the ſame name in Barbary, and under protec­tion of the grand ſeignior, with a caſtle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who settled the knights of Malta there ; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flouriſhing ; and has now ſome trade in stuffs, ſaffron, coin, oil, wool, dates, oſtrich feathers, and ſkins : but they make more of the Chriſtian slaves which they take at sea ; for they either ſet high ranſoms upon them, or make them perform all sorts of work. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in a ſandy soil, and surrounded by a wall, ſtrengthened by other fortifications. E. Long. 13. 12. N. Lat. 32. 34.

Tripoli, called *Tripolis* oſ *Syria,* to diſtinguiſh it from Tripoli in *Barbary,* received its name from its being an­ciently formed of three cities at a ſmall diſtance from each other, one of which belonged to the Aradians, or ancient kingdom of Arad, the second to the Sidonians, and the third to the Tyrians, perhaps as a common mart to thoſe maritime powers. The present town of Tripoli is built at the diſtance of a mile and a half from the other, upon the declivity of a hill facing the sea, in 34⁰ 20' north latitude, and in 35⁰ 50' eaſt longitude from Greenwich. It is surrounded with walls, fortified with ſeven high ſtrong towers, and a caſtle, all of Gothic architecture ; but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes low. The city contains about 8000 houſes, and near 60,000 inhabitants, consiſting of Turks, Chriſtians, and Jews. The baſha, or pacha, who resides in the caſtle, where their is a garrison of 200 janizaries, governs the adjacent territory, in which there is plenty of fruit,