

2. *Of the POLAR CIRCLES.*

There are two small circles lying near the poles, viz. $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distance, drawn also with double lines: that on the north is called the Arctic Circle, and that on the south the Antarctic Circle. These circles are the Poles of the Ecliptic.

All those inhabitants that live under these lines have their longest day just twenty four hours, and their longest night the same, save the benefit of twilight, which is but trifling. If you go farther to the Poles, their days are two, three, and four days, six, two, three, four, and six Months long.

Of the Names of a SPHERE, shewing the different Position or Situation of the Inhabitants of the Earth.

There are three sorts of Spheres, viz. a Parallel, a Right, and an Oblique Sphere.

1. *A PARALLEL SPHERE.*

A Parallel Sphere has this position: 1. The Poles are in the Zenith and Nadir; that is, one Pole is right up, and the other underneath. 2. The Equator will be in the Horizon.

The PROPERTY of this SPHERE.

The inhabitants of this Sphere are those that live under the Poles, and have the longest days and nights of any other inhabitants; their shortest day being twenty-four hours long, and their longest six months.

2. *A RIGHT SPHERE.*

A Right Sphere has this position: 1. The Poles will lie or be in the Horizon. 2. The Equator will pass through the Zenith and Nadir. 3. The Equator and all the lesser circles will cut the Horizon at right angles, viz. perpendicularly.

The PROPERTY of this SPHERE.

The inhabitants of this Sphere are those who live under the Equinoctial Line, or Equator, and have their days and nights always equal, viz. twelve hours each.

3. *An OBLIQUE SPHERE.*

An Oblique Sphere is the position of the Globe, that has the three following properties, viz. 1. One Pole is as much above the Horizon as the other is underneath. 2. The Equator is part above and part under the Horizon. 3. The Equator and all the parallel circles cut the Horizon obliquely.

The PROPERTY of this SPHERE.

The inhabitants of this Sphere are those that live in all other parts except under the Poles and Equinoctial Line; and have their days and nights always unequal, except it be on those two days when the sun enters Aries and Libra.

Of the different Names of the Inhabitants of the Earth in respect of their Situation.

These inhabitants lie under different meridians and parallels, and are six in number, viz. 1. Antæci. 2. Periæci. 3. Antipodes. 4. Amphiceii. 5. Periceii: and, 6. Heterocæii.

1. *Of the ANTÆCI.*

The Antæci, or Antæcians, are those inhabitants that have the same longitude; that is, lie under the same meridian, but have as many degrees latitude south as we have north.

Their PROPERTY.

1. Their hour is the same as ours, it being noon, &c. with both at the same time. 2. Their days are equal to our nights, and *vice versa*: and, 3. Their summer is our winter.

2. *Of the PERIÆCI.*

The Periæcians are those that lie under the same parallel of latitude, on the same side of the Equator, only are distant a hundred and eighty degrees of longitude, viz. a semicircle.

Their PROPERTY.

1. They have contrary hours, being noon with them when it is mid-night with us. 2. Their days and nights are of the same length of ours. 3. Their season or time of the year is also the same as with us.

3. *Of the ANTİPODES.*

The Antipodes are such inhabitants as have the same latitude south as we have north, but differ a hundred and eighty degrees in longitude; that is, they have opposite parallels and opposite meridians.

Their PROPERTY.

These inhabitants are, as it were, compounded with the former. For, 1. Their hours are contrary, being noon with one when it is midnight with the other. 2. The longest day of the one is the shortest day or longest night to the other: and, 3. The four seasons are contrary, their summer being our winter, &c. &c.