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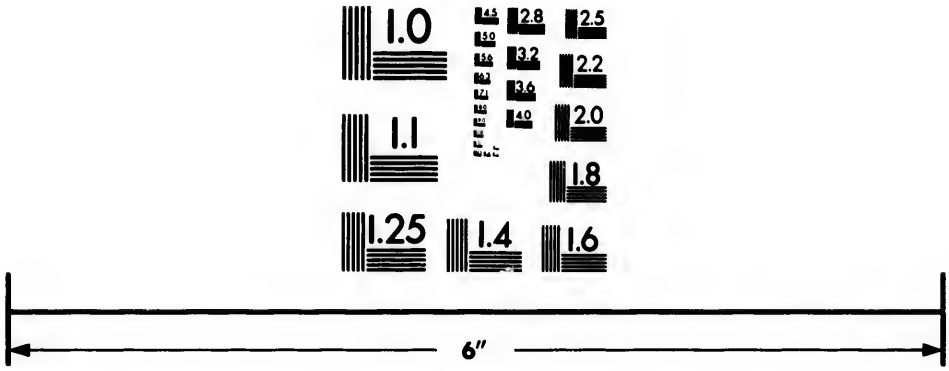

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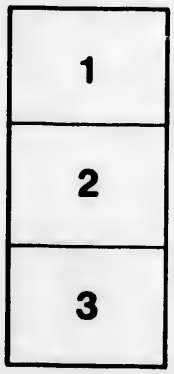

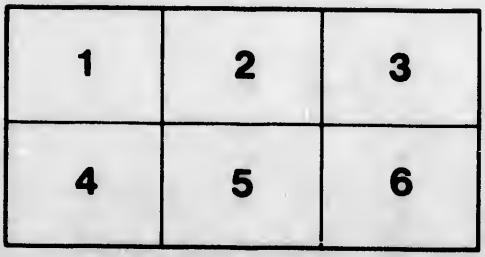

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Pr

Geography Anatomiz'd:

OR, THE

Geographical Grammar.

Being a ſhort and Exact

ANALYSIS

Of the whole BODY of

MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

After a NEW and CURIOUS Method.

COMPREHENDING

I. A general View of the TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE,

Being a Compendious *Syſtem* of the true Fundamentals of *Geography*; Digeſted into various Definitions, Problems, Theorems, and Paradoxes; with a tranſient Survey of the *Surface* of the *Earthly Ball*, as it conſiſts of Land and Water.

II. A particular View of the TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE,

Being a clear and pleaſant Proſpect of all remarkable Countries upon the Face of the whole Earth; ſhewing their Situation, Extent, Diviſion, Subdiviſion, Cities, Chief Towns, Name, Air, Soil, Commodities, Rarities, Archbiſhopricks, Biſhopricks, Univerſities, Manners, Languages, Government, Arms, Religion.

By PAT. GORDON, M.A. F.R.S.

The TWENTIETH EDITION Corrected and Inlarged.

With a New Set of MAPS ingraved on a larger Scale

By EMANUEL BOWEN, Geographer to his MAJESTY.

Omne tulit punctum qui miſcuit utile dulci. HOR.

LONDON:

Printed for J. and P. KNAPTON, J. BROTHERTON, J. CLARKE, S. BIRT, D. BROWNE, T. LONGMAN, C. HITCH, J. HODGES, J. SHUCKBURGH, J. and J. RIVINGTON, J. WARD, J. WREN, and M. COOPER.

M.DCC.LIV.

IMPRIMATUR

Liber cui Titulus, Geography Anatomiz'd, &c.

John Hoskins, V.P.R.S.

Wm Hayter

TO THE

Moſt Reverend Father in GOD

THOMAS

Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c.

May it pleaſe your GRACE,

ONE, who appeared for the Church in time of her greateſt Danger, briſkly defended her *Doctrines* againſt the daring Aſſaults of her moſt virulent Oppoſers, took care to erect a *Synagogue* for *God*, where he found a *Synagogue* for *Satan:* And One, whoſe *Life* has all along been one *continued Sermon* againſt *Vice* and *Immorality*, does well

well deserve to wear a *Mitre*. And the fixing of such an One at the *Helm* of this *National* Church, did not only proclaim the *Royal Wisdom* in making that prudent Choice; but did also prognosticate to the Church herself what she has seen already come to pass: Even those wished for *Halcyon Days*, and Safety from Danger, which, by the Care of such an *Able*, *watchful Pilot*, she has, Thanks to Heaven, hitherto injoyed. This *mighty Blessing*, most Reverend Father, we owe, under the *Auspicious* Providence of God, to your Grace's *excellent Management* of Things. And, as it were not enough to influence and govern the *Established Church* at home, your Grace takes also Care to inlarge her *Bounds*, and the number of her *Members* abroad. Blessed be God, our implacable Adversaries can no longer upbraid us with a *supine Neglect* of our *Heathen American Neighbours*, in their *Spiritual Concerns*. We may now boast of a settled Society *de propaganda Fide* as well as *they*: and hope to bring over, in process of time, good store of *real Converts* to the *Truth* in *lieu* of the many *pretended Ones* of theirs. That most venerable Society, as it consists of a considerable number of *excellent* Persons both in *Church* and *State*, so it is singularly happy in having the *Benefit* of your Grace's *ready Advice* and *Assistance* upon all Occasions. You are indeed the *main Spring*, that animates that *truly Christian* Body, and it is your *extraordinary* Zeal for the *Cause* of *Christ*, that gives *Life* and *Vigour* to her many great Designs.

Upon which Account it is, that I presume to lay at your Grace's Feet this *New Edition* of the following *Geographical* Treatise. For, having considered in it (under the general Head of *Religion*) the *Spiritual State* of *Mankind* through all Quarters of the known World;

World, and finding by a modest Calculation, that scarce Five of Twentyfive Parts thereof are *Christians*; who can refrain from wishing, That the thick Mists of *Pagan Ignorance* and *Error* were dispelled by the radiant Beams of the Sun of *Righteousness?* So that those People who sit in Darkness might know the *True God* their Maker; and be yet so happy as to see the *saving Light* of the *Gospel* of *Jesus Christ*. My Lord, There is none, I am confident, that more cordially wisheth this than yourself; and none more earnestly desireth, that all human Means were used to effect the same in those Parts of the *Heathen* World, where the *English* Nation is mostly concerned. To whom therefore could I so properly address myself as to your Grace; being well assured that you will leave no Stone unturned, in endeavouring to set that most desirable Design on foot, when you in your Godly Wisdom shall clearly see it truly feasible?

That *great Work*, I am sensible, requires the *joint Assistance* of *many Hands*, and calls aloud for the ready Concurrence of *every Christian*; and truly all who bear that *Honorable Title* may be assistant therein one Way or other; whether it be by their *Advice*, their *Prayers*, or their *Purse*. But to promote the same in the most expeditious manner, it is much to be wished that such a *Glorious* Undertaking were made a *National Concern*, and had a *proper Fund* appointed for it in a *Parliamentary* way. This still remains to be done; and all Men believe, That there is none so likely to bring that about as *Your Grace*, whenever a *favourable Juncture* shall offer. In the mean time, May *Heaven* long preserve *Your Grace* in *Health* and *Welfare*, and bless with *Success* your many *Noble* Designs for the *Church* of God. May it

graciously please the *True God*, the *Sovereign Lord of Heaven and Earth to make known his Ways upon Earth, his saving Health among all Nations.* May the *Chariot Wheels of the blessed Gospel* drive swiftly through the *whole inhabited World:* And may *all the Kingdoms thereof become the Kingdom of the Lord and of his Christ.* In fine, may it please God to call in his *antient* People the *Jews*, with the *Fulness of the Gentiles:* That as there is but one *Shepherd*, so there may be but *one Sheepfold.* This is the *daily Prayer* of the *best Church* upon Earth, and the *hearty Wish* and *Petition* of every *True Son* thereof; particularly of him who is, with the profoundest Veneration,

May it please your GRACE,

Your GRACE'*s most obedient*

Humble Servant,

PAT. GORDON.

THE

PREFACE.

Y principal Design, *in publishing the following Treatise, is,* To present the younger sort of our Nobility and Gentry with a Compendious, Pleasant and Methodical Tract of *MODERN GEOGRAPHY*, that most useful Science, which highly deserves their Regard in a peculiar Manner. *If it be alleged, That the World is already overstockt with Composures of this Nature; I freely grant the Charge; but withal am bold to say, That there is none yet published which is not palpably faulty, in one or more of these three Respects. Either they are too* voluminous, *and thereby fright the young Student from so much as ever attempting that Study; or,* Secondly, *too* compendious, *aud thereby give him only a bare superficial*

Knowledge of Things: Or finally, confused, *being writ without any due Order or Method, and so confound him before he is aware. But all these are carefully avoided in the following Treatise; for, in framing of it, I have industriously endeavored to make it observe a just Mean between the two Extremes of a* large Volume *and a* narrow Compend. *And, as to the Method in which it now appears, the same is, I presume, so plain and natural, that I may safely refer the Examination thereof to the impartial Judgement of the severest Critick.*

To descend to Particulars: The whole consists now of Two Parts, *whereof the first gives a* General, *and the second a* Particular View *of the* Terraqueous Globe.

Part I. *In giving a* General View *of the said Globe, I have performed these five Things,* 1. *I have illustrated, by way of* Definition, Description *or* Derivation, *all those* Terms *that are any ways necessary for the right understanding of the aforesaid Globe, as also the* Analytical Tables *of the following Treatise.* 2. *I have set down all those pleasant* Problems *performable by the Terrestrial Globe, together with the Manner of their Performance.* 3. *I have subjoined divers plain Geographical* Theorems, *or self-evident Truths, clearly deducible from the foregoing Problems.* 4. *I have advanced some* Paradoxical Positions *in Matters of Geography, which mainly depend on a thorough Knowlege of the Globe, and are equally certain with the aforesaid Theorems, though many of them may possibly appear to some as the greatest Fables.* Lastly, *I have taken a transient Survey of the whole Surface of the* Terraqueous Globe, *as it consists of* Land *and* Water, *as its sole constituent Parts.*

This

This is the Substance of the first Part, *and, before I proceed to the* Second, *I must desire the* Reader *would be pleased to observe these two Things,* 1. *That in defining the various* Geographical Terms [*mentioned* Sect. I.] *I have not strictly tied myself up to the Logical Rules of a* Definition; *for, if the Term proposed be only explained, that is all required here.* 2. *In advancing those* Geographical Paradoxes [*mentioned* Sect. IV.] *which will probably so startle the* Reader *at first, being a mere Novelty in Tracts of this kind, as that he cannot readily comprehend either their Meaning or Design; let him therefore be pleased to know, that the main Drift of such an uncommon Essay is, in short,* To whet the Appetite of our Geographical Student for a complete Understanding of the Globe, *upon a thorow Knowlege of which, these seeming Mysteries do mainly depend; or more briefly, it is* to put our young Student on thinking. *Although the Soul of Man is a cogitative Being, and its Thoughts are so nimble as to surround the Universe in a trice; yet so unthoughtful and strangely immured in Sense is the generality of Persons, that they need some startling Noise, like a sudden Clap of Thunder, to rouse and awaken them. Now, as a strange and unheard of* Phenomenon, *suddenly appearing in the Natural World, doth attract the Eyes of all Men, and raiseth a Curiosity in some to inquire the Reason of it; even so is the Proposal of a* Paradoxical *Truth to the Intellectual: For it immediately summons all the Powers of the Soul together, and sets the Understanding at work to search into and scan the Matter. To awaken the Mind of Man to its Natural Act of* Thought *and* Consideration, *may be justly reckoned no trivial Business; if we consider that it is to the want thereof, or a stupid* Inconsideration, *that we may chiefly impute all Enormities of Mankind, whether in Judgement or Practice. If therefore these* Paradoxes *abovementioned shall obtain the End*

proposed, (the rousing of the Mind to think) *it matters the less, if some of them, upon strict Inquiry, should be found to consist of* Equivocal Terms, *or perhaps prove little more than a* Quibble *at the Bottom.*

Part II. *Giving a* Particular View *of the* Terraqueous Globe. *By such a* View *I understand a clear and exact Prospect of all remarkable Countries, and their Inhabitants, on the Face of the whole Earth, and that in these following Particulars, Their*

Extent,	Air,	Universities,
Situation,	Soil,	Manners,
Division,	Commodities,	Language,
Subdivision,	Rarities,	Government,
Chief Towns,	Archbishops,	Arms,
Name,	Bishops,	Religion.

What is said upon each of these Heads, will best appear by the following Table.

Extent — — } briefly declaring { Its due Dimensions from { E. to W. / N. to S. } in *English* Miles.

Situation — — } briefly declaring { The Degr. of { Long. / Lat. } between which any Country lyes.

Division — — } briefly declaring { 2 Things, { The general Parts to which any Country is reducible. / How those Parts are most readily found.

Subdivisions

briefly declaring:

- *Subdivision* — 2 Things,
  - The particular Provinces which any Country contains.
  - How those Provinces are most readily found.
- *Chief Towns* — 2 Things,
  - The modern Names of those Towns.
  - How such Towns are most readily found.
- *Name* — 3 Things,
  - How termed by the Antients.
  - The various modern Appellations.
  - The Etymology of the *English* Name.
- *Air* — 2 Things,
  - Its Nature as to Heat and Cold.
  - The Antipodes of that part of the Globe.
- *Soil* — 3 Things,
  - The proper Climate thereof.
  - Its natural Productions.
  - The Extent of Days and Nights.
- *Commodities* —
  - Those in particular which the Country produceth.
- *Rarities* — 2 Things,
  - Those of Nature where certain.
  - Those of Art, especially Monuments of Antiquity.
- *Archbishopsees* — 2 Things,
- *Bishopsees* — 2 Things,
- *Universities* — 2 Things,

  their
  - Number.
  - Names.

Manners	briefly declaring	2 Things,	The natural Temper, The most noted Customs of the People.
Language	briefly declaring	2 Things,	Its Composition and Propriety. The *Paternoster* as a Specimen thereof.
Government	briefly declaring	2 Things,	Its Nature or Constitution. The public Courts of Judicature.
Arms	briefly declaring	2 Things,	The true Coat quartered. The proper Motto.
Religion	briefly declaring	2 Things,	The chief Doctrines thereof. When and by whom Christianity was planted, if ever.

The Reader *cannot here expect a very large Account of all these several Heads, it being impossible in so little room, as the Compass of this Volume allows, to say the half of what might be said of many of them; however, he may here find all those things that are most essential: These few Sheets being an Abstract of what is more largely expressed in the greatest Volumes. Several of those Heads abovementioned being Subjects that do not admit of new Relations, I reckon myself no Plagiary, to grant, that I have taken the Assistance of others; esteeming it needless sometimes to alter the Character either of a People or Country, when I found it succinctly worded by a credible Pen. Here the* Reader *may be pleased to know, that in treating of all Countries I have made their* Situation *my only Rule, beginning still with those towards the* North, *except* North America, *where*

where I thought good to end at the Pole. But, as touching the Analytical Tables *of this Treatise, their Design and Use, is, To present to the Eye at one View, a complete* Prospect *of a Country in all its remarkable* Divisions, Subdivisions, *and* Chief Towns, *with the Manner how all these are most readily found. The Letters of the* N. S. W. E. *signifying the four Cardinal, and* N. W. N. E. S. W. S. E. *the four intermediate Points of the Compass being placed on the outside of the various Braces in the aforesaid Table, do express the Situation of the Parts of the Country there mentioned. If only Cities and Towns, and no Divisions of a Country are set down, then these Letters have the same Relation to them, shewing their Situation in respect of one another. If a little Brace fall within a greater, this is to shew that those Countries are taken together, as expressed on the Backside of the outmost Brace: The same is to be said of Cities and Towns, if only such are set down. But finally, if neither Divisions nor Towns can be so ordered, as to have their Situation expressed in a conjunct manner, then the respective Distance of such Towns from some remarkable City is particularly declared in* English *Miles, as where those in the Circle of* Suabia *are so set down. If it be objected that not all but only the chief Towns of every Country are mentioned in these Tables: To this I answer, That to mention all were needless; for I presume, that he who knows the true Situation of all the Counties in* England, *and can readily point at the chief Towns in each of them, may easily find any other in the same County, if expressed in the Map. Besides, the Business of a* Geographical Tract *is not so much to heap up a Multitude of Names, as to shew the* Divisions *and* Subdivisions *of every Country, with the principal* Town *in each of them, and how all such are most readily found. If it be farther objected, that neither the* Analytical Tables *of this Treatise, nor the various* Descriptions *annexed to them,*

are a new Discovery *in the Science of* Geography. *To this I answer, that the* Tables *of the following Treatise are so contrived, by particular Directions on the Outside of their respective Braces, that he may point at those various Countries and Towns in the Map, almost as fast as he can read their Names in the Table. And, as touching the* Descriptions *of those Countries and their Inhabitants, it would be unreasonable to expect a Narrative of them* completely new, *unless it be in those Countries, which have undergone such Changes, that the very* Face of Things *is* completely new; *or some remote Parts of the World, where later Intelligence had rectified former Mistakes. And this sufficiently answers the proposed End of the Treatise, being calculated, as I have already hinted, for those, who are mere Strangers to* Geography, *or but young Proficients in that excellent Science; I mean the Generality of them, who either attend our public Schools, or study under the Conduct of private Tutors.*

This, in short, is the Sum *and* Method *of the following* Geographical *Treatise, which, as aforesaid, is principally designed for the Use and Benefit of the* younger Sort *of our* Nobility *and* Gentry. *And, did such Persons apply their Minds, in their younger Years, to this most useful and diverting Science; tis more than probable, that they might thereby avoid those many and gross Immoralities which abound among us. For, if we strictly inquire into the Source of these Vices, especially in those whom Fortune hath raised above the common Level, we may readily find, that they mainly flow from that detestable Habit of* Idleness, *in which the Generality of such Persons are bred up during their youthful Days, and to which they wholly give up themselves when arrived to riper Years; by which Means they are exposed to a thousand Temptations, and continually lye open to the Grand Adversary of all Virtue. For the Remedy-*

ing

ing of this great Evil, tis highly to be wiſhed, that ſuch Perſons would daily imploy a few of their many ſpare Hours that lye heavy upon their Hands, in ſome proper diverting Study, which carries along with it both Profit and Pleaſure, as its conſtant Attendants. Now, ſuch a Study is undoubtedly that of Hiſtory, *a Study that is particularly proper for a Gentleman, and adorns him with the beſt Accompliſhments; a Study that begets Experience without grey Hairs; and makes a Man wiſe at the Toil and Charge of others. If it be objected, that many have made Attempts of the ſame, but without Succeſs; the Reaſon is ready at hand, namely, their Omiſſion of a needful preliminary Study,* That *of* GEOGRAPHY, *which, with ſome ſmall Taſte of* Chronology, *may be deſervedly termed* The Eyes and Feet of Hiſtory; *and ought to be acquired by our Hiſtorian, either in his younger Days, or, at leaſt, in the firſt Place. On which Account I have drawn up the following Treatiſe, chiefly for our young* Nobility *and* Gentry; *by the Help of which they may quickly acquire ſuch an Idea of all remarkable Countries, as to fit them ſufficiently for turning over any* Modern Hiſtory *whatſoever. This one Step in Education of Youth is preferable, I think, to a ſeven Years Drudgery in the dry Study of bare Words; and a Second Apprenticeſhip that is uſually ſpent in a fanciful Improvement of the Mind with many uſeleſs Speculations. And I may be bold to ſay, that to exerciſe the Thoughts in ſuch a Manner as this, or to be but tolerably accompliſhed in theſe diverting Studies, would greatly tranſcend moſt of thoſe other* Accompliſhments *and* Diverſions *ſo much in Vogue among our Gentry. And it is highly probable, that ſuch a Method as this might more effectually check the Growth of* Vice *among them, than the moſt elaborate Moral Diſcourſe that can be framed; the very* Title *of ſuch Compoſures being enough many Times to fright them from the Peruſal; whereas*

whereas a moderate Application of Mind to the aforesaid Studies would effectually wean the Thoughts of some from the reigning Impieties of the Age; and in others it might happily prevent an early Acquaintance with Vice in general.

NOTE,

The great Reception this Grammar *has met with, and the ready Admittance thereof into our public Schools, hath determined the Proprietors to furnish it with a new Set of Maps: Likewise to obtain a general Revise and Improvement of the whole Book by a most judicious Person, considering the many and great Amendments in Geography, which this Age hath produced, both at home and abroad.*

GENERAL

GENERAL INDEX.

PART I.

PART II.

EUROPE.

Netherlands

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ASIA.

AFRICA.

AMERICA.

INDEX.

AMERICA.

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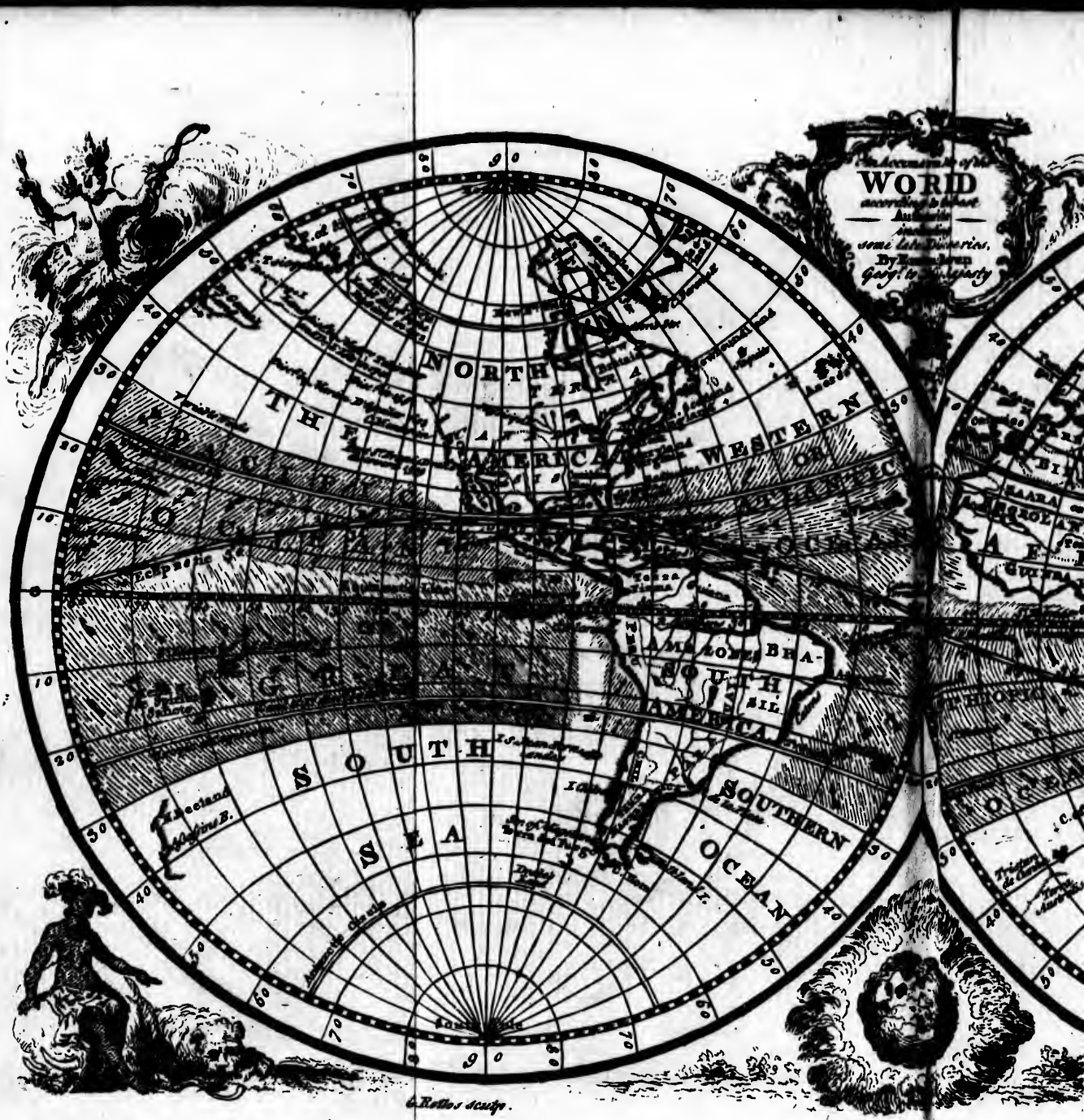
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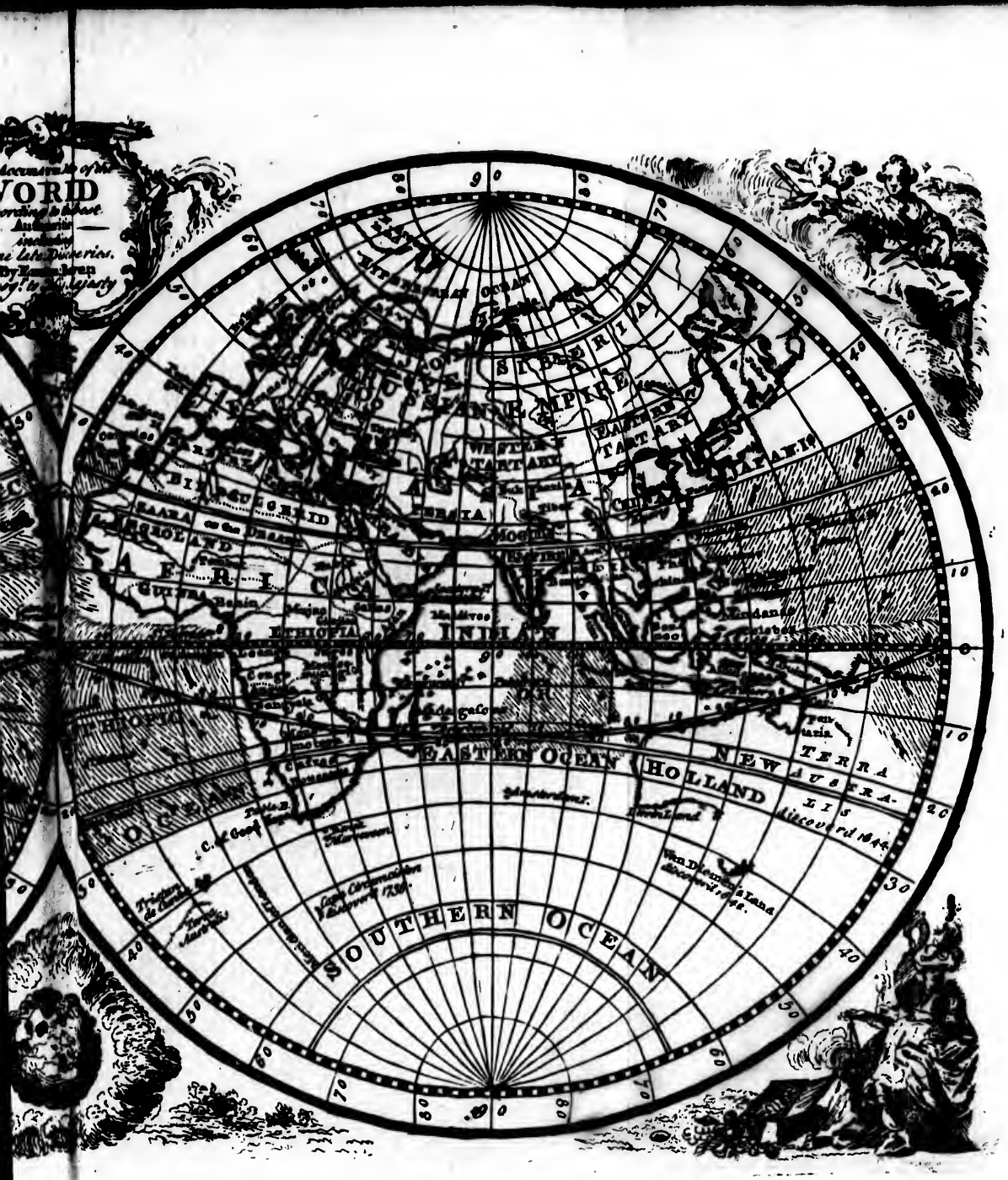
Accurate Map of the
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according to the best
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including
the late Discoveries.
By Emanuel Bowen
Geog.r to his Majesty
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CHINA
PERSIA
Mocha
BIRGUIGEID
SAHARA or the DESARTS
BERGOLAND
AFRICA
GUINEA
Benin
ETHIOPIA
INDIAN
Maldives
Ceylon
Malacca
Sumatra
Java
Celebes
Ternate
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EASTERN OCEAN
NEW HOLLAND
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discovered 1644
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Diemen Land
Van Diemen Land discovered 1642.
C. de Good Hope
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Isle Crozet
Isle Kerguelen discovered 1738.
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Modern Geography.

PART I.

CONTAINING A

GENERAL VIEW

OF THE

Terraqueous GLOBE.

INTRODUCTION.

BY a *General View* of the *Terraqueous Globe*, we understand such a Prospect of it and all its Appendages, as sufficiently amounts to a complete tho' *Compendious System* of the true *Fundamentals* of *Modern Geography*. In which Design therefore we shall observe the following Method.

1. To illustrate either by way of *Definition*, *Description*, or *Derivation*, especially the first, all those *Terms* that are any ways necessary for the right understanding of the aforesaid *Globe*; as also the *Analytical Tables* in the following Treatise.

2. To set down, in due Order and Method, all those pleasant *Problems*, or entertaining Operations, performable by the artificial Globe; together with the manner of their Performance.

3. We shall subjoin divers plain *Geographical Theorems*, or self-evident Truths, clearly deducible from the foregoing Problems.

4. We shall advance some *Paradoxical Positions*, in matters of Geography; or a few infallible Truths in Masquerade which mainly depend upon a thorough Knowlege of the Globe; and are equally certain with the aforesaid Theorems, though many of them may appear to some as the greatest of Fables.

Lastly, we shall take a transient Survey of the whole Surface of the Terraqueous Globe, as it consists of *Land* and *Water*, which are its sole constituent Parts.

SECT. I.

Containing some necessary Geographical Definitions.

Def. 1. GEOGRAPHY, *a Science both pleasant and useful, doth mainly consist in giving a true Description of the exterior Part of the earthly Globe, as tis composed of* Land *and* Water, *especially the former.*

That *Geography* doth merit the Title of *Science* in several respects, and that the Knowlege thereof is both pleasant and useful to Mankind, is a Truth so universally granted, that it is altogether needless to enter upon the Proof of it. *Geography* derives its compound Name from the two *Greek* Primitives of γῆ, *Terra*, and γράφω, *scribo* vel *describo:* It differeth from *Cosmography*, [quasi τοῦ κοσμοῦ γραφή, or *Mundi descriptio*, as a part doth from the whole; as also from *Chorography* and *Topography*; [quasi τοῦ χωρῶ καὶ τοῦ τόπου ἀπογραφή, or *Regionis ac Loci descriptio*] as the whole from its Parts. By a *true Description of the exterior Part of the Globe of the Earth* we understand purely an Account of the *Situation*, *Extent*, *Divisions*, and *Subdivisions* of all remarkable Countries on the Surface of the said *Globe*, together with the Names of their Cities and chief Towns, and that according as those Countries are already projected to our Hands upon particular Geographical Maps, and not an actual *Survey* or Mensuration of them, which the Science of *Geography* presupposeth, and which properly belong to *Geodæsia*, or the Art of surveying Land. In giving such a Description of Countries as aforesaid doth the Science of *Geography* properly consist; as for other Narratives relating either to Countries themselves, their Inhabitants and History which commonly swell up Geographical Tracts, we reckon them rather the *Fringes* of Geography, than its real or essential Parts. In the foregoing Definition we intirely restrict the Science of *Geography* to the *exterior Part* or *Surface* of the Globe, as composed of *Land* and *Water*, designing thereby to distinguish it from *Natural Philosophy*, which in its curious and pleasant Inquiries, reacheth not only to the said Surface and all its constituent Parts, but also the whole Globe of the Earth, with the whole body of Atmosphere surrounding the same; yea, and even the utmost imaginable Expanse of the Firmament itself. We again restrict that Science mainly to *one Part* of the aforsaid Surface, *viz.* the *dry Land*, thereby to distinguish it from *Hydrography*, which particularly treateth of the other, namely, *Water*. The *Object* therefore of Geography, in a large Sense is the *Whole Surface* of the Ball of the Earth, consisting of *Land* and *Water* as its sole constituent Parts; or in a strict and more proper Sense only one of those Parts, namely the *Firm Land*. For the

the more distinctly viewing which Parts, and the better comprehending the Science of *Modern Geography* in the true Fundamentals thereof, we shall begin with that artificial Representation of the earthly Ball, commonly called the *Terraqueous Globe.*

Def. 2. *The* Terraqueous Globe *is a Spherical Body, on whose Convex Part is truly represented the whole Surface of the Ball of the Earth, as it consists of* Land *and* Water.

This Globe is term'd *Terraqueous*, from *Terra* and *Aqua*, the two constituent Parts of its Surface; or *Terrestrial*, to distinguish it from the *Celestial*; or finally the *Artificial Globe*, as a differencing Mark from the natural or real Globe of the Earth; which are also so notoriously known, that the least Illustration is needless. We reckon it also superfluous to shew, that there is a true Resemblance in Figure between the artificial and natural Globe, or that the Body of the Earth is round or spherical, this being now never called in Question. But here note, that in the following Treatise we intirely mean this *terraqueous* Globe; so that wherever the Name of *Globe* is indefinitely mentioned, we are never to understand the Celestial. Note also, that wheresoever we are upon the Surface of the natural Globe; the vertical Point in the Heavens exactly over us, is termed our *Zenith*; and *that* point diametrically opposite thereto, is stiled our *Nadir*; which are two *Arabian* Terms in Astronomy, importing that signification. The Observables, that present themselves to our View in treating of the Globe, are its *Axis* and *Poles.*

Def. 3. *The* Axis *is an imaginary Line passing through the Centre of the real Globe of the Earth, upon which the whole Frame thereof is supposed to turn round.*

It is termed *Axis* from ἄγω *quod circa illam agatur terra.* As this Axis in the natural Globe is an imaginary Line, so in artificial Globes it is a real one, being a strait piece of Iron, or solid Wood, passing thro' the middle of the Globe, as the Axletree of a Wheel.

Def. 4. *The* Poles *are the two Extremities of the Axis, one being termed the* North *or* Arctic, *and the other* South *or* Antarctic.

They are called *Poles* from πολέω, *verto*, because upon them the whole Frame of the Globe turneth round. The *North* is termed *Arctic* from ἄρκτος, a *Bear*, because the North Pole in the Heavens is commonly taken for a noted Star in that Constellation which bears the Name of the *Little Bear:* And the *South* is stiled *Antarctic*, from ἀντὶ *contra* and ἄρκτος, because of its diametrical Opposition to the other. The *Terraqueous Globe* being a spherical Body, as

aforesaid, turning round upon its Axis, for the better understanding of that Globe in all its exterior Parts, and the various Operations performed by the same, we are to conceive it, not only as a bare spherical Body, but also surrounded with many imaginary *Circles*, the chief of which are eight, divided into,

Five *Parallel*,	The *Equator*, The two *Tropicks*, The two *Pole* Circles.	Three not parallel.	The *Horizon*. The *Meridian*. The *Zodiac*.

Otherwise divided into

Four *Greater*,	The *Horizon*, The *Meridian*, The *Equator*, The *Zodiack*.	Four *Lesser*,	The two *Tropicks*. The two *Polar Circles*.

Def. 5. *The* Horizon *is that great Circle which divideth the Globe in two equal Parts, termed the* Upper *and* Lower Hemisphere.

It is so called from ὁρίζω, *Terminans* vel *Finiens*, *quia nostrum terminat prospectum*, it being the utmost Bounds or Limits of our Sight when situate in any Plain, or at Sea. This Circle is twofold, *viz.* The *Sensible* and the *Rational Horizon:* The *Sensible* is that already described, bounding the utmost Prospect of the Eye, when viewing the Heavens round from any Part of the Earth where we stand; but the other is purely formed in the Mind, and supposeth the Eye to be placed in the very Centre of the Earth, beholding the intire Upper Hemisphere of the Firmament. The Circle terminating such a Prospect is reckoned the true *Rational Horizon*; which is duly represented by that broad wooden Circle, usually fitted for all Globes; whereon are inscribed several other Circles, particularly that containing the Names of the Months, and Number of their Days, also that other divided into the thirty two Points of the Compass.

Def. 6. *The* Meridian *is that great Circle, which passing through the two Poles divideth the Globe into two equal Parts, termed the* Eastern *and* Western Hemispheres.

It is so called from *Meridies* or *Medius Dies*, because the Sun coming to the Meridian of any Place is due *South*, or maketh *Midday* in the said Place. The Meridian here defined is that great brazen Circle, in which the Globe turning round upon the two Extremities of its Axis passes through the said Circle; but the Meridians drawn on the Globe itself are those thirty six Semicircles terminating in both the Poles; besides which we may imagine as many as we please; only Note, that one of those Meridians is always reckoned the *First*; but it is indifferent which of them we take for such.

Def.

Def. 7. *The* Equator, *or* Equinoctial Line, *is that great Circle which divideth the Globe in two Parts, called the* Southern *and* Northern Hemispheres.

It is called *Equator*, because the Sun coming to this Circle, *tunc æquantur noctes & dies*; or *Equinoctial* for the same Reason, that is *æqualitas noctium cum diebus*. By others it is simply termed the Line, and that chiefly by Navigators, as being of singular use in their Operations. This Circle is divided into 360 Degrees, 180 of which are reckoned West Longitude from any Meridian, and the other 180 East Longitude.

Def. 8. *The* Zodiac *is that great broad Circle which cutteth the Equinoctial Line obliquely, one side thereof extending itself so far* North *as the other doth to the* South *of the said Line.*

It is so called from ζῶον, *Animal*, because it is adorned with twelve Asterisms, commonly termed the twelve *Signs*, being most of them Representations of divers Animals, the Names and Characters of which Signs are these following.

Aries.	*Taurus.*	*Gemini.*	*Cancer.*	*Leo.*	*Virgo.*
♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
Libra.	*Scorpio.*	*Sagittarius.*	*Capricornus.*	*Aquarius.*	*Pisces.*
♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓

Of all the Circles inscribed on either of the Globes, this alone admits of Latitude, and is divided in the middle by a concentrick Circle called the *Ecliptic*, which properly is that Circle set upon the Globe comprehending the Characters of the twelve Signs aforesaid, each of which Signs is a twelfth Part of that Circle, and contains 30 Degrees, 12 times 30 being 360.

Def. 9. *The* Tropics *are the two biggest of the four lesser Circles, running parallel to the Equator, and equidistant therefrom.*

They are termed *Tropics* from τρέπω, *verto*, because the Sun in his annual Course, arriving at one of those Circles, doth return towards the other. They derive their respective Denominations of *Cancer* and *Capricorn* from touching the Zodiack at the two Signs of that Name, and each of them is distant from the Equator 23 Degrees 29 Minutes.

Def. 10. *The* Polar Circles *are the two least of the four lesser Circles running parallel to the Equator, and at the same distance from the Poles, as the Tropicks are from the Equator.*

They are termed *Polar*, becauſe of their Vicinity to the Poles. That Circle neareſt the *North* is called the *Arctic*; and the other next to the *South* Pole the *Antarctic Circle*, and that for the Reaſon already given, (*Def.* 4.) when treating of the Poles themſelves.

Theſe are the eight neceſſary *Circles* above-mentioned, but to complete the Furniture of the Globe, there remain as yet but three Particulars, *viz.* the *Horary Circle*, the *Quadrant of Altitude*, and *Semicircle of Poſition.*

Def. 11. *The* Horary Circle *is a ſmall Circle of Braſs, and ſo affixed to the Brazen Meridian, that the Pole or End of the Axis proves the Centre thereof.*

Upon this Circle are inſcribed the twenty four Hours of the Natural Day, at equal Diſtances from one another: the XII for Midday being in the upper part towards the *Zenith*, and the other XII for Midnight in the lower towards the *Horizon*, ſo that the Hours before Noon are in the *Eaſtern*, and thoſe in the Afternoon in the *Weſtern* Semicirle. As for an Index to this Horary Circle, the ſame is fixed upon the End of the Axis, and turneth round with the Globe. The Uſe of this Circle and Index will ſufficiently appear in many pleaſant Problems hereafter mentioned.

Def. 12. *The* Quadrant of Altitude *is a narrow thin Plate of pliable Braſs exactly anſwerable to a fourth Part of the Equinoctial.*

Upon this Quadrant are inſcribed 90 Degrees, each of them being according to the ſame Scale with thoſe upon the Equator. How uſeful this Quadrant is, will alſo appear in the Solution of ſeveral Problems after mentioned.

Def. 13. *The* Semicircle of Poſition *is a narrow ſolid Plate of Braſs exactly anſwerable to one half of the Equinoctial.*

Upon this Semicircle are inſcribed 180 Degrees exactly the ſame with thoſe upon the Equinoctial. We may term it a double Quadrant of Altitude in ſome reſpect, and it is of conſiderable Uſe in ſeveral delightful Problems.

To theſe I might add the *Mariner's Compaſs*, that moſt neceſſary Inſtrument, commonly uſed by Navigators, which being duly touch'd with the Loadſtone, and horizontally fixed on the Pedeſtal of the Globe, is frequently needful for the right Solution of ſeveral Problems.

The

The neceſſary Circles of the Globe being eight as aforeſaid; of them, and ſome others hereafter mentioned, are formed the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of Places, as alſo *Zones* and *Climates*.

Def. 14. Latitude *is the Diſtance from the Equator to either of the Poles, and meaſured upon the brazen or firſt Meridian.*

No Term is more frequently uſed in Geography than that of *Latitude*, which is twofold, *North* and *South*. In reckoning of the *Northern Latitude*, you are to count from the Equinoctial Line to the North Pole; and the *Southern*, from the Equinoctial to the South Pole; ſtill numbering the Degrees of Latitude, either on the brazen or firſt Meridian. The many Circles inſcribed on the Globe, at the Diſtance of ten Degrees from one another, and parallel to the Equator, are termed *Parallels* of Latitude. But beſide thoſe actually inſcribéd, we are to conceive the Globe as furniſht with a Multitude of ſuch Circles: for every Degree of Latitude, and every ſixtieth Part of each Degree, is ſuppoſed to have an imaginary Parallel Circle paſſing through the ſame. But ſince *Latitude* is the Diſtance from the Equator to either of the Poles, it from hence follows, that the greateſt Latitude conſiſteth of 90 Degrees being the Quarter of a Circle. Now correſpondent to each of thoſe Degrees, or the 360th part of a great Circle in the Heavens, is a certain Space on the Surface of the Earth, which is every where of the ſame Extent in itſelf, but different in its Number of Parts, according to the different reckoning of various Countries. To know the ſaid different number of Parts whether they be *Miles*, *Liegues*, or other Meaſures, correſponding to one Degree in the Heavens, is abſolutely neceſſary for the right underſtanding the true Diſtance of Places in different Countries. We ſhall therefore illuſtrate the ſame in the following Table.

Number of Miles to a Degree of 60 in various Countries.

The Werſt of *Ruſſia*, as 3 to 2 *Engliſh* Miles	90
German Miles, above 4 to one *Engliſh*	15
Italy and *Turky*, according to *Halley*	76
France, at the moſt uſual Reckoning	25
Dutch, called *Lowdutch* Miles	19
Spain, and *Poland*,	20
Sweden, *Denmark* and *Switzerland*	12
Perſia, called *Parſengi*	20
China, called *Leis*	250
Japan Miles according to *Danvil*,	34
Indian Koſs, according to *Hanway*	30
Arabia, called *Giam*	50
Britiſh Miles by Statute	69
Common *Marine* Liegues	20

But here note, That tho these are the most remarkable Measures throughout the inhabited World, with their respective Proportion to one Degree in the Heavens; yet we are not to imagine that these Measures are of the same Extent in all the various Provinces of the same Country; as is evident from the different Length of Miles by Computation in different Parts of *France*: as also the Diversity of computed Miles in the *North* and *South* of *England*.

Def. 15. Longitude *is the true Distance from the first Meridian, and measured upon the Equator.*

In reckoning the various Degrees of Longitude, which are 360 in all, you are to begin at the first Meridian wherever it is, and proceed upon the Equator quite round the Globe. Correspondent to each of those Degrees in the Equator as to those of Latitude on the Meridian are sixty Miles or twenty Liegues, according to vulgar Calculation: But this is to be understood only of Places exactly under the Equator; for the true Distance between two Places lying due *East* and *West* in any considerable Latitude, is far less in Miles, than between other two Places lying exactly under the Equator, and likewise under the same Meridians. The Reason of this is most evident, namely the approaching of the Meridians nearer and nearer to one another, till at last they all unite in the Pole. But that you may readily find the true Distance in Miles from *East* to *West*, between any two Places in any Parallel of Latitude, we shall here insert the following Table; wherein is set down, for every Degree of Latitude, the exact Number of Miles, and Seconds or 60 parts of a Mile, that are answerable to one Degree in the Equator of Sixty Miles.

Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.
1	59,8	16	56,6	31	51,
2	59,6	17	56,3	32	50,5
3	59,4	18	56,	33	50,
4	59,2	19	55,6	34	49,5
5	59,	20	55,3	35	49,
6	58,8	21	55,	36	48,5
7	58,6	22	54,6	37	48,
8	58,4	23	54,3	38	47,5
9	58,2	24	54,	39	47,
10	58,	25	53,6	40	46,5
11	57,8	26	53,3	41	46,
12	57,6	27	53,	42	45,5
13	57,4	28	52,5	43	45,
14	57,2	29	52,	44	44,5
15	57,	30	51,5	45	44,

Lat.

Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.	Lat.	Miles.
46	43,5	61	29	76	14
47	43	62	28	77	13
48	42	63	27	78	12
49	41	64	26	79	11
50	40	65	25	80	10
51	39	66	24	81	9
52	38	67	23	82	8
53	37	68	22	83	7
54	36	69	21	84	6
55	35	70	20	85	5
56	34	71	19	86	4
57	33	72	18	87	3
58	32	73	17	88	2
59	31	74	16	89	1
60	30	75	15	90	0

Def. 16. Zones *are large Tracts of Land on the Surface of the Globe, lying parallel to the Equator, and distinguished by the four lesser Circles of the Globe.*

Two *Frigid*	included between	The Polar Circles and Poles.
Two *Temperate*		The Polar Circles and the Tropics.
One *Torrid.*		The two Tropics, divided by the Equator.

Of these the Antients imagined only the two Temperate to be habitable, esteeming the scorching Heat of the Torrid, and pinching Cold of the two Frigid, to be equally intolerable; according to that of the Poet:

Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu:
Nix tegit alta duas. —— —— —— Ovid. Metam. I.

Def. 17. Climates *are those Tracts on the Surface of the Earth, bounded by imaginary Circles, running parallel to the Equator, and of such a Breadth from* South *to* North, *that the Length of the Artificial Day in one surpasseth that in the next, by half an Hour.*

They are termed *Climates* from κλίνω, *declino*, because in numbering them they decline from the Equator; or rather from κλίμα, *segmentum*, because the Climates divide the whole Globe into parallel Segments. Geographers in former times computed only fourteen, that is seven on each side the Equator to 50 Degrees and half; but we now include the Poles and divide each Hemisphere into 30 Climates. The following Scheme in a plain View shews

the

the longeſt Day in each Climate; and the Latitude ſet againſt it in the Second Column, ſhews that the 8th Degree finiſhes the firſt Climate. The ſecond Climate begins at 8 and ends at 16, and ſo of the reſt; the end of one being the beginning of the next. Therefore by inſpecting this Table, the longeſt Day in every Latitude may be inſtantly found in any City or Part of the World.

Climate.	Latitude.		Longeſt Day.	
	Deg.	Min.	Hours.	Min.
0	00	00	12	
1	08	25	12	30
2	16	25	13	
3	23	50	13	30
4	30	20	14	
5	36	28	14	30
6	41	22	15	
7	45	29	15	30
8	49	01	16	
9	51	58	16	30
10	54	27	17	
11	56	37	17	30
12	58	29	18	
13	59	58	18	30
14	61	18	19	
15	62	25	19	30
16	63	22	20	
17	64	06	20	30
18	64	49	21	
19	65	21	21	30
20	65	47	22	
21	66	06	22	30
22	66	20	23	
23	66	28	23	30
24	66	31	24	
25	67	15	1 Month.	
26	69	30	2 Months.	
27	73	20	3 Months.	
28	78	20	4 Months.	
29	84	10	5 Months.	
30	90	00	6 Months.	

Having thus taken a View of the chief Circles belonging to the Terreſtrial Globe, as alſo the manner how *Latitude* and *Longitude* with *Zones* and *Climates* are formed; we proceed next to the various Poſitions of the Globe, commonly termed *Spheres*, which are three in number, *Parallel*, *Right* and *Oblique*.

Def.

Def. 18. *A* Parallel Sphere *is that Position of the Globe, which hath these three Properties,* 1. *The Poles in the Zenith and Nadir.* 2. *The Equator in the Horizon.* 3. *The parallel Circles parallel to the Horizon.*

The Inhabitants of this Sphere are those who live at the Poles, if we Suppose any such.

Def. 19. *A* Right Sphere, *is that Position of the Globe which hath these three Properties,* 1. *Both the Poles in the Horizon.* 2. *The Equator passing through the Zenith and Nadir.* 3. *The parallel Circles perpendicular to the Horizon.*

The Inhabitants of this Sphere are they who live under the Equinoctial Line.

Def. 20. *An* Oblique Sphere, *is that Position of the Globe which hath these three Properties,* 1. *One of the Poles above, and one under the Horizon.* 2. *The Equator partly above and partly under the Horizon.* 3. *The parallel Circles cutting the Horizon obliquely.*

The Inhabitants of this Sphere are they who live in all Parts of the Earth; except those at the Poles, and the Equator.

But without regard to these *Positions* of the Globe, the various Inhabitants of the Earth are likewise considered with respect to the several *Meridians* and *Parallels*, peculiar to their Habitations, under these three Titles, *Antiæci*, *Periæci*, and *Antipodes*.

Def. 21. *The* Antiæci, *are those People of the Earth, who live under the same Meridian, but opposite Parallels.*

Peculiar to such People are these following Particulars, 1. They have both the same Elevation of the Pole, but not the same Pole. 2. They are equally distant from the Equator, but on different Sides. 3. They have both Noon and Midnight at the same time. 4. The Days of one are equal to the Nights of the other, 5. Their Seasons of the Year are contrary; it being Winter to the one, when Summer to the other.

Def. 22. *The* Periæci, *are those People of the Earth who live under the same Parallels, but opposite Meridians.*

Peculiar to such People are these following Particulars, 1. One of the Poles is equally elevated to both, and the other equally depressed. 2. They are equally distant from the Equator, and both on the same side, 3. When it is Noon with one, it is Midnight with

with the other; 4. The Length of the Day to one is the Complement of the other's Night; 5. But they both agree in the four Seasons of the Year.

Def. 23. *The* Antipodes, *are those People of the Earth who live under opposite Parallels and opposite Meridians.*

Peculiar to such People are these following Particulars, 1. They have both the same Elevation of the Pole. 2. They are both equally distant from the Equator; but on different Sides, and in opposite Hemispheres. 3. When it is Noon with one, it is Midnight with the other; 4. The longest Day or Night to the one, is the shortest to the other. 5. Their Feet are directly opposite, and consequently their Nights and Days, Winter and Summer.

The Inhabitants of the Earth were likewise considered by the Antients with respect to the Diversity of their *Shadows*, and accordingly reduced to three Classes, *Amphiscii*, *Periscii*, and *Heteroscii*.

Def. 24. Amphiscii, *are those People of the Earth who live in the Torrid Zone, or between the two Tropics.*

They are so termed from ἀμφὶ *utrinque* and σκία *umbra*, because they cast their Noonday Shadows on either Side of them, that is *North* or *South*, according as the Sun declines either to the *South Tropic* or *North Tropic*.

Def. 25. Periscii, *are those People who live in the Frigid Zones, or between the Polar Circles and the Poles.*

They are so called from περὶ *circa* and σκία *umbra*, because they cast their Shadows round about them to all Points of the Compass, in 24 Hours.

Def. 26. Heteroscii, *are those People who live in the temperate Zones, or between the Tropics and the Polar Circles.*

They are so called from ἕτερος *alter* and σκία *umbra*, because they cast their Noon Shadows only one way: *North*, if in the *North* temperate, or *South*, if in the *South* temperate Zone.

Note, that *Ascii*, from α and σκία, are they in the Torrid Zone who have no noon Shadow at all, the Sun passing just over their Heads twice in the Year.

The *Earth*, in respect of its Inhabitants, hath also formerly been divided into the *Righthand* and *Left*, and that by several Sorts of Persons; 1. *Poets*, who accounted the *North* the *Righthand*, and *South* the *Left*. 2. *Astronomers*, who accounted the *West* the *Righthand*,

hand, and *East* the *Left*. 3. *Geographers*, who always make *East* the *Righthand*, and *West* the *Left*.

But leaving the various Inhabitants of the Earth, and to come closer to our main Design, let us return to the *Globe* of the Earth itself, considered simply as a spherical Body, whose Surface we are to view as composed of *Land* and *Water*, and those two Parts thus subdivided as followeth;

Land into	Water into
Continents, Isthmus's, Islands, Promontories, Peninsulas, Mountains.	*Oceans, Straits, Seas, Lakes, Gulfs or Bays, Rivers.*

Def. 27. *A* Continent, *Lat.* Continens a Continuo, *is a large and extended Space of dry Land, comprehending divers Countries, Kingdoms, and States joining all together, without any intire Separation of its Parts by Water.*

Def. 28. *An* Island, *Lat.* Insula, quasi in Sale, *is a Part of dry Land, intirely surrounded with Water.*

Def. 29, *A* Peninsula, quasi pene Insula, *otherwise* Chersonesus (*from* χέρσος, Terra, *and* νῆσος, Insula) *is a part of dry Land every where inclosed with Water, except one narrow Space joining the same to the Continent.*

Def. 30. *An* Isthmus *ab* ἰσθμὸς, *a Neck, is that narrow Neck of Land joining the* Peninsula *to the Continent; by which People may go from one to the other.*

Def. 31. *A* Promontory, quasi mons in mare prominens, *is a high Part of Land stretching itself into the Sea; the Extremity whereof is commonly termed a* Cape, Headland, *or* Point.

Def. 32. *A* Mountain, ab emineo, eminendo, *is a rising Part of the Land, overtopping the adjacent Country, and appearing the first at a great Distance.*

Def. 33. *The* Ocean, ὠκεανὸς ab ὠκέως citò, & νάω fluo, *is a very extensive and large Collection of Waters surrounding a considerable Part of the main Continent.*

Def. 34. *The Sea*, Salum à sale, quia salsum, *is a smaller Collection of Waters intermingled with Islands, and intirely or mostly environed with Land.*

Def.

Def. 35. *A* Gulf *or* Bay, Sinus, quasi in sinu suo mare complectens, *is a part of the Sea every where environed with Land except one Passage, whereby it communicates with the neighbouring Sea, or main Ocean.*

Def. 36. *A* Strait, Strictus a strigendo, *is a narrow Passage, either joining a Gulf to the neighbouring Sea or Ocean, or one Part of the Sea or Ocean to another.*

37. *A* Lake, Lacus, à λάκκος Fossa vel Fovea, *is a small Collection of deep standing Waters entirely surrounded with Land, and having no visible or immediate Communication with the Sea.*

Def. 38. *A* River, Flumen vel Fluvius à fluo, *is a considerable Stream of fresh Water arising from one or several Springs, which continually flowing on and growing wider, falls at last into the Ocean.*

These are all the necessary and capital *Terms* commonly used in *Modern Geography*; and particularly *those*, that either need or can well admit of a *Definition*, *Description*, or *Derivation*.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Containing ſome pleaſant Geographical Problems.

Prob. 1. *THE Diameter of an Artificial Globe being given, to find its Surface in Square, and its Solidity in Cubic Meaſure.*

Multiply the Diametre by the Circumference, which is a great Circle dividing the Globe into two equal Parts, and the Product will give the firſt: Then multiply the ſaid Product by one Sixth of the Diametre and the Product of that will give the ſecond. After the ſame manner we may find the Surface and Solidity of the Natural Globe, as alſo the whole Body of the Atmoſphere ſurrounding the ſame, provided it be always and every where of the ſame Hight; for having found the perpendicular Hight thereof by that common Experiment of the Aſcent of *Mercury* at the Foot and Top of a Mountain, double the ſaid Hight, and add the ſame to the Diametre of the Earth; then multiply the whole, as a new Diametre by its proper Circumference, and from the Product ſubtract the Solidity of the Earth, it will leave that of the Atmoſphere.

Prob. 2. *To rectify the Globe.*

The Globe being ſet upon a true Plane, raiſe the Pole according to the given Latitude; then fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, and if there be any Mariner's Compaſs upon the Pedeſtal let the Globe be ſo ſituate, as that the brazen Meridian may ſtand due *South* and *North*, according to the two Extremities of the Needle, allowing the Variation.

Prob. 3. *To find the Longitude and Latitude of any Place.*

By *Longitude* we do not here underſtand that Sailors Term of *Eaſting* and *Weſting*, but the true Diſtance between the given Place and the firſt Meridian inſcribed on the Surface of the Globe. For the finding of which, bring the given Place to the *Eaſt* Side of the brazen Meridian, and obſerve what Degree of the Equator is juſt under the ſame Meridian, for that is the Degree of Longitude belonging to the given Place: And the Degree of the Meridian exactly above that Place is its proper Latitude, which is either *Southern* or *Northern*, according as the Place lyes *South* or *North* of the Equinoctial Line.

Prob. 4. *The Longitude and Latitude of any Place being given, to find that Place on the Globe.*

Bring

Bring the Degree of Longitude to the Brazen Meridian; reckon upon the same Meridian the Degree of Latitude, whether *South* or *North*, and make a Mark with Chalk where the Reckoning ends; the Point exactly under that Chalk is the Place desired.

Prob. 5. *The Latitude of any Place being given, to find all those Places that have the same Latitude.*

The Globe being rectified (*a*) according to the Latitude of the given Place, and that Place being brought to the brazen Meridian, make a Mark exactly above the same, and turning the Globe round, all those Places passing under the said Mark have the same Latitude with the given Place.

(*a*) Prob. 2.

Prob. 6. *To find the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic at any Time.*

The Month and Day being given, look for the same upon the wooden Horizon; and over-against the Day you will find the particular Sign and Degree in which the *Sun* is at that Time, which Sign and Degree being noted in the Ecliptic, the same is the *Sun*'s Place, or nearly, at the time desired.

Prob. 7. *The Month and Day being given, as also the particular Time of that Day, to find those Places of the Globe, to which the* Sun *is in the Meridian at that particular time.*

The Pole being elevated according to the Latitude of the given Place, bring the said Place to the brazen Meridian, and setting the Index of the Horary Circle at the Hour of the Day, in the given Place, turn the Globe till the Index points at the upper Figure of XII. which done, fix the Globe in that Situation, and observe what Places are exactly under the upper Hemisphere of the brazen Meridian, for those are the Places desired.

Prob. 8. *To know the length of the Day and Night in any Place of the Earth at any time.*

Elevate the Pole (*a*) according to the Latitude of the given Place, find the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic (*b*) at that Time, which being brought to the *East* Side of the Horizon, set the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon, or the upper Figure XII. and turning the Globe about till the aforesaid Place of the Ecliptic touch the western side of the Horizon, look upon the Horary Circle, and whersoever the Index pointeth, reckon the Number of Hours between the same and the upper

(*a*) Prob. 2.
(*b*) Prob. 6.

Figure of 12, for that is the Length of the Day, the Complement whereof to 24 Hours is the Length of the Night.

Prob. 9. *To find by the Globe the* Antiæci, Periæci, *and* Antipodes, *of any given Place.*

Bring the given Place to the brazen Meridian, and finding (*a*) its true Latitude, count upon the Meridian the same number of Degrees towards the opposite Pole, and observe where the Reckoning ends, for that is the Place of the *Antiæci*. The given Place continuing under the brazen Meridian, set the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon, and turning the Globe about till the same point at Midnight, (or the lower 12) the Place which then comes to the Meridian, having the same Latitude with the former, is that of the *Periæci*. As for the *Antipodes*, reckon from the given Place upon the brazen Meridian 180 Degrees either *South* or *North*, or as many Degrees beyond the farthest Pole as you are to the nearest, and observe exactly where the reckoning ends, for that is the Place desired.

(*a*) *Prob.* 3.

Prob. 10. *To know what a Clock it is by the Globe in any Part of the World, and at any time, provided you know the Hour of the Day where you are at the same time.*

Bring the Place in which you are to the brazen Meridian, the Pole being raised (*b*) according to the Latitude thereof, and set the Index of the Horary Circle to the Hour of the Day at that time. Then bring the desired Place to the brazen Meridian, and the Index will point out the present Hour at that Place wherever it is.

(*b*) *Prob.* 3.

Prob. 11. *To know by the Globe when the* Great Mogul *of* India, *and* the Emperor *of* Russia, *sit down to Dinner.*

This being only to know when it is Noon at *Dehli* and *Petersburg*, those two Imperial Seats, which we may easily do, at whatever time it be, or whatever place we are at: For finding, by the foregoing Problem, the present Hour of the Day in the said Cities, and supposing that Noon is their Dinner Time, we may readily determine how near it is to the time desired.

Prob. 12. *To find the Hour of the Day by the Globe at any time when the Sun shines.*

Divide your Ecliptic into 24 equal parts, and in small Figures set down the Hours of the natural Day after the following manner.

At the Interſections of the Ecliptic and Equator place the Figure 6; and bring both theſe Figures to the brazen Meridian, one being in the upper, and the other in the lower Hemiſphere. Which done place the 12 Figures in the Weſt Hemiſphere in this order 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. 1, 2. 3, 4, 5, 6. beginning then at the ſame Figure 6, and going Eaſt, ſet down the other twelve Figures thus, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7. 6. The Equinoctial being thus divided and marked, elevate the Globe (*a*) according to the Latitude of the Place where you are, and bring the Interſection of the vernal Equinox to the upper part of the brazen Meridian; and ſituating the Globe (*b*) duly *South* and *North*, obſerve well that half of the Globe on which the *Sun* doth actually ſhine; for the laſt Part or Limit of the enlightened Hemiſphere always ſhews the Hour of the Day upon the Equator.

(*a*) *Prob.* 3.
(*b*) *Prob.* 2.

Prob. 13. *The Latitude of the Place, the Hight of the* Sun *being given at any time, to find thereby the Hour of the Day.*

The Globe being rectified (*a*) according to the Latitude of the given Place, and the Sun's Altitude at that time being found by an exact Quadrant; mark his Place in the Ecliptic (*b*) for the given Day, and bring the ſame to the brazen Meridian. After this fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, and mark in the ſaid Quadrant the particular Degree of the *Sun*'s Altitude at that time, and placing the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon, move the Globe together with the Quadrant of Altitude, till the *Sun*'s Place marked in the Ecliptick, and his Degree of Altitude marked upon the ſaid Quadrant do come both in one. Which done, obſerve what Hour the Index doth point at, for that is the Hour deſired.

(*a*) *Prob.* 2.
(*b*) *Prob.* 6.

Prob. 14. *The Latitude of the Place being given, as alſo the true bearing of the* Sun *in the ſaid Place at any time, to find thereby the Hour of the Day.*

The Globe being (*a*) rectified, and the *Sun*'s Place (*b*) marked in the Ecliptic, brought to the brazen Meridian, and the Index of the Hour Circle put to 12 at Noon, fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, and by the Mariner's Compaſs obſerve the true bearing of the *Sun*; then bring the Quadrant of Altitude to the obſerved Point of the Compaſs upon the Wooden Horizon, and move the Globe till the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic coincide with the ſaid Quadrant. Which done, and the Globe continuing in that poſition, the Index of

(*a*) *Prob.* 2.
(*b*) *Prob.* 6.

of the Horary Circle will point out the Hour of the Day at the Time desired.

Prob. 15. *The Latitude of the Place, and* Sun's *Place in the Ecliptic being given, to find thereby the Hour of the Day.*

Elevate the Pole according to the given Latitude, and situate the Globe duly *South* and *North* (*a*) by the Mariner's Compass; then fix a small Needle perpendicularly in the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic, and bringing the same to the brazen Meridian, set the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon; which done, turn the Globe till the Needle cast no Shadow at all, and then observe the Index, for it will point at the true Hour of the Day.

(*a*) *Prob.* 2.

Prob. 16. *Any Place being given, to move the Globe so as that the Wooden Horizon shall be the Horizon of the same.*

Bring the given Place to the brazen Meridian, and reckon from it upon the said Meridian the Number of 90 Degrees towards either of the Poles, and where the Reckoning ends, place that part of the Meridian to the Notch of the Wooden Horizon, and it will prove the Horizon of the Place. In short it is to rectify the Globe.

Prob. 17. *To find the Meridian Line by the Globe in any Place, and at any time of the Day.*

The Latitude of the Place being known, and the Globe elevated accordingly; observe the Hight of the *Sun* above the Horizon at that time; and draw upon a true Plane a strait Line in, or parallel to, the Shadow of a perpendicular Stile erected thereon. In which describe a Circle at an opening of the Compasses, and find (*a*) the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic, and mark his observed Hight in the Quadrant of Altitude. Then move the Globe together with the said Quadrant, till that Mark in the Quadrant and the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic come both in one; which done, count upon the Wooden Horizon the Number of Degrees between the Quadrant of Altitude and the brazen Meridian, and set off the said Number of Degrees upon the aforesaid Circle drawn upon the Plane, by making a visible Point in the Circumference where the Reckoning ends, beginning still at the Side towards the *Sun*, and proceeding *East* or *West*, according to the Time of the Day. Then draw a Line from that Point in the Circumference through the Centre of the said Circle, and the same will prove the true Meridian Line of that Place, at what time soever the Observation is made.

(*a*) *Prob.* 2.

Prob. 18. *A Place being given in the Torrid Zone, to find those Days in which the* Sun *shall be vertical to the same.*

Bring the given Place to the brazen Meridian, and mark what Degree of Latitude is exactly above it. Move the Globe round, and observe the two Points of the Ecliptic that pass through the said Degree of Latitude. Search upon the Wooden Horizon (or by proper Tables of the *Sun*'s annual Motion) on what Days he passeth through the aforesaid Points of the Ecliptic, for those are the Days required in which the *Sun* is vertical to the given Place.

Prob. 19. *The Month and Day being given, to find by the Globe those Places of the* North *Frigid Zone, where the* Sun *beginneth then to shine constantly without setting; as also those Places of the* South *Frigid Zone, where he then begins to be totally absent.*

The Day given, (which must always be one of those either between the vernal Equinox and the Summer Solstice, or between the Autumnal Equinox and Winter Solstice) Find (*a*) the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic, and marking the same bring it to the brazen Meridian, and reckon the like number of Degrees from the *North* Pole towards the Equator, as there is between the Equator and the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic, setting a Mark with Chalk where the Reckoning ends. This done turn the Globe round, and all the Places passing under the said Chalk are those in which the *Sun* begins to shine constantly without setting upon the given Day. For Solution of the latter part of the Problem, set off the same Distance from the *South* Pole upon the brazen Meridian towards the Equator, as was formerly set off from the *North*; then marking with Chalk, and turning the Globe round, all Places passing under the Mark are those where the *Sun* begins his total Disappearance from the given Day.

(*a*) *Prob.* 6.

Prob. 20. *A Place being given in the* North *Frigid Zone, to find by the Globe what Number of Days the* Sun *doth constantly shine upon the said Place, and what Days he is absent, as also the first and last Day of his Appearance.*

Bring the given Place to the brazen Meridian, and observing its Latitude (*b*) elevate the Globe accordingly; count the same number of Degrees upon the Meridian from each side of the Equator as the Place is distant from the Pole; and making Marks where the Reckonings end, turn the Globe, and carefully observe what two Degrees of the Ecliptic pass exactly under the two Points marked in the Meridian; first for the *Northern* Arch of the Circle, namely that comprehended between the

(*b*) *Prob.* 2.

the two Degrees remarked, being reduced to Time, will give the Number of Days that the Sun doth conſtantly ſhine above the Horizon of the given Place; and the oppoſite Arch of the ſaid Circle will in like manner give the Number of Days in which he is totally abſent, and alſo will point out which Days thoſe are. And in the Interval he will riſe and ſet.

Prob. 21. *The Month and Day being given, to find thoſe Places on the Globe, to which the* Sun, *when at the Meridian, ſhall be vertical on that Day.*

The *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic being (*a*) found, bring the ſame to the brazen Meridian, in which make a ſmall Mark with Chalk, exactly above the *Sun*'s Place. Which done turn the Globe, and thoſe Places which have the *Sun* vertical in the Meridian, will ſucceſſively paſs under the ſaid Mark.

(*a*) *Prob.* 6.

Prob. 22. *The Month and Day being given, to find upon what Point of the Compaſs the Sun riſeth and ſetteth in any Place, at the Time given.*

Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the deſired Place, and finding the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic at the given Time, bring the ſame to the *Eaſtern* Side of the Horizon, and you may there clearly ſee the Point of the Compaſs upon which he then riſeth. By turning the Globe about till his Place coincide with the *Weſtern* Side of the Horizon, you may alſo ſee upon the ſaid Circle the exact Point of his ſetting.

Prob. 23. *To know by the Globe the Length of the longeſt and ſhorteſt Days and Nights in any Part of the World.*

Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the given Place, and bring the firſt Degree of *Cancer* if in the *Northern*, or *Capricorn* if in the *Southern* Hemiſphere to the *Eaſt* Side of the Horizon; and ſetting the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon, turn the Globe about till the Sign of *Cancer* touch the *Weſtern* Side of the Horizon, and then obſerve upon the Horary Circle the Number of Hours between the Index and the upper Figure of XII. reckoning them according to the Motion of the Index, for that is the length of the longeſt Day, the Compliment whereof is the Extent of the ſhorteſt Night. As for the ſhorteſt Day and longeſt Night, they are only the reverſe of the former.

Prob. 24. *To know the Climate of any given Place.*

Find (*a*) the Length of the longeſt Day in the given Place, and whatever be the Number of Hours whereby it ſurpaſſeth twelve, double that Number, and the Product will give the true Climate of the Place deſired. But here note, That this is to be underſtood of Places within the Latitude of 66½ Degr. As for thoſe of a greater Latitude, where the Climates increaſe by intire Months, enter the ſecond Diviſion in the Table of Climates, p. 10. with the Latitude of the given Place, and oppoſite thereto you will find the proper Climate of a Place in the ſaid Latitude. The Climates may alſo be diſcovered from the Latitude of any Place under 66½ Degrees, by the Table.

(*a*) *Prob.* 23.

Prob. 25. *The Length of the longeſt Day in any Place being known, to find thereby the Latitude of that Place.*

Having the Length of the longeſt Day, you may know thereby (*a*) the proper Climate in that Place, computing the Halfhours above 12; or by the Table of Climates you may ſee what Degree of Latitude belongs to that Climate, which Degree is the Latitude of the Place deſired.

(*a*) *Prob.* 24.

Prob. 26. *The Latitude of the Place being given, as alſo the* Sun's *Place in the Ecliptic, to find thereby the beginning of the Morning and end of the Evening Twilight.*

The Globe being rectified, and the *Sun*'s Place brought to the brazen Meridian, ſet the Horary Index at Noon; then bring that Degree of the Ecliptic, which is oppoſite the *Sun*'s Place to the weſtern Quarter, which is found by turning the Globe till the Index of the Hour-Circle points 12 at Night: and ſo move the Globe with the Quadrant of Altitude, till the Degree oppoſite the *Sun*'s Place and the 18th Degree of the Quadrant come both in one; which done, obſerve to what Hour the Index then points, for at that Hour doth the Morning Twilight begin. As for the Evening Twilight, bring the Degree of the Ecliptic, oppoſite the *Sun*'s Place at that time, to the *Eaſtern* Quarter; and ſo move the Globe till the ſame and the 18th Degree of the Quadrant come both to one, and the Index will point the Hour when the Evening Twilight doth end.

Prob. 27. *The Length of the longeſt Day being given, to find thereby thoſe Places in which the longeſt Day is of that Extent.*

By the given Length of the longeſt Day (*a*) find the true Degree of Latitude, where the Day is of that Extent, and making a Mark upon that Degree in the brazen

(*a*) *Prob.* 25.

brazen Meridian, turn the Globe round, and obſerve what Places paſs exactly under the ſaid Mark, for they are the Places deſired.

Prob. 28. *A certain Number of Days, not ſurpaſſing* 182, *being given, to find thereby that Parallel of Latitude on the Globe, where the* Sun *ſetteth not during thoſe Days.*

Take half of the given Number of Days, and whatever it is, count ſo many Degrees upon the Ecliptic, beginning at the firſt of *Cancer*, and make a mark where the Reckoning ends; only obſerve, that if your Number of Days ſurpaſs Thirty, then your Number of Degrees ought to be leſs than it by one. Bring then the marked Point of the Ecliptic to the brazen Meridian, and obſerve exactly how many Degrees are intercepted between the aforeſaid Point and the Pole, for the ſame is equal to the deſired Parallel of Latitude. If the deſired Parallel of Latitude be *South* of the Line, the Operation is the ſame, bringing only the firſt Degree of *Capricorn* to the Meridian inſtead of *Cancer*.

Prob. 29. *The Hour of the Day being given, to find thereby the* Babylonic Hour *at any time.*

The *Babylonic Hour* is the Number of Hours from the *Sun* riſing; it being the Manner of the *Babylonians* to commence their Hours from the Appearance of the *Sun* in the *Eaſt Horizon*. To find this Hour at any Time, and in any Place, firſt elevate the Pole (*a*) according to the Latitude of the given Place, and (*b*) noting the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic at that time, bring the ſame to the brazen Meridian, and ſet the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon; after this roll the Globe either *Eaſt* or *Weſt*, according to the Time of Day, till the Index point at the given Hour. Then fix the Globe in that Poſition, and bring back the Index again to Noon, and move the Globe from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, till the *Sun*'s Place marked in the Ecliptic coincides with the *Eaſtern Horizon*; which done reckon upon the Horary Circle the Number of Hours between the Index and Noon, which is the upper Figure of 12, for that is the Number of Hours from *Sunriſe* for that Day in the given Place, or the true *Babylonic Hour* deſired.

(*a*) *Prob.* 2.
(*b*) *Prob.* 6.

Prob. 30. *The* Babylonic Hour *being given, to find the Hour of Day at any time; according to our way of reckoning in* England.

Elevate the Pole, according to the given Latitude of the Place, and marking the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic, bring the ſame to the brazen Meridian, and ſet the Index of the Horary Circle to Noon.

Then roll the Globe *Westward*, till the Index points at the given Hour from *Sunrise*; and fixing the Globe in that Situation, bring the Index back again to Noon, and turn the Globe backward till the *Sun*'s Place, marked in the Ecliptic, return to the same Semicircle of the brazen Meridian from whence it came; which done, observe what Hour the Index of the Horary Circle pointeth at, for the same is the Hour desired.

Prob. 31. *The Hour of Day being given as we reckon in* England, *to find thereby the* Italick Hour *at any time.*

The *Italick Hour* is the Number of Hours from *Sunrise* at all times of the Year, to *Sunset* the next following Day.
(*a*) *Prob.* 2. For the ready finding of such Hours (*a*), elevate the
(*b*) *Prob.* 6. Pole according to the Latitude of the Places, and (*b*) noting the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic upon the given Day, bring the same to the brazen Meridian, and set the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon. Then turn the Globe either *East* or *West*, according to the time of the Day, till the Index point at the given Hour, and fixing the Globe in that Situation, bring the Index back to Noon. Which done, turn the Globe about *Eastward*, till the Mark of the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic coincide with the *Western* Horizon, and observe how many Hours are between the the upper Figure 12 and the Index, reckoning them *Eastward*, as Globe moved, for these are the Hours from *Sunset*, or the *Italick Hour* desired.

Prob. 32. *The* Italick Hour *being given, to find thereby the Hour of Day at any time, according as we reckon in* England.

(*a*) *Prob.* 2. This being the Reverse of the former Problem (*a*), elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the given Place, and noting the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic, bring the same to the *Western* Horizon; and setting the Horary Index at Noon, turn the Globe *Westward* till the Index point at (*a*) the *Italick Hour* given; then fixing the Globe in that Position, bring the
(*a*) *Prob.* 31. Index back to Noon, and move the Globe back till the Mark of the *Sun*'s Place return to the same Semicircle of the brazen Meridian from whence it came. Then observe how many Hours are between Noon and the Index, reckoning them from *West* to *East*, for those are the Hours desired, according to our reckoning in *England*.

Prob. 33. *The Hour of the Day being precisely given, according to our way of reckoning in* England, *to find thereby the* Judaical Hour *at any time.*

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By the *Judacial Hour* we understand the exact time of the Day according to the *Jews*, who in reckoning their Time divided their Artificial Day into twelve Hours, and the Night into as many; which Hours proved every Day unequal in Extent, they still decreasing or increasing according to the Seasons of the Year, or the various Declination of the *Sun*, except only in Places under the Equator. For the finding of which Hours, observe the following Method (*a*) Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the given Place, and (*b*) marking the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic at that time, bring it to the *Eastern* Horizon, and set the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon; then turn the Globe about till that Place marked in the Ecliptic come to the *Western* Horizon, and observe the Number of Hours between Noon and the Index, these being the Hours of which the given Day doth consist; which Number you are to note down, and (*c*) to find what Hour from *Sun* rising corresponds with the given Hour, or from *Sun* setting, if the given Hour be after *Sunset*. Which done then work by the following Proportion. As the Number of Hours whereof the given Day consisteth, namely those noted down is to twelve, so is the Number of Hours from *Sun* rising, if it be an Hour of the Day, or from *Sun* setting, if an Hour of the Night, to a fourth Proportional, which is the Number desired, namely the *Judaical Hour* at the Time given.

(*a*) *Prob.* 2.
(*b*) *Prob.* 6.
(*c*) *Prob.* 29, 31.

Prob. 34. *The* Judaical Hour *being given, to find thereby the Hour of the Day at any time, as we reckon in* England.

Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the given Place, and finding the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic at the time given, bring the same to the *Eastern* Horizon, and set the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon; then roll the Globe *Westward*, till the *Sun*'s Place coincide with the *West* Horizon, and the Index will point at the Number of equal Hours whereof that Day consisteth. This Number you are to note down; and bring the *Sun*'s Place to the brazen Meridian, and setting the Index again at Noon, turn the Globe about till the *Sun*'s Place meet with the *East* Horizon, and the Index will point at the Hour when the *Sun* riseth in the given Place. Which done you are to work by the following Proportion. As 12 is to the given Number of *Judaical Hours*, so is the Length of the Day in equal Hours formerly found out to a fourth Proportional, which is the Number desired, or the Hour of the Day according to our way of reckoning in *England*. Only note, that if the fourth Proportional be less than 12, you are to add the same to the Hour of the *Sun* rising, and the Product will give the Number of Hours before Noon for that Day; but if it be more than 12, then subtract

tract it from 12, and the Remainder will give the Hour of the Day for the Afternoon.

Prob. 35. *To find the true* Area *of the five Zones in square Measure, allowing* 60 *Miles to one Degree in the Equator.*

The Breadth of the Torrid Zone being 47 Degrees, which reduced to Miles make 2820; each of the temperate 43 Degrees, which make 2580; and each of the Frigid 23 Degrees $\frac{1}{2}$, which make 1410 Miles; the true *Area* of each of those Zones may be found in square Measure by the following Proportion: 1. For the Torrid, the *Area* of the whole Globe being found *per Prob.* 1. say, as *Radius* to the *Sine* of 47 Degr. so is the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the *Area* of the Globe to the *Area* of the Torrid Zone. 2 For each of the temperate Zones, say, as *Radius* to the Difference of the *Sines* of $23\frac{1}{2}$ and $66\frac{1}{2}$, so is $\frac{1}{2}$ the Arch of the Globe to the *Area* of one of the Temperate Zones. *Lastly*, for the Frigid Zones, add $\frac{1}{2}$ *Area* of the Torrid to the whole *Area* of one of the Temperate, and subtract the Product from $\frac{1}{2}$ *Area* of the Globe, and the Remainder will give the true *Area* of either of the Frigid Zones.

Prob. 36. *A Place being given on the Globe, to find those which have the same Hour of the Day with that in the given Place; as also that have the contrary Hour, that is Midnight in the one, when it is Noonday in the other.*

Bring the given Place to the brazen Meridian, and observe what Places are then exactly under the Semicircle of the said Meridian, for the People in them have the same Hour with that they have in the given Place. The Globe continuing in this Position, set the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon, and turn the Globe till the Index point at Midnight, and observe what Places are then in the Semicircle of the Meridian; for the Inhabitants of those Places do reckon their Hours contrary to those in the given Place.

Prob. 37. *The Hour of the Day being given in any Place, to find those Places of the Earth where it is either Noon or Midnight, or any other particular Hour at the same time.*

Bring the given Place to the brazen Meridian, and set the Index of the Horary Circle at the Hour of the Day in that Place. Then turn about the Globe till the Index point at the upper Figure of XII. and observe what Places are exactly under the upper Semicircle of the brazen Meridian, for in them it is Midday at the time given. Which done, turn the Globe about till the Index point at the lower Figure of XII. and what Places are then in the lower Semicircle of the

Meridian, in them it is Midnight at the given time. After the ſame Manner we may find thoſe Places that have any other particular Hour at the time given, by moving the Globe till the Index point at the Hour deſired, and obſerving the Places that are then under the brazen Meridian.

Prob. 38. *The Day and Hour being given, to find by the Globe that particular Place of the Earth to which the* Sun *is vertical at that very time.*

The *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic (*a*) being found and brought to the brazen Meridian, make a Mark above the ſame with Chalk; then (*b*) find thoſe Places of the Earth, in whoſe Meridian the *Sun* is at that Inſtant, and bring them to the brazen Meridian; which done, obſerve narrowly that individual part of the Earth which falls exactly under the foreſaid Mark in the brazen Meridian; for that is the particular Place to which the *Sun* is vertical at that very time.

(*a*) *Prob.* 6.
(*b*) *Prob.* 37.

Prob. 39. *The Day and Hour of the Day being given, to find thoſe Places on the Globe where the* Sun *then riſeth.* 2dly, *Thoſe where he then ſetteth.* 3dly, *Thoſe to whom it is Noonday. And* Laſtly, *Thoſe Places that are enlightened, and thoſe that are not.*

Find that Place of the (*a*) Globe, to which the *Sun* is vertical at the given time, and bringing the ſame to the brazen Meridian (*b*), elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the ſaid Place. The Globe being fixed in that Poſition, obſerve what Places are in the *Weſtern* Semicircle, or the Horizon; for in them the *Sun* riſeth at that time, he being in the Zenith and 90 Degrees diſtant from them. *2dly*, Thoſe in the *Eaſtern* Semicircle, for in them the *Sun* ſetteth for the ſame Reaſon. *3dly*, Thoſe that are exactly under the brazen Meridian, for in them it is Midday. And *Laſtly*, All thoſe upon the upper Hemiſphere of the Globe, for they are actually enlightened, and thoſe upon the lower Hemiſphere then in Darkneſs, are deprived of the *Sun* at that very time.

(*a*) *Prob.* 38.
(*a*) *Prob.* 6.

Prob. 40. *The Month and Day being given, with the Place of the* Moon *in the Zodiack and her true Latitude, to find thereby the exact Hour when ſhe ſhall riſe and ſet, together with her Southing, or coming to the Meridian of the Place.*

The *Moon*'s Place in the Zodiac may be found readily enough at any time by an ordinary Almanack; and her Latitude, which is her Diſtance from the Ecliptic, by applying the Semicircle of Poſition

to

to her Place in the Zodiac. For the Solution of the Problem (*a*), elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the given Place, and the *Sun*'s Place in the Ecliptic at that time being (*b*) found and marked with Chalk, as also the *Moon*'s Place at the same time, bring the *Sun*'s Place to the brazen Meridian, and set the Index of the Horary Circle at Noon, then turn the Globe till the *Moon*'s Place successively meet with the *Eastern* and *Western* side of the Horizon, as also the brazen Meridian, and Index will point at those various times the particular Hours of her Rising, Setting and Southing.

(*a*) *Prob.* 2.
(*b*) *Prob.* 6.

Prob. 41. *The Day and Hour of either a Solar or Lunar Eclipse being known, to find by the Globe all those Places in which the same will be visible.*

Mark the *Sun*'s Place in the (*a*) Ecliptic for the given Day, as also the opposite Point thereto, which is the Place of the *Moon* at that time. Then find (*b*) that Place of the Globe to which the *Sun* is vertical at the given Hour, and bring the same to the Pole, or vertical Point of the Wooden Horizon, and fixing the Globe in that Situation, observe what Places are in the upper Hemisphere; for in most of them will the *Sun* be visible during the Eclipse. As for the Lunar Eclipse you are to find (*c*) the Antipodes of that Place which hath the *Sun* vertical at the given Hour, and bringing the same to the Pole of the Wooden Horizon, observe as before what Places are in the upper Hemisphere of the Globe, for in such will the *Moon* be visible during her Eclipse, except those that are very near or actually in the Horizon.

(*a*) *Prob.* 6.
(*b*) *Prob.* 38.
(*c*) *Prob.* 9.

Prob. 42. *A Place being given on the Globe, to find the true Situation thereof from all other Places desired, or how it beareth in respect to such Places.*

The various Places desired being agreed on, which are supposed to be some of those that lye under the intermediate Points of the Compass, bring the given Place to the brazen Meridian, and elevate the Pole according to the Latitude, and fixing the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, applying the same successively to the Place desired, and the lower Part of the said Quadrant will intersect the Wooden Horizon at those various Points of the Compass inscribed on the said Circle, according to the true bearing of the given Place, in respect of the Places desired.

Prob. 43. *A Place being given on the Globe, to find all other Places that are situate from the same, upon any desired Point of the Compass.*

Elevate

Elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the given Place, and bring the ſaid Place to the brazen Meridian, and fixing the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, apply the lower part thereof to the deſired Point of the Compaſs upon the Wooden Horizon; and obſerve what Places are exactly under the Edge of the ſaid Quadrant; for thoſe are the Places that are ſituate or bear from the given Place, according to the deſired Point of the Compaſs.

Prob. 44. *Two Places being given on the Globe, to find the true Diſtance between them.*

The two Places given muſt of Neceſſity lye under either the ſame Meridian, the ſame Parallel of Latitude, or elſe differ both in Longitude and Latitude. 1. If they lye under the ſame Meridian, then bring them both to the brazen Meridian, and obſerve how many Degrees of Latitude are between them, which, being reduced into Miles, will give the Diſtance required. 2. If they lye under the ſame Parallel of Latitude, then bring them ſeparately to the brazen Meridian, and obſerve the Number of Degrees between them upon the Equator; which done, enter the Table [*p.* 9.] with the Latitude of the given Places, and ſeeing thereby how many Miles in that Parallel are anſwerable to one Degree in the Equator, multiply thoſe Miles by the aforeſaid Number of Degrees upon the Equator, and the Product will give the Diſtance required. But *Laſtly*, if the two Places given differ both in Longitude and Latitude, then bring one of them to the vertical Point of the brazen Meridian, and extending the Quadrant of Altitude to the other, obſerve upon the ſaid Quadrant the Number of Degrees between them, which being reduced into Miles will give the Diſtance required. The third Caſe of the Problem being moſt conſiderable, and occurring more frequently than the other two, we ſhall add another way of performing it, and that by reſolving a ſpherical Triangle, two Sides whereof, being the Complements of the different Latitudes, or the Diſtance of the given Places from the Poles are not only given, but alſo the Angle comprehended between them being equal to the Difference of their Longitude, by which Sides and Angles given, we may very eaſily find the third Side by the known Rules of Trigonometry, which third Side is the Diſtance required.

Prob. 45. *A Place being given on the Globe, and its true Diſtance from a ſecond Place, to find thereby all other Places of the Earth that are of the ſame Diſtance from the given Place.*

Bring the given Place to the brazen Meridian, and elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the ſaid Place; then fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, and reckon, upon the ſaid Quadrant,

drant, the given Diſtance between the firſt and ſecond Place, provided the ſame be under 90 Degrees, otherwiſe you muſt uſe the Semicircle of Poſition, and making a Mark where the Reckoning ends, and moving the ſaid Quadrant or Semicircle quite round upon the Surface of the Globe, all Places paſſing under that Mark, are thoſe deſired.

Prob. 46. *The Latitude of two Places being given, and how one of them beareth from the other, to find thereby the true Diſtance between them.*

For the Solution of this Problem ſuppoſe the firſt Meridian to be the true Meridian of one of the given Places, particularly that whoſe bearing is unknown. Upon the upper Semicircle of that Meridian mark the Latitude of the ſaid Place; then elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the other Place, and fixing the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, extend the ſame to the given Point of the Compaſs upon the Wooden Horizon, and turn the Globe about till the Point marked in the aforeſaid Meridian meet with the ſaid Quadrant. Which done, reckon upon that Quadrant the Number of Degrees between that Point marked in the firſt Meridian and the vertical Point; which Degrees, being converted into Miles, will give the Diſtance required.

Prob. 47. *The Longitude of two Places being given, as alſo the Latitude of one of them, and its bearing from the other, to find thereby the true Diſtance between them.*

For the Solution of this Problem, ſuppoſe the firſt Meridian to be the true Meridian of the Place, whoſe Latitude is unknown; reckon from that Meridian upon the Equator the Number of Degrees equal to the Difference of Longitude of the two places, and make a Mark where the Reckoning ends, and bring the ſame to the brazen Meridian, which repreſents the Meridian of the ſecond Place; reckon upon it the Degrees of the given Latitude, and fixing the Globe in that Situation, raiſe the Pole according to that Latitude, and fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, extending the other Extremity thereof to the given Point of the Compaſs upon the wooden Horizon. The Globe continuing in this Poſition, obſerve that Point of the Surface where the Quadrant of Altitude interſects the firſt Meridian; for the ſame repreſenteth the ſecond Place, and that Arch of the Quadrant between the ſaid Point and Zenith, being turned into Miles, will give the Diſtance required.

Prob. 48. *The Diſtance between two Places lying under the ſame Meridian being given, with their reſpective bearing from a third Place, to find thereby that Place with its due Diſtance from the other two.*

The

The given Diſtance being reckoned any where upon the brazen Meridian, and thoſe Places of the Globe exactly under the beginning and end of that reckoning being marked, raiſe the Pole according to the Latitude of one of them, which, for Diſtinction ſake, we will term the firſt Place; and fixing the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, extend the other Extremity thereof to the given Point of the Compaſs upon the wooden Horizon, according as the ſaid firſt Place beareth of the third unknown, and make a ſmall Track with Chalk upon the Globe, where the Edge of the Quadrant paſſeth along. Which done, elevate the Pole according to the Latitude of the ſecond Place, and fixing the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, extend the ſame as before to the given Point of the Compaſs upon the wooden Horizon, and obſerve where the Quadrant interſects the Track of Chalk, for that is the third Place deſired, whoſe Diſtance from the other two may be found by the foregoing Problem.

Theſe are the chief *Problems* performed on the Globe, with the Manner of their Performance: But if the Reader deſire more, let him conſult *Varenius*, his *Geographia Generalis*, from whom we have borrowed ſeveral of the foregoing Propoſitions.

SECT.

SECT III.

Containing some plain Geographical Theorems.

Theor. 1. *THE Latitude of any Place is always equal to the Elevation of the Pole in the same Place.*

Theor. 2. *The Elevation of the Equator in any Place is always equal to the Complement of Latitude in the same Place.*

Theor. 3. *Places lying under the Equator have no Latitude, because there the Calculation of Latitude begins.*

Theor. 4. *Places lying under the two Poles have the greatest Latitude, because there the Calculation of Latitude doth end.*

Theor. 5. *Places lying under the first Meridian have nothing of Longitude, because there the Calculation of Longitude begins.*

Theor. 6 *All Places lying opposite to each other, on any part of the Globe, have the greatest Longitude, because there the Calculation of Longitude doth end.*

Theor. 7. *All Places on either side of the Equator have greater or less Latitude, according to their Distance therefrom.*

Theor. 8. *All Places lying on either side of the Equator, or exactly under the same, have greater or less Longitude, according to their Distance from the first Meridian.*

Theor. 9. *That particular Place of the Earth, lying exactly under the Intersection of the first Meridian and Equinoctial Line, hath neither Longitude nor Latitude.*

Theor. 10. *No Place can be distant from another above* 180 *Degrees, being half the Circuit of the Globe.*

Theor. 11. *All Antipodes being diametrically opposite are distant from each other* 7,000 *Miles, at* 60 *to a Degree;* [*the Circumference being more than thrice the Diametre.*]

Theor. 12. *The sensible Horizon of every Place doth as often change, as we happen to change the Place itself.*

Theor. 13. *The apparent Semidiametre of the sensible Horizon, doth frequently vary according to the Refraction of the* Sun's *Rays.*

Theor. 14. *All Countries upon the Face of the whole Earth in respect of Time do equally injoy the Light of the* Sun, *and are equally deprived of the Benefit thereof.*

Theor. 15. *In all Places of the Earth, save exactly under the Poles, the Days and Nights are of an equal Length, twelve Hours each, when the* Sun *cometh to the Equinoctial Line.*

Theor. 16. *In all Places under the Equator and the two Poles, the Days and Nights are never equal, except those two Times of the Year, when the* Sun *entreth the Signs of* Aries *and* Libra.

Theor. 17. *The nearer any Place is to the Line, the less is the Difference between the Length of Days and Nights in the said Place; and the farther removed the greater.*

Theor.

Theor. 18. *In all Places lying under the same Parallel of Latitude, the Days and Nights are of the same Extent all Times of the Year.*

Theor. 19. *Three or four Places being given on the Globe that lye between the Equator and either of the Poles, and equidistant from one another, the Extent of the longest Day in those Places doth not increase proportionally to the Distance of the Places themselves.*

Theor. 20. *Three or more Places being given on the Globe that lye between the Equator and the Poles, in which the Length of the longest Day doth equally increase; the Distance between the Parallels of those Places is not equal one to the other.*

Theor. 21. *Three or more Places being given, whose Distance from the Equator to either Pole exceeds one another in Arithmetical Proportion: The Length of the Longest Day in one doth not keep the same Analogy to the other, according to the Proportion of their Distance.*

Theor. 22. *In all Places of the Torrid Zone, the Morning and Evening Twilight is least; in the Frigid greatest; and in the Temperate it is a Medium between the two.*

Theor. 23. *To all Places lying within the Torrid Zone, the* Sun *is duly vertical twice a Year; to those under the Tropicks once; but to them in the Temperate and Frigid, never.*

Theor. 24. *In all Places of the Frigid Zones, the* Sun *appeareth every Year without setting for a certain Number of Days, and disappeareth for the same Space of Time. And the nearer unto, or the farther from the Pole these Places are, the longer or shorter is his continued Presence in, or Absence from the same.*

Theor. 25. *In all Places exactly under the Arctick and Antarctick Circles, the* Sun *appears every Year at his greatest Decline, for one whole Day without setting, and intirely disappears another; but daily rises and sets in those Places at all other Times as elsewhere.*

Theor. 26. *In all Places between the Equator and the* North *Pole, the longest Day and shortest Night is always when the* Sun *hath the greatest* Northern *Declination; and the shortest Day and longest Night when he hath the greatest* Southern.

Theor. 27. *In all Places between the Equator and the* South *Pole, the longest Day and shortest Night is always when the* Sun *hath the greatest* Southern *Declination; and the shortest Day and longest Night when he hath the greatest* Northern.

Theor. 28. *In all Places under the Equator, the Meridian Shadow of a Style erected perpendicular, doth cast it self* North *for one half of the Year, and* South *during the other.*

Theor. 29. *In all Places under the Equinoctial Line, there is no Meridian Shadow on those two Days of the Year, when the* Sun *doth enter the Signs of* Aries *and* Libra.

Theor. 30. *The nearer that Place are to, or the farther from the Equator, the shorter or longer accordingly is the Meridian Shadow of a perpendicular Style in such Places.*

Theor. 31. *The farther Places are removed from the Equator, not surpassing* 66 *Degrees of Latitude, the greater is the* Sun's *Amplitude, or that Arc of the Horizon between the Points of due* East *and* West, *and the greatest those on which the* Sun *riseth and setteth on the Days of the Summer and Winter Solstice.*

Theor. 32. *In all Places lying under the same Semicircle of the Meridian, the Hours both of Day and Night are always the same in one as in the other.*

Theor. 33. *In all Places both of the* Northern *and* Southern *Hemispheres, that lye under the opposite Parallels of Latitude, the Seasons of the Year are not the same in one as in the other.*

Theor. 34. *In all Places situate in a parallel Sphere, the Circle of the* Sun's *diurnal Motion runs always parallel, or very near it to the respective Horizon of such Places.*

Theor. 35. *In all Places situate in a right Sphere, the Circle of the* Sun's *diurnal Motion is still perpendicular, or near it to the respective Horizon of such Places.*

Theor. 36. *In all Places situate in an oblique Sphere, the Circle of the* Sun's *diurnal Motion is always oblique unto, or cutteth the Horizon of such Places at unequal Angles.*

Theor. 37. *If the Difference of Longitude in two Places be just* 15 *Degrees, the People residing in the East will reckon the time of Day sooner by one Hour than those in the West. If the Difference be* 30 *Degrees, they will reckon two Hours sooner; if* 45 *Degrees, three Hours, and if* 60, *then four Hours.*

Theor. 38. *If a Ship set out from any Port, and steering Eastward doth entirely surround the Globe of the Earth, the People of the said Ship in reckoning their Time will gain one Day completely at their return, or count one more than those residing at the said Port. If Westward, they will lose one, or reckon one less.*

Theor. 39. *If two Ships set out from the same Port, at the same Time, and both surround the Globe of the Earth, one steering* East *and the other* West, *they will differ in reckoning their Time, two complete Days at their Return, supposing they arrive the same Day.*

Theor. 40. *If several Ships set out from the same Port, either at the same or different Times, and do all surround the Globe of the Earth, some steering due* South, *and others due* North, *and arrive again at the same Port, the respective People of those several Ships, at their Return will not differ from one another in reckoning their Time, nor from those who reside at the said Port.*

These are the chief Theorems, or Truths clearly drawn from the foregoing Problems. Now follow some other Truths, which tho' not so apparent, yet may be more diverting.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Containing some strange GEOGRAPHICAL PARADOXES.

PAR. 1. *THERE are two remarkable Places on the Globe of the Earth, in which there is only one Day and one Night throughout the whole Year.*

PAR. 2. *There are also some Places on the Earth, in which it is neither Day nor Night at a certain Time of the Year, for the Space of twenty four Hours.*

PAR. 3. *There is a certain Place of the Earth, at which if two Men should chance to meet, on would stand upright upon the Soles of the other's Feet, and neither of them would feel the other's Weight, and yet they both should retain their natural Posture.*

PAR. 4. *There is a certain Place of the Earth, where a Fire being made, neither Flame nor Smoke would ascend, but move circularly about the Fire. Moreover, if in that Place one should fix a smooth plain Table, without any Ledge what ever, and pour thereon a large Quantity of Water, not one Drop thereof could run over the said Table, but would raise itself up in a Heap.*

PAR. 5. *There is a certain Place on the Globe, of a considerable* Southern *Latitude, that hath both the greatest and least Degree of Longitude.*

PAR. 6. *There are three remarkable Places on the Globe, that differ both in Longitude and Latitude, and yet all lye under one and the same Meridian.*

PAR. 7. *There are three remarkable Places on the Continent of* Europe, *that lye under three different Meridians, and yet all agree both in Longitude and Latitude.*

PAR. 8. *There is a certain Island in the* Ægean *Sea, upon which, if two Children were brought forth at the same instant of Time, and living together for several Years, should both expire on the same Day, yea at the same Hour and Minute of that Day, yet the Life of one would surpass the Life of the other by divers Months.*

Par. 9. *There are two observable places belonging to* Asia, *that lye under the same Meridian, and at a small Distance from one another; and yet the respective Inhabitants of them, in reckoning their Time, do differ an intire natural Day every Week.*

Par. 10. *There is a particular place of the Earth, where the Winds, though frequently veering round the Compass, do always blow from the* North *Point.*

Par. 11. *There is a certain Hill in the* South *of* Bohemia, *on whose Top, if an Equinoctial Sundial be duly erected, a Man Stone-blind may know the Hour of the Day by the same, if the Sun shines.*

Par. 12. *There are a considerable Number of places within the Torrid Zone, in any of which, if a certain kind of Sundial be duly erected, the Shadow will go back several Degrees upon the same, at a certain Time of the Year, and twice every Day for the Space of divers Weeks: Yet no ways derogating from that miraculous returning of the Shadow upon the Dial of* Ahaz, *in the Days of King* Hezekiah.

Par. 13. *There are divers places in the Continent of* Africa, *and the Islands of* Sumatra *and* Borneo, *where a certain kind of Sundial being duly fixed, the* Gnomon *thereof will cast no Shadow at all during several Seasons of the Year; and yet the exact Time of the Day be known thereby.*

Par. 14. *There is a certain Island in the* Atlantic *Ocean, which being descried by a Ship twelve Leagues distant by Estimation and bearing due* East *of the said Ship, the true Course for hitting the said Island, is to steer six Leagues due* East, *and as many due* West.

Par. 15. *There is a remarkable place in the Globe of the Earth, of a very pure and wholesom Air to breathe in, yet of such a strange and detestable Quality, that it is absolutely impossible for two of the sincerest Friends that ever breathed, to continue in the same in mutual Love and Friendship, for the Space of two Minutes of Time.*

Par. 16. *There is a noted place in the great* Atlantic *Ocean, where a brisk* Levant *is absolutely the best Wind for a Ship that is to shape a due* East *Course; and yet she shall still go before it.*

Par. 17. *There are divers noted places on the Globe, whose sensible* Horizon *is commonly fair and serene, and yet it is impossible therein to distinguish properly any one of the intermediate Points of the Compass; or so much as two of the four Cardinal Points.*

Par. 18. *There is a certain Island in the* Baltick *Sea, to whose Inhabitants the Body of the* Sun *is clearly visible in the Morning before he riseth, and likewise in the Evening after he sets.*

Par. 19. *There is a certain Village in the Kingdom of* Naples, *situate in a very low Valley, and yet the* Sun *is nearer to the Inhabitants thereof every Noon by* 3000 *Miles and upwards, than when he either riseth or setteth to those of the said Village.*

Par. 20. *There is a certain Village in the* South *of* Great-Britain, *to whose Inhabitants the Body of the* Sun *is less visible about the Winter Solstice, than to those who live upon the Island of* Iceland.

Par. 21. *There is a large Country in upper* Ethiopia *to whose Inhabitans the Body of the Moon doth always appear to be most enlightened when she is least enlightened; and to be least when most,*

Par. 22. *There is a certain Island whereof mention is made by several of our latest Geographers whose Inhabitants cannot properly be reckoned either Male or Female, nor altogether Hermaphrodites; yet such is their peculiar Quality, that they are seldom liable to either Hunger or Thirst, Cold or Heat, Joy or Sorrow, Hopes or Fears, or any such of the common Attendants of human Life.*

Par. 23. *There is a remarkable Place on the Earth of a considerable* Southern *Latitude, from whose Meridian the* Sun *removeth not for several Days at a certain Time of the Year.*

Par. 24. [illegible] *a certain Place of the Earth of a considerable* Northern *La*[illegible], *where, though the Days and Nights, even when shortest, do consist of several Hours; yet in that place it is Noonday every Quarter of an Hour.*

Par. 25. *There are divers Places on the Earth, where the* Sun, Moon, *and all the* Planets, *do actually rise and set according to their various Motions, but never any of the fixed Stars.*

Par. 26. *There is a very remarkable Place on the Globe, where all the* Planets, *notwithstanding their different Motions and Aspects, do always bear upon one and the same Point of the Compass.*

Par. 27. *There is a certain noted part of the Earth, where the* Sun *and* Moon *at Full may both happen to rise at the same Time, and upon the same point of the Compass.*

Par. 28. *There is a certain place on the Continent of* Europe, *where if several of the ablest Astronomers that the World now affords, should nicely observe the* Celestial *Bodies, and all at the very same time, yet the* Planetary *Phases, and their various* Aspects, *would be really different to each of them.*

Par. 29. *There is a large and famous Country in the Continent of* Africa, *many of whose Inhabitants are born perfectly deaf, and others quite blind, and continue so their whole Lives: And yet such is the amazing Faculty of those Persons, that the deaf are as capable to judge of Sounds as those that hear, and the blind of Colours as they who see.*

Par. 30. *There are certain People in* South America, *who are furnished properly with only one of the five Senses, that of* Touching *and yet they can both hear and see, taste and smell, and that as nicely as we* Europeans, *who have all the five.*

Par. 31. *There is a certain Country in* South America, *many of whose Savage Inhabitants are such unheard of Canibals, that they not only feed upon human Flesh, but also some of them do actually eat themselves, and yet they commonly survive that strange Repast.*

Par. 32. *There is a remarkable River on the Continent of* Europe, *over which there is a Bridge of such a Breadth, that above three thousand Men a breast may pass along upon the same, and that without crowding one another in the least.*

Par. 33. *There is a large and spacious Plain in a certain Country of* Asia, *able to contain six hundred thousand Men drawn up into Battel array, which Number of Men being actually brought thither, and there drawn up, it were absolutely impossible for any more than one single Person to stand upright upon the said Plain.*

Par. 34. *There is a certain* European *City, whose Buildings being generally of firm Stone, are for the most part of a prodigious Hight, and exceeding strong; and yet it is most certain, that the Walls of those Buildings are not parallel to one another, nor perpendicular to the Plain on which they are built.*

Par. 35. *There is a certain City on the* Southern *part of* China, *whose Inhabitants, both Male and Female, do observe almost the same Posture and Gait in walking as we* Europeans; *and yet they frequently appear to Strangers as if they walked on their Heads.*

Par.

Par. 36. *There are ten places of the Earth distant from one another three hundred Miles and upwards, and yet none of them hath either Latitude or Longitude.*

Par. 37. *There are two distinct places of the Earth, lying under the same Meridian, whose difference of Latitude is sixty Degrees complete and the true Distance between those two places doth not really surpass sixty Geographical Miles.*

Par. 38. *There are also two distinct places of the Earth, lying under the Equinoctial Line, whose difference of Longitude is completely* 86 *Degrees and* $\frac{1}{2}$, *yet the true Distance between those two places is not full* 86 *Geographical Miles.*

Par. 39. *There are three distinct places of the Earth, all differing both in Longitude and Latitude, and distant from each other* 2000 *Miles complete, and yet they do all bear upon one and the same point of the Compass.*

Par. 40. *There are three distinct places on the Continent of* Europe, *equidistant from one another (they making a true Equilateral Triangle, each of those Sides doth consist of a thousand Miles,) and yet there is a fourth place so situate in respect of the other three, that a Man may travel on foot from it to any of the other three in the space of one artificial Day at certain time of the Year; and that without the least Hurry or Fatigue whatsoever.*

Par. 41. *There are three distinct places on the Continent of* Europe, *lying under the same Meridian, and at such a Distance, that the Latitude of the third surpasseth that of the second by so many Degrees and Minutes exactly, as the second surpasseth the first; and yet the true Distance of the first and third from the second, or intermediate place, is not the same by a great many Miles.*

Par. 42. *There are two distinct places on the Continent of* Europe, *so situate in respect of one another, that though the first lyes* East *from the second, yet the second, is not* West *from the first.*

Par. 43. *There is a certain* European *Island, the Northmost part whereof doth frequently alter its Latitude and Longitude.*

Par. 44. *There is a certain place in the Island of* Great Britain, *where the Stars are always visible at any time of the Day, if the Horizon be not overcast with Clouds.*

Par. 45. *It may be clearly demonstrated by the Terrestrial Globe, That it is not above twenty four Hours sailing from the River of* Thames *in* England, *to the City of* Messina *in* Sicily, *at a certain Time of the Year; provided there be a brisk North Wind, a light Frigate, and an* Azimuth *Compass.*

These are the chief Paradoxical Positions in Geography, which depend on the Science of the Globe for an Explication. And tho' they may appear to some as meer Fables, yet there is no mathematical Demonstration more infallibly true than every one of them, the Explaining whereof may prove both useful and pleasant to the ingenious Reader.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Concerning Land *and* Water.

THE Surface of the Globe, to which we intirely confine ourselves in this *Treatise*, being always considered by Geographers as composed of *Land* and *Water*, for its two constituent parts, is subdivided as followeth,

Land into		Water into	
Continents,	Istmuses	Oceans	Straits,
Islands,	Promontories,	Seas,	Lakes,
Peninsulas,	Mountains.	Gulfs or Bays	Rivers.

Of all these separately, and in Order.

§. 1. *CONTINENTS*,

Which are Four.

Europe, *Africa*,
Asia, *America*.

Europe:
- North — *Russia* in *Europe* — from W. to E.
- Middle — *Scandinavia* [*Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Norway*.], *Germany*, *Holland* and *Flanders*, *Poland*, *France*, *Hungary* — from W. to E.
- South — *Spain* with *Portugal*, *Italy* with *Swisserland*, *Turky* in *Europe*, *Transylvania* — from W. to E.

Asia:
- North — *Russian* Empire including *Siberia*. *Tartary* in general.
- South — *China*, *India*, *Persia*, *Turkey* in *Asia* — from E. to W.

Africa

- *Africa*
  - North — found from N. to S.
    - *Egypt*
    - *Barbary*
    - *Morocco*
    - *Abessinia* or *upper Ethiopia*
    - *Coast* of *Abesh*, *Nubia*, *Fungi*.
    - *Zaara* or *Great Desert*
    - *Nigritia* or *Negroland*
    - *Guiney upper*
  - South — from S. to N.
    - *Congo* or *Lower Guiney*
    - *Lower Ethiopia*
    - *Adel* with *Ajan*
    - *Zanguebar*
    - *Caffreria*
    - *Hotentots*
- *America*
  - North — from N. to S.
    - *Arctic Land*
    - *Greenland*
    - *Canada*
    - *New Albion* and *California*
    - *New Mexica*
    - *Louisania*
    - *Mexico* or *New Spain*
    - *Florida*
    - *British America*, from *New England* and *New Scotland* North, down to *Georgia* South inclusive.
  - South — from S. to N.
    - *Terra Firma*
    - *Guiana*
    - *New Granada*
    - *Amazonia*
    - *Brasil*
    - *Peru*
    - *Chili*
    - *Paraguay*
    - *Patagonia*, named so by *Magellan* himself, and not *Terra Magellanica*.

§. 2.

§. 2. *ISLANDS.*

Belonging either to

	Europe, Asia,	Lying	*Africa, America,*
Europe	*New Greenland*		N. E. of *Iceland.*
	The Island of *Iceland*		W. of *Scandinavia.*
	The *Scandinavian* Islands		in the N. and *Baltick S.*
	The *British* Islands		N. of *France.*
	Orkney and *Shetland* Islands		N. of *Scotland.*
	Western Islands		W. of *Scotland.*
	The *Azores*		W. of *Spain.*
	The *Mediterranean* Islands		S. of *Europe.*

Which are *Ivisa, Majorca, Minorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Candy, Rhodes, Cyprus.*

		Lying	
Asia	*Andaman* Isles		*Bengal* Bay.
	Haynan Island		S. of *China.*
	The *Japan* Islands		E. of *China.*
	The *Philippin* and *Carolin*		S. W. of *Japan.*
	Marian or *Ladron*		E. of the *Philippin.*
	The *Molucca* Isles, (including the Spice Islands) between *Java* and *New Guiney. Cumbava, Timor, Celebes, Gilolo, Ceram,* &c.		S. of the *Philippin.*
	Islands of *Sonda, Sumatra, Java, Borneo*		W. of the *Moluc:*
	Ceilan and the *Maldivas*		W. of *Sonda.*
	Island of *Jeso*		N. of *Japan.*
Africa — More remarkable.	*Socotera*		E. Coast of *Africa.*
	Madagascar		
	Cape Verd Islands		W. of *Negroland.*
	Canary Islands		W. of *Morocco.*
	Madeira Islands		
Africa — Less remarkable	Isles of *Comora*		N. W. of *Madag.*
	St. *Thomas*		W. of *Eth.* L. 00.
	The *Princes* Island		W. of *Eth.* L. 3.
	St. *Helena*		S. W. of *St. Thom.*
	Annabon and *Ascension*		N. E. of *St. Helena.*
	Island of *Bourbon*		E. of *Madagascar.*

America

America	North are	*Cape Briton*	Lying	N. E. Coast of *America.*
		Newfoundland		
		Rhode Island		
		Long Island		
	Middle are the *Antilles.*	Greater: *Cuba*		E. of *New Spain.*
		Jamaica		
		Hispaniola		
		Porto-Rico		
		Bahama Islands		E. of *Florida.*
		Bermuda		
		Lesser: *Aruba*		All Eastward of *Florida.*
		Curaso		
		Boncir		
		Tortuga		
		Margarita		
		Tabago		
		Trinidad		
	South are *Fogo, Falkland* or *Malouin* and *States* Islands.			
Caribby Islands	Leeward	*Caribby* Islands	Windward	*Martinique.*
		St. John		*St. Lucy.*
		Santa Cruz		*St. Vincent.*
		Eustatia		*Barbados.*
		Virgin Islands		*Grenada.*
		Tortola.		*Bequia.*
		St. Christopher		The *Grenadils.*
		Antego, Anguilla		
		Nevis, Montserrat		
		Marigalant		
		Guadalupe		
		Dominica		

§. 3. *PENINSULAS.*

Europe	*Jutland*	Adjacent to	*Germany,* N.
	Morea		*Greece,*
	Crim Tartary		*Little Tartary,*
Asia	*All Arabia*		*Bengal.*
	Peninsula of India		
	Malaya		E. of *Bengal.*
In *Africa* is none but *Africa* itself			The W. of *Asia.*
Americ.	All North *America*		*South* America.
	All South *America*		*North* America.

Likewise *Italy* and *Spain* in *Europe.* §. 4.

§. 4. *ISTMUSES.*

In *Europe* is the *Istmus* of	*Chinecto*	*New Scot.* to *Neweng.*
	Jutland	*Denmark* to *Germany.*
	Corinth	*Morea* to *Greece.*
	Crim Tartary	to *Little Tartary.*
In *Asia* is the *Istmus* of *Malacca*		*Malacca* to *Peninf.* of *India.*
Georgian Istmus		the Coast of the *Euxin* and *Caspian Seas.*
In *Africa* is the *Istmus* of *Suez*		*Africa* to *Asia.*
In *America* is the *Istmus* of *Panama*		*Mexico* to *Peru.*

Joining

§. 5. *PROMONTORIES or CAPES.*

In *Europe*	*North Cape* Island	The Northmost Point of *Norway.*
	Cape Barfleur	*Normandy* in *France.*
	The Land's End	The S. W. of *England.*
	The *Lizard*	
	Cape Clare and *Missen Head*	South Part of *Ireland.*
	Dunshay Head	N. E. Point of *Scotland.*
	Cape Finister	The W. of *Spain.*
	Cape Roca	
	Cape St. Vincent	
Asia	*Cape Ninpo*	The East of *China.*
	Cape Comorin	*Peninsula* of *India.*
	Cape Razalgat	E. Point of *Arabia.*
	Cape Shelegin ski	in *Siberia* East.
	Cape Demetrius	
Africa	*Cape Spartel*	West of *Barbary*, entering the *Straits.*
	Cape Verd	The West of *Negroland.*
	Cape Good Hope	The South Point of *Africa.*
	Cape Gardafui	Eastmost Point of *Africa.*
	Cape Cantin	the Northwest of *Africa.*
	Cape Bojador	
	Cape Blanco	
	Cape Palmas	
	Cape Formosa	
	Cape Lopo	the Southwest of *Africa.*
	Cape Negro	

Extending from

America

America	*Cape Florida* ——	Extending from The S. of *Florida.*
	Cape Corientes ——	The W. of *New Spain.*
	Cape Lucas ——	*California.*
	Cape Horn ——	South Point of all *America.*
	Cape St. Augustin	E. Land of *Brasil.*
	Cape St. Antony —	*Brasil* at *River Plate.*
	Cape Blanco ——	S. of *Brasil.*
	Cape Virgin ——	*Magellan Strait.*

§. 6. *MOUNTAINS.*

Remarkable Mountains in *Europe*.

- The *Dofrin* Hills, between *Sweden* and *Norway.*
- *Stolpi*, in the North part of *Muscovy.*
- The *Cevennes*, *Auvergne*, } in the S. part of *France*
- The *Vague*, in *Lorrain.*
- *Fitshtelberg*, incircling *Bohemia.*
- *Swartzwalden*, in *Suabia*, the S. of *Germany.*
- The *Carpathian* Mountain, in the S. part of *Poland.*
- The *Pyrænean* Hills, between *Spain* and *France.*
- The *Alps*, between *Italy* and { *France.* / *Germany.*
- The *Apennine* Hills, dividing *Italy* into { East. / West.
- *Vesuvius*, a *Vulcano*, in the Kingdom of *Naples.*
- *Balcan*, in the N. of *Macedon.*
- The *Holy Mount*, in the E. of *Macedon.*
- *Lacha*, between *Thessaly* and *Macedon.*
- The *Grampian* Hills, in *Scotl.* S. of the River *Dee.*
- The *Cheviot* Hills, between *Scotland* and *England.*
- *Malvern* Hills, in *England*, *Worcestershire.*
- The *Peak*, in *England*, *Derbyshire.*
- *Snowden*, in *Wales*, *Carnarvanshire*,
- *Plinlimmon*, in *Wales*, *Cardiganshire.*
- *Knock Patrick*, in *Ireland*, in the County of *Limeric.*
- *Stromboli*, a *Vulcano*, in a little Island West of *Naples.*
- *Ætna*, a *Vulcano*, in the Island of *Sicily.*

Remarkable Mountains in *Asia*.

- *Imaus* in *Tartary.*
- *Caucasus*, between { *Tartary:* / *Mogul*'s Empire.
- *Sardonyx*, on the North of *Peninsula intra Gangem.*
- *Guaco*, in *Peninsula* West of *Ganges.*
- *Taurus*, reaching from East to West of all *Asia.*
- *Adam's Pike*, in the Island of *Ceylan.*
- *Abos*, *Ararat* in *Armenia.*

Remarkable Mountains in
- *Africa*
  - *Montes Libici*, between *Zara* and *Egypt*.
  - *Atlas*, from W. to E. of *Barbary*.
  - *Basili*, in the North of *Abessinia*.
  - *Amara*, under the Eq. in the same.
  - *Montes Lunæ*, between { *Abessinia*. / *Monometapa*.
  - *Teneriff*, in the Island of *Teneriff*.
- *America*
  - The *Apalachin* Hills, between { *Florida*. / *Canada*,
  - The *Andes* or *Cordileer*, in S. *Amer*. runn. from S. to N.
  - *St. Martha*, in *Terra Firma*.

§. 7. *OCEANS.*

The *Ocean* is a Word that comprehends the whole Mass of Water on the Face of the Globe; and is divided into three great Parts,

The *Atlantic* Ocean,
The *Indian* Ocean,
The *Pacific* Ocean.

The *Atlantic* Ocean extends from the North Polar to the South Polar Circle, between the Continents of *America* and *Africa* with part of *Europe*.

The *Indian* Ocean, is that great Body of Water extending from Cape *Goodhope* Eastward to the South Sea.

The *Pacific* Ocean, called also the *Great Pacific* Ocean, because the widest, extends from the North Polar Circle to the South Polar, between the two Continents of *America* and *Asia*; the lowest part of which Ocean is sometimes called the *South Sea*.

§. 8. *SEAS.*

Europe
- *Baltick* Sea —— inclosed
  - with { *Sweden* —— / *Poland* in part / *Germany* in part } on the { W. / E. / S.
- *German* Sea —— inclosed
  - with { *Scandinavia* — / *Britain* —— } on the { E. / W.
- *Irish* Sea —— inclosed
  - with { *Britain* —— / *Ireland* —— } on the { E. / W.
- *Mediterranean* Sea inclosed
  - with { *Europe* —— / *Barbary* —— } on the { N. / S.
- *Euxin* or *Black* Sea inclosed
  - with { part of *Europe* on the N. and W. / part of *Asia* on the S. and E.

The

The Seas in the other Quarters of the World are different Parts of the Ocean, variouſly named according as they lye adjacent to different Countries, or Kingdoms, as the *Caribean* Sea; the Sea of *Arabia*; Sea of *Japan*; Sea of *China*; the *White* Sea; *Arabian* Gulf or *Red* Sea; the *Caſpian*, Eaſt of the *Black* Sea; the *Yellow* Sea; the Sea of *Guiney* or *Ethiopian* Sea. The Waters beyond the two Polar Circles are moſt properly called the North Polar Sea and South Polar Sea. The Mapmakers thro' Ignorance often confound Seas with Oceans, and miſlead ſtudents in Geography. Sometimes the *Atlantic* is named the Weſtern Ocean, tho' with reſpect to *America* 'tis certainly the Eaſtern. The North Polar Sea is ſtiled *Hyperborean*, a needleſs *Latin* Word meaning much the ſame thing: And what is very ſtrange, the North Sea is ſometimes put between *Jamaica* and the Mainland, tho' they lye within the Torrid Zone.

§. 9. *GULFS.*

Europe	*Bothnic* Gulf —	Bending up	Northward — } into *Sweden.*
	Finland Gulf —		Eaſtward — }
	Bay of *Biſcay* —		to *Spain.*
	Gulf of *Venice* —		N. W. between { *Italy.* *Turky* in *Europe.*
	Gulf of *Lions* —		N. into the S. of *France.*
	Gulf of *Tarento*		N. W. into the S. of *Italy.*
	Bay of *Genoa* —		to *Genoa.*
	Gulf of *Lepanto*		E. N. E. between { *Greece.* *Morea.*
Aſia	*Perſian* Gulf —		N. W. between { *Perſia.* *Arabia.*
	Gulf of *Tonkin* —		S. of *China.*
	Gulf of *Coréa* —		N. of *Japan.*
	Gulf of *Bengal* —		between { *Peninſ.* *Peninſ.* } E. and W. of *Ganges.*
	Bay or Gulf of *Siam* —		E. of *Bengal.*
In *Aſrica* is the *Arabian* Gulf			N. W. between { *Aſia.* *Africa.*
America	Gulf of *Mexico* —		W. between — { *Florida.* *Terra Firma.*
	Hudſon's Bay —		S. W. between { *Canada.* *Terra Arctica.*
	Baffin's Bay —		N. W. into — *Terra Arctica.*
	Gulf of *California*		W. of *Mexico.*

§. 10.

10. *STRAITS.*

Europe	Straits of *Dover*	Between	*France* and *England.*
	The Sound in *Denmark*		*Zealand* and *Sconen.*
	Straits of *Gibraltar*		*Spain* and *Barbary.*
	Straits of *Caffa*		the Sea of *Azof* and the *Euxin.*
	Dardanels or *Hellespont*		the Sea of *Marmora* and *Archipelago.*
	Strait of *Constantinople*		*Euxin* and S. of *Marmora.*
	Straits of *Messina*		*Sicily* and *Italy.*
	Pentland Frith		*Scotland* and *Orkney.*
Asia	Strait of *Ormus*		*Java* and *Sumatra* Islands.
	Strait of *Sonda*		*Persian* Gulf and the Ocean.
	Strait of *Malacca*		*Malaya* and *Sumatra.*
Africa	Straits of *Babel Mandeb*		*Arabia* and *Africa.*
	Chanel or Straits of *Mozambic*		*Madagascar* and *Africa.*
America	*Davis* Straits		*Greenland* and the North Main.
	Hudson Straits		*New Britain* and the N. Main.
	Chanel or S. of *Bahama*		*Florida* and *Bahama.*
	Strait of *Magellan* joining the pacific Ocean to the *Atlantic*		*Fogoland* and *Patagonia.*

11. *LAKES.*

Most remarkable Lakes in *Europe* are	*Enare*	in the	*Lapland.*
	Korzan		*Tartary.*
	Baykul		
	Teleſko		
	Ladoga		Eaſtern Part of *Swedeland.*
	Jend		
	Ula		
	Peipus		
	Wenner		Weſtern Part of *Swedeland.*
	Veter		
	Melor		
	Onega		Weſtern Part of *Muſcovy.*
	Ilment		
	Conſtance		
	Geneva		Southern Part of *Germany.*

Most remarkable Lakes in *Europe* are	*Lucern*	in the	Southern Part of *Germany*.
	Winander-mere		North of *England*, *Westmorland*.
	Wittles-mere		Middle of *England*, *Huntingtonshire*.
	Aw, *Tay*, *Ranac*, *Ettif*, *Abber*, *Yell*, *Lewen*, *Swinard*, *Morer*, *Nesi*, *Eu*, *Sym*, *Lyol*		North Part of *Scotland*.
	Dun, *Tarbat*, *Lomond*, *Lung*, *Fyn*, *Aw*		South Part of *Scotland*.
	Foyle		Northern Part of *Ireland*.
	Mask, *Broad*		
	Neagh		
	Earn		
	Dirg also *Strangford*		
Asia	*Aral*	in the	East of the *Caspian*.
	Corus		North / Middle } Part of *Tartary*.
	Kithay		
	Tontin		Eastern Part of *China*.
	Tayhu		
	Terkiri		Northern Part of *India*,
	Wan		Northern Part of *Persia*.
	Urmia		
	Zare		East Part of *Persia*.
	Asphaltis		South of *Palestine*.
Africa	*Guergela*	in the	*Biledgerid*.
	Maberia, *Cano*		*Negroland*.
	Bournou		Eastern Part of *Negroland*.
	Gaoga		
	Dambea		*Abessinia*.
	Zambre or *Maravi*		South Part of *Africa*.
America	*Chapala*	Found in	*Mexico*.
	Mexico		
	Maracaybo		*Terra Firma*.
	Paria		
	Nicaragua		*New Spain*.
	The five great Lakes, *Ontario*, *Erie*, *Huron*, *Michigan*, *Superior*		*Canada*.
	Mistassin		North *Canada*.
	The *Wood Lake*		West *Canada*.

RIVERS in *EUROPE.*

		Formerly	Running	
Scandinavia — *Sweden* are	*Dalcarl*	Unknown	Eastw.	
	Kimi	Unknown	S. W.	
	Torno	Unknown		
	Else	Unknown		
Denmark	*Nipsa* in *Jutland*		E. to W.	
	Eyder in *Slesvic*			
Norway	*Glamer*	Unknown	N. to S.	
Russia	*Lena*	Unknown	S. to N.	
	Jenisca			
	Irtis			
	Oby			
	Wolga	*Rha*	E. to S.	
	Don	*Tanais*	E. to W.	
	Dwina	Unknown	N. W.	
	Kama	Unknown	N. to S.	
France	*Dordon* in *Guien*	*Dordona*	E. to W.	
	Sein	*Sequana*	N. W.	
	Loir	*Ligeris*	W.	
	Rhone	*Rhodanus*	S.	
	Garone	*Garumna*	N. W.	
	Dous in *Burgundy*	*Dulcis*	N. E. to S.	
Germany	*Danube*	*Danow* or *Ister*	E.	
	Scheld	*Scaldis*	N. to W.	
	Maes	*Mosa*		
	Rhine	*Rhenus*	N. W.	
	Elm	*Amasius*		
	Weser	*Visurgis*		
	Elbe	*Albis*		
	Oder	*Oder* or *Viadrus*	N.	
Poland	*Neiper*	*Boristhenes*	S. E.	
	Neister	*Tyrus*		
	Bog Boeg	*Hypanis*		
	Vistule or *Wissel*	Unknown	N. W.	
	Duna	Unknown		

Bug, *Warta*, *Niemen*, running chiefly West.

	Formerly	Running	
Spain	*Ebro*	*Iberus*	S. E.
	Xucar	*Sicoris*	
	Guadalquivir	*Bætis*	S. W.
	Guadiana	*Anas*	
	Tago	*Tagus*	
	Duro	*Durius*	W. in its main B.
Italy	*Po*	*Eridanus* or *Padus*	E.
	Adige	*Athesis*	
	Arno	*Arnus*	S. W.
	Tiber	*Tiberis*	
	Volturno	*Vulturnus*	W.
In *European Turky* is the *Danube.*		*Danubius* or *Ister*	E.
Scotland	*Forth*	*Bodotria*	E.
	Tay	*Taus*	F.
	Clyd	*Glotta*	N. W.
	Spey	*Speia*	N.
	Dee	*Dea, Diva*	E.
	Don	*Dona*	
England	*Thames*	*Tamesis*	E.
	Severn	*Sabrina*	S. W.
	Humber { *Ouse* / *Trent* }	*Albus* { *Urus* / *Triginta* }	E. S. E.
	Tine	*Tina*	E.
	Tawede	*Tuesis*	E.
	Medway	*Vaga*	N. tur. E.
	Cam	*Camus*	N. E.
	Tees	*Tesis*	E.
	Eden	*Edena*	N. W.
	Dee	*Dina*	N. W.
Ireland	*Shanon*	*Sineius*	S. W.
	Lee	*Sauranus*	E.
	Blackwater	*Dabrona*	E. turn S.
	Barrow	*Birgus*	S.
	Liffy	*Libnius*	N. E.
	Boyne	*Bovinda, Boina*	

Tartary

Those of Asia.

	Formerly	Running	
Tartary	*Amu*	*Oxus*	E. to N.W.
	Sirt	*Jaxartes*	
	Tangus		E. to W.
	Sabalien	unknown	W. to E.
	Oby	*Margus*	W. to N.
	Ochardus	unknown	N.
	Tartar	unknown	
	Patisanga	unknown	E.
China	*Hoanho*, the Yellow R.	unknown	N. E.
	Kinsakian, the Blue R.	unknown	W. to E.
India	*Ganges*	idem	S.
	Guenga	not remarkable	E.
	Indus	idem	S. W.
Persia	*Cavvri, Ganga,* and *Krisna*	*Cormandel*	E.
	Ilment	*Arbis*	S.
	Tiriti	*Choaspes, Hydaspes*	S. W.
	Aras	*Araxes*	
	Kur	*olim Cyrus*	E.
Asiatick Turkey	*Tigris*	*Tigris*	S. W.
	Euphrates	the same	

Those of Africa.

	Formerly	Running	
In *Egypt* is the *Nile*	*Nilus*		N.
Barbary	*Guadilbarbar*	*Tusca*	N.
	Magrida	*Bagradas*	
	Capes	not remarkable	W. to E.
Origin. of	*Guadilbar.* *Major.*	not remarkable not remarkable	N. W.
Branches of *Ghir*		*Giras*	S. E.
In *Zaara* is the Body of *Ghir*		*Giras*	S. E.
Senaga			E. to W.
In *Negroland* is the *Niger.*		idem	W.
Gamby		not known	E. to W.

Morocco { *Sebou*, *Marbea*, *Gudet*, *Suz* } from S. to Northwest.

Guiney { *Serra Leoni*, *Benin* or *Formosa*, *Congo*, *Angra* } formerly not remarkable { E. to W.

Ethiopia.

In *Nubia* is the River *Nubia*	Formerly not remarkable	Running	N. E.
Zair —— ——	unknown ——		W.
Coannes —— ——	unknown ——		W.
R. de Infanto ——	unknown ——		S. E.
St. Spirit —— ——	unknown ——		E.
Nile, its main Body	*Nilus* ——		N.

Those of America.

Mexico { North R. from North to South. *Palmas*, from West to East.

New Spain { *Sumasinta*, *Tabasco* } from South to North. *Yare* —— from West to East.

Florida { *Mobile*, *Flint* } from North to South. *St. John*, from South to North.

Canada and the *British Plantations.*

- *Oyo* River, from North to South.
- *St. Laurence* Great R. from West to East.
- *Michi*, from West to East.
- *Sandwich*, *St. John*, *New Scotland*, from West to East.
- *Penobscut*, *New England*, from West to East.
- *Kenebec*, *New England*, from North to South.
- *Cometticut*, *New England*, from North to South.
- *Hudson* R. *New York*, from North to South.
- *Delawar*, in *New Jersey*, from N. to South.
- *Sesquihana* in *Pensilvania* and *Maryland*, from N. to S.
- *Patomac*, *Rapannoc*, *York* River, *James* River } *Virginia*, from Northwest to East.

Canada

Canada and *British Plant.*	*Roanoke*, *Santee*, *Savanna*	*Carolina*, from West to East.	
	Ogeechy, *Oconee*, *Flint* River, *Alibamou*, *Cowetta*	*Georgia*	3 last: North to South.

In *Louisania*, *Missasipi* —	Formerly	unknown —	Running	N. to S.
Terra Firma: *Orinoquo* —		unknown —		N.
Madeline —		unknown —		N.
S. Martha —		unknown —		N.
Esquibi in *Guiana* —		unknown —		S. to N.
Brazil: River *Grand* —		unknown —		E.
Real —		unknown —		E.
S. Francis —		unknown —		E.
Parana —		unknown —		S. W.
Parayba —				E.
In *Amazonia* is the *Amazon* with its Branches		unknown —		W. to E.

Xingu, *Tocantin*, *Madeira*, *Topaya*, *Ucayla*, are large Rivers, that fall into the *Amazon* on the South Side.

Upura, *Napo*, and the *Black* River, that fall into the *Amazon* on the North Side.

In
- *Peru* none remarkable—
- *Paraguay* is *Rio de la Plata*.
- *Chili* none considerable.
- *Patagonia*: *Camaron*, West to East. *Desaquadero*, North to South.

These are the most remarkable Rivers in the World, as also their old Names, and how they run; which Rivers will be found very necessary for the better understanding of the *second Part of this Treatise*, wherein we design to view all remarkable Countries in their *Situation*, *Extent*, *Division*, and *Subdivisions*, and more especially those of *Europe*. But since most of those Rivers abovementioned, belonging to the Continent of *Europe*, do consist of several considerable branches very necessary to be known, we shall rehearse such Rivers, and annex to each their principal Branches, all which may be readily found by travelling with the Eye from the Mouth of the Rivers towards their Heads.

Remarkable Branches of the			Running
Dwina are	*Waga*		N.
	Juga		W.
Wolga are	*Sosowaia*		S.
	Occareca		N. E.
Seine are	*Oyse*		S. W.
	Marn		
	Yonne		N. W.
Loire are	*Mayen*		S.
	Le Sart		S. W.
	Le Loir		
	Vienne		N. W.
	Indre		
	Cher		
	Allier		
Rhone are	*Durance*		S. W.
	Isere		
	Saone		S.
Garon are	*Dordon*		W.
	Lot		
	Tarn		

Remarkable

Remarkable Branches of the Running	*Danube* are	*Pruth*		S.
		Misono		S. E.
		Alanta		S.
		Moraw		N.
		Teyssa		S.
		Drave		E.
		Save		E.
		Inn		N.
		Iser		E.
		Lech		N.
		Iller		N.
	Scheld are	*Rupple* (returning W.) augmented by	*Sonne*	N.
			Dyle	W.
			Demer	N.
		Dender		N.
		Lis		E.
		Scarp		W.
		Haine		W.
	Ems are	*Soft*		W.
		Hase		W.
	Rhine are	*Lippe*		W.
		Roer		N. E.
		Moselle		S. W.
		Lahn		W.
		Main		N.
		Necker		N.
	Maese are	*Dommel*		N.
		Niers		N.
		Rore		N. E.
		Ourt		W.
		Sambre		N.
		Semoy		N.
		Chiers		N.
	Weser are	*Aller* (W.) augmented by	*Leine*	N.
			Ocker	N.
		Fuid		N.
	Elbe are	*Ilmenaw*		N.
		Havel		W.
		Saldre		N.
		Muldaw		N.

Remarkable

Remarkable Branches of the			Running
Oder are	*Warta*		W.
	Bober		N.
	Westritz		N. E.
Nieper are	*Dizna*		S. W.
	Peripecz		N. E.
Vistule is the *Bug*			N. turning W.
Niemen is the *Vilna*			W.
Ebro are	*Segra*		S. W.
	Cinca		S. E.
	Gallega		S. W.
	Xalo		N. E.
Guadalquiver.	*Xenil*		W.
	Guadamena		S. W.
Guadiana are none remarkable			
Tagus are	*Zatas*		W.
	Zezer		S.
	Guadaran		S.
	Xaruma		S.
Douro are	*Tonroes*		N. W.
	Tormes		N. W.
	Arlanza		S. W.
Po are	*Oglio*		S. E.
	Adda		S. E.
	Tesino		S. E.
	Tanaro E. turning N. augmented by	*Bormida*	N.
		Stura	N. E.
	Sesia		S. E.
	Dora Baltea		S. E.
Adige is *Bachiglion*			S.
Arno are	*Elsa*		N. W.
	Sieve		E. turning S.
Tiber are	*Quartitio*		W.
	Nera		S. W.
	Chiane		S. E.
Volturno, its chief Branch is *Sabato*			W.

Modern

Modern Geography.

PART II.

CONTAINING A

PARTICULAR VIEW

OF THE

Terraqueous GLOBE.

BY a *particular View* of the Terraqueous Globe, we understand a distinct Prospect of all remarkable Countries on the Face of the Earth, according as they are represented by particular Geographical Maps: As also a compendious Narrative of the chief Observables relating either to them or their Inhabitants: All which may be chiefly reduced to these following Heads;

Extent,	*Air,*	*Universities,*
Situation,	*Soil,*	*Manners,*
Divisions,	*Commodities,*	*Languages,*
Subdivisions,	*Rarities,*	*Government,*
Chief Towns,	*Archbishops,*	*Arms,*
Names,	*Bishops,*	*Religion.*

In taking such a Prospect of all remarkable Countries, we shall begin with *Europe*, and travel through the various Divisions thereof in the same Order they are set down at first.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Of EUROPE.

The Continent of *Europe* is divided into Eight great Parts,

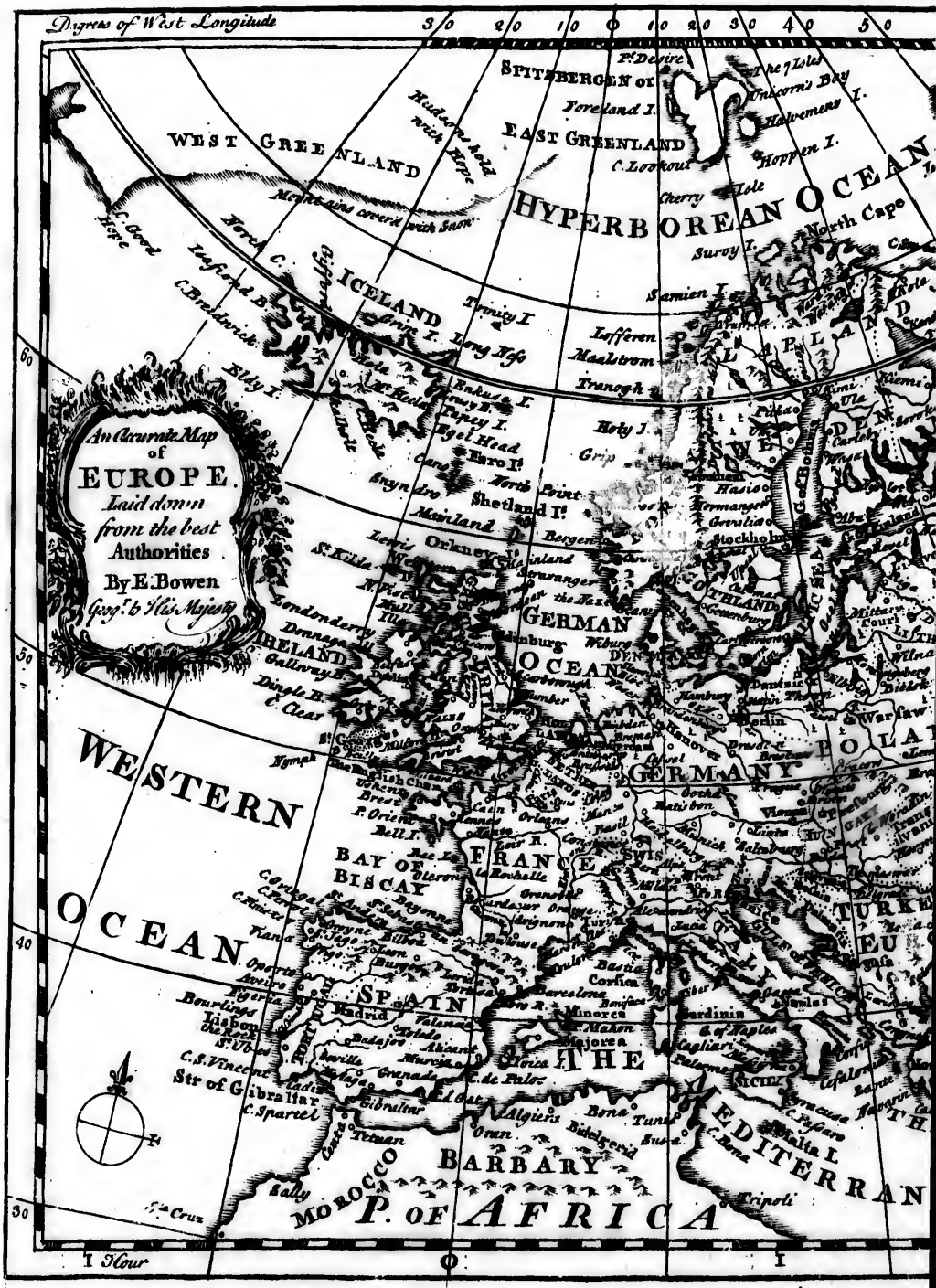
Scandinavia	Sweden	Capital City	*Stockholm.*
	Denmark		*Copenhagen.*
	Norway		*Bergen.*
Russia or Moscovy			*Moscow.*
France — —			*Paris.*
Germany — —			*Vienna.*
Poland — —			*Warsaw.*
Spain — —			*Madrid.*
Italy — —			*Rome.*
Turky in *Europe*			*Constantinople.*

To these add the two Principal Islands:

Great-Britain	Cap. Cit.	those of	*London.*
			Edinburg.
Ireland		that of	*Dublin.*

SECT.

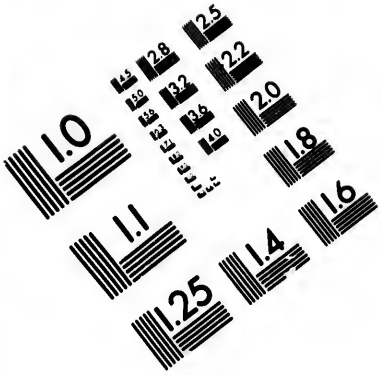

Degrees of Longitude from London
60
Arctic Circle
PART OF SIBERIA
Obi R.
Lampofkaja
Tarrdinal
Troitze
Tolma
Wolgda
Jaroslaw
Wolga R.
Tuna
Casan
Orlowa
Slutsja
Kungur
Moscow
Oka R.
Tosna
Samara
TARTARY
PART
Kitrin
Tarrow
Oskol
Bihatow
Petergorod
Jarisa
Seleteynoy
Wolga R.
Don R.
Philipofkoi
Astrecan
Azof
CASPIAN SEA
CIRCASSIA
Terki
Derbent
Gunis
Kars
Trapazund
Amasia
Arzerum
NATOLIA OF ASIA MINOR
TURKEY IN ASIA
Aleppo
Hibisi
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Gaza
HOLLAND
ASIA
50
40
30
I Hour
II Hours East from London
III


An Accurate Map
of
EUROPE.
Laid down
from the best
Authorities
By E. Bowen
Geogr. to His Majesty
Degrees of West Longitude
30
20
10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
50
40
30
I Hour
SPITZBERGEN or
EAST GREENLAND
WEST GREENLAND
HYPERBOREAN OCEAN
ICELAND
LAPLAND
SWEDEN
DENMARK
GERMAN OCEAN
IRELAND
GERMANY
POLAND
FRANCE
SWISS
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ITALY
TURKEY
HUNGARY
WESTERN OCEAN
BAY OF BISCAY
THE MEDITERRANEAN
BARBARY
MOROCCO
P. OF AFRICA
North Cape
Shetland I.
Orkney I.
Str. of Gibraltar
Lisbon
Madrid
Barcelona
Algiers
Tunis
Tripoli
Stockholm
Hamburg
Hanover
Dantzic
Warsaw
Vienna
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Minorca
Majorca
Malta I.


East Longitude from London
30
40
50
60
60
50
40
30
The 7 Isles
Unicorn's Bay
Halvemers I.
Hoppen I.
OCEAN
North Cape
NOVA ZEMBLA
Looms Bay
Weygats Straits
SAMOIEDA
C. Candenos
Arctic Circle
Oby R.
PART OF SIBERIA
LAPLAND
Kandalar
White Sea
Archangel
MOSCOVIA
Ustiug
Tverdinal
Wologda
Jeroslave
Swe
G. of Bothnia
Stockholm
Petersburg
Novogorod
Revel
Livonia
Narva
Plaskow
RUSSIA
MOSCOVITE TARTARY
Casan
Wolga R.
Moscow
Smolensko
Samara
Saratof
Jariza
Seleteznoy
PART
LITHUANIA
Wilna
Riga
Mittau
Courl
Dantzic
Berlin
Warsaw
POLAND
Lemburg
Kiow
Bielgorod
Pultowa
Bakmut
Don R.
Philipskoi
Azof
Astracan
LESSER TARTARY
Precop
Caffa
CIRCASSIA
CASPIAN SEA
Terki
Derbent
Baku
GERMANY
Vienna
HUNGARY
Transilvania
Walachia
Moldavia
Ochakov
Belgrade
TURKEY IN EUROPE
Bulgaria
Constantinople
BLACK SEA
Sinope
Trapezund
Amasia
Gurie
Kars
Arzerum
OF
ANATOLIA or ASIA MINOR
TURKEY IN ASIA
Smyrna
Troy
Scanderoon
Aleppo
ITALY
Naples
Sardinia
Sicily
Corfu
Cefalonia
Morea
Candia
CYPRUS
THE LEVANT
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Malta I.
C. Bona
Tripoli
Joppa
Gaza
Jerusalem
HOLY LAND
ASIA
I
II
III
Hours East from London


SPITZBERGEN OR
EAST GREENLAND
Purchas I.
Pt. Desire
Hog Bergen
Amsterdam I.
Harpy I.
Forland I.
The 7 Isles
Thiorn's Bay
I. Sound
Bell Bay
Horn Sd.
C. Lookout
Hakowemos I.
Hoppen I.
Cherry Isle
PART OF
WEST
GREENL.D
GERMAN
OCEAN
BALTIC SEA
DANIS
TORNIA-
LAPMARK
UMA-LAPMARK
NORRGANIA
JEMTIA
HELSINGI
DALCARLIA
WESTMANIA
UPLAND
WEST GOTHLAND
GOTHLAND
SOUTH GOTHLAND
GOTHLAND I.
ÖLAND I.
DENMARK
GERMANY
Hamburg
Lübeck
Dantzick
Meridian of London
British Statute Miles
0 60 120 180 240


An Accurate Map of SCANDINAVIA Containing SWEDEN, DENMARK and NORWAY By Eman. Bowen Geog.r to His Majesty
G. Rollos sculp.
East Longitude from London
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
70
65
60
55
Arctic Circle
DANISH LAPLAND
WARDHUS
TORNIA LAPMARK
KIMI LAPMARK
MOSCOVITE LAPLAND
LULA LAPMARK
PITHA LAPMARK
UMA LAPMARK
ANGERMANIA
JEMPTIA
MEDELPADIA
HELSINGIA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
EAST BOTHNIA
WEST BOTHNIA
FINLAND
TAVASTIA
NORTH FINLAND
SOUTH FINLAND
NYLANDIA
CARELIA
KEXHOLMIA
WHITE SEA
Archangel
Dwina R.
PART OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE
RUSSIAN FINLAND
LADOGA LAKE
ONEGA LAKE
PETERSBURG
Volcof R.
INGRIA
Narva
GULF OF FINLAND
Helsingfors
Wiburg
Revel
Dago I.
Osel I.
LIVONIA
Pernau
Riga
Duna R.
Windaw
COURLAND
Mittaw
STOCKHOLM
Upsal
WESTMANIA
UPLAND
SUDERMANIA
GOTHLAND I.
Wisby
SOUTH GOTHLAND
Calmar
Borkholm OELAND I.
BALTIC SEA
Dornholm
Memel
Konnigsberg
K.m OF PRUSSIA
Dantzick
PART OF POLAND
GERMANY
Kola
Kandalax
Kiemi
Soma
Torneo
Tornea Lake
Enara Lake
North Cape
Trom Sound
Pechora I.
C. Candenois
C. Swetnos
Tersky
Aland I.
Ulea
Cajaneborg
Abo
Norwa



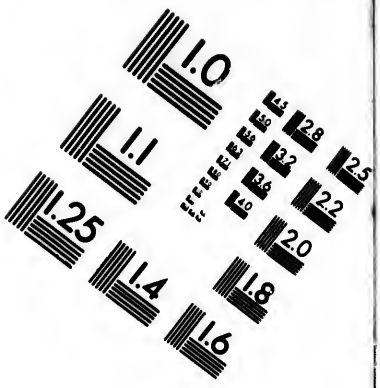
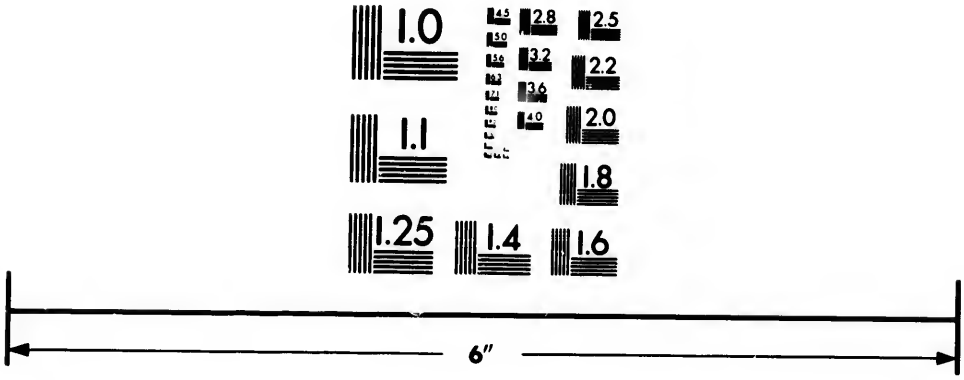
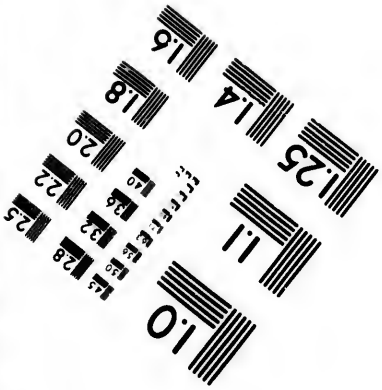
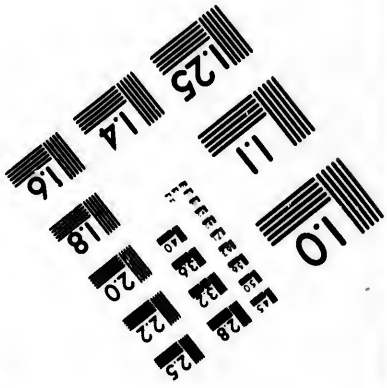


IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)







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2.2
2.0
1.8
1.1
1.0


East Longitude from London
An Accurate Map of
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PART OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE
RUSSIAN
FINLAND
GULF OF FINLAND
PETERSBURG
INGRIA
LIVONIA
COURLAND
Mittau
Riga
Dwina R.
PART OF
POLAND
Konigsberg
PRUSSIA
Archangel
Arctic Circle
C. Candenois
C. Sweenos
C. Orlogenes
Pechcuv I.
Kola
Kandalax
Onega
Ladoga
Revel
Narva
Tavastia
Nyslott
Helsingfors
Wiborg
Kexholm
Kola
Tornea
Torneå
Kemi
Sorma
Sorotsa
Dwina R.
Duna R.

SECT. I.

Of Scandinavia.

Extent and Situation.

	Miles		Degrees
Length	1080	between	54 and 72 N. Latitude.
Breadth	900		6 and 44 E. Longitude.

Divided into the Kingdoms of — *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway* — Chief Town: *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, *Bergen*.

Sweden comprehends — *Scania*, *Gothland*, *Sweden prop.*, *Lapland*, *Finland* — Chief Town: *Lunden*, *Calmer*, *Stockholm*, *Torneo*, *Abo* — from S. to N.

Denmark — *Juteland*, *Danish* Islands — Chief Town: *Sleswick*, *Copenhagen* — from W. to E.

Norway contains four *Danish* Governments; *Aggerus*, *Bergen*, *Dronthem*, *Wardus*. S. to N. E. and *Babus* which belongs to *Sweden*, lying South.

SWEDEN.

Gothland contains the Provinces of — *Halland*, *Bleking*, *Sconen*, *Wermland*, *Dalia*, *West Gothland*, *East Gothland*, *Smaland* — Chief Town: *Helmstat*, *Christianstat* — W. to E.; *Lunden*, Southward; *Carlstat*, *Daleburg*, *Gottenburg* — N. to S. in the West Part.; *Norkopin*, *Calmar* — N. to S. in the E. Part.

Sweden proper contains the Provinces of — *Suderman*, *Nericia*, *Westerman*, *Uplandi*, *Gestricia*, *Dalcarlia*, *Helsing*, *Medelpadia*, *Jemptia*, *Angerman* — Chief Town: those of *Nikopin*, *Orebro*, *Arosen*, *Upsal* and *Stockholm*, *Geval*, *Hedmore*, *Hudswickwal*, *Sunswal*, *Ressund*, *Hernosand* — from S. to N.

Lapland

Lapland contains the Provinces of	*Uma-Lapmark*	Chief Town	*Uma*	from S. to N.
	Pitha-Lapmark		*Pitha*	
	Lula-Lapmark		*Lula*	
	Torneo-Lapmark		*Torneo*	
	Kimi-Lapmark		*Kimi*	
Finland contains the Provinces of	*Cajania*		*Cajamburg* on the *Ula*.	
	N. Finland		*Bierneberg*	from W. to E.
	Tavastia		*Tavastus*	
	Savolax		*Nistot*	
	Nyland		*Borgo*	from E. to W.
	S. Finland		*Abo*	

The Province of *Carelia* containing *Kexholm* and *Kymengard*, the Capital whereof is *Wiburg*, was yielded to *Russia* by the Treaty of *Abo*, 1743.

DENMARK.

Divided into { The *Peninsula* of *Jutland* or *Jutland*. / The *Danish* Islands.

Jutland divided into	North *Jutland* / *Sleswick*, or / South *Jutland*	Chief Town	*Wiburg*. / *Sleswick*.	
	D. of *Holstein*, of which in lower *Saxony*.			
North contains the Dioceses of	*Alburg*	Chief Town	idem	from N. to S.
	Wiburg		idem	
	Arhusen		*Aarbus*	
	Ripen		idem	
South contains the Prefectures of	*Hedersleve*		idem	from N. to S. upon the *Baltick* Sea.
	Appenrade		idem	
	Flensburg		idem	
	Gotorp		*Sleswick*	
	Tender		idem	N. to S. upon the *Ger.* Sea.
	Husum		idem	
	Eyderfted		*Toningen*	

The chief *Danish* Islands are *Zealand*, *Funen*, &c. of which hereafter when we come to treat of ISLANDS.

NORWAY.

Divided into the Governments of	*Aggerus*	Ch Town	*Agger*	S. to N. E.
	Bergen		*Bergen*	
	Dronthem		*Dronthem*	
	Wardus		idem	

Danish

Danish Lapland is in the Government of *Wardhus*. *Scandinavia* comprehending as aforesaid three distinct Kingdoms, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, each of these will follow separate.

---

1. *SWEDEN.*

Names. SWEDEN formerly *Suecia*, part of old *Scandinavia*, is bounded on the East by *Russia*; on the West and North by *Norway*; on the South by the *Sound*, and part of the *Baltick*, is termed by the *Italians*, *Swezia*; by the *Spaniards*, *Suedia*; by the *French*, *Suede*; by the *Germans*, *Schweden*; and by the *English*, *Sweden* or *Swedeland*; so called from its former Inhabitants the *Suenones*, *Suevi*, or *Suethidi*, with the Addition of *land* for Termination.

Air.] The Air of this Country is generally very cold, but if not too near some Lake or Marsh very pure and wholesom; and so healthy to breathe in, that many of the Inhabitants do frequently live to an hundred Years, especially they who abstain from excessive drinking, a thing too much practised formerly by many of them. The *Antipodes* to this People, or the opposite Place on the Globe to *Sweden*, is that Part of the Pacifick Ocean about 160 Degrees West Longitude from *London*, and 60 Degrees of South Latitude, *Sweden* at the medium lying about 20 East from *London*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country, it lying in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Northern Climates, is not very fruitful, but yet where less fertile in Corn, that Disadvantage is recompensed with tolerable Pasturage: However, it produceth as much Grain as sufficiently serveth its Inhabitants. Its numerous Lakes are very well stored with various kinds of Fish. Its Mountains are generally covered over with Trees, and several of them lined with considerable Mines of Tin, Brass, Iron, and Copper, especially the two last, and that beyond any other Country in *Europe*; besides, in *Westmania* is a Mine of Silver. The longest Day in the Northmost Part of this Country is about two Months, the *Sun* being so long without setting when near the Summer Solstice; but the longest Day at *Stockholm* is 18 hours and half.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country are Metals, Oxhides, Goatskins, Buckskins, and costly Furs; Pinetrees, Firtrees, Oaks, Tallow, Tar, Honey, and such like.

Rarities.]

Rarities.] The chief *Rarities* may be reckoned these following, (1.) Two publick Clocks of admirable Workmanship; one belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Upsal*; the other to that of *St. Laurence* in *Lunden*, especially the latter, supposed to be the Work of *Gasper Bartholinus*, which shews not only the Day, Hour, and Minute, but also the remarkable Motions of the Celestial Bodies, with all Festivals, both fixed and moveable, and several other pleasant Curiosities. (2). A few Liegues from *Gottenberg* is a dreadful *Cataract*, with a considerable Current, which runs a long way and coming at last to a hideous Precipice, rusheth down from thence into a low Pit, with a terrible Noise. And whereas the Natives usually bring down their Floats of Timber by that Current, such is the hight of the Precipice, and so deep the Pit into which the Water falls, that large Masts, when hurried down by the impetuous Stream do frequently dive so far under Water, that tis a considerable time before they rise again, some of them being 20 Minutes, others 40, and some upwards of an Hour under Water. If it be alleged that the Masts may probably stick fast in the Mud for some time; to take off that Objection the Pit where they fall has been often sounded with a Line of many hundred Fathom, but they never could reach the bottom. (3.) Towards the Southern Part of *Gothland* is a remarkable slimy Lake which singes such Things as are put into it. (4.) In several Parts of *Sweden* is found a certain Stone, which being of a yellow Colour, intermixt with several Streaks of white, as if composed of Gold and Silver, affords both Sulphur, Vitriol, Alum, and Minium. (5.) Some write of a Lake in *Lapland*, which hath as many Islands in it as there are Days in the Year.

Archbishops.] Archbishopsee belonging to *Sweden* is only that of

Upsal.

Bishops.] Bishopsees in this kingdom are

Abo,	*Arosen,*	*Lunden,*
Strengness,	*Skaren,*	*Wexio.*

Universities.] Universities established here are

Upsal, *Abo.*

Manners.] The *Swedes*, for the most part, are Men of large and strong Bodies; Men, whose very Constitution doth fit them to be Soldiers. This Nation has been noted in the World for several warlike Atchievements, and is still able to endure the Fatigues of a military Life; yet their military Affairs in former Times were

but very indifferently ordered, their chiefest Force consisting in the Peasants, till *Gustavas* and his Successors, with the Assistance of some *Scotch* and *German* Officers, introduced good Discipline among the common Soldiers. Their Gentry are much given to Hospitality, very affable and civil to Strangers, and many of them become considerable Proficients in several Arts and Sciences. The Commons are generally esteemed good Mechanicks, but negligent in improving their Country, by not cutting down many unnecessary Forests, and turning their Land to better Advantage; tho' of late Years, Husbandry, Arts, and Manufactures are much advanced among them.

Language.] The *Swedes* speak a Dialect of the *Teutonick*, which is somewhat different from that used in *Denmark* and *Upper Germany*. Persons of Quality understand and speak the *High German* Language in its native Purity. The *Finlanders* have a peculiar Gibberish of their own. For a Specimen of the *Swedish* Tongue we shall here subjoin the Lord's Prayer in that Language, intending to observe the same method of treating all other Languages in *Europe*. Their *Pater noster* runs thus. *Fadher war som est ihimlin; helghat warde tiett namyn, till comme titt ricke, skee tin wilie sa comi himmelen, sa ock pa jordenne. War dagligha brodissoz i dagh; och forlat osz wara skuld, sa som ock wi forlate them osz skyldige aro; Och in leedh 'osz ickei frestelse utham frels oszifa ondo. Amen.*

Government.] The Kingdom of *Sweden* having suffered various turns of Fortune, being frequently disturbed by the adjacent Nations, at last got rid of them all, and becoming terrible to others, spread itself over a considerable Part of its Neighbours Territories. The Sovereignty was elective for many Ages except in the Case of *Gustavus Erikson* called *Vasa*, who having expelled the *Danes*, the People in Gratitude not only elected him for their King, but made the Crown heretable in his Family; and from the Year 1560 the Succession did continue so till the Death of Charles XII. in 1718. On which Event the People being sick of an arbitrary Monarch, unanimously restored their former Government, and transferd the Sovereignty to themselves, and in such an unlimited manner, that they only can raise Money, enact new Laws, make War and Peace, and dispose of all the Revenue whatever. They chuse 14 Senators who are invested with the Executive Power, the King being their President, who has the casting Vote: So that *Sweden* is really a Commonwealth, with a Prince for its Head who is dignifyed with the State and Title of King, but nothing more. The common Soldiers and Seamen are maintained by the Farmers and Peasants: The Officers, for the most part, are put in Possession of some Crown Lands, whose Revenues serve for their Pay; his Guards only are the great-

eſt Charge to him, they being paid out of his Treaſury. He is ſtiled King of the *Swedes*, *Goths*, and *Vandals*. The different Orders in this Realm are four, namely, the *Nobility* and *Gentry*; 2. the *Clergy*; 3. the *Magiſtracy* of every Town; 4. the *Peaſants*. Theſe by their Repreſentatives being aſſembled in Parliament, make four different Houſes, 1. That of the *Nobility*, where the grand Marſhal preſides. 2. That of the *Clergy*, where the Archbiſhop of *Upſal* preſides. 3. That of the *Burgeſſes*, where one of the *Conſuls* of *Stockholm* preſides. And laſtly, That of the *Commons*, where one of their own Number preſides. Chief Courts are theſe five, 1. The *King*'s *Chamber*, where are decided all Cauſes happening between the Nobility, Senators, or any of the publick Officers; and here the *King* is Preſident. 2. The Court *Martial*, in which all Matters relating to War are determined; and here the Grand *Marſhal* of the Army is Preſident. 3. The Court of *Chancery*, in which Mandates, Commiſſions, and ſuch like, are made out in the King's Name; and here the High *Chancellor* is Preſident. 4. The Court of *Admiralty*, in which all Buſineſs relating to Maritime Affairs is tranſacted; and here the *High Admiral* is Preſident. Laſtly, The Court of *Exchequer* for managing the Publick Revenue, where the *Treaſurer* preſides.

Arms.] The King of *Sweden* bears quarterly, in the firſt and fourth, *Azure*, three Crowns *Or*, two in Chief and one in Baſe, for *Swedeland*. In the ſecond and third, Barry *Argent* and *Azure*, a Lion *Or*, crowned *Gules*, for *Finland*. Over all quarterly, in the firſt and fourth *Sable*, a Lion *Or*, crowned, armed, and tongued *Gules*, for the Palatinate of the *Rhine*. In the ſecond and third, Lozenges, Bendwiſe of twentyone Pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, for *Bavaria*. For the Creſt a Crown adorned with eight Flowers, and cloſed by as many Demicircles, terminating in a Mund, *Or*. The Supporters are two Lions, *Or*, crowned of the ſame. And his Motto in theſe Words, *Dominus Protector meus*.

Religion.] *Lutheraniſm* is the eſtabliſhed Religion of this Country, being profeſſed by People of all Orders and Degrees ever ſince the Reformation, which was happily effected in this Kingdom by *Guſtavus* the Firſt, upon his Acceſſion to the Crown: Since which time their Religion hath not been diſturbed from abroad but once, and never diſtracted at home by Nonconformity; for Perſons of all Ranks, adhering to the Tenets of *Luther*, conſtantly attend Divine Service, and join in the ſame Manner of Worſhip. This Uniformity in Religion ſome are pleaſed to impute to that effectual Method, commonly believed to be there taken, and once propoſed in *England*, that is to ſay *Caſtration*, to deter all Romiſh Prieſts from entering *Sweden*, and ſowing the Seeds of Diſſention among them.

Chriſtianity

Christianity was first planted in this Country, in 829; and that by the Care and Diligence of *Ansgarus*, a Monk of *Corvey*, afterwards Archbishop of *Bremen*, sent thither for that End by the Emperor *Lewis the Pious*.

MONEY			*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
In *Sweden* the Gold Ducat is	——	——	0	9	3
The Eight Mark Piece	——	——	0	5	2
The four Mark in Proportion	——	——	0	2	7
Also a two Mark Piece.					

Their Copper Pieces are various; and some as broad as a Man's Hand. They often pay Sums of Money in Copper, and the Merchant is obliged to send Wheelbarrows instead of Bags to receive it.

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2. *DENMARK.*

Name.] DENMARK, formerly *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, a part of *Scandinavia*, and now bounded on the East by part of the *Baltick*; on the West by part of the *German* Ocean; on the North, by the *Sound*; and on the South, by part of *Germany*, is termed by the *Italians*, *Dania*; by the *Spaniards*, *Dimarca*, by the *French*, *Danemarque*; by the *High Germans*, *Dennemark*; and by the *English*, *Denmark*; so called from the Bounds and Marches of its Inhabitants the *Danes*; whose Country, bordering on *Bretavia* and *Saxony*, was thereupon called *Danemarch*, which Name in process of Time was turned to that of *Denmark*.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is much the same with that in the southern Part of *Sweden*, it being very cold, but in most Places very wholesom. The opposite Part of the Globe to *Denmark*, is that part of the Pacifick Ocean lying 170 Degrees West Longitude from *London*, and 56 South Latitude.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is very good for Grain and Pasture. Here is abundance of Fish, especially Herrings; also much wild Fowl, and most kinds of wild Beasts. The longest Day in the northmost Part is 17 Hours and half; the shortest in the Southern is 8 Hours and half, and the Nights proportionable.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* are Fish, Tallow, Furniture for Ships, Armour, Oxhides, Buckskins, Deals, and Wainscot.

Rarities.] Near to *Slesvick*, Southward, are yet to be seen the Remains of that famous *Wall* and *Trench*, made above 900 Years

ago by *Gotricus*, the first King of *Denmark*, to hinder the Incursions of the *Saxons*, resembling somewhat the *Picts Wall* in *Britain*. Between *Flensburg* and *Sleswick* is the Village of *Anglen*, remarkable that from the said Village, and Country adjacent, came our Ancestors the *Angles* into *Great Britain*. In *Gottorp* is an admirable Globe of Copper, 10 Foot ½ Diametre so contrived by one of the Dukes of *Holstein*, that by certain Wheels turned about by Water, it represents exactly the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Also another of six Foot Diametre framed by *Ticho Brahe*, the celebrated *Danish* Astronomer, shewing the *Tichobrahick* System, with several curious Astronomical Instruments in the *Round Tower* at *Copenhagen*; which Tower is likewise observable for its Manner of Ascent, being so contrived that a Coach may drive up to the Top. But whereas the chief Curiosities of *Denmark* may be reckoned those treasured up in the *Royal Musæum* at *Copenhagen*; and having lately viewed the same, I presume it will not be disagreeable to the Reader to have some Account thereof.

This Repository consists of eight Apartments, well stocked with what merits the Observation of an inquisitive Traveller. To run over the Contents of each Apartment would require a Volume; I shall therefore restrain my self to such *Curiosities* as are most observable; and those I shall reduce to two Classes, *Natural* and *Artificial*. Of *Natural Curiosities*, here is as good a Collection of all Sorts, as in most Repositories in *Europe*; Containing all remarkable *Animals*, *Birds*, *Fishes*, *Plants*, *Minerals*, brought from most Parts of the World. But as I shall take Notice only of the *Artificial Rarities* of this *Musæum*, the most remarkable are these following, 1. The *Veins* and *Arteries* of the human Body, curiously represented by *Iron Wire*, all appearing in their natural Situation, Bigness, and Colour. 2. An artificial human Skeleton of *Ivory*, admirably well done by a *Danish* Mechanick; its Righthand grasps a Scythe, the left holds a Sandglass, and upon the outside of the Case, containing this Curiosity, is a commendatory Copy of Verses composed by the celebrated Anatomist *Thomas Bartholinus*. 3. A lively History of our Saviour's Passion cut in *Ivory*. 4. An *Ivory* Model of a Ship with her Masts and Sails, all of *Ivory*. 5. An *Ivory* Clock actually a going. 6. A Cabinet of *Ivory* and *Ebony*, very beautiful to look upon, and admirably well contrived within; and remarkable for being the Work of a *Danish* Mechanick stone blind. 7. A well polished Table of Marble, in which is a natural Representation of a *Crucifix*. 8. Several other large Marble Tables curiously adorned with inlaid precious stones, well representing Birds of divers Sorts. 9. A pretty turned Wooden Cup, which consists of no fewer than a hundred Cups put into one another; each of which is so thin, that they hardly admit of a Touch from the Hand without Harm. 10. Several Tankards, Cups, Boxes, and other Vessels of Beachtree, neatly

neatly made and adorned with Variety of curious Figures by a Peasant of *Norway* with no other Tool than an ordinary Knife. 11. Two curious drinking Vessels, one of Gold, the other of Silver, in Form of a sounding Horn: That of Gold is 2 Foot 9 inches long; weighs 102 Ounces, and contains about two *English* Pints and half. This Horn was found in the Diocese of *Rypen*, 1639; has in raised Work on its outside such a Number of Animals, with Men in strange Postures, and *Hieroglyphic* Figures, that sufficiently prove it to be of a *Pagan* Extraction, and perhaps used by the Heathens in their Religious Performances. The other of Silver weighs almost four Pounds, and is termed *Cornu Oldenburgicum*, which they say was presented to *Otho* I. Duke of *Oldenburg*, by a *Ghost*; but in the opinion of others was made by King *Christian* I. of *Denmark*. 12. Many *Roman* Urns, and a brass *Roman* Style four or five Inches long, about the bigness of a Goose Quill; it is sharp at one end, and the other is made to scratch out what has been falsly written. 13. *Machina Planetarum*, an excellent modern Engine, by turning the Handle of which, one may readily see at any time, either past, present, or to come, the true State of the *Celestial* Motions according to the *Copernick* System; the *Longitude* and *Latitude* of each Planet, and their true Place in the Heavens; with several other pleasant Curiosities. 14. *Machina Eclipsium*, another Engine so contrived, that by turning it round one may see both the *Year*, and *Day*, and *Quantity* of a *Solar* or *Lunar Eclipse*, for any time desired, either past or to come. Both these curious Engines were projected and completed by *Olaus Roner* the Professor of Mathematicks at *Copenhagen*. 15. *Machina Ingens Copernicana*, being a lively Representation of the *Copernic* System, moved by Clockwork, which having the *Sun* immoveable in the Centre shews the true Motion of the Earth, both diurnal and annual; as also the Moon's Motion about the Earth with their various *Phases*, and the respective Motion of all the other Planets. 16. Many *Prisms*, *Microscopes*, *Barometers*, and *Burning Glasses*, particularly one of 32 Inches Diametre. 17. A curious *Cylinder* of well polished Metal, by which some Colours on a Table, that appear monstrously confused to the naked Eye, do clearly represent the Effigies of *Frederick* I. with his Queen *Sophia*. 18. Various Sorts of *Arms* and *Habits* of several Nations, with a fine curious Collection of Pictures done by some of the best Masters. 19. Some *Indian* and *Egyptian* Idols of Wood, Stone, and Ivory, with a few of Porceline Earth, and one of Brass from *Egypt*, in Form of a Hog. 20. Some Pages of Writing on Palmtree Leaves from the Coast of *Malabar*, being done by the Natives of that Country with an Iron Style. *Lastly*, in this *Musæum* is a great Number of *Medals* both modern and antient. The modern are all *Danish*, beginning with *Christian* I. and descending to the present Times. The antient are all *Roman*, except five *Greek*, and those either of

Gold, Silver, or Brass. Of *Gold* are some of *Julius Cæsar*, *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, *Caligula*, *Nero*, *Vespasian*, *Domitian*, *Nerva*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Septimius Severus*, and some others. Of *Silver* are divers of the foregoing Emperors, with those of *Galba*, *Otho*, *Vitellius*, *Titus Vespasian*, *Antoninus Philosophus*, *Aurelius Verus*, *Aurelius Commodus*, *Septimius Severus*, and most of the following Emperors down to *Aurelius Victorinus*. Of *Brass* there are Medals of all the said Emperors and several others.

Archbishops.] As for *Archbishops* in this Kingdom, there is only one, who hath the Authority, tho' not the Title, namely,

Copenhagen.

Bishops.] *Bishopsees* in this Kingdom are those of

Alburg, *Arhus*, *Odensey*, *Rypen*, *Roskild*, *Wiburg* in *Jutland*.

Universities.] In this Kingdom is only one *University*,

Copenhagen.

Manners.] The *Danes*, a very warlike People of old, having constrained several of the northern Nations to submit to the Force of their Arms, at some Time or other, are now much of the same Temper with their Neighbours the *Swedes* and *Germans*; but generally more given to Pride and Cunning, than either of the former. So extravagantly vain were they of their own Performances, and so much addicted to flatter their Princes, that upon almost every Undertaking of their King and Country, they used to strike *Medals*; and such as express the Action done in the most *Hyperbolical* Manner, tho' sometimes the Event is of so small Importance, that no Nation of *Europe*, but the *Danish*, would think it worthy of a place in their Week's *Gazette*, much less the honour of a *Medal*. The *Danes* are indeed industrious and frugal enough, but the Trade of their Country is inconsiderable, except their Commerce to the *West Indies*, and *Guiney*, with a few good Settlements in *East India*. They are also considerable Lovers of Learning, but generally greater Lovers of Excess, whether in Drinking or Eating, especially the former; and that ever since the Juice of the Grape was recommended to them by the *High Germans*, whom they now equal in all manner of carousing.

Language.] The modern *Language* of *Denmark* is a Dialect of the *Teutonick*. The Court, Gentry, and chief Burghers commonly use the *High German* in ordinary Discourse, and *French* when they talk with

with Strangers. How the *Danish* Tongue differs from the *High German*, and the modern Language in *Sweden*, will best appear from their *Pater noster*, which runs thus: *Fader vor du som est himmelen; helligt vorde dit nafn tilkomme dit rige vorderdin ville saa paa forden, som hander i himmelin. Gift osz i agh vort daglige bred; oc forlad osz vor skyld, som wi forladi vore skylather; oc leed osz ickudi fristelse; Men freli osz ofv fra ont. Amen.*

Government.] This Kingdom like *Sweden*, was originally elective, tho' they usually advanced the next Heir to the Crown if he had the proper Qualifications, till the Year 1649; that *Frederick* III. having bravely repulsed the *Swedes*, who besieged *Copenhagen*, it was soon after made Hereditary to his Family. For in the Year 1666 the Commons thinking themselves too much oppreſt by the Nobility, took a Resolution, with the Clergy also, to make a formal Surrender of their Liberties to the King; which being complied with, the Nobility were constrained to join in the same Compliment, and the King hereupon became as absolute a Prince as any in Europe. This is exactly the Reverse of what the *Swedes* did 1718. The King of *Denmark* now assumes to himself the Power to dispose of all Heirs and Heiresses of any Note, as it is practised in *France*. The *Danish* Law is highly to be prized, in that it is short and perspicuous, surpassing the Law of all other Nations in that respect. It is wholly founded upon Equity, and comprised in one *Quarto* Volume in *Danish*, and so plain, that any Man may understand and plead his own Cause without the help of Council or Attorny; and no suit is to hang in suspense beyond one Year and a Month. This is indeed a singular Advantage and Property of the *Danish* Law, but is attended with a vast Inconvenience, for the first and principal Article thereof runs thus: That *the King hath Privilege to explain, say to alter and change the same as he shall think good.* Chief Courts for Administration of Justice, both in Civil and Criminal Affairs, are four, *viz. Byefoghts, Heredsfoghts, Landstag*, and *Highright*. The first is peculiar for deciding Matters which happen in Cities and Towns. The second for those in the Country. The third is the High Court of the Province, to which Appeals are made from the two former. And the fourth is the supreme of all the rest, held commonly at *Copenhagen*, and consisting of the principal Nobility, in which Court the King himself sometimes sits in Person. Besides these there is the Court of Admiralty for Maritime Affairs; as also Rent-Chamber, resembling our Court of Exchequer, for managing all Matters relating to the publick Revenue. Here are two Orders of Knighthood, the *Elephant*, and that of *Danebrog*.

Arms.] The King of *Denmark* bears Party of Three, and Coupee of two, which makes twelve Quarters. In the first, *Or*, Semee of Hearts *Gules*, three Lions Passant-gardant *Azure*, Crowned, tongued, and Armed of the first, in his Paws a Battle Ax *Argent*, hilted of the second, for *Norway*. 3. *Gules*, a Lion Passant gardant *Or*, on nine Hearts of the same in *Fesse*, for *Gothland*. 4. *Gules*, a Dragon crowned *Or*, for *Schonen*. 5. *Azure*, three Crowns *Or*, for *Sweden*. 6. *Gules*, a Paschal Lamb *Argent*, supporting a Flag of the same, marked with a Cross *Gules*, for *Jutelland*. 7. *Or*, two Lions Passant-gardant *Azure*, for *Sleswick*. 8. *Gules*, a Fish crowned *Argent*, for *Iceland*. Over these eight Quarters, a great Cross *Argent* on the Centre of which are placed the Arms of *Ditmarsh*, *Gules*, a Cavalier Armed *Argent*. 9. *Gules*, a Nettleleaf open and charged in the middle with a little Scutcheon, the whole *Argent*, for *Holstein*. 10. *Gules*, a Cygnet *Argent*, gorged with a Crown *Or*, for *Stormash*. 11. *Gules*, two Fesses *Or*, for *Dalmenhorst*. 12. *Gules*, a Cross Pattefitchee *Argent*, for *Oldenburg*. The Shield surrounded with a Collar of the Order of the *Elephant*. The Chrest is a Crown *Or*, flowered, raised with eight Diadems, terminating in a Mund of the same. For the Motto, *Pietas & Justitia coronant*.

Religion.] The Errors and Practices of the *Roman* Church being grown at length so intolerable, that an universal Reformation became expedient; and this Kingdom, among the other Northern Crowns, threw off that insupportable Yoke, and cordially imbraced the Doctrine of *Luther*, which being allowed of by *Frederick* I. was so firmly established in *Denmark*, that in all the *Danish* Dominions there is no other Religion but *Lutheranism* professed, except some *French* Refugees, who are allowed a Church at *Copenhagen*; and a few Popish Families, who have leave to perform their Worship in a Chapel at *Glukstat*. The *Danish* Clergy still retain the Practice of *Confession*, which all Persons are obliged to before they partake of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: They likewise retain several Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church. Christianity was established in this Country about the middle of the twelfth Century, by the Means of Pope *Adrian* IV. an *Englishman*, who before his Elevation to the Popedom was termed *Nicolas Breakspear*.

3. *NORWAY.*

Name.] NORWAY, formerly *Norvegia*, a part of *Scandinavia*, and now bounded on the East by *Sweden*, on the West, North, and South, by Part of the main Ocean, is termed by the *Italians*, *Neruegia*; by the *Spaniards* *Noruegia*; by the *French*,

French, *Norwege*; by the *Germans* *Norwegen*; and by the *English* *Norway*; so called from its Northern Situation, as it is the Way to and from the North of *Europe*.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is so extremely cold, especially towards the North Parts of the Kingdom, that it is but thinly inhabited, and that by the meanest of the People. The opposite Place of the Globe to *Norway* being Part of the Pacifick Ocean, is 170 Degrees West from *London*, and about 60 Degrees of South Latitude; *Norway* at the Medium lying ten Degrees East of *London*.

Soil.] By Reason of the excessive Coldness of the Country, it lying about the *Polar Circle*, the *Soil* is very barren, not having Force enough to produce the very Necessaries of Life, the common People being forced to use dried Fish instead of Bread. In short, this Land is overspread with great Forests, barren Mountains, or formidable Rocks. In the Northmost Parts of it the longest Day is above two Months, the *Sun* not setting for that Time.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country are Stock-fish, rich Furs, Train Oil, Pitch, Masts, Cables, Deal Boards, and the like; which the Inhabitants exchange for Corn, Wine, Fruits, Beer, and other Necessaries of Life.

Rarities.] Near *Drontheim* is a remarkable Lake, whose Waters never freeze, even in Winter; notwithstanding the excessive Cold at that Season. 2. On the Coast of *Norway*, Lat. 67, is that noted Whirlpool called *Maljtrom*, and by Navigators the *Navel* of the Sea; which in all Probability is occasioned by some great subterranean *Cavity*, and proves fatal to Ships that approach too nigh, especially in time of Flood; for then the Sea, upwards of two Liegues round, makes such a terrible *Vortex*, that the Force and Indraught of the Water, together with the Noise and Tumbling of the Waves. is rather to be admired than expressed. But, as during Flood the Water is drawn in with a mighty Force, so during the Tide of Ebb it throws out the Sea with such Violence, that the heaviest Bodies cast into it cannot sink, but are tossed back by the impetuous Stream, rushing out with incredible Force; during which Time abundance of Fish are caught by Fishermen who watch the Opportunity; for being forced up to the Surface of the Water, they cannot dive again, so violent is the rising Current. 3. In some Part of *Norway* were discovered two Silver Mines, whereof one was termed *Benedicta divina*, and the other *Bona Spes*, but both of them were quickly exhausted; however, in the former of these, 1630, was found a Mass of Silver valued at 800 *l.* Sterling; and the other yielded a Mass worth 1200 *l*: Both which Masses, and some

some others of pure Silver from these *Norway* Mines, are now to be seen in the Royal *Musæum* at *Copenhagen*.

Archbishopsee.] In this Kingdom is only that of *Dronthem*.

Bishopsees.] Are those of *Christiana*, *Hammar*, *Bergen*, *Staffanger*, *Skalholt* and *Hola* in *Iceland*.

Universities.] None.

Manners.] The *Norwegians*, who being notorious Pirates of old, became very formidable to several of the Northern Nations, are now looked upon as a very mean, and ignorant Sort of People; but very hardy, much given to Toil and Labour, very just in their Dealing, and abundantly civil in their manner to the few Strangers who come among them. In the North Parts of the Kingdom they have no Towns, but generally live in Tents, and travel in great Companies from one Place to another in hunting,

Language.] The *Language* now spoken in this Country, especially in all the civilized Parts thereof, is little different from that of *Denmark*, a Specimen of which is already given.

Government.] This Kingdom was formerly a distinct Sovereignty, but being incorporated with *Denmark* in 1387, is now subject to his *Danish* Majesty, who beside particular Governors in Places of Importance, generally keeps a Viceroy there for the better managing the whole. His Place of Residence is commonly at *Bergen*, formerly at *Dronthem*, and his Power extraordinary great.

Arms.] See *Denmark*.

Religion.] The established Religion in *Norway* is the same as in *Denmark*, only that in the Northmost Parts the Knowlege of Christianity, which was planted in this Country about the same Time with the two other Northern Crowns, is so decayed, that in the several Divisions of *Lapland* they differ but little from mere Heathens.

MONEY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The *Danish* Gold Ducat	0	9	3
The four Mark Piece	0	2	8
The Rixmark	0	0	11
The Sletmark	0	0	9

The Copper Coins are numerous, from very Small to very Large, in the same Manner as *Sweden*.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Concerning *Russia* or *Muscovy*.

THE *Russian* Dominion extends through all *Siberia* to Cape *Demetrius*, which lyes under the Polar Circle 190 Degrees East from *London*; or more properly 170 West, the Landsend at the said Cape running ten Degrees into the other Hemisphere. The *Russian* Boundary on the West is *Livonia*, including the Islands of *Osel* and *Dago*, which Boundary lyes about 23 East Longitude; therefore 23 from 190 leaves 167 Deg. clear, which is the Length of the *Russian* Empire; and in the medium of 60 Degrees of Latitude, 30 Miles making one Degree, the whole extent is above 5000 miles.

The Breadth may be taken from *Derbend* about the Latitude of 42 Degrees in the Province of *Shirvan* on the West of the *Caspian* Sea, to 74 of North Latitude on the Coast of the *Polar* Sea, being 1920 Miles.

Extent and Situation.

	Miles		Degrees
Length	5000	between	23 and 190 E. Longitude.
Breadth	1920		42 and 74 N. Latitude.

Chief Cities, *Mosco*, *Petersburg*, *Cazan*, *Tobolski*.

	Duchies or Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Western Provinces.	*Livonia*	*Riga*, *Pernau*.
	Estonia	*Revel*, *Narva*.
	Ingria	PETERSBURG.
	Carelia in *Finland*	*Wiburg*, *Kexholm*.
	Pleſko D.	*Pleſko*.
	West Novogrod	*Novogrod*.
	Twere Duchy	*Twere*, *Tarzok*.
	Rzeva or *Reſko* D.	*Rzeva*.
	Bielski Pr.	*Biela*.
	Smolenſko D.	*Smolenſko*.
	Siverſa D.	*Siverſki*.
	Zerniko Pr.	*Zerniko*.
	New *Servia* in *Ukrain*	*Kioſ*, *Archangelgrod*, *Pultowa*.
	Worotin Pr.	*Worotin*, *Bolkoſ*.
	Rezan D.	*Rezan*, *Worneiz*.
	Bielgrod Pr.	*Bielgrod*.
	Don *Coſaks*, or *Donſki* Pr.	*Axof*, *Carmuxits*.
	Czeremis with *Mordua*	*Sudoi*, *Adema*.
	East *Novogrod* D.	*Newgrod*.

Wol-

Western Provinces	*Wolodimer* D.	*Wolodimer.*
	Susdal D.	*Susdal.*
	Moscow D.	MOSCOW.
	Rostow D.	*Rostow, Perestau.*
	Jeroslaw D.	*Jeroslaw.*
	Belozero D.	*Belozero.*
	Wologda D.	*Wologda.*
	Kargapol P.	*Kargapol.*
	Waga P.	*Waga, Wied.*
	Onega P.	*Korelski.*
	Dwina P.	*Archangel, Kolmogrod,*
Eastern Provinces	*Metzen*	*Metzen, Candenis* Island.
	Jugoria	*Jugora, Gorodiski.*
	Zirania	*Zeriko, Uswin.*
	Petzora	*Petzora, Botanski.*
	Wogulitsi,	*Kertsin,* chiefly Hutt Villages.
	Permeki	*Permia, Solikamski.*
	Ustiug or *Ostiug*	*Ustiug.*
	Wiatka	*Wiatka, Kotelnits.*

In TARTARY.

Cazan, formerly a Kingdom,	CAZAN, *Usa.*
Baskiri P.	*Samara, Sisran.*
Astrakan, formerly a Kingdom of the Nagay *Tartars,*	ASTRAKAN, *Saratof, Zaritzen, Orenburg.*

The *Calmucks* and other *Tartars* Northeast of the *Capian,* are comprehended in the *Russian* Dominion, having submitted thereto in 1730.

Siberia Kingdom, extending 80 Degrees East as far as the Country of *Kamsatka.*

Chief Places, TOBOLSKI, *Tara, Japanzin, Narim, Tomsky, Jeniska, Jelimski, Surgut, Krasnogar, Irkuski,* all which are large distinct Provinces.

Samoyeda Province with the Island of new *Zembla, Mangesea, Lopa.*

Kamsatka Pro. divided into upper and lower *Anadrisky, Kamsatka, Rekfi.* This reacheth to the Landsend making two great Capes, *Sheliginski* and *Demetrius.*

Russian Lapland, divided into Maritime and Inland, bordering on the Polar *Sea, Warsiga* South, *Kola* North.

That Bay of *Archangel* called the White *Sea,* and the *Lake Enar,* divided it almost in two.

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Russia


An Accurate Map of
MOSCOVY or RUSSIA
in EUROPE.
Drawn from the best
Authorities
By Eman. Bowen
Geog. to His Majesty.
North Cape
NORTH
PART OF
NORWAY
LAPLAND
WHITE
SEA
PART OF
SWEDEN
SWEDISH
FINLAND
Stockholm
G. of Bothnia
G. of Finland
BALTIC SEA
Riga
COURLAND
Mittaw
Bornholm
Dantzick
Konigsberg
Breslaw
LITHUANIA
Warsaw
Cracow
PART OF
POLAND
Lemberg
Bracklaw
Ocsakow
TURKY IN
EUROPE
Danube R.
Novogrod
WELIKI
RUSSIA
WHITE
RUSSIA
MOSCOW
LITTLE
RUSSIA
Kiow
Bielgorod
UKRAINE
LITTLE
TARTARY
COSAKS
TARTARS
CRIMEA
Bazar
KUBAN
Aktar
BLACK SEA
Bagchesarai


Deg: East from London
NORTHERN OCEAN
NOVA ZEMBLA
Samoieda Mts
Nadim
Arctic Circle
Gorodok Ustiom
Gorodok Schutschekar
SAMOIEDA
PART OF SIBERIA
LAPLAND
WHITE SEA
GREAT PERMIA
Archangel
Wologda
Kasan
Kiki
Novogrod
KINGDOM of CAZAN
MOSCOVITE TARTARY
LITTLE RUSSIA
Bielgorod
Orenburg
Jaitskig
Jemba R.
ASIA
ASTRACAN
Astracan
CASPIAN SEA
KUBAN TARTARS
Aktar Baktar
Tobolski
Tara
Samara
Surgut
British Statute Miles
30 60 120 180 240 300


NOVA ZEMBLA
75 Deg: East from London
Samoieda Mt.
Weigatz Str.
Mezen R.
Pinega R.
Kola R.
Ob R.
Yenisei R.
Lena R.
Indigirka R.
Kolyma R.
Nadim
Mezen
Pinega
Kola
Ob
Yenisei
Lena
Indigirka
Kolyma
Gorodok Ustsolsk
Gorodok Ustsyssolskoi
Arctic Circle
Mangazea
Surgut
Samara
Tobolski
Tara
Mulukpa
Wogulitz
Permerin
Tyrodock
Tyrdinal
Kosola
Solka
Sotinova
Pavost
Kungur
Jungapise
Karakul
Usa
Catarin
Orenburg
Jaitskig
Jemba R.
Volga R.
Astracan
Astracan
Caspian Sea
British Statute Miles
30 60 120 180 240 300
PART OF SIBERIA
SAMOIEDA
PERMERIA
DOM of CAZAN
BASKIRS
TARTARS
VITETARTARY
ASIA
ASTRACAN
CASPIAN SEA
50 55 60

Russia, or MOSCOVY.

Name.] MOSCOVY or *Russia*, containing much of old *Sarmatia*, is bounded on the East by *Tartary*, on the West by *Sweden*, on the North by the Polar *Sea*, and on the South by the Black *Sea* and the *Caspian*, is termed by the *Italians*, *Moscovia*; by the *Spaniards*, *Muscovia*; by the *French*, *Muscovie* or *White Russia*; by the *Germans*, *Muscaw*; and by the *English*, *Moscovy*; so called from its chief Province of that Name, derived from *Moschi*, a People first inhabiting that Part of the Country. The Name of *Russia* is generally supposed to come from another People of *Sarmatia*, called *Russi*, and *Borussi*.

Air.] The Air of this Country is very cold, particularly towards the North, where Snow and Ice are usual for three Quarters of the Year; but in the South Provinces they have scorching Heats in the Summer for the Space of six Weeks. The opposite Place of the Globe to *Moscovy* at the Medium, is that Part of the Pacifick Ocean, lying 140 Degrees West Longitude from *London*, and 60 of South Latitude.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is very different, according to the different Situation of its Parts. Here are many Plains, but generally full of Marshes. Towards the North are vast Forests; and even where the Ground is cleared of Wood it is for the most part very barren, and so extremely cold, that what they sow doth seldom come to due Perfection. In the Southwest Parts towards *Poland*, the Soil is very good and fruitful, the Ground there producing several Sorts of Grain in great Abundance; and it is reported by many, that their Corn is ready for reaping about two Months after it is sown. The longest Day in the Northmost part of this Country being *Lapland* and *Samoyed* is above two Months, the *Sun* not setting for that Time, when near the Summer Solstice. For any other Latitude, see the Table of Climates.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country are Furs in Variety, Sables, Martins, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Train-Oil, Caviere, Hemp, Flax, Slad, Iron, Leather, Linen, *&c.*

Rarities.] As one of the chief *Rarities* of this Country, we may reckon that strange Sort of *Melon* found in or near to *Astrakan*, *Cazan*, and *Samara*. Some of the Natives term it *Boranetz*, or the *little Lamb*; others *Zoophyton*, which signifies the *Animal Plant*. The first Title would seem most proper, because in Figure it resembles a Lamb, and such is its vegetable Heat, that according to the vulgar

vulgar manner of Expression it consumes and eats up all the Grass, or Herbs within its reach. As the Fruit doth ripen, the Stalk decays, and is covered with a Substance exactly the same with Wool that is short and curling. A part of the Skin of this remarkable *Plant* is to be seen in the King of *Denmark*'s Repository of natural Rarities at *Copenhagen*; the inside of which Skin being dressed as Tanners usually do the fleshy Side of Lambskins without taking off the Wool, no Man can distinguish between the Skin of the *Baranetz*, and that of an ordinary Lamb. Whereupon many of the *Muscovites* use the Skin of this rare Vegetable instead of Furs for lining of their Vests. As another remarkable Thing of this Country, we may here add that famous Church in *Moscow*, called *Jerusalem*, which seemed to the Czar *John Basilides* I. such a stately Pile of Building, that he ordered the Eyes of the Architect to be put out, that he might never contrive or behold its fellow.

Ecclesiasticks in *Moscovy* are five Metropolitans, beside Archbishops and Bishops, as follow,

The Patriarch was he of *Moscow*, residing in the same City, but abolished by the Czar *Peter*.

Metropolites.

Mosco, Rezan, Kiof, Rostow, Tobolski.

Archbishopsees.

Bielgrod, Czerniko, Newgrod, Nisigrod, Petersburg, Plesko, Susdal, Twere, Ustiug, Wiatka.

Bishopsees.

Astrakan, Pereslaw, Smolensko, Terskoi; other Names and Number very doubtful.

In *Livonia*, Archbishop of *Riga*.

Bishops, those of *Revel, Hapsal, Osel*, and *Wiburg* in *Finland*.

Universities and Academies for Polite Learning, *Mosco, Petersburg*, and *Pernau* in *Livonia*.

Manners.] The *Muscovites*, Men of a vigorous and healthy Constitution, are generally reckoned a rude, deceitful and ignorant sort of People, and much addicted to excessive Drinking, as also unlawful and sensual Pleasures. And so fond of Ignorance have they formerly been, that it was looked upon as a Vanity for any of them to apply himself to search after Knowlege. But Things are now mightily altered in this Point, and that by the Encouragement of his Czarish Majesty *Peter*, who prompted and obliged his Nobility

to

to acquire the liberal Arts and Sciences, particlarly the Mathematics; and to acquaint themselves with foreign Countries and Languages. And that the learned Languages *Greek* and *Latin* might be no longer Strangers in this Country, he erected publick Schools in *Moscow* for the teaching of them: By which Means, the brutish Temper and Stupidity of these People is much reformed. And, whereas the said Emperor visited some of the best Nations of *Europe*, purposely to improve himself in warlke Affairs, both by Sea and Land, since this Undertaking is so uncommon, the *Russian* Story cannot afford a Parallel. Tis also to pe hoped, that the effects thereof will be equally glorious in humbling the *Turks*, *French* and Some others who strive to raise Troubles in the North.

Language.] The *Language* used in this Country is a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*, but so blended with other Languages, that it is hardly understood by those who speak the pure *Sclavonian*, which nevertheless is used by the *Russians* in their divine Service. The *Pater Noster* (which I find only in a corrupt Dialect of their Tongue) runs thus: *Aisumtidhen joko oledh tainabissa: Pybetta olkon sun wakekuta; si olkobon sun thosost kwem tainabissa ayn man palla. Meidhen jokopaiwen leipa anna mebillen tanapaiwana, ja anna meidem syndia: Kwin moe annama meidem vastachan rickoillen, ja â a sata meita kin sauxen mutta paasta meita paasta.*

Government.] This great Body is under its own Prince, who assumeth the Title of *Czar*, which in the *Russ* Language signifies *Emperor*; and the next Heir to the Crown is called the *Great Duke* of *Russia*. The *Emperor* is Hereditary and his Government truly Despotical. The Lives and Fortunes of his Subjects are wholly at his Disposal; and the greatest *Knez*, or Lord within his Dominions, doth acknowlege himself his *Vassal* and *Slave*. As he is a Prince of uncontrolable Power, so he is possessed of vast Dominions, from whence he draws a prodigious Revenue; not only arising from publick Taxes, but likewise from his Monopoly of Sables, and farming out of publick Inns, Taverns and Alehouses, which rise to a very high Sum, especially in a Country where the People are addicted to drinking. The *Czar* not only exerciseth an absolute Power over his Subjects, but also pretends to a kind of Omniscience among them, and the main Body of the People do really believe that their Sovereign knoweth all things. None of the Nobles here must retire from Court or visit foreign Countries without Permission. The publick Affairs are chiefly managed by a Great Council consisting of the principal Noblemen of the Empire. Here also are divers other *Councils*, or rather *Chambers* and *Courts* of Judicature, to which belong their respective Business, and each of these hath its peculiar President; They are in Number six, whereof the first is appointed

appointed for Ambassadors and foreign Negotiations; the second for managing military Affairs; the third for the publick Revenues of the Empire; the fourth for the encouraging of Trade and Merchandize; and the two others for hearing and determining of all Causes, both civil and criminal. One laudable Custom obtains in *Muscovy*, which is, that the Emperors never make foreign Matches; but chuse for themselves a Consort from among the Daughters of their own Nobility.

Arms.] The *Arms* of *Russia* are, *Or*, an Eagle displayed *Sable*, bearing on its Breast a Shield *Gules*, charged with a Cavalier *Argent* fighting a Dragon. On and between the Heads of the Eagle are three Crowns for *Mosco*, *Cazan*, and *Astrakan*. According to other Authors the Arms are, *Sable*, a Portal open of two Leaves, and as many Degrees, *Or*.

Religion.] The *Russians* pretend they profess Christianity, according to the Doctrine of the *Greek* Church in its original Purity, but indeed they have mixed with the same a great many vain Ceremonies and Superstitions of their own. They render divine Worship to the Virgin *Mary* and other Saints, as also to Crosses; and never commence any Thing of Moment, without Signing themselves with the Cross. In Baptism they use Exorcism, and always Confess to the Priest before they receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. All above seven Years receive that Sacrament in both Kinds, and they give it in one Kind to Children under that Age. They usually administer the same to Persons past all Hopes of Recovery; but they neither adore the Sacrament, nor believe the absurd Doctrine of Transubstantiation. They observe fifteen great Festivals, and many Days dedicated to particular Saints. Sermons they never use, but read only some Portion of Holy Scripture, with St. *Basil*'s Liturgy, and divers Homilies of St. *Chrysostom*. The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country towards the End of the tenth Century, by the preaching of some *Greeks* sent thither by the then *Patriarch* of *Constantinople*.

According to Mr *Hanway*, the Inhabitants of *Petersburg* are 250,000.

MONEY	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Gold Ducat or Czernowitz	0	9	6
The Silver Ruble	0	4	2
The Piece called a Greeven	0	0	5

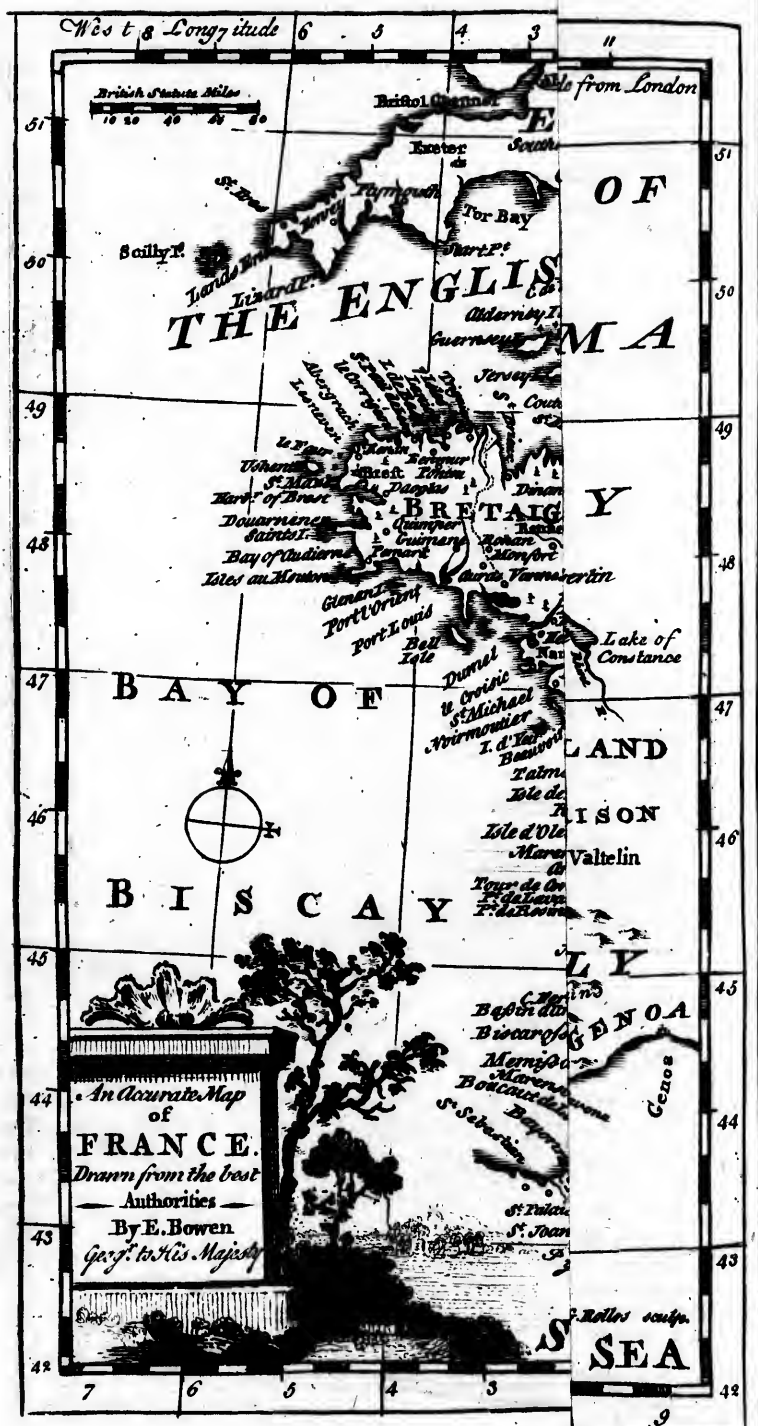
The Copek is a Halfpeny, one Hundred of which make the Ruble.
The Copper Piece of two Copeks; also
The Denisca which is half a Copek.

Ruble is the Principal Coin, and is divided into Halfs, Quarters, and Tenths, which last they call a Greeven,

SECT.


An Accurate Map of FRANCE.
Drawn from the best Authorities
By E. Bowen
Geo. Gr. to His Majesty
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
ENGLAND
BAY OF BISCAY
SPAIN
NORMANDY
BRETAIGNE
ANJOU
ORLEANOIS
GUIENNE
GASCOIGNE
Pyrenean Mountains
British Statute Miles
West Longitude


East Longitude from London
PART OF GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ELANDERS
ARTOIS
PICARDY
ISLE OF FRANCE
LORRAIN
CHAMPAIGNE
FRANCHE COMPTE
BURGUNDY
MORVAN
BERRY
ORLEANOIS
BLAISOIS
MARCHE
BOURBONNOIS
LIONOIS
AUVERGNE
LIMOSIN
QUERCY
ROUERGUE
LANGUEDOC
DAUPHINE
PROVENCE
SAVOY
VALAIS
GRISON
Valtelin
GENOA
Genoa
Savona
Final
Nice
Frankfort
Mentz
Heidelberg
Philipsburg
Strasburg
Friburg
Brisac
Basil
Constance
Lake of Constance
Lucern
Bern
Lake of Geneva
Geneva
Sion
Turin
Mountains
Alp
Marseilles
Frejus
Toulon
Perpignan
Montpellier
Rouergue
Clermont
Lyons
Dijon
Besançon
Metz
Luxemburg
Trevoes
Cologne
Dusseldorp
Liege
Brugges
Gand
Calais
Boulogne
Abbeville
Amiens
Rouen
Paris
Melun
Rheims
Chalons
Orleans
Tours
Poitiers
Bordeaux
Limoges
Rhodes
Montpellier
Aix
Arles
Avignon
Valence
Grenoble
Chambery
Briançon
Orange
Carpentras
Apt
Forcalquier
Digne
Tolon
Toulouse
Narbonne
Perpignan
Rhone R.
Rhine R.
Moselle R.
Meuse R.
Saône R.
Loire R.
Garonne R.
Dordogne R.
Tarn R.
Var R.
Isère R.
Durance R.
Lake of Constance
Lake of Geneva
Isle of Ré
Isle of Oleron
Isle of Rhodes
St. Margaret I.
Hyeres I.
Corsica
Sardinia
Majorca
Minorca
Ivica
Sicily
Malta
Cape Corse
Cape Ferrat
Cape Sicie
Cape Creux
Cape Bonifacio
Cape Sicie
Cape Ferrat
Cape Creux
Cape Bonifacio
G. Rollos sculp.


West Longitude
British Statute Miles
Bristol Channel
Exeter
Tor Bay
Scilly I.
Lizard P.
THE ENGLISH
BAY OF
BISCAY
BRETAIGNE
Guernsey
Jersey
Brest
Douarnenez
Saints I.
Port Louis
Belle Isle
Lake of Constance
Valtelin
GENOA
Genos
SEA
An Accurate Map of FRANCE. Drawn from the best Authorities By E. Bowen Geog. to His Majesty
Rollos sculp.

SECT III.

France.

Miles		Degrees
Length 520	between	42 and 51 North Latitude
Breadth the same		5 West, and 8 East Longitude.

From *Dunkird* to *Colliour* in Latitude, and from the Headland at *Brest* to the *Rhine* in Longitude, being the two widest Parts.

This Kingdom may be divided into three Classes, or chief Governments: North, Middle, South.

		Chief Town		
North comprehends	*Artois*	*Arras*	from W. to E.	
	Picardy	*Amiens*		
	Normandy	*Rouen*		
	Isle of *France*.	*Paris*		
	Champagne.	*Troyes*		
	Lorain	*Nancy*		
	Alsace	*Strasburg*		
Middle comprehends	*Bretagne*	*Rennes*	W. to E.	
	Orleanois	*Orleans*		
	Burgundy	*Dijon*		
	French County	*Besanson*		
	Lyonois	*Lyons*		
South comprehends	*Guienne*	*Bourdeaux*	W. to E.	
	Languedoc	*Tolouse*		
	Dauphiny	*Grenoble*		
	Provence	*Aix*		
	Gascony	*Dax* or *Acqs*		
	Rousillon	*Perpignan*		

I. *ARTOIS*, in the Government of *Picardy*, of which it is Part.

Chief Cities and Places	*Arras*	St. *Paul*
	St. *Omer*	*Bapaume*
	Bethune	*Lens*
	St. *Venant*	*Air*
	Terouen	*Avenes*
	Hesdin	*Aubigny*.

II. *PICARDY.*

Divided into { *Upper*, toward the E. / *Middle*, toward the W. / *Lower*, toward the W. } Ch. Town { *Guise.* / *Amiens* / *Abbeville.*

Subdivisions.

Upper contains	*Tierache*	Chief Town	*Guise*	E. to W.
	Vermandois		*S. Quintin*	
	Santerre		*Peronne*	
	Amienois		*Amiens*	
Lower contains	*Guines*		*Calais*	N. to S.
	Ardres		*Ardres*	
	Bolognois		*Bologne*	
	Ponticu		*Abbeville*	

III. *NORMANDY.*

Divided into { *Upper*, towards the *East*, / *Lower*, towards the *West*, } Chief City { *Rouen*, / *Caen.*

Subdivisions.

Upper contains	*Pais Caux*	Chief Town	*Caudebec*	N. to S. E.
	Rouen		*Rouen*	
	Gisors		*Gisors*	
	Eureux		*Eureux* S. of *Rouen*,	
Lower contains	*Coutantin*		*Coutance*	W. to E.
	Caen		*Caen*	
	Alenson		*Alenson* S. E. of *Caen.*	

IV. *ISLE of FRANCE.*

Divided into { *North* of the *Seine* / *South* of the *Seine* } Chief City { PARIS. / *Melun.*

Subdivisions.

Subdivisions.

		Chief Town		
North contains	*Noyancis*		*Noyon*	E. to W.
	Laonis		*Laon*	
	Soissonois		*Soisson*	
	Beauvaisin		*Beauvais*	W. to E.
	Vexin François		*Pointoise*	
	Valois		*Villars*	W. to E.
	Senlis		*Senlis*	
South contains	*Mantois*		*Mantes*	N. to S.
	Hurepoix		*Melun*	
	Gatinois		*Fontainbleau*	
	Bray or *Brie*		*Lagny*	

South contains Isle of *France* Proper, containing *Paris*, *Versaille*, *Marly*, St. *German*, St. *Cloud*, *Meudon*, *Conflans*.

V. CHAMPAGNE.

Divided into { *Upper*, on the North / *Lower*, on the South } Chief Town { *Rheims*. / *Troyes*.

Subdivisions.

		Chief Town		
Upper contains	D. *Bouillon*		*Bouillon* N.	N. to S. W.
	D. *Retelois*		*Rete*, *Sedan*	
	Reims		*Reims*	
	High Champagne		S. *Dizier*	
	Challonois		*Chalon* on the *Marn*.	
	Brie		*Meaux* on the *Marn*.	
Lower contains	*Sennois*		*Sens*	W. to E.
	Low Champagne		*Troyes*	
	Vallage		*Vassy*	
	Bassigny		*Langres*	
	Tonerre		*Tonerre*	

VI. LORAINE.

Divided into { *Loraine* Proper / Dutchy of *Bar* Westw. } Chief City { *Nancy*, / *Bar le Duc*.

Subdivisions.

		Chief Town	
Loraine in the middle		*Nancy, Luneville, Mirecourt Epinal.*	
Duchy of *Bar*		*Barleduc*, Westward,	
Lordship of *Phalsburg*		*Phalsburg*,	
Lordship of *Apremont*		*Apremont.*	
The Territ. of	*Toul*	*Toul*	S. to N.
	Metz	*Metz*	
	Verdun	*Verdun*	

Also *Clermont, Biche, Saverden, Sarburg, Vaudemont, Salm.*

VII. *ALSACE*, on the *Rhine* W.

Upper *Alsace* South	Chief Places	Colmar.
		Munster.
		Ensisheim.
		Sheleſtat.
		Kaiserburg.
Lower *Alsace* North	Chief Places	Strasburg.
		Weisenburg.
		Landau.
		Haguenau.
		Fort Louis.

VIII. *BRETAGNE.*

Divided into	*Upper*, Eastward	Chief Town	*Rennes.*
	Lower, Westward		*Breſt.*

Subdivisions.

		Chief Town	
Upper contains	*Dole*	*Dole*	E. to W.
	St. *Malo*	St. *Malo*	
	Brieux	*Brieux*	
	Rennes	*Rennes*	N. to S.
	Nantes	*Nantes*	
Lower contains	St. *Paul*	*Breſt*	W. to N. E.
	Treguier	*Treguier*	
	Cornoaile	*Cornoaile*	W. to E.
	Vannes	*Vannes*	

IX. *ORLEANOIS.*

IX. *ORLEANOIS.*

Divided into { *North* and *South* } the River *Loir*, Chief City { *Chartres.* *Orleans.* *Poitiers.*

Subdivisions.

		Chief Town	
North contains	*Main*	*Mans*	W. to E.
	Perch	*Nogent*	
	Beaucé	*Chartres*	
	Vendomois	*Vendome* S. of *Perch.*	
Middle, or upon the *Loire*,	*Anjou*	*Angers*	W. to E.
	Tourain	*Tours*	
	Blaisois	*Blois*	
	Orleanois	*Orleans*	
	Nivernois	*Nevers*	
South contains	*Aunis*	*Rochelle*	W. to E.
	Angoumois	*Angouleme*	
	Poitou	*Poitiers*	
	Berry	*Bourges.*	

X. *BURGUNDY.*

Divided into { *Upper*, Northward / *Lower*, Westward } Chief Town { *Dijon.* *Bourg.*

Subdivisions.

Upper *Burgundy* Proper contains	*Auxerre*	W. to S. E.
	Semur	
	Dijon	
	Challon	N. to S.
	Mascon	
	Autun	
	Charoles	
Lower, called *Bresse*,	*Bourg*	S.
	Belly	
	Trevoux, in the Princip. of *Dombes.*	
	Gex, Southeast.	

XI. *FRANCHE*, or *French* County.

Divided into { *Upper*, Northward, / *Middle* Part ——— / *Lower*, Southward. } Chief Place { *Montbeliard.* / Besanson. / *Salins.*

Subdivisions.

Upper, chief Towns are { *Montbeliard* ——— / *Vesoul* ——— } E. to W.

Middle, chief Towns are { *Besanson* ——— / *Dole* ——— } E. to W. upon the *Dous.*

Lower, chief Towns are { *Salins* ——— / S. *Claud* ——— } N. to S.

XII. *LYONOIS.*

Divided into { East / West } Chief City { *Lyon.* / *Clermont.*

Subdivisions.

East containing { *Lyonois* proper / *Beaujolois* ——— / *Forez* ——— ——— } Chief Town { *Lyon*, E. on the *Rhone* / *Villfranche*, East ——— / *Montbrison* ——— / *St. Steven*, W. ——— }

West containing { *Auvergne* { lower / upper } / *Bourbonois* ——— / *Marche* ——— } Chief Town { *Clermont*, *Riom* ——— / *St. Flour*, *Aurillac* ——— / *Moulins*, *Bourbon*, N. --- / *Gueret* ——— Westward. }

XIII. *GUIEN.*

Divided into eight Provinces { 4 South { *Guien* proper / *Bazadois* ——— / *Agenois* ——— / *Rovergue* ——— } / 4 North { *Saintong* ——— / *Perigord* ——— / *Limosin* ——— / *Quercy* ——— } } Chief Town { *Bourdeaux* -- / *Bazas* ——— / *Agen* ——— / *Rodez* ——— } W. to E. / { *Saintes* ——— / *Perigueux* -- / *Limoges* — / *Cahors* ——— } W. to E.

XIV. *GASCONY.*

XIV. GASCONY.

Divided in three Parts	North the Adour	The Landes	Dax	W. to E.
		Albert	Albert	
		Condomois	Condom	
		Armagnac	Aux	
		Gaure	Verdun	
	Upon the Adour.	Labour	Bayone	W. to E.
		Gascogne proper	Aire	
		Estarac	Mirandé	
		Cominges	Lembez	
	South of the Adour	Lower Navarre	S. Palais	W. to E.
		S. of Soule	Mauleon	
		Bearn	Pau	
		Bigore	Tarbey	
		Conserans	St. Lizier	

Chief Town

XV. LANGUEDOC.

Divided into { *Upper*, toward the East / *Lower*, toward the West } Chief City { *Nimes.* / *Tolouse.*

Subdivisions

Upper contains the Governments of		Fois	Idem	S. to N. on the Garone.
		Rieux	Idem	
		Tolhouse	Idem	
		Alby	Idem	of Toulouse.
		St. Papoul	N. E.	
			S. E.	
Lower contains the	Governments of	Narbone	Idem	W. to E.
		Bezier	Idem	
		Montpellier	Idem	
		Nimes	Idem	
	Country of Cevennes	Gevaudan	Mendé	W. to E.
		Velay	Le Puy	
		Vivarez	Viviers	

Chief Town

XVI. ROUSILLON.

XVI. ROUSILLON.

County of *Rousillon* South: — Chief Towns:
- *Perpignan*
- *Elna*
- *Vilfranche*
- *Colioure*
- *Montlouis*, and
- The *Baths*.

XVII. DAUPHINY.

Divided into { *Upper* North, *Lower* South } Chief City { *Grenoble*, *Valens* }

Subdivisions.

Upper contains several Towns, the chief are:
- *Grenoble*, on the *Iser*.
- *Viene*, near the *Rhone*.
- *Burgoin* —— N. E. of *Viene*.
- *Briançon* —— East.
- *Romans*, on the *Iser*.

Lower contains several Towns, the chief are:
- *Valens* —— On the *Rhone*.
- *St. Paul* —— On the *Rhone*.
- *Montelimar* —— On the *Rhone*.
- *Gap*, or the *R. Ben.*
- *Ambrun* E. of *Gap*.
- *Die*, S. E. of *Valens*.
- *Crest*, between *Valens* and *Die*.

XVIII. PROVENCE.

Divided into { *Upper*, Northward, *Middle* Part, *Lower*, Southward } Chief City { *Sisteron*, *Aix*, *Marseille* }

Subdivisions.

Upper, whose chief Towns are:
- *Orange*
- *Digne*
- *Barcelonetta*
- *Apt*
- *Forcalquir*
- *Sisteron*

W. to E. North of the River *Durance*.

Avignon

Avignon and *Vaison* with their Districts belong to the *Pope* in Sovereignty.

Middle, whose chief Towns are	*Arles* *Salon* *Aix* *Riez* *Senez* *Entrevaus* *Glandeve*	W. to E. South of the *Durance.*
Lower, whose chief Towns are	*Marseille* *Toulon* *Hiers* *Frejus* *Grace* *Vence* *Antibe*	W. to E. nigh or upon the Sea Coast.

Name.]

Name.] FRANCE, olim *Gallia*, from its old Inhabitants the *Gauls*, otherwise the *Celtæ*; and now bounded on the East by *Germany*; on the West by the Bay of *Biscay*; on the North by the *English* Chanel; on the South by *Spain* and Part of the *Mediterranean*, is termed by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Franchia*; by its Natives, *France*; by the *Germans*, *Franckreich*; and by the *English*, *France*; so called from the *Franks*, a *German* Nation, inhabiting that Part of *Germany*, still called *Francony*, or *Franconia*; who invading *Gaul*, and by degrees subduing a great Part of it, gave it a new Name from its new Masters, who in the opinion of some judicious Writers had theirs from certain *Franchises* granted them by the *Roman* Emperors beyond what the neighbouring Nations injoyed.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is very temperate, pleasant, and healthful, being in a good Medium between the great Excess of Heat and Cold, which ordinarily attends those Countries of a more Northern and Southern Situation; and so healthful it is, that this Kingdom is generally observed to be less subject to Plagues and Sickness, than most other Nations of *Europe*, and the Air about *Montpellier*, in particular, is universally esteemed medicinal for Consumptions. The opposite Place of the *Globe* to *France*, at the medium, is Part of the Pacifick Ocean 178 Degrees West Longitude from *London*, with 47 Degrees of South Latitude.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is extraordinary fruitful, particularly in Corn, Wine, Fruits, Hemp, *&c.* The Fields, being both large and open, are generally intermingled with Vines and Corn; as also bordered and interlined with variety of Fruits: Here are many large Forests, and well stored with most Sorts of wild Beasts fit for hunting; several Mountains, and these covered with numerous Flocks, and some of them lined with rich and valuable Mines. Here also are divers excellent Pits of Coal, and Quarries of Stone. The longest Day in the Northmost Part of this Country is about 16 Hours; and the shortest in the Southermost about 9 Hours, and the Nights proportionable.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country are Salt, Fish, Corn, Wine, Almonds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linen, Paper, Wood, Skins, Lutestring, and rich flowered Silks, Verdigris, Cremor Tartaris, *&c.*

Rarities.] Among the chief *Rarities* of *France* we may reckon some remarkable Remains of the *Roman* Antiquities as yet to be seen in that Country. And they are reducible to these following Heads, (1.) *Triumphal Arches*, particularly that in the City of

Rheims, as yet intire, composed of three Arches, and adorned with many Figures and Trophies, but uncertain for whom erected. There are also the Ruins of several others near *Autun* in *Burgundy*; one at *Saintes* in *Guienne*; another almost intire in the City of *Orange*, erected by *Caius Marius* and *Lucatius Catulus*, upon the Victory obtained over the *Cimbri* and *Teutanes*; where are likewise the Ruins of a *Roman Circus*. To these we may add that stately Bridge, twelve Miles off *Nimes*, consisting of three Stories of Arches one above another, the last of which was an Aquaduct. (2.) *Amphitheatres*, as the Ruins of a stately one at *Chalons* in *Burgundy*; another at *Periguieux* in *Guienne*; another at *Tolouse* in *Languedoc*; another at *Arles* in *Provence*; another at *Vienne* in *Dauphiny*; but the chief of all is that at *Nimes*, of an extraordinary Bigness, and as yet adorned with several Pillars and divers *Roman* Eagles, as also the Fable of *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking the She Wolf. (3.) The Remains of some *Heathen Temples*; particularly those of *Templum Jani*, now called the *Jeneteye*, at *Autun* in *Burgundy*; those of the Goddess *Venus* at *Periguieux* in *Guienne*; and that of *Diana* near *Nimes* in *Languedoc*. (4.) The Ruins of some antient *Aquaducts*, as those near *Coutance* in *Burgundy*; those at *Dale* in *Britany*; some at *Autun* in *Burgundy*; and those at *Toulouse* in *Languedoc*. (5.) *Remarkable Pillars*, particularly those antique Columns and Pyramids near *Autun* in *Burgundy*: But more especially is that famous *Roman* Obelisk of Oriental Granate at *Arles* in *Provence*, which is much admired by the Curious, being fifty-two Feet high, seven Feet Diametre at the Base, and yet all but one Stone. Among the Monuments of Antiquity we may mention the large Passage cut through the middle of a Rock, about two Leagues from *Briançon* in *Dauphiny*, which, being a stupendous piece of Work, gives Occasion to various Conjectures, some Persons imputing it to *Julius Cæsar*, and others rather to *Hannibal*. To these we may add that large and round Buckler of massy Silver taken out of the *Rhone* near *Avignon* 1665, being twenty Inches in Diametre, and weighing twenty-one Pounds. 'Tis above 1900 Years old, and is charged with *Scipio Africanus* half mantled, grasping his Pike, and *Roman* Officers attending with the *Spaniards* supplicating for a fair Virgin; the same being consecrated to that virtuous General upon his restoring a beautiful Captive to *Allucius* Prince of *Celtiberia*, who had espoused her.

These being the principal Remains of reverend Antiquity observable in this Country, next to such Curiosities we may subjoin some Rarities of *Nature*, the most noted of which are these following: 1. *Waters of remarkable Qualities*; particularly those nigh to *d'Acqs* or *Dax* in *Gascony* so reputed of old for Bathing, that from them the whole Province of *Acquitain* did derive its Name.

As

As also the Mineral Waters of *Bourbon* much resorted unto, even in Time of the *Romans*, together with the famous Fountain near *Grenoble*, which appeareth as if covered with Flames, and boileth up in great Bubbles, and yet is never hot. Likewise another boiling Fountain about a League from *Montpellier*, much observed by Travellers; and finally, that oily Spring near *Gabian*, in the Road to *Orleanois*, and that at *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, whose Waters are of a petrifying Nature; and likewise another nigh to the City of *Mans* which maketh Silver look exactly like Gold. 2. *Observable Mountains*, particularly those nigh to *Rodez* in *Guienne*, called the Mountains of *Cansac*, which burn whenever it rains. 3. *Some hideous Subterranean Holes* or *Passages*, as that in the Forest of *S. Aubin* in *Bretagne*, through which flows a mighty Torrent of Water; and another near *Niont* in *Dauphiny*, from which procedeth a violent Wind. These are the chief Rarities in *France*, both Natural and Artificial, especially the latter. As for artificial ones of a modern Date, this Country affordeth several, particularly that famous *Canal* of *Languedoc*, the Waterworks at *Marly*, and splendid Palace of *Versailles*, with divers magnificent Buildings, especially Churches, but these are too well known to need, or too numerous to admit of any particular Description here.

Archbishops.] The Archbishopsees of *France* are these following,

Lyon, *Sens*, *Paris*, *Reims*, *Rouen*,	Whose Archbishop is	Count and Primate of *France*. Primate of *France* and *Germany*, Duke and Peer of the Realm. D. and Peer, and Legate of the Holy See. Primate of *Normandy*.

As also these,

Tours,	*Bourdeaux*,	*Narbone*,	*Viene*,
Bourges,	*Auch*,	*Arles*,	*Besanson*,
Alby,	*Toulouse*,	*Aix*,	*Ambrun*.

Bishops.] The respective Suffragans to these Archbishops are as follow,

LYON	SENS	PARIS
Autun	*Troyes*	*Chartres*
Langres	*Auxerre*	*Orleans*
Mascon	*Nevers*	*Meaux*
Challon		*Blois*

RHEIMS.

RHEIMS
Soisson
Laon
Chalons
Noyon
Beauvais
Amiens
Senlis
Boulogne

ROUEN
Bayeux
Eureux
Auranches
Seez
Lisieux
Coutances

TOURS
Mans
Angers
Rennes
Nantes
Cornouail
Vannes
S. Malo
S. Brieu
Treguier
St. Paul de Leon
Dole

BOURGES
Clermont
Limoges
St. Flour
Le Puy
Tulle

ALBY
Castres
Mendey
Rodez
Cahors
Vabres

BORDEAUX
Poitiers
Saintes
Angouleme
Perigueux
Agen
Condom
Sarlat
Rochel
Luson

AUSCH
Dax
Aire
Bazas
Bayone
Cominges
Conserans
Lectour
Lescar
Oleron
Tarbes

TOULOUSE
Pamieres
Mirepoix
Montauban
Lavaur
St. Papoul
Lombez
Rieux

NARBONE
Carcasson
Alet
Beziers
Agde
Lodeve
Montpellier
Nimes
Usez
S. Pons
Perpignan

ARLES
Marseille
Orange
S. Paul in Dauphiny
Toulon

AIX
Apt
Riez
Frejus
Gap
Sisteron

VIENE
Valence
Die
Annecy in Savoy
Grenoble
Viviers
Maurien

BESANSON
Belley
Bazil in Swiss
Lausan in Swiss

AMBRUN
Digne
Glandeve
Vence
Senez
Grace
Nice in Savoy.

To these must be added, *Metz, Toul, and Verdun in Lorain,* Suffragans to the Archbishop of *Treves.*

Universities.

Universities.] Universities and Public Colleges.

Aix,	*Caen,*	*Nants,*	*Richlieu,*
Angers,	*Cahors,*	*Orange,*	*Rheims,*
Arles,	*Dole,*	*Orleans,*	*Soisson,*
Avignon,	*Douay,*	*Paris,*	*Strasburg*
Besanson,	*Flèche*	*Perpignan,*	*Toulouse,*
Bourdeaux,	*Montauban.*	*Poitiers,*	*Tournon,*
Bourges,	*Montpellier,*	*Pont Mousson,*	*Valence.*

Manners.] The *French* are generally a civil, quick, and active sort of People; but extremely given to Talking, especially those of the Female Sex, who nevertheless are not only pleasing in Discourse, but also of a graceful and winning Deportment. This People is thus characterized by some; that they are *airy, amorous,* full of *Action,* complete Masters of *Dissimulation,* and above all things *contentious,* being so given to Lawsuits, even among nearest Relations, that Lawyers, Judges, and other Officers of Justice, are observed to be the richest Body of the Kingdom, except the Churchmen. Many of this Country, in Matters of Learning, are blessed with a clear Conception, and ready Expression, and have highly advanced the Republick of Letters by their ingenious and learned Productions.

Language.] The *French Language,* composed chiefly of the *Latin,* together with several *German* and *Gothick* Words intermixt, being much refined by the Royal Academy at *Paris,* is so much admired for its Elegance and Sweetness, that it hath spread itself greatly in the World, and is commonly used in most Courts of *Europe. Paternoster* in the same runs thus: *Notre Pére qui es aux Cieux: Ton Nom soit sanctifié: Ton Régne vienne: Ta Valonté soit fait en la Terre, comme au Ciel. Donne nous aujourd'hui notre Pain quotidien; et nous pardonne nos Offenses, comme nous pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offensés: Et ne nous indui point en Tentation; mais delivre nous du Malin:* Amen.

Government.] This Kingdom, being formerly a Part of the *Roman* Empire, was in process of Time overrun by *Franks, Goths,* and *Burgundians,* especially the first, by whom was raised a Monarchy, which continuing in the Succession of Kings of three several Races, namely the *Merovinian,* the *Caroline,* and *Capetine,* is now as great as any in *Christendom*; and at present subject to one Sovereign, stiled the *Most Christian King,* and *eldest Son of the Church,* whose Government is Monarchical, and Crown Hereditary to his Male Heirs, all Females being excluded by the *Salique Law.* There were former

merly in this Kingdom many potent *Dukes*, *Earls*, and *Lords*, who generally claimed, and currently exercised, great Authority in *France*; but, by the Endeavours and Policy of some Ecclesiastic Ministers of State, the Power and Jurisdiction of the Nobility is so strangely impaired, that now they appear as so many *Cyphers* in the Nation. The Assembly of the three Estates, *Clergy*, *Nobility* and *Citizens*, was likewise in great Veneration of old, and the Regal Authority itself was thereby much limited; but that Assembly not having been convened since the Year 1614, the Design was to suppress their Authority. Finally, the Parliament of *Paris* was likwise a Convention of mighty Power and many Privileges, and often used to oppose the Designs of the Court; but that Assembly was likewise intimidated and much humbled in the Reign of *Louis* XIV; but in the Reign of his Successor, are now boldly indeavouring to reclaim their antient Rights, and in their turn would willingly humble the Clergy. The whole Kingdom is divided according to Father *Buffier*, into thirty distinct Governments; and over each of them is set a Governor, styled the King's *Lieutenant-General*, or *Super-Intendant*, having the like Power as the Lords Lieutenants of *England* formerly had in their several Counties. For the better Management of the publick Affairs and Administration of Justice in all Parts of this Kingdom, there are established a great many Courts of Judicature, particularly *Parliaments*; *Chambers of Accounts*; *Courts of Aid*; *Presidial Courts*; *Generalities*; *Elections*, &c. I. *Parliaments*, the highest and supreme Courts of the Nation, were fifteen in Number, reckoning the late Conquests, and held at the Cities of *Paris*, *Toulouse*, *Rouen*, *Grenoble*, *Bourdeaux*, *Dijon*, *Aix*, *Rennes*, *Pau*, *Mets*, *Besanson*, *Douay*, *Perpignan*, *Colmar* and *Arras*. These Parliaments, according to their respective Business, are divided into several Chambers, especially that of *Paris*, which hath no less than ten, *viz.* (1.) *The grand Chamber*, where the Peers of the Realm, being accused of any Crime, are usually tried. (2.) The *Tournelle Civil*, which takes Cognizance of all civil Causes exceeding a thousand *Livres* in Value. (3.) The *Tournelle Criminel*, where Appeals from inferior Courts in criminal Matters are determined. There are also five Chambers of *Inquests*, where Depositions of Witnesses are set down and Causes thereupon determined; like our Bill and Answer in *Chancery* and *Exchequer*. Lastly there are two Chambers of *Request*, for trying Causes of privileged Persons. II. *Chambers of Accounts*; where the Treasury Accounts are examined; Homage and Vassalage due from the Royal Fiefs are received; Treaties of Peace and Grants made by the King, and such like, are recorded. These Chambers being 12 in Number, are held in the Cities of *Paris*, *Rouen*, *Dijon*, *Nantes*, *Montpellier*, *Grenoble*, *Aix*, *Pau*, *Blois*, *Lisle*, *Aire*, and *Dole*. III. Eight *Courts of Aid*, where all Causes relating to the King's Revenue,

venue, *Aids*, *Tallies*, *Gabelles*, are determined, and that without any Appeal. IV. *Presidial Courts* composed of several Judges, where inferior Civil Causes and Appeals from Subaltern Justices in Villages are heard and determined. V. *Generalities*, whose Office, being the Treasurers General of *France*, is to assess the Taxes proportionably in their Districts, according to the Sum appointed by the King and Council to be levied. These Courts are 23, each consisting of 23 Persons, and these conveniently situate in several Parts of the Kingdom. They also judge Matters relating to the Crown Lands, the King's Revenue, and such like. Lastly, *Elections*; which are small Courts subordinate to the Generalities, and their Office is to settle how much every Parish in their Division must raise of the Sum proposed by the Generality; whereupon they issue out Orders to every Parish and one of the Inhabitants being chosen Collector, he proportions every one's *Quota*; and collecting the same, returns it to the Generalities, and they to the *Exchequer*. Beside these there is a Multitude of inferior Courts for smaller Matters, whether Civil or Criminal; and a great many publick Officers or *Provosts*, *Seneschals*, *Bailiffs*; as also *Intendants of Justice*, *Police* and *Finance*.

Arms.] The *French* King for *Arms* bears *Azure* three Flowers de Lis *Or*, two in chief and one in base; the Scutcheon is surrounded with the Collars of the Orders of St. *Michael* and the *Holy Ghost*. For Crest, an Helmet *Or*, intirely open; thereupon a Crown closed after the manner of an Imperial Crown, with eight inarched Rays, topt with a double Flower de Lis. The Supporters are two *Angels* habited as *Levites*; the whole under a Pavilion Royal, *semee* of Flowers de Lis and lined Ermin, with these words, *Ex omnibus Floribus elegi mihi Lilium. Lilia neque laborant neque nent.*

Religion.] The established Religion in *France* is that of the Church of *Rome*; for all the Decisions of the Council of *Trent* in Matters of Faith are there received; but those that relate to Points of Discipline, and infringe the Rights of the Crown, with the Liberties of the *Gallican* Church, are rejected. The Protestants, at first called *Huguenots*, were allowed the publick Profession of their Religion by several Edicts granted by the *French* Kings, particularly that of *Nantes* 1598, by *Henry* IV. and confirmed by all his Successors, till *Lewis* XIV. in 1685 abolished the said Edict, and suppressed the Exercise of the Reformed Religion under the severest Penalties. Whereupon followed the Destruction of their Churches, and a violent Persecution which forced great Numbers to leave the Kingdom, and seek for Shelter in foreign Countries. As to the *Romanists* themselves there are great Divisions among them at present, notwithstanding their boasted Unity: For besides the hot Disputes

between the *Molinists* and *Jansenists* about Predestination and Grace, in which the pretended infallible Judge at *Rome* dares not interpose his decisive Authority for fear of disobliging one or the other Party, we find that the Sect of *Quietism* has got Root among them, and a Practice of reading the Bible, as appears from the Book of the Archbishop of *Cambray* concerning the *Internal Life*, which was censured by two or three Bishops, and complained of by the *French* King in his Letter to the Pope, and at last condemned, though the Author proposed to maintain his Doctrine before the *Papal* Chair, if permitted to go to *Rome*. The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country by some of St. *Peter*'s Disciples, as is most probably thought, sent thither at his first coming to *Rome*.

Paris is a stately large City, and one of the first Rate in *Europe*, but not populous in proportion to its Grandeur; for having many noble Houses with large Inclosures, and only an inland Trade, it is inferior to *Petersburg* and *Amsterdam*. Its Houses never exceded 24000, which at the high reckoning of eight to a House makes but 192,000 Souls.

MONEY.

	l.	s.	*a.*
New *Louidor* or *French* Guinea	1	0	0
Half *Louidor* in Proportion	0	10	0
The Old *Pistole*	0	16	9

Silver Coin.

All Accounts are kept by *Livres*, and *Sols* called *Sou*; which *Livres* are imaginary and ideal: For as our *Pound* means 20 *Shillings*, so their *Livre* means 20 *Sou*; and by an Order of *Louis* XV, their *Money* is wisely brought to the *English* Standard called *Sterling*, for the Public Benefit of Trade.

The *Sol* is our *Halfpenny*.

Twenty *Sol* make the *Livre*	0	0	10
Six *Livres* the *Ecu*, or *Crown* Sterling	0	5	0

Twentyfour *Livres* make the *Pound* Sterling, or *French Guinea*.

Twentyfour Millions, one Million Sterling.

SECT. IV.

Of the *Netherlands*, and the Seven United Provinces commonly called *Holland*.

At the longeſt about 100 mile from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*. At the broadeſt from *North* to *South* 100 at moſt.

The Seven Provinces.

		Chief Town
Four towards the *South*.	*Holland* properly ſo called	*Amſterdam.*
	Zeeland	*Middleburg.*
	Utrecht	*Utreht*
	Geldreland	*Zutphen.*
Three towards the *North*.	*Overyſſel*	*Deventer*
	Friſeland	*Lewarden.*
	Groningen	*Groningen.*

1. *GELDRELAND*, Southeaſt; Being firſt in Rank.

Subdiviſions.

1. *Arnhem* Quarter, called the *Velaw*	*Arnhem* *Harderwick* *Elburg* *Dieren* and *Loo* Palaces.
2. *Nimeguen* Quarter, containing *Betaw*, *Old Batavia*	*Nimeguen* *Batenburg* *Tolhuys* *Skenkenfort* *Bomel* *Tiel* *Buren.*
3. *Zutphen* Quarter, or County of *Zutphen*	*Zutphen* *Borkeloe* *Lockem* *Groll* *Doeſburg.*

4. *Geldre*


Schelling
Flieland I.
Texel I.
Harlingen
Bolswer
Worcum
Heldar
Stavoren
Hardern
Kerdam
Breda
Bois le Du
Bynderoven
Hoghstraten
Bell
Arendon
Herentals
Geel
Beringen
Diest
Hasselt
Bilsen
Maestric
Landen
Ramillies
Liege
Namur
Dinant
Mænne
la Reine
Rychfort
Bouvigne
Neuch
Bouillon
Sedan
Mouzon
Montmedy


The
VII UNITED
PROVINCES,
with the Dutch,
Austrian & French
NETHERLANDS:
from the best Authorities
By Eman. Bowen
Geog.r to His Majesty.
NORTH SEA
OR
GERMAN OCEAN
PART OF
FRANCE
East Longitude from London
ENGLAND
Canterbury
North Foreland
Ramsgate
Sandwich
Deal
S.t Foreland
Dover
Dunge Ness
Foulness I.
Sheppy I.
Thames
STRAITS OF DOVER
Calais
Bourbourg
Bologne
S.t Omer
Estample
Canche R.
Monstreuil
Somme R.
Hesdin
ARTOIS
Arras
S.t Pol
Agincourt
Bethune
Cresy
Abbeville
Amiens
Peronne
S.t Quintin
Guise
Dourlens
Bapaumes
Cambray
CAMBRESIS
Douay
Avesnes
Landrecy
Chimay
Rocroix
Meziers
Sedan
Mouzon
Ostend
Nieuport
Furnes
Dunkirk
Bruges
Ypres
Courtray
Ghent
Oudenard
Lisle
Tournay
Warneton
Ath
Mons
Charleroy
Namur
Dinant
Charlemont
Philippeville
Marienburg
Brussels
Louvaine
Mechelen
Antwerp
Liere
Ramillies
Landen
Genap
Breda
Bergen op Zoom
Hoogstraten
Walcheren I.
Schouwen I.
Middleburg
Flushing
Cadsandria
Sluys
Goree
Helvoetsluys
Brouwershaven
Voorn
Rotterdam
Hague
Leyden
Katwyck op Zee
Haerlem
Beverwick
Petten
Helder
Texel I.
Flieland I.
Schel
HOLLAND
DUTCH NETHERLANDS
AUSTRIAN
FLANDERS
HAINAULT
BRABANT
NAMUR
1
2
3
4
5
50
51
52
53


Ameland
Schelling
Flieland I.
Texel I.
EAST FRISELAND
Emden
Leeuwarden
Groningen
OVER
YSSEL
Coeverden
Ruyhen
Meppen
PART
Osnaburg
Leyden
Hague
Utrecht
Zutphen
Doesburg
Munster
OF
Amheim
Wesel
Lippe R.
Paderborn
Liptat
GERMA-
NETHERLANDS
Bois le Duc
Breda
Cleves
Gelder
Dusseldorp
Oldendorp
CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA
Cologne
Juliers
NY
BRABANT
Maestricht
Liege
Aix la Chapelle
Bon
Coblentz
Namur
Spaa
Stavelo
Schonberg
Franckfort
Mentz
Dettingen
Bitburg
LUXEMBURG
Trieves
Grevenmacheren
Luxemburg
Mouzon
Montmedy
LORRAIN
British Statute Miles
5 10 20 30 40 50 60


EAST FRISELAND
Emden
Ameland
Leeuwarden
Groningen
OVER
Coeverden
Mepen
Ofnaburg
OVER ISSEL
Deventer
Zutphen
Doesburg
GUTPHEN
Munster
Nimmegen
Cleves
Wesel
Lippe R.
Paderborn
Liptat
Gelder
Dusseldorp
Oldendorp
Hermond
Cologne
Juliers
Aix la Chapelle
Bon
Coblentz
Rhine R.
Spaa
Schonberg
Franckfort
Mentz
Detingen
LUXEMBURG
Luxemburg
British Statute Miles
5 10 20 30 40 50 60

4. *Geldre* Quarter, subject partly to *Prussia*. { *Geldre*, belongs to the K. of *Prussia* with 20 mile South of it; *Kessel*, *Wakendonk* and *Stralen*.

Subject to *Austria* —— —— *Roermond*

Subject to the *States* { *Venlo*, *Montfort*; *Stevenswert*.

2. *HOLLAND*, West.

Subdivisions.

South *Holland*, chief Cities and Towns { Amsterdam, *Harlem*, *Delft*, *Rotterdam*, *Dordrect*, *Brill*, *Gertrudenburg*, *Gorcum*, *Vianen*, *Narden*, *Scoonhoven*, *Gouda*

North *Holland*, Principal Places { *Monkdam*, *Sardam*, *Edam*, *Purmeren*, *Alkmaer*, *Hoorn*, *Encuysen*, *Medenblick*, *Scagen*

Islands in the Province of *Holland*.

		Ch. Towns
Vorn		*Brill*, *Helvoet*
Goree		*Goree*
Overflacky		*Somerdyke*
Isselmund		10 *miles long*
Texel		*Texel*, and 6 *Villages*

Flieland — — — —	2 *Villages*
Skelling — — — —	2 *Villages with Churches, and* 3 *others,*
Wierengen Isles. — — — —	*Good Land, and Sheep.*

3 *ZEELAND*, Southwest.

Contains the following Islands.

	Chief Towns.
Walcheren	Middleburg *Armuden* *Flushing* *Ramekin* *Vere*, gave name to the Earls of *Oxford.*
Scowen	*Zirikfee* *Bomince.*
Duveland	*Overkerk*, gives name to Earl of *Grantham.*

Tolen — — — —	*Tolen, Stavenis*
N. *Beveland* — — —	*Kats, Westkerk*
S. *Beveland* — — —	*Goes*, and many good Villages.'
Wolfersdyk — — —	Three Villages.

4. *UTRECHT*, in the middle.

On the old Chanel of *Rhine* — — — —	*Utrecht*
On the present *Rhine* — — — —	*Rhenen*
On the *Issel* — — — —	*Montfort*
On the *Rhine* — — — —	*Duersted*
On the *Ame* — — — —	*Amersfort*

5. *FRISELAND*, North.

Ostergo District	*Leewarden* *Dockum*
Westergo District	*Harling* *Franker* *Staveren* *Sneck* *Bolswert*
Sevenwalden District	*Sloot* *Kynder Fort* *Ameland Isle*

OVER-

6. *OVERISSEL*, East.

Subdivisions.

Salland, or *Isseland*	*Deventer* *Swoll* *Campen* *Hasselt* *Blocksyl* *Stenwick.*
Twent Division	*Oldensil* *Otmarsen* *Almelo.*
Drent Division	*Coverden* *Walterfort* *Assen* *Meppel.*

7. *GRONINGEN*, Northeast.

Groningen Division, three Districts	*Groningen* *Winscot* *Delfsyl* The several Forts of *Bortanger*, *Langaker*, *Billinwolder*, *Booner.*
Omeland Division, three Districts	*Dam* in *Fivlingo.* The West Quarter and *Hunsingo* consist of many Villages.

The *Netherlands*, Part of *Old Belgium*, are now divided into three Sovereignties.

Austrian, *French*, and *Dutch Netherlands.*

Provinces.	Chief City.
1 *Antwerp*, North	*Antwerp*
2 *Brabant*, North	*Brussels*
3 *Cambrese*, South	*Cambray*
4 *Flanders*, Northwest	*Ghent*

5 *Hainaut*, South ——— *Mons*
6 *Limburg*, East ——— *Limburg*
7 *Luxemburg*, Southeast ——— *Luxemburg*
8 *Machlin*, North ——— *Machlin*
9 *Namur*, South ——— *Namur.*

Some continue still, though ignorantly, to insert the County of *Artois* as a Province of the *Netherlands*, notwithstanding it hath been united to the Kingdom of *France* for some Ages.

Antwerp and *Machlin* are Lordships within the Circle of *Brabant*, but are Provinces independent thereof.

3. Duchy of *BRABANT.*

Subdivisions.

Austrian Brabant
- Brussels
- *Louvain*
- *Nivelle*
- *Gemblour*
- *Tillemont*
- *Leew.*

Arscot and *Heverle* belong to the Duke of *Aremberg.*

Dutch Brabant
- Boleduc
- *Mastricht*
- *Bergoptzom*
- *Breda*
- *Dicst.*

4. *Cambrese*, or small Province of *Cambray.*

Yielded to *France* at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*,
- Cambray
- *Catauucambrese.*

5. County or Earldom of *Flanders.*

Subdivisions.

Austrian Flanders
- Ghent
- *Bruges*
- *Courtray*
- *Ypres*
- *Dixmude*
- *Tournay*
- *Oudenard*

Menin

Austrian Flanders	*Menin* *Dendermond* *Alost*, St. *Nicolas* *Ostend* *Newport.*
French Flanders	Lille *Douay* *Cassel* *Dunkirk* *Graveline.*
Dutch Flanders, North	*Sluys*. *Isendyk* *Oestburg* *Middleburg* *Ardenburg* *Sas Ghent* *Hulst* *Axel*, and the Isle of *Catsand.*

6. County of *Hainaut.*

Austrian Hainaut	Mons *Ath*, *Soigny* *Hall* *Binch*

Anguien and *Brain* belong to the Duke of *Aremberg.*

French Hainaut	*Valenciennes* *Bouchain* *Maubeuge* *Condé* *Landrecy* *Avenes.*

7. Duchy of *Limburg.*

To *Austria*	*Limburg* Duchy intire	——	Limburg *Neau* or *Eupin*
To the *Dutch*	in Part, the Lordships of	*Daler* *Falkenburg* *Roleduc.*	

8 Duchy of *Luxemburg.*

To *Austria*	Luxemburg St. *Hubert* St. *Vist* *Durbuy*

To *Austria* { *Neufchatel*, *Virton*, *Vianden*, *Chiny*, *Alton*.

With the whole Duchy except a small Part in the *South* belonging to *France*, the chief Towns whereof are *Thionville* and *Montmedy*.

9. County of *Namur*.

To *Austria* intirely { Namur, *Charleroy*, *Charlemont*, *Bovines*, *Walcourt*, *Flerus*.

HOLLAND, or United Provinces.

Name.] HOLLAND formerly *Batavia* or Part of old *Belgium*, is bounded on the East by *Germany*, on the West and North by the *German* Sea, and on the South by *Flanders*, is termed by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Hollanda*; so called from *Hol* and *Land*, two Teutonic Words, signifying a low or hollow Part of Land: But others chuse to derive the Name from *Oeland*, an Island in the *Baltic*, whose Inhabitants being great Pirates, and frequently ranging these Seas, did at last settle themselves in this Part of the Continent.

Air.] The *Air* is here generally thick and moist, by reason of the frequent Fogs which arise from the many Lakes and Canals with which this Country abounds. And to this Moistness of the Air we may impute the general Cause of Agues, with which the Inhabitants of these Provinces are so often afflicted.

Soil.] This Country lying very low, is naturally wet and fenny; but the industrious Inhabitants do so drain it by a multitude of artificial Canals, that the Ground is made very fit both for Pasture and Tillage, especially the former, they imploying the greatest Part of their Land in grazing numerous Herds of Kine. The Length of Days and Nights is the same as in the North of *England*.

Commodities.] Although the *Commodities* of this Country of its natural Growth, may strictly speaking be reckoned only *Butter* and

and *Cheese*; yet by reason of the many useful Manufactures which this People incourage at Home, the Materials of which are all brought from other Nations, and that wonderful Trade which they manage abroad in most Parts of the known World, we may reckon it as a public Warehouse of the richest and best Merchandise of all Nations.

Rarities.] The chief remarkables in *Holland* are these following, namely. 1. The Multitude of artificial *Sluices* and *Canals*, being a Work of prodigious Expence and great Convenience both for Traffick and Travelling. 2. The first Book that ever was printed in *Europe*, being a Copy of *Cicero's Offices* carefully preserved, and now to be seen at *Harlem*, where that useful Art of Printing was at first invented, or at least improved. 3. The *Curious Fountains*, especially that called the Bason of *Venus* and the two great *Cascades*, or Waterfalls, in the pleasant Gardens belonging to *Loo*. 4. The *brazen Font* in St. *Peter's* Church in *Zutphen*, remarkable for its admirable Workmanship. 5. The two *brazen Dishes* in the Village of *Losdun*, in which were baptized, 1276. by *William* Suffragan Bishop of *Treves*, 365 Children, whereof 182 were said to be Males, and as many Females, and the odd one an Hermaphrodite, all born at one Birth of the Countess of *Henneberg*, Daughter to *Florent* IV. Earl of *Holland*: One of which Children, at least an Abortive given out for one of them, the whole Matter of Fact being called in Question, is to be seen in the *Musæum* at *Copenhagen*. 6. The remarkable *Stone Quarry* near *Maestricht*, which looks like a subterraneous Palace, [illegible]ching under a large Hill, supported by some thousands of [illegible] Pillars, commonly 20 Feet high, between which are spacious Walks, and many private Retirements of great Use in Time of War, they serving as a sure Refuge to the neighbouring Country People, who commonly resort thither with their Goods when alarmed by an approaching Enemy. 7. The *Room* where the Synod of *Dort* was held 1619, with the Seats as they then stood, is shewn to Strangers as another Curiosity of this Country, 8. The *Statehouse* of *Amsterdam* is such a grand Edifice, founded upon 136 thousand large Piles drove into the Ground, that the same deserves the particular View of every curious Traveller. 9. The brazen Statue of the famous *Erasmus* in the City of *Roterdam* is likewise observable, with the little obscure House where that eminent Man was born; which is signified to Strangers by a Distich over its Door, in *Latin*, *Dutch* and *Spanish*. Lastly, Among the principal *Rarities* of *Holland* we may reckon that noted Piece of Antiquity the *Burg* in *Leyden*, with the many rare Curiosities in the famous University there; the most remarkable of which are these following: 1. The Horn and Skin of a *Rhinoceros*. 2 The Head and Back of another, with the Bones of its Neck. 3. The prodigious Oistershell weighing one hundred and thirty Pounds.

4. Two

4. Two human Skins, one of a Man, the other of a Woman, tanned and prepared like Leather, with a pair of Shoes made of such Leather. 5. Another human Skin dressed as Parchment. 6. The Effigies of a Peasant of *Prussia*, who swallowed a Knife of ten Inches Length, and is said to have lived eight Years after the same was cut out of his Stomach. 7. A Shirt made of the Entrails of a Man. 8. A curious Shield made of a Tortoise-shell. 9. A Stomach and Bladder of a wonderful Shape, taken out of a monstrous Fish brought from *Scheveling*. 10 Two *Egyptian* Mummies being the Bodies of two Princes, of great Antiquity. 11. Two subterraneous *Roman* Lamps, with divers *Roman* and *Egyptian* Urns of great Antiquity. 12. The Limbs of several Sea Monsters. 13. All the Muscles and Tendons of the human Body curiously set up by Professor *Vander Weil*. 14. A Wooden Effigies of the celebrated *Egyptian* God *Osiris*, now almost consumed with Age. 15. Another of Brass, with three *Egyptian* Idols of Stone. 16. An Image of *Isis* giving suck to her Son *Or*. 17. Another Effigies of *Isis* upon a little *Egyptian* Coffer, containing the Heart of an *Egyptian* Prince imbalmed. 18. A Piece of Rhubarb that grew in Form of a Dog's Head. 19. A Cup made of a Double Brainpan. 20. A Loaf of Bread petrefied. 21. The deformed Skeleton of a Man with crooked Hands and Legs.

Archbishops.] Here is but one Archbishopsee in these Provinces, namely *Utrecht*, and that only titular.

Bishops.] Under the Archbishop of *Utrecht* were formerly five Suffragans, those of

Deventer,	*Harlem*,	*Middleburg*.
Groningen,	*Lewarden*,	

Universities.] Universities in this Country are those of

Leyden,	*Groningen*,
Utrecht,	*Harderwick*,
	Franker.

Manners.] The Natives of this Country are reckoned none of the politest Sort of People either in Thought or Behaviour, especially the latter; in which they so little endeavour to follow the various Modes and Punctilio's of Ceremony in use among their Neighbours the *French*, that they chuse rather to run into the other Extreme. The chief Quality of this People, beside the singular Neatness of their Houses, is that wonderful Genius to a laudable Industry, wherewith they seem to be universally inspired; Persons of

of all Ages, Sexes, and Stations, being ſome way or other uſefully employed. So induſtrious are the *Dutch* both at home and abroad, that *Holland* fitly reſembles a large *Beehive*, whereof the City of *Amſterdam* is the Entry; where the Multitude of Ships daily going out and in, doth repreſent the Swarm of Bees thronging out and in at the Door of the Hive, when buſy at work in a hot Summer's Day. By which diligent Hands, in carrying on ſeveral profitable Manufactures at home, and managing a prodigious Trade abroad, the States have advanced themſelves to ſuch Power and Riches, as to be ſtiled High and Mighty.

Language.] The Language here ſpoken is the *Low Dutch*, a Dialect of the *German*, having ſeveral corrected *French* and *Latin* Words intermixt; a Language that hath nothing to recommend it to Strangers. How it differs from the *High German* will beſt appear by their *Paternoſter* which runs thus: *Onſe Vader die in de hemelen (Zeit) Uwen Naem worde geheylight; Uw'koninckriiche kome; Uwen wille geſchiede geleick in den hemel* [*al ſoo*] *oock op den aerden; Ons dagelicks broot geef ons heden. Ende vergeeſt onſe ſchulden gelijck oock wy vergeven onſe ſchuldenaren. Ende en let ons niet in verſoelkinge maer vertyoſt on van den booſheyt.* Amen.

Government.] The ſeven Provinces of *Holland* being under a Democratical Government, are in reality *ſeven* Commonwealths; each Province being a diſtinct State; and every City having an independent Power within itſelf to judge alſo all Cauſes, whether civil or criminal, and to inflict even capital Puniſhments; but all joined together headed by the *Statholder* make up one Republic the moſt conſiderable now in the World. This Republic is governed by the *Aſſembly* of the *States General* conſiſting of ſeven Voices, each Province having one which meets at the *Hague*. To this Aſſembly belongeth the Power of making War or Peace; receiving and diſpatching of Ambaſſadors; inſpecting the Condition of Frontier Towns, and aſſigning what Sums of Money muſt be levied for the public Service. Matters are not determined in this Aſſembly by plurality of Voices, but all the Provinces muſt be unanimous; and each Repreſentative returning to his Province, muſt propoſe the Matter in a Provincial Aſſembly, conſiſting of Deputies from all the ſeveral Cities of that Province; which Deputies muſt alſo return and receive the Conſent of their Principals, otherwiſe nothing can be concluded. In this Aſſembly of the States General, the ſeven Provinces give their Voices in Order following; Firſt *Geldreland*, becauſe the eldeſt, and whoſe Plenipotentiaries did firſt propoſe the Union: Then *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Utrecht*, *Friſeland*, *Overiſſel*, and *Groningen*. Aſſiſtant to the Aſſembly is the *Council of State*, compoſed of 12 Perſons, whereof *Geldreland* ſends 2; *Holland* 3; *Zealand* 2; *Utrecht* 2; *Friſeland* 1; *Overiſſel* 1; and

and *Groningen* 1; whose Business is to deliberate previously upon those Matters which are brought before the States General; as also to state the Expence for the next Year; and to propose Ways and Means how to levy the same. Subservient to this Council is the *Chamber of Accounts*, composed of two Deputies from each Province, whose Office it is to examine the public Accounts, and dispose of the Finances. And whenever the States order the fitting out a Fleet, the Care of the same and the ordering of all marine Affairs doth rely upon the Council of the *Admiralty*; to which are subordinate five Colleges in the three Maritime Provinces of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, and *Friseland*, who take care to execute all Orders of that Council, according as they are transmitted to them from time to time. In *April* 1747, the Statholdership was made heretable to Male and Female in the Family of the Prince of *Orange*.

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial of the seven United Provinces or the States of *Holland* are, *Or*, a Lion *Gules*, holding with one Paw a Cutlas, and with the other a Bundle of seven Arrows close bound together, in Allusion to the seven confederate Provinces, with the following Motto, *Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt*.

Religion.] No Country in *Europe* can boast of more Religions than *Holland*, and yet perhaps no Part of *Christendom* is less religious. Here we may see all Sects and Parties in the open Profession of their respective Tenets, and yet that which the Apostle calls the *pure and undefiled Religion before God and the Father*, is as little known here as in any other Christian Country. That publickly professed and generally received is the *Reformed Religion* according to the Tenets of the judicious *Calvin*. Christianity was first planted here about the same Time with the *Upper Germany*. Mr. *Hanway* computes the People in *Amsterdam* at 240,000.

MONEY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The three Guilder Piece or Ducatoon	0	5	0
The Ducatoon of *Zeeland*	0	5	2
The Guilder, called a *Dutch* Florin	0	1	8
The Lion Dollar of *Holland*	0	3	7

Twenty Styvers make one Guilder.
Schelling is a base Coin, but goes for sixpence.

FLANDERS,

FLANDERS, and the other Low Countries called Netherlands.

Name.] FLANDERS is bounded on the East by part of *Germany*; on the West by part of the *German* Sea; on the North by *Holland*; and on the South by *France*; is termed by the *Italians*, *Flandra*; by the *Spaniards*, *Flandre*; by the *French*, *Flandre*; by the *Germans*, *Flandern*; and by the *English*, *Flanders*; so called, as some think, from *Flandebert*, Nephew to *Clodian* the 2d King of *France*, who flourished about the Beginning of the fifth Century. But others, particularly Dr. *Heylin*, derive it from *Flandrina*, Wife of *Liderick* the second who was grand Forester of *Flanders*, and governed it according to the Orders of *Charles* the Great.

Air.] The *Air* of these various Provinces is generally esteemed indifferently healthy, yet the Moistness of the Soil doth frequently occasion thick Fogs in the Winter, which would prove dangerous to the Inhabitants, did not dry Easterly Winds purify the Air, and occasion hard Frosts for several Months. As their Winters are colder, so their Summers are hotter than ours in *England*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country lying in the ninth Northern Climate, is not the same in all Parts, being in some considerably better than in others, yet good in all: So fertile is it in Grain, Roots, and many Sorts of Fruit, that it is hardly equalled by any Spot of Ground in the same Climate. In *Hainaut*, *Namur*, and the Province of *Liege*, are found some Mines of Iron and Lead, with Quarries of Marble, and several Pits of excellent coal. The Length of Days and Nights is the same as in the South Parts of *England*.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country, being the Product of their Manufactures, are Tapestries, worsted Stuffs, linen Cloth, wrought Silks, Camblets and Lace.

Rarities.] Near St. *Omer*'s is a large Lake, in which are divers floating Islands, most of them inhabited, and moveable by Ropes tyed to strong Poles fixt fast in the Ground; and in one of them is a Church with a Monastery of Saint *Bernard*. 2. At *Tongres* Northwest from *Liege*, are to be seen some Monuments of Temples, and other Buildings, erected by the *Romans*. 3. In the stately Cathedral of *Antwerp* are no less than 66 different Chapels. 4. At *Ghent* is a Tower, in which hangs a Bell named *Roland*, which weighs 11000 Pound. 5. Remarkable is the founding Gallery

lery at *Brussels*, which repeats an Echo twelve times; and *Spa*, a Village near *Limburg*, universally famous for its curious Springs of Medicinal Water.

Archbishops.] Archbishopsees in this Country are those of

Machlin, *Cambray*.

Bishops.] Bishopsees are those of

Suffragans to Machlin.	*Suffragans to Cambray.*
Ypres,	*Namur*,
Bruges,	*Tournay*,
Ghent,	*Arras*,
Antwerp,	*St. Omer*.
Roermond.	

Universities.] Universities in these Provinces are those of

Lovain, *Doway*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of these Provinces being, for the most part, a Mixture of *Spanish*, *French* and *Dutch*, their Characters in general will best be learned by considering the respective Characters of these three Nations, which may be seen in their proper Places, and comparing them with each other.

Language.] The Language used in the *Netherlands* is that called the *Walloon*, being a corrupt *French*, with an Intermixture of several *Dutch* and many *Spanish* Words. How it differeth from the pure *French*, will best appear by their *Paternoster*, which runs thus: *Nos pear qui ét au Cieux, Sanctifie soi te Nom; Adveen ton Rejam; Ta volonte je fait en Terre comme es Cieux; Donne noy ajorhuy no pain quotidien; Et pardonne no det comme no pardonnon à nos detteux: Et ne no indu en tentation, mais delivre nos des meaux; Anse soit il.* Amen.

Government.] These Provinces are governed by the Emperor's Lieutenant, stiled *Governor General* of the *Netherlands*: For whose Assistance are allowed four Councils: 1. A *Council of State*, where the said Governor presides, in which are transacted the chief public Affairs; such as those relating to Peace and War, Leagues and Alliances. 2. A *Privy Council* which determine the Limits of Provinces, make Laws and Edicts, and decide matters brought thither by Appeal from other Courts of Judicature. 3. A *Council of Finances* to

 which

which belongs the Management of the public Revenue and Taxes, supervising the Accounts of Receivers, and proportioning all military Expenses. 4. A *Chamber of Accounts*, consisting of a President, Master of Accounts, and several Auditors. As for levying of Money and enacting of new Laws, that belongs to the Convention of Estates, consisting of the Nobility, principal Persons of the Clergy, and Deputies of the chief Cities, who assemble at *Brussels*, when called by the Governor General. For the better maintaining of Peace through all the Provinces, and taking due Care of the standing Forces, each Province hath its particular Governor in Subordination to the Governor General; and for the universal Administration of Justice, every Province hath its peculiar Provost, whose Power in criminal Matters is reckoned very great.

Arms.] See *Germany*, *France*, and *Holland*.

Religion.] The Religion prevailing in all these Provinces of the *Netherlands*, before the Days of Reformation, was intirely the Doctrine of the *Roman* Church; but the Errors and Absurdities of that Religion being openly exposed to the World by our wise Reformers, the King of *Spain*, to stop that Reformation, set up a most cruel and barbarous Court of Inquisition, which occasioned great Terror, and at last a bloody War, which ended in a total Alienation of the seven United Provinces; the other ten, including *Artois*, remaining in the old Profession of the *Romish* Religion. *Christianity* was planted in this Country about the same Time with the United Provinces.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Germany.

Extent and Situation.

	Miles		Degrees.
Length	560	between	45 and 55 N. Latitude.
Breadth the same			5 and 19 E. Longitude.

From *Pomerania* North to the Borders of *Istria* South; and from the West Bounds of *Liege* to the East of *Silesia*.

General Division.

Germany is divided into nine Circles; and *Bohemia* makes a tenth Part, being first of the secular Electors. Three of the said Circles lye North, three in the Middle, and three South.——This Division was made by the Emperor *Maximilian* 1512.

- North
  - Westphaly,
  - Lower Saxony,
  - Upper Saxony.
- Middle
  - Lower Rhine,
  - Upper Rhine,
  - Francony.
- South
  - Suabia,
  - Bavaria,
  - Austria.

1. *Circle of* Westphalia.

Divided into
- *N. E.* between the *Ems* and *Weser*.
- *Middle*, betw. the *Ems* and the *Rhine*.
- *S. W.* betw. the *Rhine* and *Mase*.

Ch. T.
- *Osnaburg*.
- *Munster*.
- *Liege*.

Subdivisions.

			Chief Town.	
North contains	County of	*Oldenburg*	idem	
		Hoye	are idem	On the *Weser*, N. to S.
		Diepholt	are idem	
		Spigelberg	idem	
		Schomberg	idem	
	Principality of *Minden*		idem	
	County of	*Emden* or	*Emden* on the *Ems*.	
		E. Friseland		
		Liege	idem	
	Bishop. of *Osnaburg*		idem	nigh or upon the *Ems* from N. to S.
	Counties of	*Tecklenburg*	idem	
		Ravensburg	idem	
		Bentheim	idem	
		Lingen	idem W.	
			idem on the *Ems*.	

Marquisate


An Accurate Map of
GERMANY,
Divided into its
CIRCLES
from the best Authorities.
By Emm. Bowen.
Geog.r to His Majesty.
NORTH SEA
NETHERLANDS
PART OF THE
CIRCLE OF
PART
BURGUNDY
OF
FRANCE
LORRAIN
SWITZE
SAVOY
P. OF I
Brussels
Mons
Clermont
Vesoy
Dijon
Chalon
Geneva
Chambery
Rhone
Lunevillle
Epinal
Besançon
Luxemburg
British Statute Miles
G. Rollos sculp.
3 East 4 Longi 5 tude 6 from 7 London 8


An Accurate Map of
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from the best Authorities.
By Eman. Bowen.
Geog. to His Majesty.
NORTH SEA
HOLSTEIN D.
C. of LOWER
BREMEN
SAXONY
LUNENBURG D.
HANOVER
D. of BRABANT
Brussels
NETHERLANDS
PART OF THE
CIRCLE OF
PART
BURGUNDY
OF
FRANCE
LORRAIN
Luxemburg
Metz
Nancy
Toul
Luneville
Epinal
Dijon
Chalons
Geneva
Rhone
SAVOY
Chambery
SWITZERLAND
Soleurn
Berne
Zurich
Basle
Strasbourg
Mayence
Cologne
Hamburg
Lubeck
Wismar
Stettin
Dantzic
Prague
Vienna
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Milan
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BALTIC SEA
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R. of LOWER
SAXONY
MECKLENBURG
Lunenburg
POMERANIA
Marienburg
PRUSSIA
Frydland
Pyla
Thorn
Culm
PART OF
POLAND
Warta R.
Posna
Siradie
Hanover
Hildesheim
Magdeburg
UPPER
SAXONY
Gotha
Erfurt
Glogaw
SILESIA
Breslaw
Brieg Pr.
Oppelen Pr.
Neisse
Ratibor
Troppaw
KINGD. of BOHEMIA
Konigingretz
Cuttenberg
Pilsen
Egra
Schonberg
Tabor
MORAVIA
Brinn
Olmutz
Znaim
HUNGARY
Presburg
Newhausel
Gran
Rab
FRANCONIA
Bamberg
Nuremberg
Bavaria
Amberg
Ratisbon
Straubing
CIR. of BAVARIA
Passaw
Augsburg
Munich
Saltzburg
L. D. of AUSTRIA
Vienna
Lintz
Danube R.
Newstat
Gratz
STIRIA
D. of CARINTHIA
Clagenfort
Laubach
Sclavonia
Varasdin
Drave R.
CIRCLE of AUSTRIA
Inspruck
Trent
Brixen
TYROL
Aquileia
Trieste
D. of CARNIOLA
CROATIA
Venice
GULF OF VENICE
VENICE
ITALY
TURKY IN EUROPE
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North
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D. of

Mid.
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D. of

South

Prin
Blanke

Marquisate of *Franchimont*, E. of *Liege*, South of *Limburg*.

Chief Towns.] *Franchimont*, *Verviers*, *Malmedy*, *Stavelo*, *Spa*.

Middle contains	County of *Ritberg*	idem	from N. W. to S. E.
	County of *Recklinhausen*	idem	
	Bishoprick of *Munster*	idem	
	County of *Lipp*	idem	
	Bishop. of *Paderborn*	idem	
	Duchy of *Westphalia*	*Arensburg*	from E. to W.
	County of *Mark*	*Soest*	
South contains	Duchies of *Cleve*	*Cleve*.	
	Duchies of *Berg*	*Dusseldorp*.	
	Duchies of *Julier*	*Julier* and *Aix la Chapell*.	
	Principality of *Liege*	*Liege* W. of *Julier*.	

2. *Circle of* Lower Saxony.

Divided into { *North* —, *Middle* —, *South* — } Chief City { *Hamburg*. *Lunenburg*. *Hanover*. }

Subdivisions.

North the D. of	*Holstein* containing the D. of	*Ditmarsh*	*Meldorp* —	From W. to E.
		Holstein pro.	*Kiel* —	
		Stormar	*Gluestat*	
		Wagria	*Lubeck* —	
	Lawenburg —		are those of *Daneburg*	*Lawenburg*
	Mecklenburg —			*Wismar* —
	Daneburg C. —			
Mid. the D. of	*Bremen* —		are those of	*Bremen* — W. to E.
	Verden —			*Verden* —
	Lunenburg —			*Lunenburg*
South	*Hanover*, Duchy		*Hanover*	W. to E.
	Hildesheim, Bishop.		that of *Hildesheim* —	
	Brunswick, Duchy		*Brunswick* and *Wolfenb.*	
	Magdeburg, Duchy		that of *Magdeburg* —	
	Zell, Duchy		that of *Zell* —	

Principality of *Halberstat*, sub. to *Prussia*, including *Hohenstein*, *Blankenburg* and *Rheinstein*.

3. *Circle of* Upper Saxony.

Divided into { South / North } Chief City { *Wittenburg.* / *Stetin.*

Subdivisions.

South contains the	D. of *Saxony*, properly so called.	Ch. Town.	*Wittenburg*
	Marquis. of *Misnia*		*Missen*
	Langr. of *Thuring.*		*Dresden*
	Marq. of *Lusace*		*Erford*, Westward.
			Gorlits, Southeast
North contains the	Mar. of *Branaenburg.* — *Altmark*, West.	Chief Town	*Stendal*
			Berlin
			Gustrin
			Camin
			Stetin
	Middlemark.		
	Newmark, East.		
	D. of *Pomerania.* — *Ducal*, East.		
	Royal, West.		

Stetin Berlin from S. to N.

There are likewise several Duchies and Principalities West of the *Elb.*

The Princip. of *Anhalt*, Ch. T. *Dessau, Bernburg.*

The D. of	*Weimar*	Chief Town	Idem, 13 Miles E.	of *Erford.*
	Gotha		Idem, 14 Miles W.	
	Eisenach		Idem, 26 Miles W.	
Counties of Principality of *Sax Merseburg*	*Swartsburg*		Idem, 24 Miles S.	of *Wittenburg.*
	Mansfield		Idem, 55 Miles S.W.	
			Idem.	

Counties of *Eichfield* District, N. W.	*Hohenstein*	Ch. T.	*Northausen*
	Stolberg and		*Stolberg*
	Wernigrod		*Wernigrod.*
			Duderstat

4. *Circle of the* Lower Rhine.

Divided into { East / West } Chief Cities { *Heidelberg.* / *Cologne.*

Subdivisions.

Subdivisions.

Archb. of *Cologn.*	Chief Town	*Cologn* between { *Julier* and the *Rhine.*
The Pal. of the *Rhine.*		*Heidelberg* upon the *Necker.*
Archbishop. of { *Treves*		Idem upon the *Moselle.*
Archbishop. of { *Mentz*		Idem upon the *Rhine.*
D. of *Simmeren* ——		Idem 33 m. W. of *Mentz.*
Rhingravestin ——		*Kirn* 2 m. S. of *Simmeren.*
Counties of { *Sponheim*		*Creutznac* 20 m. S.W. of *Mentz.*
Counties of { *Veldentz*		Idem 17 m. N. E. of *Treves.*
Duchy of *Deuponts*		Idem W. of *Worms.*

Eiffel, from *Julier* to he *Mosel* contains { the Counties of *Sleiden, Reffershied, Virneburg, Blankenheim, Mandersbed, Salm,* and Duchy of *Aremburg.*

5. *Circle of the* Upper Rhine.

Divided into { North —— / South —— } Chief City { *Cassel.* / *Frankfort.*

Subdivisions.

Landgr. of { *Hesse Cassel*	Chief Town	*Cassel* farther North.
Landgr. of { *Darmstat* —		Id. between the *Rhine* and *Mayne.*
Territ. of *Frankfort* —		Idem upon the *Maine.*
Counties of { *Waldeck* —		Idem upon the *Maine.*
Counties of { *Solms* ——		Idem { from N. to S. on the W. of
Counties of { *Isenburg* —		Idem { the Landgr. of *Hesse Cassel.*
Counties of { *Nassaw* ——		Idem
Counties of { *Catznelboge*		Idem { from W. to S. E. on the N.
Counties of { *Hanaw* ——		Idem { of the *Rhine.*
Counties of { *Leningen*		Idem W. of the *Rhine.*
Bish. of { *Worms*		Idem on the *Rhine.*
Bish. of { *Spire*		Idem on the *Rhine.*

6. *Circle of* Franconia.

Divided into { South / North } Chief City { *Nuremberg.* / *Wirtsburg.*

Subdivisions.

The Territ. of *Nuremberg*		Chief Town	id. on a Branch of the *Maine*.
Marq. of	*Anspach*		idem 23 m. W. of *Nuremberg*.
	Culembach		idem
Bishop. of	*Bamberg*		idem } from E. to W.
	Wirtzburg		idem
	Aichstat		idem 34 m. S. of *Nuremberg*.

State of the great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, chief Town *Mergentheim*, 60 Miles W. of *Nuremberg*.

As also several Counties, but chiefly those of

Counties of	*Reineck*	Ch. T.	idem } in the W. of this Circle.
	Wertheim		idem
	Papenheim		idem 12 m. W. of *Aichstat*.
	Swartzenberg		idem 30 m. N. W. of *Nuremberg*.

Hohenlo in two Branches, *Newenstein* and *Waltenburg*, W. *Erpac*, Southwest, *Erpac*.

Bareith Marquisate East, *Bareith*, *Erlang*.

7. *Circle of* Suabia.

Divided into { East, West } Chief City { *Ausburg*, *Stutgard*.

Subdivisions.

Suabia contains the	D. of *Wirtenburg*	Chief Towns	are { *Stutgard*, *Tubingen* } nigh or upon the *Neckar*.
	Bishop of *Constance*		idem upon the Lake *Constance*.
	Bishop of *Ausburg*		idem upon the *Lech*.
	Marq. of *Baden*		idem 38 m. W. from *Stutgard*.
	Marq. of *Burgaw*		idem 10 m. W. from *Ausburg*.
	Marq. of *Ortnaw*		*Offenburg* 20 m. S. from *Baden*.
	Princip. of *Furstenburg*		idem 36 m. N. W. fr. *Constance*.
	Princip. of *Hoenzollern*		idem 2 m. S. from *Tubingen*.
	Count. of *Otting*		idem 38 m. N. W. of *Ausburg*.
	Count. of *Lowenstein*		idem between *Hall* & *Hailbron*.
	Count. of *Reckberg*		*Gemund* 43 m. W. from *Otting*.
	Count. of *Konisseck*		idem 18 m. N. from *Constance*.
	Baron. of *Walburg*		id. on *Wald*. 30 m. N. E. f. *Const*.
	Baron. of *Limperg*		idem 37 m. W. from *Otting*.
	Territ of *Justingen*		idem 28 m. S. E. of *Stutgard*.
	Territ of *Fugers*		*Babenhausen* 33 m. S. W. f. *Ausb*.
	Territ of *Ulm*		idem 38 m. W. from *Ausburg*.
	Abbacy of *Kempten*		idem 50 m. S. W. from *Ausburg*.
	County of *Bregents*		idem South of *Kempten*.

Alsace

Alsace is divided into *East* and *West* of the *Rhine*.

East, the chief Towns, *Friburg*, *Brisac*.

West of the *Rhine* belongs to *France*.

8. *Circle of* Bavaria.

Divided into { North, South } Chief Town { *Luchtenberg*, *Munich*.

Subdivisions.

North of *Danube* the Palatinate of *Bavaria*.

Comprehending.	Lang. of *Luchtenberg*	Chief Town	idem	N. to S.W.
	Territ. of *Sultzbach*		idem	
	Territ. of *Amberg* —		idem	
	Abbacy of *Walthausen*		idem	N. to S.
	County of *Chamb*		idem	

South contains	D. of *Bavaria*	*Higher*, Southw.	*Munich*, *Ingolstat*
		Lower, Northw.	*Ratisbon*.
	Arshp. of *Salsburg*.		Idem.

Duchy of *Newburg*, chief Town idem on the *Danube*.

Bishops of { *Passaw* East of *Ratisbon* on the *Danube*. *Fresingen* N. of *Munich* on the *Iser*.

9. *Circle of* Austria.

Divided into { *Lower*, Eastward — *Upper*, Westward — } Chief City { *Vienna*. *Inspruck*.

Subdivisions.

Lower cont.	Archd. of *Austria*.	East.	Chief City	*Vienna* —	*Vienna*, chief of the whole.
		West.		*Lintz* —	
	Duchy of *Stiria* —	highW.		*Judenburg*	*Judenburg* (from N. to S.)
		low E.		*Gratz* —	
	Carinthia	highW.		*Willac* —	*Clagenfurt* (from N. to S.)
		low E.		*Clagenfurt*	
	Carniola	high N.		*Labac* —	*Goritz* (from N. to S.)
		low S.		*Metling* —	

Upper contains the	County of *Tirol*	Ch. T.	*Inspruck*	from N. to S.
	Bish. of *Brixen*		Idem —	
	Bish. of *Trent*		*Trent, Bolzano.*	

The C. of	*Gradisca*	in *Carniola*	*Gradisca*
	Goritia		*Goritz*
	Cilley	united to *Stiria*	*Cilley.*

In this Circle is comprised the Kingdom of *Bohemia.*

They who describe *Bohemia* as a Part of *Germany* place it very properly in the Circle of *Austria:* And as it is heretable in the *Austrian* Family, and being first of the Secular Electors hath an indispensible Vote, I think *Bohemia* is now very justly a Part of *Germany.*

Its Breadth from South to North, 150 Miles.
Its Length from East to West is 270 Miles.

Namely, from the Bounds of *Egra* West, to the Bounds of *Teskin* Duchy East, which with the Duchy of *Troppaw* were left to the House of *Austria,* by a Treaty with the King of *Prussia* 1742.

This Kingdom had formerly a much greater Extent than at present; for all *Lusace* being mortgaged to the Elector of *Saxony,* was yielded to him in 1635: And all *Silesia* hath been seized by the King of *Prussia,* which if it should be finally yielded and guaranteed must hereafter be described in the Circle of *Upper Saxony. Bohemia* is divided into *Bohemia Proper, Silesia,* and *Moravia.* Therefore,

1. *Bohemia* is subdivided into East and West by the River *Muldaw,* each containing nine Districts called Circles.

East. *Prague, Bechin, Boleslaw, Chaslaw, Crudim, Glatz, Koningrats, Korsim, Litomerits.*

West. *Elnbogen, Egra, Pilsen, Podebrook, Prachen, Raconick, Slany, Satz, Ultaw.*

Chief Towns.

2. *Silesia* Province Northeast } *Breslaw, Crossen, Glogaw, Brieg, Ratibor, Swidnitz, Oppelen, Sagan, Jagendorf, Lignitz, Olse, Wolaw.*

3. *Moravia,*

Chief Towns.

3. *Moravia* Province Southeast	*Olmutz, Iglaw, Brin, Znaim, Kremsir, Ewancitz.*

SWITZERLAND, comprehending thirteen Cantons, with several Confederate Cities and Prefectures.

1. The thirteen Cantons.

Appenzel,	*Glaris,*	*Solothurn,*	*Zug,*
Basil,	*Lucern,*	*Switz,*	*Zurich,*
Bern,	*Schaffhausen,*	*Underwald,*	*Uri.*
Friburg,			

Each of these Cantons hath a Capital City of its own Name, except *Uri*, chief Town *Altorf*, and *Underwald*, chief Town *Stanz*, and are reduced to three Classes.

West, comprehehending — { *Basil* —, *Solothurn* —, *Bern* —, *Friburg* — } From N. to S.

Middle, comprehending — { *Schaffhausen* —, *Zurich* —, *Zug* —, *Lucern* —, *Switz* —, *Underwald* —, *Uri* — } From N. to S.

East, comprehending — { *Appenzel* —, *Glaris* — } From N. to S.

The chief Confederates of the *Switzers* are the { *Grisons*, ch. T. *Coir* — ; City of *Geneva* — } W. of the { County of *Tirol.* ; Lake of *Geneva.* }

The chief Prefectures of the *Switzers* are { *Baden* —, *Bremgarten* —, *Milligen* —, *Sargan*, N. of *Grison.* } on the { W. ; N. W. } { of *Zurich.* }

Name] The present Empire of *Germany*, containing Part of old *Germany*, as also a little of *Gaul* and *Illyria*, with some of old *Italy*, bounded on the East by *Poland*; on the West by *France*; on the North by *Denmark*; on the South by *Italy*; is termed by the *Italians*, *Allemagna*; by the *Spaniards*, *Allemania*; by the *French*, *Allemagne*; by the *Germans*, *Teutsland*; and by the *English*, *Germany*. Why so called is much controverted, the *German* Authors deriving its Etymology from Words in their own Language, as *Gaer mennen*, *very much Men*; or *Ger* and *Man*, to denote that they were a *warlike* People: But it is not improbable, that the Inhabitants of this Country were called *Germani* by the *Romans*, either because they were a sincere honest People, or that they were *Brethren* to their Neighbours the *Gauls*.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country differeth considerably according to the Largeness of its Continent. In the North it is generally very cold, but in the South Provinces it is of the same Temper as those in *France* under the same Parallels. The opposite Place of the Globe to the Centre of *Germany* is that Part of the Pacific Ocean lying 168 Degrees West of *London*, and 51 Degrees of South Latitude.

Soil.] The *Soil* is very different according to the different Position of its Parts. In the Southern and middle Circles, particularly the *Upper* and *Lower Rhine*, there is no Country in the World can excel them for Plenty of Fruit, Corn and Wine: But towards the North, in the *Saxonies* and *Westphalia*, the Soil is not near so fertile, especially in Wine. However, as for Cattle, Corn and Pasturage they are abundantly supplied with them, and especially the Electorate of *Hanover* for its Multitude of Sheep. So that this Country in general is pleasant, healthy, and profitable; abounding with all Things necessary for the Comforts of Life. The longest Day in the Northmost Part is about 17 Hours. See the Table of Climates.

Commodities] The chief *Commodities* of *Germany* are Corn and Cattle, Metals, Wine, Linen, Quicksilver, Armour, Swordblades, Muskets, Tinplates, and Ironwork of all Sorts. Here are likewise good Mines of Copper, Iron and Silver.

Rarities.] What things merit mostly the Epithet of *Rare* and *Curious* are reducible to these Heads, 1. Some remarkable *Springs*, as that near *Gisbach* in *Alsace*, whose Top is covered with a foul oily Substance, used by the Peasants as common Wheelgrease. Another near *Paderborn*, called *Methorn*, which hath three Streams very different from one another, both in Colour, Taste, and Qualities; and

and a third in the Diocese of *Paderborn*, that loseth itself twice in 24 Hours, returning always back at the Interval of six Hours, and with such Violence as to drive three Mills not far from its Head. Here are also many *Salt Springs*, particularly that near *Lunenburg*; another at *Hall* in *Upper Saxony*, and a third at *Salzwedel* in *Brandenburg*. To these we might add a Multitude of Springs whose Waters are highly prized both for Purging and Bathing, especially the latter; as particularly those at *Stutgard* in *Wirtemberg*; those at *Aix la Chapelle*, and those in the Marquisate of *Baden*, from whence the Country takes its Name. 2. Some strange Kind of *Lakes*, particularly that in *Carniola* called the *Zirknits*, about nine Miles long, observable for its many subterraneous Holes and Passages, into which both the Water and Fish of the Lake do yearly retire in *June*, and return about *September*. As also another in *Suabia*, the Nature of whose Waters is such, that they actually singe Fishingnets when sunk to the Bottom. 3. *Remarkable Caves*; particularly that near *Blackenburg* in *Hartz* Forest, called *Buman's Hole*; of which none have yet found the End, tho' the Miners have searched it for twenty Miles: And that near *Hamelin*, 30 Miles from *Hanover*, at whose Mouth stands a Monument expressing the Loss of 130 Children, who were swallowed up alive in that very Place in 1284, a Fact related by all Historians. 4. *Stately Edifices*, especially famous Cathedrals, as those of *Liege*, *Bamberg*, *Augsburg*, *Nuremburg*, *Strasburg* and *Magdeburg*, in the latter of which are 49 Altars; as also that of *Ulm*, remarkable for its curious Organ, being 93 Foot high, and 28 broad; and having Pipes of such a Bigness, that the largest of them is 13 Inches Diameter. 5. Some *observable Rocks* and *Stones*, particularly those two Rocks nigh *Blackenburg* aforesaid, which represent two Monks in their proper Habits, exactly as if designed for such: And near *Blackenburg* are several Stones dug out of the Ground, having on them the Representation of divers Animals, especially Fishes on a neighbouring Lake, and sometimes the Resemblance of a Man. In another Lake, near *Mansfield*, are Stones exactly shaped like Frogs and Fishes. Add to these the remarkable Stones commonly found upon Mount *Calenburg*, near *Vienna*, having the lively Impression of Trees and Leaves upon them: As also a Quarry in those Parts, yielding some Stones equally transparent with refined Sugarcandy. 6. Many choice Cabinets of Rarities, particularly at *Aix la Chapelle*, *Bamberg*, and the Palace of *Inspruck*, and another at *Dresden*: But the chief of all is that in the Emperor's Palace at *Vienna*, whose Curiosities are so numerous, that a Catalogue of them makes a Volume in Folio. 7. At *Mentz* is a Curiosity, carefully kept and shewn to Strangers, being *a Leaf of Parchment*, on which are fairly written twelve different Hands, with Variety of Miniatures and Draughts curiously done with a Pen, by *Thomas Shuviker*, who being born without Hands, performed

formed the ſame with his Feet. The Wine Caſk at *Heidelburg* is well known, which holds above 200 Ton, *Engliſh* Meaſure. Laſtly, to theſe Remarkables in *Germany* we may add the *Dominicans* Chapel in the City of *Bern*, though in *Switzerland*, where is ſtill to be ſeen an artificial *Hole* between that Chapel and one of the Cells in the Convent, through which a Voice was tranſpired by a Pipe to a Statue of the Virgin *Mary*, in order to convince the People that ſhe ſpoke to them. At length the Cheat being detected, the principal Actors were condemned and burnt. This Hole is now ſhewn to Strangers as a Monument of one of the greateſt Frauds ever yet diſcovered in the Church of *Rome*: I mean that notorious pretended Miracle which the *Dominicans* impoſed upon the World at the Beginning of the 15th Century, to confirm their Part of that Controverſy between them and the *Franciſcans* concerning the *Immaculate Conception* of the Virgin.

Archbiſhops.] Archbiſhopſees in *Germany* are ſeven.

Mentz,
Treves,
Cologn,
Salſburg,
Prague,
Vienna,
Gradiſca.

MENTS.
Aichſtat,
Augsburg,
Bamberg, exempt,
Coir,
Conſtance,
Hildeſheim,
Paderborn,
Spire,
Straſburg,
Wirtſburg,
Worms.

TREVES.
Metz, } in *Lorain*.
Toul, }
Verdun, }

COLOGN.
Liege,
Munſter,
Oſnaburg.

SALSBURG.
Trent,
Briſſen,
Chiemſy,
Freiſingen,
Gurk,
Lavant,
Newſtat,
Paſſau,
Ratiſbon, exempt,
Seckaw.

PRAGUE.
Koningratz,
Litomeritz,
Olmutz.

VIENNA,
Whoſe Archbiſhop depends immediately on the Pope.

GRADISCA,
Erected 1751.
Trieſt,
Labac.

There

There was formerly a greater Number, which after the Reformation were secularized; the Archbishopsees being turned into Duchies, and the Bishopsees into Principalities.

Universities in *Germany* are these following.

Cologn,	*Gottingen,*	*Kiel* in *Holstein,*	*Paderborn,*
Dillingen,	*Grats,*	*Koten,*	*Prague Bohem.*
Dortmund,	*Gripswald,*	*Lawingen,*	*Rostock,*
Erford,	*Hall* in *Saxony,*	*Leipsick,*	*Siegen,*
Erlang,	*Heidelberg,*	*Liege,*	*Treves,*
Friburg in *Brisgaw,*	*Helmstat,*	*Marpurg,*	*Tubingen,*
Frankfort, on *Oder,*	*Jena,*	*Mentz,*	*Vienna,*
	Ingolstat,	*Nuremburg,*	*Wittenburg.*
		Olmutz Bohem.	

Manners.] The *Germans* are reputed a very solid People, and of great Probity. The trading Part of them are found to be extremely fair in their Dealings, and ambitious to keep up the renowned *Sincerity* of their Forefathers. Those who betake themselves either to *Mars* or *Minerva* commonly prove very worthy Disciples. This People have likewise a mighty genius for mechanic Learning; and several of them are famous for singular Inventions, particularly that fatal Instrument the *Gun*, accidentally discovered by *Barthold Swart*, a Frier, when making a Chemical Experiment with a Crucible set over the Fire, having Saltpetre, Sulphur, and other Ingredients intermixt. They are also said to have found out the Art of *Printing*; but the *Hollanders* deny them the Honour of that Invention, ascribing the same to *Laurence Coster* of *Harlem*; and if the *Germans* had indeed the first Hint of this Art from *Holland*, they improved and perfected the same at *Mentz*. Among the many Performances of this People is that curious Watch of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, set as a Jewel in his Ring; as also that Clock of the Elector of *Saxony*, fixt in the Pommel of his Saddle. As for the Iron Fly and Wooden Eagle of *Regiomontanus*, they are generally known.

Language.] The Language here used is that called *High Dutch*, which is very antient, and generally esteemed both noble and manly in the Pronunciation, more becoming a General than a Courtier. None of the West *European* Tongues hath less Affinity with the *Latin* than this. The maternal Languages of several Kingdoms and States in *Europe* are originally from *Germany*. It is now divided into many Dialects, the purest of which is said to be that used in the Electorate of *Saxony*. The *Paternoster* in *High German* runs thus: *Unser Vater der du bist in Himmel: Geheiliget*

werde dein Nahme: Zukomm uns dein Reich: Dein Wille geschehe uf Erden, wie in Himmel: Unser taglich Brod gib uns heut: Und vergib uns unser Schuld, als wir vergonen unsen Schuldigern, und fuehr uns nicht in Versuchung; sonder erlæse uns vom Ubel. Amen.

Government.] This great Body comprehends near three hundred different Sovereignties, 200 whereof have their Votes in the general Dyet: But all, or most of them, are Homagers to the Emperor as their Head. The standing Law of the Empire, which bindeth all the several States as the Members of one Body, is the *Roman* or *Civil* mixed with the *Canon*; together with the antient Customs of the *Germans*, and the various Statutes of the Dyets made from time to time; beside which the several States have their peculiar Laws obligatory within themselves. The whole Empire being divided into nine Circles, each of them hath a Director, who presides at their Assemblies. For *Westphaly*, the Bishop of *Munster*, or Duke of *Newburg*. For *Lower Saxony*, the Elector of *Hanover*, or *Brandenburg*. For *Upper Saxony*, the Elector of *Saxony*. For the *Lower Rhine*, the Archbishop of *Mentz*. For the *Upper Rhine*, the Elector *Palatine*, or Bishop of *Worms*. For *Francony*, the Bishop of *Bamburg*, or Marquis of *Culmbach*. For *Swabia*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, or Bishop of *Constance*. For *Bavaria*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, or Archbishop of *Salzburg*: And for *Austria*, the Archduke of *Austria*, his Imperial Majesty. The general Dyets consist of three Bodies, *Electoral Princes*, other *Princes*, and *Imperial Cities*; but we may reduce all Sovereignties to these five;

The *Emperor*,	The *Ecclesiastical Princes*,
The *Electors*,	The *Secular Princes*.

The *Free Cities*.

1. The *Emperor* doth claim three Dominions as hereditary, namely *Austria*, *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*. In his Lifetime he causeth his own Son or Brother to be elected King of the *Romans*, whereby of Consequence he is Successor to the Imperial Crown. The Power of the Emperor is much impaired by several Capitulations between him and the Princes of the Empire. It is true, that he only can create Titles of Honour, infranchise Towns or Cities, and such like: Yet as to the Legislative Power, and levying Taxes upon the Empire, that is wholly lodged in the general Dyet conjunctly with him; neither can he make Alliance or War with any foreign Prince, as Emperor of *Germany*, without Consent of the Electors. However, if we consider only his hereditary Dominions, he is a very powerful Prince; and to support the Grandeur of

of the Imperial Dignity, he is served by the greatest Princes of the Empire; is addressed by the August Title of *Cæsar*; and the Ambassadors of all crowned Heads and free States of *Europe* give place to those sent by him, at whatever foreign Court they reside.

II. *Electors*, who are nine in Number. 1. The Archbishop of *Mentz*, who is High Chancellor of the Empire in *Germany*, and sits on the Emperor's Righthand in the Dyet. 2. The Archbishop of *Treves*, who is Chancellor of the Empire in *France*, claims the first Vote in electing the Emperor, and sits opposite to him in the Dyet. 3. The Archbishop of *Cologn*, who is Chancellor of the Empire in *Italy*, claims the first Vote in chusing a King of the *Romans*, sets the Crown upon his Head, and sits next the Emperor on the left. 4. The King of *Bohemia* is Cupbearer, and in the publick Procession walks next to the Emperor. 5. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who is Great Sewer, and in the Procession carries the Globe before the Emperor. 6. The Elector of *Saxony*, who is Great Marshal of the Empire, and in the public Procession carries the naked Sword before the Emperor. 7. The Elector of *Brandenburg*, now King of *Prussia*, who is Great Chamberlain, and carries the Sceptre. 8. The Elector *Palatine*, who is Great Steward, and carries the Crown. 9. The Elector of *Hanover*, King of *Great Britain*, who is Archtreasurer, as it stands on his Money; He bears the Standard, and was added to the Electoral College in 1692. These Electors have much greater Authority and Privileges, than the other Princes of the Empire. To them belongs not only a Right of electing the Emperor or King of the *Romans*, but also a deposing Power. When the Emperor calls a Dyet, he is obliged to ask their Advice; and during an Interreign, the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria* have Power to govern the Empire; the Jurisdiction of the former extending over the Northern, and the other over the Southern Circles.

III. *Ecclesiastic Princes*, who, besides the first three Electors, are chiefly these; the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, the Bishops of *Liege*, *Munster*, *Spire*, *Worms*, *Wirtsburg*, *Strasburg*, *Osnaburg*, *Bamberg*, *Paderborn*, &c. and many Abbots and Abbesses who are absolute over the Temporality of their Benefices. The Election to their Dignities belongs wholly to their several Chapters, and they govern the People in Subjection to them, as Sovereign Princes, without any Cognizance of a higher Power.

IV. *Secular Princes*, who are chiefly the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, *Wirtemburg*, *Mecklemburg*, *Sax Gotha*, Marquis of *Baden*, *Culembach*, &c. The Landgrave of *Hesse*, Princes of *Nassau*, *Anhalt*, *Furstenburg*, and many other Dukes, Marquisses, Counts, and Landgraves;

Landgraves; as alſo Counts and Barons who have a ſovereign Power in their own Dominions.

V. *Free Cities*, being ſovereign States, which are either *Imperial*, or *Hans Towns*. Imperial Cities are thoſe which bear the Eagle of the Empire in their Arms, and have Right to ſend their Deputies to the Dyet of the Empire. *Hans Towns* are thoſe which, about the End of the 13th Century, entred into a League mutually to aſſiſt one another in Time of Diſtreſs; and to carry on ſuch a regular Commerce as might tend to the Advantage, and public Good of the Empire. This Society increaſed to the Number of eighty Cities, who injoyed great Privileges, and had a peculiar Juriſdiction among themſelves. For the better Adminiſtration of which they were divided in four Circles, diſtinguiſhed by the Names of four principal Cities, in which were eſtabliſhed their Courts of Judicature, namely *Lubeck*, *Cologn*, *Brunſwick*, and *Dantzick*. But this Society, after floriſhing above 200 Years, gradually declined and was diſſolved.

Chief Courts for determining great Cauſes of the Empire are two, the *Imperial Chamber*, and *Chamber* of *Vienna*. 1. The *Imperial Chamber*, conſiſting of fifty Judges, called *Aſſeſſors*, whereof the Emperor appointeth the Preſident and four of the principal Officers, each of the Electors chuſing one; the reſt being nominated by other Princes and States of the Empire, whoſe Buſineſs is to determine all Diſputes which may ariſe between the Princes; as alſo other Cauſes brought thither by Appeal. This Court is held at *Wetſlar* in *Heſſe*. 2. The *Chamber* of *Vienna*, called alſo the Aulic Council, which likewiſe decides all Cauſes and Appeals with the ſame Authority as the other Chamber: The Seat of this Court is in the Emperor's Palace, where himſelf preſides, being aſſiſted by a competent Number of Judges, whereof ſeveral profeſs the *Proteſtant* Religion. In both theſe Courts the Emperor pronounceth Sentence when there in Perſon; or elſe thoſe deputed by him, who carry the Imperial Sceptre as a Mark of their Dignity. In particular Courts they follow the old Laws of the Empire, the *Golden Bull*, the Pacification of *Paſſaw*; as alſo the Treaties of *Weſtphaly*, the *Saxon* Law eſtabliſhed by *Charlemain*, and the *Roman* by the Emperor *Juſtinian*.

Hamburg, an Imperial City on the *Elb*, has the moſt People and greateſt Trade of any Place in *Germany*. Mr. *Hanway* computes the Inhabitants 170,000 at leaſt.

Imperial

Imperial Cities in *Suabia.*

Aufburg
Awlen
Biberac
Boffingen
Buckaw
Buckorn
Dunkelspul
Eflingen
Gegenbac
Gemund
Gingen
Hailbron
Hall
Ifny
Kaufburen
Kempten
Leukirk
Lindau
Memingen
Norlingen
Nuremburg, Fr.
Offenburg
Phulendorf
Ratifbon, Bav.
Ravensburg
Reutling
Rotenburg, Fra.
Rotweil
Swinfurt, Franc.
Uberling
Ulm
Wangen
Weil
Weiffenburg
Wimfen
Winfheim
Zell

Imperial Cities on the *Rhine.*

Aix la Chapelle
Cologn
Dortmund
Frankfort
Friburg
Gelnhaufen
Goflar
Lubeck
Mulhaufen
Nordhaufen
Spire
Wetflar
Worms.

About a Dozen more in Alface were free, till they became fubject to *France*,

After the Government of *Germany*, we fhall adjoin *Switzerland* and *Geneva.*

I. *Switzerland*, a large Commonwealth confifting of Thirteen Cantons, every one of them being abfolute in their own Jurifdiction, is under a *Popular Government* in the main, yet not ftrictly fo in refpect to every particular Canton, thofe of *Bern*, *Zurich*, and *Lucern*, being more properly under an *Ariftocracy* than the other, fince the Authority of the Gentry doth moft prevail in them. However, the whole State, confidered as one Republick, confifteth of three diftinct Parts, namely The *Switzers* themfelves. *Secondly*, The States confederate with them for their common Liberty and Protection. *Thirdly*, the Prefectures which are fubject to them, by Gift, Purchafe, or Chance, 1. Each Canton hath its particular Magiftrate of its own Election, by whom, with a ftanding Council elected out of the People, all Controverfies of the Canton are heard and determined. But when any publick Caufe arifes relating to all the Cantons, then each of them fends a Commiffioner to the general Dyet, at *Baden*, where every Canton having one Vote the Bufinefs is determined by a Majority. 2. *Confederate States*; the Chief of which are the *Grifons*, and *Geneva*, two adjacent Commonwealths governed in like manner as the *Switzers*. Of all the *Swiss* Allies none are more potent than the *Grifons*. They entered firft into a League one with another 1471, and afterwards with the *Switzers* 1491. Their Country lyes among inacceffable Mountains and hideous Precipices. They divide

divide themselves into six Parts, The *Grey* League; the League of the *House of God*; the League of *ten Jurisdictions*; the *Valteline*; and lastly, the Countries of *Chiaven* and *Bormio*. Some think they derived the Name of *Grisons* from the Custom of wearing *grey Scarfs*, when first they entered into the League. 3. *Prefectures of the Switzers*, particularly those Countries and Cities of *Baden*, and *Sargan*, with many other Towns and Villages situate nigh or among the *Alps*.

II. *Geneva*, being a free Republick, is governed by its own Magistrates, and is in Confederacy with the Cantons of *Switzerland*, having much the same Constitution and Government. The Sovereignty is lodged in a Council of two hundred, out of which a lesser Council of twentyfive is chosen, both which being for Life serve for Checks to each other. Out of these twenty-five are elected four principal Officers, whom they call *Syndicks*, and have the sole Management of the Commonwealth, except in making Peace or War; offensive or defensive Leagues; hearing Appeals and such like, which is the Great Council's Province to determine.

Arms.] The Emperor of *Germany* bears Quarterly, 1. Barwise, *Argent* and *Gules* of eight Pieces, for *Hungary*. 2. *Argent*, a Lion *Gules*, the Tail noued and passed in Saltier, crowned, tongued, and armed *Or*, for *Bohemia*. 3. *Gules*, a Fesse *Argent*, for *Austria*. Party and Bendwise *Argent* and *Azure*, a Border *Gules*, for *Burgundy*. 4. Quarterly in the first and last *Gules*, a Castle triple towered *Or*, purfled *Sable* for *Castile*. In the second and third *Argent*, a Lion purple for *Leon*. The Shield crested with an Imperial Crown raised in Shape of a Mitre, having between the Points a Diadem surmounted with a Globe and Cross, *Or*. This Shield, environed with a Collar of the *Golden Fleece*, is placed on the Breast of an Eagle display'd *Sable*, in the Field *Or* Diadem, membered and beaked *Gules*, holding a naked Sword in the right Talon, and a Sceptre in the left; the two Heads signifying the *East* and *West* Empire. The Motto is, *Uno avulso non deficit Alter*. But the Emperor's own Device is, *Pax & Salus Europæ*.

Religion.] The Laws of the Empire allow the public Exercise of three Religions, *Lutheran*, *Calvinist*, and *Roman*; and in some Places all three celebrate Divine Worship in the same Church, at different Times of the Day. The Reformation in Religion was begun here by *Martin Luther* about 1517, and imbraced by the Elector of *Saxony*, the Duke of *Brunswick*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Prince of *Anhalt*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, and most of the free Cities. Whereupon followed many Wars

Wars and Troubles about Religion and Church Lands, till the Year 1525, when a Peace was concluded at *Passaw*, where the *Protestant Religion* was secured, till Matters could be better settled at the next Dyet. But in 1529 a pretended Decree being made at *Spire* to stop the Reformation, the said Princes made and signed a strong Protest against it, which occasioned all their Party to be called *Protestants*. At length a Religious Peace in *Germany* was made at *Augsburg* 1555; where it was provided that neither Party should annoy the other upon Account of Religion; and that such of the Church Lands and Revenues, as the Protestants possessed before the Peace at *Passaw*, should from thenceforth remain in their Possession. The *Protestant Religion* was after this finally established by the *Westphalian* Treaty in 1648. The Gospel was planted here at various Times by several of the Apostles, particularly St. *Thomas*.

MONEY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Gold Ducat, some 9 s. 2 d. but generally	0	9	3
Double Ducat of *Hanover*	0	18	4
Rixdollar of *Nuremberg* and *Lubeck*	0	4	7½
Rixdollar of *Hanover*	0	4	7
Gulden of *Hanover*	0	4	8
Ducatoon of *Cologn*	0	5	5
Current Dollar of *Hamburg*	0	4	7½
433 make 100 Pounds Sterling.			
Common Rixdollar	0	4	6
Brandenburg Dollar, 6 to the Guinea,	0	3	6
German Florin, 6 to the Pound Sterl.	0	3	4
Gold Ducat of *Hungary* (*Double in Proportion.*)	0	9	3
Gold Ducat of *Transylvania*	0	8	11
German Grosh, 7 Farthings *English*.			

For the Use of Traders between *Amsterdam* and *London*.

Sixteen Penigens make one Styver, 20 of which make the Guilder, and 11 Guilders one Pound Sterling.
Eleven Styvers make one Shilling *English*.
Five Styvers eight Penigens are Sixpence.
Two Styvers 12 Penigens are Threepence.
Eleven Penigens make three Farthings.
All which make the Guilder, or 1 s. 9 d. ¾.
Therefore 11 Guilders with 11 Penigens make one Pound Sterling.

SECT VI.

Poland.

Extent and Situation.

Miles.		Degrees
Length 630	between	16 and 33 E. Long. at 37 to a Degree.
Breadth 540		48 and 57 North Latitude.

Divided into three Classes, *East*, *Middle*, *West*.

		Chief Town		
East comprehends	*Lithuania*	*Wilna*	N. to S.	
	Volhinia	*Lucko*		
	Podolia	*Kaminiek*		
Middle comprehends	*Courland*	*Mittau*	N. to S.	
	Samogitia	*Rosiem*		
	Polakia	*Bielski*		
	Red Russia	*Lemburg*		
West comprehends	*Prussia*	*Danzig*	N. to S.	
	Warsovia	*Warsaw*		
	Poland, prop.	*Cracow*		

1. *Lithuania*, called the *Great Duchy*, was united to the Kingdom of *Poland* in the Year 1501.

Divided into eight Palatinates, with their Subdivisions or lesser Duchies.

1 *Wilna* P.	*Wilna*, *Wilkomer*, *Braslau*.
2 *Troki* P.	*Troki*, *Grodno*, *Kouno*, *Lida*.
3 *Minski* P.	*Minski*, *Borisso*.
4 *Novogrodek* P.	*Novogrodek*, *Slonim*.
5 *Polesia* P.	*Brezeski*, *Pinsko*.
6 *Micislau* P.	*Micislau*, *Mohilo*.
7 *Witepski* P.	*Witepski*, *Orsha*,
8 *Poloski* P.	*Poloski*, *Driesna*.
	Territories of *Rokaczow* and *Rescczika*, S.E.

2. *Vol-*

e.

.

.

S.

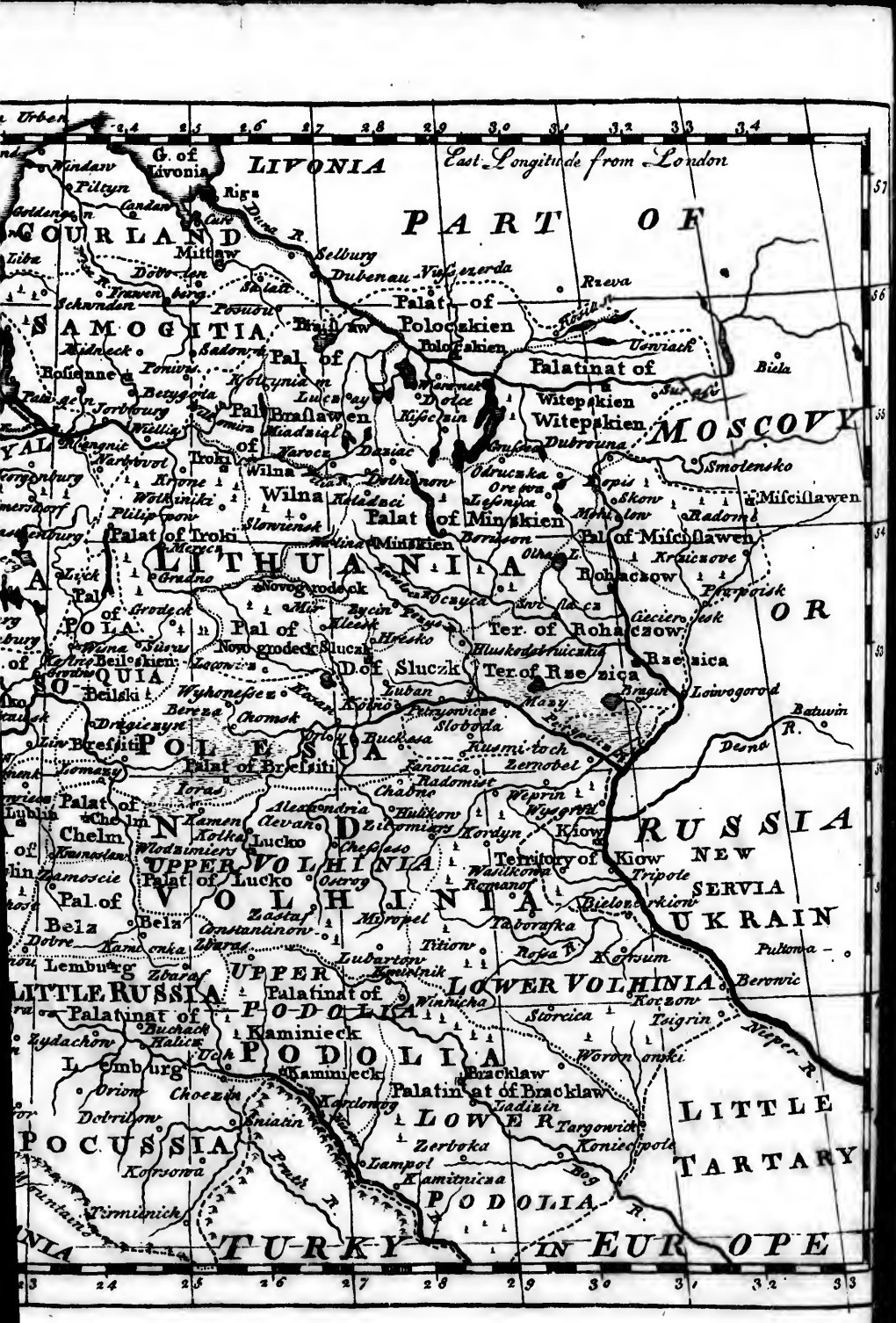
the

eſſer

S. E.

Vol-


An Accurate Map of
POLAND,
PRUSSIA & LITHUANIA
from the best Authorities
By E. Bowen
Geog.r to His Majesty
BALTIC SEA
PART OF GERMANY
PRUSSIA
POLISH PRUSSIA
ROYAL PRUSSIA
LOWER POLAND
UPPER POLAND
WARSAW
COURLAND
SAMOGITIA
LITTLE RUSSIA
POCUSSIA
TRANSILVANIA
HUNGARY
Vienna
Danzick
Marienburg
Konigsberg
Brandenburg
Thorn
Culm
Posna
Kalisse
Cracow
Sandomiria
Lublin
Chelm
Lemburg
Breslau
Olmutz
Oppelin
Memel
Mitau
Riga
Pilten
Windau
Angermund
Klein Urben
G. of Livonia
Danube R.
Vistula R.
Oder R.
British Statute Miles
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90


East Longitude from London
LIVONIA
G. of Livonia
Riga
PART OF
COURLAND
Mittaw
Selburg
Dubenau
Vieszerda
Rzeva
Palat. of Polockiken
Polockiken
Palatinat of
Witepskiken
Witepskiken
MOSCOVY
SAMOGITIA
Pal. of Brasslawen
Pal. of Troki
Troki
Wilna
Wilna
Palat. of Minskiken
Minskiken
Pal. of Mischslawen
Mischslawen
Smolensko
Palat. of Troki
LITHUANIA
Pal. of Grodeck
POLA
Pal. of Novogrodeck
Novogrodeck
Ter. of Rohaczow
Rohaczow
Ter. of Rzeszica
Rzeszica
Loiwogorod
Pal. of Sluczk
Sluczk
Beilski
Brestsit
POLESIA
Palat. of Brestsit
Pal. of Chelm
Chelm
UPPER VOLHINIA
Palat. of Lucko
Lucko
Pal. of Belz
Belz
Lemburg
LITTLE RUSSIA
Palatinat of
Palatinat of PODOLIA
Kaminieck
Lemburg
Kaminieck
POCUSSIA
Kiow
Territory of Kiow
NEW SERVIA
UKRAIN
RUSSIA
LOWER VOLHINIA
Bracklaw
Palatinat of Bracklaw
LOWER PODOLIA
LITTLE TARTARY
TURKY IN EUROPE


LIVONIA
East Longitude from London
PART OF
Palat. of Polocakien
Palatinat of Witepskien
MOSCOVY
Wilna
Palat. of Minskien
Palat. of Miscislawen
Smolensko
Miscislawen
Kiow
RUSSIA
NEW SERVIA
UKRAIN
Territory of Kiow
Palatinat of Kaminieck
PODOLIA
Palatinat of Bracklaw
LITTLE TARTARY
TURKY IN EUROPE

2. *Volhinia.*

Upper Palatinate of *Lucko*, W. Lower Palatinate of *Kiow*, E. belongs to *Russia*.	Chief Town	*Luckow* *Kiow*	W. to E.

3. *Podolia.*

Contains the Palatinate of	*Kaminiek* *Braklaw*	Chief Town	Idem Idem	W. to E.

4. *Courland* Duchy is Part of *Livonia*, and as such is under the Power of *Russia*.

Contains	*Courland* *Semigallia*	Chief Town	*Goldingen* *Mittaw*	W. to E.

5. *Samogitia.*

Contains the Ter. of	*Rosiem* *Midnick*	Chief Town	Idem Idem	S. to N.

6. *Polakia.*

Contians the Palatinate of *Beilski*, Chief Town *Bielski* S. to N.

7. *Red Russia.*

Contains the Palat. of	*Chelm* *Belcz* *Lemburg* *Pocusia*	Ch.	*Chelm* *Belcz* *Lemburg* *Halicz*	N. to S.

8. *Prussia.*

Divided into	*Polish*, Westward *Royal* Eastward	Ch, Town	*Dantzig* *Marienburg* *Elbing* *Konisburg* *Lebnick* *Memel*	W. to E.

9. *Warsovia* Duchy.

The two Palatinates of	*Warsaw*	*Warsaw*, Capital of all *Poland*, on the *Wissel*.
	Czersko —	*Czersko*, on the same.

10. *Poland* Proper.

Divided into { *Lower*, Westward. / *Upper*, Southeast.

Lower contains the	Palat. of	*Posen* —	*Posna* —	W. to N. E.
		Brestie —	Idem —	
		Kalisch —	*Gnesna* —	
		Doberzin	Idem —	
		Plosko —	*Plosko* —	
		Siradia —	Idem —	W. to E.
		Lancisia	Idem —	
		Rava —	Idem —	
	Prov. of *Cujavia*		*Uladislau* N. of *Lancisia*,	
Upper, the Palat. of		*Lublin* —	*Lublin* —	N. to S. on the *Wissel*.
		Sendomir —	*Sendomir* —	
		Cracow —	*Cracow* —	

Chief Town

Name.]

Name.] POLAND, a considerable Part of old *European Sarmatia* is bounded on the East by *Little Tartary*, and Part of *Moscovy*; on the West by *Upper Germany*; on the North by Part of *Moscovy*, *Livonia*, and the *Baltick Sea*; and on the South by *Hungary*, *Transilvania*, and *Moldavia*, is termed by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Polonia*; by the *French*, *Pologne*; by the *Germans*, *Polen*, and by the *English Poland*; so called, according to the best conjecture, from *Polu* or *Pole*, which in the *Sclavonian* Tongue signifies a plain open Country fit for Hunting, there being none more fit for it than this.

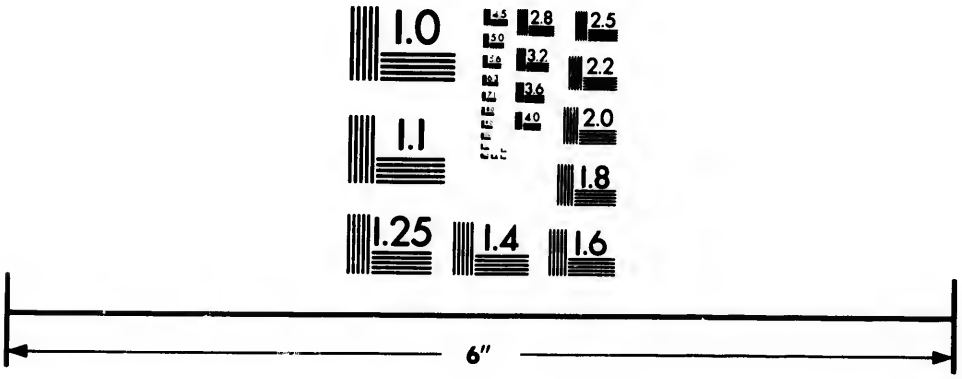
Air.] The Air of this Country is of a different Nature, according to the Situation of the several Parts of the Kingdom; for in the Provinces Northwest it is very cold, yet withal very pure and wholesom; but towards the Northeast, particularly [illegible]*mania*, it is not only cold, but also gross and unhealthy, chiefly [illegible]sed from the great Number of Lakes in that Part of the Countr[illegible] [illegible]anding Waters send up noxious Vapours, which intermi[illegible] [illegible]he Air do easily corrupt the whole Mass thereof. The opp[illegible] [illegible] of the Globe to *Poland*, which at a Medium lyes 24 Degrees East of *London*, is that Part of the Pacifick Ocean 156 Degrees West of *London*, and 53 Degrees of South Latitude.

Soil.] The Nature of the Air having still a greater Influence on the Soil, the Northwest Provinces of this Kingdom are abundantly fertile in many Sorts of Grain and Fruit, not only enough for the Inhabitants, but also to supply the Wants of their Neighbours. In the Middle Parts are some Mountains, and those well stored with Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, and Lead. The Provinces North and Northeast are full of Woods, Lakes, and Rivers.

Commodities.] The chief Commodities of this Country are Wax, Linen, Boards, Masts for Ships, Pitch, Furs, Salt, Amber, Potashes, Corn, Soap, Butter, Cheese, Rosin, Cordage, Brimstone.

Rarities.] In the Cathedral of *Gnesna* is kept an inestimable Treasure of Gold, Silver, and enamelled Vessels, given by divers Kings of *Poland*, and Prelates of that See. Under the Mountains in the Palatinate of *Kiow* are divers Grottos, wherein are preserved many human Bodies intire, though buried some hundred years, being neither so black nor hard as the *Egyptian* mummies. Among these are two Princes, in the same habit they wore when alive, who are shewn to Travellers by the *Russian* Monks. In the Southern Parts of *Poland* are divers mountains, out of which is dug Salt in large Masses, like Stones from a Quarry; and out of others they

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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1.8
1.0

dig natural Earthen Cups, which, being exposed in the open Air, become as hard as a Stone. In the Deserts of *Podolia* is a Lake, whose Waters condense into solid Salt, purely by the Heat of the Sun. Near *Cracow* are the Mines of *Sal Gemme*, which being 200 Fathoms deep, do constantly imploy 1000 men, and yield a good revenue to the King. Near *Culm* in *Polish Prussia* is a Fountain, which constantly sends up steams of Sulphur, though its Waters are never hot.

Archbishops.] Archbishopsees in this Kingdom are,

Gnesna, *Lemburg*.

Bishops.] Bishopsees in this Kingdom are these following;

Gnesna: *Cracow*, *Cujavia*, *Culm*, *Lucko*, *Medniick*, *Plosko*, *Posna*, *Wilna*.

Lemburg: *Chelm*, *Kaminick*, *Premyzil*.

Universities.] Universities are those of

Cracow, *Posna*, *Wilna*.

Manners.] The *Polanders* are generally handsom, tall, and well proportioned Men; of a good and durable Complexion, and so strong Constitutions, that many of them prove the best of Soldiers, being able to sustain all the fatigues of a Military Life. The Nobility and Gentry mighrily affect Pomp and Grandeur; whether in Diet, Apparel, or Equipage; many of whom are of so generous a Temper, that we may reckon them rather profuse than liberal. The Art of Dissimulation is in no great Vogue among them, most of the better Sort being of a fair and downright Conversation. They expect a great deal of Respect, and where that is given they never fail to make a suitable Return. They are generally courteous and affable to Strangers, extremely jealous of their Liberties and Privileges, but most tyrannical towards the meaner Sort of their own People, treating the Peasants as mere Slaves; and in some Places they exercise a Power of Life and Death upon their domestic Servants: Which absolute Power, and severe Usage of the Commonalty by the Nobles, together with the many Feuds between one another, have produced not only many grievous Disorders in this

this Kingdom, but alſo occaſioned the final Revolt of the *Coſſacks*. One remarkable Quality is their ſingular Care to inſtruct Youth in the *Latin* Tongue, which moſt perſons do ſpeak very fluently; and in which many of the Female Sex are alſo good Proficients.

Language.] The *Poles* being deſcended from the *Sclavi*, ſpeak a Dialect of the *Sclavonian* Tongue; but the Poverty of their Language makes them borrow many Words from the *Germans*, eſpecially Terms of Art. It is hard for Strangers to learn it, the Pronunciation being extremely harſh from the Multitude of Conſonants they uſe. The *Lithuanians* have a particular Language of their own, which abounds with corrupt *Latin* Words; and in *Livonia* they uſe a Dialect of the *Lithuanian*; however, the *German* Tongue doth moſtly prevail in ſeveral Cities, and the *Ruſſian* in others. *Paternoſter* in the *Poliſh* Tongue runs thus: *Oycza naſz kt ry teſtes wniebiſſich ſweitzſzie imie towie: Pryzdz krol ſtow twoie, badz wola twa jake won bie, tak y waziemi. Chleba naſzego powſ reduie day nam dz ſziay. Vedpaſc nam naſzwieby, jackoymoy odpoſzozamy naſzym winowayzom. Ynie wwonz nas nai na pokuſzenie; a le nai zabw ode zlego.* Amen.

Government.] *Poland* is ſubject to and governed by its own King who is intirely elected by the Nobility and Clergy, the Commons having no hand in it. The *Poles* in electing their King, have commonly obſerved this Maxim, not to chuſe a King from among their own Nobility, but rather out of ſome foreign Princely Family, thereby to preſerve an Equality among the Nobles, and prevent factions. However, of all foreign princes, they induſtriouſly avoid the Houſe of *Auſtria*, leſt a King from thence ſhould find out Ways to treat them in the ſame manner as that Houſe hath done the *Hungarians* and *Bohemians*. The *Poliſh Government* is termed a Monarchy, but if rightly conſidered is a real Ariſtocracy; the Nobility in their elections having ſo limited the King's Power, that without conſent of the States he cannot make War or Peace, or do any thing of Importance that concerns the Public. Therefore conſidering the true Nature of this Government, we may imagine that it is frequently liable to Interreigns, whether by *Death*, *Depoſition*, or *Reſignation*; as alſo inteſtine Broils and Commotions when the Parties electing differ in their Choice. When the King is abſent from *Poland* the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna* officiates as King; but if no Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, then the Biſhop of *Pleſko*, or *Peſna* undertakes the ſame. The whole State is commonly conſidered as divided into two principal Parts, the *Kingdom* of *Poland*, and *Great Ducky* of *Lithuania*, with one Dyet for the whole, which is held at *Warſaw*. The *Senate* is compoſed of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Palatines, Caſtellans, and chief Officers of the Kingom. The *General Diet*

consists of the same Members, with Delegates from each Province and City of the Kingdom; which Diet is either *ordinary*, as when summoned according to Law, once every two Years; or *extraordinary*, as when called by the King upon some emergent Occasion. Summoning the Dyet is always performed by the Chancellor's Letters to the Palatines, acquainting them with what the King designs to propose to them, and the time he would have them come to Court. Having received the King's Proposal, they have all full Liberty to examine the same as to its Nature and Consequence, and to return their Opinions with all Freedom. The King's Letters are likewise sent to the Gentry of each Palatinate, to chuse a Nuncio for their Representative in the Dyet; in which Election the Candidate must be voted unanimously, for if the Suffrage of only one private Gentleman be wanting, the Election is void, and the Province is deprived of its Vote in the approaching Dyet. The Elections being over, and all the Senators and Nuncios come to Court, the King attired in his Royal Robes, and attended by the Chancellor, renews the Proposal in their publick Assembly. The Proposal having already been duly weighed, they come to a speedy Resolution in the Matter either *pro* or *con*. As the aforesaid Election of Nuncios requires an unanimous Assent in all Persons electing, even so the Demand from the King in the General Dyet, must be assented to by all, otherwise the Demand is made in vain; for if they differ, which frequently happens, then the Dyet breaks up without doing any thing, and each Member returns Home. Subordinate to the Senate and Dyet are many Courts of Judicature, whether Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Military, for determining all Causes in the various Parts of the Kingdom; which Courts are much the same with other civilized Nations, particularly those in *England*.

Arms.] The *Arms* of *Poland* are quarterly, first and fourth *Gules*, an Eagle *Argent*, crowned and armed *Or*, for *Poland*. The second and third *Gules*, a Cavalier armed Capapee *Argent*; in the Dexter a naked Sword of the same; in the Sinister a Shield *Azure* charged with a bearded Cross [illegible], mounted on a Courser of the second, barbed of the third an[illegible]led of the fourth, for *Lithuania*. For the Crest of *Poland*, a Crown with eight Flurets, and closed with four Demicircles ending in a Mund *Or*. For the Motto, *Habent sua Sydera Reges*.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this Country, for the most Part, are of the *Romish* Church; yet all Religions being tolerated, here are many of the *Greek* Church, as also *Armenians*, *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, *Jews* and *Quakers*. The Papists are dispersed over all Parts

Parts of the Kingdom, but most numerous in the Provinces of *Warsaw* and *Cujavia*. The *Lutherans* are mostly to be found in *Prussia* the *Armenians* in *Russia*; and all the rest appear iu great Numbers through the various Parts of *Lithuania*. In *Samogitia* is a Sort of People who differ little from Heathens. The Reformation of Religion began in this Country 1535, but did not meet with due Encouragement. The Christian Faith was planted in the various Parts of *Poland* at several Times, it being established in *Poland*, properly so called, in the Time of their Prince *Micislaus* 963. In *Livonia* 1200, by the preaching of one *Minardus*. In *Lithuania* 1386, at the Admission of *Jagello* to the Crown of *Poland*; and, as some affirm, by *Thomas Waldensis* an *Englishman*. In *Samogitia* and *Volhinia*, at the same Time with *Livonia*.

MONEY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Gold Ducat	0	9	2
The Rixdollar	0	4	6
Dantzig Dollar the same	0	4	6
Ourt, worth about	0	0	9

Gros, 18 of which make the Ourt.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

Spain with Portugal.

Extent and Situation.

	Miles.		Degrees.
Length	580	between	9 ½ West and 3 ½ East Longitude.
Breadth	450		36 and 44 North Latitude.

From Cape *Finister* West to Cape *Creus* East, and
From *Gibraltar* South to the Coast of *Asturia* North.

A late Author makes the Longitude above 100 Miles more; which is done by a Traverse Line from Southwest to Northeast; and the like Method he takes in many other Countries, not considering that by this Absurdity his Measure is neither Longitude nor Latitude, Length or Breadth, but an irrational Jumble of both.

The Provinces we divide into three Classes:
1. Towards the N. and W. Ocean.
2. Towards the Mediterranean.
3. Towards the Midland.

		Chief Town		
First contains	*Biscay*	*Bilboa*	N. to W.
	Asturia	*Ovieda*	
	Gallicia	*Compostella*	E. to S.
	Portugal	*Lisbon*	
	Andalusia	*Seville*	W. to E.
Second contains	*Estramadura*	the E. Part, *Merida*	
	Granada	Idem	
	Murcia	Idem	
	Valentia	Idem	
	Catalonia	*Barcelona*	E. to N. W.
Third contains	*Aragon*	*Saragosa*	
	Navare	*Pampelona*	
	Old Castile	*Burgos*	N. to S.
	New Castile	*Madrid*	
	Leon	Idem S. of *Asturia*.	

1. *Biscay*.

		Ch. T.	
Contains	*Gipuscoa*	*Fonterabia*	E. to W.
	Biscay, proper	*Bilboa*	
	Alava	*Vitoria*, Southward.	

2. *Astu-*


An Accurate Map of
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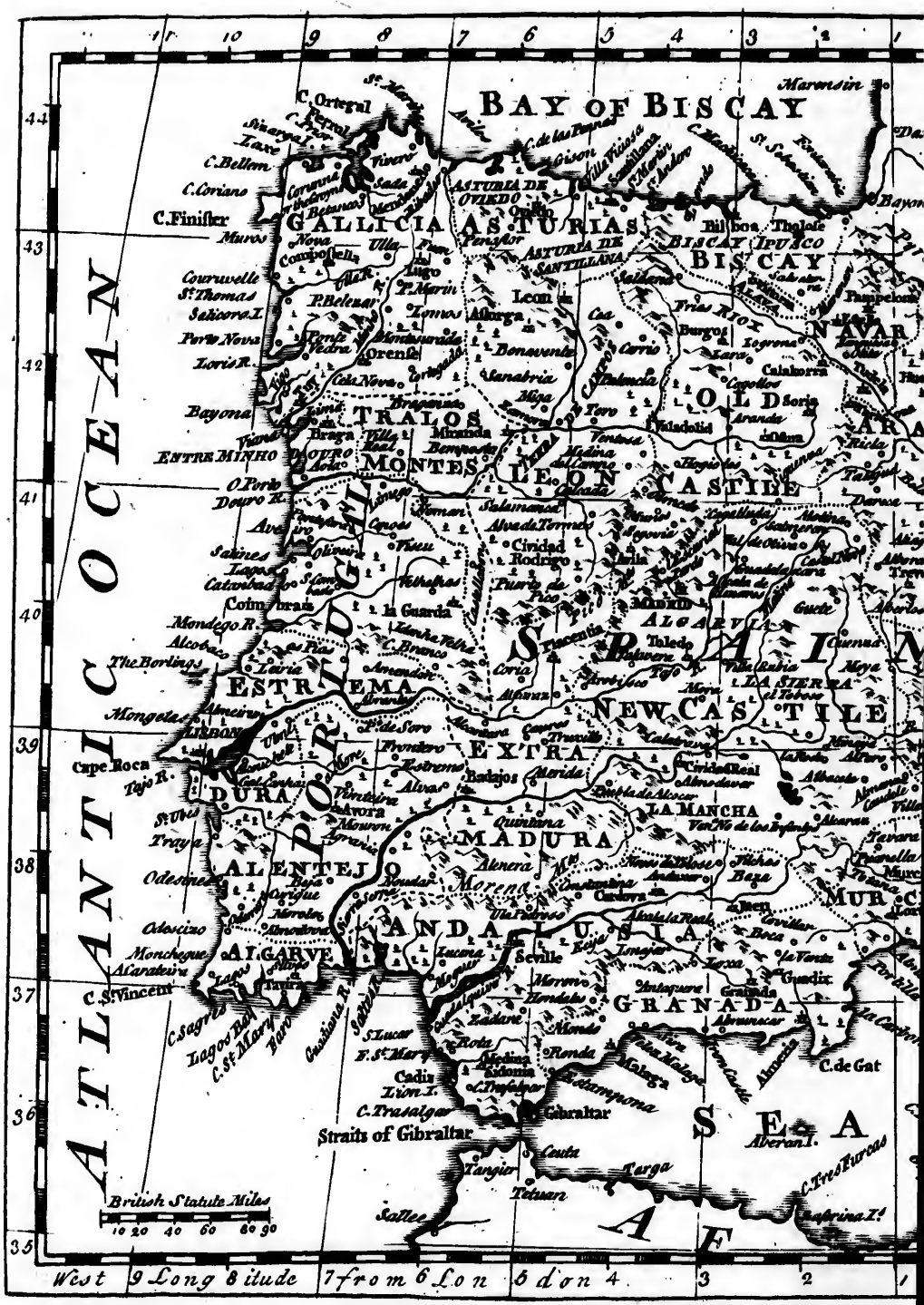
By E. Bowen Geog. to His Majesty.
THE
MEDITERRANEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MINORCA I.
MAJORCA I.
IVISA I.
Montpellier
Agde
Narbonne
Perpignan
Barcelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Port Mahon
Fornelle
Cabrera I.
Cape Roca
C. St Vincent
Tileto
West


BAY OF BISCAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GALLICIA
ASTURIAS
BISCAY
NAVARRE
OLD CASTILE
TRALOS MONTES
LEON
ESTREMADURA
NEW CASTILE
EXTRADURA
MADURA
ALENTEJO
ALGARVE
ANDALUSIA
GRANADA
LA MANCHA
MURCIA
ARAGON
SEA
Straits of Gibraltar
Gibraltar
Cadiz
Seville
Malaga
Madrid
Valladolid
Burgos
Lisbon
Oporto
Coimbra
Toledo
Salamanca
Zaragoza
Pamplona
Bilboa
Tangier
Ceuta
Tetuan
Targa
Saffee
C. Finister
C. Ortegal
C. Belleu
C. Coriano
C. St. Vincent
C. Sagres
C. Trafalgar
C. de Gat
C. Tres Forcas
Cape Roca
Tejo R.
Douro R.
Loris R.
Bayona
ENTRE MINHO
Mondego R.
Alcobaça
The Borlings
Mongeta
Odesinho
Odesizo
Monchegue
Alarateiro
Lagos
Tavira
Cartagena
Alberan I.
British Statute Miles
10 20 40 60 80 90
West 9 Longitude from 6 London 5 4 3 2 1

An Accurate Map of
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By E. Bowen Geog. to His Majesty.

Cont. the

Contains the

2. *Asturia*.

Contains	*Asturia de Oviedo* —	Chief Town	*Oviedo*,	Westward.
	Asturia de Santillana		*Santillana*,	Eastward.

3. *Gallicia*.

Contains	Archbishop of *Compostella*	Chief Town	Idem —	S. W. to N. E.
	Bishop of *Mondonedo* —		Idem —	
	Bishop of *Lugo* —		Idem —	N. E. to S. W. upon the *Minho*.
	Bishop of *Orensa* —		Idem —	
	Territory of *Tuy* —		Idem —	

4. *Portugal*, a Kingdom.

Contains the Provinces of	*Entre Minho Duro* —	Chief Town	*Braga* —	W. to E.
	Tralos Montes —		*Braganza*	
	Beira —		*Coimbra*	N. to S.
	Estramadura the W. Part		*Lisbon* —	
	Entre Tago Guadiana —		*Evora* —	
	Algarve —		*Tavira* —	

5. *Andalusia*.

Contains the	Bishop of *Jaen* —	Chief Town	Idem	E. to S. W. upon the *Guadalquivir*, or nigh to it
	Bishop of *Cordova*		Idem	
	Archbishop of *Seville*		Idem	
	Bishop of *Cadiz* —		Idem	
	D. of *Medina Sidonia*		Idem,	Southward.

Granada.

Cont. the	Bishop of *Almeria*	Ch. Town	Idem,	S. on the Seacoast.
	Bishop of *Guadix*		Idem	E. to S. W.
	Archbishop of *Granada*		Idem	
	Bishop of *Malaga* —		Idem	

7. *Mur-*

7. *Murcia.*

Cont.	*Murcia*, properly so called	T.	*Murcia*	E. to W.
	Territory of *Lorca*	Ch.	Idem	
	Cartagene		Idem S. on the Seacoast.	

8. *Valentia.*

Contains the Districts of	*Millares*	Chief T.	*Villa Real*
	Xucar		*Valentia*, *Segorbe*
	Segura		*Oriuela*, *Alicant.*

9. *Catalonia.*

Contains the Ter. of	*Puicerda*	Chief Town	Idem	N. to E. to S. W. upon the *Ebro.*
	Urgel		Idem	
	Balaguer		Idem	
	Lerida		Idem	
	Tortosa		Idem	
	Girona		Idem	E. to W. nigh or upon the Seacoast.
	Barcelona		Idem	
	Taragona		Idem	

10. *Aragon.*

Contains the	Bishops of *Jaca*	Chief Town	Idem	N. W. to S. E.
	Huesca		Idem	
	Balbastro		Idem	
	Archbishop of *Saragossa*		Idem, upon the *Ebro.*	
	Bishop of *Taragona*		Idem	N. to S.
	Albaracin		Idem	
	Tervel		Idem	

11. *Navarre.*

Contains the Districts of	*Pampeluna*	Chief Town	Idem
	Olita		Idem
	Tudela		Idem
	Estella		Idem
	Sanguesa		Idem

N. to S.

W. to E.

12. *Old*

12. *Old Castile.*

Contains the Territories of		Chief Town	
Burgos —	Idem —	W. to S. E.	
Rioja —	*Logronno*		
Calahora	Idem —		
Soria —	Idem —	E. to W. on the *Douro*.	
Osma —	Idem —		
Valladolid	Idem —		
Segovia	Idem, 56 m. S. E.	of *Valadolid*.	
Avila —	Idem, 63 m. S.		

13. *New Castile.*

Being divided into
- *North*, the *Tago*,
- *Middle*, between the *Tago* and *Guadiana*.
- *South*, of *Guadiana*.

North contains the Towns of
- *Coira* — W. to E.
- *Placentia* — W. to E.
- *Toledo* — W. to E.
- *Madrid* — All three N. E. of *Toledo*.
- *Alcala de Henares* — All three N. E. of *Toledo*.
- *Guadalajara* — All three N. E. of *Toledo*.

Middle contains the Towns of
- *Alcantara* upon the *Tago*.
- *Merida* upon the *Guadiana*.
- *Truxillo* 36 m. N. E. of *Merida*.
- *Cuensa* upon the *Xucar*.

South contains the Towns of
- *Badajos* — From W. to E,
- *Ellenera* — From W. to E,
- *Ciudad Real* — From W. to E,
- *Alcarez* — From W. to E,

14. *Leon*, a Kingdom.

North and South of the *Duro*
- Chief Towns in North are
  - *Palencia* —
  - *Tora* —
  - *Zamora* —
  - E. to S. W. on the *Douro*.
  - *Leon* — N. to S. W.
  - *Astorga* — N. to S. W.
- Chief Towns in South are
  - *Salamanca* —
  - *Puertopico* —
  - *Ciudad Rodrigo* —
  - N. to S. E.

SPAIN

SPAIN is the largeſt Peninſula in *Europe*; being joined to the Continent by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which run from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the Bay of *Biſcay*. That Part on the Weſt, belonging to the King of *Portugal*, extends 300 Miles, including *Algarve* on the South up to the River *Minho* North, and its Breadth 100 Miles more or leſs at a Medium. It conſiſts moſtly of that old Province of *Spain*, called by the *Romans Luſitania*.

SPAIN.

Name.] SPAIN, formerly *Iberia*, *Heſperia ultima*; by ſome *Spania*; bounded on the *Eaſt* and *South* by part of the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the *Weſt* by *Portugal* and part of the *Atlantick* Ocean; on the *North* by the Bay of *Biſcay*; is termed by the *Italians*, *Spagna*; by the Natives, *Eſpania*; by the *French*, *Eſpagne*; by the *Germans*, *Spanien*; and by the *Engliſh*, *Spain*; ſo called, as ſome ſay, from a certain King named *Hiſpanus*: But the moſt received Opinion is, that it came from *Hiſpalis*, now *Seville*, the Chief City in former Times.

Air.] The Air of this Country is generally very pure and calm, being ſeldom infected with Miſts and Vapors; but in the Summer ſo extremely hot, eſpecially in the South Provinces, that it is troubleſome and dangerous for the Inhabitants to ſtir abroad about Noon, from the Middle of *May* to the End of *Auguſt*. The oppoſite Place of the Globe to *Madrid* is that Part of the Pacific Ocean 177 Degrees Eaſt of *London*; *Madrid* being three Deg. Weſt of *London* by the beſt Account, The South Latitude is 40, 26.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is in many Places very dry and barren, ſeveral of the inland Provinces being covered with Sand, rocky Mountains or Woods; and others naturally fertile for the moſt Part neglected, lying waſte and uncultivated for many Years, and that by reaſon of the Scarcity, or rather the idle Negligence of its Inhabitants. But this Defect of Corn, and other Grain, is ſufficiently ſupplied by many Sorts of excellent Fruits and Wines, which with little Art and Labour are here produced in great Plenty. The longeſt Day at *Madrid* is near 15 Hours.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* here are Wines, Oil, Sugar, Metals, Rice, Silk, Liquoriſh, Honey, Flax, Saffron, Aniſeed, Raiſins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Cork, Sope, Anchovies, Sumach, Wool, Lambſkins, Tobacco: Alſo Gold and Silver from *America*.

Rarities.]

Rarities.] Near the City *Cadiz* is an old ruinous Watchtower, which the common People call the Pillar of *Hercules*; but the high Land at *Gibraltar* called *Calpe*, and the other near *Ceuta* in *Barbary* called *Abyla*, are the old Pillars of *Hercules*. 2. In the City of *Granada* is the large ſumptuous Palace of the *Moriſh* Kings, whoſe Inſide is beautified with Jaſper and Porphyry, and adorned with divers *Arabic* and *Moſaic* Inſcriptions. 3. At *Tarragona* in *Catalonia* are the Ruins of a *Roman Circus*; and at *Segovia* in *Old Caſtile* are the Remains of a noble Aquaduct, built by the Emperor *Trajan*, and ſupported by 177 Arches in double Rows, reaching from one Hill to another. 4. Without the Walls of *Toledo* was a large Theatre, ſome Part whereof is yet ſtanding. Here alſo is an admirable modern Aquaduct, contrived according to the Order of *Philip* II. 5. At *Orenſa* in *Gallicia* are ſeveral Springs of medicinal hot Waters, wonderfully eſteemed by the ableſt Phyſicians. 6. At the City of *Toledo* is a Fountain, whoſe Waters near the Bottom are of an acid Taſte, but towards the Surface extremely ſweet. 7. Near *Guadalajara* in *New Caſtile* is a Lake which never fails to make a rumbling Noiſe before a Storm. 8. The Cathedral Church of *Murcia*, containing 400 Chapels, is remarkable for its curious Steeple, ſo built, that a Chariot may eaſily aſcend to the Top. 9. Many talk of a Ship of Stone, with Maſts, Sails, and Tackle, to be ſeen at *Mongia* in *Gallicia*. As to the River *Guadiana*, its diving under Ground, from whence it was formerly called *Anas* or the Duck, the ſame is known ſufficiently.

Archbiſhops in this Kingdom with their Suffragans.

Burgos	*Calahora*, *Calzada*, *Palentia*, *Pampeluna*.	*Seville*	*Cadiz*, *Canary* Is. *Guadis*.
Compoſtella	*Avila*, *Aſtorga*, *Badajos*, *Ciudad Roderigo*, *Coria*, *Leon*, *Lugos*, *Mondonedo*, *Orenſa*, *Oviedo*, *Plazentia*, *Salamanca*, *Tuy*, *Zamora*,	*Taragona*	*Barcelona*, *Girona*, *Lerida*, *Solſona*, *Tortoſa*, *Vich*, *Urgel*.
		Toledo	*Cartagene*, *Cordova*, *Cuenza*, *Jaen*, *Oſma*, *Segovia*, *Seguenza*, *Valladolid*.

Gra-

Granada { *Almeria,* *Malaga.*

Valentia { *Majorca,* *Oriuela.*

Saragosa { *Albaracin,* *Balbastro,* *Huesca,* *Iacca,* *Tarasona,* *Teruel.*

Universitites.] Universities in this Kingdom are those of

Seville,	*Salamanca,*	*Huesca,*	*Gandia,*	*Avila,*
Granada,	*Alcala,*	*Saragosa,*	*Barcelona,*	*Oriuela,*
Compostella,	*Siguenza,*	*Tortosa,*	*Murcia,*	*Oviedo,*
Toledo,	*Valencia,*	*Ossuna,*	*Taragona,*	*Palencia.*
Valladolid,	*Lerida,*	*Onata,*	*Baeza,*	

Manners.] The truest Character of the *Spaniards*, I any where find, is that by Dr. *Heylin*, which in the main runs thus. The *Spaniards* are People of a swarthy Complexion, black Hair, and whose Persons have a good Proportion: Of a majestic Gait and Deportment, grave and serious in their Carriage, in Offices of Piety very devout, not to say superstitious; obedient and faithful to their King; in War too slow and deliberate; patient in Adversity; very temperate in Eating and Drinking, and not prone to alter their Resolutions or Apparel. Arts they esteem dishonorable; are too much given to Laziness; much addicted to Women; unreasonably jealous of their Wives, and by Nature extremely proud. Farther he says, that being a mixt People descended from the *Goths*, *Moors*, *Jews* and *Spaniards*; from the *Jews* they borrow Superstition, from the *Moors* Melancholy, Pride from the *Goths*, and from the old *Spaniards* a Desire of Liberty.

Language.] Of all the living Tongues derived from the *Latin*, the *Spanish* comes nearest the Original, except a few Words derived from the *Moors*, tho' no Kingdom has been more harassed by the Irruption of barbarous Nations than *Spain*. The best *Spanish* is generally spoken in *New Castile*: In *Valentia* and *Catalonia* it is most corrupt. Their *Paternoster* runs thus: *Padre nuestro, que istas en los Cielos, Sanctificade sea tu Nombre; Vengata nos tu Regno; hagase tu Voluntad, assicn la tierra, como en le cielo; El pan nuestro de cadadia da nes looy; y perdonna nos nuestras deudas, assi como nos otros perdonamos a' neustros deudores; y no dos dexes caer in tentation; mas libra nos de mal.* Amen.

Government.] *Spain* was formerly divided into fourteen Kingdoms, which being at length reduced to three, *Aragon*, *Castile*, and *Portugal*, the two former were united in 1474, by the Marriage of *Ferdinand* of *Aragon* with *Isabel*, Heiress of *Castile*: *Portugal* was added by Conquest 1578; but revolting in 1640, the whole of *Spain* excluding *Portugal*, is at present subject to one Sovereign, styled his *Catholick Majesty*, King of *Spain* and the *Indies*. The numerous Provinces of this great Monarchy are ruled by particular Governors, and the various Parts of his Dominions in the *East* and *West Indies* are governed by their respective *Viceroys* of *Manilla*, *Mexico* and *Peru*, who are generally very severe in exacting of the Subject what possibly they can during their short Regency, which is commonly limited to three Years; the King appointing others in their Room, that he may gratify as many of his Grandees as may be with all Conveniency, there being still a great Number of them at Court, as Candidates for a Government. For the better Management of public Affairs, there are many Councils and Audiences established in this Kingdom, namely *the Council of State*, *the Council Royal of Castile*, *the Council of War*, *Council of Aragon*, *Council of the Indies*, *that of the Orders*, *and the Treasury*, *that of the Chamber and Discharges*, *the Council of Inquisition*, *Council of Conscience*, and *Council of Policy*. Audiences are Courts for determining civil Causes about ten Miles District, but the Audiences in *America* have a far wider Extent.

Arms.] The King of *Spain* bears Quarterly; the first counter-quartered; in the first and fourth *Gules*, a Castle triple towered *Azure*, each with three Battlements *Or*, purfled *Sable*; for *Castile*. In the second and third *Argent*, a Lion passant *Gules*, crowned, armed and tongued *Or*; for *Leon*. In the second greater Quarter *Or*, four Pellets *Gules*, for *Aragon*. Party *Or*, four Pellets also *Gules*, between two Flanches *Argent*, charged with as many Eagles *Sable*, membered, beaked, and crowned *Azure*, for *Sicily*. These two great Quarters grafted in Base *Argent*, a Pomegranate *Vert*, stalked and leafed of the same, open and seeded *Gules*, for *Granada*. In the third Quarter *Gules*, a Fesse *Argent*, for *Asturia*, Coupie and supported by old *Burgundy*, which is Bendy of six Pieces *Or*, and *Azure* bordered *Gules*. In the fourth great Quarter *Azure* Semee of Flowers de Lis *Or*, with a Border *Compony Argent* and *Gules*, for modern *Burgundy*; Coupie *Or*, supported *Sable*, a Lion *Or*, for *Brabant*. These two great Quarters charged with a Scutcheon *Or*, a Lion *Sable*, tongued *Gules*, for *Flanders*. Party *Or*, an Eagle *Sable*, for *Antwerp*. For *Crest*, a Crown *Or*, raised with eight Semicircles terminating in a *Mund Or*. The Collar of the Golden Fleece surrounds the Shield, on the Sides of which stand the two Pillars of *Hercules*, with this Motto, *Plus ultra*.

Religion.]. The *Spaniards* are ſtrict Adherers to the *Church* of *Rome*, in all her groſs Errors and Corruptions, taking their Religion intirely on the Pope's *Authority*; and are ſo bigotted, that the King ſuffers none to live in his *Dominions*, who profeſs not the *Doctrine* of the *Roman* Church; for which extraordinary Zeal the *Pope* hath conferred upon him the *Title* of *Catholick Majeſty*. All other Profeſſions, tending to Liberty, are expelled by that *Antichriſtian* Tyranny of the bloody Inquiſition, at firſt adviſed and ſet up by *Pedro Mendoza* Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, againſt ſuch converted *Jews* and *Moors* as returned back to their *Superſtition*; but was afterwards applied chiefly to thoſe of the *Proteſtant Communion*. So induſtrious are the Eccleſiaſticks in this *Country* to keep the whole People in the thickeſt Miſt of Ignorance, and ſo little are they inclined of themſelves to inquire after Knowlege, that conſidering theſe Things upon one hand, and the Terror of the Inquiſition upon the other, in caſe of the leaſt Tendency to Innovation in Points of Faith, we cannot reaſonably expect a Reformation of Religion in this Kingdom, except the Hand of Providence ſhall interpoſe in a wonderful manner. Chriſtianity was planted here, according to the *Spaniſh* Tradition, by St. *James* the Apoſtle, within four Years after the Death of Chriſt.

MONEY.

Old *Spaniſh* Doubloon	3	7	1
The *Spaniſh* Piſtole	1	13	6
The Half and Quarter in Proportion.			
The Silver Coins are called Piaſtres, Dollars or Pieces of Eight, all meaning the ſame, and very near the ſame Value	0	4	6

A Real is Sixpence three Farthings; ſo that a Piece of Eight or eight Reals is 4 s. 6 d.

PORTUGAL.

Name.] PORTUGAL is bounded on the Eaſt by *Spain*; on the North by *Gallicia*; on the Weſt and South by the *Atlantick* Ocean: Tis called by the *Italians*, *Portogallo*; by the *Spaniards*, *French*, *Germans*, and *Engliſh*, *Portugal*. The Name is derived from *Portus Gallorum*, that Haven, called *Porto*, being the Place where the *Gauls* uſually landed, when moſt of the Seaports in *Spain* were in the Hands of the *Moors*.

Air.]

Air.] The Air of this Country is much more temperate, especially in the Maritime Places, than in those Provinces of *Spain* which lye under the same Parallel, it being frequently qualified by Westerly Winds and cool Breezes from the Sea. The opposite Place of the Globe to *Lisbon* is Part of *New Zeeland*, lying 171 Degrees East of *London*, and about 39 South Latitude.

Soil.] The Soil of this Country is none of the best for Grain, it being very dry and mountainous, but yet very plentiful of *Grapes*, *Oranges*, *Citrons*, *Almonds*, *Pomgranates*, *Olives*, and such like. For the longest Day at *Lisbon*, See the Table of Climates, Lat. 39.

Commodities.] The chief Commodities of this Country are *Hides*, *Dyers Wood*, *Sugar*, *Wine*, *Honey*, *Oil*, *Allum*, *white Marble*, *Salt*; with Variety of Fruits, *Oranges*, *Almonds*, *Citrons*, *Pomegranates*: Also *Diamonds*, *Gold*, and *Silver* from *Brasil*.

Rarities.] In a Lake on the Hill *Stella* in *Portugal*, are found Pieces of Ships, though distant from the Sea 36 Miles. Near to *Roja* is a Lake observable for its great rumbling Noise, heard before a Storm, at the Distance of 15 Miles. About eight Liegues from *Coimbra* is a remarkable Fountain, which draws in whatever only touches the Surface of its Water; an Experiment of which is frequently made with the Trunks of Trees. The Town of *Bethlem*, near *Lisbon*, is noted for the sumptuous Tombs of the Kings of *Portugal*.

Archbishops in this Kingdom, with their Suffragans.

1. *Braga* { *Guarda*, *Lamego*, *Miranda*, *Porto*, *Viseo*.

2. *Evora* { *Ceuta*, *Faro* in *Algarve*.

3. *Lisbon* { *Angola* in *Congo*. *Angra* in the *Azores*. *Coimbra*, *Elvas*, *Funchal* in *Madeira*. *Leiria*, *Portalegre*, *St. Jago*, *Cape Verd*. *Salvador* in *Congo*. *St. Thome* in *Guiney*.

Universities.] Universities in this Kingdom are those of

Lisbon, *Evora*, *Coimbra*.

Manners.] The *Portuguese*, formerly much noted for their Skill in Navigation and great Discoveries which the World owes to them, are now unlike their Forefathers, and by some People have this Character: Take one of their Neighbours, a Native *Spaniard*, and strip him of all his good Qualities, that Person then remaining will make a complete *Portuguese*. They are generally treacherous to one another, but more especially to Strangers; cunning in their Dealings; addicted to Covetousness and Usury; barbarously cruel where they have Power; and the meaner Sort are universally given to Thieving.

Language.] The Language used in *Portugal* is a Compound of *French* and *Spanish*, especially the latter. The Difference between it and true *Spanish* will best appear by their *Paternoster*, which runs thus: *Padre nosso que estas nos Ceos, Sanctificado seia o teu nome; Venha a nos o teu Reyno: Seia feita a tua vontade, assi nos ceos, como na terra, O paonosso de cadatia dano lo oie n'estodia. E perdoa nos senhor as nossas dividas, assi como nos perdoamos a os nossos devedores. E nao nos dexes cahir em tentatio, mas libra nos do mal.* Amen.

Government.] This Kingdom after many Revolutions of Fortune, was unjustly seized from the Duke of *Braganza*, by *Philip* II. of *Spain*, and detained by him and his two Successors from the lawful Heir, till the Year 1640, that the *Portuguese*, being unable to bear any longer the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*, threw off that intolerable Yoke, and set the Crown upon the Head of *John* Duke of *Braganza*, afterwards *John* IV. surnamed *The Fortunate*, notwithstanding all the Force and Power of the *Spaniards*; which Enterprize of theirs was brought about by the Assistance of some *French* Troops sent into this Country. And 'tis remarkable how close this Design of Revolting was carried on, though known to above three hundred Persons at once, and in Agitation for the Space of a whole Year. Ever since this Event *Portugal* hath continued an independent Monarchy, whose King the Pope hath dignified with the Title of His Faithful Majesty.

Arms.] He bears *Argent*, five Scutcheons *Azure*, placed in Cross, each charged with as many Besants of the first placed in *Saltier*, and pointed *Sable*, for *Portugal*. The Shield bordered *Gules*, charged with seven Towers *Or*, three in chief, and two in each Flanch; the Crest is a Crown *Or*. Under the Base of the Shield, at the ends of two Crosses, appears the Fleur de Lis *Vert*, for the Order of *Avis*; and the second *Party Gules*, for the Order of *Christ*. The *Motto* is changeable, but frequently these Words, *Pro Rege & Grege.*

Religion.]

Religion.] What was said of Religion in *Spain*, where the Inquisition prevails, the same may be affirmed in this Kingdom; the Tenets of Popery being here universally received, only with this Difference, that *Jews* are tolerated, and several Strangers are allowed the publick Exercise of their Religion, particularly the *English* Factory at *Lisbon*. This Country received the Gospel about the same Time with *Spain*.

MONEY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The *Portugal* Doubloon —— ——	3	12	0
The Half and Quarter in Proportion.			
The common Value of the Moida, usually so called, tho' current at Twopence more, is	1	6	10
The Half and Quarter in Proportion.			
The Silver Crusado, by *Newton*'s Table, 480 Res —— ——	0	2	10
The Patagon 600 Res —— —— ——	0	3	6 ½

All Accounts are kept here by Res, 15 of which make a Peny Sterling, or 60 more nearly Fourpence Farthing.

SECT. VIII.

Italy.

Extent and Situation.

	Miles.		
Length	500	between	38 and 47 North Latitude.
Breadth	300		7 and 19 East Longitude.

In the North Part about 7 Degrees where broadest, at 43 Miles each, makes 300 Miles.

The Length from Northwest to Southeast, being a Compound of Breadth and Length, is about 500 Miles; for Want of knowing which some have made it 600 Miles, and some 700.

Divided into three Classes, { *Upper*, *Middle*, *Lower*.

			Chief Town	
Upper to *Lombardy* contains the	Duchy of *Savoy*		*Chambery*	W. to E.
	Princip. of *Piemont*		*Turin* —	
	D. of	*Montferrat*	*Casal* —	
		Milan —	Idem —	
		Parma —	Idem —	
		Modena —	Idem —	
		Mantua —	Idem, N. of *Modena*.	
	Rep. of	*Venice* —	Idem, at the bottom of the *Adriatic* Gulf.	
		Genoa	Idem, S. of *Milan*.	
	Bishop. of *Trent*		Idem, S. of *Tirol*.	
Middle contains the	Land of the Church		*Rome* —	S. to N.
	Duchy of *Tuscany*		*Florence* —	
	Rep. of	*Luca*	Idem, S. of *Modena*.	
		Marino	Idem, N. of *Urbino*.	
Lower contains the	King. of *Naples*		Idem, South *Italy*.	

de.
e.

43 Miles

pound of
knowing

W. to E.

Modena.
e bottom of
ic Gulf.
Milan.
Tirol.

} S. to N.
f Modena.
f Urbino.

h Italy.

Upper


GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
GRISONS
CARNIOLA
Geneva
Annecy
SAVOY
Chambery
FRANCE
Briançon
Turin
Saluzzo
Barcelonnette
Nice
Vence
Antibes
Durance R.
Toulon
St. Tropez
I. St. Marguerites
Hieres I.
Como
Milan
Novara
Vercelli
MILAN
Pavia
Alexandria
Asti
Alba
Oneglia
GENOA
Gulf of Genoa
Piacenza
PARMA
Modena
MODENA
Reggio
MANTUA
Mantua
Brescia
Cremona
Verona
Vicenza
Trent
TRENT
Bergamo
Padua
Treviso
Belluno
Aquileia
Udine
Venice
Rovigo
Adria
Chiozza
Ferrara
Mouths of the Po
Comacchio
Ravenna
Cervia
Rimini
Bologna
Imola
Forli
Apennine Mountains
Pistoia
Florence
Pisa
Leghorn
Gorgona
Vada
Piombino
Capraia
Elba I.
Volterra
Sienna
TUSCANY
FLORENTINE
Cortona
Perugia
Foligno
Spoleto
Orvieto
Narni
Terni
Grossetto
M. Argentaro
State of Presidii
Mt. Christo
Sanuti
Civita Vecchia
CHURCH
Rome
Ostia
Frascati
Albano
CAMPAGNIA DI ROMA
Terracina
Mt. Circello
Gaieta
Gulf of Gaieta
Capua
Ponza
Ischia
Capri
Pesaro
Fano
Sinigaglia
Ancona
Osimo
Loretto
Urbino
Aquila
Celano
Sulmona
LAND of the
Pola
Fiume
ISTRIA
Osero
C. Corso
Bastia
Calvi
C. de l'Ougarbe
Nebbio
Accia
Corte
la Vasie
Adiazzo
Campolero
Roca
P. Vecchia
Bonifacio
Figari
C. Negro
G. de la Vasie
G. de Campo de Moro
CORSICA I.
Str. of Bonifacio
Magdalen I.
Lazanaire Isle
Tempi
I. Tavolara
C. Cavallo
CAPO DI LUGODORI
Sassari
Porto Torre
Alghieri
C. Falcon
Bosa
C. de Bosa
Oristagni
C. St. Marco
C. Navoly
CAPO DI CAGLIARI
Cagliari
Villa di Chiesa
Terralba
Monte Santo
Guillastre
M. Rousse
Pt. Obscure
St. Pedro I.
St. Antioco I.
la Vache
C. Teulada
Serpentaire
C. Carbonaire
SARDINIA I.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LIPARI ISLANDS
Ustica
Alicudi
Felicudi
Panaria
Lipari I.
C. de Palenudo
C. Licosa
C. di Gallo
Palermo
C. Vito
Trapani
Mt. Reale
Termini
Cefalù
Milazzo
MAZARA VALLEY
DEMONA VALLEY
Mazara
Mt. Madonia
Calatabellota
Girgenti
Heraclea
Alicata
Camarana
Terra Nova
Lentini
NOTO VALLEY
Noto
SICILY
British Statute Miles
10 20 40 60 80 100 120
East Longitude from London
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37

An Accurate MAP of
ITALY
Laid down from the best
Authorities
By Eman Bowen
Geog.r to His Majesty

Nigh as near the

Upper Part.

SAVOY.

Contains several remarkable Towns near or upon four small Rivers that water this Country.

The *Iser* —	running	Westward chiefly.
The *Ark* —		W. turning N. W.
The *Seran* —		N. W. chiefly.
The *Arve* —		N. W.

Nigh or upon the

Iser, are those of	*St. Maurice* —		from W. to E.
	Monstier —		
	Beaufort —		
	Conflans —		
	Montmelian —		
	Camberry —		
Ark, are those of	*St. Michael* —		from W. to E.
	St. John Maurien		
Seran, are those of	*Rumilly* —		from S. to N.
	Annecy —		
Arve, are those of	*Salanci* —		from E. to W.
	Cluse —		
	Bonville —		
	La Roche —		

Savoy Duchy, tho' not in *Italy*, is described here, as being contiguous to the K. of *Sardinia*'s other Domains.

8 Districts.	Chief Places.
Savoy,	*Chambery*, *Aix*.
Geneva County, Southpart,	*Annecy*, *Chamont*.
Chablais,	*Tonon*, *Evian*.
Aousta,	*Aousta*, *Cormajor*.
Tarantais,	*Monstier*, *Aimy*.
Moriene,	*St. John Merien*.
Fassigny,	*Bonville*, *Chase*.
Bugey, East of the *Rhone*,	*Yen*, *Loisy*.

PIEMONT.

Valley of *Sesia*,	*Varallo*,	W. of Lake *Magiori*.
Small Princip. of *Masserano*, sub. to its Prince,	*Crevacor*,	W. of Lake *Magiori*.
Duchy of *Aousta*	*Aousta*, 44 m. N.	of *Turin*.
Marquisate of *Ivrea*	*Ivrea*, 22 m. N.	of *Turin*.
Marquisate of *Susa*	*Susa*, 23 m. N. W.	of *Turin*.
County of *Asti*	*Asti*, 26 m. E.	of *Turin*.
Seignory of *Vercelli*	Idem, 12 m. N. of *Casal*.	
County of *Nice*	Idem, on the Seacoast.	
Principality of *Piemont*	*Turin*, on the River *Po*.	
C. of *Tendi*	*Tendi*	South.
C. of *Boglio*	*Boglio*	South.
Prin. *Oneglia* inclosed by the Lands of *Genoa*	*Oneglia*.	

PIEMONT Proper.

Comprehends the Territories of *Turin*	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Po*.
Chieri	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Po*.
Carignan	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Po*.
Carmagnola	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Po*.
Saluzzi	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Po*.
Cavigliano	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Po*.
Lucerna	Idem, 5 m. S. of *Pignerol*.	
Cherasco	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Tanaro*.
Mondovi	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Tanaro*.
Ceva	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Tanaro*.
Tossana	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Stura*.
Coni	Idem	N. to S. upon the *Stura*.

Duchy of *MONTFERRAT*.

Comprehends the Territories of *Trino*	Idem	N. to S.
Casal	Idem	N. to S.
Alba	Idem	N. to S.
Acqui	Idem	N. to S.
Spino	Idem, 8 Miles S. W. of *Acqui*.	

Duchy

Duchy of *MILAN.*

Comprehends the Territories of	*Milanese*	Chief Town	*Milan*	N. to S.
	Lodisan		*Lodi*	
	Cremonese		*Cremona*	
	Bobiese		*Bobio*	
	Como		*Como* N.	

These following Cities and their Districts belong to the King of *Sardinia*, granted to the House of *Savoy* at several Times by the House of *Austria:* Namely, *Novara*, *Vigevano*, the *Paviese*, *Tortonese*, *Lomellese*, *Alessandria*, and the County of *Angiera*, near Lake *Magiori:* All which are now properly in *Piemont*, the Duchy of *Milan* remaining intire to the House of *Austria.*

PARMA.

D. of	*Parma*, prop. so called	Ch. Town	Idem	E. to W.
	Placentia		Idem	
Ter. of	*Busseto*		*Burgo S. Domino*	N. to S.
	Val di Taro		*Burgo di Val di Taro*	

MODENA.

D. of	*Modena*, prop. so called	Chief Town	Idem Eastward.	
	Regio		Idem Westward.	
	Mirandula		Idem Northward,	
	Corregio		Idem 11 m.	N. E. of *Regio.*
Principality of *Carpi*			Idem 14 m.	

MANTUA.

D. of	*Mantua*, prop. so called	Chief Town	*Mantua*, Northward.	
	Sabionetta		Idem 8 m. S. W,	of *Mantua.*
	Guastalla		Idem 18 m. S.	
Principality of *Bozzolo*			Idem 18 m. S. W.	
Marquisate of *Castiglion*			*Castiglion* N. W. of *Mantua.*	

VENICE, more properly *VENISE.*

Contains the Territories of	*Dogado* or *Duchy*	Chief Town	*Venise*	From E. to W.
	Paduano		*Padua*	
	Vicentin		*Vicenza*	
	Veronese		*Verona*	
	Bresciano		*Brescia*	
	Bergamesco		*Bergamo*	
	Cremasco		*Crema* 24 m. S. of *Bergamo.*	
	Polesin de Rovigo		*Rovigo* 22 m. S. of *Padua.*	

Trevisan

Trevisano contains the Districts of	*Trevisano* prop.	Chief Town	*Trevisо*	S. to N.
	Feltrin		*Feltri*	
	Bellunese		*Belluno*	
	Cadorin		*Cador*	
	Friuli		*Udin*	
	Cape Istria in Part		*Parenzo*, and the Southcoast.	
	Trieſt and *St. Vita* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.			

In *Dalmatia* the *Venetians* have *Nona*, *Zara*, *Scardon*, *St. Nicolas*, *Trau*, *Spalato*, *Cliſſa*, *Ciclut*, *Cataro*, *Caſtelnovo*, *Budoa*.

GENOA.

Includes the	Principality of *Monaco*	Chief Town	Idem to its own P.	W. to E.
	Territory of *Ventimiglia*		Idem	
	Principality of *Oneglia*		Idem to K. of *Sar.*	
	Marquiſate of *Final*		Idem	
	District of *Noli*		Idem	
	Savona		Idem	
	Genoa		Idem	
	Brunetto		Idem	
	Albinga		Idem	

Middle Part.

The *Papacy*, or Land of the *Church*.

D. of *Ferrareſe*	Chief Town	*Ferrara*	N. W. to S. E.
D. of *Bologneſe*		*Bolonia*	
Prov. of *Romania*		*Ravenna*	
D. of *Urbino*		*Urbino*	
Marq. of *Ancona*		*Ancona*	
Terr. of *Perugiano*		*Perugia*	N. to S.
Terr. of *Orvietano*		*Orvieto*	
D. of *Caſtro*		*Caſtro*	
St. *Peter*'s Patrimony		*Viterbo* S. E. of *Orvieto*.	
Campania di Roma		*Rome*.	
Sabina		*Magliana* N. of *Rome*.	
D. of *Spoleto*		*Spoleto*.	
Citta di Caſtella		*Caſtella* S. W. of *Urbino*.	

TUS.

TUSCANY.

Terr. of	*Florence*	Chief Town	Idem — N. E. to S. W.
	Pisa		Idem —
	Sienna		Idem — N. E. to S. W.
Princip. of *Piombino*			Idem —
Isle of *Elba*			*Cosmopoli*
D. of *Carara* and *Massa*			*Massa*, 24 m. N. W. of *Pisa*.
State of *Presidii*			*Orbitello*, 55 m. E. of *Cosmopoli*.

The Republics of { *Luca*, *Marino*,

Contain only the Territories of these two Cities	*Luca* and *Marino*	8 m. N. E. of *Pisa*. Near the Seacoast of *Urbino*.

Lower Part.

Kingdom of *NAPLES.*

North *Abruzzo*	Chief Town	*Aquila*	From N.W. to S.E. upon the *Adriatick Gulph*.
South *Abruzzo*		*Chieti*	
Molise		*Bojano*	
Capitinate and *Puglia*		*Manfredonia*	
Terra di Bari		*Bari*	
Terra di Otranto		*Otranto*, *Lecce*	
Terra di Lavora		*Naples*	From N. to S. on the *Napolitan* Sea.
North *Principate*		*Benevento*	
South *Principate*		*Salerno*	
Basilicate		*Cirenza*	
North *Calabria*		*Cosenza*	
South *Calabria*		*Regio*	

ITALY,

Name.] ITALY, known of old by the Name of *Hesperia*, *Saturnia*, *Latium*, *Ausonia*, and *Oenotria*, bounded on all Sides by the *Mediterranean* Sea, except Northwest, where it joins *France* and *Germany*, is termed by the Natives and *Spaniards*, *Italia*; by the *French*, *Italie*; by the *Germans*, *Italien*; and by the *English*, *Italy*; so called, as most Authors think, from *Italus* King of the *Siculi*, who inhabited *Latium*.

Air.] The Air of this Country is generally pure and temperate, except some of the Pope's Dominions, which are gross and unwholsome; as also the South Part of *Naples*, where for several Months of Summer it is scorching hot, being of the like Quality with the Air of those Provinces in *Spain*, which lye under the same Latitude. *Italy* being at a Medium 12 Degrees East of *London*, the opposite Place of the Globe is that Part of the *Pacifick Ocean*, lying 168 Degrees West from *London*, and about 43 of South Latitude.

Soil.] The Soil of *Italy* is very fertile, yielding in great Abundance the best of Corn, Wine, and Fruit. Its Woods are, for the most Part, continually green, and well stored with the best of wild and tame Beasts. Its Mountains afford several Kinds of Metal, particularly those in *Tuscany* and *Naples*, which are said to yield Silver and Gold. Here is also a great Quantity of true Alabaster, and the purest of Marble. In short, this Country is generally esteemed the Garden of *Europe*; and so curious and magnificent are its numerous Cities, that I cannot omit the following Epithets bestowed on divers of them; as *Rome* the Sacred; *Naples* the Noble; *Florence* the Fair; *Venise* the Rich; *Genoa* the Stately; *Milan* the Great; *Ravenna* the Antient; *Padua* the Learned; *Bolonia* the Fat; *Leghorn* the Trading; *Luca* the Industrious; *Sienna* and *Verona* the Charming, and *Casal* the Strong. The Inhabitants of *Naples* and *Milan* are supposed each to be 200,000; and *Venise* 150,000.

Commoditses] The chief Commodities of this Country are Wine, Velvets, Taffaties, Sattins, Grograms, and the best of Silk in abundance; Goldwire, Allum, Armour, Glass, and such like.

Rarities.] To reckon up most Things in *Italy* that are truly *Rare* and *Curious*, would far surpass our designed Brevity. I shall therefore confine myself to one Sort, namely, *The most noted Monuments of reverend Antiquity* which merit our Regard, they being very useful in giving Light to several Parts of the *Roman* History. These I shall reduce to three Classes, Those in the City of *Rome* itself;

itself; *2dly*, In the Kingdom of *Naples*, and lastly, those in other Parts of *Italy*.

The most remarkable Monuments in *Rome* are: 1. Amphitheatres, particularly that called the Old Amphitheatre, now the *Coloseo*, because of the *Colossean* Statue that stood therein, began by *Vespasian*, and finished by *Domitian*. 2. Triumphal Arches, as that of *Constantine the Great*, erected in Memory of his Victory obtained over the Tyrant *Maxentius*, with this Inscription, *Liberatori Urbis, Fundatori Pacis*. That of *T. Vespasian*, the oldest triumphal Arch in *Rome*, erected to him on his taking the City of *Jerusalem*. That of *Septimius Severus*, nigh the Church of St. *Martin*. Add to these the triumphal Bridge, whose Ruins are still visible near *Port Angelo*, so much reputed of old, that by a Decree of the Senate, none of the meaner Sort were suffered to go over it. 3. *Thermæ*, or Baths; as those of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, which were of a prodigious Bigness, according to that of *Marcellinus*, who called them *Lavacra in modum Provinciarum exstructa*. Those of *Alex. Severus*, the Ruins whereof remain: And the Ruins of *Constantine*'s Baths, still visible in *Monte Cavallo*. 4. Several remarkable Pillars, particularly that erected by *Antonius* the Emperor, in Honour of his Father *Antoninus Pius*, and still to be seen in the *Corso*, being 175 Foot high. That called *Trajan*'s Pillar, covered with Figures in high Relief near *Monte Cavallo*. That called *Rostrata Columna*, now standing at *Rome*, and erected in Honour of *Duillius*, and decked with Stems of Ships upon his Victory over the *Carthaginians*, being the first Naval Victory obtained by the *Romans*. To these we may add the two great Obelisks formerly belonging to the famous *Circus Maximus*, which was begun by *Tarquin* the elder, augmented by *J. Cæsar* and *Augustus*, and at last adorned with Pillars and Statues by *Trajan* and *Heliogabalus*. We may also add three Pillars of admirable Structure, which belonged to the Temple of *Jupiter Stator*, built by *Romulus* on his Victory over the *Sabines*; together with six others on the Side of the Hill near the Capitol, three of which belonged to the Temple of *Concord*, built by *Camillus*; and the other three to the Temple of *Jupiter Tonans*, built by *Augustus* upon a narrow Escape from Lightening. And finally in the Rank of Pillars we may place the famous *Milliarium*, still reserved in the Capitol, being a little Pillar of Stone with a brass Ball on its Top, erected by *Augustus Cæsar* in the *Forum*, from whence the *Romans* reckoned their Miles to all Parts of *Italy*. Other noted Pieces of Antiquity in *Rome* are chiefly these: 1. The stately Ruins of the Palace of the *Roman* Emperors, once extended over the greatest Part of the Palatine Hill. 2. The Ruins of *Templum Pacis*, built by *Titus Vespasian*, who

who adorned the same with some Spoils of the Temple of *Jerusalem.* 3. The *Rotunda*, or *Pantheon* built by *Agrippa*, and dedicated to all the Gods, many of whose Statues are still extant in the Palace of *Justiniani*, reserved there as a *Palladium* of that Family. 4. The *Mausoleum Augusti*, now extremely decayed. And lastly, The very Plate of Brass containing the Laws of the ten Tables, still to be seen in the Capitol.

Remarkable Monuments of Antiquity in the Kingdom of *Naples*, are these following: 1. The Cave of *Pausilip*; being a large Road 40 Foot high and 30 broad, about a Mile long, cut under Ground quite through a Mountain, between *Naples* and *Puzzoli*, but by whom or when is uncertain. 2. Some Remains of an Amphitheatre, and *Cicero*'s Academy, nigh *Puzzoli*; as also the Arches and Ruins of that prodigious Bridge, three Miles long, built by *Caligula* between *Puzzoli* and *Baiæ*, to which Building *Suetonius* alludes when he blames that Emperor for his *Substructiones insanæ.* 3. The Foundations of *Baiæ* itself and some Arches with the very Pavement of the Streets, all visible under Water in a Sunshine Day. 4. The *Elysian Fields*, so famous among the Poets, and extremely beholden to them for their Fame; being only an ordinary Plot of Ground still to be seen near where the City of *Baiæ* stood. 5. The *Piscina Mirabilis*, a vast subterraneous Building nigh the *Elysian Fields*, designed to keep fresh Water for the *Roman* Gallies. 6. The Ruins of *Nero*'s Palace, with the Tomb of *Agrippina* his Mother near the same Place; as also the Baths of *Nero* and *Cicero*; and the *Lacus Avernus*, so noted of old for its infectious Air. 7. The Grotto of the famous *Cumean Sybil* described by *Virgil.* 8. The late curious Discoveries of *Herculaneum* City, destroyed by Earthquake 1700 Years, where now stands the Town of *Portici* between *Naples* and *Vesuvius.* 9. The obscure Tomb of the Poet *Virgil* near the Entrance of the aforesaid Cave of *Pausilip.* To all these we may add that noted and most remarkable Prodigy of Nature, the terrible *Volcano Vesuvius*, eight Miles Southeast of *Naples.*

Monuments of Antiquity in other Parts of *Italy*, are chiefly these: 1. The *Via Appia*, being a Causway of 200 Miles from *Rome* to *Brundisium*, made at the sole Charge of the Consul *Appius.* 2. *Via Flaminia*, reaching from *Rome* to *Rimino* 130 Miles, and made by the Consul *Flaminius.* 3. *Via Æmilia* 50 Miles from *Rimino* to *Bologna.* 4. The old Temple and House of *Sibylla*, to be seen at *Tivoli*, about 15 Miles from *Rome.* 5. A Triumphal Arch yet standing near *Fano*, in the Duchy of *Urbino.* 6. The very Stone upon which *Julius Cæsar* stood when he made an Oration to his Men, persuading them to pass the *Rubicon*, and advance to *Rome*, now fixt upon a Pedestal in the Marketplace of

Rimino. 7. A rare Amphitheatre in *Verona*, erected at first by the Consul *Flaminius*, and repaired by the Citizens, being the most intire of any in *Europe*; also one at *Pola* in *Istria*, having two Orders of *Tuscan* Pillars one above another. 8. The Ruins of an Amphitheatre in *Padua*. 9. Many Tombs of famous Men; particularly that of *Antenor* in *Padua*; St. *Peter*'s in *Rome*; that of St. *Ambrose* in *Milan*; together with a Multitude of Statues, both of Brass and Marble, in most Parts of *Italy*.

These are the most noted Remains of *Roman* Antiquity, now visible in this Country. As for *modern Curiosities*, and Rarities which are obvious to the Eye of every Traveller, a bare Catalogue of them would make a considerable Volume. Tis endless to discourse of magnificent Buildings, Churches, Waterworks, and many noble Pieces of Painting and Statuary, to be seen almost in all Corners of *Italy*. Every one is apt to talk of the curious Cathedral and bending Tower at *Pisa*; the whispering Chamber of *Caparola*; the renowned and costly House of *Loretto*; the famous *Vatican Palace* and *Library*, with the glorious and splendid Furniture of the *Roman* Churches. To these we may add the several Magazines, or large Collections of all Sorts of Rarities, Coins and Medals, kept in several Parts of *Italy*, particularly those at *Florence*.

Rome is the proper See of the Sovereign Pontiff, on whom alone depend the following Bishops:

In the Kingdom of *Naples*. *Aquila, Cittaducale, Marsi, Sulmona, Teramo.*

In *Campania*. *Albano, Alatri, Anagni, Ferentino, Frescati, Magliano, Ostia, Palestrina, Segni, Terracina, Tivoli, Veroli.*

In the *Patrimony Province*. *Aquapendente, Bagnarea, Corneto, Nepi, Orti, Orvieto, Porto, Viterbo.*

In the Provinces of *Ancona* and *Ombria*. *Amelia, Ancona, Arezzo, Ascoli, Assisi, Camerino, Cittacastella, Cittapieve, Fano, Foligni, Jesi, Loreto, Narni, Nocera, Osimo, Perugia, Recanati, Rieti, Spoleto, Terni, Todi.*

Note. The Bishop of *Ostia* is always Dean in the College of Cardinals.

In this and the following Catalogue several Names are omitted, being either extinct or united to others.

A ch-

Archbishops in *Italy* 40, with their Suffragans.

Acerenza.	*Anglona, Gravina, Melfi, Montepeloso, Potenza, Tricarico, Venosa.*
Amalfi.	*Capri, Lettere, Minuri, Ravello, Scala.*
Bari.	*Bitetto, Bitonto, Cataro, Conversano, Giovenazzo, Lavello, Minervino, Molfetta, Monopoli, Polignano, Ruvo.*
Barletta,	*Monteverd* united, in the Province of *Bari.*
Benevento.	*St. Agata, Alifi, Ariano, Ascoli, Avellino, Boiano, Bovino, Guardia, Lucera, Montemarano, Telese, Termoli, Trevico, Volturara.*
Bolonia.	*Borgo, Crema, Modena, Parma, Placenza, Regio.*
Brindisi.	*Ostuni,* in the Province of *Lecce* or *Otranto.*
Cagliari.	*Iglesias,* in *Sardinia.*
Capua.	*Aquino, Caiazzo, Calvi, Carinola, Caserta, Fondi, Gaeta, Isernia, Sera, Suessa, Tiano, Venafro.*
Chieti,	*Atri, Campli, Ortona, Penna.*
Conza.	*Lacedogna, Muro, St. Angelo, Satriano.*
Cosenza.	*Cassano, Marturano, Mileto, St. Marco.*
Fermo.	*Macerata, Montalto, Ripa, Severini.*
Florence,	*Borgosepulcro, Colla, Cortona, Fiesola, Miniato, Montepulciano, Pistoia, Volterra.*
Genoa.	*Albinga, Bobio, Bruneto, Mariana, Nebio, Noli.*
Lanciano.	*Trivento,* in the *Molise.*
Manfredonia.	*Seviero, Viesta, Troia,* in the *Capitinate.*
Messina.	*Cefalu, Lipari, Patti.*

Milan.

Milan.	*Alba, Alessandria, Aqui, Asti, Bergamo, Brescia, Casal, Como, Cremona, Lodi, Novara, Savona, Tortona, Vercelli, Vigevano, Ventimiglia.*
Monstier.	*Annecy, Aousta, Syon.*
Montreal.	*Catania, Siracuse,* in *Sicily.*
Naples.	*Acerra, Aversa, Ischia, Nola, Puzzoli.*
Oristagni.	*Alis,* in *Sardinia.*
Otranto.	*Alessano, Castro, Gallipoli, Lecce, Nardo, Ugento.*
Palermo.	*Gergenti, Malta, Mazara.*
Pisa.	*Aiazzo, Aleria, Luca, Sarzana, Vico* in *Corsica.*
Ravenna.	*Adria, Bertinoro, Cervia, Cesina, Comacbio, Faenza, Ferrara, Forli, Imola, Rimino, Sarsina.*
Regio.	*Bova, Catanzaro, Crotona, Gieraci, Nicastro, Nicotera, Oppido, Squillaci, Tropea.*
Rossano.	*Bisignano,* in the North *Calabria.*
Salerno.	*Acerno, Campagna, Capacio, Cava, Marsico, Nocera, Nusco, Policastro, Sarno.*
Sassari.	*Algeri, Bosa, Castelaragon,* in *Sardinia.*
St. Severina.	*Belcastro, Cariati, Isola, Strongolo, Umbriatico.*
Sienna.	*Chiusi, Grosseto, Massa, Montalcino, Pienza, Soana.*
Sorento.	*Massa, Vico,* in the Bay of *Naples.*
Tarento.	*Castelanetta, Motola, Oria.*
Trani.	*Andria, Biseglia,* in the Province of *Barri.*
Turin.	*Fossano, Ivrea, Mondovi, Saluzzi.*
Venise.	*Caorli, Chiozza, Torcello.*

Udin, erected instead of *Aquilea* 1751. *Belluno, Cape Istria, Ceneda, Cittanova, Concordia, Feltri, Mantua, Padua, Parenzo, Pedena, Pola, Trevisi, Trieste, Verona, Vicenza.*

Urbino. *Cagli, Fosembrona, Gubio, Montefeltro, Pesaro, Senigallia, Urbanea.*

Universities.] Universities are these following:

Bolonia,	*Milan,*	*Perugia,*	*Venise,*
Ferrara,	*Naples,*	*Pisa,*	*Verona,*
Florence,	*Padua,*	*Rome,*	*Turin.*
Macerata,	*Parma,*	*Salerno,*	
Mantua,	*Pavia,*	*Sienna,*	

Manners.] The Natives of *Italy*, once the triumphant Lords and Conquerors of the World, are now less given to the Art of War and military Exploits, than most other Nations of *Europe*. However, the modern *Italians* are generally a grave, respectful, and ingenious People, especially in the Arts of Statuary, Building, Music, and Painting, to which they chiefly apply themselves. They are also obedient to their Superiors, courteous to Inferiors, civil to Equals, and affable to Strangers; likewise in Apparel very modest; in their Houses and Furniture sumptuous: at their Tables extraordinary neat and decent. But these good Qualities are stained by many Vices which reign among them, particularly those of Revenge and Lust, Jealousy and Swearing; in all which they are such Practitioners, that even a modest Narrative would seem incredible. As to the Women, tis said they are *Magpies* at the Door, *Saints* in the Church, *Goats* in the Garden, *Devils* in the House, *Angels* in the Street, and *Syrens* at the Window.

Language.] The present Language of *Italy* is a Dialect of *Latin*, the old Language of this Country. Almost every Province and City hath its peculiar Idiom, but that of *Tuscany* is reckoned the best polished of all others, and is what Persons of Quality and Learning usually speak. *Paternoster* in *Italian* runs thus: *Padre nostro, che sei in Cielo, sia sanctificato il tuo nome: Venga il tuo regno; sia fatta la tua volunta, si come in cielo, cosi encora in terra. Dacci hogi il nostro pane cotidiano; e remeticii nostri debiti, si come encor noi gli remettiano ai nostri debitori: E non ci indurre in tentationi, ma liberaci dal male.* Amen.

Govern-

Government.] The Government of *Italy* can only be considered according to the chief Divisions of this Country, there being so many different Sovereignties therein. The whole is therefore divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower, according to the Analysis before given.

I. The Upper, or *Lombardy*, is subdivided into one Principality, five Duchies, and two Republicks. The Principality of *Piemont* and the Duchy of *Montferrat* are subject to the Duke of *Savoy* King of *Sardinia*. Duchy of *Milan* to the House of *Austria*. Duchy of *Parma* and *Guastalla* to Don *Philip* of *Spain*. Duchy of *Mantua* to the Emperor. Duchy of *Modena* to its own Duke. The two Republicks of *Genoa* and *Venise* are governed by their Senate and Magistrates.

II. The middle Part is subdivided into the Land of the Church, the Dukedom of *Tuscany*, and the Republicks of *Luca* and *St. Marino*. The first is for the most Part in the Hands of the Pope, and ruled by several Governors under him. The Duchy of *Tuscany* is subject to the Emperor, who exchanging *Lorain* for this, it was so confirmed at the Peace of *Aix la Chapell* 1748. The Republicks of *Luca* and *St. Marino* are governed by their own Magistrates.

III. The lower Part of *Italy* being the Kingdom of *Naples*, is subject to its own Sovereign, who is likewise King of *Sicily*, called King of the two *Sicilys*, or King of *Naples* and *Sicily*.

Here we may add the four Republicks:

Venice,	*Luca*,
Genoa,	*St. Marino*.

I. *Venice*. The Sovereignty of this Republick is in the Nobility, being a certain Number of Families registred in the golden Book. Their chief Officer is the Duke or *Doge*, whose Authority is nothing more than his preceding all the other Magistrates. Here are five principal Councils, 1. The *Grand Council*, comprehending the whole Nobility, by whom are elected all Magistrates, and enacted all Laws, which they judge convenient for the publick Good. 2. The *Pregadi*, or *Senate*, consisting of about one hundred Persons, who determine Matters of the highest Importance, relating to Peace or War, and Alliances. 3. The *College*, consisting of twenty four Nobles, who receive Embassadors, and report their Demands to the Senate, which alone hath Power to return Answers. 4. The *Council of Ten Nobles*, whose Office is to hear

and decide all criminal Matters. This Court is yearly renewed; and three of those Nobles, called the *Inquisitors of State*, are chosen Monthly; to which Triumvirate is assigned such a Power in judging of Criminals, that their definitive Sentence reacheth any great Man of the State as well as the meanest Artificer, if they are unanimous in their Voices; but otherwise all the ten are consulted.

II. *Genoa* is under an Aristocratical Government, very like that of *Venice*; for its principal Magistrate hath the Name or Title of *Duke*, but continueth only for two Years; to whom there are assistant eight principal Officers, who with the Duke are called the *Signiory*, which in Matters of great Importance is also subordinate to the Grand Council, consisting of 400 Persons, all Gentlemen of the City; which Council, with the Signiory, constitute the whole Commonwealth. This State is much more famous for what it hath been, than for what it is, being now rather on the Decline.

III. *Luca* a small free Commonwealth, inclosed by the Territories of the Duke of *Tuscany*, is under the Government of one principal Magistrate, called the *Gonfalonier*, changeable every second Month, assisted by nine Council, whom they also change every six Months, during which time they live in the Palace or common Hall; and superior to them is the *Grand Council*, which consists of about 240, who being equally divided take their Turns every half Year. This State is under the Protection of the Emperor, and payeth him yearly Homage accordingly.

IV. St. *Marino*, a little florishing Republick in the Duchy of *Urbino*, eight Miles from the Seacoast, is governed by its own Magistrates, who are under the Protection of the Pope. The whole Territory is but one Mountain whereon the Town stands, about three Miles long and ten round, consisting of about 6000 Inhabitants, who have been a free State ever since the seventh Century.

Arms.] It being too tedious to describe the Ensigns Armorial of all the Sovereign Princes and States in this Country, and too superficial to mention those of one only; we shall therefore, as a Medium, nominate those of the Pope, the Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoa*. 1. The Pope, as Sovereign Prince over the Land of the Church, bears for his Scutcheon *Gules*, consisting of a long Headcape *Or*, surmounted with a Cross pearled and garnished with three Royal Crowns, together with the two Keys of St. *Peter* placed in *Saltier*. 2. The Arms of *Tuscany Or*, five Roundles *Gules*, two, two, and one, and one in chief, *Azure*, charged with three Flowerdeluces, *Or*. 3. Those of *Venice Azure*, a Lion

a Lion winged, sejant *Or*, holding under one of his Paws a Book covered *Argent*. Lastly, those of *Genoa Argent*, a Cross *Gules*, with a Crown closed for the Island of *Corsica*; and for Supporters, two Griffins *Or*.

Religion.] The *Italians*, as to their Religion, are zealous Professors of the Doctrine of the *Romish* Church in her grossest Errors and Superstitions, both out of Fear of the barbarous Inquisition, and in Reverence to their holy Father the Pope. The *Jews* are here tolerated the publick Exercise of their Religion, and at *Rome* there's a weekly Sermon for their Conversion, at which one of each Family is bound to be present. The Christian Faith was first preached here by St. *Peter*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, as is generally supposed. But whereas *Italy* is the Seat of the pretended infallible Head of the Church, 'tis proper here to mention the *Romish* Principles. And since the *Romans* differ from all other Christian Churches, especially those called Protestants, and have imposed on the Christian World many new Articles of Faith, the best Summary of their Doctrine, being a true Body of Popery, is the noted Creed of Pope *Pius* IV, 1560. The Articles whereof are as follow.

1. *I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth, and of all Things visible and invisible.*
2. *And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, begotten of his Father before all Worlds, God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, being of one Substance with the Father, by whom all Things were made.*
3. *Who for us Men and for our Salvation came down from Heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin* Mary, *and was made Man.*
4. *And was crucified also for us under* Pontius Pilate, *suffered and was buried.*
5. *And the third Day rose again according to the Scriptures.*
6. *And ascended into Heaven, and now sitteth on the Righthand of the Father.*
7. *And he shall come again with Glory to judge both the Quick and the Dead; whose Kingdom shall have no End.*
8. *And I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life, who procedeth from the Father and the Son, who with the Father and the Son together is worshiped and glorified, and who spake by the Prophets.*
9. *And I believe one Catholick and Apostolick Church.*
10. *I acknowlege one Baptism for the Remission of Sins.*
11. *I look for the Resurrection of the Dead.*
12. *And the Life of the World to come.* Amen.

13. *I most firmly admit and imbrace the Apostolical and Ecclesiastical Traditions, and all other Constitutions of the same* Church.

14. *I do admit the Holy Scriptures in the same Sense that holy Mother Church doth, whose Business it is to judge of the true Sense and Interpretation of them; and I will interpret them according to the unanimous Consent of the Fathers.*

15. *I do profess and believe that there are seven Sacraments of the Law, truly and properly so called, instituted by Jesus Christ our Lord, and necessary to the Salvation of Mankind, though not all of them to every one, namely, Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Orders and Marriage, and that they do confer Grace; and that of these, Baptism, Confirmation and Orders, may not be repeated without Sacrilege. I do also receive and admit the received and approved Rites of the Catholick Church in her solemn Administration of the abovesaid Sacraments.*

16. *I do imbrace and receive all and every Thing that hath been defined and declared by the holy Council of* Trent, *concerning Original Sin and Justification.*

17. *I do also profess that in the Mass there is offered unto God a true, proper and propitiatory Sacrifice for the Quick and the Dead, and that in the most holy Sacrament of the Eucharist there is truly, really, and substantially the Body and Blood, together with the Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ; and that there is a Conversion made of the whole Substance of the Bread into the Body, and of the whole Substance of the Wine into the Blood; which Conversion the Catholick Church calls* Transubstantiation.

18. *I confess that under one Kind only, whole and intire, Christ and a true Sacrament is taken and received.*

19. *I do firmly believe that there is a Purgatory; and that the Souls kept Prisoners there do receive Help by the Suffrages of the Faithful.*

20. *I do likewise believe that the Saints reigning together with Christ are to be worshipped and prayed unto; and that they do offer Prayers unto God for us, and that their Relicks are to be had in Veneration.*

21. *I do most firmly assert, that the Images of Christ, of the Blessed Virgin the Mother of God, and of other Saints, ought to be had and retained, and that due Honour and Veneration ought to be given unto them.*

22. *I do likewise affirm that the Power of Indulgence was left by Christ to the Church, and that the Use of them is very beneficial to Christian People.*

23. *I do acknowlege the Holy, Catholick, and Apostolick* Roman *Church, to be the Mother and Mistress of all Churches; and I do promise and swear true Obedience to the Bishop of* Rome, *the Successor*

cessor of Saint Peter, *the Prince of the Apostles, and Vicar of Jesus Christ.*

24. *I do undoubtedly receive and profess all other Things which have been delivered, defined, and declared by the sacred Canons and Oecumenical Councils, and especially by the holy Synod of* Trent. *And all other Things contrary thereto, and all Heresies condemned, rejected, and anathematized by the Church, I do likewise condemn, reject and anathematize.*

MONEY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Double Ducats of *Venise* and *Florence*	0	18	7
Double Ducat of *Genoa*	0	18	6
Italian Pistoles in general	0	16	7
Double Pistoles in general	1	13	6
New Carlin of *Naples*, being six Ducats,	1	0	0
The Pistole of four Ducats	0	13	4
The Cequin of two Ducats	0	6	8
The *Venetian* Cequin or Sequin	0	9	5
Silver Ducat of *Leghorn* or *Florence*	0	5	4 ½
Romish Crown of ten Julios	0	5	2
Testoon of three Julios	0	1	6 ½
The *Roman* Julio is worth Sixpence Farthing.			
The Current Ducat, in *Tuscany, Naples, Venise*, the same as the *German* Florin,	0	3	4
The half Ducat being in Proportion	0	1	8

There is also a fifth Part 8 *d.* called a Tarin; and the half Tarin 4 *d.*

SECT. IX.

Turky in *Europe*.

Extent and Situation.

Miles.		Degrees.
Breadth 560	between	17 and 30 East Longitude.
Length 900		35 and 50 North Latitude.

The Breadth is from *Bosnia* and Part of *Croatia* West, to *Akerman* in *Budsiak* East, 13 Degrees at 43 Miles each in that Latitude, 560 Miles; for *Little Tartary* and the *Crim* are not Subjects but Allies to the *Turk*.

The Length is from *Kotzim* in *Moldavia* North, to the Isle of *Candy* South, 900 Miles or 15 Degrees.

Divided into two General Parts, North and South of the *Danube*.

		Chief Town		
North comprehends	*Hungary*		*Buda*	W. to E.
	Transilvania		*Hermanstat*	
	Walakia		*Targowitz*	
	Moldavia		*Jassi*	
	Little Tartary		*Olsakow*	
South comprehends	*Romelia*		*Constantinople*	W. to E.
	Bulgaria		*Sofie*	
	Servia		*Belgrad*	
	Bosnia		*Banialuc*	
	Sclavonia		*Zagrab*	
	Croatia		*Carlstat*	W. to S.E.
	Morlakia		*Segna*	
	Dalmatia		*Spalato*	
	Greece		*Saloniki*	

Hun-


PART OF
GERMANY
HUNGARY
STYRIA
CARNIOLA
CROATIA
SCLAVONIA
BOSNIA
DALMATIA
SERVIA
ITALY
GULF OF VENICE
NAPLES
SICILY
EPIRUS
KUBAN TARTARS
VIENNA
Danube R.
Venice
Rome
Naples
Gulf of Naples
Ancona
Belgrade
Malta I.
Lipari I.
Corfu I.
Zante I.
Navarine
Modon
Arcadia
Messina
Syracuse
Noto
C. Pelloro
C. Licoso
C. Rimuria
C. Cefalonia
C. Rossos sculp.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
East Longitude from London
14
16
18
20
22
36
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35
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38
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42
43
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46
47
48
49


PART OF
POLA
GERMANY
HUNGARY
TRANSILVANIA
MOLDAVIA
WALACHIA
BULGARIA
ROMANIA
MACEDONIA
SERVIA
BOSNIA
DALMATIA
CROATIA
SCLAVONIA
CARNIOLA
STYRIA
MORIA
ITALY
GULF OF VENICE
NAPLES
SICILY
EPIRUS
THESSALY
ACHAIA
MOREA
CANDIA
ARCHIPELAGO
THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
VIENNA
Presburg
Venice
Trieste
Ancona
ROME
Naples
Gulf of Naples
Messina
Malta I.
Corfu I.
Zante I.
Ragusa
Belgrade
Constantinople
Adrianople
Salonica
Durazzo
Sophia
Bucharest
Jassy
Temesvar
Hermanstat
Tergovick
Silistria
Varna
Rhodes
Candia
G. Rottos sculp.
East Longitude from London


An Accurate Map of
TURKEY in EUROPE
with HUNGARY, TRANSILVANIA
and LITTLE TARTARY.
By Eman. Bowen
Geogr. to His
Majesty
British Statute Miles.
10 20 40 60 90 120 150 180
POLAND
RUSSIA
LITTLE TARTARY
KOSAKS
DON KOSAKS
MOLDAVIA
WALACHIA
BULGARIA
ROMANIA
BUJAK
TRANSILVANIA
THE EUXINE OR BLACK SEA
SEA OF AZOF
TURKY IN ASIA
ARCHIPELAGO
LEVANT
CANDIA
KUBAN TARTARS
CHERKAS
CRIM
Nogay Tartars settled here in 1711.
The Cataracts
Kudak
Targonvik
Sech
Kamennby Saton
Zernaja
Yenitsi
Precop
Oczakow
Kinburn
Bender
Chotzim
Zadinin
Sniatin
Jassy
Socrow
Palankow
Bujak
Akerman
Kili
Mouth of Kili
Ibrahil
Bucharest
Tergoviak
Hermanstat
Silistria
Nicopoli
Varna
Kaluga burni
Mangaha
Adrianople
Constantinople
Philippopoli
Gallipoli
Sea of Marmora
Bursa
Mt. Ida
Ruins of Troy
Smirna
Ephesus
Kutayah
Rhodes
Candia
Scarpanto
Santorini
Sinub
Samson
Amasia
Trebizond
Amastra
Eregli
Azof
Kaffa
Kerch
Baghchisaray
Balaklava
Achmetchet
Taman
P. Surgik
P. Kudush
Sarakoyoz
R. Kuban
Don R.
Samos
Stanchio
Nio
Sidero
Lemnos
Metelin
Scio
Colone
Sangarius R.
Hibisi
Fornio

Hungary, subject to *Austria.*

From North to South 260 Miles broad: And from West to East, including *Transylvania*, 400 Miles long.

Upper, including all North and East of the *Danube.*	*PRESBURG*	S. E. on the *Danube.*
	Newhasel	
	Novigrad	
	Pest	
	Calocza	
	Esperies	N. to S. on the *Teis.*
	Cashaw	
	Abaviwar	
	Tokay	
	Agria	
	Zolneck	
	Segedin	
	Zatmar	N. to S. on E. of *Teis.*
	Waradin	
	Temiswar	
	Vipalanka	
Lower, all West, inclosed by the *Drave* and *Danube.*	*BUDA*, on the *Danube*, Middle.	
	Comerra, in the Isle of *Scute.*	
	Altenburg, West of *Scute.*	
	Odenburg, West of *Sidler* Lake.	
	Kanisca, Southwest of *Platenzee.*	
	Vesprin, North of *Platen* Sea.	
	Raab, East of *Sidlerzee.*	
	Gran, on the *Danube* North of *Buda.*	
	Alba, or *Stulwisenburg*, West of *Buda.*	
	Ziget, South towards the *Drave.*	
	Tolna, on the *Danube* East of *Siget.*	
	Finkirken, Southeast of *Ziget.*	
	Mohatz, South on the *Zarwis.*	

Tran-

Transilvania, subject to *Austria*, being now Part of *Hungary*.

The chief Towns are	*Hermanstat*	S. to N. upon the *Zamos*.
	Clausenburg	
	Zamosivar	
	Cronstat	East
	Segesburg	N. to S. upon the *Marish*.
	Weissenburg	
	Haczeg	South.

Walakia.

The chief Towns are	*Targowits*	From N. to S.
	Bukorest	
	Brahilo	

By the Treaty of *Passarowitz* 1718, All West of the R. *Alt* belongs to the *German* Emperor : *Zermck*, *Ribnik*, &c.

Moldavia.

The chief Towns are	*Jessi*, the Capital on the *Pruth*.
	Socow.
	Romanwazar, South.
	Kotzim, North.

Budziak, the lower Division of *Moldavia*.

The chief Towns are	*Bender*,
	Akerman.

Little Tartary.

The chief Towns are	*Oczako*,
	Seck,
	Kazikerman.

In *Crim Tartary* are

Caffa, *Bericop*, *Bashafery*.

Romelia.

Romelia.

The chief Towns are
- *Constantinople*, Capital
- *Adrianople* ——
- *Malgara* ——
- *Redesti* ——
- *Gallipoli* ——

} From E. to W.

Bulgaria.

The chief Towns are
- *Sofie*, Capital ——
- *Widin* ——
- *Silistria* ——
- *Ternovo* ——

} From S. to N.
- *Cossova* on the West Border.

Servia.

The chief Towns are
- *Belgrad*, Capital on the *Danube*.
- *Semandria* ——
- *Uscop* ——

} From S. to N.
- *Nissa*, East.
- *Passarowitz*, N. near the *Danube*.
- *Pistrina*, Southeast.

Bosnia.

Chief Towns are
- *Banialuk*, Southwest.
- *Saraio* ——
- *Jaicza* ——
- *Orack* ——

} From E. to W.

Sclavonia, intire to *Austria*.

Chief Towns are
- *Zagrab*, the Cap.
- *Possega* ——
- *Gradiski* ——
- *Peterwaradin* ——

} From W. to E.
- *Esseck* upon the *Drave*.
- *Carlowitz*, in the East Corner.

Croatia, subject to *Austria*, except what lies East of the *Unna*.

Chief Towns are
- *Carlstat*, Westward
- *Siseg* ——
- *Castrowitz* ——

} From S. to N.
- *Wibicz*, to the *Turk*, E.

Morlakia, chiefly to *Austria*.

Segnia, *Veza*, *Jablonitz*. The Islands belong to *Venise*.]

Dalmatia, mostly to *Venice*.

C. Towns belonging to *Turky* { *Narenta* ——, *Trebigno* ——, *Antibari* —— } From W. to S. E.

Ragusa Republic.

Ragusa, *Stagno*, under Protection of the *Turk*.

In *Dalmatia* are three Archbishops, *Zara*, *Spalato*, and *Ragusa*.

Zara, subject to *Venise*.
Suffragans are *Veglia*, *Oscro*, *Arbi*.

Spalato, subject to *Venise*.
Suffragans are *Nona*, *Lesina*, *Trau*, *Scardona*, *Sebenico*; and *Segnia* in *Morlakia* subject to *Austria*.

Ragusa, subject to its Republic.
Suffragans are *Stagno*, *Narenta*, *Bratsa*, *Risano*, *Curzola*.

Corfu, subject to *Venise*, on the Coast of *Epirus*, hath an Archbishop with one Suffragan, *Zant* and *Cefalon* united.

Greece includes the following Divisions.

Macedonia ——	Now called	*Macedonia* ——	Northward.
Albania ——		*Arnaut* ——	
Thessaly ——		*Janna* ——	In the Middle.
Epirus ——		*Epirus* ——	
Aetolia and *Phocis* ——		*Livadia* ——	
Peloponese ——		*Morea*, Southward of all.	

Chief Places.

Macedonia { *Salonichi*, Capital ——, *Contessa*, *Cavalla* ——, *Amphipoli*, *Sydra* ——, *Pella*, *Philippi* —— } N. E. to S. W.

Albania

Albania	*Scutari, Dulcigno* ——	N. to S.
	Alessio, Croia ——	
	Durazzo, Valona ——	
Thessaly	*Larissa* —— ——	E. to W.
	Tricala —— ——	
	Janna —— ——	
	Volli —— ——	
Epirus	*Chimera, Butrinto* ——	N. to S.
	Arta, Previsa ——	
	Bastia, Delvino ——	
	Perga, to the *Venetians*	

Etolia, ——	*Calata, Lepanto.*
Locris, and *Phocis*	*Salona, Delphos* now *Castri.*
Attica ——	*Athens* now *Atheni, Marathon, Eleusis, Megara.*
Beotia ——	*Thebes* now *Theva, Orcomene, Leuctra, Livadea.*

All which Provinces are called *Livadea* by the *Turks.*

Note, *Achaia* lay intirely in the *Peloponese* North, and consisted of Twelve Confederate Cities; but since the *Grecian* Times the foresaid Provinces are sometimes all confounded under the Name of *Achaia.*

Morea	*Corinth, Belvidere* ——	Nigh the Coast, round the *Peninsula.*
	Patras, Modon ——	
	Calamata, Leontari ——	
	Mistra, Zarnat ——	
	Coron, Navarino ——	
	Colochina, Malvasia —	
	Argo, Naplia ——	

HUNGARY.

Name.] HUNGARY, which we continue under the general Head of *European Turky*, though intirely subject to the Emperor of *Germany*, contains a Part of *Pannonia* and *Dacia*; is now bounded on the East by *Transylvania*; on the West by *Austria*; on the North by *Poland*; on the South by *Slavonia*; and termed by the *Italians Ungharia*; by the *Spaniards Hungaria*; by the *French Hongrie*; by the *Germans Ungern*; and by the *English Hungary*; so called from the *Huns* who possest it on the Decline of the *Roman* Empire.

Air.

Air.] The Air of this Country is generally good; but in the East Division is unwholsom, because of the moorish Ground, and many Lakes wherewith that Part abounds.

Soil.] The Soil being all Plain Land, is very fruitful in Corn and Roots, and variety of pleasant Fruit, affording also excellent Pasturage; and the *Crapack* Mountains, which divide it from *Poland*, produce valuable Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Quicksilver, Antimony and Salt; particularly at *Cremnits* Northwest. Their Mineral Waters are generally reckoned the best.

Commodities.] The *Hungarians* supply *Germany* with Abundance of Cattel and excellent Wine; their Manufactures are mostly Brass and Iron. The Emperor's Revenue is computed at more than one Million Sterling.

Rarities.] Here are many natural Baths, especially those at *Buda*, formerly the noblest in *Europe*, not only for Variety of hot Springs, but Magnificence of Building. There are likewise hot Bagnios near *Transhin* and *Schemnitz*, in *Upper Hungary*. Also Waters in several Parts of a petrifying Nature; and some that corrode Iron so as to consume a Horseshoe in 24 Hours. *Essek* is noted for its Bridge five Miles in length, with small Towers upon it at Quarter-mile Intervals.

Archbishops with their Suffragans.

Gran	*Agra*,	*Colocza*	*Waradin*,
	Neitra,		*Conad*,
	Finkirken,		*Zagrab* in *Slavonia*.
	Vesprin,		
	Raab.		

Formerly here were many more Bishops, and two in *Transylvania*.

Universities.] *Tyrna*, *Debrexin*: And *Weissenburg* in *Transylvania*.

Manners.] The *Hungarians*, more addicted to *Mars* than *Minerva*, are generally good Soldiers, being Men, for the most Part, of a strong Body and good Proportion; valiant and daring in their Undertakings, but reputed cruel when victorious.

Language.] The *Hungarians* have a Language of their own, borrowed a little from the *Slavonic*; but in *Lower Hungary* they speak *German*. Their *Paternoster* runs thus, *My atyanc ki vagyaz menni-ekben, szentelteszac mega te neved jojon el az te or szagod; legyon megate akaratod, mint az menyben, ugy itt az foldonois; Az mininden-*

napi

napi kenyirunket ad meg nékunc ma; Es boczasd. meg miné cunc az mi vet kinket. miképpem miis megbogzatunc azocknac, az kic mi ellenunc vet keztenec: Es ne vigi minket az kisertetbe, de szabaditz-meg minket az gonoszto!. Amen.

Government.] The Assembly of States in this Kingdom consists of the Clergy, Barons, Noblemen, and Free Citizens, who usually meet once in three Years at *Presburg*; which Assembly hath Power to elect a *Palatine* with the Emperor's Approbation, who by the Constitution ought to be a Native of *Hungary*; and to him belongs the Management of all military Affairs and the Administration of Justice.

Arms and *Coin.*] See *Germany*.

Religion.] The prevailing Religion here is Popery, tho the Protestant Religion is tolerated; for the Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin* is zealously maintained by great Multitudes of People, and many of considerable Note. Here are also *Jews*, and *Mahometans* not a few. This Kingdom received Christianity in the eleventh Century by the Preaching of *Albert* Archbishop of *Prague*.

GREECE.

Name.] GREECE, formerly *Hellas* and *Græcia*, is bounded on the East by the *Egean* Sea or *Archipelago*; on the North by the *Danubian* Provinces; on the West and South by the *Mediterranean*; is termed by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Græcia*; by the *French*, *la Grece*; by the *Germans*, *Greikerland*; and by the *English*, *Greece*: Why so called is variously conjectured; but the most received Opinion is that of *Pliny*, who derives it from a Prince of that Country named *Græcus*.

Air and *Soil.*] The Air of these Provinces is sufficiently known to be pure and temperate: And the Soil is not only very fit for Pasture, there being much fertile champain Ground, but also affords good Store of Grain, when duly manured; and abounds with excellent Grapes, and other delicious Fruits. The Diametre to *Athens* is that Part of the Pacific Ocean 156 Degrees West from *London*, and 38 South Latitude.

Commodities.] The *Grecian* Produce is chiefly Leather, Silk, Oil, Turpentine, Honey, Wax, Raisins, Currants and Figs.

Rarities.] At *Castri* on the Southside of Mount *Parnassus*, are some Inscriptions relating to the Temple of *Delphos*, universally

famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*. 2. On the said Mountain is a pleasant running Water, which having several Marble Steps descending to it, with Niches made in the Rock for Statues, gives Occasion to think this was the renowned *Castalian* Spring that inspired the antient Poets. 3. In *Livadia*, the old *Beotia*, is a hideous Cavern in a Hill, which was famous of old for the Oracle of *Tryphonius*. 4. Near the Lake of *Livadia*, East, are many subterranean Passages hewn through a Rock under a great Mountain to give the Water Vent; otherwise the Lake, being surrounded with Hills, and constantly supplied by Rivulets from these Hills, would overflow the adjacent Country. 5. On the Istmus of *Corinth*, are some Ruins of *Neptune*'s Temple, and the Theatre where the Istmian Games were celebrated. 6. Through most Parts of *Greece* are many Ruins of Heathen Temples, especially that of *Ceres* at *Eleusis* near *Athens*, whose noble Remains are yet to be seen. And at *Saloniki* are several stately Christian Churches now converted into *Mahometan* Moskees: That of the Virgin *Mary* is a noble Structure, having on each Side twelve Pillars of Jasper, topt with Crosses, yet undefaced by the *Turks*. But the chief Rarities of *Greece* are those Monuments of Antiquity to be seen at *Athens*, namely the *Acropolis* or Citadel, being the most eminent Part of the City. The Foundation of the old City Walls, supposed to be those erected by *Theseus*. The Temple of *Minerva*, now a *Turkish* Moskee, intire as the *Rotunda* at *Rome*, and is one of the most beautiful Pieces of Antiquity extant this Day in the World. Some magnificent Pillars of *Adrian*'s Palace, of which there were six Rows of twenty in each, but now only 17 stand upright, which are 52 Foot high, and five Foot square at the Base; also a Gate and Aquaduct of the said Emperor. The *Stadium*, or Place where the Citizens used to run Races, encounter wild Beasts, and celebrate their Games, called *Panathenéa*. Some of the *Areopagus*, and *Odeum* or Theatre of Musick. The Temple of *Augustus*, whose Front remains intire, consisting of four Dorick Pillars; also those of *Theseus*, *Hercules*, and *Jupiter Olympius* in Part. The Tower of *Andronicus*, or Temple of the eight Winds, yet intire. The *Phanari*, or Lanthorn of *Demosthenes*, being a little Edifice of white Marble, which is also intire. For a particular Description of *Athens*, *Corinth*, and other Parts of *Greece*, consult *Wheeler* and *Perry*.

Greek Archbishops are these;

Amphipoli,	*Patras*,	*Saloniki*,
Larissa,	*Naplia*,	*Adrianople*,
Athens,	*Corinth*,	*Janna*.
Malvasia,		

Likewise

Likewise *Arta* in *Epirus*, whose Suffragans are *Achelou*, *Astos*, *Ragous*, *Venza*.

Bishops are chiefly these,

Andros,	*Misitra*,	*Olena*,	*Daulia*,
Modon	*Ozei*,	*Salona*,	*Scotusa*,
Argo,	*Butrinto*,	*Livadia*,	*Granicia*,
Aulon,	*Chimera*,	*Coronéa*,	*Coron*.

Universities.] No Universities in this Country, though once the Parent and Seat of the Muses, but in Lieu of them are 24 Monasteries of *Greek* Monks, of the Order of St. *Basil*, who live in a Collegiate Manner about Mount *Athos*, called *Monte Santo*, and instruct their Pupils in nothing but the holy Scriptuees, and the various Rites of the *Greek* Church. Out of these Colleges are chosen those Bishops who are subject to the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. *Athos* is on a Peninsule East of *Saloniki* in *Macedonia*, between the Bays of *Rondin* and *Montesanto*.

Manners.] The *Greeks*, most famous of old both for Arms and Arts, and all that's truly valuable, are so wonderfully transformed, that there is nothing now to be seen among them, but the sad Reverse of noble Arts, Learning and Eloquence. Such is the Pressure of the *Ottoman* Yoke, that their Spirits are sunk within them, and their very Aspect declares a poor dejected Mind. However the common People do so little consider their present Subjection, that none are more jovial and merrily disposed, from which came that proverbial Saying, *As merry as a Greek*. The trading Part of them is generally very cunning, and so sharp in their Dealings, that Strangers not only meet with more Candor among the *Turks*, but if one *Turk* seems in the least to discredit another's Word, his Reply is, *I hope you don't take me for a Christian*. Such is the Reflection these worldly minded Professors bring upon the Doctrine of Christianity.

Language.] The Languages here in Use are the *Turkish* and *Vulgar Greek*; the first being peculiar to the *Turks*, and the other to the *Christians*. A Specimen of the former shall be given in the *Danubian* Provinces following. As for the other, tis remarkable what Difference there is between it and the old *Greek*; not only by the many *Turkish* Words now intermixt, but also in pronouncing of those which remain unaltered, as I observed by conversing with several of the *Greek* Clergy in *Cyprus*, and elsewhere, and being present at some of their publick Prayers. *Paternoster* in the best Dialect of the modern *Greek* runs thus: *Pater hémas, opios ise ees*

tos Ouranous, Hagia sthito to Onoma sou; Na erti he basilia sou; To thelema sou na ginetez itzon en te Ge, os is ton Ouranon: To psomi hemas doze hemas semeron; Kæ si chorase hemos ta crimata hemon itzon, hæ hemas sichorasomen ekinous opou; Mas adikounkæ men ternes hemas is to pirasmo, Alla sosen hemas apo to kaxo. Amen.

Government.] This Country divided into various Provinces, and being wholly under the *Turks* Dominion, is governed by Officers called *Sangiaks*, residing each at some particular Town or City.

Religion.] The established Religion in *Greece* is that of *Mahomet*; but Christianity, for its number of Professors, doth far more prevail. The *Mahometan Religion* is explained hereafter. As for Christianity, it is professed according to the Doctrine of the *Greek Church*. 1. The *Greeks* deny the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son; asserting that it is only from the Father through the Son. 2. They deny the Doctrine of *Purgatory*, but usually pray for the Dead. 3. They believe that the Souls of the Faithful departed this Life are not admitted to the beatifick Vision till after the Resurrection. 4. They celebrate the Sacrament in both Kinds, but make the Communicant take three Morsels of leavened Bread, and three Sips of Wine, as a Token of the Trinity. 5. They admit Children to partake of the Sacrament when only seven Years of Age, because then they begin to sin. 6. They allow not of *Extreme Unction* and *Confirmation*, and disapprove of fourth Marriages. 7. They admit none into Holy Orders but such as are married, and forbid all second Marriages, being once in Orders. 8. They reject all carved Images, but admit of Pictures, wherewith they adorn their Churches. 9. They always perform Baptism by Immersion. Lastly, they observe four *Lents* in the Year, and esteem it unlawful to fast upon *Saturdays*. In their public Worship they use four Liturgies, Those of St. *James*, St. *Chrysostom*, St. *Basil*, and St. *Gregory* the Great; together with Lessons from the Lives of their Saints; which makes their Service of such a tedious Length, that it often continues five Hours. The Fasts and Festivals of the *Greek Church* are very numerous; and were it not for them, it is probable that Christianity had been quite excluded this Country long ago: for by Means of these Solemnities they still preserve a Face of Religion under a Patriarch, who resides at *Constantinople*, and several Archbishops and Bishops, particularly those mentioned before. This Country was so happy as to receive Christianity by the powerful Preaching of St. *Paul*, the great Apostle of the *Gentiles*.

Little

Little Tartary.

Name.] LITTLE TARTARY, the *European Sarmatia*, is bounded North by *Moscovy*, and South by the *Black Sea*; is termed by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *Tartaria Minor*; by the *French*, *La Petite Tartarie*; by the *Germans*, *Kleine Tartary*; and the *English*, *Little Tartary*, to distinguish it from *Great Tartary* in *Asia*; called also *Crim Tartary*, from *Crim* the old Capital of the *Chersonese*. But to be more distinct in what no Authors have yet explained—*Little Tartary* is divided into East and West by the *Nieper*; the *Cossaks* are chiefly West, and the *Nagay Tartars* East. The *Russian Ukrain* bounds them on the North, which is a fortified Barrier made to stop their Incursions: for *Ukrain* only means *Frontier*.

Crim Tartary is that Peninsule on the South which runs into the *Black Sea*; formerly called the *Taurian Chersonese*, from the *Tauri* its old Inhabitants: Not *Taurican*, as is too commonly mistaken.

Air and Soil.] The Air of this Country is generally agreed to be of a very temperate Nature, being in a fine Latitude between the Extremes of Heat and Cold. But the Soil in various Parts differs accordingly; some Places abounding with Grain and Fruit, and others being pestered with undrainable Marshes, and barren Mountains.

Commodities.] Their Commodities are Slaves, Leather, and Furs of several Sorts, which they exchange with the adjacent *Turks* for Coffee, Rice, and Clothing.

Manners.] The *Crim Tartars* are generally strong and vigorous, proving the best of Soldiers, able to sustain all the Hardships of a military Life. They are reputed very just in their Dealings with one another, but far otherwise with Strangers. Many of them are much addicted to Pillage, and can feed upon Horseflesh.

Language.] The Language of these *Tartars* is the *Scythian*, being like the *Turkish* as the *Spanish* to the *Italian*; these *Tartars* and *Turks* understanding one another, as those of *Italy* and *Spain*. The *Arabick* is here learned at School, as in most Parts of *Turky*. *Paternoster* in the *Tartaresk* runs thus: *Atscha wyzom Chybokta sen alguſch, ludor senug adoukel suom, chauluchong bel sun sennung arkchneg, aleigier da ukarhtaver visum gundaluch et mak chumusen vougou kai*

visum jasuchen, den bisdacha hajelberin bisum jasch namasin, datcha koima visu sumanacha, illa garta visenu, gemandum. Amen.

Government.] This Country is governed by its own Prince, called the Han or Khan of *Tartary*, who is in strict Alliance and Union with the Grand Signor, by reason of an antient Compact; whereby the *Turkish* Empire shall descend to the *Crim Tartars*, whenever the Male Heirs of the *Ottoman* Line shall fail.

Arms.] The Han of *Tartary* bears for his Ensigns Armorial, *Or*, three Griffins *Sable*, armed *Gules*.

Danubian Provinces.

Name.] THE remaining Part of *Turky* in *Europe*, bounded East by the *Euxin* or *Black* Sea; West by *Hungary*; North by *Poland*; and South by *Greece*, is here considered under the Title of *Danubian* Provinces, from their Situation near the Course of the *Danube*. 1. *Transylvania*, the old *Dacia*, so called by the *Romans*, *quasi trans sylvas*, it being formerly incompassed with great Forests. 2. *Walakia*, Part of *Dacia*, so called for *Flaccia*, from *Flaccus* a General, who made that Part of the Country a *Roman* Colony. 3. *Moldavia*, the old Seat of the *Getæ*, so called from the River *Molda*. 4. *Romelia* or *Romeli*, as the *Turks* call it, the chief Part of *Thrace*. The Name is composed of *Roma* and *Ellen*, meaning *Grecian Rome*, *Constantinople* being in this Province. 5. *Bulgaria*, or rather *Wolgaria*, the old *Mæsia Inferior*, so called from *Wolga*, it being formerly subdued by a People from the Banks of that River. 6. *Servia*, or *Mæsia Superior*, so called from the *Serbi*, a People of *Asiatic Sarmatia*. 7. *Bosnia*, Part of *Pannonia*, so called from a River of that Name. 8. *Sclavonia*, another Part of *Pannonia*, so called from its old Inhabitants the *Sclavi*. 9. *Croatia*, heretofore *Liburnia*, so called from its People the *Croats*. Lastly, *Dalmatia*, being its old Name, containing Part of *Illyria*.

Air and *Soil.*] The Air of these Provinces doth greatly vary, according to their Situation; and the Soil cannot be expected alike in all. *Croatia* is cold and mountainous, yet producing all Necessaries for the Life of Man. *Servia* much more pleasant and fertile. *Bulgaria* unpleasant and barren, with many Deserts, and ill inhabited. *Moldavia* more temperate and fertile, but the greatest Part uncultivated. *Romelia* affords great Quantities of Corn and Fruit; and several of its Mountains produce Mines of Silver, Lead, and Alum.

Commodities.]

Commodities.] Most of these Provinces being inland barren Countries, and little frequented by Strangers, their Merchandise cannot be great, except what is exported from *Constantinople*, being chiefly Raw Silk, Coffee, Rubarb, Drugs of all Sorts, Turpentine, Opium, Saffron, Carpets, Cotton, Shagreen, Dimity, Mohair, Wine, Oil, Figs and Raisins.

Rarities.] In one of the Mines of *Transylvania* are sometimes found Lumps of Gold, fit for the Mint without purifying. 2. Other Parts afford such Quantities of Stone Salt, as to supply all the neighbouring Provinces. 3. Near *Enyed*, the antient *Annium*, are several Monuments of Antiquity, especially a Military Way made by one *Annius*, Captain of a *Roman* Cohort. 4. At *Spalato* in *Dalmatia*, are the Ruins of *Diocleſian*'s Palace, where he sometimes retired from the Empire. 5. Here is also a Temple of *Jupiter*, of an octogonal Form, with several stately Pillars of Porphiry. 6. At *Zara* in the same Province are many Ruins of *Roman* Architecture, and several heathen Altars, still to be seen. But what mostly deserves our Regard, are those Monuments of Antiquity in or near *Constantinople*, the chief of which are these following. The *Hippodrome* or Horsecourse, now called *Atmidan*, a Word of like Signification, in which remain some stately Hieroglyphic Pillars, particularly one intire Stone of *Egyptian* Granate, fifty Foot high, and another of Brass 14 Foot high, in Form of three Serpents wreathed together up to the Top, where their Heads divide looking different Ways. Mr. *Wheeler*'s Opinion is, that this stood on Top of the other. South of the *Hippodrome* is the Historical Pillar, adorned with curious Work, expressing Variety of warlike Actions. West of the *Hippodrome* is another Column of Porphiry, brought from *Rome* by *Constantine the Great*, which having suffered much Damage by Fire, is now called the *Burnt Pillar*. From the Black Sea to *Constantinople* are several noble Aquaducts made by the *Roman* Emperors, and repaired by *Solyman* the Great. To these we may add that grand Pile of Building St. *Sophia*, formerly a Christian, but now a *Mahometan* Temple; for a Description of which, and many other Curiosities, see *Wheeler*, *Sandys* and *Shaw*.

The opposite Place on the Globe to *Constantinople* is that Part of the Pacific Ocean 151 Degrees West from *London*, and 41 South Lat.

Over the *Greek Church* are four Patriarchs, who in their respective Provinces have equal Authority.

The Patriarch of *Jerusalem* governs the Churches of *Palestine*, and the Confines of *Arabia*.

That of *Antioch*, who resides at *Damascus*, governs the Churches of *Mesopotamia*, *Syria*, and *Caramania*.

He of *Alexandria* living at *Grand Cairo*, governs the Churches of *Africa*, and within *Arabia*.

The Patriarch of *Constantinople* hath all the other *Greek* Churches depending on him in the *Ottoman* Empire: which Patriarchs are confirmed in their Dignity by the Grand Signior, and are stiled Your Holiness.

Next to these are Archbishops; Bishops; *Protopapas*, or Archpriests; *Papas*, or Priests and Curates; and lastly *Caloyers* or Monks, from whom all their Prelates are elected.

Manners.] These Provinces are inhabited by a Variety of People, particularly *Sclavonians*, who are Men of a robust Constitution, and very fit to be Soldiers. Next the *Croats*, who are esteemed so valiant and faithful, that they are entertained by many *German* Princes as their Guards. Also the *Servians* and *Bulgarians*, who are reckoned cruel, and given to Robbery. But the natural *Turks* are Men of a swarthy Complexiom, of a good Stature, and strong in Proportion: Men, who though addicted to some enormous Vices, are yet Persons of great Integrity in their Dealings, strict Observers of their Word; abundantly civil to Strangers; charitable after their own Way; and so zealous Observers of the various Duties in their Religion, especially that of Prayer, that their Frequency in the same may justly reproach the general Neglect of Christians. In their ordinary Salutations they lay their Hand on their Bosoms, and a little incline their Bodies; but accosting a Person of Quality, they bow almost to the Ground, and kiss the Hem of his Garment, but count it an opprobrious Thing to uncover their Heads. Walking up and down they never use, and much wonder at that Custom of Christians. Their chief Recreations are shooting with a Bow, and throwing of Lances, at both which they are very dexterous.

Language.] The *Sclavonian* Language, being of a great Extent, is used not only in all these Provinces, though with some Variations of Dialect, but also in a great Part of *Europe*. That peculiar to *Dalmatia* is esteemed the best. As for the *Turkish*, which is originally *Sclavonian*, *Paternoster* in the same runs thus: *Dabamuz hanghe guiglesson, Chudufs olsum ssenung adun; Gelson ssenung memtechetun, Olsum ssenung istegunh ni essc gugthaule gyrde, Echame gumozi hergunon vere hize bugun, hem bassa bize borsiygomozi, Niese bizde bastaruz borsiiglere mosi: Hem yedma bize geheneme, De churtule bizyjaramdzdan.* Amen.

Gover-

Government.] These various Countries, called the *Danubian Provinces*, are subject to different Sovereigns. *Transylvania* is subject to the House of *Austria*, being incorporated with and united to *Hungary* in 1688. *Walakia* is subject partly to *Turky* and partly to *Austria*. *Moldavia* is governed by a Waywode, or Prince appointed by the *Turkish* Court. *Romelia*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia* and *Bosnia* are wholly under the *Turks*. *Sclavonia* is under the *German* Emperor. *Dalmatia*, is partly under the *Venetians*, and partly under the *Turks*.

Arms.] The *Grand Signior*, as Supreme Lord of all the *Ottoman* Dominions, bears *Vert*, a Crescent *Argent*, crested with a Turbant charged with three black Plumes of Herons Quills, and this Motto, *Donec totum impleat Orbem*. The Arms of the Eastern Emperors, before the Rise of the *Ottoman* Family, were *Mars*, a Cross *Sol* between four *Greek Betas*, of the second: The four *Betas* signifying Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων, Βασιλεύων Βασιλεῦσι. *Rex Regum*, *Regnans Regibus*.

Religion.] The Religion of these Provinces is of three Sorts, *Christian*, *Jewish*, and *Mahometan*. The *Christians*, for the most Part, adhere to the Tenets of the *Greek* Church; some to the Church of *Rome*, and others to the Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin*. The *Jews* are zealous Maintainers of the *Mosaick* Law, and the *Mahometans* stick as close to their Law, wherein they are taught the Belief of one God, and that *Mahomet* is his great Prophet. It also commandeth Children to be obedient to their Parents, and teacheth Love to our Neighbour. It requires Abstinence from Pork and Blood, and such Animals as die of themselves. It promiseth to Musselmen, or true Believers, all Manner of sensual Pleasures in a future State, though in a supernatural Way. It allows an unavoidable Fatality to every Thing, and favours the Opinion of Tutelar Angels. The Followers of *Mahomet* do readily grant, that the Writings both of Prophets and Apostles were divinely inspired, but are so corrupted by *Jews* and *Christians*, that they cannot be admitted for the Rule of Faith; wherefore they believe that those in the Alkoran only, are divine and perfect. That God is both Essentially and Personally one; and that Christ was a mere Creature, but without Sin. That he was a great Prophet, who having ended his Office upon Earth, acquainted his Followers of the coming of *Mahomet*. That *Christ* ascended into Heaven without suffering Death, another being substituted in his Place. That Man is not justified by Faith in *Christ*, but by truly practising the Works of the Law. That Poligamy and Divorces are legal, according to the Example of the Patriarchs. In short, *Mahometism* is a Compound

pound of *Paganism*, *Judaism*, and *Christianity*, in order to gain Proselytes of all Professions. But as the Alkoran is the *Turkish* Rule of Faith and Practice, let us consider its Precepts, chiefly as they relate to Circumcision, Fasting, Prayer, Alms, Pilgrimage, and Abstinence from Wine. 1. Circumcision, though not mentioned in the Koran, they reckon absolutely necessary to every true Mussulman; whereupon they are very careful to perform, and celebrate the same with great Solemnity: And this they do between the Age of Six and Ten, or near it. 2. Fasting, particularly the extraordinary Lent, called *Ramazan*, observed every ninth Month, and of a whole Month's Continuance; during which Time, they neither eat nor drink till the Sun goes down: They abstain from all worldly Business; from smoking their beloved Tobacco and other innocent Recreations, and spend most of their Time in the Moskees, frequenting them Day and Night. 3. Prayer. This Duty is of the highest Importance, their Prophet having called it the Pillar of Religion and the Key of Paradise; whereupon they are frequent and fervent at their Devotions. They constantly pray five Times every Day, let their worldly Business be ever so urgent. 4. Alms. Every *Turk* is bound to contribute at least the hundredth Part of his Wealth to relieve the Poor: Beside which they make large voluntary Contributions for any Public Good according to their Income; and their Charity doth not only extend itself to their Fellow Creatures, but even to the Bruits, as Dogs, Horses, Camels, Cats and the like, whom they carefully maintain, when through Age they become useless to their Masters, and often leave Legacies for that Purpose. 5. Pilgrimage, namely that to *Mecca*, which every Mussulman ought to perform once in his Life, i[illegible] Thither they resort in Multitudes, being commonly 40 or 5[illegible] in Number, over whom the Sultan appoints a Commander in Chief to redress Disorders that may happen on the Road. This Officer is followed by a Camel carrying the *Alkoran* covered with a Cloth of Gold; which sanctified Animal, upon his Return, is adorned with Garlands of Flowers, and exempt from any farther Labour during its Life. Lastly, Abstinence from Wine and strong Liquors is likewise a Precept of the *Alkoran*; but this they observe less than any of the former: However, it must be confest that immoderate Drinking is not a Practice among *Mahometans*.

MONEY.

MONEY.

The Coin in *Turky* is only Gold and Silver. The Gold Sultani or Sequin is Ten Shillings, coined always at *Grand Cairo*; but all *European* Ducats and Dollars are current.

The Asper, by which they keep their Accounts, was formerly worth Three Farthings, but since the *Jews* have made a great Number of base ones, the Asper is reckoned as a Halfpeny, 120 of which are taken for a Crown. The Zelot is worth 3 d. and the Parri Twopence.

A Purse is 500 Crowns, or 125 l. But a Golden Purse, which the Sultan bestows on his Favourites, is worth 15,000 Sequins, or 7,500 l.

A Kizey is a Bag of 1500 Ducats.

SECT.

SECT. X.

ENGLAND.

Extent and Situation.

From *Berwick* North to the Coast of *Dorset* South, 5 Degrees 10 Minutes, make 310 Miles: And from the Coast of *Pembrokeshire* to the Coast of *Essex*, 250 Miles; being 6 Degrees and half, at 38 to a Degree in that Latitude.——The Position of *London* is 17,35 East from *Ferro* the first Meridian.

England is best divided into Six Judicial Circuits.

Western, Oxford, Home, Norfolk, Midland, North.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Western Circuit	*Cornwal*	*Bodmin.*
	Devonshire	*Exeter.*
	Dorsetshire	*Dorchester.*
	Southamton	*Winchester.*
	Somersetshire	*Bristol.*
	Wiltshire	*Salisbury.*
Oxford Circuit	*Berkshire*	*Reading.*
	Oxfordshire	*Oxford.*
	Glocestershire	*Glocester.*
	Monmouthshire	*Monmouth.*
	Herefordshire	*Hereford.*
	Worcestershire	*Worcester.*
	Staffordshire	*Stafford.*
	Shropshire	*Shrewsbury.*
Home Circuit	*Essex*	*Colchester.*
	Hartfordshire	*Hartford.*
	Kent	*Canterbury.*
	Surrey	*Southwark.*
	Sussex	*Chichester.*
Norfolk Circuit	*Norfolk*	*Norwich.*
	Suffolk	*Ipswich.*
	Cambridgeshire	*Cambridge.*
	Huntingtonshire	*Huntington.*
	Bedfordshire	*Bedford.*
	Buckinghamshire	*Buckingham.*

Midland

Midland Circuit.	*Lincolnshire*	*Lincoln.*
	Nottinghamshire	*Nottingham.*
	Derbyshire	*Derby.*
	Rutlandshire	*Okeham.*
	Leicestershire	*Leicester.*
	Warwickshire	*Warwick.*
	Northamptonshire	*Northampton.*

North Circuit.	*Yorkshire*	*York.*
	Durham	*Durham.*
	Northumberland	*Newcastle.*
	Lancashire	*Lancaster.*
	Westmorland	*Appleby.*
	Cumberland	*Carlile.*

Wales in Four Circuits, 3 Counties in each.

Northwales	*Denbishire*	*Denbigh.*
	Flintshire	*St. Asaph.*
	Montgomeryshire	*Montgomery.*
	Anglesey	*Beaumaris.*
	Carnarvonshire	*Carnarvon.*
	Merionethshire	*Harlegh.*

Southwales	*Cardiganshire*	*Cardigan.*
	Carmardenshire	*Carmarden.*
	Pembrokeshire	*Pembroke.*
	Radnorshire	*Radnor.*
	Brecnockshire	*Brecnock.*
	Glamorganshire	*Cardiff.*

Beside the Circuits of *England*, containing thirtyeight Counties, and the four in *Wales*, containing twelve; there remain the two Counties *Middlesex* and *Chester* which are not reduced to any Circuit. The first because of its Vicinity to *London*, and the other as being a County Palatine, having their own Judges. These two Counties, with the 38 abovementioned in *England*, and 12 in *Wales*, make in all 52.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Name.] ENgland, which with *Scotland* is the renowned *Britannia* or *Albion*, having *France* and *Germany* on the South-east, and *Ireland* on the West, is called by the *Italians*, *Inghilterra*; by the *Spaniards*, *Inglatierra*; by the *French*, *Angleterre*; by the *Germans*, *Engelland*; and by the Natives, *England*; which Name is derived from the *Angles*, a People of *Lower Saxony*, who conquered the greatest Part of this Country, and divided the same into seven different Kingdoms. But *Ecbert*, descended from the *Angles*, having united this divided Nation in 828, and being the first Monarch of *England* after the *Saxon* Heptarchy, ordered the Whole should bear the Name of *Angleland*, now *England*.

Air.] The Air of this Country is far milder, sweeter, and more temperate, than in any Part of the Continent under the same Parallel. The Cold during *Winter* is not so piercing, nor the Heat in *Summer* so scorching, as to recommend the Use of Stoves in the one, or Grottos in the other. The opposite Place of the Globe to *London* is 180 Degrees West or East in the *Pacific* Ocean, and South Lat. 51, 32.

Soil.] This Country is generally so fertile, and produces such Plenty of Grain, Fruit, Herbage, and Pasture, that its excellent Soil is best declared by those Elogies deservedly bestowed on it both by antient and modern Writers, who call *England* the *Granary of the Western World, and the Habitation of* Ceres; that her Vallies are like *Eden*, her Hills as *Lebanon*, her Springs like *Pisgah*, and her Rivers as *Jordan*. The longest Day in the North Part is 17 Hours and half, and the shortest in the South about eight.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* here are Corn, Cattle, Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, Hops, Wool, Cloth, Stuffs, Flanel, Butter, Cheese, Stockings, Hats, wrought Plate, Clocks, Watches, Glass, Leather, Gold and Silver Lace, Cutlers Ware, Pewter, and Variety of Hardware.

Rarities.] In many Counties of this Kingdom are still extant some noted Circular *Stone Monuments*, particularly 77 Stones at *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, called *Long Meg and her Daughters*: Those called *Rollrich Stones* in *Oxfordshire*; those near *Enisham* in *Northumberland*; those on the River *Loder* in *Westmorland*; those near *Buroughbrigg* in *Yorkshire*; those near *Exmore* in *Devonshire*; those at *Stanton Drew* in *Somersetshire*; the *Hurlers*, and those at *Biseawen* in *Cornwall*. But most observable of all

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Exmore in
the *Hurlers*,
bſervable of
all

PART OF IRELAND
SCOTLAND
IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
THE ENGLISH
Edinburgh
Leith
Berwick on Tweed
Holy I.
Kelso
Jedburgh
Alnwick
Coquet I.
Ayre
Kirkcudbright
Fair Head
Colerain
Londonderry
Carickfergus
Belfast
Down
Strangford
Carlingford
Dundalk
Drogheda
Dublin
Dublin Harb.
Wicklow
Wexford
Waterford
I. of Man
Ramsey
Douglass
Calf of Man
Ayre P.
Solway F.
Carlisle
Cumberland
Cockermouth
Ravenglass
Bootle
Dalton
Walney I.
Lancaster
Preston
Ribble R.
Lancashire
Wiggan
Manchester
Bury
Burnley
Warrington
Chester
Cheshire
Nantwich
Northumberland
Morpeth
Newcastle
Durham
Barnard Castle
Richmond
York
Leeds
Halifax
Wakefield
Doncaster
Sheffield
Derby
Derbyshire
Stafford
Staffordshire
Lichfield
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
Bishops Castle
Ludlow
Leominster
Worcester
Hereford
Herefordshire
Warwick
Coventry
Gloucester
Glocestershire
Tewkesbury
Cirencester
Bristol
Bath
Wells
Wiltshire
Salisbury
Hampshire
Reading
Dorset Shire
Devon Sh.
Exeter
Tiverton
Bridgwater
Taunton
Barnstaple
Harlland P.
Lundy I.
Swansey Bay
Holy Head
Anglesey
Carnarvon
Caernarvon Sh.
Cardigan Bay
Montgomery
Aberistwith
Cardigan
Cardigan Sh.
Radnor Sh.
N. Radnor
Brecknock
Brecknock Sh.
Monmouth
Pembroke
Carmarthen Sh.
Carmarthen
St. Davids
St. Brides Bay
Milford Haven
St. Gowens P.
Strumble P.
Brachipult P.
Penrith P.
Dolgelle
Chirk Castle
Glamorgan
Landaff
Cornwall
Launceston
Bodmin
Truro
Penryn
Penzance
Lands End
C. Cornwall
The Man and his Man
Lizard P.
Mounts Bay
Falmouth
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Torr Bay
Start P.
Eddistone
Weymouth
Portland I.
Wight I.
Scilly I.s
St. Marys I.
St. Agnis I.
Alderney I.
Guernsey I.
Sark I.
Jersey I.
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Degrees of West Longitude from London
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An ACCURATE MAP of
S.TH BRITAIN or
ENGLAND & WALES
Laid down from the best
Authorities
By Eman: Bowen
Geog.r to His Majesty
NORTH SEA
OR
GERMAN
OCEAN
UNITED PROVINCES
FLANDERS
FRANCE
GLISH CHANNEL
Meridian of London
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
YORKSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
LEICESTERSHIRE
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
ESSEX
Norwich
Yarmouth
Harwich
Colchester
Chichester
Rochester
Canterbury
Dover
Calais
Boulogne
Abbeville
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Dieppe
C. Barfleur
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Dunkirk
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Harlingen
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Wight I.
Portland I.
Scilly
Lundy I.
Holy I.
Farne I.
Lindisfarne
Berwick on Tweed
Kelso
Alnwick
Morpeth
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Durham
Sunderland
Tynemouth Cast.
South Shields
Tees Mouth
Whitby
Scarborough
Hornsea
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Wakefield
Leeds
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Sheffield
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Nottingham
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Coventry
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Bury
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Chelmsford
Harwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Cromer
Wisbeach
Boston
Lincoln
Gloucester
Bristol
Bath
Salisbury
Winchester
Southampton
Portsmouth
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British Statute Miles
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Longitude
Thos Bowen sculp.

all is *Stone Henge* on *Salisbury Plain*; which Monuments are thought by some to consist of natural Stones, by others of Stones artificially compounded of Sand, Lime, Vitriol, and other unctuous Matter. But if the Reader desire to see the various Conjectures of the Curious, concerning the Nature and Design of all such Monuments, together with the Draught of *Stone Henge* in particular, let him consult *Camden*'s *Britannia*, and Dr. *Stukely* who proves it a Druid's Temple. 2. In many Parts of *England* are yet to be seen the *Vestigia*, and Remains of divers *Roman Military Ways*; the principal is that mentioned by *Leland*, beginning at *Dover*, and passing through *Kent* to *London*, from thence to St. *Albans*, *Dunstable*, *Stratford*, *Toucester*, *Littleburn*, St. *Gilbert's Hill* near *Shrewsbury*, then by *Stratton*, and so through the Middle of *Wales* to *Cardigan*. 3. In this Country are some *Medicinal Waters*; whether for *Bathing*, as those especially in *Somersetshire*, or *Purging*; particularly those of the *Spaws* in *Yorkshire*; *Tunbridge* in *Kent*; *Epsham* and *Dulwich* in *Surrey*; *Acton*, and *Islington* in *Middlesex*. Here also are many remarkable *Springs*; whereof some are impregnated either with *Salt*, as that at *Droitwich* in *Worcestershire*; or *Sulphur*, as the famous Well at *Wigan* in *Lancashire*, or *Bituminous Matter*, as that at *Pitchford* in *Shropshire*. Others have a *Petrifying Quality*, as that near *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, and the *Dropping Well* in the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*. And finally, some ebb and flow, as those of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, and *Laywell* near *Torbay*, whose Waters rise and fall several Times in an Hour. To these we may add that remarkable Fountain near *Richard's Castle* in *Herefordshire*, commonly called *Bone Well*, which is generally full of small Bones like those of Frogs or Fish, tho' often cleared out. 4. Many are the *Roman Altars* dug up in this Kingdom, especially in the Northern Parts; for their Inscriptions and Figure, consult *Camden*'s *Britannia*. 5. In several Places between *Carlile* and *Newcastle* are some Ruins of the *Picts Wall*, which went through *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*, beginning at *Tinmouth* and ending at *Solway Frith*. 6. Crossing the Middle of *Wiltshire* from East to West, is a large Ditch, called *Wansdyke*, or *Wodensdyke*, designed as a Boundary to distinguish Territories, or a Fence to guard against an Enemy. There are also in *Cambridgeshire* plain Tracts of those Ditches, thrown up by the *East Angles*, to keep out the *Mercians*, who frequently plundered their Neighbours. And near *Cambridge* are the Marks of two spacious *Camps*, one *Roman* at *Arbury*, and the other at *Balsham Hills*. 7. Near *Wigan* in *Lancashire* is the foresaid Well, which being empty there breaks out a sulphurous Vapour, making the Water bubble up as if it boiled, and a Candle being put thereto instantly takes Fire and burns like Brandy. During a Calm the Flame will continue a whole Day, and by its Heat they can boil Eggs or Meat, and yet the Water itself is cold.

8. At *Brosely*, *Bently* and *Pitchford*, with other Places adjacent in *Shropshire*, is found, over most of the Coalpits, a *Stratum* of porous brown Stone, much impregnated with bituminous Matter; which being pulverized and boiled in Water, the black Substance riseth to the Top, and being gathered off, it comes to the Consistence of Pitch, and is used for such with good Effect. 9. In *Derbyshire* are some hideous *Cavities*, as those called *Pool's Hole*, *Elden Hole*, and another vulgarly called the *Devil's Arse*. In the first of these, which runs far under Ground, is a dropping Water of a petrefying Nature. *Elden Hole* is perpendicular, the Bottom yet undiscovered. For a full Account of the *Peak*, and the many *Wonders* thereof, see the Authors who have treated on that Subject, as *Cotton*, *Hobbs* and *Leigh*. 10. Near *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, are found certain Stones resembling the Folds and Wreaths of a Serpent; also other Stones of several Sizes, and so exactly round, as if artificially made for Cannon Balls, which being broke, do commonly contain the Form and Likeness of Serpents, wreathed in Circles, but generally without Heads. 11. At *Alderly* and *Lassinton* in *Glocestershire*, and several other Parts of *England*, are Stones resembling Cockles, Oisters, and other Water Animals. 12. In *Mendip* Hills in *Somersetshire* is a *Cave*, called *Okey Hole*, which being of a considerable Length, in it are discovered some Wells and Rivulets. 13. At *Glassenbury* in *Somersetshire* are several *Pyramids* mentioned by *William* of *Malmsbury*, with imperfect Inscriptions; but why or when erected, is uncertain. 14. In *Dover Castle* is an old *Table* hung up, which imports that *Julius Cæsar* landed upon that Part of the *English* Coast. 15. Near *Feversham* in *Kent*, and *Tilbury* in *Essex*, are wide artificial Pits, some of them narrow at the Top, but very large within; and thought to be some of those from whence the *Britons* used to dig Chalk to mix with their Grounds. 16. About *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, and in *Lincolnshire* and *Warwickshire* are found the *Astroits* or *Star Stones* resembling little Stars with five Rays. 17. In *Shropshire* is the large Hill called *Caradock*, famous for being the Scene of that memorable Action between *Ostorius* the *Roman* and *Caractacus* the *Briton*, whereof *Tacitus* gives a particular Account. 18. Near *Winchester*, as also in the North of *Westmorland*, is a round Intrenchment with a plain Piece of Ground in the Middle, named King *Arthur's round Table*; for which Original and Design we must think of those Ages when *Tilting* was practised in *England*. Lastly, in the County of *Surrey* is the River *Mole*, which loseth itself under Ground, and riseth again at a considerable Distance; as doth also *Recall* in the *North Riding* of *Yorkshire*. To these *Rarities* I might add some fine Churches, noble Fabricks and Bridges, particularly that at *Westminster*, which may be fitly termed a Masterpiece: But many Particulars would swell this Volume too much.

Archbishops in this Kingdom are only two, *Canterbury* and *York*.

The *Bishops are*,

St. Asaph,	*Chichester*,	*Hereford*,	*Oxford*,
Bangor,	*St. David*,	*Landaff*,	*Peterburow*,
Bath,	*Durham*,	*Lichfield*,	*Rochester*,
Bristol,	*Exeter*,	*Lincoln*,	*Salisbury*,
Carlile,	*Ely*,	*London*,	*Winchester*,
Chester,	*Glocester*,	*Norwich*,	*Worcester*.

Carlile, *Chester*, *Durham*, are Suffragans to *York*; as also the Bishop of *Man*, though no Lord of Parliament.

After the Archbishops those of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, take Place: The Rest go by Seniority of Election.

Universities.] *Universities* in this Kingdom are those two famous Luminaries of *England*, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; which for magnificent Buildings, rich Endowments, ample Privileges, Number of Students, Libraries and learned Men, are Inferior to none, or rather Superior to any in the World. The several Colleges, most of which do surpass many foreign Universities, follow in Order as they were founded.

In *Oxford*.

University,	*Brazenose*,
Baliol,	*Corpuschristi*,
Merton,	*Christchurch*,
Exeter,	*Trinity*,
Oriel,	*St. John*,
Queen's,	*Jesus*,
New College,	*Wadham*,
Lincoln,	*Pembroke*,
Allsouls,	*Hartford*,
Magdalen,	*Worcester*.

Five Halls.

St. Alban,	*New Inn*,
Edmund,	*Magdalen*.
St. Mary,	

In *Cambridge*.

Peterhouse,
Clare Hall,
Bennet, or *Corpus Christi*,
Pembroke Hall,
Trinity Hall,
Gonvil and *Caius*,
King's,
Queen's,
Katharine Hall,
Jesus College,
Christ College,
St. John,
Magdalen,
Trinity.
Emanuel,
Sidney.

All the sixteen in *Cambridge* are Colleges; but the Halls in *Oxford* are not endowed.

Man.

Manners.] The *English*, being a Mixture of North and South Nations, do still retain their Humour, a just *Mean* between the two Extremes; for the indolent slow *Genius* of the one, and the hot *mercurial Temper* of the other meeting in their *Constitutions*, render them *ingenious* and *active*, yet *solid* and *lasting*, which, nourished under *Liberty*, inspires a *Courage* both generous and invincible. This happy Temperament of Spirit in these People doth eminently appear by that mighty *Inclination* they always had, and still have, both to *Arms* and *Arts*, and that wonderful *Progress* they have made in each. For the matchless *Valour* and *Bravery*, the singular *Prudence* and *Conduct* of the *English* Nation, both by *Sea* and *Land*, is so universally known, and hath been so frequently exerted in most Parts of the World, that many potent *States* and *Kingdoms* have felt the Weight of their *Sword*, and been constrained to yield to the *Force* of their *Arms*. They have also so effectually applied themselves to all Sorts of *Literature*, since the happy Days of Reformation, and are advanced to such a *Pitch* of *true* and *solid Learning*, that they may justly claim a *Title* to the *Empire* of *Knowlege*. Finally, their Manner of *Writing*, whether for Solidity of Matter, Force of Argument, or Elegance of Stile, is indeed so excellent, that no Nation hath yet surpassed the *English*, and none can justly pretend to equal them.

Language.] The *English Language* being a Compound of the old *Saxon* and *Norman*, one a Dialect of the *Teutonick*, and the other of the *French*; having also a Mixture of the *British* and *Roman*, is now deservedly reckoned more *copious* and *expressive* than any in *Europe*. Harangues in this *Language* are capable of all the Flowers of *Rhetorick*, and lively Strains of the truest *Eloquence*; nothing inferior to the most fluent Orations pronounced of old by the best *Roman* Orators. This fully appears by *Middleton*'s whole Life of *Cicero*, especially in that high celebrated Speech to *Cæsar* in behalf of *Marcellus*. In a Word, tis a Language rightly calculated for the Masculine Genius of those who own it.

Government.] The *Kingdom* of *England* is a famous, antient, and hereditary *Monarchy*; a Kingdom which very rarely can have an *Interregnum*, and is therefore free from many Misfortunes to which elective Crowns are subject: For with the *Concurrence* of *Lords* and *Commons*, in making and repealing of Laws, it hath the main Advantages of both *Aristocracy* and *Democracy*, and yet free from the Evil and Defects of either. Tis a Monarchy that affords very much to the Industry, Liberty, Dignity, and Happiness of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King, who will own his People for Subjects, not Slaves. Chief Statesmen of this Realm after the King and Princes of the Blood,

Blood, are these great Officers, 1. The *Lord High Chancellor*, whose Office is to keep the King's Great Seal, to moderate the Rigor of the Law in judging according to Equity, not the Common Law. He disposeth of all Church Livings in the King's Gift, if valued under 20 l. a Year in the King's Book. In case there be no Chancellor, then the Lord Keeper is the same in Authority and Precedency; but the Chancellor must be a Peer. 2. The *Lord High Treasurer*, whose Office is to take Charge of all the King's Revenue kept in the Exchequer, as also to appoint and check all Officers in collecting the same. This Office is frequently executed by several Persons joined in Commission. 3. The *Lord President of the Council*, whose Office is to summon the Council, to propose Business, and report the several Transactions of the Board. 4. The *Lord Privy Seal*, whose Office is to pass all Charters and Grants of the King, and Pardons signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal; as also other Matters of smaller Moment, which do not pass the Great Seal. But this Seal is never put to any Grant without Warrant under the King's Privy Signet; nor even then if the Thing granted be against Law or Custom, till the King be first acquainted therewith. 5. The *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, whose Office is to bring the King's *Shirt* and *wearing Clothes*, on the Coronation Day; to put on the King's Apparel that Morning; to carry the *Sword*, the *Royal Robe* and *Crown*, as also the *Gold* to be offered by the King. He hath likewise the Inspection of the whole Palace of *Westminster*, the House of Lords, and *Westminster* Hall for Furniture and Things necessary. 6. The *Earl Marshal* of *England*, whose Office is to take Cognizances of all Matters of War and bearing of Arms; to determine Contracts concerning Deeds of Arms out of the Realm, or within the Realm, which the *Common Law* cannot determine. 7. The *Lord High Admiral* of *England*, whose Trust is so great, that this Office hath been usually given to some of the King's younger Sons, near Kinsmen, or one of the chief Peers of the Realm. To him is committed the Mangement of all Maritime Affairs; the Government of the King's Navy; a decisive Power in all *Maritime* Causes, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*. *Vice Admirals*, *Rear Admirals* and *Captains* receive their Orders from this Board, which Office is commonly executed by several Persons in Commission, termed *Lords* of the *Admiralty*. There are two *Secretaries* of *State*, whose Provinces are large, and their Office generally well known. As for the *Lord High Steward* and *Lord High Constable*, the latter is only appointed at a Coronation; and the former at the solemn Trial of a Peer, or other Person, before the House of Lords in *Westminster* Hall.

After the *Officers* of the *Crown*, we might here subjoin the various *Courts* of *Judicature* in this Kingdom, especially the *High Court* of *Parliament*, which is supreme to all others, and to whom all last Appeals are made. I might here likewise mention all the *Subordinate Courts* of this Realm, particularly that of the *King's Bench*, *Court* of *Common Pleas*, the *High Court* of *Chancery*, the *Exchequer*, and *Duchy* of *Lancaster*: As also the *Ecclesiastical Courts* of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as the *Court* of *Arches*; the *Courts* of *Audience*; the *Prerogative Court*; the *Court* of *Faculties*, and that of *Peculiars*. Moreover the King, consulting the Ease and Welfare of his People administers Justice by his itinerant Judges, in their yearly Circuits through the Kingdom; and for the better governing of, and keeping the King's Peace in particular *Counties*, *Hundreds*, *Cities*, *Buroughs*, and *Villages* of this Realm. *Counties* have their Lord Lieutenants, Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace; *Hundreds*, their Bailiffs and Constables; *Cities*, their Mayors and Aldermen; *Towns* incorporate, having either a Mayor or two Bailiffs, who in Power are the same with Mayor and Sheriffs, and during their Office are Justices of the Peace within their own Liberties. Lastly, *Villages* are in Subjection to the *Lord* of the *Manor*, under whom is the *Constable* or *Headburough* to apprehend Offenders, and bring them before the Justice of Peace. Of such an admirable Constitution is the *English Government*, that no Nation whatever can pretend to such a Model, and no People in the World may live more happy, if they please.

Imperial Arms of *Great Britain*.

Quarterly four grand Quarters: 1. *Mars*, *three Lions passant gardant in Pale Sol*, for the Arms of *England* impaled with those of *Scotland*, which are *Sol*, a *Lion rampant* within a double Tressure counterflory *Mars*. 2d Quarter, *three Lillies* or *Flowers de Lis Sol*, for the Arms of *France*. 3d Quarter, *Jupiter*, a *Harp Sol*, stringed *Luna*, for *Ireland*. 4th Quarter, his Majesty's own Ensigns, *Mars*, *two Lions passant gardant* in *Pale Sol*, for *Brunswick*, impaled with *Lunenburg*, being *Sol*, *Semee* of *Hearts proper* and a *Lion rampant Jupiter*, having *Saxony* grafted in Base, namely *Mars*, a *Horse current Luna*. Lastly in a Shield surtout *Mars*, the Diadem or Crown of *Charles the Great*; the whole being surrounded with a Garter, for the Sovereign of that most antient and illustrious Order of Knighthood. The Motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*. *God and my Right*.

Religion.] The Inhabitants are, for the most Part, of the true *Reformed Religion*, publickly professed, and carefully taught in its Purity,

Purity. In reforming of which they were not hurried by popular Fury and Faction, but proceded in a regular and Christian Method; resolving to separate no farther from the *Church* of *Rome*, than she had separated from the *Truth*, according to that *Advice* of the Prophet *Jeremiah: Stand ye in the Ways, and see: Ask for the old Paths where is the good Way, and walk therein.* So that the *Reformed Church* of *England* is a right Medium between the two Extremes of *Superstition* and *Enthusiasm*, both equally to be avoided. The *Doctrine* of this Church is contained in the Thirtynine Articles, and Book of *Homilies*; the *Discipline* and *Worship* are to be seen in the *Liturgy* and Book of *Canons*. All which being seriously considered by a judicious and impartial Mind, it will be found that this national Church is the most perfect among the Reformed, and comes nearest to the primitive Pattern of any in *Christendom*. According to the Explication of the Fathers, its Government is truly *Apostolical*; its *Liturgy* is an Extract of the best primitive Forms: and the Ceremonies are few in Number, but such as tend to Decency and true Devotion. In *England* all Dissenters are tolerated, every Sect having Liberty to make open Profession of their Religion, except the Papists. The Christian Faith was first planted here in the Reign of *Tiberius*, according to *Gildas*; but more probably about the End of the first Century, in the Opinion of others.

In the Reign of *Charles* II. Sir *William Petty* computed the Houses in *London* at above 105,000, and the Inhabitants nearly 700,000. Since which Time the Increase is so very great, that 120,000 Houses in the Bills of Mortality is but a reasonable Estimate; and this multiplied by seven makes 840,000: Which is more than *Petersburg*, *Paris*, and *Amsterdam* put together.

WALES.

Name.] WALES, the Seat of the old *Britains*, being a Sort of Peninsula in the West Part of *England*, is termed by the *Italians*, *Wallia*; by the *Spaniards*, *Gales*; by the *French*, *Galles*; by the *Germans*, *Walles*; and by the *English*, *Wales*; so called, as some imagine, from *Idwallo* Son of *Cadwallader*, who retired here with the remaining *Britains*. But others rather think, that as the *Britains* derive their Origin from the *Gauls*, so they also retain the Name, this Country being still termed *Galles* by the *French*; and the Use of *W* for *G*, according to the *Saxon* Custom, seems to confirm it.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of this Country is much the same with those Counties of *England*, lying in the same Latitude. The *Soil* is generally very mountainous, yet some of its Vallies are abundantly fertile, producing great Plenty of Corn, and others are very fit for Pasture. It is likewise well stored with Quarries of Freestone, several Mines of Lead, aud Plenty of Coals.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* here are Cattel, Butter, Cheese, Cottons, Eays, Hides, Calveskins, Honey, Wax; and Herrings, with which their Seas abound.

Rarities.] In several Parts of this Principality, especially *Denbighshire*, are still to be seen the *Remains* of that famous *Wall* commonly called King *Offa's Dyke*, made as a Boundary between the *Saxons* and *Britains*. 2. At a small Village, called *Newton* in *Glamorganshire*, is a remarkable Spring nigh the Sea, which ebbs and flows contrary to the Sea. 3. In the same Country, as also *Caermarthenshire*, are several old *Sepulchral Monuments*, and divers noted Stone *Pillars*, with Inscriptions. 4. In *Brecnockshire* are some other remarkable Pillars, particularly that called the Maiden Stone, near *Brecnock*, six Foot high, whereon are the Figures of a Man and Woman: And another in Form of a Cross, in *Vaenor* Parish. 5. In *Glamorganshire* are the Remains of *Carfilly* Castle, near as big as *Windsor*; being reckoned the noblest Ruins of antient Architecture of any in *Britain*. Also on *Kenbryn* Hill in *Gowerland* is a huge Stone of 20 Tun, supported by several others in a Circle. 6. In *Merionethshire* is *Kader Idris*, a Mountain remarkable for its Hight, which affords Variety of *Alpine Plants*. 7. In *Carnarvonshire* is the high Mountain of *Penmenmawr*, cross which the publick Road lies, and occasions no small Terror to many Travellers; for on one hand the impending Rock seems ready every Minute to crush them to Pieces, and the great Precipice below is so hideous and full of danger, that one false step is of dismal Consequence. 8. Near *Basingwerk* in *Flintshire*, is that remarkable Fountain commonly called *Holy Well*, which sends forth so considerable a Stream, as to be able soon to turn a Mill; but more noted of old for its pretended Sanctity derived from the fabulous Story of St. *Winefrid*, as also the wonderful Virtue of its Waters, chiefly owing to the Forgery of the Monks of *Basingwerk*. 9. In *Pembrokeshire* is *Milford Haven*, which for Largeness and Safety can, perhaps, be outdone by none in *Europe*, it having so many Creeks, Bays, and Roads, that a thousand Ships may ride there securely. *Lastly*, In *Monmouthshire* are many *Roman Altars* dug up with Variety of *Inscriptions*. For which, and many others, see *Camden's Britannia* by Bishop *Gibson*; and *Buck*'s Folio Prints of the ruinous Buildings, Castles

Castles and Antiquities in *Wales*. *Snowdon* in *Carnarvonshire* is the highest Mountain, and by triangular Measurement is 1240 Yards perpendicular, near three Quarters of a Mile. *Plinlymmon* Mountain, one of the three highest, is Part in *Montgomery* and Part in *Cardiganshire*.

Manners.] The *Welsh* are a Nation generally reputed very faithful and loving to one another in a strange Country, as also to Strangers in their own. The Common People, for the most Part, are simple and illiterate, but their Gentry are esteemed polite, brave and hospitable. They are generally inclined to a cholerick *Temper*, and value themselves on their *Pedigrees* and *Families*.

Language.] The *Welsh* being the *Offspring* of the old *Britains*, do still retain their *primitive Language*, which remains more free from a Mixture of *forein Words*, than any modern Tongue in *Europe*; a *Language* which hath nothing to recommend it to *Strangers*, being both hard to pronounce, and unpleasant to the Ear, by reason of its Multitude of Consonants. Their *Paternoster* runs thus: *Ein Tad yr hwn wyt yn y nefoedd, sanctiedier dy enw: Deued dy derymas; bid dy ewylls ar yddaiar megis y mae yn nefoedd dyre i ni heddyw ein bara beunyddiol: A maddeu i ni ein dyledion, fel y maddewn ny i'n dyledwry; Ac nar arwain mi brofe diageth, either gwared in rhag drwg.* Amen.

Government.] *Wales* was antiently governed by its own King or Kings, there being one for *South* and another for *North Wales*, and sometimes no less than five did claim a regal Power, but was fully conquered by King *Edward* I, 1282; who having then a Son brought forth by his Queen at *Carnarvon Castle*, and finding the *Welsh* extremely averse to a foreign Governor, offered them the young Child, a Native of their own, to be their Prince; to which they readily yielded, and swore Obedience to him; since which Time, the King of *England*'s eldest Son is stiled *Prince of Wales*.

Arms.] The *Arms* of the Prince of *Wales* differ from those of *England*, only by the Addition of a *Label* of three Points. But the proper and peculiar Device, commonly called the *Prince's Arms*, is a *Coronet* beautified with three *Ostrich Feathers*, with this Motto, *Ich Dien. I serve*; alluding to that of the Apostle, *The Heir, while he is a Child, differeth not from a Servant.*

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this Country are of the *Reformed Religion*, according to the Establishment of the Church of *England*; but many of the meaner Sort are ignorant in religious Matters.

For the Remedy of which the incomparable Mr. *Gouge* was at no small Pains and Charge in preaching the Gospel to them, and distributing a considerable Number of Bibles and Books of Devotion among them, in their own Language: Which generous and good Design was improved by the Honorable *Robert Boyle*, and several other well disposed Christians, particularly that pious Divine Dr. *Horneck*. And we are willing to hope, that the same will continue and be supported by the Favor and Assistance of other serious Persons among us. The Christian Faith is said to be planted in this Country at the Beginning of the third Century.

SCOTLAND.

Extent and Situation.

From the Coast of *Galloway* South, to the North of *Sutherland*, three Degrees 50 Minutes, or 230 Miles long. The Breadth is no where above 100 Miles, and in many Places not half that. The whole Country is so intersected by Inlets of the Sea, that every House in *Scotland* is within 50 Miles of salt Water.

Edinburg, that is *Edwin's Be g*, is placed three Degrees West of *London*, or 5,25 West of *Paris*: And in Latitude 55, 56.

Divided into North and South of the River *Forth*.

	Subdivisions.	Chief Town.	
South contains	*Galloway*	*Kirkubright*	W. to E.
	Nithsdale	*Dumfries*	
	Anandale	*Annan*	
	Eskdale	*Dalleth*	
	Lidsdale	*Hermitage*	
	Tiviotdale	*Jedburgh*	
	The Mers	*Duns*	E. to W.
	Lauderdale	*Lauder*	
	Twedale	*Pebils*	
	Clydsdale	*Glasgow*	
	Kyle	*Ayr*	
	Carrick	*Bargenny*	
	Lothian	*Edinburgh*	
	Stirling	Idem	E. to W.
	Renfrew	Idem	
	Coningham	*Irwin*	
	Isles of *Boot*	*Rothsay*	
	Isles of *Arran*	*Lamlash*	
	Peninsule of *Kintyre*	*Kilkeran*	

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E. to W.

E. to W.

North


An Accurate Map of SCOTLAND or Nth BRITAIN Drawn from the best Authorities
By Eman. Bowen Geograph.r to His Majesty.
THE HEBRIDES OR WESTERN ISLANDS
THE SEA
PART OF IRELAND
British Statute Miles
5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Rona I.
Sotisker
C. Wrath
Dunibeg I.
Back
Bernera I.
Karbost
Hard
Oldney
Row
Stour
Rokal
St. Kilda
I. Tarbert
Flada I.
Truloch
Rona I.
Tarunsa
I. Sneasport
Kilchalma
NORTH VIST
SKIE ISLE
Bernera I.
SOUTH VIST
Kilphedre
I. Finord
Cannay I.
Rum I.
Barra I.
Wauvre
Sandvare
Mogala
Sodidale
COLL I.
Lialurn
TIREE I.
Balmana
Columb Kill I.
Loch Tarbert
Collonia I.
Oransa I.
Runidel
Dow hyrtach
Campbelt
Rathlin I.
Islanda I.
Cuhenden B.
Fairland I.
London Derry
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Mull of Galloway
10 West 9 Longitude 8 from 7 London 6


R I T I S H
THE ORKNEY ISLANDS
MAINLAND
Stromness
N. Ronaldsha
Papa Westra
Westra
Sanda
Stronsa
Auskery
Shapinsha
Copinsha
Burra
Hoy Walls
S. Ronaldsha
Pentland Frith
Dunsbay Head
John Groat
Wick
Old Wick Castle
CATHNESS SH
SUTHERLAND SH
Dunbeth C.
Berrydale Cast.
Dornoch Frith
Cromartie Frith
ROSS SHIRE
Solisker Rock
C. Wrath
Bulg I.
Hand I.
Oldney I.
Stour Asynt
Torbrak
Assynt
Rona I.
Canon
ISLE
INVERNESS
Kilgran
Fort William
Kyniards Hd.
Fraserburg
Peterhead
Buchan Ness
ELGIN
BAMF SHIRE
ABERDEEN
BUCHAN
SHIRE
Old Aberdeen
Aberdeen
Cowes
Stonehive
Dunotter C.
Bervie
Kincardin
Dee
FORFAR
SHIRE
Brechin
Montross
Red Castle
Aberbrothick
Forfar
PERTH SHIRE
Perth
Dundee
Tay Frith
St. Andrews B.
St. Andrews
E. & W. Anstruther
FIFE SHIRE
Forth Frith
N. Berwick
Haddington
St. Abbs Head
STIRLING
LOTHIAN
LANERK
AYR SHIRE
Berwick on Tweed
Holy Island
Jedburg
Coquet I.
Wethrington
Newcastle
Tynmouth C.
Durham
Hartlepool
Tees Mouth
PART OF ENGLAND
White Haven
Carlisle
GALLOWAY
WIGTON SH
Mull of Galloway
Burrough Hd.
Kircudbright
P. Patrick
Fairland P.
Campbelton
Mull of Kintyre
Sanda I.
Clyde Frith
ARRAN
KINTYRE
Belfast
THE SHETLAND ISLANDS
Unst I.
Yell I.
Fetlar I.
Skerrys
Whalsey I.
Brassa Sound
Brassa Ness
Scalloway
Busy Siour
Foula
Swinburgh head
Faire I.
Meridian of London
GERMAN OCEAN
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North contains	*Fife*	*St. Andrews*	E. to W.
	Menteith	*Dumblain*	
	Lennox	*Dunbarton*	
	Argyle	*Inverary*	
	Perth	*Perth*	E. to W.
	Strathern	*Abernetty*	
	Bradalbin	*Finlarig*	
	Lorn	*Dunstafage*	
	Mernis	*Kincardin*	E. to W.
	Angus	*Dundee*	
	Goury	*Scoon, Foulis*	
	Athol	*Blair*	
	Mar	*Aberdeen*	E. to W.
	Badenoch	*Ruthwen*	
	Lockabber	*Inverlochy*, or	
	Glenspean	Fort *William*	
	Buchan	*Peterhead*	E. to W.
	Bamff	*Bamf*	
	Murray	*Nairn, Elgin*	
	Ross	*Tain, Dingwal*	S. to N.
	Sutherland	*Dornock*	
	Strathnavern	*Tung*	
	Cathness	*Wick*, Northeast of all.	

Sheriffries in *North Britain.*

Aberdeen containing	*Marr*, South.
	Buchan, Northeast.
	Strathbogie, West.

Perth containing	*Perth* — *Glenshie.*
	Athol — *Strathardil.*
	Gowry — *Ranoch.*
	Bradalbin — *Balwidder.*
	Menteith — *Glenurky.*
	Strathern — *Stormont.*

Inverary containing	*Argyle.*
	Lorn.
	Kintyre.
	Isles W. of *Kintyre.*

Bamf containing
- *Bamf*, the North Part.
- *Boyn*, the North Part.
- *Enzy*, the N. E. Corner.
- *Strathdovern*, middle.
- *Strathavin*, } West.
- *Balveny*, } West.

Inverness containing
- *Badenoch*.
- *Lockabber*.
- South Part of *Nairnsh.* and *Ross*.

Tayne containing
- *Sutherland*.
- *Strathnavern*, N.

Roxburgh containing
- *Tiviotdale*.
- *Lidsdale*.
- *Eskdale*.

Ayr containing
- *Coningham*, North.
- *Kyle*, in the Middle.
- *Carrick*, South.

Dumfries } containing
Cromerty }
- all *Nithsdale*.
- Part of *Ross*, S. of *Cromerty*.

Stewarties are
- *Strathern* —
- *Menteith* —
- *Anandale* —
- *Kirkubright*

} Contain.
- *Strathern*.
- *Menteith*.
- *Anandale*.
- Southeast Part of *Galloway*.

As also
- *St. Andrews*
- *Killemure*
- *Abernetty*

} in
- *Fife*.
- *Angus*.
- *Perth*.

Bailiaries are
- *Kyle* ——
- *Carrick* ——
- *Coningham* —
- *Lauderdale* —

} Contain.
- *Kyle*.
- *Carrick*.
- *Coningham*.
- *Lauderdale*.

One Constabulary of *Hadington* or *East Lothian*.

Soon

Soon after the Rebellion was suppreſt, an Act of Parliament paſſed in 1747 to aboliſh all Heretable Juriſdictions, and ſatisfy the Proprietors for the ſame. The County Sheriffs have now yearly Salaries, which are ſettled as follow,

Argyle, Bute, Cromerty, Inverneſs, Perth, Roſs, 250 l. each.

Aberdeen, Ayr, Cathneſs, Dumfrees, Edinburgh, Fife, Kinroſs, Lanerk, Orkney, Sutherland, 200l. each.

All the reſt ſeverally at 150 l. each.

The Claimants for the ſaid Regalities, Juſticiaries, Foreſtries, and the County Office of Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. made their Demand for more than Half a Million Sterling; but the Lords of Seſſion, who had Orders to ſettle it, determined the whole Sum at 152,000 l.

Since the UNION 1707, *Scotland* is divided into 33 Counties, which with the Parliament Burrows are ſettled in this Order.

Members of Parliament how elected.

The Number of Peers in the *Scots* Parliament before the Union was 160, at preſent not half ſo many, and theCommons 157; but now the Conſtitution is thus: The Peers of *Scotland* are to meet and elect Sixteen from their own Number, by a Plurality of Votes of thoſe who are preſent, and the Proxies for ſuch as are abſent; which abſent Lords may alſo ſend a Liſt of Peers whom they think fitteſt to be choſen; and in caſe of Death, or legal Incapacity in any of the ſaid Sixteen, the Peers ſhall elect another as before.

The Commoners are in all Fortyfive: One for each County, being Thirty, and for the Burrows Fifteen.

The County of
- *Aberdeen.*
- *Argyle.*
- *Ayr.*
- *Bamff.*
- *Berwick.*
- *Bute* and *Cathneſs* by Turn.
- *Clacmanan* and *Kinroſs* by Turn.
- *Dumfries.*
- *Dunbriton.*
- *Edinburgh.*
- *Elgin.*
- *Fife.*

The

The County of
- *Forfar.*
- *Hadington.*
- *Inverneſs.*
- *Kincardin.*
- *Kirkubright.*
- *Lanerk.*
- *Lithgow.*
- *Nairn* and *Cromerty* by Turn.
- *Orkney.*
- *Pebles.*
- *Perth.*
- *Renfrew.*
- *Roſs.*
- *Roxburgh.*
- *Selkirk.*
- *Stirling.*
- *Sutherland.*
- *Wigton.*

Fifteen Members for the Burrows are in this Order, fifteen Diſtricts.

Edinburgh.
Kirkwal, Weik, Dornock, Dingwal, Tayn.
Fortroſs, Inverneſs, Nairn, Forreſs.
Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverugy, Kintore.
Aberdeen, Bervy, Montroſs, Aberbrothic, Brechin.
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper, St. Andrew.
Crail, Kilrenny, Anſtruthers, Pittenweem.
Dyſart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, Brunt Iſland.
Innerkeithin, Dumferlin, Queensferry, Culroſs, Stirling.
Gloſgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, Dunbarton.
Hadington, Dunbar, Northberwick, Lauder, Jedburgh.
Selkirk, Pebles, Lithgow, Lanerk.
Dumfries, Sanquar, Annan, Lochmaben, Kirkubright.
Wigton, New Galloway, Stranrawr, Whitehern.
Ayr, Irwin, Rothſay, Cambelton, Inverary.

The Election for Burgeſſes is thus: Each of the Burrows is to chuſe a Commiſſioner in the ſame Manner as formerly, except *Edinburgh* which is allowed one Member for itſelf; and the ſaid Commiſſioners are to meet at the preſiding Burgh, and elect one Member for each of the ſaid fourteen Diſtricts. If the Commiſſioners Votes are equal, the Preſident is to have a caſting Vote, beſide his Vote for the Burow from which he is ſent. The Commiſ-

ſioner

sioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Burghs to preside afterwards by Turn, in the same Order as the Burghs are called over in the Parliament Rolls of *Scotland*. And in case any of the said fifteen Commissioners die, or become otherwise incapable, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect another in his Place. None are capable to elect or be elected for any of the three States, that is to say Peers, County Members, and Burgesses, but such as are Protestants, of twenty one Years of Age, and shall take and subscribe the Oaths appointed by Law.

And for electing the *Scots* Lords and Commons it was enacted, That when her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to summon the first, or any after Parliament of *Great Britain*, and when for that Effect a Writ under the Great Seal shall be directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, to issue a Proclamation requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet at a certain Time and Place to elect the said Sixteen Peers; and requiring the Lord Register, or two Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, administer the Oaths, and take the Votes; and having made up the Lists in Presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the Sixteen elected Peers to the Clerk of the Council of *Scotland*, certified under the Hand of the Lord Register, or Clerks of Session attending. And in like Manner requiring the Freeholders in the several Counties to convene at the principal Burgh or County Town, to elect their thirty Commissioners, whose Names shall be returned in the same Manner. And lastly, ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Burows as aforesaid, fifteen in all. The Clerk of each Burow is to attend, and under his Hand return the Member's Name to the proper Office, that the Names of the Sixteen Peers, Thirty Knights or Commissioners for Shires, and fifteen Burgesses or Commissioners for Burows, may be sent to that Court from whence the Writ was issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

Name.] *Scotland* or *North Britain*, being old *Caledonia*, is a Peninsula divided from *England* by a Neck of Land not above 50 Mile broad, called the *Cheviot Hills*, between River *Tweed* and *Solway* Frith. It is termed by the *Italians*, *Scotia*; by the *Spaniards*, *Escocia*; by the *French*, *Escosse*; by the *Scots*, *Germans* and *English*, *Scotland*. This Name it had from the *Scots*, a People from *Ireland*, who first entred the Highlands of *North Britain* about the Year 300. By several Degrees after the Decay of the *Roman* Empire they made *Argyle* a Kingdom. About 850 they subdued all the

the Land North of *Grame's Dyke*, and in the ninth Century got the rest of the Country, which soon after took the Name of *Scotland*. For tis universally known that the Word *Scotia* is appropriated to *Ireland* by all antient Writers; and that no Author in the first ten Centuries ever mentions *Ireland* by any other Name: For which see the Article of *Ireland*.

Air.] The *Air* of *North Britain* is generally very pure, being windy withal, and so extraordinary wholsom, that many Persons there arrive to greater Ages than is usual in some other Nations of *Europe*.

Soil.] Though this Country is of a Situation considerably North, yet it produces all Necessaries for the Comforts of Life. Its Seas are wonderfully stored with most Kinds of excellent Fish, and its Rivers abound with the best of Salmon; its Plains do sufficiently produce most Kinds of Grain, Herbs and Fruit; and many of its Mountains not only contain some valuable Mines and the best of Coals, but also several are so covered with numerous Flocks, that great Droves of Cattle do yearly pass into the North of *England*. The longest Day in the North of *Scotland* is eighteen Hours.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country, are most Sorts of Fish in great Abundance, much Linencloth and Cambric; Cattel and Hides; as also excellent Honey, Salt, Trainoil, Coarse Cloths, Stockins, Yarn, Worsted, &c.

Rarities.] In *Clydsdale* are yet to be seen, for several Miles, the Remains of a large *Roman Causway*, which commonly goes now by the Name of *Watlingstreet*. And in *Tiviotdale* are several Marks of *Roman* Camps, and another Military Way called the *Rugged Causway*. 2. In *Strathern* are visible Marks of several *Roman* Camps, especially that at *Ardock*. 3. In *Stirlingshire* are divers Marks of the *Roman* Wall called *Graham's Dyke*, which extended over the *Istmus* 30 Miles between the Rivers *Forth* and *Clyd*; its Form and Building will best appear by a Draught thereof in *Camden's Britannia*. 4. In *Stirlingshire* were likewise found some Inscriptions upon Stones relating to the *Roman* Wall; one whereof is now at *Calder* and informs us, that the *Legio secunda Augusta* built the said Wall upwards of three Miles; and another at *Dunnoter* in *Kincardinshire*, which hints that a Party of the *Legio vicesima Victrix* continued it for three Miles more. As for the Inscriptions themselves see *Gibson's Camden*. 5. Hard by the Tract of the foresaid Wall are yet to be seen two pretty Mounts, called *Duni Paris*, and the Remains of an old Building in Form of a Pyramid,

called *Arthur's Oven.* 6. Near *Paisly* and *Renfrew* is the Appearance of a large *Roman* Camp; the Fosses and Dykes being still visible. Here is also a remarkable Spring, which regularly ebbs and flows with the Sea. 7. Near *Edinburgh* is a Fountain commonly called the *Oily Well*; the Surface of its Waters being covered with an Oil or Bitumen, which is frequently used, with good Success, in curing scorbutic Humors; also another which goes by the Name of the *Routing Well*, because it usually makes a Noise before a Storm. 8. Near *Brechin* in *Angus*, where the *Danes* received a great Overthrow, is a high Stone erected over their General's Grave, called *Camus' Cross*, with another about ten Miles Distance, both of them having old Letters and Figures upon them. 9. At *Slains* in *Aberdeenshire* is a remarkable petrefying Cave, called the *Dropping Cave*, where Water ouzing through a spungy porous Rock on the Top, doth quickly consolidate after it drops to the Bottom. 10. Near *Kinross* in *Murray*, is to be seen an *Obelisk* of one Stone, set up as a Monument of a Fight between King *Malcolm*, Son of *Keneth*, and *Sueno* the *Dane*. 11. On the *Frasers* Land in *Stratherick* is a Lake which never freezeth all over till *February*; but after that Time, one Night's Frost will do it. There's also another called *Loch Monar*, of the same Nature with the former; and a third at *Glencanny* in *Strathglas*, which never wants Ice on the middle Part of it in the hottest Day of *Summer*. 12. In the Shire of *Inverness* is the famous *Loch* or *Lake Ness*, which never freezeth, but retaineth its natural Heat in the extremest Cold of Winter; and in many Places this Lake hath been sounded with a Line of 500 Fathoms, but no Bottom found. 13. Near *Lake Ness* is a large round Mountain, called *Malefuor Vouny*, said to be two Miles high; on the Top whereof is a Lake of cold fresh Water, often sounded with Lines of many Fathom, but without finding the Bottom. This Lake having no visible Current, is equally full all Seasons of the Year, and never freezeth. 14. On the Top of a Mountain in *Ross*, called *Skorna Lappich*, is a vast Heap of white Stones, most of them clear like Crystal; also great Plenty of Oistershells and other Seashells, though twenty Miles from any Sea. 15. In *Lenox* is *Lake Lomond*, which is famous among the Vulgar, not only for its floating Island, but for having Fish without Fins, and being frequently tempestuous in a Calm. 16. In divers Parts of *Scotland* are some noted mineral Springs, particularly those at *Kingborn* and *Balgrigy* in *Fife*; as also *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead* in *Aberdeenshire*; several of which are equal to the famous *Spaw Water* in *Germany*. 17. In most Counties of this Kingdom are many circular Monuments, being a Company of long massy Stones set on end in the Ground, commonly in form of a Circle, which are supposed to have been either Funeral Monuments, or Places of publick Worship, in the antient Times of the

Druids.

Druids. *Lastly*, Southwest of *Swinna*, one of the *Orcades*, in *Pentland Frith*, are two Whirlpools in the Sea, commonly termed the *Wells* of *Swinna*; and another between *Yla* and *Jura*, two of the Western Islands, during the first three Hours of flood, all of them are very terrible to Passengers, and occasioned probably by some deep subterranean Holes and Cavities.

Universities in *Scotland* are Four,

St. Andrew, three Colleges.	*Edinburgh*, one College.
Aberdeen, two Colleges.	*Glasgow*, one College.

Manners.] The *Scots*, for the most part, are an active, prudent and religious sort of People. Some abominable Vices, too common in other Countries, are not so much as known or thought of among them. They generally avoid all Excess in Drinking, and Delicacy in Diet, chusing rather to improve the Mind than pamper the Body. Many of them make as great Advances in all Parts of ingenious and solid Learning, as any Nation in *Europe:* And since the Union they have shewn remarkable Diligence in improving their Fortunes as well as their Country. As for their singular Fidelity, it is abundantly well known and testified abroad; for a Demonstration thereof is publickly given to the World, in that a neighboring Prince, and his Predecessors, for almost 300 Years, did commit the immediate Care of their Royal Persons to them, without having the least Cause to repent, or real Ground to change.

Language.] The *Language* of the Highlands, being all the Northwest of this Country, is a Dialect of the *Irish* commonly called *Erse*, a Specimen whereof will be given when we come to *Ireland.* In all other Parts of *Scotland* they use the *English* Tongue; but with considerable Difference of Pronunciation in different Counties, and all disagreeing with *that* in *England*, except the Town of *Inverness*, whose Inhabitants are the only People who come nearest to the true *English:* However, the Gentry and Persons of good Education usually speak *English*, though not with the same Accent as in *England*, yet according to its true Propriety; and their Manner of writing is much the same. The vulgar Language called *Broad Scotch*, is indeed a very corrupt sort of *English*, and hath a great Tincture of the *High German*, *Low Dutch* and *French*. For a Specimen of which Tongue, *Paternoster* in it runs thus: *Ure Fader whilk art in Heven; hallued be thy Neme; thy Kingdoom cumm, thy Wull be doon in Earth az its doon in Heven. Gee us this Day ure daily Breed, and forgee us ure Sins, as we forgee them that sinn against us; and leed us nat intoo temtation, batt delyver us frae evil.* Ameen.

Government.] *Scotland* is a Monarchy which began with *Keneth* II. who subdued the *Picts* in 839. The Princes before this Date ruled in the West, making *Argyle* a Kingdom, which began with *Fergus*, whom the *Scots* and *Picts* chose for their King, when the *Romans* quitted their Sovereignty in this Island 410. As for the 38 pretended Kings before this *Fergus*, they are universally rejected as fabulous.

Since the Union of *Scotland* with *England*, the Stile of both is also united in the Name of *Great Britain*; but the Government of *Scotland* or *North Britain* is managed by a sort of Council, consisting of those called *Officers of State*, and others of the Nobility and Gentry, whom the King pleases to appoint. These are the Chancellor, who keeps a Seal for *Scotland* instead of the Great Seal. Also a Keeper of the Signet; the Lord Justice General; Lord Register; Lord President of Session; the Viceadmiral of *Scotland*, &c. The Administration of Justice in Civil Affairs is lodged in the Lords of Session, whose Number is fifteen. The Lord Register and Lord General are called Extraordinary Lords of Session, and may sit there when Occasion serves, but as such have no Salary. All criminal Matters are heard and determined in the Court of Justiciary, which is composed of the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Depoty, and five or six other Judges of Session, who with a certain Number of Advocates perform the stated Circuits. The Court of Exchequer consists of a Chief Baron and four other Judges. The Commissioners of Customs are five, and the Commissioners of Excise are four.

Religion.] The *Scots* Nation in general is of the Reformed Religion, except a small Part still adhering to the Church of *Rome*. Their Establishment is very different from that in *England*, but the People are esteemed to be very sincere in their Principles, and their Practice agreeable to their Profession. No Christian Society in the World excels them in their strict Regard for the Sabbath, and their impartial Method in punishing of Scandal. The Government of their Church is denominated Presbyterian, because they allow of no higher Office than a preaching Presbyter, who with the Elders of the People perform the whole Government. The *Scots* Authors declare this to be their primitive Form, when the Nation first turned Christian in the second Century; and was never altered by the popish Prelates till the 14th Century: And that the Church of *Scotland* was reformed from Popery by Presbyters, without settling any Prelacy instead thereof, is evident from the Acts of Parliament and general Assemblies.

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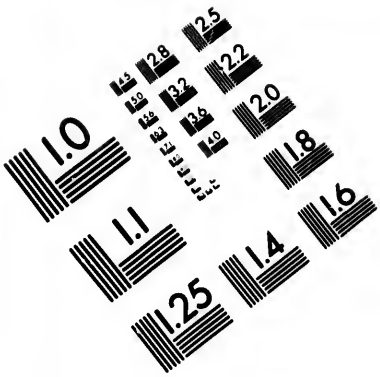

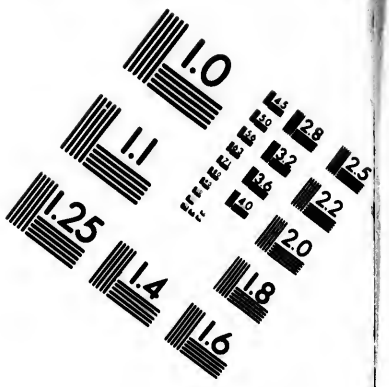

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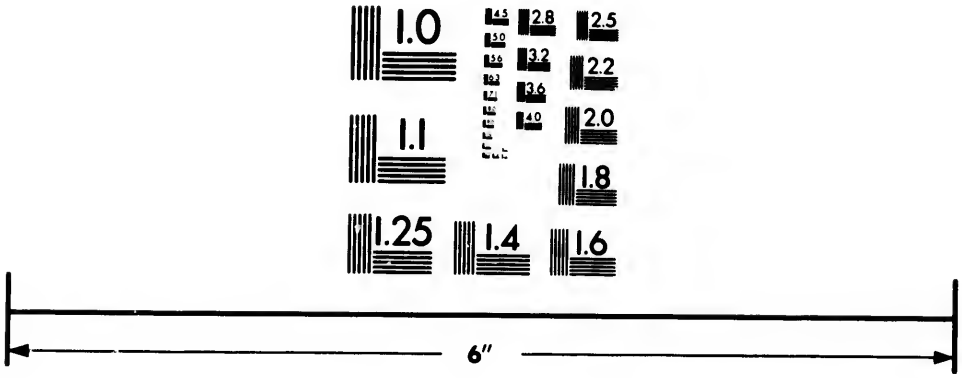

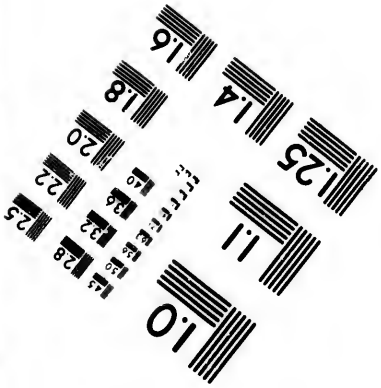

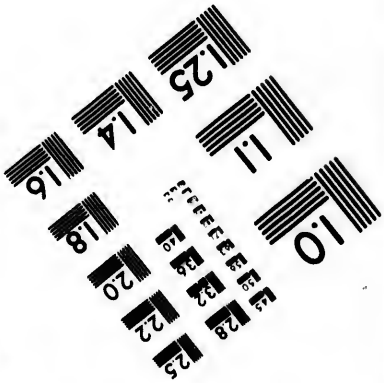

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According to this Plan the Nation is divided into 15 Provincial Synods, and each of these into several Presbyteries.

Synods.	Presbyteries.	
1. *Aberdeen*	*Kincardin,*	*Deer,*
	Aberdeen,	*Turref,*
	Alford,	*Fordice,*
	Gariock,	*Ellen.*
2. *Angus*	*Meegle,*	*Brechin,*
	Dundee,	*Arbroth,*
	Forfar,	*Fordon.*
3. *Argyle*	*Dunoon,*	*Inverary,*
	Kintyre,	*Mull.*
	Lorn,	
4. *Dumfrees*	*Middleby,*	*Penpont,*
	Lockmaben,	*Dumfrees.*
5. *Fife*	*Dumferlin,*	*Couper,*
	Kirkaldy,	*St. Andrew.*
6. *Galloway*	*Kirkubright,*	*Stranrawer,*
	Wigton.	
7. *Glasgow*	*Ayr,*	*Lanerk,*
	Irwin,	*Glasgow,*
	Pasely,	*Dunbarton,*
	Hamilton.	
8. *Glenelg*	*Long Island,* being *Herris* and *Lewis.*	
	Abertarf, Gairlock, Skye.	
9. *Lothian*	*Edinburg,*	*Dalkeith,*
	Lithgow,	*Hadington,*
	Biggar,	*Dunbar.*
	Pebils,	
10. *March*	*Chirnside,*	*Erfilton,*
	Kelso,	*Jedburgh,*
	Duns,	*Selkirk.*

11. *Mur-*

11. *Murray*	*Strathbogy*, *Elgin*, *Forres*,	*Inverness*, *Abernetty*, *Aberlour*.
12. *Orkney*	*Cairston*, *Kirkwal*,	*Shetland Isles*.
13. *Perth*	*Dunkeld*, *Dumblane*, *Auchterarder*.	*Perth*, *Stirling*,
14. *Ross*	*Canonry*, *Tain*,	*Dingwal*.
15. *Sutherland*	*Dornock*, *Tung*,	*Thurso*.

The Parishes belonging to these Presbyteries are about 1000.

1. The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the *Kirk Session* or Parochial Consistory, being the Minister or Ministers, if more than one in a Parish, the Elders and Deacons, with a Clerk and Beadle. The Elder's Business is to assist the Minister in visiting the Congregation; to observe the Morals of the People in his District, and reprove them privately, if Need be: But if the Scandal be gross, or the Person obstinate, the Elder is to acquaint the Session, who cite the Person by their Beadle to appear. When they have heard his Defense, he is either censured or acquitted, according as the Fact appears. If a Censure follow, they proportion it to the Nature of the Offense, or Scandal given by it; and if it is of a public Nature, then public Acknowlegement is required. The Elders are chosen from the substantial, knowing, and most worthy People; the Deacons also in the same Manner, whose Office is to take Care of the Poor, and that the Charity of the Congregation be discreetly managed and applied. This Kirk Session also judges of admitting to the Holy Communion, or debarring from it in their own Parishes. The Communicants are examined as to their Knowlege and Conversation, and their Resolutions to perform their baptismal Covenant by coming to the Lord's Supper. From this Court there lies an Appeal to the Presbytery, if any Persons think themselves injured by their Censures; and sometimes the Minister and Elders do of themselves bring the Case of obstinate Offenders before the Presbytery; or of such as by Reason of their Quality either will not submit, or are improper to be censured by this Court. In Coun-

try Parishes the Kirk Session is generally on the Sabbathday after Sermon, but otherwise in Towns, as is most convenient.

2. The *Presbytery* is composed of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighboring Parishes as can well meet together; and in ordinary Cases one ruling Elder from each Congregation is enough. When met they chuse one of the Ministers to be Chairman, who is called *Moderator*, and his Business is to regulate their Procedings according to the Rules of Scripture, and Constitutions of the Church; to preserve Order in their Debates, and collect their Opinions when any Thing comes to a Vote; which Procedings are carefully writ down, and registered by their Clerk. Before this Court are tried Appeals from Parish Consistories; and they inspect the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders in their several Bounds, whom they visit by Turns, and hear Complaints of either Ministers or People. They also supply the vacant Churches in their Districts; for whom they ordain Pastors, or admit such as have been ordained elsewhere. They also try and license young Men for the Ministry. They examine them as to their Knowlege in *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, Divinity, Philosophy, Chronology, &c. and after prescribing them sutable Exercises for Trial, they approve or reject them as they see Cause; the Person always coming to receive his Answer from the Moderator. This Court judges also of Causes for the greater Excommunication, before it be inflicted on any Person within their Bounds, in order to bring them to Repentance and a Sense of their Sin. This Sentence is never pronounced but for weighty Causes, and then with great Awe and Solemnity, according to the Rules of Scripture, which makes it very much respected and dreaded. The Ministers preach by Turns at the Meeting of each Presbytery, which is once a Month at least; and this is found to be of great Use to oblige Ministers to keep a constant Exercise of their Learning, and other Ministerial Abilities, wherein any Decay or Neglect would soon be observed and censured by such an Auditory. When they ordain a Minister he undergoes a strict Examination; and if there be no Objection from the Presbytery, or the People who gave he[illegible] the Call, they procede to Ordination with Prayer and Imposition of Hands, after proper Questions concerning his Belief, and Exhortations with respect to his Office.

3. The *Provincial Synod* consists of all the Ministers of the Province with a ruling Elder from each Parish. They meet twice a Year, and chuse their Moderator. Their Business is to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries of their District, to inquire the Behaviour of the several Presbyteries, and for that End inspect their Books.

Books. They cenſure ſuch Scandals as particular Preſbyters may not think proper to meddle with, becauſe of the Quality of the Offender; and they determine about the Removal of Miniſters from one Place to another within their Province, for the greater Good of the Church. From this Court, which holds about a Week, there lies an Appeal to the General Aſſembly.

4. This *General Aſſembly* is compoſed of Miniſters and Elders deputed from every Preſbytery in the Nation. The ruling Elders are Gentlemen, ſome Members of Parliament, and others of the greateſt Quality. This Court determines all Appeals from inferior Church Judicatories, and makes Acts and Conſtitutions for the whole Church. They chuſe their Moderator or Preſident, and the Sovereign generally ſends a Lord Commiſſioner, who propoſes what is proper on Part of the Crown, and takes Care to prevent any Thing that may diſpleaſe the Government; but he has no Vote in the Aſſembly, nor is his Preſence neceſſary by the Conſtitution. They are impowered by Act of Parliament to meet at leaſt once a Year, and from them lies no Appeal.

In all theſe Eccleſiaſtical Courts they begin and end with Prayer. They can inflict no temporal Puniſhment, but confine themſelves to Cenſures. They are a great Barrier to the eſtabliſht Religion; and all the Members being elective, and the People repreſented as well as the Clergy, if theſe Courts be left to chuſe their own Members, and act with Freedom according to the Conſtitution, it is difficult to make any Change in the Doctrine, Worſhip, Diſcipline, or Government of the Church of *Scotland*. Therefore ſuch Princes as reſolved anything of that Nature, found it always neceſſary to invade or lay aſide this Conſtitution; but the People immediately reſtored it, whenever they recovered their Liberty.

The Goſpel was planted in this Country at the End of the third Century in the Reign of *Dioclesian*, according to the beſt Accounts; for the violent Perſecution he raiſed againſt the Chriſtians forced many of them into that Part of *Britain* where the *Roman* Power did not extend. Theſe Refugees were the firſt kind of Monks who after, by the Favor of the Kings of *Argyle*, came into the Seats and Poſſeſſions of the Pagan Druids. About the Year 565 the Iſle of *Jona* was given to the *Scots* Monks by the *Picts*, who had received Chriſtianity by their Preaching; for the *Scots*, that is the *Iriſh* and the *Picts* were now intermixt. This Iſland, which lies off the Southweſt Part of *Mull*, had a famous Monaſtery dedicated to St. *Columb* the firſt Apoſtle of the *Picts*, from whom it got the Name of *Columcill*, or *Cell*, being the Seat or Mother Church of all the

Scots and *Picts*. And from hence came the Word *Culdees*, according to Bishop *Loyd*, *Dee* which is a House meaning a House of Cells; but it being usual to form old Words into *Latin* Derivations, *Culdee* was made *Culdei*, that is *Colidei*, or Worshippers of God. But what is most remarkable, although the Abbats of St. *Columb* were only Presbyters, yet all the Bishops and Clergy of *Scotland* were subject to them, according to the Example of St. *Columb* their Founder, who himself was no Bishop.

Since the Union of the two Kingdoms all Money, Weights, and Measures are alike in both. Church of *England* Meetings are also tolerated in *Scotland*, but the Preachers must be licensed by *English* Bishops.

IRELAND.

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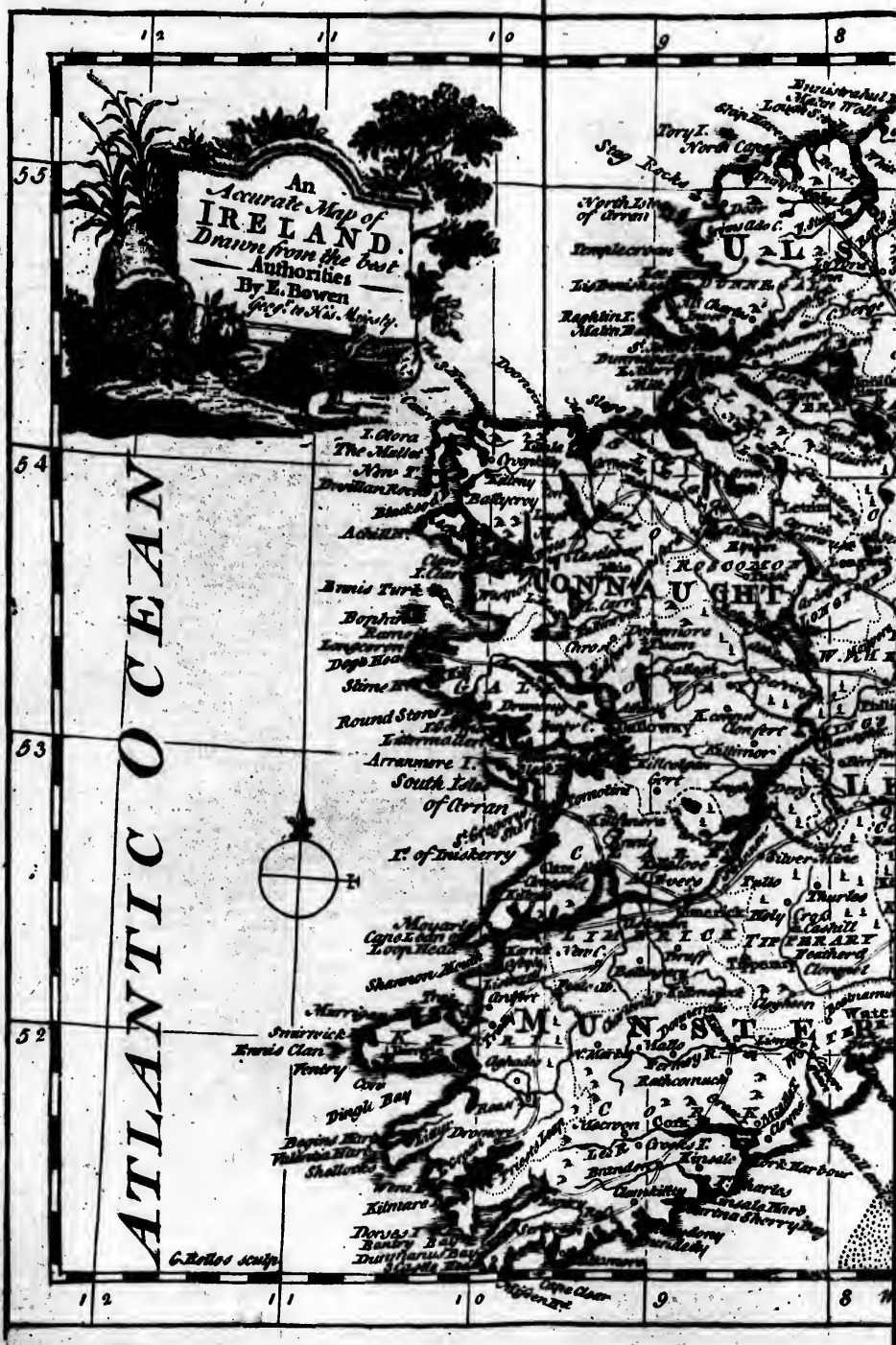
An
Accurate Map of
IRELAND.
Drawn from the best
Authorities
By E. Bowen
Geog.r to His Majesty.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CONNAUGHT
MUNSTER
ULSTER
LEINSTER
TIPPERARY
Stag Rocks
Tory I.
North Isle of Arran
South Isle of Arran
Round Stone
Arranmore I.
Dingle Bay
Kilmare
Limerick
Galway
Killarney
Cork
Waterford
Kilkenny
Dublin
Belfast
Londonderry
Sligo
Ballyvary
Ballinrobe
Castlebar
Tuam
Roscommon
Longford
Clonmel
Kilmallock
Tralee
Ennis
Cashel
Carrickfergus
Newry
Armagh
Monaghan
Cavan
Navan
Drogheda
Kilmore
Dunfanaghy Bay
Cape Clear
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SCOTLAND
IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGES CHANNEL
ULSTER
LEINSTER
ISLE OF MAN
Calf of Man
Holy Head I.
Anglesey
Carnarvon
Bardsey I.
Bramble I.
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Carmarthen
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IRELAND.

Extent and Situation.

Miles.		Degrees.
Length 210	between	51 and 56 North Latitude.
Breadth 160		5 and 11 West Longitude.

Its utmost Length N. and S. is from the Coast of *Dungall* to the Coast of *Cork*, three Degrees and half, 210 Miles. And from *Hoth Head* by *Dublin* to *Dogshead* in *Galway* E. and W. is 4 Degrees 16 Minutes, which in that Latitude being 36 to a Degree makes 160 Miles. But the cross Line from *Mizenhead* to *Farehead* Northeast is 270.

Divided into Four Provinces,

Leinster, Ulster, Connaght, Munster.

	Counties.	Chief Town.
Leinster 12 Counties,	*Dublin,*	*Dublin.*
	Louth,	*Drogheda.*
	Wicklow,	*Wicklow.*
	Wexford,	*Wexford.*
	Long ford,	*Long ford.*
	Eastmeath,	*Trim.*
	Westmeath,	*Mullingar.*
	King's,	*Philipston.*
	Queen's,	*Maryburow.*
	Kilkenny,	*Kilkenny.*
	Kildare,	*Kildare.*
	Carlogh,	*Carlogh.*
Ulster 9 Counties,	*Down,*	*Down.*
	Armagh,	*Charlemont.*
	Monahan,	*Monahan.*
	Cavan,	*Cavan.*
	Antrim,	*Carrikfergus.*
	Londonderry,	*Derry.*
	Tyrone	*Omagh.*
	Fermanagh,	*Ennifkillen.*
	Dungall,	*Dungall.*

Connaght 6 Counties.	Letrim,	Letrim.
	Roscommon,	Roscommon.
	Mayo,	Ballinrobe.
	Sligo,	Sligo.
	Galway,	Galway.
	Clare,	Ennis.
Munster 9 Counties,	Cork,	Cork.
	Kerry,	Trally.
	Limerick,	Limerick.
	Tipperary,	Clonmel.
	Waterford,	Waterford.

In all 32 Counties.

Name.] IRELAND is named by the *Latins Hibernia*, *Juverna*, and *Ierna*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Britannia Minor*; but by Authors in general tis named *Scotia*, from a Colony of *European Scythians*. The Natives call it *Erin*: The *Welsh Iverdon*: The *Italians Irlando*: The *Spaniards Irlandia*, and other Nations *Irland* or *Ireland*; derived probably from *Erin* which means West.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is almost of the same Nature as those Parts of *Britain* that lie under the same Parallel; only different in this, that in several Parts of this Kingdom, tis of a more gross and impure Temper; by reason of the many Lakes and Marshes, which send up such a Quantity of noxious Vapors, as to occasion Fluxes, Rheums, and such like Distempers, to which the Inhabitants are subject. The opposite Place of the Globe to *Dublin* is that Part of the Pacific Ocean lying 173 Degrees 40 m. East from *London*, and in 53,12 South Latitude.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Island is abundantly fertile, and naturally fit for Grass, Pasture or Tillage. Much of this Kingdom is still cumbered with Woods and standing Waters, yielding neither Profit or Pleasure to the Inhabitants, but not near so many as formerly: There being a great deal of Wood cut down, and many Marshes drained in this Age, and the Ground manured for various Sorts of Grain, which it produces in great Plenty. The longest Day about *Dublin* is 17 Hours.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country, are Cattel, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Honey, Wax, Salt, Hemp, linen Cloth, Wool, Cambric and Lawn.

Rarities.]

Rarities.] On the North Coast of *Ireland*, about eight Miles from *Colerain*, in the County of *Antrim*, is that Miracle of *Nature*, commonly called the *Giant's Causeway*, which runs from the Bottom of a high Hill into the Sea, none can tell how far. Its Length at low Water is about six hundred Foot; the Breadth about eighty. Tis very unequal in Hight, being in some Places thirty Foot from the Level of the Strand, and in others only fifteen. It consists of many thousand Pillars standing perpendicular, and all of different Shapes and Sizes; but most of them having five or six Sides, extremely close, yet all placed irregular. A particular Draught and Description thereof, with an Essay proving the same to be the Work of Nature, is in the *Philosophical Transactions*. 2. In the Province of *Ulster* is the famous *Lough Neah*, hitherto noted for its rare petrefying Quality; but upon due Examination tis found, that the said Quality ought to be ascribed to the Soil of the Ground adjacent to the Lake, rather than to the Water of the Lake itself. 3. In several Parts of this Kingdom are sometimes dug up Horns of a prodigious Bigness, one Pair being found near eleven Foot from the Tip of the right Horn to the Tip of the Left, which gives occasion to think, that the great *American* Deer called the *Moose* was formerly common in this Island.

Archbishops in this Kingdom are Four.

Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, Tuam.

Bishops, Eighteen.

Clogher,	*Dromore,*	*Leighlin,*
Clonfert,	*Elphin,*	*Limerick,*
Cloyne,	*Kildare,*	*Meath,*
Cork,	*Kilalla,*	*Ossory,*
Derry,	*Kilalow,*	*Rapho,*
Down,	*Kilmore,*	*Waterford.*

One *University*, that of *Dublin*, by the Name of *Trinity College*, founded by Queen *Elizabeth*.

Manners.] The Character of the *Irish* by Dr. *Heylin* is this, They are a People generally strong and nimble of Body, generous of Heart, careless of their Lives, patient in Cold and Hunger, implacable in Enmity, constant in Love, light of Belief, greedy of Glory. In a Word if they are bad, you shall no where find worse: if they be good, you can hardly meet with better.

Language.] The *Language* here used by the native *Irish* seems to be of a *British* Extract, by comparing the same with the *Welsh*.

The Nobility, Gentry, and better sort speak *English*. *Paternoster* in the *Irish* Tongue runs thus: *Air nathir ataigh air nin, nabz fer haminiti; tigiuh da riatiatche: deantur da hoilem hicoil air nimh agis air thalambi. Air naran laidthuil tabhair ahuin a' niomh; agis math dhuin dair shiaca ammil agis mathum viddar fentchunnim; agis na trilaic astoch say anausen; ac sarsino ole.* Amen.

Government.] The *Government* of *Ireland* is by one Supreme Officer, who is commonly termed the *Lord Licutenant*, or *Lord Deputy*. No Viceroy in *Europe* is invested with, or comes nearer the Majesty of a King in his Train and State. For his Assistance he's allowed a Privy Council to advise with upon all Occasions. As for the Laws of the Kingdom, which are the standing Rules of all Civil Government, they owe their Beginning and Original to the *English* Privy Council, and must all pass the Royal Assent. In Absence of the Lieutenant, the Supreme Power is lodged in *Lords Justices*, who have the same Authority with a Lieutenant. The various Courts of Judicature, both for civil and criminal Affairs, and their manner of proceding, are much the same as in *England*. The House of Commons is 300, and the Peers near 130 without Bishops.

Arms.] See *England*.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of the Country are partly *Protestants*, partly *Papists*. The best civilized Parts of the Kingdom are of the Reformed Religion, according to the Platform of the Church of *England*. But the greater Part of the old native *Irish* do still adhere to *Popish* Superstitions, and are as credulous of many ridiculous *Legends*, as in former Times. The Christian Faith was first preached here by St. *Patrick* in 435, who is generally affirmed to be the Nephew of St. *Martin* of *Tours*.

ISLANDS

East, West, North, and South of *Britain*.

	Islands.	Chief Places.	
On the *East* are	*Holy Island*	*Old Fort*	E. of *Northumberland*.
	Fairn Isles	*Old Tower*	
	Cocket	Near *Cocket* River	
	Sheppy	*Queenburough*	On the *Kentish* Coast.
	Thanet	*Ramsgate*	

On the *West* are	*Long Island* being	*Stornway.*
	Lewis and *Herris*	*Sowardil.*
	Vist	*Kilfarick.*
	St. Kilda the fartheft W.	
	Sky	*Portry.*
	Mull	*Dowart Castle.*
	Jura	*Kilriddel, Tarbat.*
	Ilay	*Kilconan.*
	Arran	*Lamlash.*
	Man	*Castletown.*
	Anglesey	*Beaumaris.*
	Scilly Islands	*Castle Hugh.*

On the *North* are	N. and S. *Ronalsha.*		
	The *Orkneys*, of which the chief are	*Hoy*	*Waes.*
		Pomona	*Kirkwall.*
		Sapinsha	*Elwick.*
		Westra	*Pirwa.*
		Sanda	*Ladykirk.*
	The *Shetland*, of which the chief are	*Mainland*	*Scalway, Lerwic* and *Swinburg.*
		Yell	*Burro.*
		Unsta	*Cluga.*
		Fetlar	*Stanburg.*

On the *South* are	*Portland*	*Portland Castle*	S. of *Dorsetsh.*
	Isle of Wight	*Newport*	S. of *Hamp.*
	Portsey I.	*Portsmouth*	S. of *Hamp.*
	Isles of *Jersey*	*St. Helier.*	W. of *Normandy.*
	Isles of *Guernsey*	*Petersport.*	W. of *Normandy.*
	Isles of *Alderney*	*Alderney.*	W. of *Normandy.*

The chief of which aforesaid Islands are these,

The *Orkney*,	*Man*,	*Jersey*,
The *Shetland*,	*Anglesey*,	*Guernsey*,
The *West Isles*,	*Wight*,	*Alderney.*

Orkney

Orkney Isles.

THE Number of these is Twentyeight according to *Martin*, and many of them inhabited; the rest being called *Holms*, are used only for Pasturage. Most of them are blest with a very pure and healthy Air to breathe in, but their Soil is very different, being in some extremely dry and sandy, in others wet and marshy; however, they are indifferently fruitful in Oats and Barley, but destitute of Wheat, Rye and Pease. Many useful Commodities are yearly exported from them to foreign Parts. In these Islands are several Footsteps of the *Pictish* Nation, from whom *Pentland* or *Pictland Frith* seems to derive its Name. The Inhabitants do still retain many *Gothick* and *Teutonick* Terms in their Language; and several *German* Surnames yet in Use do plainly evince their Extraction. Being great Strangers to that Effeminacy of Life which is common in the Southern Parts of *Britain*, they frequently arrive to very considerable Ages; and seldom it is that they *die of the Physician*. These Islands have been visited by the *Romans*, possess'd by the *Picts*, and subject to the *Danes*; but *Christian* IV, King of *Denmark*, having quitted all his Pretensions to them in favour of King *James* VI. of *Scotland*, on the Marriage of that Prince with his Sister *Ann*, they have ever since been annexed, first to the Crown of *Scotland*, and now to the Crown of *Great Britain*.

Shetland Isles.

UNDER the Name of *Shetland* are comprehended no less than 46 Islands, with 40 *Holms*, and 30 Rocks. Of these Islands above 20 are inhabited, the rest being used only for feeding of Cattle. They injoy a very healthful Air, and the Inhabitants do generally arrive to great Age. In several of them are some *Obelisks* yet standing, with divers old Fabricks made by the *Picts*, as is commonly believed. The Gentry, who remove hither from the Continent, usually speak as in the North of *Scotland*; but the common Sort of People, who are descended from the *Norwegians*, do still retain a corrupt Language, called *Norn*. All these Islands belong to the Crown, and are included in the Government of *Orkney*. They are famous for the Herring Fishery, which is now carried on with great Spirit both by *Scots* and *English*.

Orkney and *Shetland* make one Shire or County of *Orkney*, and send one Member to Parliament.

West

The *West Islands.*

THIS great Archipel or Cluster of Islands, the antient *Hebrides* or *Ebudæ*, are commonly termed the *Western Isles*, from their Situation in respect of *Scotland*, to which Nation they belong, and are severally included in the Counties of *Argyle*, *Inverness* and *Ross*. In Soil they are very different, but generally are blest with a pure healthful Air, and are above three hundred in Number. Their Inhabitants use the *Irish* Tongue, yet with Difference of Dialect from that in *Ireland*; and are much the same with the Highlanders in *Scotland*, as to their Habit, Customs and Manner of Living. The most remarkable of these Islands are *Jona*, and *St. Kilda*. The former now called *Columcill*, nigh the Isle of *Mull*, is noted for being of old the Burying place of the Highland Chiefs, and first Kings of *Scotland*; also the chief Residence of the first Christians in those Parts, who went by the Name of *Culdees*. The other termed *Hirta*, and afterwards *St. Kilda* or *Kilder*, is the remotest of all the *Hebrides*, and so remarkable for several Customs peculiar to its Inhabitants, that a Description thereof was thought worthy of a particular Treatise, called *A Voyage to* St. Kilda; to which, and a Book of the *West Islands*, both by Mr. *Martin*, I refer the Reader.

The *Isle of Man.*

THIS Island called *Mona* by *Cæsar*, which Name is but little altered, hath a cold and sharp Air, being exposed on every Side to the piercing Winds from the Sea. Its Soil oweth much of its Fertility to the Care and Industry of the Husbandman. The Inhabitants being a Mixture of *English*, *Scots* and *Irish*, commonly called *Manksmen*, have in general a very good Character. The ordinary Sort of People retain much of the *Irish* in their Language and Way of Living; but those of better Rank strive to imitate the *English*. In this they are happy that all litigious Procedings are banished from among them, all Diffetences being speedily determined by certain Judges called *Deemsters*, without Writings or Fees: If the Case be found intricate, then tis referred to twentyfour Men, being Representatives of the Isle, whom they term *Keys*. This Island belonged once to the *Scots*, and in it the Bishop of the Isles had his Cathedral; but now the whole, together with the Advowson of the Bishop, belongs to the Duke of *Athol*, being his Inheritance from the Earls of *Derby*. This Proprietor is called Lord of *Man*, who hath the whole civil Power and Jurisdiction, under Sovereignty of his *Britannic* Majesty; such as the final Assent to new Laws, the Appointment of Governor and Officers; Pardons, Forfeitures, &c. This Island is 30 Miles in Length and 12 in Breadth. The Inhabitants are 24,000, and their Religion the Church of *England* without any Dissenters. The Capital Town is *Castleton*, but *Douglas* hath most Trade and most People.

Anglesey.

THIS Island is called *Mona* only by *Tacitus* and his Copyers, which is surely a Mistake, for *Man* is the Isle of *Mona* mentioned by *Cæsar* in his fifth Book of the *Gallic* War. After *Wales* was reduced by King *Edward* I. it had the Name of *Anglesey*, or *English Island*. It was possessed of old by the Pagan *Druids*; and is blessed with a very fruitful Soil, producing most Sorts of Grain, especially Wheat, in such Abundance, that the *Welsh* commonly term it *the Mother of Wales*, because they are frequently supplied from thence in unseasonable Years. Tis one of the Counties of *North Wales*, in the Diocese of *Bangor*. *Beaumaris* is the Capital. *Newburow* is a small Corporation; and *Holihead* is a little Island facing *Dublin*, being the Station for the Packet Boats.

The *Isle of Wight.*

THIS Island called by the *Romans*, *Vecta*, and *Guit* by the *Britains*, injoys a pure healthful Air; and is generally reckoned a very pleasant, fruitul and cheap Spot of Ground to live in as any belonging to *England*. Twas once honoured with the Title of *Kingdom*; for *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was crowned King of *Wight* by *Henry* VI, 1444, but that Title died with himself about two Years after; and the Island is now in the County of *Southampton*. Tis about 60 Miles in Compass, and the Inhabitants 20,000.

Jersey, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark.*

THESE Islands were Part of *William* the Conqueror's Domains as Duke of *Normandy*, and are all that the *English* now possess of that Duchy. Their Soil is sufficiently rich, produing in great Abundance both Corn and Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make Plenty of Cyder; and the Air is so pure and serene to breathe in, that the Inhabitants have little or no Use for Physicians. They chiefly apply themselves to *Agriculture*, and knitting of Stockins; and during War with *France*, they are much given to Privateering. Tis observable of *Guernsey*, that no venomous Creatures live in it, and that the Natives generally look younger by ten Years than they really are. These Islands being annexed to the *English* Crown by King *Henry* I, have, to their great Honour, continued firm in their Allegiance to *England* ever since that Time, notwithstanding several Designs and Attacks made upon them by the *French*. The Inhnbitants of *Jersey* are 20,000: *Guernsey* not half that Number: *Alderney* 1000; and *Sark* 3 or 400. They are all in the Diocese of *Winchester*.

Other

Other *European Islands* on the North, West, and South of *Europe.*

North, are the *Scandinavian Islands.*
West, are { *Iceland*, and *Feroe Isles.* / The *Azores Islands.* }
South, are those in the *Mediterranean.*

1. The *Scandinavian Islands.*

Belonging to *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway.*

To *Sweden* are those of { *Rugen* —, *Oeland* —, *Gothland* —, *Osil* —, *Dago* —, *Aland Is.* } Chief Town { *Bergen*, S. of *Sconen.* / *Borkholm* —, *Wisby* —, *Arnsberg* —, *Dagerot* — } W. to N. E. / *Castleholm*, North.

Small I. of *Huen*, between *Zeeland* and *Sconen.*

Osil and *Dago* are subject to *Russia.*

To *Denmark* are those of { *Zeeland* —, *Funen* —, *Langland* —, *Laland* —, *Falster* —, *Moen* —, *Femeren* —, *Alsen* —, *Bornholm* — } Chief Town { *Copenhagen*, Capital of all. / *Odensey*, *Rutcoping*, *Naskow*, *Nykoping*, *Stego* — } W. to E. / *Borg* South of *Laland.* / *Sonderburg* South of *Funen.* / *Sandwyk* S. E. of *Sconen.*

To *Norway* are those of { *Carmen* —, *Hiteren* —, *Samien* —, *Suroy* —, *Nagger* — } lying { W. of *Stavenger* —, W. of *Dronthem* — } N. to S. / Adjacent, Adjacent } to *Wardhus* / At the North Cape.

Lofferen, *Westrol*, *Wero*, *Trano*, *Lowund*, W. of *Lapland.*

Name.]

Name.] THESE Islands are called *Scandinavian*, from the great *Peninsule* of *Scandia* nigh upon whose Coast those Islands do generally lie. The *Peninsule* itself, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Solinus* under the same Name, is probably taken from the Province of *Sweden*, called *Scania*, now more commonly *Sconen*. As for *Zeeland* the principal of these Islands, our modern *Danish* Geographers would fain derive its Name from the great Plenty of Corn it produceth, alleging that *Zeeland* or *Seeland* is only altered from *Seedland*. But others, with greater Probability, will have its Name to denote a Piece of Ground, or Island, surrounded with the Sea; *Zeeland* one of the United Provinces being the same, for *Zee* in *German* we write Sea.

Air.] The *Scandinavian* Islands being dispersed up and down the *Baltick* Sea and the *Norway* Coast; and being of a very different Make, some high and rocky, others low and plain, the Temperature of the *Air* cannot be expected the same in all of them, especially as to *Moisture* and *Dryness*: But with respect to *Heat* and *Cold*, it is much the same as the Air of those Places on the adjacent Continent, that lie under the same Parallels of Latitude.

Soil.] The *Soil* of the *Scandinavian* Islands is extremely different, some of them being very fertile, and others quite barren. The fertile Islands are those of *Zeeland*, *Gothland*, *Bornholm*, *Funen*, *Langland*, *Falster* and *Laland*, in all or most of which is Plenty of *Corn*, not only enough for their Inhabitants, but also a large Quantity for Exportation. They likewise abound with good Pasturage, and breed vast Numbers of Cattel.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* exported from the best of these *Islands*, are Fish, Hides, Buckskins, and Corn, particularly *Wheat*, *Barley*, and *Oats*.

Rarities.] In the Island of *Huen* or *Ween* are yet to be seen the Ruins of an Observatory, erected by *Tycho Brahe* the famous *Danish Astronomer*; one Part whereof being formerly a *Tower*, was termed *Uraniburg*; and the other a *Dungeon*, beset with *Looking Glasses*, was named his *Stelliburg*. How neat this Place was when intire, and how well furnisht with *Mathematical Instruments*, is now uncertain; but this is pretty certain, that the Island *Ween*, with Submission to better Judgement, was none of the fittest for *Astronomical Observations*, such as taking the exact Time of the Rising and Seting of *Celestial Bodies*, together with their Amplitudes, because the Island lies low, and is landlockt on all Points of the Compass but three; being hemmed in by the *Swedish* and *Danish* Coasts from S. to E. quite round to S. S. W. as I particularly took Notice of in

1700.

1700, having then Occasion to be upon the *Island*. Moreover, the sensible Land *Horizon* of the *Ween* is extremely unseven and rugged, there being to the *North* and *East* Parts thereof some rising Hills in the Province of *Sconen*, and the *Western* Parts mostly overspread with Trees of *Zeeland*, from the remotest of whose Coasts the *Ween* is not distant above three Liegues. Near the *Isle* of *Hiteren*, on the *Norway* Coast, is that dreadful Whirlpool called *Malstrom*, which is mentioned already when treating of *Norway*. As for the Rarities of *Zeeland*, particularly those at *Copenhagen*, see *Denmark*.

Manners.] The *Scandinavian Islands*, that are actually inhabited, are generally supplied from the nearest Part of the Continent, and are therefore peopled either with *Swedes*, *Danes*, or *Norwaymen*: And what is the particular Genius of those Nations hath been already described, when treating of the Kingdoms of *Scandinavia*, to which I refer the Reader.

Language.] What hath been said last, concerning the Inhabitants of these *Islands* in reference to their Manners, the same may be affirmed of them in respect to their Language.

Government.] The *Scandinavian Islands* belonging to *Denmark*, *Sweden*, or *Norway*, do own Subjection either to his *Swedish* or *Danish* Majesty; and the most considerable of them are accordingly ruled by particular Governors, either appointed in, or sent to them by the two Courts of *Denmark* and *Sweden*.

Religion.] The *Scandinavian Islands* that are actually inhabited, being peopled, as aforesaid, either from *Sweden*, *Denmark*, or *Norway*; and *Lutheranism* being the only established Religion in those Kingdoms, the Inhabitants of these *Islands* may be generally supposed to profess the same Religion.

2. *Iceland, and the Feroe Isles.*

Name.] THIS *Island*, discovered by a *Norwayman* in 860, is called by the *Spaniards*, *Terra Elada*; by the *English*, and *Germans*, *Iceland*; being so named from the Abundance of Ice wherewith it is surrounded for the greatest Part of the Year. Its Length is 400 Miles, and the greatest Breadth North and South 200.

Air.] By reason of the frozen Ocean surrounding this *Island*, and the great Quantity of Snow wherewith it is mostly covered, the Air must of Necessity be very sharp and piercing, yet abundantly healthful to breathe in, especially to those who are accustomed to that

that cold Climate. The opposite Place of the Globe to *Iceland*, is that Part of the South Polar Sea lying in 65 Degrees South Latitude, and 162 East from *Londoa*; for the Centre of the Island is 18 West of *London*.

Soil.] Considering only the Situation of *Iceland*, we may easily imagine the Soil is none of the best, being chiefly Sand or Clay. In some Parts where the Ground is level, there are many excellent Meadows very good for Pasture, but elsewhere the Island is incumbered with Deserts, barren Mountains, or formidable Rocks. They have their Meal from Foreigners, and when that is deficient the Inhabitants grind and make Bread of dried Fish. In the Northern Parts they have the Sun for one Month without setting, and want him in another, tho not intirely; for about the Winter Solstice he appears partly above the Horison from Ten in the Morn, till Two after Noon.

Commodities.] From this *Island* are yearly exported, or rather exchanged with Foreigners, coarse woollen Cloth, Seilskins, Butter, Trainoil, Fish, Tallow, Hides, and Brimston with which they abound.

Rarities.] Notwithstanding this *Island* lies in so cold a Climate, yet here are divers hot Springs, and sulphurous Lakes. Mount *Hecla* is a terrible *Volcano*, which, tho covered with Snow, doth frequently vomit Fire and sulphurous Matter like Water, in great Abundance, with Ashes and Pumicestones.

Bishops.] Here are two *Danish* Bishops; those of

Skalholt and *Hola.*

Manners.] The *Icelanders* are of a middle Stature, and strong; they are naturally very ignorant, and consequently superstitious; but Christianity doth much reform them. Their Breeches and Hose of one Piece are made of Sheepskin; but their Shoes they make of Seilskin.

Language.] The *Danes* residing here speak as in *Denmark*. As for the Natives, their Language is a Dialect of the old *Runick*, and the best that is now spoke any where.

Government.] This *Island* being subject to the *Danes*, is governed by a Viceroy, sent thither by the King of *Denmark*, whose Residence is in the South Quarter at *Skalholt*.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this *Island* have the same Religion with the *Danes*. *Christian* III, King of *Denmark*, established the Reformation

Reformation here in 1550; and *Christian* IV caused the Holy Bible to be translated for the Use of the *Icelanders* into their own Language. Here are Grammar Schools that send some Students to the University of *Copenhagen*.

The *Feroe* Isles are chiefly 17, beside Holms and Rocks. They belong to *Denmark*, and are situate in 62 Degrees, midway between *Iceland* and the Isles of *Shetland*. *Strömo* the largest is near 20 Miles long; hath a Fort and Town called *Torshaven*. Mr. *Debes* in his Account of the *Feroes* derives the Name from *feroyer*, which is from *fero* to *carry*; because of the Multitude of Skiffs and Boats used by the People among the many Straits and Creeks of these Islands.

3. The *Asores*.

St. Michael, ch. T. *Gada*		The Capital of all is *Angra* in *Terceira*, the Seat of the Governor and Bishop.
St. Mary, ch. T. *St. Mary*		
Terceira		
Graciosa		
St. George		
Pico		
Fayal		
Flores	These two are 70 Liegues more West.	
Corvo		

Name.] THESE Islands are termed by the *Italians*, *Astores*: By the *Spaniards*, *French* and *Portuguese*, *Açores* or *Asores*; and by the *English*, *Asores*; so called by their Discoverers the *Portuguese*, from the Multitude of devouring Birds they found there like Geese or Gosshawks: For the Latin Word *Anser* a Goose, is *Açor* in *Spanish*; and the Letter *ç* called a *Cedil* is by the *French*, *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* pronounced like *s*, always preceding a long Syllable; so that the Word is *Asóres*, three Syllables. *Luçonia*, *Iviça*, *Besançon* should be *Lusonia*, *Ivisa*, *Besanson*, with many more. The Situation of *Terceira*, being the Centre of these *Islands*, is 26 Degrees of West Longitude from *London*, and 39 of North Latitude.

Air and *Soil*.] The *Air* of these Islands inclining much to Heat, is tolerably good, and very agreeable to the *Portuguese*. The *Soil* is rich and fertile, producing Abundance of Grain, Wine, and Fruit, with great Plenty of Wood. Their longest Day is 15 Hours.

Commodities.] The chief Things exported from these *Islands* are Wine, Hides, Woad for Dyers; Variety of choice Woods, and Cedar in Abundance.

Rarities.] Here are several Fountains of hot Water, and one in *Terceira* of a strong petrefying Quality. *Pico* is noted for its high Mountain or Peak, a mile perpendicular; and for the best Wine in the *Asores*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of these *Islands* being *Portuguese*, are much the same in Manners with those on the Continent. They are very numerous, and seem to be very happy.

Government.] The *Asores* being inhabited and possest by the *Portuguese*, are ruled by a particular Governor appointed by the Court of *Lisbon*, who resides at *Angra*.

Religion.] These People are of the same *Religion* with their Mother Country, but live under less Restraint, as do all the Romanists in their Plantations and distant Governments.

4. *Mediterranean Islands.*

ON the South of *Europe*, are the *Islands* of the *Mediterranean* Sea: The chief of which are these following.

Islands.	Chief Towns.	
Majorca	*Majorca*	E. of *Valencia.*
Minorca	*Mahon*	
Ivisa	*Ivisa*	
Corsica	*Bastia*	Lying S. of *Genoa.*
Sardinia	*Cagliari*	
Sicily	*Messina*	S. W. of *Naples.*
Malta	*Malta*	
Candia	*Candy*	S. of *Archipelago.*
Cyprus	*Nicosia*	S. of *Anatolia.*

Majorca, Minorca, Ivisa.

THESE three *Islands* have near the same modern Names among the *Spaniards, Italians, French, Germans,* and *English:* They were known of old by the Name of *Balleares*, which is derived from Βάλλω, *Jacio*, signifying to *Sling* or *Throw*, because their Inhabitants were famous for a great Dexterity in throwing Stones and leaden

leaden Balls with a Sling; for which Reason they were very serviceable to the *Carthaginians* in their Sieges and Battels.

Majorca is 200 Miles in Compass. Its Longtude from *London* is 3 East, according to *Danvil*, and its Latitude 39,30.

Minorca is about 90 Miles round, and 30 Northeast of *Majorca*. In 1708 it was taken from *Spain* by Admiral *Leak* and General *Stanhope*, and confirmed to *England* at the Peace of *Utrecht*. Its Harbour of *Port Mahon* is one of the finest in *Europe* both for Extent and Security, the strong Fort of *St. Philip* being at the Entrance.

Ivisa is about 40 Miles Southwest of *Majorca*, and 80 Miles in Compass. The *Roman* Name was *Ebusus* and *Ebusa*: The *Spaniards* call it *Ivisa* and *Ibisa*; but to pronounce the last Syllable long, they write it *Iviça* with a *Cedil*, *caudata litera*, which *c* with a *Tail* to it is nothing but a *strong s*. And our Transcribers in Geography being ignorant of its Meaning transform it into *Ivica*, which gives it the Sound of *Ivika*, false and absurd.

Air and *Soil*.] The *Air* of these *Islands* is much more temperate to breathe in, than any where on the adjacent Continent, being daily fanned by cool Breezes from the Sea: And the Land is very fertil, producing Plenty of Wheat, Barley, and other Grain; Fruits, Wine, Oil, Saffron, with good Pasture for Cattel.

Commodities.] From these *Islands* are exported to several Parts of *Europe*, Salt, Wine, Brandy, Coral, with Variety of Fruits, Figs, Wool, Oil, Cheese and Saffron.

Rarities] On the Coast of *Majorca*, is found Abundance of excellent Coral, for which the Inhabitants frequently fish with good Success. *Ivisa* is said to nourish no venomous Animal, and yet *Fermentera*, a small *Island* just by, is so infested with Serpents, that the same is uninhabited.

Here is one Bishopsee, namely that of *Majorca*, under the Archbishop of *Taragona*.

Manners and *Language*.] The Inhabitants of these *Islands* being *Spaniards*, are much the same in their Language and Manners with those in the neighbouring Kingdom of *Spain*.

Government.] The *Islands* of *Majorca* and *Ivisa* being annext to the Crown of *Spain*, are ruled by a Governor called Viceroy of

Majorca, sent thither by the Court of *Madrid*. But *Minorca* hath *English* Governors appointed by his *Britannick* Majesty; one at *Mahon* who is chief Governor, and one at Fort *Philip*.

Religion.] The Inhabitants being *Spaniards*, except a few *English* at *Minorca*, are all of the *Roman* Church, and great Bigots in Popery.

CORSICA and *SARDINIA.*

Name.] THE former of these *Islands*, by the *Romans* called *Cyrnus*, from the *Greek Kurnos*, is now termed *Corsica*. And the other, according to some, is called *Sardinia* from *Sardus*, the Son of *Hercules*, who first settled a Colony therein, and gave it this Name.

Sardinia is 140 Miles long and 70 broad. *Corsica* is 90 Miles long and 44 broad. Their Position from *London* is nine Degrees East, according to *Danvil*.

Air.] The *Air* of these *Islands* is temperate and healthy, except in the mountainous Parts. Their opposite Place on the Globe is the *Terra Firma* of *New Zeeland*, 171 Degrees West from *London*, and 41 of South Latitude.

Soil.] These *Islands* differ in *Soil*; the former being, for the most Part, very stony and woody; but produces in other Places good Corn, Wine, Figs, Olives; and some Pasture Land feeding great Store of Cattel. *Sardinia* is more fertil, yielding abundance of Wine and Oil, with great Variety of Fruits, Corn and Cattel. The Length of Days and Nights is the same with the Southern Parts of *Spain*.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandise of these *Islands* is Corn, Wine, Oil, Salt, Iron, and several Sorts of Fruit, especially Figs, Almonds, Chesnuts. Also Wool, Silk, Hides, and good Quantities of Coral.

Rarities.] In several Parts of *Corsica* is found a Stone commonly called *Catochite*, which being handled, sticks to the Fingers like Glue. *Sardinia* is said to harbour no venomous Creature, nor any noxious Animal but Foxes, and a little Creature formerly named *Solifuga*, which resembles a Frog. These Animals now called *Mafrones* are peculiar to this *Island*.

The *Bishopsees* are those of *Ajazzo*, *Aleria*, *Nebio*, *Mariana*, *Vico*, all in *Corsica*. In *Sardinia* are three *Archbishops*, *Cagliari*, *Oristagni*

Oristagni and *Sassari*. Also five *Bishops*, *Iglesias* under the first, *Alis* under the second, *Algari*, *Bosa*, *Castelaragon*, under the third.

In these *Islands* is no *University*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of *Corsica* have been reputed a rude and revengeful sort of People; however tis plain they are high spirited, for though they have long revolted from their Masters the *Genoese*, nothing yet in 30 Years past hath been sufficient to reduce them. In former Times they were so given to Piracy, that many think the Name of *Corsair* or *Cruiser* is derived from them. As for the Inhabitants of *Sardinia*, they being mostly *Spaniards*, are much the same with those in *Spain*.

Language.] *Languages* here in Use, are the *Spanish* and *Italian*: the former in *Sardinia*, and the latter in *Corsica*, but are now greatly blended one with the other.

Government.] The Isle of *Corsica* being subject to the *Genoese*, was ruled by a particular Governor, one of the Nobles of *Genoa*, sent thither by the Republick, and renewed once in two Years. The Doge, that is Duke of *Genoa*, upon his Election, is crowned King of *Corsica*, having a Golden Crown and Royal Sceptre. As for *Sardinia*, it was given to the House of *Savoy* at the Treaty of *London* 1719, by the Powers then at War, with the Royal Title of King; and the Island is now governed by a Viceroy.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of both these Islands adhere to the *Roman* Church in her grossest Errors, and receive all her Doctrines with an implicit Faith. Christianity was planted here about the same Time with the Northern Parts of *Italy*.

SICILY.

Name.] THIS Island, called of old *Sicania*; also *Trinacria*, *Triquetra* and *Trigonia* from its triangular Shape, is called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Sicilia*; by the *French*, *Sicile*; by the *Germans*, *Sicilien*; and by the *English*, *Sicily*. Its Name is derived from *Siculi*, a People in *Latium*; who being driven from *Italy*, were forced to seek new Habitations; and accordingly came over to *Sicania*, which from them acquired the new Name of *Sicily*.

Its Length W. and E. between the two Capes *Boco* and *Faro* is 170 Mile; the greatest Breadth N. and S. 100; the Position from *London* 15 Degrees East; and 37 ½ N. Latitude.

Air.] No Island whatever injoys a more serene, healthy and pleasant Air, than this of *Sicily*. Its opposite Place on the Globe is that Part of the Pacific Ocean, 165 Degrees West of *London*, and 37 ½ South Latitude.

Soil.] Fully answerable to the Goodness of the *Air* is the Fertility of the *Soil*, several of its Mountains being incredibly fruitful, even to the very Tops; wherefore it hath usually and deservedly been called the Granary of *Italy*. The Length of Days and Nights is the same as in the South of *Spain*, they both lying under the same Parallels of Latitude.

Commodities.] *Sicily* abounds in all Sorts of Grain, Wine, Fruit, Honey, Sugar, Wax, Oil, Saffron, and Silk. It hath also good Mines, Minerals, precious Stones, and Coral from the Seacoast.

Rarities.] Near *Syracuse* are some hollow Places where *Dionysius* the Tyrant shut up his Slaves. Over these Cavities was his Palace; and being anxious to overhear what his Slaves spoke among themselves, here is still to be seen a Communication between the aforesaid Caves and his Palace, cut out of the firm Rock, and resembling the interior Frame of a Man's Ear, which make such a curious Eccho, that the least Noise, or Words and Sentences when only whispered, are clearly to be heard. Here also is a large *Theatre* of the same King, cut out of the firm Rock. Known to all the World is that hideous Volcano of Mount *Ætna*, now Mount *Gibel*, whose firey Streams and sulphurous Eruptions, are sometimes most terrible and destructive; particularly that last in 1693, when the greatest Part of *Catania* was swallowed up, and 10,000 People perished in the Ruins.

Manners.] The *Sicilians* being mostly *Spaniards*, which Nation hath been in Possession of this Island for some Centuries, the Reader may go back to *Spain* for their general Character.

Archbishops with their Suffragans.

Montreal	*Syracuse*, *Catania*.	*Messina*	*Cefalu*, *Patti*.	*Palermo*	*Gergenti*, *Mazara*.

No *University*.

Language.] From the *Spaniards* long Settlement in this Country, their Language is become almost natural to it, though not without a little Mixtue of *Italian*.

Government.]

Government.] At the Peace of *Utrecht* 1713, this Island was allotted for the Duke of *Savoy*, with the Royal Stile of King. In 1718 *Philip* V of *Spain* sent a Fleet and Landforces to surprise it; but King *George* I ordered out a Fleet under Admiral *Byng* who defeated the *Spaniards*, taking and destroying above twenty of their Men of War; whereupon *Sicily* was given to the Emperor *Charles* VI, and the Duke of *Savoy* had *Sardinia*. In 1735 *Spain* being allyed with *France* in a War against the Emperor, retook *Sicily*; which by a Treaty next Year was united with the Kingdom of *Naples*, and given to Prince *Charles*, eldest Son of the said King *Philip* by his second Wife.

Religion.] The Religion here established is that of the *Roman* Church, in all its devout and blind Obedience, This Island received Christianity in the first Age after the Apostles.

M A L T A.

Name.] THIS Island, known formerly by the same Name, or *Melita*, is termed by the *French*, *Malte*; by the *Germans*, *Malthe*; by the *Italians*, *Spaniards*, and *English*, *Malta*; why so called is not fully agreed upon; though the general Opinion is, that its Name of *Melita* came from *Mel*, because it used to afford great Plenty of Honey. In *Danvil's* Map of *Italy* this Island is 16 Miles long, and eight broad; and lying East Longitude from *London* 14,27, and the North Part of it in Latitude 36.

Goze is an Isle at the Northwest about 20 Miles round, and well fortifyed, as is the whole Island of *Malta*.

Air.] The *Air* of this Island is frequently hot and stifling; but on the Northwest and on the Eastern Coast, where are many fine Harbors, Ports and Bays, the Air is wholsom, clear and refreshing.

Soil.] *Malta* can lay no Claim to an Excellence of *Soil*, it being naturally dry and barren, because incumbered with chalky Rocks. But since the Knights have been in full Possession of it, the Land, tho stony and sandy, hath been greatly improved, yielding Corn enough for the Inhabitants, Lemons, Oranges, Figs and Olives, with good Pasture for their Cattel. As for Wine, what they want of that, or any other Necessary, they are supplyed therewith from *Sicily*. Their longest Day is 14 Hours and a Quarter.

Commodities.] This being an Island no ways remarkable for Trade, the Traffick is very small, its chief Product being Cummin, Anniseed, Indigo, Cotton, and Honey.

Rarities.] Worthy of Obſervation in the City of *Malta* is St. *John*'s Cathedral, with its magnificent Veſtry; the Palace of the Grand Maſter, with that of the Biſhop; the great Hoſpital, and Magazine of Arms, as alſo the extraordinary Fortifications of the City. The Inhabitants pretend, that *Malta* hath entertained no venomous Creature ſince the Days of St. *Paul*, who, they ſay, bleſſed this Iſland, upon the ſhaking off the Viper from his Hand into the Fire.

The Biſhop of *Malta*, being the only one here, is Suffragan to the Archbiſhop of *Palerma* in *Sicily*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of this Iſland are very civil and courteous to Strangers. In their Apparel they follow the Mode of *Sicily*; and are at Enmity with none but *Barbarians* and *Turks*.

Language.] A corrupt *Arabick* is here pretty common, being hitherto preſerved by the Supply of *Turks* taken and brought in by the *Malteſe* Veſſels. But the Knights and People of any Note, underſtand and ſpeak ſeveral *European* Languages, particularly the *Italian*, which is authoriſed by the Government, and uſed in publick Writings.

Government.] This Iſland, after many Turns of Fortune, was preſented by the Emperor *Charles* V to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe Place of Reſidence it hath hitherto been, ſince the Loſs of *Rhodes*; and is now goverened by the Patron of that Order, ſtiled *Grand Maſter* of the *Hoſpital* of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, Prince of *Malta* and *Goze*. The Knights did formerly conſiſt of ſeven different Nations, whereof the *Engliſh* was one; but now they are only ſix, the *Engliſh* being withdrawn at the Reformation.

Arms.] For *Arms*, the Great Maſter beareth a white Croſs with four Points, commonly called the Croſs of *Jeruſalem*.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed *Religion* in *Malta* is the *Roman*, being made eſſential to this Order. The Knights are under a Vow not to marry; but as they make no religious Vow of Abſtinence, they are abundantly ſupplyed with young *Greek* Wenches from the *Morea* and *Turky* Iſlands, which they get either by Purchaſe or Capture.

C A N D I A.

Name.] THIS Iſland, the famous *Crete* of old, is termed by the *French*, *Candie*; by the *Germans*, *Candien*; by the *Italians*, *Spaniards*, and *Engliſh*, *Candia*: So called from its chief Town

Town *Candie* or *Candace*, built by the *Saracens*, who from their new Town gave the Island a new Name.

The Length East and West is three Degrees and a Quarter in Latitude 35, which gives 49 Miles to a Degree: So that the Extent is 160 Miles. The Breadth is various from 10 to 40. Several Grammar Books write the Length 200 Miles; which is done ignorantly by counting 60 to a Degree of Longitude. Its middle Position from *London* is 25 East.

Air.] The *Air* of *Candia* is generally very fair and temperate, but the South Winds are often dangerous and suffocating. The opposite Place of the Globe to this Island is 35 South Latitude, and 155 Degrees West of *London* in the Pacific Ocean.

Soil.] This Island is blest with a very rich and fertil *Soil*, producing in great abundance Corn, Wine, Oil, and most Sorts of excellent Fruit. The longest Day in *Candia* is about 14 Hours and Half.

Commodities.] The chief Product of this Island, is Wine, Honey, and Wheat, all excellent: Wax, Gum, Olives, Wool, Silk, and Laudanum.

Rarities.] At the Bottom of Mount *Ida* on the Southside, is a strange Cavity under a Hill, small at the Entry, but filled with a Multitude of intricate Windings, which our modern Travellers persuade themselves to be the Remains of King *Minos* his Labyrinth, so much talked of by the Antients.

Bishops.] Before the *Turks* had this Island, there was one Archbishop who had nine Suffragans; but now there is one *Greek* Archbishop of *Candia*, Metropolitan for the Whole, with two Suffragans, *Canea* and *Retimo*.

Manners.] The People of this Island are famous for the Antiquity of their Monarchy, and the excellent Laws and Goverment of their King *Minos*, who lived a hundred Years before the *Trojan* War. But in after Times they degenerated, and were given to Knavery, Debauchery, and Lying, especially the last; for which they were so remarkable, that a notorious Lye was called a *Cretan* Lye. And for this Vice they were reproached by *Epimenides*, one of their own Poets, whom St. *Paul* quotes in his first Chapter to *Titus*. They were noted for their Skill in maritime Affairs, and their Dexterity in the Use of Slings and Bows. The present Inhabitants

bitants being *Turks* and *Greeks*, their respective Characters are already given.

Language.] *Languages* here in Use are the vulgar *Greek* and *Turkish*, especially the former; the Number of *Greeks* on the Island being far greater than that of the *Turks*: For a Specimen of which Language, see the Article of *Greece*.

Government.] This Island, after a bloody and tedious War of twentyfour Years between the *Turks* and *Venetians*, was constrained to submit to the *Ottoman* Yoke 1669; and is now governed by a Beglerbeg appointed by the Grand Signor. His Residence is at *Candy*, the Capital City of the whole Island.

Religion.] *Christianity* according to the *Greek* Church is here professt by Toleration; but *Mahometism* is the Religion established by Authority. This Island received the Light of the Gospel so early as in the Apostolick Age.

CYPRUS.

Name.] THIS Island, lying in *Asia*, at the Bottom of the *Mediterranean*, had formerly a Variety of other Names; particularly those of *Acamantis*, *Amathusia*, *Aspelia*, *Crypio*, *Cerastis*, *Macaria*, *Ærosa*, and is now called by the *Italians*, *Isola di Cypro*; by the *Spaniards*, *Chypre*; by the *French*, *Cypre*; and by the *Germans* and *English*, *Cyprus*; so named, as most imagine, from Κύπρος or Copper, wherewith this Island did abound in former Times, and therefore called *Ærosa*.

The Length of *Cyprus* is 130 Miles at most, and the Breadth about 50. Its Position is in 35 North Latitude and 34 East Longitude from *London*: Therefore the opposite Part of the Globe is 35 South Latitude, and 146 West Longitude from *London*, which makes 180 in the Great South Sea.

Air.] There being several Lakes, and some natural Saltpits in *Cyprus*, from which abundance of noxious Vapors daily arise, these intermixing themselves with the Body of the Atmosphere, render the *Air* very gross and unhealthful to breathe in, especially during the sultry Heat of *Summer*.

Soil.] *Cyprus* was formerly blest with so rich and fruitful a *Soil*, that from its Fertility, and several Mines found therein, the *Greeks* bestowed

bestowed upon this Island the desirable Epithet of *Macaria* or *Blessed*. But now it is remarkable for neither of these, especially the former, being in most Parts very barren, though commonly represented otherwise; for it is thinly peopled and the Land in general neglected. The longest Day is 14 Hours and Half.

Commodities.] The chief Product of this Island is Cotton, Oil, Honey, Saffron, Rhubarb, Coloquintida, Scammony, Turpentine, black and white Alom, and some Silk.

Rarities.] On the Eastern Part of this Island stands the famous *Famagusta*, remarkable at present for its modern Fortifications; and memorable for the unfortunate valor of the *Venetians*, against the furious Assaults of *Solyman* II, who with his numerous Army reduced it in 1570, after a Siege of ten Months. 2. Near *Famagustæ* are the Ruins of an antient City, generally supposed to have been that of *Salamis*, and afterwards *Constantia*; which was ransacked by the *Jews*, in the Time of the Emperor *Trajan*; and finally destroyed by the *Saracens* in the Reign of *Heraclius*. 3. Nigh that *Promontory* on the South, commonly called *The Cape of Cats*, but formerly *Curias*, are the Ruins of a Monastery of *Greek Caloyers*, which gave the Cape its Name, from a remarkable Custom to which these Monks were obliged, namely, Their keeping a certain Number of Cats, for the hunting and destroying of many Serpents that infested those Parts of the Island; to which Exercise those Creatures are said to have been so nicely bred, that at the first Sound of the Bell they would give over their Game, and immediately run to the Convent. 4. In the Maritime Village of *Salines*, is a ruinous *Greek Church*, where Strangers are led into a little obscure Tomb, which the modern *Greeks* affirm to be the Place of *Lazarus*'s second Interment. 5. Adjacent to *Salines*, is a remarkable Lake or natural Saltpit, of a considerable Extent, whose Water congeals into solid white Salt, by the Power of the Sunbeams. *Lastly*, In this Island is a high Mountain, being the antient *Olympus* of *Cyprus*, called by the *Franks*, *The Mountain of Holy Cross*; remarkable for nothing at present, except a few Monasteries of *Greek Caloyers*, of the Order of St. *Basil*.

Bishops.] Here is one *Greek Archbishop* of *Nicosia*; and four Bishops, whose Places of Residence are *Paphos*, *Famagusta*, *Larnesa*, *Ceranes*.

Manners.] This Island being inhabited by *Greeks* and *Mahometans*, especially the former, who are far superior in Number to the *Turks*, their respective Characters are already given in the Section of *Turky*.

Language.]

Language.] *Languages* here in Use, are the *Turkish* and *vulgar Greek*, especially the latter; but *Lingua Franca* is the Tongue they commonly speak with Strangers, it being understood and used by all mercantile People in those Parts.

Government.] This Island hath been subject, at different Times, to many different Sovereigns, particularly the *Cretans*; *Egyptians*; *Romans*; once the *English*, when conquered by *Richard* I. and lastly the *Venetians*, from whom it was taken by the *Turks*, 1570, under whose Dominion it now remains, and ruled by its particular *Bassa* or *Beglerbeg*, whose Residence is at *Nicosia*.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this Island being *Greeks* and *Turks*, as aforesaid, the former profess Christianity according to the Tenets of the *Greek* Church, and the latter *Mahometism* according to their *Alkoran*; for the principal Articles of which see *Turky*. As to the *Franks* residing here, they make Profession of the respective Religions of the Country from whence they come. This Island received Christianity from St. *Paul* himself, and *Barnabas*, his faithful Companion.

Other Islands in the Mediterranean, *and* Archipelago.

Negropont	Chief Town	Idem, E. of *Greece*.	
Lemnos		*Stalimene*.	
Naxia		Idem.	
Tenedos		Idem	in *Asia*:
Meteline		Idem	
Chio		Idem	
Samos		Idem	
Coos		Idem	
Rhodes		Idem	
Cerigo		Idem, lying between *Candie* and the *Morea*.	
Zant		Idem	In the *Adriatic* Sea.
Cephalonia		*Argostoli*	
Corfu		Idem	

I. *Negropont*, formerly *Eubéa*, an Island 90 Miles long, but very narrow, is generally thought to have joined the main Continent, and separated therefrom by an Earthquake. The Soil is very fruitful, and *M. Caristo* is noted for excellent Marble, and the famous Stone *Amiantos* or *Asbestos*. The whole Island is subject to the *Turks*, and ruled by a Captain *Bassa*, who has the Command of all *Livadéa*, and is Admiral of the *Turkish* Fleet.

II. *Lemnos*,

II. *Lemnos*, about 60 Miles in Circuit, so famous among the Poets, is likewise subject to the *Turks*. It is also called *Stalimene* from its chief Town, and is noted only for a kind of medicinal Earth, formerly called *Terra Lemnia*, but now *Terra Sigillata*, because yearly gathered and put up in little Sacks, which are sealed with the *Grand Signior*'s Signet, but otherwise not vendible to the Merchant. Tis good against Poison, and for stopping of Blood.

III. *Naxia*, olim *Naxos*, is about 60 Miles in Compass in Latitude 37. Here are some Inhabitants of the *Romish* Religion, but the *Greeks* are much more numerous. The first have an Archbishop appointed by the Pope. The *Greek* Archbishop is said to be very rich, and hath a spiritual jurisdiction over several of the adjacent Islands.

IV. *Tenedos*, an *Island* much noted of old, as being dedicated to *Apollo*, and the Place where the *Greeks* hid themselves when they feigned to have lost all Hopes of taking *Troy*. Tis now in Possession of the *Turks*, and remarkable for nothing at present, except its excellent Muscadin Wine. Tis about 20 Miles round.

V. *Metelin*, now scarce remarkable for any thing, but its Name of *Lesbos*; for *Metelin* is only the chief Town; was the Birthplace of *Sappho*, the Inventor of *Sapphick* Verse. Twas for some Time under the *Venetians*, but now subject to the *Grand Signior*; and is about 100 Miles round.

VI. *Chio* or *Chios*, about 80 Miles in Circuit, is an *Island* of much Request among the *Turks* for its great Plenty of *Mastick*, which is yearly gathered by the Sultan's *Gardiners*, for the Use of the *Seraglio*. The *Venetians*, for a short Time, were Masters of this *Island*. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Honey, Oil, Fruit, Gums, especially *Mastick*. The *Greeks* here are 100,000. The *Turks* and *Latins* 12,000 more.

VII. *Samos*, about 70 Miles in Compass. There's scarce any *Island* in the *Archipelago* more frequently mentioned by the Antients, than this of *Samos*. It went also by the Names of *Parthenia*, *Anthemosa*, *Melamphilos*, *Cyparissa*, and several others. Tis now subject to the *Turk*, and hath reason to boast of nothing so much, as having been the Birthplace of the famous Philosopher *Pythagoras*. The Inhabitants are all *Greeks*, and have here an Archbishop.

VIII. *Coos*, about 60 Miles in Circuit, was remarkable of old for the Temple of *Æsculapius*, and being the Birthplace of the renowned *Hippocrates* and *Apelles*. It did belong to the Knights of

Rhodes, but now to the *Turks*. It abounds with Corn, Wine, Olives, and all Necessaries of Life; Turpentine, Fruitrees, and Cypress.

IX. *Rhodes*. This *Island* is famous through the World, for that huge brazen *Colossus* of the *Sun*, formerly here erected, and deservedly reckoned one of the *World's Wonders*. The Inhabitants were likewise so celebrated for their Skill in *Navigation*, that for some Ages they were Lords of those *Seas*; and made so just and excellent Laws in *Maritime Affairs*, as were afterwards esteemed worthy of being incorporated with the *Roman* Laws. After the Loss of *Jerusalem*, this *Island* was taken from the *Saracens* in 1309 by the *Hospitallers*, or Knights of St. *John*, who continued Masters of it till 1522, when *Solyman* II conquered it by the Treachery of a *Portuguese*, and the Knights had *Malta* given them instead thereof by the Emperor *Charles* V. Since which Time it hath owned the *Grand Signior* for Sovereign, and is now ruled by a particular *Bassa* sent thither from the *Ottoman Port*. *Rhodes* is 30 Miles long, 15 broad, and 90 in Circuit.

X. *Cerigo*, the antient *Cythera*, is inhabited by *Greeks*, and subject to the *Republick* of *Venise*. Tis governed by a noble *Venetian*, in Quality of a *Proveditor*, who is renewed every two Years. This Isle produceth some excellent *Wine*, but in no great Quantity. Tis also stocked with Plenty of good *Venison*, likewise *Corn* and *Oil* sufficient for the Number of its Inhabitants. The *Greeks* residing here have the greater Veneration for this Place, upon account of a vulgar Opinion current among them, that St. *John* the Divine began here to write his *Apocalypse*. The Circumference of this Island is 40 Miles.

XI. *Zant*, formerly *Zacynthus*, is another Island belonging to the *Venetians*, and one of the richest in the *Streights*, abounding with *Wine* and *Oil*, but mostly noted for *Currans* and *Muscadin Grapes*, of which there is such Plenty, that many Ships are yearly freighted with them for diverse Ports of *Europe*, particularly *England*. And such Advantage is that *Trade* to the *Republick* of *Venise*, that the Profits thereof, according to the Testimony of a late *Traveller*, serve to defray the Charges of the *Venetian* Fleet. In this Island are several remarkable Fountains, out of which there bubbles a pitchy Substance in great Quantity. In the Monastery of *St. Mary of the Cross*, is the Tomb of *Cicero* and *Terentia* his Wife, with two several Inscriptions, one for him and one for her, found upon a Stone, dug out of the Ground near the said Tomb. The Inhabitants, who are mostly *Greeks*, are at least 40,000, half of which are in the City of *Zant*. The Island is about 30 Miles in Circuit, and governed by a *Proveditor* from *Venise*.

XII. *Cepha-*

XII. *Cephalonia*, antiently *Cephalenia*, is likewise under the State of *Venise*, and abounds with fine Oil, Muscadin Raisins, Currans, and excellent Wine. The Governor and Bishop reside at *Argostoli:* This Island was bestowed upon the *Republic* of *Venise* in 1224, by *Gaio* then Lord thereof, but mastered by the *Turks* in 1479, w[illegible] after twenty Years were driven thence by the *Venetians*, who repeopled it with Christians; and afterwards fortifying the same against future Invasions, have hitherto continued Masters thereof. The Circumference of this Island is about 100 Miles; and the Inhabitants chiefly *Greeks*, who pay a yearly Tribute to the Republic.

XIII. *Corfu*, formerly *Corcyra*, which lyes farther North, hath a very healthful Air, and fruitful Soil for Wine, Oil, and Corn. It hath also Plenty of Salt, Fruitrees, and Cedar. It belongs to the Republic of *Venise*, and is deservedly called *The Port of the* Gulf, *and Barrier of* Italy. The Government thereof is lodged in several noble *Venetians*, whose Commission holds for the Space of two Years: The *Proveditor* or *Governor*, the *Bailiffs*, and *Captains* of the Forts. The *Greeks* are very numerous in this Island, and have a Vicar General, whom they stile *Proto Papa*. In the Time of *Solyman* II, 20,000 *Turks* landed in *Corfu*, under the Command of the famous *Barbarossa*; yet such was the Conduct of the *Venetians*, that they forced him to make a shameful Retreat. *Corfu* is in length 34 miles, but in many Places very narrow; and 90 Miles round at most. The Inhabitants are about 60,000.

The Dimensions of the foregoing Islands and other Places, are compared with those of the accurate Mr. *Danvil*, not only in his great Maps, but those also which he made for *Rollin's Antient History*. And though these Islands are described under the Name of *European*, as lying in the *Mediterranean* Sea, yet some of the last are in *Asia*, as before observed.

I shall finish this Chapter with describing the upper and lower Boundary between *Europe* and *Asia*. The last *European* Island in the *Mediterranean* South is *Candie*. *Astypaléa* now *Stampaléa*, and *Carpathos* now *Scarpanto*, with *Caso*, are in the first Limits of *Asia*. The Line of Separation comes from the *Dardanels* or *Hellespont*, between *Lemnos* West and *Tenedos* East; leaving *Skyros* West and *Chios* East; between *Lebinthos* and *Lero*, leaving *Amorgos* West and *Astypaléa* East; between *Scarpanto* and *Caso* East, leaving *Candia* on the West.

The *Greek* Islands West of this Line are called *Cyclades:* Those on the East of it are called *Sporades*.

The North Boundary is made up conjunctly by the four Rivers *Don*, *Wolga*, *Kama*, and *Oby*.

Remark on the Situation of MALTA.

Some Authors describe this Island as belonging to *Africa*, but my Opinion is different; for as it lyes within 50 Miles of *Sicily*, and more than 150 from any Coast of *Africk*, there is no Geographer would turn it out of *Europe*, except one who has never examined a good Map. Another Argument against it is this, The Island *Crete* now *Candie* hath ever belonged to *Europe*; therefore *Malta*, lying in a higher Latitude, must undoubtedly claim the same Quarter. The Parallel of 35 runs cross the Isle of *Crete*, but *Malta* touches the Line of 36.

CHAP.

: four Rivers

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Frica, but my
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Geographer
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: Island *Crete*
Malta, lying
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Malta touches

HAP.


Koningsberg
Riga
Trust I.
C. Desire
Nova Zembla
NORTHERN
PART OF EUROPE
RUSSIA
Danube
BLACK SEA
Constantinople
Don R.
Astracan
CASPIAN SEA
Aral L.
KALMUKS
INDEPENDENT TARTARY
Usbeck Tartars
Samarkand
BUKARIA
ELUTH
Residence of a great Lama
Turfan
Lop L.
CHINESE
Kobi
SIBERIA
Jeniseisk
Ilim
Tobolsk
Irkutski
Nerczinsk
TURKEY
ASIA
PERSIA
Ispahan
Hamadan
Kirman
Gomron
Ormus
Sistan
Candahar
Cabul
Cashmire
Tibet
Lassa
Yarkand
Kashgar
Aksu
Chotan
Kan chew
Si nan
ARABIA
ARABIA FÆLIX
Medina
Mecca
Moka
Aden
Str. of Babelmandel
Socotra I.
C. Guardafui
C. de Orfin
C. Baxas
Dhofar
Kashem
PERSIAN SEA
MOGULS EMPIRE
Agra
Delly
Amer
Patna
Cambaya
Diu
Surat
Bombay
Dabul
Goa
Golconda
INDIA
Masulipatan
Armegon
Pellicate
Ft. St. George
Pondichery
Ft. St. David
Negapatan
BAY OF BENGAL
Andaman I.
Calicut
Cochin
Cotate
C. Comorin
Tucurin
Ceylon I.
Colombo
Gallo
Maldive Islands
Achem
Achom
Chatigan
Aracan
Pegu
Ava
SIAM
Tunquin
Tavia
Tanacerim
Queda
Cambodia
Malacca
Najas I.
Bancoolen
SUNDA
Batavia
INDIAN OCEAN
EASTERN OCEAN
I. Diego Rotz
Adomatis
Candu I.
Colomates
10
20
30
40
0
Hours East IV from London
V
VI
VII


An Accurate Map of ASIA, According to the best Authorities
By E. Bowen
Degrees East from London
NORTHERN OCEAN
TARTARY
CHINESE EMPIRE
CHINA
TIBET
CHINESE OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Equinoctial Line
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
PHILIPPINE or CAROLIN I.
MARIAN or dos Hermanos
LADRONE ISLES
MOLUCCA
Gilolo I.
Mindanao
Borneo
BORNEO
SUNDA ISLES
JAVA
Timor
COREA
JAPAN
DE GAMA'S LAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
New Britain
Matthias I.
Residence of a great Lama
Equator


Koningsberg
Riga
PART OF EUROPE
Danube R.
Constantinople
BLACK SEA
TURKEY
ASIA
ARABIA
ARABIA FELIX
PERSIA
PERSIAN SEA
CASPIAN
ASTRACAN
INDEPENDENT
Usbeck Tartars
of Samarkand
BUKA
Cancer
Hermanos
Agra
Delly
Dahor
MOGULS
EMPIRE
INDIA
Golconda
Bombay
Dabul
Dhofar
of Babelmandel
Socotra I.
C. Guardafui
C. de Orfin
C. Baxas
Cochin
Cotata
C. Comorin
Maldive
Islands
EASTERN
OCEAN
I. Diego Rotz
New Britain
PACIFIC OCEAN
An Map of
to the best
orities
Hour East IV from London V

CHAP. II.

Of ASIA,

The Second grand Quarter.

General Division	Capital City
Tartary	*Bokara, Manas, Tsitsicar, Tondon.*
China	*Pekin.*
India	*Debli.*
Persia	*Ispahan.*
Turky in *Asia*	*Aleppo.*
Arabia	*Mecka.*

And the *Asiatic Islands.*

Of all which in their Order.

SECT. I.

Great Tartary.

Extent and Situation.

Length 3520	between	60 and 140 East Longitude.
Breadth 1000		35 and 52 North Latitude.

From Lake *Aral* near the *Caspian* Sea West, to the great River *Sahalien* in the *Chinese Tartary* on the East, 80 Degrees, which at the Medium of 44 Miles to a Degree make 3520.

The Breadth from South to North is various, containing about 17 Degrees, or 1000 Miles.

Subdivisions of *Great Tartary* as they lye from West to East, being so many different Nations or Tribes.

Nations.	Chief City.
Turkistan, about the 45th Degree North	*Tunkat.*
Bokaria, South of *Turkistan*, inclnding the *Usbeg* and *Kurgi Tartars*	*Bokara.* *Samarkan.* *Kogend.*
Little Bokaria, East of the former	*Hashgar.*
Calmuk Eleuts, North of the Great Desert	*Manas.*
Calkas Tartars, North of *China*	*Kiacta.*
Mongul Tartars, between the *Kalcas* and *China*	*Hotunhu.*
Mancheu Tartars, Northeast of *China*, divided into three, only.	
Nimguta South, they who conquered *China*	*Nimguta.*
Tahuri, North of the River *Songar*	*Tsitsicar.*
Yupi, Northeast, on the *Sahalien* River	*Tondon.*

Tibet, tho no Part of *Tartary*, is often described with it. It lyes between the Frontiers of *Indostan* and *China*, North of *Bengal*, and South from the *Cobi* or *Great Desert*. Tis a large Nation; see the chief Towns at the End of this Article. This Country is governed by a *High Priest* called the *Great Lama*, whose Pagod, or sanctifyed Palace, is at *Tonker* in the Province of *Lasa*, Lat. 29, 35.

Name.] THIS *Tartary*, being the old *Scythia* and *Serica*, is bounded on the East by the Pacific Ocean; on the West by *Moscovy*; on the North by *Siberia*; and on the South by *India* and *China*. Tis called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Tartaria*; by

by the *French*, *Tartarie*; by the *Germans*, *Tartarigen*; and by the *English*, *Tartary*. The Original of this Name is uncertain; but the beſt Account is from thoſe Authors who derive it from a *Turkiſtan* Prince, one of the Sons of *Alanza Kan*, called *Tatar*, and afterwards *Tartar*, which Name ſpread itſelf by Degrees over all the North of *Aſia*. Tis alſo called *Great Tartary*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Little Tartary* in *Europe*.

Air.] According to the foregoing Diviſion the *Air* of theſe Countries in general muſt be fine, temperate and healthy; for between the Latitudes of 35 and 52 the happieſt Lands and Climates of the Globe are moſtly included. The Antipodes to the *Calkas Tartars* are the People of *South America* between the Latitudes of 45 and 50.

Soil.] The ſame Reaſon for the Goodneſs of Air prevails alſo for the natural Goodneſs and Fertility of *Soil*. *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, *South Germany* and *Turky* are comprehended in the ſame Latitudes as theſe *Tartar* Countries; but the Difference is, the Lands here, for Want of Culture and Improvement, are far leſs profitable: The Table of Climates will diſcover the longeſt Day in any of theſe Provinces, according to the Latitude of their Situation.

Commodities.] The principal Traffick of theſe Parts is in Drugs and ſeveral Skins, particularly Sables, Martins, Ermins and Foxes: Alſo Flax and Silk; Muſk, Cinnamon, great Quantities of Rhubarb, and fine *Turky* Stone.

Rarities.] Inſtead of natural *Rarities* in this little frequented Country, we may mention that prodigious Wall dividing *Tartary* from *China*, erected by the *Chineſe*, to hinder the frequent Incurſions of their unwelcome Neighbors the *Tartars*. Tis commonly reckoned 1500 Miles in Length, 30 Foot high, and 15 broad; for the Space at Top is wide enough for ſix horſemen to ride abreaſt. This Wall is likewiſe fortifyed at proper Diſtances with ſtrong Towers, to the Number of three thouſand. The Time of its building is computed to be at leaſt 200 Years before the Nativity of Chriſt.

Manners.] The *Tartars* in general are People of a ſwarthy Complexion, ſtrong Bodies, and middle Stature. The common Shape of their Faces is broad, with hollow Eyes, little Beards, thick Lips, flat Noſes, and a ſtern viſage. In Behaviour they are very free and hoſpitable. Corn they have none, for they neglect all Sort of Tillage; and their Wealth conſiſteth chiefly in Cattel, for which their main imployment is to find Paſture. They eat Rice and Millet for which they traffick, and their uſual Drink is Mare's

Milk or other Milk and Water; and as for animal Food they lov Horſefleſh, though they have Sheep and Oxen. Their Manner o living is commonly in Tents in the open Fields, which they remove from Place to Place according to the Time of Year and Convenience of Grazing. Many of them make excellent Soldiers, being not only willing and able to bear great Fatigues, but alſo very dextrous and daring in Time of Ingagement.

Language.] The *Language* uſed here by the *Aſian Tartars*, is not very different from the *Tartarcſk*, ſpoken by thoſe of *Crim Tartary*, a Specimen of which is already given in *Europe*; and both are greatly intermixt with the preſent *Turkiſh*: But in the Eaſtern Parts their Language hath more Affinity with the *Chineſe*.

Government.] All the aforeſaid *Tartar* Nations are independent of any Empire or Monarchy; for the whole wide extenſive Tract, uſually called *North Tartary*, being diſcovered by the *Moſcovites*, hath been long ſubject to the *Ruſſian* Empire, and under that Dominion by the Name of *Siberia*. For the antient *Scythia*, which is the modern *Tartary* now deſcribed, never extended higher than 48 or 49 Degrees, and indeed the Antients knew no farther on that Side the *Caſpian*. The different Nations and Tribes of *Tartars* have each their particular Kan, by whom they are led, governed, and diſciplined. The Kan's chief Reſidence is a kind of military Station, which is moved and ſhifted according to the Chance of War and other Occaſions. The Kan of the *Calmuk Tartars* hath his principal Station at *Harkas*. The great Prieſt or Lama of the *Calkas* hath his Reſidence between the Rivers *Orron* and *Seling*, Southweſt of *Selinginſki*, which is a *Ruſſian* Frontier. The grand Lama or prieſtly Sovereign of *Tibet* never concerns himſelf with temporal Affairs: He appoints a lay Governor in chief, called *Tipa*, who performs that Office for him, and wears the Lama Habit to give proper Sanction to his Authority.

Religion.] The People of theſe different Regions are partly *Pagan*, partly *Mahometan*, and partly *Chriſtian*. *Paganiſm* doth chiefly prevail in the *Eaſtern* Parts. In the *Southweſt* Provinces they are, for the moſt Part, Followers of *Mahomet*'s Doctrine, in the two Sects or oppoſite Parties of *Ali* and *Omar*. Towards the *Caſpian* Sea, are found a conſiderable Number of *Jews*, thought by ſome to be the Ofſpring of the ten Tribes, led away captive by *Salmanaſſar*. Thoſe of the Chriſtian Religion are the *Armenians*, who are very numerous, and great Merchants in the *Weſtern Tartary*. In *Tibet* the grand Lama ſits croſslegged on a kind of Altar, with a magnificent Cuſhion under him, in which manner he receives the ſubmiſſive

ſubmiſſive Adoration of his own Subjects, and Multitudes of other Strangers who come from *India*, and the *Tartar* Nations, to pay him Homage and receive the Felicity of his Benediction. Even Princes perform this religious Duty, and to whom the Lama ſhews no more Reſpect than to the meaneſt of his own People. He only lays his Hand on the Heads of his Worſhipers, who then believe all their Sins are pardoned. This Devotion ariſes from the exalted Idea they have of the great Lama's Power and Sanctity: That he is Allknowing and Immortal; that the real Divinity lives in him; that when he dyes in Appearance, he only changeth his Abode, being born again or transfuſed into a new intire Body; and that the Place of his Reſidence is made known by certain Tokens, which all the Kans and Princes are obliged to learn of other Lamas, Diſciples of the Former, who are inſpired for that Purpoſe. The inferior Lamas are innumerable.

The Extent of *Tibet* is 1300 Miles, from the Northweſt Limits of *Mogul*, to *Tangut* and *China* in the Eaſt. The River *Tſanpu* runs over moſt Part of it to the Kingdom of *Ava*, where it joins the *Ava* at the City of that Name, and both running South fall into the Ocean below *Mero* in *Pegu*.

Chief Places in *Tibet* beginning Weſt,

Eſkerdu, Latak, Tſaprong, Giti, Kerton, Aridſon, Paridſon, Tinkia, Badda, Jikſey, Rincpo, Tſhuſor, Tonker, Oitong, Tſheko, Shokey, Tarſong, Souk, Surman, Taremſong, Tonſong, Sonſong, Shurton, Pa.

SECT. II.

Empire of China.

Extent and Situation, including *Corea*.

Miles.		Degrees.
Length 1740	between	98 and 132 East Longitude.
Breadth 1380		20 and 43 North Latitude.

This is properly the Extent of its Dominion; but due North and South, or due East and West, *China* measures about 1130 Miles either Way.

Tis divided into these Fifteen Provinces, with their Number of first Rank Cities, called *Fu*, including the Capital of each.

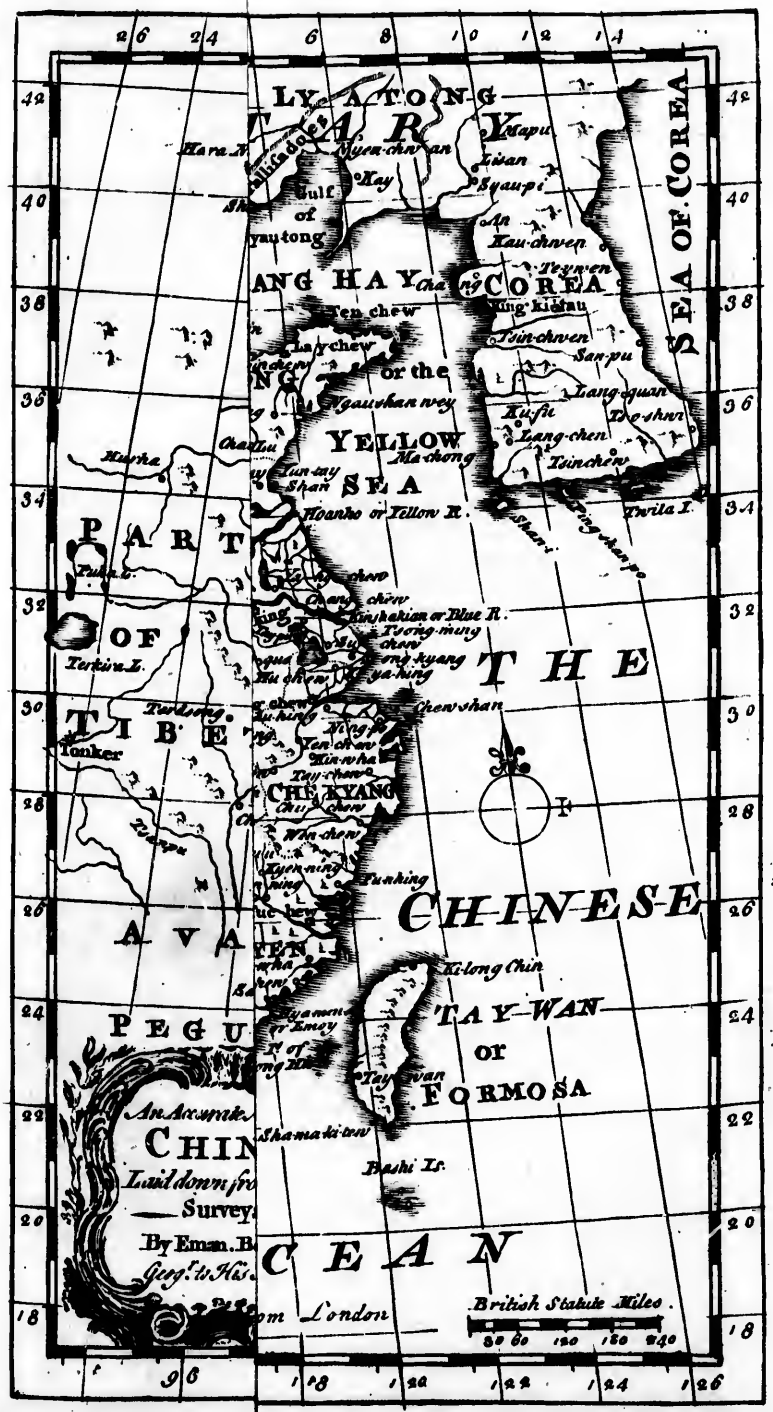
Provinces.	Chief City.
Pekeli, nine Fu	PEKIN.
Shanton, six Fu	*Tsinan.*
Shansi, five Fu	*Tayuen.*
Shensi, eight Fu	*Sigan.*
Honan, eight Fu	*Cayfon.*
Kiannan, fourteen Fu	*Nankin.*
Tsekian, eleven Fu	*Hantcheu.*
Kiansi, thirteen Fu	*Nantchan.*
Fokien, nine Fu	*Futcheu.*
Hukoan, fifteen Fu	*Futchan.*
Kanton, ten Fu	*Kanton.*
Setchuen, ten Fu	*Tchintu.*
Kouitcheu, eleven Fu	*Kocyan.*
Kansi, twelve Fu	*Keilin.*
Yunnan, nineteen Fu	*Yunnan.*

These are called Imperial Provinces, being within the great Wall. The other two are under the same Dominion, but have not the same Privileges.

1. *Leauton* is a small Province on the Northeast Border: The chief City *Shinyan*.

2. *Corea*, formerly a Kingdom, is a great Peninsula on the East, separated from *China* by the Yellow Sea; Capital City *Kinkitao*. This Country from North to South measures full 500 Mile; and the mean Breadth 200.

Name.]


LYAOTONG
TARTARY
SEA OF COREA
Gulf of Yautong
Kay
Myen-chin-an
Yiuan
Syau-pi
An
Kau-chiven
Teyn-ven
Ting-kiau
Tsin-chiven
San-pu
Liang-quan
Ku-fu
Tho-shiv
Lang-chen
Tsin-chen
Twila I.
Ten-chew
Lay-chew
Gauvhan-wey
Ma-chong
YELLOW SEA
Hoanho or Yellow R.
Kinshakian or Blue R.
Tsong-ming
Ya-hing
Chew-shan
Ten-chew
Kin-wha
Tay-chew
Wha-chew
Kyen-ning
Punhing
Ki-long Chin
TAY-WAN
OR
FORMOSA
Shamakitow
Bashi Is.
PARTS OF THE CHINESE
TIBET
Tonker
Terkin I.
Tuldang
AVA
PEGU
CHINESE OCEAN
An Accurate
CHIN
Laid down fro
Survey
By Eman. B
Geog.r to His
From London
British Statute Miles
80 60 120 150 240

An Accurate Map of
CHINA
Laid down from late
Surveys
By Eman. Bowen
Geogr. to His Majesty


MONGOLS
LYAOTONG
CHINA
PEKING
PE-CHELI
WHANG HAY
COREA
SEA OF COREA
SHAN-SI
SHANTONG
YELLOW SEA
HO-NAN
HUQUANG
CHE-KYANG
KYANG-SI
FOKYEN
QUANG-SI
TONG
Kanton
Macao
Shamakiten
Bashi Is.
TAY-WAN or FORMOSA
CHINESE
OCEAN
HAYNAN I.
East Longitude from London
British Statute Miles

Name.] CHINA being undoubtedly the Country of the antient *Sinæ*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and other old Authors, is bounded East by the Pacific Ocean; on the West by *Tibet* and Part of *India*; on the North by *Tartary*, and on the South by Part of the *Indian* Ocean; is termed by the *French*, *la Chine*; and by the *Italians*, *Spaniards*, *Germans*, and *English*, *China*; so called, according to the best Conjecture, from some of its Monarchs, named *Cina*, who lived before the Nativity of Christ. Many other Names it has had since that Time; for when the Sovereignty falls from one Family to another, the first Prince of that Line gives a new Name to the whole Country; the latest of which modern Names are *Tamin*, signifying the Kingdom of *Brightness*; and *Tsinki* the Kingdom of the *Middle*; the *Chinese* imagining then that the Earth was a square Plain, and that their Kingdom had the Advantage o the middle and principal Situation.

The foresaid Provinces and Cities are taken from the Map of *China* by Mr. *Danvil*, Secretary to the Duke of *Orleans*, who hath wisely introduced the Letter *K* instead of *Qu*, and *Ts* instead of *Ch*, which the *Paris* Academy of Sciences have not had the Sense or Courage to do since their first Institution. By this Reform the proper Names in *China* have their true Pronunciation through the various Kingdoms of *Europe*; for *Quanton* and *Quansi* will never sound like *Kanton* and *Kansi*, to any but *Frenchmen*. *Chi* by an *Italian* is pronounced as *Ki*, and by a *Frenchmen Shi*, neither of which can express *Chinan*, *Chintu*, *Chekian*, as an *Englishman* speaks; but in *Danvil*'s Method with *T* or *Ts* all Nations will pronounce alike, namely *Tchintu*, *Tchekian*, or *Tsinan*, *Tsintu*, *Tsekian*, or *Tshekian*. Thus by introducing *K* and *T*, some thousand Words in Geography may be saved from Alteration and Destruction. *China* itself by this Rule should be *Tsina* or *Tshina*, but the Author lets that Word stand, as being universally known in the old Way.

The walled Cities in *China* are reckoned 4400. There is a Register kept of the Families, which amounts to more than ten Millions; therefore at seven to a Family, the Number of Souls must be seventy Millions.

Air.] The *Air* in *China* is very fine and temperate, except towards the North, where tis often extremely cold, because of several high Mountains whose Tops are generally covered with Snow. The Centre of *China* lying 112 Degrees East of *London* and 32 North Latitude, the opposite Part of the Globe is *Paraguay*, *Tucuman*, and *Chili*, in *South America*, 68 Degrees West of *London*, and 32 South Latitude.

Soil.] This Country has the Happinefs of a very rich, fertil and well improved *Soil*, infomuch that the Inhabitants have two, and fometimes three Harvefts in a Year. It abounds with Corn, Wine, and all delicate Fruits. Its Lakes and Rivers abound with Fifh, and fome afford Variety of Pearls and Bezoar of great Value. Its Plains are extraordinary fit for Pafture, and its pleafant Forefts are every where ftored with all Sorts of Venifon. In a Word, the whole Country in general is efteemed one of the beft in the World. For the longeft Day in any of the Provinces, Confult the Table of Climates.

Commodities.] The Merchandife of *China* is Gold Duft, precious Stones, Quickfilver, China Ware, Tea, Silks in great Variety, curious Gold Stuffs and Cabinets, Cottons, Rhubarb, Sugar, Mufk, Rice, Ginger, *&c.*

Rarities.] Peculiar to this Country is a fhort Tree, with a round Head and very thick, which, in refpect of its Fruit, may bear the Name of the *Tallow Tree*; for at a certain Seafon of the Year tis full of Fruit, containing feveral Kernels about the Bignefs of a fmall Nut, which Kernels have all the Qualities of Tallow, being the very fame as to Colour, Smell, and Confiftence; which by intermixing a little Oil make as good burning Candles, as *Europeans* make of pure Tallow itfelf. 2. Here is a large Mountain full of terrible Caverns, in one of which is a Lake of fuch a Nature, that a Stone being thrown therein makes a hideous Noife like a Clap of Thunder, and fometimes there rifes a grofs Mift, which immediately diffolves into Water. 3. In the City of *Pekin* is a prodigious large Bell, weighing 120,000 Pounds, or 60 Tun. The Dimention is eleven Foot Diametre and twelve high. 4. In *Nankin* is another of eleven Foot high, feven in Diametre, and about forty Tun Weight. 5. In *China* are feveral *Volcano's*, particularly that Mountain called *Linofung*, which vomits out Fire and Afhes fo furiouffly, as frequently to raife a Tempeft in the Air. 6. Here are fome Rivers whofe Waters are cold at the Top, but warm beneath; as alfo feveral remarkable Fountains which fend forth fo hot a Steam, that People ufually boil Meat over them. 7. In this Country are feveral Lakes, remarkable for changing Copper into Iron, or making it juft of the fame Refemblance; as alfo for caufing Storms when any Thing is thrown into them. 8. In the Ifland *Hainan*, on the Southfide of *China*, there is faid to be Water of fuch a ftrange Quality, that it petrefies fome Sort of Fifh, when they unfortunately chance to enter it. 9. Many are thofe *triumphal Arches*, to be feen in moft of the noted Cities of the Empire, erected in Honour of fuch Perfons as have either done fome fignal Service to the State, or have been confpicuous in their Times for their fingular Knowlege.

10.

10. In this Country are several remarkable *Bridges*, particularly that over a River called *Saffrany*, which reaches from one Mountain to another, being four hundred Cubits long, and five hundred high, and all but one Arch, whence tis called by Travellers the *Flying Bridge*. Here likewise is another of six hundred and sixty Perches in Length, and one and half broad, standing upon three hundred Pillars without any Arches. Lastly, in *China* are many observable *Plants*, *Animals*, and *Fossils*, especially the last, among which is the *Asbestos*. The *Gold* and *Silver Fish* are very curious; the Male being all red from his Head to the Middle, and the other half a bright Gold Colour, beyond the finest Gilding: The Female is near all over a delicate White, and shines like the polisht Manufacture of Silver.

Archbishops with *Suffragans* and *Universities* are hardly to be expected here; however this Country, according to the Account of Missionaries, is furnished with some of these; *Pekin*, *Nankin*, and *Macao*, having each a particular Bishop, nominated by the King of *Portugal*; and the other Provinces are under the Jurisdiction of three Apostolical Vicars, for such Matters as privately concern their Interest and Religion.

Manners.] The *Chinese* for the most Part are of a fair Complexion, short Nosed, black Eyed, and very thin Beards, are great Lovers of Sciences, and generally esteemed a very ingenious Sort of People. They had the Use of Printing, and Gunpowder, long before either of them was known in *Europe*; but that Printing was by a Variety of fine wooden Blocks, in the Manner of our Calico Printers; and for Want of due Improvement, this Invention hath not turned to so good an Account among them as in *Europe*. Many of them are indeed considerable Proficients in several Parts of mathematic Learning, as *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, and *Astronomy*; but so conceited are they of their own Knowlege in these Things, and so mean are their Thoughts of others, that speaking of themselves they used to say, they have *two Eyes*, *the* Europeans *one*, and the rest of the World none at all. They who apply themselves to the Study of Sciences, and make such Progress as to become Doctors to others, are distinguished by their long Nails, suffering them to grow almost as long as their Fingers; that being esteemed a singular Characteristick of a profound Scholar, and an honorable Mark between them and Mechanical People.

Language.] The *Language* of *China* is extremely difficult for Strangers to acquire, and differs from all others, as to its Nature, Pronunciation, and Way of Writing. 1. Its *Nature*. They use no Alphabet, as *Europeans* do, and at first were astonished to hear that by

by twentyfour Letters we could expreſs our Thoughts, and fill whole Rooms with Books. Inſtead of an Alphabet, they formerly uſed Hieroglyphicks, ſetting down the Images of Things for the Things themſelves; but this being extremely tedious, and likewiſe defective, there being no ſuch Reſemblance of pure Abſtracts, they then made Characters to ſignify Words, numbering them according to the Quantity of Words ſufficient to expreſs their Meaning; which Characters ariſe to ſuch a prodigious Multitude, that not only Strangers, but even the Natives themſelves find it very difficult to acquire an intimate Acquaintance with them all. 2. Its *Pronunciation.* Though all the original Terms of this Tongue are only three hundred and thirtythree, yet ſuch is their peculiar Way of pronouncing them, that the ſame Term admits of various, and even contrary Significations, according to the various Accent in pronouncing it: And of theſe Accents there are five applicable to every Term, which extremely augments the Difficulty of either ſpeaking or underſtanding this Language to Perfection. The Pronunciation alſo is accompanied with ſuch Variety of Motions of the Hand, that a mute Perſon can ſpeak almoſt intelligibly by his Fingers. 3. As to the *Manner of Writing*, they differ from all other Nations; for whereas Chriſtians write from the left Hand to the right, and the *Jews* from the right to the left, the *Chineſe* make their Lines from the Top of the Page down to the Bottom.

Government.] This great Monarchy was formerly under its own particular King or Emperor, but about the Year 1645 was invaded and ſubdued by the Kan of the *Mantchou Tartars* from *Ninguta*, a Province Northeaſt of *China*. There being at that Time two Factions in the Empire, occaſioned by bad Government, the weaker Party invited the *Tartarian* Prince to their Aſſiſtance; and he with no more than 8000 Men, not only ſupplanted thoſe he came to ſuccour, but in a ſhort Time, with ſurpriſing Management, poſſeſt himſelf of the Throne, the preſent Emperor being the fourth or fifth in Deſcent from him. The *Chineſe* Monarch is ſeldom ſeen, and never ſpoke with but upon the Knees. On his Deathbed he may chuſe his Succeſſor out of what Family he pleaſeth. For better managing the great Affairs of this populous Empire, he is aſſiſted by two Sovereign Councils; one *Extraordinary*, compoſed only of Princes of the Royal Family, and the other *Ordinary*, which beſide the Princes, doth conſiſt of ſeveral Miniſters of State called *Colaos*. But over and above theſe two Councils there are at *Pekin* ſix Sovereign Courts, whoſe Authority extends over all the Empire, and to each of them belong different Affairs. 1. The Court called *Lupou*, which preſides over all the Mandarines, and confers upon or takes from them their Offices. 2. *Houpou*, which looks after the publick Treaſury, and takes Care of raiſing the Taxes. 3. *Lipou*,

which inſpects and examines into old Cuſtoms; and to which is committed the Care of Religion, Sciences, and forein Affairs. 4. *Pimpou*, which hath the Charge of the Soldiery, and other Officers. 5. *Himpou*, which inquires and paſſes Sentence in all criminal Matters. Laſtly, *Compou*, which looks after all publick Buildings, as the Emperor's Palaces, and ſuch like. In each of theſe Courts, the Emperor hath one who may be termed a *Private Cenſor*; it being his Buſineſs to obſerve all that paſſeth, and to acquaint him faithfully therewith, which makes all Perſons very cautious in their Actions. Over each Province is appointed a Viceroy, and under him a great many publick Officers. To prevent Oppreſſion of the Subject by theſe various Miniſters, the Emperor had formerly a certain Number of ſecret Spies in every Province to watch the Actions of every publick Officer; and upon any viſible Act of Injuſtice in Diſcharge of his Office, they were to produce their Commiſſion, and by Virtue thereof did ſeize ſuch an Officer, though of the higheſt Station; but this is laid aſide, thoſe Perſons having mightily abuſed their Power. Yet in lieu thereof they ſtill retain one Cuſtom, which is certainly very ſingular, That every Viceroy and great Officer is bound to take a Note of his own Miſcarriages in the Management of publick Affairs, and humbly acknowleging the ſame, is bound to ſend them in Writing to Court; which Taſk is undoubtedly very diſagreeable, if duly performed, but more dangerous, if wholly neglected. Very remarkable are three Maxims of State, carefully obſerved by the *Chineſe* Emperors, 1ſt, Never to give any Mandarin a publick Office in his native Province, leſt, being of a mean Deſcent, it might contribute to his Diſparagement, or being well deſcended and beloved, he ſhould thereby grow too powerful. 2d, To retain at Court the Children of all great Men in publick Offices, under Pretenſe of giving them good Education; whereas the Deſign is to keep them as Hoſtages, leſt their Fathers at any Time ſhould betray their Truſt, and forget their Duty to the Emperor. *Laſtly*, Never to ſell any publick Office, but to confer the ſame according to perſonal Merit and Capacity.

Arms.] The Emperor of *China* is ſaid to bear for Armorial Enſigns, *Argent*, Three Blackmoors Heads placed in the Front, their Buſt veſted *Gules*; but, according to others, two Dragons.

Religion.] The *Religion* in *China* is *Paganiſm*, or groſs Idolatry; and in ſome Parts the Doctrine of *Mahomet* is entertained, being brought in by the *Tartars*. Of the ſeveral Idols to which the *Chineſe* pay their Devotion, there are two of chief Note; One in Form of a Dragon, whom the Emperor and the Mandarins do religiouſly worſhip, proſtrating themſelves frequently before it, and burning Incenſe to it. The other is called *Fobi*, ſet up in favour of one

one of their own Nation, who is thought to have florifhed two thoufand Years before Chrift, and for his wonderful Knowlege and Actions was efteemed worthy of being deified at his Death. They look upon him as the Saviour of the World, and that he was fent to teach the Way to Salvation, and make an Atonement for the Sins of Men. They highly prize fome moral Precepts which they pretend he left, and which the *Bonzees*, or Priefts, do frequently inculcate upon the Minds of the People. This *Fohi* moft learned Men fuppofe to be *Noah*. To this Deity are erected many Temples, and he is worfhipped not only under the Shape of a Man, but in the Perfon of a real Man, who they fay never dies; being upheld in that vain Opinion by the *Lamas*, or *Tartarian* Priefts, who, upon the natural Death of that immortal Man, take due Care, as the *Egyptian* Priefts did their *Apis*, to put one of their own Number in his Room, of the fame Features and Proportion, or as near as poffibly they can. The *Chinefe* have a prevailing Motive to be cautious in all their Actions, from an Opinion univerfally received among them, That the Souls of their deceafed Friends are frequently prefent with them, and narrowly viewing their Deportment. If we may believe the Writings of fome *French* Miffionaries, *Chriftianity* had once made fome Progrefs in this Country, efpecially in the Province of *Nankin*; and that the Emperor allowed of the fame by a publick Edict; but of late Years it is certain that the Jefuits have been expelled, and all other Miffionaries reftrained from propagating the *Roman* Religion: For the Pope's Supremacy, which of Neceffity they are obliged to maintain, is a treafonable Doctrine in all Sovereignties, efpecially thofe that are abfolute; and as for Tranfubftantiation, any Doctrine of Paganifm is eafier to be defended. Chriftianity was firft taught in this Part of the World by the Apoftle St. *Thomas*, or fome of his Difciples; which Notion is grounded upon an old Breviary of the *Indian* Churches, wherein are thefe Words, *Per Divinum* Thomam *qui volavit ad* Sinas, *et deinde ad Regnum Cœlorum.*

In *China*, and other Parts of the Eaft, the Proportion of Silver to Gold is only as ten to one, whereas with us fifteen Ounces of Silver are but equivalent to one Ounce of Gold; therefore the *Europeans* make above 33 per Cent. Profit, by purchafing Gold with Silver.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Gold Pagoda in *China* is	0	8	6
A Tical of Gold	2	16	0
The Piece called a Tael	0	6	3

SECT.

SECT. III.

India, or the Mogul Empire.

Including the great Peninsula West of *Bengal* and the *Ganges*.

Extent and Situation.

Length 1680	between	8 and 36 North Latitude.
Breadth 1490		64 and 91 East Longitude.

From the North Province of *Kakaner* to the South of *Malabar* at Cape *Comorin*, 28 Degrees of Latitude.

From *Goadel* in the Province of *Sindi* West, to *Shatigan* East, at the Bottom of *Bengal* Bay, about 27 Degrees of Longitude, at the Medium of 55 Miles to a Degree.

The Farther *India* beyond *Ganges*, or East of *Bengal* Bay, is another great Peninsula composed of several different Kingdoms.

MOGUL is thus divided.

	Provinces.	Chief Places.
Northwest Division	*Kakaner*	*Ashnagar, Purhola.*
	Cashimir	*Serinagar.*
	Penjab or *Five Rivers*	*Attok, Lahor, Nagarkut, Jemba, Jengapor.*
	Hajacan	*Nagar.*
	Multan	*Multan, Pekiar.*
	Bando, or *Hendons Land*	*Jesselmer, Azmer.*
	Sindi	*Tatta, Goadel, Haor.*
	Soret	*Janagar.*
	Malva	*Shalaor, Serong, Ugen.*

Note, That *Cabul* with its District, and the Land of *Bankish*, West of *Indus* River down to *Attok*, was yielded to the *Persians* by *Mahomed* the *Mogul* Emperor in 1739.

Northeast

	Provinces.	Cities or Towns.
Northeast Division	*Debli*, or	DELLI, on the *Gemena*.
	Prov. of *Bekar*	*Bekaner*.
	Agra	*Agra, Jaepur, Gualeor, Gehud.*
	Varal	*Gor, Pitan.*
	Doab	*Sambal.*
	Jesuat	*Helabas, Rajapor.*
	Meuat	*Benarez, Narnol.*
	Udessa	*Jagannat, Mutgar.*

BENGAL Province.

PATNA, *Monger, Sasseran, Rotas,* South of *Ganges.*

Malda, Daka, Shatigan, North of *Ganges.*

On the *Heugli* Branch are the following Places,

Ragimul, Moscudabad, Cassimbazar, Nudia, Hugli, Calcutta, Rangafula, Pipli.

Coast of MALABAR, from N. to S.

Province of *Cambay* or *Guzarat.*	*Cambay, English* and *Dutch* Factory. *Anadabat, English* and *Dutch.* *Surat*, the great Staple, and chief City for Merchandize in all the Mogul's Dominions: Principal Factory is the *English.* *Daman* and *Basaim, Portuguese:* Also *Diu* on the West of *Cambay* Gulf.
Concan and *Visapor.*	*Bombay* Town and Island, *English.* *Danda* to the *Portuguese.* *Dabul* to the *English.* *Rajapor*, to the *Dutch.* *Goa*, the *Portuguese* Capital. *Carwar* to the *English.*

Malabar.

Malabar.	*Onor*	*Dutch* Factory.
	Barcelor	*Dutch* and *English.*
	Mangalor	*Portuguese.*
	Cananor	*Dutch* Factory.
	Tellichery	*English.*
	Calicut, the Seat of a Samorin.	
	Tanor, dependent on the former. *E.* Fac.	
	Panan, dependent on the Samorin. *D.* Fac.	
	Cranganor	*Dutch.*
	Cochin, *Dutch* capital Factory.	
	Martan, to the *Dutch.*	
Travancor	*Coilan*	*Dutch* Factory.
	Anjengo	*English* Factory.
	Tegapatan	*Dutch* Factory.
	Cotati, at Cape *Comorin*, the chief Town.	

Coast of CORMANDEL, N. to S.

Orixa and *Golconda.*	*Ballasor*, where they take Pilots for *Bengal.*	
	Jagannat, a famous Pagod.	
	Ganjam	*English* Factory.
	Bimlipatan	*Dutch* Factory.
	Vizagapatan	*English* Factory.
	Masulipatan	*Dutch* Factory.
Carnat and *Gingi.*	*Palicat*, chief *Dutch* Factory on this Coast.	
	Madras, or *St. George*, *English* capital Settlement.	
	St. Thomas, to the *Portuguese.*	
	Coblon, where the *Ostend* Company first settled.	
	Sadispatan, to the *Dutch.*	
	Pondisheri, to the *French.*	
Tanjaor	*St. David*, to the *English.*	
	Davaccta, to the *Dutch.*	
	Trankobar, to the *Danes.*	
	Negapatan, to the *Dutch.*	
Madura, and Cape *Comorin.*	*Ticherapli*, chief Town inland.	
	Tucurin, and several Villages on the Cape, are *Dutch* Factories.	

The South Part of this Peninsula abounds with Diamond Mines, of which *Golconda* and *Ralconda* are much noted.

The

The East Peninsula of *India*.

This large Tract of Land thrusteth itself far out in the *Indian* Ocean like a Fork, within one Degree of the Equator, having *Tibet* and *China* on the North; and extends not less than 26 Degrees of Latitude, or 1560 Mile.

	Kingdoms.	Chief Places.
West Division.	*Asham*	*Ghergon, Tipora.*
	Aracan	*Aracan, Coduascan.*
	Ava, including the *Bramas* Country	*Ava, Prom, Pitai.*
	Pegu, now subject or tributary to *Ava*	*Pegu, Cosmin, Mero, Sirian, Martaban.*
	Siam, Upper and Lower	JUDIA, *Porseluk, Luvo, Merghi, Tenassarim, Ligor.*

Malaya, being the Tail of the Peninsula, is divided into several small Kingdoms, denominated from these chief Towns or Cities, *Patani, Queda, Perak, Pahan, Johr, Malacca*, from which last the whole Country is falsely called *Malacca*, instead of *Malaya*.

	Kingdoms.	Chief Town.
East Division.	*Mien*, R. *Pegu* runs thro it	*Shamai.*
	Lao, R. *Menan* runs thro it	*Lanshang.*
	Camboja, Menan runs thro it	*Camboja, Columpi.*
	Tonkin	KESHO, *Kehoa.*
	Cokinchina	*Sinhoa, Faifo, Baubom.*
	Ciampa is a District on the Southcoast	*Buil, Padaran.*

Cokinchina or *Tonkinchina* was a Part of *Tonkin*, but is now divided from it by a Wall a little above *Sinhoa*.

India, or *Mogul Empire*.

Name.] THIS Country, bounded Northeast by *Tibet*, on the Northwest by *Persia*, and on the South by the *Indian* Ocean, is a great Part of the antient and modern *India*, remarkable in the History of *Alexander the Great*; and termed *India* from the River *Indus*, but now the *Mogul Empire*, from *Aurenzeb*, who made a complete Conquest thereof in 1667. He was descended from *Tamerlane*, who with his *Mongul Tartars*, North of *China*, first invaded *India* about the Year 1400.

Air.] In the Northern Part of this Empire, the *Air* is often cold and

and piercing; but in the Southern Provinces, for the moſt Part, ſerene, temperate and pleaſant. The oppoſite Part of the Globe to theſe Dominions is that Part of the Great South Sea, Weſt of *Peru* and *Chili*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this extenſive Country is very barren in ſeveral Parts, being incumbered with formidable, dry, ſandy Mountains, but elſewhere very plentiful, eſpecially in Cotton, Millet, Rice, and Variety of good Fruits. For the longeſt Day in any of theſe Provinces, conſult the Table of Climates.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize here conſiſts of Aloes, Muſk, Rhubarb, Wormſeed, Civet, Indigo, Lack, Borax, Opium, Amber, Salarmoniac, Silk, Cottons, Calicoes, Sattins, Taffeties, Carpets, Metals, Porceline Earth, moſt Sorts of Spices, and the beſt Diamonds.

Rarities.] In ſeveral Parts of the *Mogul's Empire*, particularly *Cambay* or *Guzarat*, are diverſe noted *Volcano's* which uſually ſmoke, and ſometimes break out in terrible *Eruptions* of *Fire* and *ſulphurous Matter*. In and about the City of *Agra*, are the ſplendid *Sepulchres* of the *Royal Family* of the *Moguls*; particularly that grand Monument of the Empreſs to *Megul Gehan Guir*, which is reported by two *French* Authors to be the moſt ſtately monumental Fabric in the World: The great Pavilions and Fronts; the beautiful Porches, the lofty Dome, lined and floored with white Marble, and inriched with Jaſper and precious Stones all round the Tomb; alſo the fine Diſpoſition of the Gardens, the Whole whereof imployed ſome thouſand Artificers in erecting and finiſhing for the Space of twenty Years. What alſo deſerves our Regard, is that rich and glorious Throne in the Palace of *Dehli*, on which the *Great Mogul* appears during the Feſtival of his Birthday, where he receives the Compliments and Preſents of the Grandees, after the yearly Ceremony of weighing his Perſon is over. This magnificent Throne ſtands upon Feet, and Bars overlaid with inamelled Gold, and adorned with innumerable Diamonds, Rubies, and other precious Stones. The Canopy over the Throne is ſet thick with large Diamonds, and ſurrounded with a Fringe of Pearl. Above the Canopy is the lively Effigies of a *Peacock*, whoſe Tail ſparkles with Diamonds, blue Saphires, and other Stones of different Colours; his Body is of inamelled Gold ſet with Jewels, and on his Breaſt is a large Ruby, from which hangs a Pearl as big as an ordinary Pear. On both Sides of the Throne are two Umbrellas of curious red Velvet, richly imbroidered with Gold, and ſurrounded with a Fringe of Pearl, the very Sticks whereof are alſo covered with Pearls, Rubies and Diamonds. Over againſt the Emperor's Seat is

a choice Jewel, with a Hole bored through it, at which hangs a noble Diamond of the first Magnitude, with many Rubies and Emeralds round about it. These, and many others not here mentioned, are the costly Ornaments of this *Indian* Throne, which cannot be matched by any other Monarch upon the Face of the Earth. Such a Treasure as this, with the Emperor's Bed of State, moderately valued in Sterling Money at twenty Millions, was plundered and carried off in 1739, by the famous or rather infamous *Persian* Usurper *Kouli Kan*; beside fifty Millions more that he and his Army took in Jewels and Money before they returned into *Persia*.

University.] At *Benarez* on the Northside of the *Ganges*, 60 Mile East of *Helabas*, is a grand *University*, chiefly for the Education of *Indian* Priests called *Bramins*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of the various Parts of this Empire have different Tempers and Customs. The North Provinces partake of *Persia*, *Tartary* and *Tibet*; but the People of the Southern or Maritime Places of the *Mogul*'s Dominions are Persons, for the most Part, very tall of Stature, strong of Body, and of Complexion inclining to that of the *Negres*: In Behaviour decent, in their Dealings just; and most of the mechanic Sort prove wonderful ingenious. They are very civil to Strangers, and would not willingly offend one another.

Language.] Both here and in the two *Peninsulas* hereafter mentioned are divers *Languages*, and these again divided into various Dialects; but the *Arabic* is still used in their religious Offices. Among the several *Languages* spoken in the *Mogul*'s Dominions, the *Malabar Tongue* is reckoned the Chief, and is mostly used in *Cambay* and that Side of the Peninsula; but the *Persian Language* is said to prevail at Court.

Government.] This great Empire comprehends many Kingdoms and Provinces, to the Number of forty at least; some few of which are subject to *Rajas*, who are Princes tributary to the *Mogul*, the others being governed by *Kans* or *Nabobs*, who all send to Court a yearly fixt Revenue, which tis supposed must amount to forty Millions. The Emperor's Government is absolute; for he hath both the *Purses* and *Persons* of his Subjects wholly at his Disposal, and is Lord of all, being Heir of every Man's Estate. His imperial Seat was at *Agra*, but now at *Dehli*, in a better Air one hundred Miles farther North. If he allows paternal Inheritance any where, the same is revokable at his Pleasure. His bare Will is the Law, and his Word a final Decision of all Controversies. The *Indian* Diadem is not intailed by Primogeniture on the Sons, tho that is the best Title to inherit,

inherit, but is often obtained by Force or political Artifice by those who stand in Competition for it. He generally ascends the Throne, who hath mostly gained the Favor of the *Nabobs* and *Omras*, with other Grandees at Court; and upon his Installment therein, he commonly sacrificeth all his Rivals and nearest Relations, reckoning his Throne to be but tottering, unless its Foundation be secured in that Manner. His Revenue is reckoned in Sterling at forty Millions; but in Proportion to the same are his necessary Ways of imploying it; for to awe the prodigious Multitude of People within the great Extent of his Dominions, he is obliged to keep in Pay above Half a Million of Soldiers; his great Officers and Commanders having such a large Number of military Attendants, that they appear to the *Europeans* like so many sovereign Princes.

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial of the *Great Mogul* are said to be *Argent*, *Semy* with Besants, *Or*. As for particular Coats of Arms belonging to private Families as in *Europe*, here are none; for no Man within the *Mogul*'s Dominions is heretable either to his Estate, his Honour, or his great Post in Government.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this Country are mostly *Pagan*; and next to *Paganism*, the Religion of *Mahomet* prevails, professt according to the Followers or Sect of *Ali*, as are most of the Eastern *Mahometans*; for the *Turks* are of the other Sect of *Omar*. The *Moguls* or *Monguls* are a Mixture of *Arabians*, *Monguls* and *Tartars*; these have the whole Government of the Empire. The other Part are the original *Pagans*, the *Gentos* or *Gentile* People, and are divided into three Tribes; first the *Bramans* or Priests, who like the *Levites* among the *Jews* form a distinct People, and never marry out of their own Tribe. 2. The *Banyans* who are the Bulk of the People, Traders and Merchants; and a third Sort called *Fakirs*, who make Vows of Chastity and Poverty, whose Lives are nothing but severe whimsical Penance and Devotion. These *Indians* all believe the old Doctrine of Transmigration, and for that Reason frequently build and indow Hospitals for Beasts, and will upon no Account deprive any Creature of Life, lest thereby they dislodge the Soul of some departed Friend. But of all living Creatures they have the greatest Veneration for a *Cow*, to whom they pay a solemn Address every Morning, and at a certain Time of the Year, they drink the Urine of that worshipful Animal; believing it hath a singular Quality to purify all their Defilements. They constantly abstain from the Food of any Animal, and frequently refrain from all Eatables till Night. Of these *Banyans* there are reckoned in *India* many different *Sects*. The *Persees* descended from the old *Persians* worship the Element of Fire; for which Reason they are also termed *Gauris*, that is Worshippers of Fire; but this Sect is decayed and in a Manner lost, for

the *Pagans* and *Mahometans* always have Lamps burning in their Temples. The *Fakirs*, a Kind of religious Monks, live very auſtere Lives, being much given to faſting, and ſeveral Acts of Mortification; and ſome, as a voluntary Penance, make ſolemn Vows of keeping their Hands claſped about their Heads; others hold one, and ſome both Arms, ſtretched out in the Air, with many other painful Acts and ridiculous Poſtures, which Vows once made they ſacredly obſerve, notwithſtanding the Performance is attended with much Trouble and Pain. Moſt of the *Indians* believe that the River *Ganges* hath a ſanctifying Quality: Whereupon they flock thither at certain Seaſons to plunge themſelves therein. Diſperſed through the *Mogul* Dominions is a conſiderable Number of *Jews*; and down the Seacoaſts are many *European* Chriſtians, all upon the Account of Traffick. Thoſe Parts of *India* which firſt received Chriſtianity, were inſtructed therein, as is generally believed, by the Apoſtle St. *Thomas*.

The Weſt Peninſula *of* India.

Name.] THIS large Tract of Land, comprehending the ſeveral Provinces above mentioned, is bounded on the Eaſt by the Gulf of *Bengal*; on the North by Part of the *Mogul*'s Empire; on the Weſt and South by the *Indian* Ocean. It was termed *Peninſula Indiæ intra Gangem* by the *Romans*, on Account of its own Situation; being within, or Weſt of the River *Ganges*, as the other *Indian Peninſula* is beyond, or Eaſt of *Ganges*.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is generally very hot, yet in moſt of the maritime Places tis much qualified by cooling Breezes from the Sea; and the Multitude of *Europeans* that are ſettled here, is a good Proof that the Climate is none of the worſt.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this *Peninſula* is, for the moſt Part, extraordinary fertil, producing all deſirable Fruits, Roots, and Grain, beſide vaſt Quantities of medicinal Herbs, Rice, and the fineſt Cotton in Abundance. Their Sheep are not covered with Wool, but a thin ſandy coloured Hair: And in the South Provinces the Natives are black as Ink, with long black Hair, whereas the Negres of *Africa* are Woolheads.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize of this Country are Muſlins, fine Silks, Cottons, Pearls, Drugs, Dates, Coco, Rice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Caſſia, Aloes, Jewels, Indigo, beautiful Chints and Callicos.

Rarities.]. In ſeveral Places of the Kingdom of *Decan* is a noted Tree,

Tree, called by Travellers the *Nuretree*, whose Nature is such, that every Morning tis full of stringy red Flowers, which in the Heat of the Day fall down in Showers to the Ground, and blossoming again in the Night, it daily appears in a new Livery. 2. In the Isle of *Salset* near *Goa* is a wonderful Pagod or Temple cut out of a vast Rock; with Apartments one above another, some being equal in Bigness to a Village of four hundred Houses, and adorned throughout with Statues of Idols, representing Elephants, Tygers, Lions, and Monsters. 3. In the Isle of *Salset* near *Bombay* belonging to the *English* is another Heathen Temple, with suchlike Apartments, all cut out of the firm Rock; which stupendous Work is attributed by some to *Alexander the Great*, but without any Shew of Probability. 4. In an adjacent Island, belonging to the *Portuguese*, called *Elephanto*, from a huge artificial Elephant of Stone, with a young one upon its Back, is another *Pagan* Temple of a prodigious Bigness, cut out of the firm Rock. Tis supported by 42 large *Corinthian* Pillars, and open on all Sides except the East, where stands an Image with three Heads, adorned with strange Characters, the Walls being set round with Giants in several Postures; one particularly squatting on his Legs, with four Heads, Back to Back.

Here are no *Universities*, or *Bishops*.

Manners.] The Natives in most of these Provinces are much the same with those in the South Parts of the *Mogul's* Dominions already mentioned, as to their Customs and Manner of Life.

Language.] The chief *Indian Language* in this *Peninsula*, is that called *Malabar*, an Example of which followeth in the *Paternoster*. *Paramandalang ghellili irrukira, engel pidawa: Ummudegia namum artotshika paduwadaga: Ummudegia ratshijum wara: Ummudegia sittum paramanda lattili, skeja padamapoli pumigilijum skeja paduwadaga. Anannlla engel oppum engelucku innudarum, engel caden cararuku nangel poruckuma polinirum engel cadenjeli engeluku porum: Engelei tshodinejili pirawa skija dejum, analo tinmejili ninnu engelei letshittu kollum: Adedendal ratshiamum pelamum magimijum umacku, unennik kumunda jiruckuda.* Amen.

Government.] In this *Peninsula* are a great many Princes, to which the *Europeans* give the Title of King, which in their Language is *Raja*, such as those of *Calicut*, *Cochin*, *Canara*, *Cranganor*, *Travancor*, *Golconda*, &c.; who all depend on, and are tributary to the *Mogul*, though absolute in their own District or Dominion; in the same Manner as many States and Kingdoms were subject and tributary to the *Roman* Commonwealth, though governed at home by their own Princes and Laws. But these *Indian* Princes often disagree

among themselves upon Account of their Interest with the *Europeans* in point of Trade; whose Policy therefore is to carry it equally fair with all the *Nabobs* and *Rajas*, in order to injoy quietly the Profits of their own Commerce.

Religion.] Among the Inhabitants of this *Peninsula* are many *Arabians*, *Mahometans*, and *Armenians*, especially near the Sea-coasts; but People residing in the Inland Parts are gross Idolaters: They are the original Natives, called *Gentos*, who worship not only the *Sun* and *Moon*, but also many Idols of strange and horrible Aspects. In some Parts of *Decan* they look upon the first Creature they meet with in the Morning, as the proper Object of that Day's Worship, except it be a Crow, the very Sight of which will confine them to their Houses the whole Day. In most of the Seaport Towns and Places of Trade are *Jews* in considerable Numbers; and many *European Christians*, namely *English*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Portuguese*, and *French*. Christianity was first taught here, as is believed, by the Disciples of St. *Thomas*.

The East Peninsula *of* India.

Name.] THIS last Division of *India*, bounded on the East by *China*; on the West by the Bay of *Bengal*; on the North by *Tibet*; and on the South by the *Indian* Ocean, is termed *Peninsula Indiæ extra Gangem*, or *India beyond the Ganges*, because of its Position; it lying beyond that River East, in respect of the other *Peninsula* which is West of *Ganges*.

Air.] The *Air* of this *Peninsula* is somewhat different, according to the Situation and Nature of the various Parts thereof. In the Northern Kingdoms it is generally esteemed healthful, and temperate enough; but in the South tis hot and sultry. The opposite Place of the Globe to this *Peninsula* is that Part of the Great South Sea, near the Coast of *Peru*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is extraordinary fertil, producing in great Plenty all Sorts of desirable Fruit and Grain; also well stored with invaluable Mines, and great Quantity of precious Stones. It is so exceeding rich, that the South Part thereof called the *Malayan Peninsula*, and in old Times the *Golden Chersonese*, hath been by some supposed the Land of *Ophir*, to which King *Solomon* sent Ships for Gold.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country are Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Silks, Porceline Earth, Aloes, Rhubarb, Benjamin, Long Pepper, Tamarins, Canes, and Sapan Wood.

Rarities.]

Rarities.] Among the *Rarities* of this Country we may reckon the Golden Houſe in the City of *Aracan*, being a large Hall in the King's Palace, whoſe Inſide is intirely overlaid with Gold, having a ſtately Canopy of maſſy Gold, from the Edges of which hang above one hundred Wedges of Gold, in Form of Sugarloaves. Here alſo are ſeven Idols of maſſy Gold, the common Size of a Man; whoſe Foreheads, Breaſts, and Arms, are adorned with Variety of precious Stones, as Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, and Diamonds. In this Hall are likewiſe kept the famous *Caneks*, being two Rubies of prodigious Value, about which the *Indian* Kings frequently contending, have cauſed much Blood to be ſpilt, and all from a vain Opinion, that the Poſſeſſion of theſe Jewels carry with them a juſt Claim of Dominion over the neighboring Princes. Theſe Countries abound with Tygers, Camels, and Elephants, the laſt being a moſt remarkable Curioſity, and are more numerous here than in any other Part of the World. Many are trained up for War; and many kept for State; whoſe Teeth being beautifully white are adorned with Rings of Gold and Silver. Some few are of a white fleſhcolour, and highly eſteemed; theſe are for an *Indian* Majeſty to ride upon, ſitting under a ſtately Pavilion, the royal Animal being covered with rich Imbroidery, and both he and the King dreſt with fine Trophies, Diamonds, and other Jewels to an immenſe Value. Tis credibly reported that ſome of theſe Creatures will live two hundred Years or more; and a certain Author, *Borri* by Name, ſays that in *Cokin* or *Tonkinchina* the Elephants are ſo large, that the Teeth of ſome are four Yards and half long, and their Feet eighteen Inches Diametre.

Manners.] What was ſaid of the Natives of the other *Peninſula*, in Point of *Manners*, the ſame may be affirmed of thoſe inhabiting theſe Parts. And the various *Europeans* here reſiding are much the ſame in Diſpoſition and Manner of Life with the reſpective People of *Europe* from whence they come.

Language.] The principal *Indian Language* in this *Peninſula* is that called the *Malayan*; but beſide the ſeveral *Indian* Tongues in the *Mogul*'s Empire and this *Peninſula*, the *Portugueſe* Language is commonly underſtood and ſpoke in all maritime Towns of Trade; it being the *Lingua Franca*, or chief Language uſed in Commerce between the *Franks* and Natives in this Part of the World. The *Paternoſter* in the *Malayan* Tongue runs thus, *Bapa kita jang adda de ſurga, namamu jadi berſakti; rajatmu menderang; kandhatimu menjadi de humi ſeperti de ſurga. Roti kita de riſa hari membrikan kita ſa hari inila; maka berampunla padakita dooſa kita, ſeperti kita berampunakan ſiapa berſala kapada kita. Jangan bentar*

kita kopada jobahan tetapdi lepasken kita dari jang dejakat. Karnamu punja radjat daan koassahan, daan berbassaran sanpey kakal: Amin.

Paternoster in the Language of *Siam.*

Poo orao giosi souen, thiou prahai prachot tob hayn. Con tang lai tovai pra pon meang, pra cob hai daiki rao; hai leo neung kiay pra megan hayn din somoi souen. Harrao toub van coho hai due kchi prao van nijy,, coho prot baprao semoe rao prot pooutam keirao. Ga hai prao top nai cuang bap, hai poou kinanera otam poan. Amen.

Government.] These Eastern Kingdoms are all absolute Monarchies, whose Government hath ever been invariably despotic and arbitrary. 'Tis true they are subject to great Revolutions, like other Monarchies in *Europe*. *Hither India* or *Indostan* was all subdued in 1667 by *Aurenzeb* the *Great Mogul*, in whose Posterity it now remains. *China*, about twenty Years before that, was intirely subjected by the *Tartars*: And in the same Century 1650, the King of *Ava*, with his *Bramans*, invaded and subdued all the *Pegu* Dominions, and killed their King. So that his *Avan* Majesty is King of *Ava*, *Brama* and *Pegu*.

Arms.] We have no certain Account of what Armorial Trophies and Ensigns are borne by these Eastern Princes; or if any at all.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this *Peninsula* are generally great Idolaters. The several Nations like the *Siamese* believe Trahsmigration in its full Extent, as do most of the Eastern People: Therefore they kill no Animal, or Vegetable; and though they eat Fruit, they preserve the Stone or Kernel, that being the Seed and Life thereof. Here are many *Mahometans*, but their Religion is intermixed with several *Pagan* Ceremonies; particularly in *Camboja* on the River *Menan*, in which City are many stately Moskees furnished with Bells and Images, contrary to the Custom of true *Turks*. In *Siam* and the *Avan* Dominions they abound with Pagods, or wooden Churches filled with the strangest Idols and scarecrow Figures their Fancies can invent; and in the open Roads are many Pyramids drest up in that Manner. But the most common Pagod Figure is a pleasant, old, fat Man, sitting crosslegged with a great spreading Belly, denoting Plenty and Immortality; many of which Figures in small *China Ware*, are brought over by the *India Company*. This Word *Pagod* is from the *Persian Peutgoda*, meaning a Temple of Idols. Their Priests called *Talpoins* are very numerous; they dwell in Huts or Cells made with Boughs of Trees, inclosed round with Bamboo Cane, the Superior's Tent being in the Middle. When they

they preach they sit crossegged on a high Bench, recommending all moral Duties, especially Charity; after which they collect Alms from the People, according as they are willing or able to bestow.

MONEY.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Gold Rupee	1	11	6
The Silver Rupee	0	2	3
The Gold Pagoda	0	9	0
A Silver Piece called Fanum	0	0	3

In common Currency a Rupee goes for a Halfcrown. A Lak is 100,000 Rupees, or 12,500 l. at Half a Crown each; consequently 80 Laks are one Million Sterling.

Ten such Laks make one Elf or 125,000 l.
Ten Elfs make one Crory, 1,250,000 l.

And by Mr. *Hanway*'s Account, *Kouli Kan* plundered the *Mogul* of 70 such Crories; which make 70 Million Sterling, if the Rupee be only reckoned as two Shillings intrinsic Value.

About *Malacca* the current Coin is a Silver Mashy, worth three Shillings and Sixpence, of which the Coopan is a Quarter.

In *Camboja* the only Coin is a small Piece of Silver, named Gall, worth Fourpence.

In *Siam* their Silver Money is in the Shape of a Horseshoe, of three Shillings Value called a Tical. Some smaller Pieces also bent in the Middle till both Ends meet, stampt with odd Characters.

The Cowries, commonly called Blackmoors Teeth, are taken from the Shores about the *Maldivy* Islands, where they abound. They serve for small Traffick, and are valued 7 or 800 for a Penny. Here is no Gold or Copper Money; for Gold is Merchandize, and sold for ten or eleven Times its Weight in Silver.

The King of *Asham* suffers no Gold to be exported, but orders it to be workt up into small Ingots, for the easier Exchange in Trade. The Silver is coined into Rupees of two Shillings Value. In *Aracan* likewise they have two Shilling Pieces of Silver; the ordinary Money being certain Shells and Stones, about seventy for a Penny.

The King of *Ava* sends Gold and Silk to *China*, and hath Silver in Return, which he coins into various Pieces, some twenty Pence and two Shillings Value; also Aspers of two Sorts, four of the one or twelve of the other making the *European* Crown. The Standard Money is called Flowered Silver, which is made thus: They mix a Quarter Part of Copper at least, and when melted they put it into the Mold, blowing upon it through a small wooden Pipe, which makes the Silver appear with Flowers and Stars; but if the Copper Allay be too much, then no Figures will appear.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Empire or Kingdom of Persia.

Extent and Situation.

Length 1300	between	44 and 71 East Longitude.
Breadth 1100		25 and 44 North Latitude.

From the West Bounds of *Erivan* in *Armenia*, to the East Limits of *Balk* near the River *Indus*, is 26 Degrees and half in Longitude, which at 49 to a Degree in the Latitude of 35, makes 1300 Mile: The greatest Breadth is from the North of *Georgia* down to the *Persian* Gulf.

Provincial Division of *Persia*.

Provinces Southwest of the *Caspian*.	Chief Places.
Georgia, subdivided into — Carduel *West*	Tiblis, *Gori*.
— Kaket *East*	*Ujarma*, *Lepoti*.
Daghistan, the Lesghis Land	*Andria*, *Tarku*.
Shirvan, near the *Caspian*	Shamaki, *Derbend*, *Baku*:
Armenia, or *Aram*	*Erivan*, *Nakfivan*, *Ganja*.
Aderbijan, the Northeast of which is *Mogan*	Tabris, *Ardebil*. *Urmia*, *Maraga*.
Ghilan, near the *Caspian*	*Astara*, *Resht*.
Mazanderan, East of *Ghilan*	*Amol*, *Ferabad*, *Asterbad*.
Laristan, Part of old Persia	*Lar*, *Congo*, *Tarem*, *Purg*.
Persian Irak, which with *Aderbijan* and *Ghilan* composed the antient Media.	ISPAHAN, *Julfa*, *Sultani*, *Cashin*, *Koom*, *Hamadan*, *Dainur*, *Kermansha*, *Consar*, *Korrim*, *Cashan*, *Ardistan*, *Babin*, *Hirabad*.
Cushistan, old Susiana	*Abuaz*, *Jondisabur*, *Suster*.
Farsistan, the old *Persia*	Shiras, *Nubenjan*, *Ragian*, *Kazeron*, *Ghior*, *Darabgird*, *Niris*, *Aberko*, *Yest*.

Provinces Southeast of the *Caspian*.	Chief Places.
Korgan with *Debistan*	*Giorjan*, *Ashor*, *Zaueh*.
Comis, the original *Parthia*, South of *Mazanderan* and *Korgan*	*Damagan*, *Semnan*, *Haliverd*, *Bistam*.
Korassan, Southwest Part called *Kohistan*	*Abaverd*, *Mesked*, *Nisabur*, *Maru*, *Seraks*, *Maruerud*, *Badkis*, HERAT, *Zusan*, *Fusheng*, *Tershiz*, *Kain*, *Tabaskil*. *Balk*,

Balk, the antient *Bactria* ———	BALK, *Fariab*, *Talkan*, *Zouf*, *Kost*, *Anderab*.
Segistan, old *Drangiana*, including *Arokage* ——— ——— ———	*Ferah*, *Bost*, Kandahar, *Rokage*, *Vaiend*, *Dergas*.
Sablistan or *Cabulistan*, including *Agvanistan* or the *Agvans* Country, and *Bankish* ——— ———	CABUL, *Gazna*, *Nagar*, *Devavi*.
Kerman, old *Carmania*, including *Mogostan* to the South Cape ——	*Sirjan* or Kerman, *Kabis*, *Bardshir*, *Masti*, *Salem*, *Nabia*, *Bam*, *Kermasin*, *Girest*, *Velasgird*, *Gomron*, *Ormus*, *Mina*, *Jask*.
Mekran, and the *Beloges* Land, which are the old *Gedrosia* ——	*Foreg*, *Tiez*, *Espeka*, *Kieh*, *Kidgeh*, *Kelvch*.

This Analysis of *Persia*, we presume, is more complete and regular than anything yet publisht. However tis proper to observe that some late Compilers and Copiers have inserted *Curdistan*, *Tabristan*, *Asterbad*, and *Kandahar*, as Provinces of *Persia:* But the first has nothing to do with it, as belonging to *Turky*. *Tabristan* is imaginary, being a false Name for the Province of *Mazanderan*. *Asterbad* is no Province, but a Town in *Mazanderan* which extends on the Southcoast of the *Caspian*, from the River *Isprud* to *Asterbad*, including that Town and the River *Aster*. *Kandahar* likewise is no Province, but the Capital City of *Segistan*, and is rendred famous by being seated in the *Agvans* Country.

Mr. *Hanway* says that *Astara* is a distinct Province, running cross *Ghilan* into *Aderbijan*. It may very likely be some distinct Government; but as he hath not described any particular Bounds, and Mr. *Danvil* hath no such Province in his Map, we must leave that Part as we found it.

Name.] PERSIA is bounded on the East by *Mogul* and *Tibet*, on the West by *Asian Turky*; on the North by *Astrakan* and the *Caspian Sea*; and on the South by the *Indian Ocean*. Tis called by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Persia*; by the *French*, *Perse*; by the *Germans*, *Persien*; and by the *English*, *Persia*. According to *Eustathius* the Name is derived from *Perseus* a *Greek*, who was their first King by Conquest. Others derive it from *Paras*, a Horseman; for tis reported that before the Reign of *Cyrus*, the People of this Country seldom used to ride, not knowing how to manage a Horse; but such was their Dexterity and Improvement afterwards, that they were called *Parses* as the best Riders. To strengthen which Opinion they observe that the Word *Persia* is not found in those Books of the Holy Scripture that were written before the Time of *Cyrus*. *Air.*]

Air.] The *Air* of this Country in general is very temperate, and remarkably clear; but in the Provinces bordering on the *Caspian* tis often piercing cold, occasioned by the many Mountains that are frequently covered with Snow; which makes the *Persians* wear high and thick Turbans to keep their Heads warm. And in the South Provinces the *Air* is hot enough especially in the Summer Season. The opposite Place of the Globe to *Persia*, is that Part of the Great South Ocean, between *New Zeeland* and the Coast of *Chili*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of *Persia* is very different; for in the Northern Parts, near *Tartary* and the *Caspian* Sea, the Ground is barren, producing but little Corn and Fruit: But South of Mount *Taurus* the Soil is said to be extraordinary fertil, and the Country pleasant, abounding with Corn, Fruits, and Wine; affording also some rich Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper. Through the inner Provinces there are many waste Plains, and great empty Deserts.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize and Product are curious Silks, Carpets, Tissues; Manufactures of Mohair, Gold, Silk, and Silver; Sealskins, Goatskins, Alabaster; and all Sorts of Metals, Lapis Lazuli, Myrrh, Manna, Fruits, and Raw Silk.

Rarities.] This Country doth yet boast of the very Ruins of the Palace of *Persepolis*, so famous of Old, and now called by the Inhabitants *Estakar*, or *Tshilminar*, 30 Miles Northeast of *Shiras* in *Farsistan*, signifying forty Pillars; which imports that so many were standing some Ages ago, but at present only nineteen remain, together with the Ruins of about eight more. These Pillars are of excellent Marble, and about fifteen Foot high; for a particular Draught of which, and the Copy of several Inscriptions in unknown Characters, see the *Philosophical Transactions*. 2. In the City of *Ispahan* is a large Pillar sixty Foot high, consisting purely of the Sculls of Beasts, erected by *Abas the Great*, upon a Sedition of the Nobles, vowing to make a Column of their Heads, as a Monument of their Treason to after Ages, if they persisted in Disobedience; but they surrendering upon Discretion, he ordered each of them to bring the Head of some Beast, and lay at his Feet; which was accordingly done, and of them he made the aforesaid Pillar instead of a Column of their own Heads. 3. One of the Emperor's Gardens at *Ispahan* is so sweet and delicate a Place, that it commonly goes by the Name of *Heste Behest*, or Paradise upon Earth; and the Royal Sepulchres of the *Persian* Monarchs are indeed so stately, that they deserve to be mentioned here, several of which are at *Koom*. 4. About 30 Miles Northeast of *Gomron* is a most hideous Cave, which for its formidable Aspect is termed *Hell's Gate* by *English* Travellers who have passed that Way. 5. At *Geno*, four or five Liegues

Liegues North of *Gomron*, are some excellent Baths, esteemed very good against chronical Distempers, and much frequented for all Pains and inveterate Ulcers. 6. Within five Liegues of *Damoan* in *Armenia*, is a prodigious high Pike of the same Name, being the highest Part of Mount *Taurus*, from whose Top, covered over with Sulphur, which sparkles in the Night like Fire, one may clearly see the *Caspian Sea*, tho a hundred and eighty Miles distant: And nigh the said sulphurous Mountain are some famous Baths, where there's a great Resort of People at certain Times of the Year. 7. In several Parts of *Persia* are Mountains of curious black Marble; also Springs of the famous *Naptha*, in some Islands lying in the South-east Part of the *Caspian Sea*. Lastly, In the North of *Korassan*, and thereabout, are several noted Mines of the best *Turky* Stone.

Bishops and *Universities*, none.

Manners.] The *Persians* are a People, both of old and as yet, much given to Astrology; many of them making it their chief Business to search after future Events by planetary Calculations. They are naturally very great Dissemblers and Flatterers; proud, passionate, and revengeful; excessive in their Luxury; great Lovers of Tobacco, Opium, and Coffee; yet withal, very respectful to their Superiors, just and honest in their Dealings, and abundantly civil to Strangers. Most of those who are imployed in several Manufactures, prove very ingenious in making curious Silks, Cloth of Gold, and other fine Works.

Language.] The *Persian Language*, having a great Tincture of the *Arabic*, is reckoned not only more polite than the *Turkish*, but also esteemed the modish Language of *Asia*. Tis divided into many Dialects, of which the Characters they use are mostly *Arabic*. As for pure *Arabic*, that's the School Language of the *Persians*, in which, not only the Mysteries of the *Koran*, but all their Sciences are written, and is learned by Grammar as *Europeans* do *Latin*. They have no Printing as yet, all their Books being manuscript. The Lord's Prayer is in the manner following; *Ei padir ma khider Osmoni; pabasked nam tu: Beyaid padschai tu, skuad kaste tu hemjunanki der osmon niz derzemin. Beh mara imrouz nan kesuf rouz mara, vadar gudsar mara konahan ma, junankima niz misgarim orman mara. Vadar ozmajisk minedazmara; likin kalaskun mara eskerir.* Amen.

Government.] This large Monarchy or Empire hath always been subject to one Sovereign, whose Government, according to the Manner of the East, is truly absolute, his Will being a Law for the People and his Crown hereditary. The first *Persian* Empire lasted 206 Years: It began with *Cyrus* and ended with *Darius* 330 Years before

fore Christ. Then *Arsaces* founded the *Parthian* Empire, 250 before Christ, which soon extended itself, not only over all the *Persian* Dominions, but also *Mesopotamia* and *Babylon*, including all the Kingdoms and Provinces between the *Euphrates* and *Ganges*. This Empire, the greatest that ever was in the East, subsisted without any Revolution 474 Years. Their last King *Artaban* being defeated and slain by *Artaxerxes* a *Persian*, the *Parthian* Empire became again he *Persian* Empire 220 Years after Christ. This new Race of Kings continued about 410 Years; after which *Persia* fell under the successive Dominion of *Saracens*, *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Armenians*; and then the *Seffian* Family of *Persia*, whose last King *Hussein* was dethroned by *Mahmud* the *Agvan* Usurper, in 1722.

Agvanistan, or the Country of *Agvans*, lies chiefly between *Kandahar* and the River *Indus*. *Hanway*, by a great Mistake throughout his Book, writes the Word *Afgans* instead of *Agvans*. These People were unknown in *Europe*, till the furious Rebellions which have been many Years the dreadful Calamity of *Persia*.

In 1708 *Myrweis* a noble *Agvan*, for *Myr* signifies *Lord*, being in the Office of King's Receiver General for the Parts about *Kandahar*, was grown very rich, and so exceding popular that *Georgi Kan* the Governor of *Kandahar* had great Cause to suspect a Revolt of the *Agvans*, if headed by *Myrweis*; therefore, after sending to Court his Reasons of Suspicion, he thought fit to remove him. In this Interval *Myrweis* resolved on a Pilgrimage to *Mecka*, where he consulted the chief Doctors, whether it was lawful for the *Agvan* Nation, being true Believers and Followers of *Omar*, to root out the Sect of *Hali* by Force of Arms. They gave Answer that it was not only lawful but meritorious; which Decision they signed with their Hands, and sealed it with the Seal of *Mecka*. Hereupon *Myrweis* returning to *Kandahar*, soon found an Opportunity to assassinate the Governor; and producing his religious Commission, his Countrymen the *Agvans* all believed it their Duty to join him, and clear his Way if possible to the supreme Authority. He began his Operations with Success; but after gaining several Battels dyed at *Kandahar* in 1715, just as he was mounting the Throne of *Persia*.

He was succeded by his Brother *Abdalla*, who thought it the wiser Way to desist, and obtain an honorable Peace; but the violent Party setting up young *Mahmud* the Son of *Myrweis*, he immediately found Means to enter his Uncle's Chamber, and killing him while asleep he cut off his Head. After several Excursions and bold Enterprizes, *Mahmud* advanced with a powerful Army and besieged *Ispahan*, during which Half a Million of Inhabitants perished in the City by Famine. Whereupon the King who was at *Ferabad*, being

being overwhelmed with Despair, and the miserable State of his unfortunate People, sent Offers of his own Dethronement as the Price of Peace, and that *Mahmud* should marry one of his Daughters; this being accepted the Usurper was proclamed King of *Persia*, in 1722. But not satisfyed with his own Security, he soon after invited 300 *Persian* Lords to a Festival, and on that Occasion ordered them all to be murdered; which cruel Massacre was followed by the vile Murder of all their Children, and 200 other young Gentlemen. He also ordered several Hundred of his own Soldiers to be killed, only because they had served in the late King's Guard. At length in *February* 1725 he finished his horrible Course of Murder and Barbarity. He entred the Palace where the wretched *Hussein* was confined, and destroyed his whole Family, except the King and two of his Sons who were not there: All his Children, several of his Brothers, three Uncles and seven Nephews, in all one Hundred, their Hands being tyed behind, were brought out and massacred in the Palaceyard by *Mahmud* himself and a few of his Intimates. The Sequel of this abominable Tragedy was a furious Distraction that seised *Mahmud*, attended with some severe uncommon Distempers: He suffered such dreadful Pains of Mind and Body, that the *Agvans* set up *Ashreff* to be their King. He was the Son of *Abdalla* who was murdered by *Mahmud*; but before he placed himself on the Throne he ordered the Head of *Mahmud* to be cut off, in Revenge for the Death of his Father. After this he caused the 500 Men of *Mahmud*'s Guard to be slain. He began with great Conduct to establish himself; but was intangled by Wars with the *Turks*, and Prince *Tamas* the Son of King *Hussein*. This young Prince having some Hopes of recovering his Dominions, took the famous *Kuli Kan* into his Service; to whom he gave the extraordinary Commission of raising Money in all Parts to pay the Army; which new General went on with wonderful Spirit and Success. In 1729 he defeated the Usurper *Azreff*, who retreating to *Ispahan* ordered the unfortunate *Hussein* to be murdered; and not being able to recruit his Loss and recover his Fortune, he was forced at length to abandon the Country, and in his Flight, with only 200 Men, was slain in the Desert of *Segistan*.

In 1732 *Kuli Kan* having got a choice Army of 60,000 Men, and the *Agvans* all routed, was now at the highest Pitch of Credit and Power: But instead of conquering for his Master, he was labouring for himself; and under Pretense that the young King had threatned his Life or his Removal, he first confined him, and then privately put him to Death. In 1733 he lost one Battel with the *Turks* at *Kerkut*, but in three Months being recruited he beat the same Army, and killed their General. In 1737 he caused himself to be proclamed Emperor of *Persia*, by the Name of *Shah Nadir*; after which

which he defeated the *Turks* in two great Battels, which produced a Peace. He marched with his victorious Army to *Dehli*, and plundered the Great Mogul of above seventy Millions Sterling. His Life was filled with great Actions, but intermixt with such Rapine and Barbarity, that he was grown a Terror to all his Men and Officers except the *Tartars:* And on a supposed Resolution to murder all the *Persians* of his Army in one Night, he was that Evening assassinated and his Head cut off, in his own Tent in the Camp near *Mesked*, by a bold Officer with four Men, in *June* 1747. The History of him is excellently well performed by Mr. *Hanway*, to whom I refer the Reader for more Particulars.

By this desperate Blow the Massacre was prevented; but in the dreadful Riot that followed, at least ten thousand Men were slain; and all the prodigious Treasure of the Camp was pillaged and confounded in two or three Hours.

Since the Destruction of that Usurper there have been many Pretenders for the Sovereignty of *Persia*; but as none have been able to force their Way, and the bloody Contest yet continues, we must leave this noble Empire under the same Distress and Calamity of War, till it please Divine Providence to settle it in Peace.

Arms.] There is a Variety of Opinions concerning the King of *Persia*'s *Arms*; it being affirmed by some, that he beareth the Sun *Or* in a Field *Azure:* By others, a Crescent, as the *Turkish* Emperor, with this Difference, that it hath a Hand added to it. By others, *Or*, with a Dragon *Gules*; and by others, *Or*, with a Buffalo's Head *Sable*. But the most received Opinion is, that he beareth the rising Sun on the Back of a Lion, with a Crescent.

Religion.] The People of these Dominions are, for the most part, exact Observers of *Mahomet*'s Doctrine, according to the Explication and Commentaries made by *Mortus Ali*. They differ in some very material Points from the *Turks*, and both Parties are subdivided into many Sects, between whom their Controversies are maintained with great Zeal on both Sides. The main Point in Debate is concerning the immediate Successors of *Mahomet*. The *Turks* reckon them thus; *Mahomet*, *Abubekir*, *Omar*, *Osman*, and *Ali*. But the *Persians* will have their *Hali* or *Ali* to be the immediate Successor, as Son in Law and German Cousin to *Mahomet*, some of them esteeming him equal with *Mahomet* himself. The *Persians* are called by the Name of *Skai*, and the *Turks* by that of *Sunni*. They differ also in their Explication of the *Koran*, which the *Persians* have contracted into a lesser Volume than the *Arabian*. Here are many

Nestorian

Nestorian Christians; also several Jesuits, and many *Jews*. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Country by the Apostle St. *Thomas*.

MONEY.

100 Denaers make a Crown Sterling.
Abassi is one Shilling, or 20 Denaers.
Toman is 50 Shillings, or 1000 Denaers.
Mahmud is Sixpence, or ten Denaers.
100 Denaers are called Azardenaer.
Rupee is 2 s. 3 d. reckoned sometimes at 50 Denaers.
Shahi is five Denaers, or Threepence.
Bisti is two Denaers, and Kasbeki Half a Denaer.

Toman and Denaer are imaginary. They speak of Tomans as we do of Pounds, twenty Tomans being 50 Pounds.

SECT. V.

Turky in *Asia*.

Extent and Situation.

Miles.		Degrees.
Length 1260	between	26 and 47 North Latitude.
Breadth 870		26 and 45 East Longitude.

From the Territory of *Acuz* on the Coast of the *Red Sea*, Lat. 26, to the North Bounds of *Kuban Tartary* at *Azof*, Lat. 47. being 21 Degrees or 1260 Mile. From the Western Coast of *Anadoli* near the *Dardanels*, to the East Government of *Kars* in *Armenia*, 19 Degrees, which at 46 Mile to a Degree in that Latitude make 870 Miles.

Divided first into the West Provinces: Then into the East, from North to South, East of *Euphrates*.

Asia Minor, or *Little Asia* so called, is the Westermost Part of the great Continent of *Asia*. Tis a Peninsula 500 Miles long and 300 broad, having the *Black Sea* on the North, and the *Mediterranean* South. The *Turks* call it *Anadoli*, or *Anatoli*, from a King of that Name who reigned there when they first subdued it. Tis now divided in three great Parts.

West Provinces.	Chief Places.
Proper Anatoli, West	Kutaia, *Smyrna*, *Tirea*, *Macari*, *Antalia*, *Boli*, *Kastemoni*, *Kiankari*.
Caraman, Middle	*Koni*, *Erkeli*, *Selefki*, *Alania*, *Aksher*, *Kersher*, *Kaisaria*.
Roum, East; including *Little Armenia*, Part of *Cappadocia* and *Pontus*	*Adana*, *Maras*, *Malatina*, *Sivas*, *Tokat*, *Amasia*, *Arabkir*, *Trebisond*.

These three great Provinces compose the *Asia Minor*; and are governed by three Beglebergs, who have under them seven, ten, or more Deputy Governors, called *Sangiacks*.

West Provinces.	Chief Places.
Syria, East of the *Mediterranean*	ALEPPO, *Antiak*, *Latakia*, *Fania*, *Hama*, *Ems*, *Balbek*, *Tripoli*.
Phenicia, Part of *Syria*	Damascus, *Bozra*, *Saida*. *Acre*, *Beryt*.
Palestin, Part of *Syria*	*Safet*, *Napolis*, *Jerusalem*, *Gaza*, *Jopha*.

Stony


CASPIAN SEA
TARTARS
KORGAN
DESERT
CHORASAN
HERAT
MEDITERRANEAN
PART OF
PERSIA
SEGESTAN
TRIPOLI
PERSIAN GULF
ARABIA
ARABIAN SEA
Gulf of Sidra
Tropic of C
Sandy Desart
Gr. Mountains
COUNTRY OF MAHRE
CAREEN
Kuhem
Sharwin
Masuna
Ispahan
Tabas
Meshed
Mecca
Muscat
Bassora
Bushir
Gulf
Tiflis
Erzerum
Tabriz
Ray
Kerman
Shiraz
Kandahar
Herat
Bokara
Kiev
Kazan
Astrakan
Tiflis
Erzerum
Tabriz
Ispahan
Kandahar
Muscat
Bassora
Bushir
Mecca
British Statute Miles
30 60 90 120 150 180 210 240 270 300 330
East Longitude
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20
15


An Accurate Map of
TURKY in ASIA
ARABIA &c.
Drawn from the best Authorities
By Eman: Bowen
Geog.r to His Majesty.
TURKY IN EUROPE
BLACK SEA
ASIA MINOR
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PART OF AFRICA
ARABIA DESERTA
K. NUBIA
K. DUNGALLA
K. DEKIM
K. ABESSINIA
TRIPOLI
Tropic of Cancer
East Longitude from London
G. Rollos sculp.


CASPIAN SEA
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
TURCOMANIA
DIARBECK
CURDESTAN
PERSIA
ARABIA DESERTA
ARABIA FELIX
PERSIAN GULF
ARABIAN SEA
USBECK TARTARS
KORGAN DESERT
CHORASAN
SEGESTAN
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Stony Arabia, to the District of *Aouz* on the *Red Sea*	Harak, *Fort Acaba*, *Midian*, *Fort Mobila*, *Fort Aouz*.

Eastern Provinces from North to South.

Kuban Tartary and *Circassia* have the River *Kuban* crossing them from East to West. The Northmost Town of the former is *Azof*, which belongs to *Russia* as a Frontier, yielded so by Treaty in 1739: And a Line from *Azof* to the River *Terki* at the *Caspian* Shore, parts the *Russian* from the *Ottoman* Dominions, leaving the Town of *Terki* to *Russia*.

Provinces.	Chief Places.
Kuban Tartary	Azof, *Actar*.
Circassia	Taman, *Betzin*.
including *Kabarta*, *Alan*, *Abcas*, and *Ziget*	*Tatartopa*, *Etzeri*, *Shakhom*, *Zupu*.
Mingrelia } Antient *Colchis* and	*Mokui*, *Ruki*.
Imiret } *Laziga*, East of the	*Koteti*, *Korapani*.
Guria } *Euxin*.	*Puti*, *Osurgeti*.
Turkoman, the West Part of *Great Armenia*	*Akalzik*, ARZROUM, *Kars*, *Diadin*, *Mush*.
Algezira, the old *Mesopotamia*, takes its Name from *Gezira*, an Island made by the *Tigris*	Gezira, *Diarbek*, *Orfa*, *Racka*, *Rasain*, *Mosul*, *Sinjar*, *Kerkisia*, *Tecrit*, *Anah*.
Curdistan, the old *Assyria*, and Land of the *Curdis* People	*Argish*, *Wan*, *Bedlis*, *Amadi*, *Gulamerik*, *Kerkut*, *Sherezur*.
Arabian Irak, the old *Babilon* and *Chaldea*	BAGDAT, *Holwan*, *Sherban*, *Mendali*, *Modain*, *Hellek*, *Romaia*, *Semuat*, *Sura*, *Basra*.

Name.] A*NATOLI* or *Anadoli* is the Name given by the *Turks* to *Asia Minor*, as before observed; and is no *Greek* Etymon signifying East as some have imagined, for tis in Reality the most Western Part of all *Asia*. In former Times it was simply call'd *Asia* by Way of Excellence, as being the best Tract of Land in this Part of the World, and abounding with fine Cities, Towns, and flourishing States. The antient Provinces were these,

Mysia with *Troas*,	*Paphlagonia*,	*Pamphylia*,
Aeolis,	*Galatia*,	*Cilicia*,
Lydia,	*Phrygia*,	*Cataonia*,
Ionia,	*Lycaonia*,	*Cappadocia*,
Caria, with *Doris*,	*Pisidia*,	*Pontus*,
Bithynia,	*Lycia*,	*Little Armenia*.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of this Country in general is very pleasant, pure and healthy. As for the *Soil*, it is extraordinary fertil, abounding with Oil, Wine, and Variety of Grain and Fruits: But

much of the inland Provinces lyes neglected and waste, which is a Misfortune in most Countries subject to the *Ottoman* Yoke.

Commodities.] The chief Produce of this Country is raw Silk, Goatshair, twisted Cotton, Cordovans of several Colours, Calicuts white and blue, Wool for Mattresses, Tapestries, quilted Coverlids, Soap, Rhubarb, Galls, Drugs, Gums, and Opium.

Rarities.] Not far from *Smyrna* is a particular Sort of Earth, commonly called *Soap Earth*, which boils out of the Ground, and is always gathered before Sunrise. It comes in such great Quantities, that many Camels are daily imployed in carrying Loads of it to the Soaphouses at some Distance, where being mixt with Oil, and boiled for several Days, it becomes at last an excellent Kind of Soap. 2. Near *Smyrna* are the Remains of a *Roman Circus* and Theatre; and in the adjacent Parts is often found a Variety of *Roman* Medals. 3. About two easy Days Journey East from *Smyrna* are some Ruins of the antient *Thyatira*, as appears from ten or twelve remarkable Inscriptions printed in *Wheeler's Travels*. 4. At *Milasso* in *Caria* are noble Pieces of Antiquity; particularly a Temple of Marble, built in Honour of *Augustus Cæsar* and the Goddess of *Rome*, as appears from an Inscription on the Front, which is yet intire. Here also is a stately Column, called the Pillar of *Menander*, with a little curious Temple, but uncertain for what or by whom erected. 5. At *Ephesus* are to be seen some old Christian Churches, particularly that of St. *John*, now converted into a *Mahometan* Temple; also a large Heap of stately Ruins generally reckoned those of the once magnificent Temple of *Diana*, great Goddess of the *Ephesians*. 6. At *Laodicea*, which is utterly forsaken of Men and now the Habitation of wild Beasts, are still extant three Theatres of white Marble, and a stately *Circus*, all yet so intire, that they would seem to be only of a modern Date. 7. At *Sardis*, now a little, beggarly Village, tho once the royal Seat of King *Cræsus*, are the Remains of some stately Architecture, with several imperfect Inscriptions. 8. At *Pergamos*, which still retains the Name of *Pergamo*, and is observable for being the Place where Parchment was first invented, are the Ruins of the Palace of those *Kings* named *Attalus*. Here is also the Christian Church of St. *Sophia*, now turned into a *Mahometan* Moskee. As for *Philadelphia*, the last of the famous seven Churches of *Asia*, tis remarkable for nothing so much as the Number of Christians dwelling in it, being above two thousand.

Archbishops.] The State of Christianity being greatly reduced in most Parts of the *Ottoman* Dominions, and not only the chief Ecclesiastics of the Christian Churches, but their Sees being frequently altered,

altered, according as their Master the *Turk* proposeth Advantage by such Alteration; and whereas many titular Bishops, Archbishops, and some Patriarchs are often created, it is equally vain to expect, as impossible to give, a regular List of all the Church Dignitaries in those Parts, whether real or nominal. Let it therefore suffice to subjoin in this Place the most remarkable Christian Bishops in all Parts of the *Asian* and *African Turky*; still referring the Reader to the same, as he goes over the various Parts of this wide Empire. The four *Greek* Patriarchs are those of *Jerusalem*, *Alexandria*, *Antioch*, and *Constantinople*, as before observed in *European Turky*. The great *Armenian* Patriarch of *Erivan* resides at the Monastery of *Eshmiazin*, near *Erivan* in *Armenia*, to whom belong many Archbishops with their Suffragans. The *Nestorian* Patriarch resides at *Mosul* in *Algezira*. The *Latins* also of the *Romish* Church have an Archbishop, at some old *Armenian* Monasteries by *Nakshivan* in *Armenia*.]

The chief *Archbishops*, with some *Europeans*, are those of

Heraclea,	*Phanarion*,	*Scutari*,
Nicosia,	*Proconesus*,	*Tyana*,
Monembasia,	*Tarsus*,	*Tyre*,
Methymna,	*Amasia*,	*Berytus*.

Bishops, beside *Europeans*, are these,

Ephesus,	*Trebisond*,	*Amasia*,
Ancyra,	*Drama*,	*Cæsarea*,
Cyzicus,	*Smyrna*,	*Cogni*,
Nicomedia,	*Melitene*,	*Rhodes*,
Nice,	*Serra*,	*Chios*,
Calcedon,	*Christianopoli*,	*Acre*.

Universities.] As for *Universities* in this Country, the *Turks* are such Enemies to Letters in general, that they not only despise Literature, and all scholastic Knowlege, but the very Art of Printing, by which Learning is chiefly diffused, hath been expresly forbid by their Law; so that the Reader cannot expect to find any Seat of the Muses among them. Tis true the Jesuits, and some other Orders in the *Roman* Church in these Countries, do usually instruct the Children of Christian Parents in some public Halls erected for that Purpose; but these small Nurseries of Learning are so inconsiderable, that they deserve not the Name of Colleges, much less the Title of Universities.

Manners.] The People of these various Provinces being chiefly

Turks and *Greeks*, a Character of both is already given, when treating of *Greece*, and the *Danubian* Provinces of *Turky* in *Europe*.

Language.] The prevailing *Languages* in this Country are the *Turkish* and vulgar *Greek*, a Specimen of which is already given, when treating of *European Turky*.

Government.] The many Provinces under the *Turkish* Dominion are managed by principal Governors called *Beglebergs*; Lieutenant Governors called *Sangiaks*; and *Bashas* who are Governors of great fortifyed Places with particular Districts.

Arms.] See the *Danubian* Provinces of *Europe*.

Religion.] The establisht Religion in these Countries is that of *Mahomet*; but all Professions being tolerated through the *Turkish* Dominions, here are great Multitudes of *Christians*, particularly *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Nestorians*; also a considerable Number of *Jews*. *Christianity* was planted very early in this Part of the World, by the preaching and writing of the Apostles, especially St. *John* the Divine; here being the seven famous Churches to which he wrote his Epistles, namely, *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Thyatira*, *Laodicea*, *Pergamus*, *Philadelphia*, and *Sardis*.

Arabia.

Extent and Situation.

Miles.		Degrees.
Length 1460	between	32 and 59 East Longitude.
Breadth 1320		12 and 34 North Latitude.

From the *Red Sea* West and East to *Cape Rasalhad*, 27 Degrees at 54 Miles each, is 1460.

From the *Euphrates* at *Kahem* North, to the Strait of *Bab el Mandeb* South, is 22 Degrees, or 1320 Miles.

Arabia is divided into *Deserta*, *Petræa*, and *Felix*. The Whole makes one great Peninsula, being the largest compact Body of Land in any Quarter of the Globe. And though it is often described in the *Turkish* Empire, yet *Petræa* only, which is not the twentieth Part, belongs to the *Turks*; for excepting that Portion, *Arabia* never was

subject to any Monarchy, but is now subdived in many Principalities and Tribes, governed by Sherifs, and *Imans* or Priests.

DESERTA, North.

The Deserts of *Dauna* and *Amerabia*, Northeast.

Tamud and *Algiuf*.——*Hajar*, *Vadi al Kora*, *Maaden*, *Feid*, *Tema*, *Tibuk*, *Daumat*.

Hegiaz, which extends from *Medina* to *Mekka*.——*Haura*, *Medina*, *Yambo*, *Arbuk*, *Giosa*.

Mekka and *Medina*, whose Territories compose the sovereign State of the Great Sherif of *Mekka*, descended from *Mahomet*.

Medina.——MEKKA, *Gidda*, *Taief*, *Serain*, *Comfida*, *Hali*. Also *Tebali*, *Niab*, *Sadumra* and *Gioras*, inland.

Naged el Ared.——*Kaibar* or *The Seven Castles*. *Kariaten*, *Ania*.

Jemama.——*Jemama*, *Salemia*, *Hauta*.

Oman.——*Maskat*, *Vodana*, *Oman*, *Julfar*.

Baharin.——*Elkatif*, *Maskalat*, *Assa*.

Mahra.——*Kalat* and *Zor*, by *Cape Rasalhad*.

PETRÆA, Northwest.

Antient *Petra*, now *Harak*. Mounts *Horeb* and *Sinai*. *Edomea*, or Land of *Edom*. This Division is mentioned before, as belonging to *Turky*.

FELIX, on the South.

Tehama, near the *Red Sea*.——*Ghezan*, *Asab*, *Lohia*, *Beit al Faki*, *Zebid*, *His*.

Yemen, containing the Antient *Sheba* or *Sabéa*.——*Saadi*, *Gionuan*, SANAH, *Tavila*, *Damar*, *Mouab*, *Mareb* or *Saba*.

Naged el Yemen.——*Nageran*, *Upper Yaseb*, *Nagia*.

Moka.——*Tabez*, MOKA, *Mosa*, *Aden*.

Yaseb.——*Dafar*, *Lower Yaseb*, *Macula*.

Hadramut.——*Terim*, *Sahar*, *Kessem*, *Fartash*.

Seger.——*Dafar* on the Coast, *Merbat*, *Hasek*.

Note that *Yemen* is a general Name given by the *Arabs* to most Part of *Arabia Felix*.

Name.] ARABIA or *Arabi*, always known by the same Name, is bounded East by the *Persian* Gulf; on the West by the *Red Sea*; on the North by *Syria*, and South by Part of *Africa* and the *Indian* Ocean. Tis called *Arabi* or *Arabia* by the general Con-

ſent of all Nations. The Word is derived from *Areb*, which in the *Hebrew* is a *mixt Multitude*, or a *mingled People*, as our Tranſlators have rendred it from *Geneſis*, *Ezekiel*, and *Jeremy*; meaning the People of *Iſrael*, *Midian*, *Amalek*, and the *Ethiopians* of *Arabia*, who were here mingled together in their Settlements: And from hence tis plain was derived the *Greek* Appellative of *Arabes*, for the *Arabians* or Dwellers in *Arabi*. As for the triple Diviſion of *Stony*, *Deſert*, and *Happy*, they are ſo named from the different Quality of their Soil.

Air.] The *Air* of North *Arabia* is very hot during the Summer, the Sky being ſeldom or never overcaſt with Clouds; but the South is much more temperate, being greatly qualifyed by refreſhing Dews, which fall almoſt every Night in great Abundance. The mean Diſtance of *Arabia* from *London* being 44 Degrees of Eaſt Longitude, the oppoſite Part of the Globe is therefore 136 Degrees Weſt from *London*, in the Great *South Sea*, and about 23 South Latitude.

Soil.] The very Names of theſe three *Arabias* do ſufficiently declare the Nature of their *Soil*; the Northern being extremely barren, one incumbered with *Rocks*, and the other overſpread with Mountains of *Sand*: But the Southern, truly called *Felix*, is of an excellent *Soil*, and extraordinary fertil in moſt Places.

Commodities.] The chief Produce, eſpecially of the South, are Coral, Pearl, Onyx and Agat, Balm, Myrrh, Incenſe, Gums, Caſſia, Manna, with ſeveral other Drugs and Spices, Coffee, Cinnamon, Pepper, Aloes, Cardamum, Figs, Honey and Wax.

Rarities.] In *Arabia Petræa* is the noted Mountain of *Sinai*, called by the *Arabians*, *Gibel Mouſa*, *The Mountain of* Moſes; on which were many Chapels and Cells poſſeſſed by the *Greek* and *Latin Monks*; ſeveral of which are now remaining, with a Garden adjoining to each. At the Foot of the Mountain is a pleaſant Convent, from whence there was formerly a Way up to the Top by one thouſand four hundred Steps, cut out of the firm Rock at the Charge and Direction of the virtuous *Helena*, Mother of *Conſtantine the Great*; the Marks of which are viſible to this Day. The Religious here reſiding pretend to ſhew Pilgrims the very Place where *Moſes* ſtayed forty Days, during his Abode on the Mount; and where he received the two Tables of the Law. 2. At *Medina*, about 50 Mile from the *Red Sea*, in *Deſert Arabia*, is a ſtately Moſkee, ſupported by four hundred Pillars, and furniſhed with three hundred Silver Lamps. Tis called by the *Turks Mos a kiba*, or *Moſt Holy*; becauſe therein ſtands the Tomb of their great Prophet,

phet, covered over with Cloth of Gold, under a Canopy of Silver Tissue, which the *Bassa* of *Egypt* renews yearly by the *Grand Signior's* Order. Over the Foot of the Coffin is a rich golden Crescent, so curiously wrought and adorned with precious Stones, that it is highly esteemed a Masterpiece of great Value. 3. At *Mekka*, in the same *Arabia*, the Birthplace of *Mahomet*, is a Mosky so glorious, that it is generally counted the most magnificent and best built of any Temple in the World. Its lofty Roof being raised in Fashion of a Dome, and covered with Gold, with two beautiful Towers at the End of extraordinary Hight and Architecture, make a delightful Show, and are all conspicuous at a great Distance. The Mosky hath a hundred Gates, with a Window over each; and the whole Building within is decorated with the finest Gildings and Tapestry. The Number of Pilgrims, who yearly visit this Place, is almost incredible; every *Mussulman* being obliged by his Religion to come hither once in his Lifetime, or send a Deputy for him. 4. The Country about *Zebid* in *Arabia Felix* called *Yemen*, is undoubtedly the old *Saba*, *Sabéa* or *Sheba*, and is yet famous for the best *Frankincense* in the World, which grows hereabout in great Quantities; also Plenty of *Balsam*, *Myrrh*, *Cassia*, and *Manna*. *Moka* is a great City and Seaport, noted for the best Coffee.

Manners.] The *Arabs*, great Proficients of old in mathematical Knowlege, are now an ignorant, treacherous, and barbarous Kind of People. The better Sort live in Tents, and imploy their Time in feeding their Flocks, removing from Place to Place, for the Convenience of Grazing; but the common Multitude are Vagabonds, and such Thieves by Nature that most of the public Roads are pestered with them; for they travel in considerable Troops, headed by one of their Number whom they own as Captain, assaulting and plundering the Caravans as they pass the Mountains. Those of *Maskat* near the *Persian* Gulf are counted the best of the whole Country, being generally very civil and honest in all their Dealings.

Language.] The common *Language* of *Arabia* is the *Arabesk* or corrupt *Arabian*, which is not only used here, but is spoken over a great Part of the Eastern Countries, with some Variation of Dialect. As for the pure, old grammatical *Arabian*, tis learned at School, as *Europeans* do *Greek* and *Latin*, and is chiefly used by *Mahometans* in their Divine Service.

Government.] The various Parts of this extensive Country, acknowlege Subjection to the *Turkish* Emperor, and are subordinately governed by *Beglebergs* and *Bashas* residing among them. But the *Sherifs* of *Arabia* are absolute independent Princes, having the two-fold Office of King and Priest. *Religion.*]

Religion.] Many of the wild *Arabs* know nothing of *Religion*, always wandering about like Beasts hunting after their Prey. But the People in general profess the Doctrine of *Mahomet*, that famous Native of their own Country. The *Maskats* in the Southeast of *Arabia*, are a Tribe of a particular Sect, between *Omar* and *Ali*. They are subject to an *Iman* or sovereign Priest, whose Authority is absolute. *Hanway.*

MONEY.

At *Moka*, which is the chief Port of *Arabia*, all Ducats and Dollars are taken by Weight, or otherwise valued according to their Fineſs. The Kabeer is imaginary, by which they keep their Accounts; and eighty Kabeers make the Dollar, being about three Fardings apiece.

SYRIA.

Name.] ACCORDING to *Cellarius* the Word is derived from the *Hebrew Zor*, the original Name of *Tyre*, and was after called *Sur*, *Tsur*, *Syr*. The *Greeks* called it *Tur*, which in the *Roman* is *Tyr*; *Turos* in *Greek* being *Tyrus* in *Latin*. So that the Land of *Tyria* was the old *Syria*; tho in aftertimes, by *Tyrians* was only meant the Citizens of *Tyre*, which Place now bears the Name of *Sur*.

This Country called *Suri* by the *Turks*, and *Syria* by all other People, is bounded East by the *Euphrates*; West by the *Mediterranean*; North by *Little Armenia*; South by *Arabia*: And is divided into three Governments, *Syria*, *Phenicia* and *Paleſtin*.

Air.] The *Air* of these Provinces in general is highly pleasant, pure and serene, the Sky being seldom overcast with Clouds; only in *June*, *July*, and *August*, the Weather is very hot, if it prove calm, or a gentle Wind from the Desert; but, by the happy Course of Nature, these Months are generally attended with cool Westerly Breezes from the *Mediterranean*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is deep, rich, and very fertil, when duely manured, producing Grain and Fruit in great Abundance. Here are indeed some barren Mountains; yet no Province in the World can boast of more pleasant, large, and fertil Plains, affording all Things for the Delight and Comfort of Life: Plains of such a fat and tender *Soil*, that the *Peasants*, in many Places till the Land with wooden Culters; and that commonly by the Assistance of one Horse, or two Bullocks to draw the Plough. But the Beauty

Beauty and Excellence of this Country is greatly eclipsed, by various melancholy Objects that present themselves to the Eye of a Traveller; many fine Cities, Towns, and Villages, formerly full of Inhabitants and compactly built, now quite deserted or laid in Ruins: Also many *Christian* Churches, once magnificent Structures, but now mere Heaps of Rubbish, and the ordinary Residence of wild Beasts. Here it may not be improper to rectify a Mistake of some Writers who have made the River of *Aleppo*, as they call it, fall into the *Euphrates*, and to be navigable up to the City; whereas it hath no Communication at all with *Euphrates*, but is of a quite contrary Course, and instead of being a navigable River, is little better than a Brook; having its Rise from a Lake a little South of *Aleppo*, and running near the City, loseth itself under Ground at some Distance North. From this River the City is well supplied with Water by a Number of Aquaducts.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize of *Syria*, especially of *Aleppo*, the capital City of *Asian Turky*, and the Centre of Commerce between the *Mediterranean* and *East Indies*, also the Seat of a florishing *English* Factory, are Silks, Camlets, Gallnuts, Cotton, Mohair, Spices, Jewels, Sope, and Drugs of all Sorts; Wine, Oyl, Figs and Dates.

Rarities.] About one hundred Miles, or six Days Journey South-east from *Aleppo*, is the famous *Palmyra* or *Tadmor*, now wholly in Ruins; yet the noble Remains of many Porphyry Pillars, and remarkable Inscriptions, do sufficiently evince its former State and Magnificence. For a particular Draught and Description of it, see the *Philosophic Transactions*. 2. Two Liegues South of *Tadmor* is a large Valley of Salt, which is thought to be that mentioned, 2 *Sam.* xiii. where King *David* smote the *Syrians*; though some think it was another of that Kind near *Aleppo*. 3. On the Side of a Hill by *Aleppo*, is a Cave or Grotto, remarkable among the *Turks*, for being the Residence of *Mortus Ali* for some Days; where is also the rough Impression of a Hand in the hard Rock, which they believe was made by him. 4. Under one of the Gates of *Aleppo* is a Place for which the *Turks* have a great Veneration, keeping Lamps continually burning in it, because, according to a Tradition among them, the Prophet *Elisha* lived there for some Time. 5. In the Wall of a Moskee, in the Suburbs of *Aleppo*, is a Stone of two or three Foot square, which is wonderfully regarded by the superstitious Christians, because in it is a natural, but obscure Resemblance of a Calice, surrounded with some faint Rays of Light. Such a religious Opinion do the *Romanists* entertain of this Stone, that for the Purchase of it, great Sums of Money have been offered to the *Turks*; but the same Superstition that

that caused the Proposal, produced also the Refusal; the *Turks* being immoveable when requested to give or sell that, which is once become the sacred constituent Part of a Moskee. 6. Belonging to the *Jacobite* Patriarch in *Aleppo*, are two fair Manuscripts of the Gospels, written on large Parchment in *Syrian* Characters, either Gold or Silver, with Variety of curious Miniature. 7. Between *Aleppo* and *Alexandretta*, or *Scanderon*, are the Ruins of several stately *Christian* Churches, with Variety of Stone Coffins lying above Ground in diverse Places, and many Repositories for the Dead hewn out of the firm Rock; but no perfect *Inscriptions* to be seen, having myself made a particular Search for that Purpose. 8. In the large Plain of *Antioch*, being fifteen Liegues long, and three broad, is a Causway almost the Breadth of the Plain, passing over several Arches, with pleasant Rivulets underneath; all which was begun and finished in six Months Time by the *Grand Vizir*, in the Reign of *Achmet*, for a speedy Passage of the *Grand Signior*'s Forces, to suppress the frequent Revolts in the Eastern Part of his Empire. 9. In several Cavities of Rocks among *Byland Mountains*, twenty Mile from *Scanderon*, is sometimes found good Store of Rainwater, completely *petrefied* by the excessive Heat of the Sun. 10. Nigh the Factory Marine at *Scanderon*, is a large Building called *Scanderbeg*'s Castle, supposed to be erected by that valiant Prince of *Albania*, in the Career of his Fortune against the *Turks*; but more probably is of an older Date, having thereon the Arms of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*. *Lastly*, In the East Part of *Scanderon Bay* is a ruinous Building, known by the Name of *Jonah*'s Pillar, which the modern *Greeks* pretend was erected in that very Place where the Whale did vomit him forth. Tis very doubtful whether the Monument was put there on that Occasion, but not impossible this Part of the Bay might be the Place of the Whale's Delivery, being the nearest to *Nineveh* of any in the *Mediterranean*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of this Country are mostly *Turks* and *Greeks*, whose Characters are already given in *Turky of Europe*: Also many *Jews* and *Armenians*; with other Christians intermixt, such as *Jacobites*, Followers of *Jacob Syrius*, whereof there is more Account hereafter.

Language.] The chief *Language* here is the *Turkish*, a Specimen of which is given before. The old *Syriac* is lost among them, but the *Paternoster* in that Tongue runs thus: *Abboun dbashmaio; nethkadosk shimok; titheh malcuthok, nehu zebgionok aikano dbashmaio oph barho Hab lan lakmo tsunkonan jamono; vashbuk lan kaubain aikano dophkonan shibakan lekajobain: Ulo taalan lenisjuno; elo pazau men bisko; metcil dilck hi malcuto ukailo, uthesbkukto l'olam oulmin:* Amen.

Government.]

Government.] This Country being subject to *Seleucus*, and the Kings after him called *Seleucides*; to the *Romans*, the *Saracens*, the *Christians*, and *Sultans* of *Egypt*, was conquered by the *Turks* in the Time of *Selim* I. 1517, under whose Yoke it remains, and hath a particular *Begleberg* or Governor. But the whole Dominion of *Syria*, according to its modern Extent, is governed by three *Beglebergs*; the first for *Upper Syria* residing at *Aleppo*; the second for *Phenicia* residing at *Tripoli*; and the third at *Damascus* for *Palestin*. Subordinate to these, both here and in other Parts of the *Ottoman* Dominions, are the *Kadies* or Judges who hear and determine Causes between Man and Man, both civil and criminal. The *Europeans* often accuse them of Partiality and Bribery, but whether the Charge be true and just, we affirm not.

Religion.] The established *Religion* [illegible] Country is that of *Mahomet*, the Articles of which are in [illegible] *rky*. But, since one Part of that Religion is the most exc[illegible]y of *Prayer*, I cannot omit the laudable Practice of this People in that Particular: I mean not only their Frequency in Prayer, which is five Times a Day, but their inimitable Devotion in the Performance of it. They address themselves to the Almighty with the utmost Reverence imaginable, and in the humblest Posture they can; sometimes standing, often kneeling, and frequently prostrating themselves on the Ground, and kissing the same. Their very Countenance during the whole Performance, declares their inward Fervor and Devotion of Mind. Yea, so punctual are they in observing the Hours appointed for Prayer, and so serious in the Duty, that the Generality of *Christians* may take their Examples as a home Reproof to themselves. The *Muzans*, being those who call the *People* to Prayers, commonly use these Words: *Allah ekber*, *Allah ekber*, *Allah ekber*; *la illah illallah*; that is three Times, "God is great, there is but "one God; Come, yield yourselves to his Mercy, and pray him "to forgive your Sins. God is great; there is no other God but "one God." Dispersed over all this Country, and intermixt with the *Turks*, are many *Jews*, and a Variety of *Christians*; particularly *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Maronites*, and *Jacobites*, of whom the *Maronites* are a Branch. In the City of *Aleppo* the *Greeks* are about 16,000; the *Armenians* 12,000; the *Jacobites* 10,000; the *Maronites* 1200; each having their Cathedral. The *Turks* have about 120 Moskees or Temples, and the *Romans* have three Churches. The Number of Inhabitants is computed 250,000. This Province of *Syria* first received Christianity in the apostolic Age.

PHENICIA.

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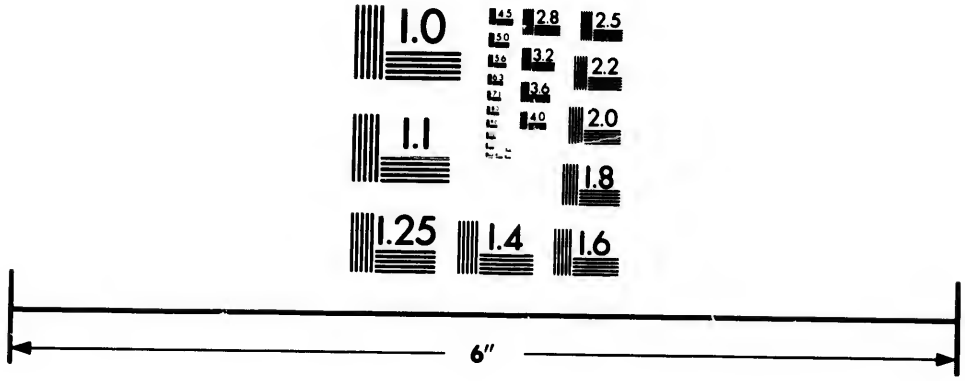

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PHENICIA.

THIS is the second Division of *Syria*, the Name of which is only found in the *Greek* Version; tis no where in the *Hebrew* Text, for the Sacred Books call it *Canaan*, and the People *Canaanites*. According to *Herodotus* their Original was from the *Red Sea*, which agrees with the Account of *Moses* making them the Ofspring of *Cham*, who with his Son *Canaan* first peopled *Egypt*, the latter giving his Name to this Province. The Word *Phenicia* is derived from the *Greek Phoinix*, *Phenicus*, a *Palmtree* bearing the Fruit call'd Dates, which is the natural and common Product of this Country. *Phenicia* lay all on the Seacoast, from the River *Eleutherus* North, to 130 Mile South, including *Ptolemais* or *Acre:* And, though small in Extent, hath made a great Figure in History for the Number of its Ports and Cities, particularly *Tyre* and *Sidon*; as also the Ingenuity and Activity of its Inhabitants, to whom are generally attributed the Invention of Letters, the Art of Navigation, Astronomy, Merchandize, making of Glass, and other useful Discoveries. In Navigation they were such expert Masters that they carried on the greatest Commerce, became exceding rich, and established Colonies in several Parts of *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, particularly that famous Commonwealth of *Carthage:* And in most of the Islands and Coasts of the *Mediterranean*, they have left visible Traces of the *Phenician* Tongue.

These People were in a great Measure dispossest of their Country by the *Israelites* under *Joshua*, when many of them retired into *Africa* and other Parts. We are told by *Procopius*, that in *Tingitania*, the District of *Tangier*, were found two marble Columns with this Inscription, *We are some of those who fled from that great Robber*, Joshua *the Son of* Nun.

Tripoli is now the Capital Place and Seat of the Governor. *Saida*, old *Sidon*, hath a considerable Trade, and six or seven thousand Inhabitants. *Beryt* also hath a good Trade.

PALESTINE or *JUDEA.*

Name. THIS is the third and last Division of modern *Syria*, and the South Part of *Canaan*. Tis called *Palestine* from the *Philistins*, *Palestins*, or *Pilistins* who dwelt there. Sometimes *Judea*, from the Royal Tribe of *Juda* that gave Name to the *Jews*. Sometimes the Land of Promise, because promised to *Abraham* and his Posterity. Also the *Holy Land*, from the *Sanctum Sanctorum* or Holy

Holy of Holies in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, sacred for the Worship of the true God; and for being afteward the holy Scene of the Life and Suffering of *Jesus Christ*. The Extent of this Land is from the Tribe of *Naphtali* North, to that of *Simeon* in the South, that is from *Dan* to *Bersheba* 150 Miles at most; and the Breadth 70 or 80.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is so extraordinary pleasant, serene, and healthy, that many of its present Inhabitants do arrive to a great Age; and the Temperature is so happy, that these Provinces in general are never troubled with excessive Cold or Heat.

Soil.] The whole Land of *Canaan* was blest with an extraordinary rich and fertil *Soil*, producing all Things in such Abundance, that the Scripture terms it, *A Land flowing with Milk and Honey*. The Fertility thereof was so wonderful, and such Swarms of People did it maintain, that King *David* numbered in his Time no less than a Million and three hundred Thousand fighting Men, which could not be above a Quarter Part, beside the Tribes of *Levi* and *Benjamin*. But such were the crying Sins of its Inhabitants, that they were not only driven out, like those who dwelt there before them, but the Almighty being highly offended with their many and repeated Abominations, hath *turned that fruitful Land into Barrenness, for the Wickedness of them who dwelt therein*. For such is the State of this Country at present under the *Turkish* Yoke, that the greatest Part thereof is not only laid waste, but even where manured the Husbandry is so imperfect, that the Ground is not now so fruitful as formerly.

Commodities.] From these two Provinces the *Turks* export Raisins, Rice, Figs, Cotton, Senna, Honey, Wax, fine hard Sope, Oil, Ashes, *Turky* Leather, Blue Skins and Buffalo, Pepper, Ginger, Cochineal, Cassia, Rhubarb, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Coloquintida, Dates, Olives and Tamarins. Also fine Tapestry, Silks and Camlets. All Provisions are in great Plenty cheap and good. In the florishing State of this Country under the Kings of *Judah* and *Israel*, the People thereof managed a very considerable Trade abroad, chiefly by the two famous Cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, beside the Ships of *Tarshish*, that *Solomon* sent yearly to the Land of *Ophir*: And so noted were those maritime Cities for Commerce, that the Prophet *Isaiah* denouncing the Overthrow of *Tyre*, calls it, *The crowning City, whose Merchants are Princes, and whose Traffickers are the Honorable of the Earth*; and *Sidon* he termeth *A Mart of Nations*. But so accomplished is the Threatning against them, and so low is their Condition, that I wish all florishing Cities in *Christendom* would seriously reflect on the same, and take timely Warning by them; especially

especially since most of our populous and trading Cities are now such Dens of Iniquity, that their Inhabitants may justly dread, That *it will be more tolerable for* Tyre *and* Sidon *in the Day of Judgement, than for them.*

Rarities.] In the South of *Palestine* is the great bituminous Water called *Asphaltis*; that noted Lake of *Judea*, where formerly stood the Cities of *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*, otherwise called the *Dead Sea*, from its having no visible Tide or Motion. The best Judges make it about sixty Miles in Length from North to South, and from five to fifteen in Breadth. On the East and West it is all inclosed with Mountains, and the Water, though clear, is nauseously salt and bitter. The Cause of which is the great Quantity of Bitumen or *Asphaltis*, a black oily Substance like Pitch, strong scented, clammy and sulphurous, like that of *Pitchford* in *Shropshire*, which melts or distils from the porous Rocks underneath, and is left on Shore: The *Arabs* gather it, and make Use of it for Ulcers, Wounds, and other Purposes. Here are also many Bushes bearing a green Fruit like Walnuts, which being well bruised they throw into scalding Water, and skimming off the Oil, the *Arabs* prefer it to Balm of *Gilead*, and sell it for such, being excellent for Wounds and Bruises. 2. Near *Sarfea*, the old *Sarepta*, between *Sur* and *Saida*, are many Caves and Apartments hewn out of the firm Rock; which some imagine to have been the Habitation of Men in the Golden Age, before Cities were built; but others with greater Probability take them for Caves of the *Sidonians*, mentioned in the Book of *Joshua*, under the Name of *Mearah*. 3. Not far from the noted City of *Tyre*, are several great square Cisterns, which still go by the Name of *Solomon*'s, among the Christians of that Country; but why so called, they can give no better Reason than Tradition. 4. At *Acre* are yet to be seen the Ruins of a Palace, which acknowlegeth King *Richard* I. of *England*, for its Founder, and the Lion Passant is still visible on some of the Stones. 5. On Mount *Carmel* are the Ruins of a Monastery of *Carmelite* Friers, with a Temple dedicated to the Virgin *M*[illegible] and underneath is a private Cell or Cave, which they report w[illegible] antient residing Place of the Prophet *Elias*. On the same Mountain are found a great many Stones, having the lively Impression of Fishes Bones upon them; as also Abundance of petrefied Frui., particularly Plumbs, or Stones of that Resemblance. 6. Not far from the Brook *Kedron*, stands a Part of *Absalom*'s Pillar, which he erected in his Lifetime to immortalize his Name; and near it is a great Heap of Stones, which daily increaseth, because *Jews* or *Mahometans* passing by seldom fail to throw one at the same, signifying their Abhorrence of the Son's Rebellion against the Father. 7. In the Mountains of *Judah* is a remarkable Spring, where *Philip* is said to have baptized the *Ethi-*

opian

opian Eunuch; wherefore tis called the *Ethiopian Fountain*, and hath a Church built near it, in Honour of the Place, and Memory of that Fact. 8. Nigh the said Fountain is a considerable Cave, where they say St. *John the Baptist* lived from the seventh Year of his Age, till he appeared in the Wilderness of *Judea* as the promised *Elias*. 9. At *Bethlehem* is the curious round Temple of the Nativity, erected by St. *Helen*, Mother of *Constantine the Great*, who called it St. *Mary*'s of *Bethlehem*. Tis now possessed by the *Franciscans* of *Jerusalem*, and is still entire, having many Chapels and Altars, which are frequented upon extraordinary Occasions. 10. In the Mountains of *Judea* are the Remains of a Church built by the same Empress, in the Place where *Zachary* the Prophet was born, and dedicated to St. *John the Baptist*; and near it, where the blessed Virgin visited her Cousin *Elizabeth*, is a *Grotto*, in which they say the Body of *Elizabeth* was buryed. 11. Upon the left Hand, going out of *Jerusalem* by the Gate of *Joppa*, is Mount *Sion*; on whose Top are still to be seen the Ruins of the Tower of *David*, which was once a Building of wonderful Strength, and great Beauty. 12. On Mount *Calvary* is the stately Temple of the *Holy Sepulchre*, built by the aforesaid virtuous *Helen*, and visited by Multitudes of Christians, who flock to it from all Parts, either out of Devotion or Curiosity. Tis divided into a great Number of Apartments, containing many Chapels and Altars, receiving their Names from some remarkable Circumstance of our Saviour's Passion, beside those peculiar to Christians of different Nations at *Jerusalem*, such as *Surians*, *Armenians*, *Abessines*, *Copties*, and *Maronites*; at the Entry of one of which Chapels is the Sepulchre of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* on one Hand, and that of his Brother *Baldwin* on the other. *Lastly*, in and about *Jerusalem* are these farther Particulars: A *Moskee* built in the very Place where stood the *Cœnaculum*, the Church of St. *Saviour*, and that of the Purification of the Virgin, with her splendid Sepulchre; which three were erected by the said excellent St. *Helen*. Add to these the Tomb of *Zachary* near the Brook *Kedron*, with the Sepulchre of *Lazarus*, at the Town of *Bethany*. Here likewise are shewn to Pilgrims all other Places in and about the City which are frequently mentioned in the sacred Volume; as *Mount Olivet*, the *Garden* of *Gethsemane*, the *Vallies* of *Jehosaphat* and *Gehinnon*, the *Pool* of *Siloam*, the *Field of Blood*, &c. They shew also the Places where stood the Palaces of *Caiaphas*, *Pilate*, and *Herod*, with the Houses of *Martha* and *Mary*, and *Annas* the High Priest; the particular Place where St. *Peter* wept on the Denial of his Master, and where *Judas* hanged himself for betraying him; all which are fully described by *Sandys*, *Thevenot*, *Mandrel*, and other Travellers in the *Holy Land*. As for those remarkable Creatures, whether Beasts, Birds, or Fish, that are mentioned in holy Writ, the Reader may peruse that curious Work of the learned *Bochart* of Scripture Animals.

Patriarchs and *Bishops* are before mentioned.

Manners.] The mountainous Parts of this Country are chiefly possessed by *Arabs*, of whom in *Arabia:* The Vallies by *Moors*, of whom in *Africa*. Other People here residing, are *Turks*, *Jews*, *Christians*, and *Greeks*, of whom in *Europe*; each Particular having been already described.

Language.] These Provinces of *Palestine* and *Phenicia* have the *Turks Language* in common: But the various *Christians* residing here, whether of *Europe* or *Asia*, speak that *Language* of the Country to which they belong.

Government.] How and by whom these Nations were governed, till they became a *Roman* Province, is best learned from the historical Part of the Old Testament, and the noted *Jew* Historian *Josephus*. But all this Land being brought under the *Roman* Senate by *Pompey the Great* continued subject to that State till the Beginning of the seventh Century, when it was taken by the *Persians*; afterwards by the *Saracens*, and rescued from them by the *Christians* under *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* 1099, whose Successors held it about 80 Years; but being taken from them by *Saladin* King of *Egypt* and *Syria*, it remained subject to the *Caliphs* of *Egypt*, till conquered in 1517 by Sultan *Selem* I, who joined it to the *Ottoman* Dominions.

Arms.] The *Arms* of the Christian Kings of *Jerusalem* were *Luna*, a Cross crosslet *Sol*, commonly called the Cross of *Jerusalem:* But this Country now can only share the Ensigns Armorial of the *Turkish* Empire in general.

Religion.] There are three Sorts of religious People in *Palestin*, *Christians*, *Jews*, and *Mahometans*. The chief Tenets maintained by the first and last of these, may be seen in their proper Places of *Turky* in *Europe*. As for the *Jews*, I think no Place more proper to treat of their Religion, than in this their original Country. The modern *Jews* therefore, both here and elsewhere, adhere still as close to the *Mosaic* Dispensation, as their present Circumstances in a dispersed Condition will allow. Their Service consists in reading the Law in their Synagogues, and various Prayers, which they perform with very moderate Signs of Devotion. Sacrifices they use not, since the Destruction of their Temple at *Jerusalem*. The chief Articles of their Belief and Practice are these following: 1. They all agree in the Faith of a supreme Being, both essentially and personally one; but entertain some wild Opinions of him, as particularly, the great Pleasure they imagine he takes in reading their Talmud. 2. They acknowlege a twofold Law of God, *written* and *unwritten*.

The

The first is that delivered by God to the *Israelites*, and recorded in the five Books of *Moses*. The *Unwriten* was also, as they pretend, delivered by God to *Moses*, and being derived from him by oral Tradition, is now to be received equally with the former. 3. They assert the *Perpetuity* of their Law, together with its *Perfection*, believing there can be nothing added to it, or taken from it. 4. They unanimously deny the Accomplishment of the Promises and Prophecies concerning the *Messiah*, still alleging that he is not come; and that whenever he appears, it will be with the greatest temporal Power and Grandeur imaginable; subduing all Nations before him, and making them acknowlege Subjection to the House of *Judah*. For evading the express Prediction of the Prophets, concerning his mean Condition and Sufferings, they, without any Shadow of divine Authority, do positively assert a twofold *Messiah*; one *Ben Ephraim*, who they grant to be a Person of a mean afflicted Condition in this World; and the other *Ben David*, who they believe shall be a victorious powerful Prince, and the Restorer of them to their former Possessions and Liberty. 5. They think that the sacred Name of God cannot be blasphemed by Man, if he only refrain from expressing the *Tetragrammaton*, or four *Hebrew* Letters that compose the Word *Jehovah*. 6. They condemn all Manner of Images, tho only designed as a bare Representation of Persons to Posterity. 7. They imagine that the Sabbath Day is to be so strictly observed, that even some Works of Necessity and Mercy are to be neglected. *Lastly*, They believe a Resurrection of the Dead, and expect a general Judgement. These we may reckon the principal Articles of the *Jewish* Creed at present; but they admit of many other Things which only Use and Custom have authorised; and those differ according to the different Countries in which they happen to reside. They still observe not only the Festivals of divine Appointment for the *Jewish* Church, but several others of human Institution; particularly that which they celebrate yearly in Memory of their Deliverance from the projected Ruin of wicked *Haman*; during which the Book of *Esther* is thrice read over in their Synagogues; and whenever the Name of *Haman* is mentioned, they all with one Accord beat loudly upon their Desks with Hammers, to signify their Abhorrence of him who intended so bloody a Massacre of their Forefathers. The Gospel was first preached here by *Christ* himself, and his Apostles; but the *Jews* did not regard it, and remain still in their Unbelief.

All the other *Provinces* of the *Turks* Empire, lying East of the former from North to South, are specifyed in the foregoing *Analysis* or Table.

Name.] KUBAN TARTARY hath its Name from *Koob* meaning a *Hog*; the People of this Country leading a wild sordid thieving Life. *Georgia* hath been alternately under the *Turks* and *Persians*, but remains now with the latter: However, the Word is derived from the River *Kur*, being the old *Cyrus* which runs through the Country. The Inhabitants are equally called *Kurgi* or *Gurgi*, and the *Persians* now call the Province *Kurgistan*.

The West Part of *Armenia* which belongs to the *Turk*, is the Province where they settled after their first Eruption out of *Scythia*, about the Year 800; for which Reason they gave it the Name of *Turkoman*. The Word *Armenia* is derived from *Aram*, which in *Hebrew* is *Mountains*, and *Minni* which is the original Name of this Country together with *Ararat*, mentioned by the Prophet *Jeremy*, Chap. 51, 27.

Algezira is the old *Mesopotamia*. *Al Gezira* means *the Island*, and hath a similar Signification with *Mesopotamia*, which in *Greek* is a *Country between two Rivers*; the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* being joined in the South, though not quite at the North. *Gezira* is a City in an Island of that Name formed by the *Tigris*, which the *Turks* call *the Island of the Sons of* Omar; on both which Accounts the whole Province is named *Algezira*.

Curdistan, the old *Assyria*, is so named from the *Curdes* People inhabiting about Mount *Curdo*, which is a noted Ridge of Hills, the same as *Niphates*, and Part of Mount *Taurus*: They run from *Mosul* to the Northwest.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of these Countries is very healthy, pleasant, and temperate. As to the Degrees of Cold and Heat in that great Extent of Land, they must naturally differ by their Situation more North or South. The *Soil* of these Provinces, which lye all in a fine Climate, is in general rich and good. Those that are watered by the two famed Rivers, *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, are fruitful in a high Degree, producing Plenty of Corn, Wine, Oil and Fruit. For the longest Day in any of these Parts, Examin the Table of Climates.

Traffick.] Several of these inland Provinces do not manage any considerable Trade with foreign Parts; those they export or barter with their Neighbors being chiefly Silk, dry Figs, Raisins, Gallnuts, and such like. But *Mosul* is a great Thorowfare for the Caravans and Traders from *Persia* to *Syria*. In *Diarbek* and thereabout they tan and dye Goatskins, commonly called *Turky* Leather, great Quantities of which are sent into [illegible] Parts of *Europe* and *Asia*.

Arzroum

Arzroum is a Thorowfare and Magazine for *Eastindia* Goods, painted Cloths, Silks and Cottons, Madder, Wormseed, Rhubarb, and many other Drugs.

Rarities.] At *Orfa* in *Algezira* is a large Fountain well stockt with Fish, which the *Turks* call *Abraham's Fountain and Fishes*; and of so great Veneration among them, that the Banks of it are covered with Carpets for above thirty Yards in Breadth. 2. Near the said *Orfa* is a Mountain remarkable for several *Grottos*, in which are to be seen the Sepulchres of many primitive *Christians*. 3. Adjacent to *Cariazar* in the same Province, are many little Rooms hewn out of the Rock, which were probably some private Cells for Christians who affected such Retirement; each having a Table and Bench, with a reposing Place, all cut out of the hard Stone; and over each of their Doors is a lively Impression of a Cross. 4. On the Eastern Bank of the *Tigris*, overagainst *Mosul*, is the ruined Spot of Ground where stood the great and famous City of *Nineveh*; the Prospect of which may strike the Beholder with just Apprehensions of the fading Glory of all worldly Magnificence. 5. About forty Miles from *Bagdat* is the Sepulchre of the Prophet *Ezekiel*, which is yearly visited by the *Jews* of that City with great Devotion. 6. About the same Distance from *Bagdat*, between *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, is a prodigious Heap of Earth, intermixt with a Multitude of Bricks baked in the Sun, whereof each is thirty Inches square, and three thick; the whole being five hundred Yards in Circuit, is called *Nimrod* by the *Christians* and *Jews* in those Parts, and by the vulgar Sort believed to be the Ruins of the renowned Tower of *Babel*; but the *Arabs* call it *Agartuf*, and say it was raised by an *Arabian* Prince, as a Beacon or Watchtower to call his Subjects together. 7. Near *Carlekin* in *Armenia* is a mountainous Rock, wherein are divers artificial Apartments; generally reckoned the retiring Place of St. *Chrysostom* during his Exile.

Manners.] These various People are different in their Tempers and *Manners*; the North Provinces about *Kuban Tartary* being less civilized than those in the South. The *Armenians* are Persons of good Behaviour, and just in their Dealings, of which great Numbers concerned in Merchandize, are dispersed through most Parts of the trading World. The female Sex in *Circassia* and about *Georgia*, are generally reckoned the most beautiful Women in all the East; and so highly esteemed by the *Grand Signior*, and King of *Persia*, that their *Harrams* or *Seraglios* are well stored with them.

Language.] In these Provinces the *Turkish*, *Persian*, and *Armenian Tongues*, are all understood, and much used, especially the first.

In *Algezira* the *Armenian* is chiefly made use of in divine Service, and the modern *Greek* in *Armenia*.

Government.] This East Division of Provinces is governed in the same Manner and Form as the West, already described. The chief Subdivision is into *Beglebergates* and *Bassaships*, whose Governors reside at the most noted convenient Cities, many of which are specifyed in the Table, where they keep Court like Sovereign Princes, and receive the Tribute and Revenue of this wide extended Empire. Subordinate to these are many *Sangiaks*, and other Governors of trading Towns and Seaports.

Arms.] See *Turky* in *Europe*.

Religion.] The prevailing *Religion* in many of these Parts is the *Armenian*, whereof the principal Points are these: 1. They allow the *Apostolic* and *Nicene Creeds*, but agree with the *Greeks* in asserting the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father only. 2. They deny the immaculate Conception, and allow but one Nature in *Christ*, though divinely inspired: The *Nestorians* and *Jacob Syrians*, who also are very numerous, hold the same Opinion. 3. They believe that the Souls of the Righteous are not admitted to see God till after the Resurrection; and yet they pray to Saints departed, venerate their Pictures, and burn Lamps before them; praying likewise for the Dead in general. They use Confession to the Priest, and give the Eucharist in both Species to the Laity, using unleavened Bread soaked in Wine. In the Sacrament of Baptism they plunge the Infant thrice in Water, and apply the Chrism or consecrated Oil in form of a Cross, to several Parts of the Body, and then touch the Child's Lips with the Eucharist. They have a Multitude of *Fasts* and *Festivals*, which they punctually observe; and it is in the religious keeping of these Days, that the Face of Christianity is yet preserved in these Parts of the World. The Gospel was planted here in the earliest Age of the Church, *Bartholomew* the Apostle being generally reckoned the chief, if not the first.

SECT.

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An Accurate Map
of the
EAST INDIES
Laid down from the best
Authorities.
By Eman: Bowen
Geog.r to His Majesty.
PERSIA
TIBET
MOGHOL'S EMPIRE
INDIA
BAY
OF
BENGAL
GANGEM
CEYLON I.
THE INDIAN OR
EASTERN OCEAN
SUNDA
Equinoctial
Line
British Statute Miles
G. Rollos sculp.


PART OF CHINA
PACIFIC OCEAN
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MANILLA
MINDANAO
BORNEO I.
MOLUCCA OR SPICE ISLANDS
NEW GUINEA
JAVA I.
Tropic of Cancer
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SECT. VI.

Asian Islands.

In eight Classes:
- *Japan* Islands.
- *Philippin* and *Carolin*.
- *Ladron* or *Marian*.
- *Molucka* Islands.
- *Sonda* Islands.
- *Ceilon* Isle, and the *Maldivas*.
- *Andaman* Isles.
- *Chinese* Islands.

Japan Islands:
- *Nipon* —— *Jeddo*, Capital.
- *Kiusu* —— *Nangasaki*, Capital.
- *Sikoco* —— *Awa*, the Capital.

Large Island of *Jeso*, North of *Nipon*.

Philippin from North to South:
- *Lusonia* —— *Manilla*, the Capital.
- *Mindoro* —— *Illo*.
- *Samar* —— *Catabig*.
- *Leita* —— *Leita*.
- *Bohol* —— *Loboc*.
- *Zebu* —— *Zebu*.
- *Nigros* —— *Taisan*.
- *Panay* —— *Capis*.
- *Parago* —— *Taitay*.
- *Mindanao* — *Mindanao*.
- And several hundred small Islands.

The *Carolin* Islands lye Southeast of these. They are in Number about fifty; discovered in 1696, and called *Carolin* from *Charles* II. King of *Spain*.

Marian, Isles, Northeast of the *Carolin*:
- *Guam*, the chief,
- *Rotam* or *Serpan*,
- *Tinian* or *Bonavista*,
- *Saypan*, *Anatayan*,
- *Pagon*, *Agrigan*,
- *Assogan*, *Urac*.

Molucka Isles	*Lambok*, *Cumbava*, *Flores*, *Solor*, *Omba*, *Timor*, *Timorland*, *Arou*	East of *Java*.
	Celebes, *Bouton*, *Sulla*, *Burro*, *Gilolo*, *Ceram*	East of *Borneo*.

The *Nutmeg* Islands, producing also some Cloves, are *Ceram*, *Burro*, *Banda*, *Amboina*, and many smaller, lying all together. The best Clove Islands lye to the North of these, *Ternat*, *Tidor*, *Moter*, *Makian*, *Bashian*, *Oubi*.

Sonda Islands	*Sumatra*, chief Place	*Atchin*.
	Banca,	*Banca*.
	Java,	*Batavia*.
	Balli,	*Balli*.
	Madura,	*Madura*.
	Borneo,	*Borneo*.

The *Maldivas* are many small Islands lying South of the *Malabar* Coast, the chief of which is *Male* or *Maldiva*, about the middle Station, where the King resides. North from these and West of *Malabar* are the *Lakdivas*, another Archipel of small Islands: Both of these together are computed above a Thousand.

Ceilon lies Southeast from *Cormandel*: The capital Place is *Candi*. The *Dutch* are chiefly in Possession of all the Coast and Trade, with several Islands at the Northwest Point; *Manar*, *Delf*, *Middleburg*, *Leyden*, *Amsterdam*.

Andaman Isles in *Bengal* Bay	Great and Little *Andaman*, with *Nicobar*, and at least fifty more.
Chinese Islands between *Japan* and *China*	*Tanak*, *Ufu*, *Lekeyo*, *Taypin* Isles, *Bashi Isles*, *Formosa*, *Haynan*.

Name.

Name.] THEY are called *Japan* or *Japon*, from the *Chinese* Word *Zipon* or *Tsipon*, signifying *East*, being so situate from *China*; but the Inhabitants call them *Nipon*, which is the Name of the principal Island.

Air and Soil.] The *Air* of these Islands is mild and healthy; not near so hot as might be expected in that Latitude. By *Danvil's* Map *Japan* is 135 Degrees East of *London*, at a Medium, and 36 North Latitude; therefore its Diametre makes 45 Degrees West Longitude, and 36 South Latitude, East of the River *Plate* in the *South Sea*. The *Soil* is abundantly fertil in Grain, and Variety of Fruits: And the Ground, tho incumbered with Forests, Mountains, and some Vulcanos, is very fit for Pasture, and well stockt with Cattel.

Commodities.] The chief Produce here are the finest wrought Silks, the most excellent Steel Blades, Gold, Silver, Copper, Elephants Teeth, rich Furs, fine Screens, Cabinets, Porcelane, and other *Japan* Ware.

Rarities.] There is in *Japan* or Isle of *Nipon*, according to *Varenius*, a remarkable Fountain, whose Water is nearly hot as boiling Oil. It breaks out twice a Day for the Space of one Hour, during which Time the Eruption is so violent, that nothing can withstand the Strength of its Current; and making such a Noise, that it frequently resembles the Report of a great Gun. 2. In the same Island is a prodigious high Mountain, generally supposed to equal, and by some to surpass the Pike of *Teneriff*, being visible at forty Liegues distant. 3. In these Islands are commonly reckoned eight different Vulcanos, whereof some are very terrible. Here is also Variety of medicinal Waters, and many hot Springs, one whereof eats or consumes all Iron, Cloth, and Wood that lyes therein. 4. In the City of *Miaco* is a great *Colossus* of gilded Copper, to which People pay their Devotion. Of such a Bigness is this *Pagod*, that being set in a Chair, which is 80 Foot broad and 70 high, no less than 15 Men may conveniently stand on his Head, all his other Limbs being large in Proportion. Here is also the Temple of *Amido*, almost covered with Gold. The Statue of that Idol is placed upon a golden Altar on Horseback, inriched with Diamonds and costly Furniture.

Manners.] The *Japanese* are People of an olive Complexion, good Stature, strong Constitution, and fit to be Soldiers. Their Food is chiefly Fowl, Rice, and Herbs; for they eat no Cattel. They have great Memories, quick Fancies, with a solid Judgement, and are excellent in their Manufactures. They are abundantly

dantly fair and just in their Dealings, but naturally disdain all Strangers, especially those of the *Christian Religion*, suffering none such to traffick with them, except the *Dutch*, who are permitted the Use of a small Island, with a Warehouse for their Goods, on the West of *Kiusu* by *Nangasaki*.

Language.] The *Japanese Tongue* is said to be very polite and copious, abounding with synonymous Words, which are used according to the Nature of the Subject; as also the Quality, Age, and Sex, both of the Speaker and the Person to whom the Discourse is directed. They write from the Top of the Page, continuing their Line from Right to Left, and from Left to Right, till they reach the Bottom.

Government.] These Islands are governed by several Viceroys, who are all subject to one Sovereign, stiled the *Emperor* of *Japan*. His Government is also despotic, and his Subjects adore him as a Divinity, never daring to look in his Face; and when they speak of him, they turn their Countenances down to the Earth. Peculiar to these Princes is a Custom, that they think it a Kind of Sacrilege to suffer either Hair or Nails to be cut after Coronation.

Arms.] According to the Embassadors of the *Dutch East India* Company, the Emperor of *Japan* bears *Or*, six Stars *Argent* in an oval Shield, and bordered with little Points of Gold: But others report his Arms are *Sable*, three Trefoils *Argent*.

Religion.] The *Japanese* are gross Idolaters, having a Multitude of Idols, to whose particular Service great Numbers both of Men and Women do consecrate themselves. They acknowlege two Deities, *Amido* and *Xaco*; and believe the Immortality of the Soul by Transmigration. They imagine that the frequent Repetition of certain Words will atone for all their Misdoings, and procure to them a complete Felicity at last. When the *Portuguese* were settled here, they discovered such extravagant Zeal in making Converts to Popery, that the *Japanese* took an utter Aversion to all of that Religion, calling them *Crossmen*; and in the Year 1614 expelled from their Islands all People called *Christians*, prohibiting them both Trade and Settlement there: But the *Hollanders* denying themselves to be *Crossmen*, or *Christians* so called, and taking Occasion to trample a *Roman* Cross under their Feet, they had Leave to trade, under some Restrictions as just now mentioned. *Nipon* is 560 Miles in Length: *Kiusu* is 130, and *Sikoco* 100.

The

The Philippin *Islands.*

Name.] THESE Islands, discovered by *Magellan* in 1521, are called *Philippin* by the *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *English*, *French*, and others, so named from *Philip* of *Spain*, in whose Time they began to be inhabited by *Spaniards*. *Magellan* being slain in a Skirmish with the Natives in the Isle of *Zebu*, left *Drake* the Honor of being the first Circumnavigator of the Globe.

Air.] The *Air* of these Islands is very moderate, notwithstanding they lye so near the Equator. Their opposite Place on the Globe is the Country of *Paraguay* in *South America*.

Soil.] The Land is generally very fertil, producing great Variety of Grain, Herbs, and Fruits in Abundance. Here is also good Pasturage; and several of the Islands have the Advantage of some rich Mines of Gold, and other Metals.

Commodities.] The chief Produce of these Islands is Rice, Cassia, Wax, Honey, Spice, Gold, Cotton, Tobacco. There are two large annual Ships, that navigate from the Port of *Manilla* to *Acapulco* in *Mexico*; they carry the finest Goods of the East, and make their Returns in Money and *European* Goods.

Rarities.] In the Sea surrounding these Islands is frequently seen a Sort of Fish, about the Bigness of a Calf, which in Shape resembles that of the Syren, so famous among the Poets; whence our *English* Navigators term it the *Woman Fish*, because its Head, Face, Neck, and Breast, are somewhat like those of a Woman. In several of the *Philippins* are some little *Volcanos*; and *Lusonia* is troubled with Earthquakes.

Here is one *Archbishop*, namely he of *Manilla*, in the Island of *Luzon* or *Lusonia*.

Manners.] The Natives of these Islands are generally a couragious and valiant Sort of People, maintaining still their Liberty in several Places. They are civil and honest enough in their Dealings with the *Chinese* and *Europeans*; but most of them have a great Aversion to the *Spaniards*, who use them tyrannically, according to their Custom in other Parts of the World.

Language.] The prevailing *Language* here is the *Spanish*; which is not only used by the *Spaniards*, but also understood and spoke by many

many of the Natives. As for the *Language* peculiar to them, the best Account thereof, is its near Affinity to the *Malayan* Tongue.

Government.] These Islands being subject to the King of *Spain*, are ruled by a particular Viceroy, who keeps his Court at *Manilla* in *Lusonia*. But the great Island of *Mindanao* hath a Sultan or King of its own, independent of any other Power.

Religion.] Many of the milder Sort of Natives are instructed in, and make Profession of the *Christian Religion*, by the Application, Care and Diligence of *Roman* Missionaries. The rest being of a savage untractable Temper, continue still in the Darkness of *Paganism*. As for *Mindanao*, the People there are chiefly *Mahometans*. *Lusonia* is 300 Miles in Length. *Mindanao* is not so long, but broader and more compact. Some other of these Islands are one hundred or more Miles in Extent.

Ladron, or *Marian Islands.*

THIS Word *Ladron* is *Thief*, and was given to these Islands when Sir *Francis Drake* touched here, in his Voyage round the World 1579; because the Natives stole many Things from his Men who went ashore to traffick. *Philip* II. of *Spain* first took Possession of them in 1565, and in the Reign of *Philip* IV. they were called *Marian*, in Honor of his Wife *Mary Ann* of *Austria*. They lye wide of the *Philippin* on the East, in a North and South Position about 20 in Number, of which only *Guam* is inhabited, where the Governor lives at the Town of St. *Ignacio*. One or two of the Islands are imployed for cultivating Rice, and breeding of Cattel for the Garrison and People at *Guam*. The Isle of *Tinian* is where Commodore *Anson* and his Men were left ashore in 1742, and in great Danger of losing their Ship: And *Guam* hath been visited by several of our Circumnavigators, *Candish*, *Dampier*, *Cowley*, *Rogers*, and *Clipperton*.

Molucka Islands.

Name.] THESE Islands, unknown to the Antients, are termed *Molucka* from the *Indian* Word *Meluk*, signifying *Head*, because they make the Front or Head of the great *Indian Archipelago*. The *Portuguese* first discovered them in the Year 1511.

Air and *Soil.*] These Islands lying under, and on either Side of the Equator, the *Air* is extremely hot, and generally esteemed unwholsom: And the *Soil* is not reckoned so fertil as that of the *Philippin*.

lippin, especially in Grain; but for Spices, and rich Mines of Gold, they far excel them. The Days and Nights vary but little in their Extent all the Year round, these Islands being so near unto, and partly under the Equinoctial Line.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize here is in Gold, Cotton, Spices of all Sorts; especially Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Sago, Mastick, Aloes, *&c.*

Rarities.] In the Isle of *Timor* grows a Tree that smells exactly like human Excrement; Part of an Arm of which Tree is to be seen among the Curiosities of *Gresham* College. 2. Here are several Vulcanos; particularly that in *Banda*, which once made a dreadful Eruption, not only of Fire and Sulphur, but of such a prodigious Number of Stones, that they covered a great Part of the Island; and so many fell into the Sea, that where it was forty Fathom Water near the Shore, is now a dry Beach. 3. In *Ternat* Island is another Vulcano, reckoned more terrible than the former, which is described in the Philosophical Transactions. 4. Among these Islands is a Bird, called by *Europeans* the Bird of *Paradise*. Tis indeed a Creature of admirable Beauty, and being always seen flying, most People thought it had no Feet; but this Mistake hath been long ago rectifyed by ocular Proof, though *Scaliger* and *Gesner* both believing it, did at first lead many into that Absurdity. 5. To these Remarkables we may add that Quality of *Cloves*, namely their strange attracting Virtue when laid near any Liquids, being able to drain a Hogshead of Wine or Water in a short Time; whereby some unwary Commanders of Ships have been unexpectedly deprived of their greatest Comfort and Subsistence.

Manners.] The *Molucka* People, especially those who inhabit the midland Parts, are generally esteemed inhuman and treacherous. They commonly go naked, except a small Covering about the middle; but those near the Seacoast, who have Commerce with *Europeans*, are pretty well civilized, and several of them prove very ingenious. Their Manner of dealing is all by Barter, they being as yet Strangers to Money.

Language.] All we find of the *Language* peculiar to the Natives of these Islands is, that their Dialect seems barbarous and confused like the People. The trading Persons among them, in their Dealings with Strangers, use the broken *Portuguese* and *Malayan*.

Government.] These Islands are subject to many sovereign Raias of their own, and some, particularly *Celebes* and *Gilolo*, have each of them several petty Kings, or independent Chiefs. The *Portuguese*

guese formerly had great Footing here; but now the *Dutch* give Law, and are Masters of all the Trade in these Parts.

Religion.] The Inhabitants in general are gross Idolaters; for here are many Descendents and People of *Japan* and *China*; with whom are intermixt many *Mahometans*, chiefly on the Coast: Also some few who profess a little of Christianity.

Note that *Celebes*, the largest of these Islands is 450 Miles long; and several others measure 100 or 200 Miles in Length.

The Sonda *Islands.*

Name.] THESE Islands are called *Sonda*, from the Strait of that Name between *Sumatra* and *Java*; a Passage which Nature hath kindly and remarkably left open, for the universal Commerce of this grand Archipel of the East. *Sonda* Strait hath its Name in Resemblance of the noted *Sound* or Strait of *Denmark*, between *Zeeland* and *Sconen*.

Air.] The *Air* of these Islands is extremely hot, being situate under and about the Equator. In *Sumatra* tis unwholsom, by reason of the Marshlands wherewith the Island abounds. *Sumatra* is 850 Miles long and 130 broad. *Borneo* is 700 Miles long and 500 broad, consequently three Times bigger than *Sumatra*, and is undoubtedly much the largest Island in the World. The opposite Place to *Borneo* is that Land in *South America* between the Rivers *Oronoke* and *Amazon*.

Soil.] The *Soil* is generally very good, especially in *Java* and *Sumatra*, affording great Plenty of Corn and Fruits; mightily abounding with all the chief Spices; well furnished with various Kinds of Fowl; and wonderfully stored with rich Mines of Gold, Tin, Iron, Sulphur, and several other Minerals.

Commodities.] The chief Export of these Islands is Gold in great Quantities, most Sorts of Spice, Plenty of Wax and Honey, Silks and Cottons, precious Stones, the best Kind of Brass, Dragon's Blood, dying Woods, Camphire, and the best Bezoar.

Rarities.] In the Island of *Java* are Serpents or Land Aligators of a prodigious Length and Size, nine or ten Yards long, one being taken, that was above thirteen Yards, and so big, that they found a young Boar in his Belly: They will follow Monkies up the Trees to devour them. In the same Island is a Vulcano, which sometimes

burns with great Rage. 2. About the middle of *Sumatra* is another burning Mountain, which vomits Fire and Ashes like Mount *Ætna* or *Vesuvius*. 3. In the same Island is a Tree, whose remarkable Property is to put forth Abundance of fine Buds every Evening, which look pleasant to the Eye, and have a most fragrant Smell, but these fading and falling to the Ground after Sunrise, the Tree appears all the remaining Day in a sorrowful and mourning Dress till the Evening. 4. The *Oranoutan* is thought peculiar to the Isle of *Java*. Tis of all wild Animals most resembling the human Species in Shape, Sagacity, and walking upright. *Hamilton* says that he saw one of them kindle a Fire and blow it with his Mouth; and another broiling a Fish to eat with his boiled Rice. They are three or four Foot high and live in the Woods, being generally supposed the Issue of a Baboon and some savage *Indian* Woman. In 1730 we had one of them brought over to *London* as a surprizing Curiosity; but none of the Learned could affirm it was either Male or Female, being a Mixture and Confusion of both: Which proves that though Nature permits equivocal Generation by certain Animals, it doth not suffer them to multiply with each other.

Manners.] In these Islands the Natives considerably differ in Point of *Manners*; those of *Borneo* being Men of good Wit, and Integrity, except the savage Nations inland: Those of *Java*, treacherous, proud and deceitful. The Inhabitants of *Sumatra* are good Artificers, cunning Merchants, and some of them expert Mariners.

Language.] The *Language* in these various Islands is not the same, but differs greatly in Variety of Dialects. But the trading People understand and speak the bad *Portuguese* and *Malayan*, which are used in all these Parts.

Government.] In each of these Islands are several Kings or Sultans. In *Borneo* one *Mahometan* and the other *Pagan*. In *Sumatra* and *Java* are many Princes, some *Mahometan* and some *Pagan*. The chief of those in *Sumatra* is the King of *Achin*, and *Materam* is the chief in *Java*. The *Hollanders* and *Portuguese* have established many Factories in these Islands, but mostly the former. *Batavia*, the capital City of *Java*, is the Residence of the *Dutch* Governor General of all their Settlements in the *Indies*. Tis one of the neatest, largest, most populous, and best fortifyed Cities in any Part of the World.

Religion.] The Inhabitants who reside in the inland Parts, are generally gross Idolaters; but those about the Seacoast profess the Doctrine of *Mahomet*. In *Java* and some other Islands there are likewise many *Chinese*.

Ceilon

Ceilon *and the* Maldive *Islands.*

Name.] CEILON or *Selon* is an *Arabian* Word, and *Selon Diva* means the Island of *Selon*. The *French* write it *Ceilan*, because they pronounce it as the *English* do *Ceilon*. This is the same Island as the *Taprobana* of *Ptolemy*. So likewise the *Maldive* Islands are called the *Maldivas*, or Islands of *Male*, which is the principal thereof. *Ceilon* is 220 Miles long, and 120 where broadest: It resembles a Pear in the Shape, or rather that of a dryed Ham.

Air.] The *Air* of these Islands, notwithstanding their Nearness to the Equator, is very temperate, there falling a nightly Dew which helps to qualify the same, but is frequently mortal to Strangers. In *Ceilon* tis so pure and wholsom, that the *Indians* call it *Tenarisain* or *Land of Delight*; and have a Tradition that *Adam* was formed in this Island, which they all believe.

Soil.] The *Soil* is extraordinary fruitful, but Millet is the chief Grain, of which the *Maldivas* have two Crops in a Year.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize and Produce of these Islands are Cinnamon, Gold, Silver, Spices, Rice, Honey, precious Stones, Pepper, black Lead and Coral; also Cowry Shells.

Rarities.] In *Ceilon* is that remarkable Mountain called *Adam's Pike*, being one of the highest in all *India*. The Natives climb it once a Year with religious Veneration, there being Chains fixt in the Sides to help them up. In many of the *Maldive Islands* grows that Tree bearing the *Cocoa*, or *India* Nuts, which is remarkable for its various Uses; for out of it is yearly drained a large Quantity of Juice, which being prepared after different Manners, tasteth very like excellent Oil, Milk, Butter, as also some Sorts of Wine and Sugar. Of the Fruit they make Bread; and the Leaves serve as Paper to write upon. As for the Trunk of the Tree, the, use it in building of Houses or Ships.

Manners.] The Inhabitants are well proportioned, and reckoned a very ingenious People in Silk and Cotton Work; also good Artificers in Metals. Most of them go naked, except a Cloth about their Middle; and at eight or nine Years old the Women are marriageable.

Language.] The Inhabitants of the *Maldives* have a peculiar *Jargon* of their own. Those who reside at the maritime Places of *Ceilon* understand a little *Dutch*, and broken *Portuguese*.

Government.]

Government.] The *Maldive* Islands are subject to one Sovereign, who keeps his Court at *Male*. They are divided into thirteen Clusters or Cantons called *Attolies*, which are so many distinct Governments; and in the Whole are generally reckoned ten or twelve hundred. *Ceilon* hath its own King residing at *Candi*, to whom several little Princes are tributary; but the Seacoasts are possessed by the *Dutch*, who in Effect are Masters of this Island, both in Trade and Power.

Religion.] The Natives of the *Maldive* Islands are mostly *Mahometans*; but those of *Ceilon* are *Pagans*, being originally *Malabars*.

The *Andaman* Isles lye in the Gulf of *Bengal*, toward the East. The Inhabitants are excellent Swimmers and Fishermen. In some of the Islands they have good Hogs and Poultry which they barter for Knives, Hatchets, and Linen. They have no Rice or Pulses so that their Bread is Cocoa, Yams, and Potatoes. The Natives are generally tall and well made, who live intirely in the Bays near the Sea, for the Sake of Trade and Subsistence.

Hainan Island is 130 Miles in Length and 70 in Breadth. It lies on the South Coast of *China*, and belongs to that Empire. Chief Places are *Kiontcheu*, *Tantcheu*, *Vantcheu*, *Yatcheu*.

Formosa which also belongs to *China*, is 200 Miles long; not broad in Proportion but shaped like a Mint or Bayleaf. It lies on the Southeast of *China*, *Taywan* being the principal Town and Port. The Account formerly given of this Island by Mr. *Psalmanazaar* is a meer Imposture, invented and publisht by him and his Bookseller to get a little Money: Of this he hath made an honest and free Declaration in the Folio System of Geography, under the Word *Formosa*.

CHAP. III.

Of AFRICA, the Third Quarter.

Divided in Four general Heads.

1. Land of the *Whites*.

Containing *Egypt*, *Nubia*, *Fungi*, *Abessinia*, *Barbary* with *Bidelgerid*, and the Desert of *Zaara*.

2. Land of the *Blacks*.

Containing *Guiney*, all *Nigritia* or *Negreland*, *Tombut*, *Bourno*, *Kauga*, *Mujac*.

3. *Congo* or *Lower Guiney*.

Containing *Macoko* or *Anziko*, *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Matamba*, *Benguela*.

4. *Cafreria*.

Containing *Adel*, *Machidas*, *Zanguebar*, *Monomotapa*, and the Land of *Hotentots*.

Lastly, The *African* Islands.

SECT.

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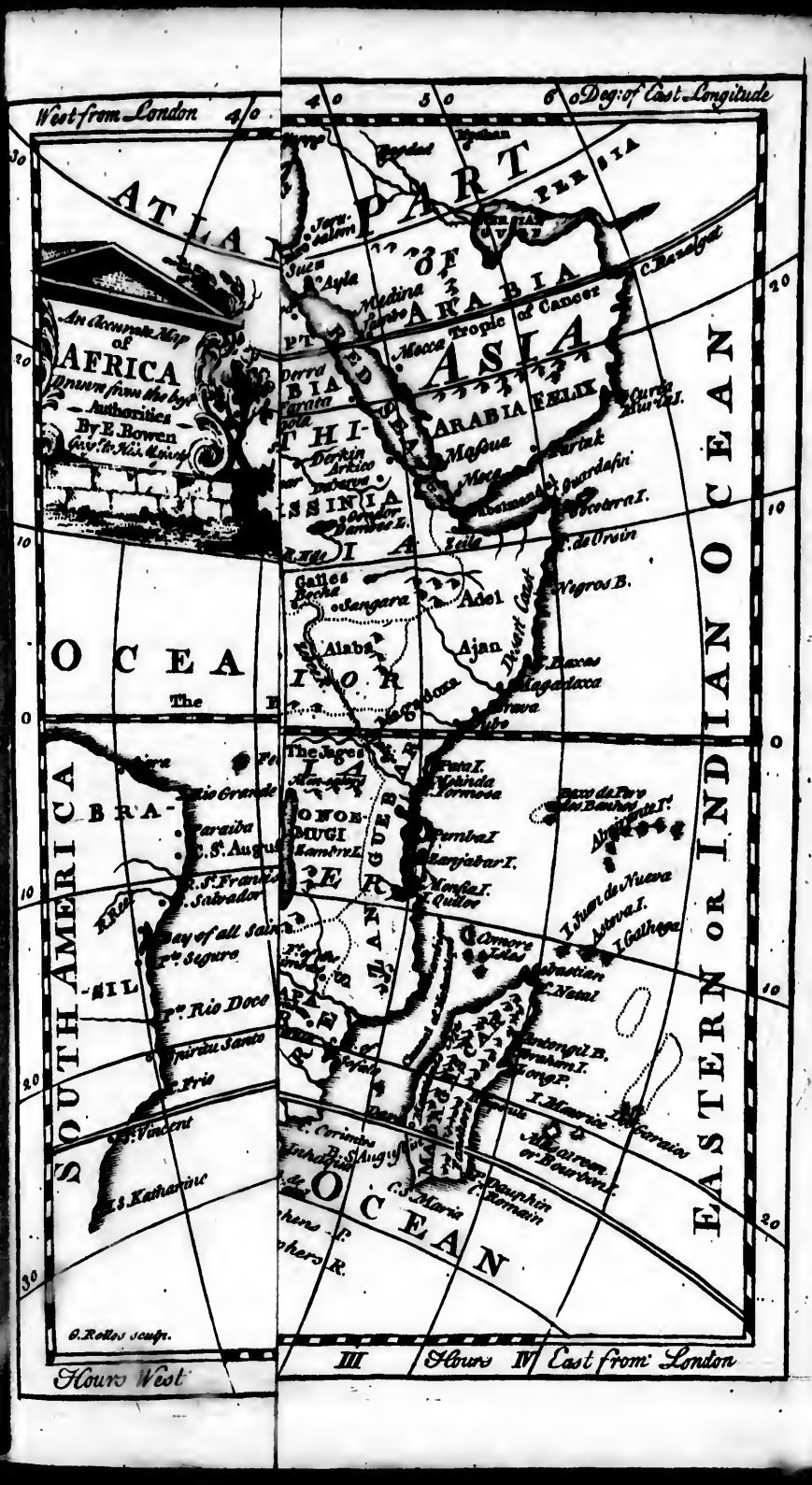
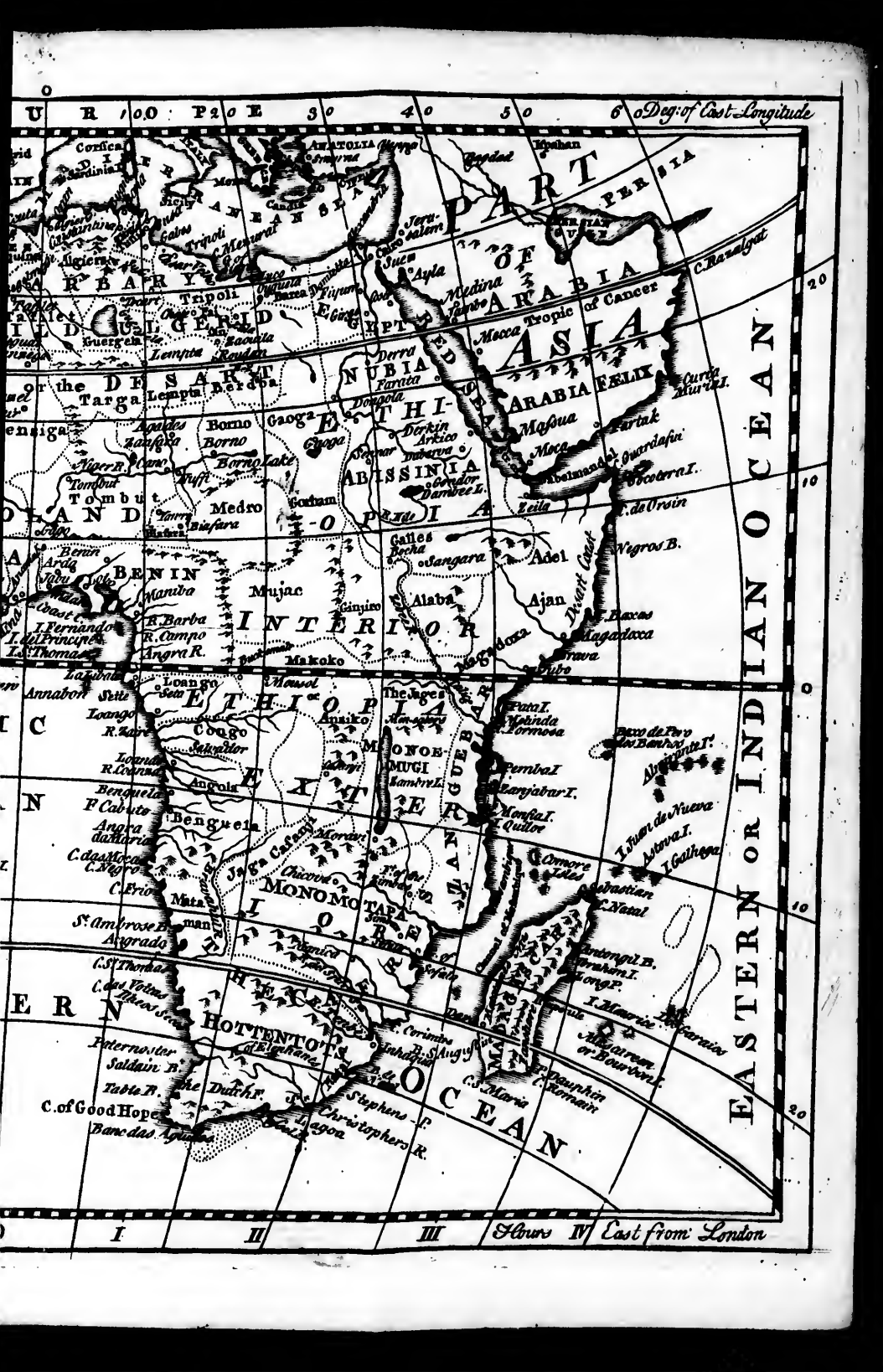



An Accurate Map of AFRICA
Drawn from the best Authorities
By E. Bowen
Geog. to His Majesty
West from London
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
The Equinoctial Line
ETHIOPIC
OCEAN
SOUTHERN
SOUTH AMERICA
BRA-
SIL
Tropic of Capricorn
Meridian of London
Hours West
G. Rollos sculp.


Degs: of East Longitude
Tropic of Cancer
ASIA
ARABIA FELIX
ARABIA
PERSIA
NUBIA
ABYSSINIA
ETHIOPIA
INTERIOR
AFRICA
BENIN
Mujac
Makoko
Congo
Angola
Benguela
MONOMOTAPA
HOTTENTOTS
C. of Good Hope
Table R.
Saldain R.
Paternoster
Banc das Agulhas
Medro
Borno
Tombut
Tripoli
Algiers
Cairo
Jerusalem
Mecca
Medina
Suez
Ayla
Mocha
Aden
Zeila
Sangara
Alaba
Ajan
Adel
Negros B.
Mozambique
Madagascar
Comoro Isles
Sofala
Mozambique
Natal
Cape Corrientes
Cape Negro
Cape Verde
Canaries
Madeira
Azores
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Candia
Smyrna
Aleppo
Bagdad
Ispahan
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Indian Ocean
Eastern or Indian Ocean
Hours East from London

SECT. I.

Egypt.

Extent and Situation.

Miles.		Degrees.
Length 500	between	23 and 32 North Latitude.
Breadth 300		28 and 36 East Longitude.

The Length is from *Asuen* South, to *Rosset* North 500 Miles. The Breadth is from the *Red Sea* East to the West Border, more or less 300 at a Medium.

Lower Egypt, or *Delta* — { *Alexandria*, *Rosset*, *Fua*, *Damiat*, *Mealkebir*.

Middle Egypt, or *Heptanomis* CAIRO, *Fium*, *Suez*, *Benesef*, *Osiot*.

Upper Egypt, or *Thebais*, now *Said* — { Girge, *Harga*, *Kious*, *Asna*, *Asuen*.

The Seacoast of *Upper Egypt* is called *Rifa*, and the chief Seaport is *Cossir*.

Name.] THIS Country, the same with antient *Egypt*, is bounded East by the *Redsea*; on the West by *Lybia*; on the North by the *Mediterranean*, and on the South by *Nubia*. It was variously named of old, as *Misraim* or *Mezar* by the *Jews*: *Mezra* and *Mezir* by the *Arabians* and Eastern People: *Melambolos* by *Lucian*: *Oceana* by *Berosus*: *Ogygia* by *Xenophon*: *Potamis* by *Herodotus*; and *Hefestia* by *Homer*. The present and general Name of *Egypt* is best derived from *Aiguptos*, signifying the Land of *Coptos*, which was the old Metropolis. The *Greeks* called it *Aiguptos*, and the *Latins Aegyptus*.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is very hot, and generally unwholsom, being infected with nauseous Vapours, ascending from the slimey Soil of the Land. The Distance of the River *Nile* being 31 Degrees East from *London*, the opposite Place to *Egypt* is therefore 149 West from *London*, and 28 South Latitude.

Soil.] *Egypt* was always, and is now as fertil a Country as any in the World, the *Soil* being wonderfully fattened by the yearly overflowing of the *Nile*; the Cause of which is the great Rains from *Nubia* and *Abessinia*, that fall regularly for four Months, beginning in *June*; for in *Egypt* they have none. This Land is exceding plentiful in all Sorts of Grain; and for its Abundance of Corn was usually called *the Granary of* Rome. The longest Day is about fourteen hours.

Commodities.] The Traffick and Produce of this Kingdom are Sugar, Flax, Rice, all Sorts of Grain and Fruit, Linen, Salt, Balsam, Senna, Cassia, and Abundance of aromatic Drugs, Plants and Gums.

Rarities.] In and near *Alexandria* are many noble Remains of Antiquity; particularly the ruined Walls of that celebrated City, built by *Alexander the Great*; with a considerable Number of Towns, several of which are almost intire: Here also are diverse stately porphyry Pillars, and curious Obelisks of pure Granet, especially that called *Pompey's Pillar*, of one Stone 114 Foot high, according to *Pocock*. Some are standing, others thrown down, and all adorned with Variety of Hieroglyphics; for a particular Account of which see *Philosophical Transactions*, and the aforesaid Author. 2. In the Castle of *Grand Cairo* are several Remarkables worthy Observation, which Strangers with some Difficulty obtain Leave to see; the chief whereof are these three, *First*, the *Arcane*, which is a frightful dark Dungeon, wherein, as they say, the Patriarch *Joseph* was confined. *Secondly*, A very large Room, with about thirty Pillars of *Theban* Stone, which yet bears the Name of *Joseph's Hall*. *Thirdly*, In this Castle is a prodigious deep Pit, with a Spring of good Water at the Bottom, being a great Rarity in *Egypt*, which the Natives call *Joseph's Well*. From this Pit some Travellers talk of an artificial Communication under Ground between the Pyramids and the Town of *Suez*, being 70 Mile: For a larger Account see *Pocock*, *Shaw*, and *Thevenot's Travels*. 3. A few Miles West of *Grand Cairo* are the *Egyptian Pyramids*, those wondrous Monuments of Antiquity, which devouring Time hath not consumed, or hardly impaired, though erected thirteen hundred years before Christ. The small ones are inconsiderable, but the biggest is 700 Foot square at bottom, each side being an equilateral Triangle, fronting the four Quarters of the World. The Square of seven being 49, makes 490,000 Foot; therefore the Square covered by this Pyramid is above eleven Acres of Land. The Property of these Triangles being as 5 to 7, from the Base to the Upright, the Pyramid must then be near 500 Foot high, if it ends in a Point: But as the Summit is a flat Square of

of 17 Foot, the Building is supposed to be imperfect, and was to have some proper Hieroglyphic for the finishing, highly suitable to the Mystery of the *Egyptian* Priesthood, and the dark Divinity of such a strange enormous Temple. 4. Adjacent to this Pyramid is a monstrous great Figure called *Sphinx*; the Bust, being all of one Stone, represents the Face and Breast of a Woman, whose Head, according to *Pliny*, is 130 *Roman* Foot in Circumference, and 43 long; also 162 from the Top of the Head to the lower Part of the Belly. 5. Near *Cairo* are several deep subterranean *Cavities*, hewn out of the Rock, having Variety of Hieroglyphics inscribed on the Walls, wherein are deposited many of the *Egyptian Mummies*; and in some of these Vaults, certain Lamps are said to have been found, which constantly burn without consuming, till exposed to the open Air. 6. In the famous River *Nile* are Abundance of *Crocodiles*, those terrible and devouring Animals, which *Bochart* endeavours to prove the same with that Creature mentioned in the Book of *Job* under the Name of *Leviathan*, commonly taken for the *Whale*. A complete Skeleton of this Animal, about four Yards three Quarters long, may be seen in the Repository of *Gresham* College, being presented to the *Royal Society* by Sir *Robert Southwell*. 7. In that Part of the *Nile*, about the 22d Degree in *Nubia*, is the great Cataract, whose Fall from the Rock is above 200 Foot; making in its Descent a Sheet of Water between 30 and 40 Foot broad, under which People may walk securely, without being wet. To these *Rarities* we may add that *Egyptian* Curiosity of hatching Chickens by the Warmth of Ovens; long Walks being inclosed for that Purpose, and the Eggs covered with Dung or Ashes.

Manners.] The modern *Egyptians* and *Arabs* are of a low Stature and slender. They have tawny Complexions, and are generally reckoned cowardly, luxurious, and cunning. They much degenerate from their Ancestors in every thing, except a vain Pretense to Astrology and Divination.

Language.] The chief *Language* used in this Country, is the *Turkish* and vulgar *Arabic*, especially the latter. The *Arabs* brought in their *Language* with their Conquest, which hath been preserved here ever since; but the *Coptees* so called, who are descended from the antient *Egyptians*, do in their Divine Worship use the old *Egyptian* Tongue, which is very different from all the *Oriental* Languages. In Places of any considerable Traffick, many of the *European* Tongues are understood and made use of.

Government.] This Kingdom very famous both in sacred and profane History, being now a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, is governed

verned by a particular *Bassa* or *Beglcberg*, who resides in great State at *Grand Cairo*; which Post is the most honorable Government of any in the *Ottoman* Dominions, this Viceroy having under him fifteen or more extensive Governments; also a powerful *Militia*, reckoned the most considerable of all the *Turky* Provinces.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this Country, being *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabs*, are more strict Observers of *Mahomet*'s Doctrine, than any other in the *Ottoman* Dominions. Here also are *Jews* in great Numbers, and many *Christians* called *Copti*, or *Coptees*. These are the natural *Egyptians*, so named from the old capital City of *Coptos*. They follow the Opinion of *Eutyches*, who lived about the Year 440, and that of *Jacob Syrius* who came after, that Christ had but one Nature, and was not born of a Virgin. The *Christian* Faith was first planted here by St. *Mark* the Evangelist, who is supposed to have been the first Bishop of *Alexandria*.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Barbary.

This North Part of *Africa* includes all the Land from the Limits of *Egypt* at the *Catabathmus*, to the Southweſt Bounds of *Morocko* at Cape *Agulon* near the River *Sus*, being 1800 Miles.

Barbary is divided into theſe five Kingdoms,

Morocko, Fez, Algier, Tunis, Tripoli.

The two firſt were united under one Head in the 17th Century, with *Tafilet* and *Darra*.

Morocko, Part of *Mauritania*.	MOROKCO, *Tagaoſt*, *Tarudant*, *Santa Cruz*, *Mogador*, *Saffi*, *Mazagan*, *Tefza*.
Fez, old *Mauritania*.	FEZ, *Azamor*, *Mekinez*, *Tezar*, *Salli*, *Alcazar*, *Ceuta* and *Velez*, to *Spain*, *Mezima*, *Melilla*.
Algier, old *Numidia*.	ALGIER, *Telemſin*, *Oran*, [to the *Spaniard*,] *Muſtagan*, *Bugia*, *Setif*, *Conſtantin*, *Bona*, *Tebez*.
Tunis, Part of original *Africa*.	TUNIS, *Benzert*, *Dakul*, *Nabel*, *Kef*, *Kairwan*, *Suſa*, *Effakes*, *Capes*, *Capſa*, *Tozer*.
Tripoli, Part of original *Africa*.	TRIPOLI, *Gerbi* Iſle, *Zoara*, *Sabart*, *Ziliten*, *Tolemet*, *Curen*, *Dern*, an the Deſert of *Barca*.

Name.] *Barbary* is bounded on the East by *Egypt*; on the West by the *Atlantic* Ocean; North by the *Mediterranean* Sea; and South by the Great Desert: So called by the *Saracens* from *Barbar*; signifying a heavy, clownish, murmuring Sound, because this People seemed to pronounce their Language after that manner. Others rather imagine that the *Romans*, upon the Conquest of this Country, called it *Barbaria*, and the Inhabitants *Barbarians*, after the Example of the *Greeks*, who gave this Name to all Nations that had no public Schools for Philosophy, and the polite Arts.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of this Country is indifferently temperate, and generally esteemed healthy. Tis abundantly fertil in Corn, Rice, and fine Fruits, notwithstanding the many Mountains and Woods, especially towards the *Mediterranean* It breeds Variety of noble Animals, particularly the Lion, Panther, Leopard, Camel, Dromedary, Ostrich, Buffalo, and Porcupine; Also fine *Barbary* Horses, and Abundance of Cattel. The *Algerine* Vines are large and thick, with Bunches of Grapes, commonly 18 Inches long. The Rinoceros, Tyger, and Elephant are peculiar to *South Africa*.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize here is Wool, Gum, Honey, Wax, Oil, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Dates, Almonds, Mantles, *Morocko* Leather, and Gold in small Bits.

Rarities] On Mount *Zagwan* near *Tunis*, are some Ruins of an old Castle, built by the *Romans*, with distinct *Latin* Inscriptions, yet to be seen on several marble Stones. 2. From the said Mountain to the City of *Carthage* near *Tunis*, was once a curious *Aquaduct*: And upon Mount *Usselit*, more South, are some Remains of *Roman* Magnificence, visible to this Day. 3. In the City of *Morocko* are two magnificent Temples, one built by *Hali*, and the other by *Abul Mumen*, which deserve the Regard of a curious Traveller. 4. In the Palace at *Morocko*, a Building of great Extent, called *Alcazawa*, is a stately Mosky with a very high Turret, on whose Top were four Apples of Gold, but since taken down by *Muley Ismael*, for their intrinsic Value, being 700 Pound in Weight: And in another Court of the said Palace is a very high Tower, so contrived that the King can mount to the Top of it on Horseback. 5. In the City of *Fez* is a famous Mosky called *Caruwan*, a full Mile in Circuit, containing above fifteen hundred marble Pillars, and furnished with thirty large Gates. It hath three hundred Cisterns to wash in, before they go to Prayers; and in it are nine hundred Lamps, which are commonly lighted, and burn every Night. 6. A few Miles from the Ruins of *Tangier* is a narrow Descent of many Fathoms deep, resembling a Coalpit, which leads into a large subterranean Vault,

Vault, from whence are Paſſages into ſeveral other Apartments, all of them done with good Marble; and undoubtedly deſigned as Repoſitories for the Dead, there being found in them many *Urns* and *Statues*, with ſome *Inſcriptions* in the *Punic* Language. 7. Over the River *Subu* near *Fez*, running between two Hills, is a remarkable Bridge, or rather a ready Way of paſſing from one Side to the other; which is by the Help of two large Poſts, on either Side one, fixt in the Ground. Between theſe are extended two ſtrong Ropes, and to one of them is tied a Sort of Baſket able to hold ten Men, into which the Paſſengers being entred, and drawing one of the Ropes, which runs by a Pulley, they waft themſelves over much ſooner than we can do either by Bridge or Boat. Dapper's *Account of* Africa.

Manners.] The *Moors* were characterized of old by *Herodian* as a People cruel in their Nature, and bold in any deſperate Undertaking, being fearleſs of Death and Danger. They are alſo very inconſtant, crafty, and unfaithful; active of Body, impatient of Labour and covetous of Honour. Some of them are ſtudious in Matters of their Law; and others are inclined to the *Mathematics* and *Philoſophy*. The Inhabitants of *Salli*, *Tripoli*, and *Algier*, are mightily given to Piracy; but many of the *Morocko* People imploy themſelves in Merchandize. The City of *Fez* is the *Mooriſh* Capital, and the Inhabitants about 100,000.

Language.] In moſt of the Seaport Towns, and all the Countries bordering on the Sea, the prevailing *Language* is broken *Arabic*. In the City of *Morocko*, and ſeveral other Places, they ſtill retain a Dialect of the old *African*. The trading People, eſpecially in their Dealing with Strangers, uſe a confuſed Mixture of *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe*, not unlike the *Lingua Franca* among the *Turks*.

Government.] This Northern Part of *Africa*, compoſed of ſeveral Kingdoms and Provinces, is chiefly under the *Turks*, and the King of *Morocko*. To the latter belong the Kingdoms of *Morocko* and *Fez*; and to him are aſcribed the following Titles, Emperor of *Africa*, King of *Morocko*, *Fez*, *Taffilet*, and *Darra*; and great Sheriff of *Mahomet*. The other Kingdoms and States of this Country are moſtly tributary to the *Turks*: But *Tunis*, *Algier*, and *Tripoli*, which are three ſtrong Commonwealths, or rather diſtinct Kingdoms, tho each of them hath its reſpective *Baſſa* appointed by the *Grand Signior*, yet they are ſo reſolute in maintaining their Liberties and Privileges, that thoſe *Baſhas* are little more than Cyphers For the Inhabitants chuſe their own Prince or *Dey*, who rules the Kingdom, appoints Judges, and paſſeth Sentence in all Affairs, whether Civil or Criminal. The Divan of *Tunis* is compoſed of one *Aga* for the

the Janisaries, one *Khiya* or General, twelve *Odabaki*, twentyfour *Boulobaki*, and two *Secretaries*, who judge in all Matters; after they have heard the Sentiment of the Sovereign Duke or *Dey*, who may reject or approve their Advice, as he thinks fit. As for *Algier*, the Government thereof is lodged in the Officers of the Army, of whom the Council of State is composed, and the *Aga* of the Janisaries is President. 'Tis true, the *Grand Signior* used to keep a *Bassa* here with the Title of *Viceroy*, but he was only a Royal Shadow; for he could not so much as enter the Divan, unless invited by the Council, who sent for him; and when admitted he had but a single Voice, and the Liberty of giving his Opinion: Wherefore the *Turkish* Emperor is now contented with giving his Title of *Bassa* to the *Dey* himself, who is properly the Ducal King of *Algier*. *Tripoli* also is now a Royal State, or independent Sovereignty, like that of *Tunis*.

Arms.] The chief Monarch in *Barbary* being the King of *Morocko*, he bears for Arms *Or*, three Wheels *Argent*.

Religion.] The established *Religion* of this Country is *Mahometism*; but the Inhabitants of *Morocko* differ from other *Mahometans* in several considerable Points; particularly those maintained by the Followers of *Hamet*, first of the present Race of the *Morocko* Emperors. He was originally a Monk, and quitting his Retirement in 1514, began publicly to preach to the People, That the Doctrine of *Hali* and *Omar*, and other Interpreters of the Law, were only human Traditions; besides several other Things of that Nature, which occasioned such Animosities between other *Turks* and the *Morockos*, that a *Turky* Slave with them is no better treated than a *Christian*. There are also many Persons in and about *Algier*, who likewise differ from the other *Mahometans* in divers Particulars. Some of them maintain, That long Fasting is highly meritorious. That Ideots are the Elect of God. That the *Marabuts*, who are *Mahometan* Priests and Merchants, are inspired by the Devil; and yet they think it honorable to be defiled by one of them. These, and many such Follies, do they believe and teach. They are also great Predestinarians. The *Christian* Faith was first planted in *Barbary* by some of the seventy Disciples, and St. *Simon* the Apostle, surnamed *Zelotes*.

MONEY.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The *Turky* Sultan of Gold	0	10	0
Barbary Ducat with *Arab* Letters	0	9	3
The Motical of *Fez*	0	2	0
The Doblas of *Algier*	0	4	9
Morocko Blankil of Silver	0	0	2

The Copper Flus; sixteen make a Blankil.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Bidelgerid, or Land of Dates.

Name.] THIS Name is an *Arabic* Compound of *Biled el Gerid*, signifying the *Land of Dates*, because it abounds with that Fruit, more than any other Part of *Africa*. Therefore the Word has a confined Meaning, and implies no more than the Southern Part of *Tunis*, which first of all had that Name, and was after carried Westward through the *Palmtree* Country to the Borders of *Segilmess*. But many Geographers ignorant hereof, by transcribing and adding to each other, have in their Books and Maps so extravagantly drawn out the Word, as to extend *Bidelgerid* quite from the Limits of *Egypt* to the *Atlantic* Ocean; which Error hath been copyed in all the former Editions of this Book, and even by Dr. *Wells* himself.

Parallel to this Land on the South, are several Provinces and large Cantons occupyed by *Arabs* and *Moors*, being a wild, mountainous Country, under the Government of separate *Sheiks* or Princes, *Segilmess*, *Tebilbelt*, *Benigomi*, *Tsebid*, *Figbig*, *Tegorarin*, *Benimezab*, *Tuggert*, *Guergela*, *Gadamis*.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of this Part is hot and unhealthy; the People swarthy and lean. They are much troubled by the East Winds blowing the hot Sand into their Eyes; but are Strangers to the Fever and Plague so frequent in *Barbary*. The Land in general is barren and sandy, producing very little Sustenance, except the natural Multitude of Dates; for in some Places the Country is quite covered with thick Woods of Palmtrees bearing that Fruit.

Traffick.] The chief Produce here is the great Plenty of Dates; also some Corn, Cattel, and Indigo. The Ostriches of *Bidelgerid* belonging to *Tunis* are as tall as a Man on Horseback, the Feathers of which they barter for Pulse and Corn, as they have Occasion.

Rarities.] A certain River coming from *Algier* over the Plain of *Bidelgerid*, and passing by the Town of *Teolaka*, hath a Current of Water extremely warm; and is known to Travellers by the Name of *The hot River*. 2. Another River from the Mountains of *Darra* passing by the four Forts of *Ifran*, falls into the Ocean, a little South of Cape *Nun*, which in the Winter grows dry, when other Waters commonly swell. 3. Near the aforesaid *Teolaka* is a little Town called

called *Deusen* of great Antiquity, being built by the *Romans*, as appears by several broken Structures, *Roman* Sepulchres, and a Variety of Medals found after the Rains, having a Head upon one Side with *Latin* Inscriptions, and Trophies on the other.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of this Country are the *African* Natives, but the *Arabs* are predominant and more numerous, who are a lazy, wandring, thievish People. Their Wives and black Servants do all the Drudgery, looking after both them and their Horses.

Language.] The common Dialect, used by the Natives, is a rude Mixture of *Moorish* and *Arabic*. The *Arabs* themselves retain most of their own *Language*.

Government.] These People are mostly tributary to the King of *Tunis*, as far as their poor Condition will afford. In other Respects they have properly no *Government*, but follow the Orders of their petty Lords or *Sheiks*, of which there are several in this wilderness Country.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of all these Parts are *Mahometans* in Profession, but extravagantly corrupted with *Pagan* Whims and Superstition. Their *Marabuts* or Priests are Judges in their civil Affairs, as well as their Jugglers in *Religion*.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Zaara, or the Great Desert, or Great Desert of Barbary.

Name.] THIS Word *Zaara* or *Zahara*, meaning *Desert*, is a tedious, long, inhospitable Region, extending West and East from the *Atlantic* Ocean to the Borders of *Egypt*, 2000 Miles, having all *Nigritia* with the River *Sanaga* on the South, and all *Barbary* on the North.

The principal Parts are these,

Parts.	Chief Cities.
Sanaga	*Tagáza.*
Zuensiga	*Tesset.*
Targa	*Hayr.*
Lemta	*Tibadu.*
Fassan, old *Phasania*	*Murzouk.*
Berdoa, Part of *Lybia*	*Zala.*

With all the Desert of *Lybia*, chief Places *Augila*, and *Jupiter Ammon*, now called *Santria.*

Air and *Soil.*] Tho the *Air* of these Parts is very hot and dry the Climate in general is healthy enough. The *Soil* throughout is either stoney, or sandy, and so naturally barren that it produces very little for the Support of Life; except about the River *Sanaga*, some Dates, Millet and Barley: The great Hills and Banks of Sand are so frequent in all these Deserts, that the Caravans and other Travellers go eight or ten Days without finding any Water; and are often in Danger of being overwhelmed by Mountains of Sand, that the turbulent Winds drive suddenly from one Place to another.

Commodities] The Traffick of this Country is very inconsiderable; chiefly consisting in a few Camels, Dates, and Cattel. Near *Tagáza* the *Moors* gather Rock Salt which they send into *Nigritia.*

Rarities.] Near Cape *Bojador*, on the West of *Zaara*, are certain Banks of Sand stretching along that Part of the Coast; towards which so strong a Current sets in, that the Water being in a mighty Agitation, both Waves and Sand mixing together, resemble a boiling Saltpan of extravagant Hight and Compass. 2. In the desert Plain

Plain of *Aroan* near the Well of *Azarad*, is a remarkable Tomb with an Inſcription importing, that the Perſons there interred were a rich Merchant and a poor Carrier, who both died of Thirſt; the former had given a Thouſand Ducats to the latter for a Cruſe of Water, but dyed immediately after drinking it, and the other dyed for Want of it. 3. Near Cape *Raſat*, Eaſt of *Tripoli*, are ſome Ruins of the antient *Cyrene*, one of the five great Cities named *Pentapolis*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of this Country being moſtly *Arabs*, with *Moors* intermixt, are an ignorant, ſavage Kind of People; and leſs reſembling rational Creatures than they do the wild Beaſts their Neighbors.

Language.] What was ſaid of the *Language* ſpoken by the Natives of *Bidelgerid*, the ſame may be ſaid of that commonly uſed in this Country.

Government.] This great Country is ſubject to ſeveral particular Lords and Maſters called *Sheiks*; but many of them wander up and down, hunting in great Companies, accounting themſelves independent.

Religion.] The Inhabitants here being moſtly *Arabs*, the only *Religion* profeſt is that of *Mahomet*; but ſo brutiſh and ignorant are the Generality of this People, that many of them live without any Sign of *Religion*. The *Chriſtian Faith* was once planted here, but quite exterminated in the Beginning of the eighth Century.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Nigritia, or Negreland.

Name.] THIS large Country, so called from the River *Niger*, extends from the Mouth of *Senaga* River in the *Atlantic* Ocean, to the Kingdoms of *Nubia*, *Fungi*, and *Abessinia* on the East. It hath *Guiney* on the South and *Zaara* on the North; being also, like that great Desert, 2000 Miles in Length.

Some of the Moderns have imagined without any Authority, that the *Niger* and *Senaga* are one and the same River; but according to *Ptolemy* the *Senaga* rises from Mount *Caphas* in Latitude 14, and the *Niger* from the Lake *Nigris* in Latitude 16, running Eastward contrary to the *Senaga*, and at length falls into some Lakes or Streams that communicate with the River *Nile*. This is the Opinion of *Cellarius*, and likewise of *Danvil*, according to whom all *Nigritia* except the West is very little known; but the Situation of this Country as described by *Ptolemy*, joined to the Knowlege and Experience of *Edrissi* the *Nubian* Geographer, and *Leo* the *African*, agrees with several new Discoveries, all uniting to verify their Accounts. Wherefore tis most reasonable to follow the old Opinion, That the *Niger* flows from West to East, and has no Affinity with the *Senaga*, or any Part thereof.

Principal Division of *Nigritia*, from West to East.

Kingdom of the *Fulis* or *Pholeys*, on the North Bank of *Senaga*, whose King is called *Siratik*: Chief Town *Gomel*.

The *Fulis* of *Casson*, higher up the *Senaga*, whose King is called *Segadova*: Chief Town *Iolo*.

Countries of *Galam* and *Bambouk*; South of *Senaga*.

Kingdom of *Mandingo* and the *Susos*; Capital Town *Songo*, with the trading Town of *Selico*; and all the Country of *Bena* and *Mittombo* down to *Serra Leoni*.

Guinbala; whose King is called *Tonkiquata*.

Kingdom of *Tombut*: TOMBUT, *Tocrur*, *Berissa*.

Gago and the Defert: Alfo the Countries of *Guber*, *Lamlem*, *Caffena*, and *Cano*.

Kingdom of *Wangara*, South of the *Niger*; a Land rich in Gold: Chief Town *Ganara*.

Faran, North of *Niger*: Chief Towns, *Agades*, *Zanfara*.

Bourno and the Defert, Capital Place *Karna*.

Deferts of *Seth* and *Zeu*, South of *Bourno*, chief Towns *Zagara*, *Semegonda*, *Regbil*.

Kauga or *Goga*, chief Towns *Kauga*, *Kaguva*.

Country of *Gorham* and the Lunar Mountains, chief Town *Tumi*, on the Lake *Couir* or *Kuir*.

Air.] The *Air* of this extenfive Region differs a little, according to the Situation of its various Parts; but is generally hot and dry, like the great Defert lately defcribed.

Soil.] The Land of *Nigritia* in general is very rich; efpecially about the Rivers *Niger* and *Senaga*, which overflow a confiderable Part thereof, as the *Nile* doth *Egypt*, from the great Rains which fall from the Months of *June* to *September*. Here is great Store of Corn and Cattel, with Variety of Herbs; many Woods with Elephants, and other Beafts, both wild and tame. Here alfo are feveral Mountains richly lined with valuable Mines of Gold.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize of this Country are Oftrich Feathers, Gums, Amber, Gold, Redwood, Civet, Elephants Teeth, Beefwax and Slaves.

Rarities.] In *Burfin*, a little Kingdom South of Cape *Verd*, in the Country of the *Jalofs*, is a fmall River, called *Rio de la Grace*; oppofite to whofe Mouth is a confiderable Bank of Sand, out of which at low Water, there fprings a gentle Stream of curious frefh Water, very pleafant to the Tafte. 2. Next to *Sanyen* a Village in the fame Country, is a Well ten Fathom deep, whofe Water is naturally fweet as Sugar. 3. In the Province of *Gago* the fandy Defert is of fuch a Nature, that Travellers who perifh in croffing it, their Bodies lying there do not corrupt, but become hard, like the *Egyptian* Mummies.

Manners.] The *Negres* in general are a lively ingenious People, though

though unacquainted with Arts and Sciences. In Behaviour very rude, and barbarous; much given to Finery; addicted to sensual Pleasure, and universally great Idolaters. In the maritime Places they trade in Slaves with the *Europeans*, selling not only what Captives they take in War with one another, or purchase for Trifles, but also the Children which they have by their own Slaves.

Language.] In this Country there is a Variety of Dialects, very different from one another: But the most general *Language* is *Mandingo*, by the Help of which a Man may travel all the inland Parts, where there is any Trade. The *Creole Portuguese* is always used on the Coast, by the Interpreters between the *English* and other Traders, and the *Junkos* or Black Merchants. The *Mahometans* all speak *Arabic*, their Religion and Law being in that Language.

Government.] This wide and spacious Tract of Land is subject to many Kings, who are absolute in their own Territories. And about the Western Coast on both Sides the River *Gamby* is a Multitude of small Sovereignties, whose Chiefs are called Kings in the same Manner.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of these Provinces and Kingships are either *Mahometans*, or gross Idolaters; and some in the midland Parts live without any Sign of Religion among them. The Followers of *Mahomet*, being chiefly *Arabs*, believe the Existence of one God, and never adore him under any Representation. They also own *Jesus Christ* as a great Prophet, and Worker of Miracles. They generally use Circumcision, as other *Mahometans* do. *Christianity* once got some Footing in these Parts of the World, but was quite excluded in the tenth Century, by the strange irresistible Progress of *Mahomet*'s Doctrine contained in the Alkoran.

SECT. VI.

Guiney.

THE Extent of this Country coaſtways is about 2000 Miles; from the Mountains and River of *Serra Leoni*, which parts it from *Nigritia*, Latitude 8 North, to the Province of *Benguela* bounded by the River *Franciſco*, Lat. 13, 30 South.

Tis divided into *Upper* and *Lower Guiney*, the former lying Weſt and Eaſt, and the latter North and South. The Equator is the Line of Partition at the River *Gabon*.

UPPER GUINEY.

Kingdom of *Quoia* and *Manou*: Chief Towns are *Serbora*, *Baga*, *Tombi*, *Faſbou*.

Kingdom of *Sanguin*, being the Pepper or Grain Coaſt: Chief Towns *Sanguin*, *Sino*, *Wapo*, *Seſtre*.

Ivory or Tooth Coaſt: *Druin*, *St. Andrew*, *Lahou*.

Gold Coaſt: *Axim*, *Botri*, *Mina*, *Cape Corſe*, *Anamabou*, *Acara*.

Slave Coaſt, ſubject to the King of *Dahómi* who reſides inland to the North, near another Nation on the Weſt called *Eyos*. Chief Places on the Coaſt are *Popo*, *Whida*, *Aſſem*, *Praya*.

Kingdom of *Benin*: *Benin*, *Jabum*, *Arabo*, *Budibo*, *Awerri*.

Turning South are the Countries of *Biafar*, *Calbari*, *Calbongo*, and *Camaron* to the Equinoctial Line.

LOWER GUINEY.

Cape *Lopo*, whoſe King reſides at *Libatta*: The Diſtrict of *Setta* on the South is famous for Redwood.

Kingdom of *Loango*: Banzavar, *Mayumba*.

Kingdom of *Cacongo*: Chief Town *Cacongo*.

Kingdom

Kingdom of *Angoy:* Chief Town *Angoy.*

Kingdom of *Congo*; divided into eight Provinces;
Four North: *Salvador, Batta, Pango, Sundi.*
Four South: *Sonho, Bamba, Pemba, Ovando.*

Kingdom of *Angola*, subject to *Portugal: Loanda* the Capital.

Country of *Benguela* and *Lubolo: Benguela* the Capital.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is extremely hot, and very unhealthy, especially to Strangers, with whom it so disagreeth, that many live but a short Time after their Arrival in it.

Soil.] The *Soil* in most Places is abundantly fertil, producing the best of Grains and Fruits. This Country is well stored with Elephants, whose Teeth bring great Gain to the Inhabitants, when either sold or bartered for other Goods of those Merchants who trade with them. Here also are several inexhaustible Mines of Gold; and in many of its Rivers are found some Pearls of great Value, with abundance of Gold Dust. For the longest Day of any Latitude, consult the Table of Climates.

Traffick.] The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergris, Pepper, Redwood, Sugar, Civet, and large Furs.

Rarities.] So impetuous is the Current of River *Volta* near its Mouth on the Gold Coast, that the Sea, for about a Mile, appears of a white Colour, and is said to have a sweetish Taste for almost ten Fathoms deep. 2. In several Parts of *Guiney* grows a certain Tree called *Mignolo*, which having an Incision made in its Body, doth yield an excellent Liquor of much Request among the Natives; proving to them more pleasant, strong, and nourishing than the choicest Wine. 3. In some inland Parts of *Guiney* is found that remarkable Creature called *Oranoutan*; though *Hamilton* and other Authors affirm tis peculiar to the Island of *Java*. These Creatures walk upright, and drink any Thing with the Cup in their Hand as we do. Some Travellers imagine they are the Offspring of *Satyrs* or *Pygmies*, so famous among the Poets, and mentioned by *Pliny*. For a larger Account of this Animal with the various Conjectures about it, see the Treatise on that Subject by Dr. *Tyson:* Also the *Sonda* Islands in *Asia* before mentioned.

Manners.] The Natives of *Guiney* are great Idolaters in general; very superstitious, and much given to stealing. Their Complexion

is of the blackeſt and handſomer Sort. Some of them are very diligent in the Traffick of their Country, and will cheat the *Europeans* if they can. Remarkable is one Cuſtom among ſome People on the Tooth Coaſt, That every Perſon is obliged to betake himſelf to the ſame Buſineſs or Trade as that of his Foreſathers. Upon the Death of a Huſband in the Kingdom of *Benin*, the Widow becomes wholly ſubject to her own Son, if ſhe have any, and may be reckoned among his Number of Slaves; only with this Difference, that ſhe cannot be ſold without the Conſent of his People. To kill a Number of Slaves at the Funeral of any great Perſon, was a Cuſtom in theſe Countries, but worn out ſince their Commerce with the *Europeans*.

Language.] The chief *Language* about *Guiney* is that called *Mandingo*, which is alſo underſtood and ſpoke in ſeveral adjacent Countries as far as *Tombut*. Of the ſeveral Tongues in Uſe upon the Gold Coaſt, that of the *Acaniſtes* is moſt prevailing. The trading Part uſe the bad *Creole Portugueſe*.

Government.] This Country owneth Subjection to many Sovereigns and Kings of ſmall Diſtricts, eſpecially near the Coaſt. In the Year 1724 the King of *Dahómi*, a powerful inland Prince, conquered all the Country about the Slave Coaſt, *Wida*, *Ardra*, *Fouin*, and ſeveral other States.

Religion.] *Paganiſm* is the common Religion of theſe Parts, the Profeſſion whereof is attended with many ridiculous and contemptible Superſtitions. The *Pythagorean* Opinion of Tranſmigration prevails mightily here, as it doth in moſt other Parts of the heathen World. Thoſe of the Kingdom of *Benin* own a ſupreme Being, as the Creator of Heaven and Earth; but think it needleſs to ſerve him, becauſe being infinitely good, they think he will not hurt them; and on the contrary Account, they offer Sacrifices to the evil Spirit, who they think is the Cauſe of all their Calamities. In ſeveral Parts of this Country there is neither Idol nor Temple, the People ſeeming to entertain hardly any Notion of a future State, much leſs the Reſurrection of the Body.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

Nubia, with the Coast of Abesh.

Name.] THIS Country of *Nubia*, the old *Nubarum Regio*, takes its Name from the *Nubæ* so called who dwelt in these Parts. On the North tis bounded by *Egypt*; on the South by *Fungi*; on the East by the *Red Sea*, and on the West by the Deserts of *Koga* and *Bourno*. The Length and Breadth at a Medium is 500 Miles.

The Coast of *Abesh* is a Boundary to these four Kingdoms, *Nubia*, *Dungalla*, *Fungi*, *Dekim*.

Nubia { North Part subject to *Turky*. *Ibrim*, *Aidab* or *Gidid*.
South Part includes the Kingdom of *Dungallà*, formerly Part of *Fungi*. DUNGALLA, *Mussho*, *Shagi*.

Fungi { Separated North from *Dungalla* by Part of the *Nile*; and bounded Southeast by *Dekim* and *Abessinia*. SENNAR, *Giesim*, *Harbaga*, *Nuba* the old *Meroë*, and *Suaken*.

Dekim { On the *Abesh* Coast, and bounded South by *Abessinia*. Dekim, *Taka*, *Genbita*.

Air.] The *Air* of these Kingdoms is every where extremely hot, till happily qualifyed by the periodical Rains that fall in Abundance from the Month of *June* to *October*.

Soil.] The Land in many Places is very fertil, especially near the River *Nile*; but elsewhere it is very barren, being cumbered with dry Hills of Sand. Here is good Store of Elephants, Camels, and Dromedaries: Also wild Beasts, Serpents, and Crocodiles. The People here apply much to Agriculture, and have Plenty of Corn, Fruit, and Sugar; likewise great Quantities of Gold Grain or Dust.

Traffick.] The chief Produce of these Countries is Gold, Civet, Sugar, Drugs, Ivory, Sanders, and other medical Woods.

Rarities.] In divers Parts of *Nubia* are still extant the Ruins of many Christian Churches, with several Pictures of *Jesus Christ*, the Virgin *Mary*, and Apostles. Most observable is that strange quick Poison produced here, being the small Seeds growing on the Top of a green Herb like a Nettle, one Grain whereof is able to kill ten

Men in a Quarter of an Hour, or any one Man in a Minute. Tis commonly sold at one hundred Ducats an Ounce; but never to Strangers, unless they promise by Oath not to use it in these Parts of the World. Remarkable is this Country for being the Birthplace of *Edrissi*, the *Nubian Geographer*.

Manners.] These People are said to be strong and couragious, but cunning in their Dealings; much given to War, very laborious, and many of them very wealthy; there being established a considerable Traffick between them and the Merchants of *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*, as also a Trade carried on to *Tombut* and the inland Parts of *Africa*.

Language.] The *Nubians* have a particular *Language* of their own, which hath some Affinity with the *Arabian* and *Chaldean*; likewise a Mixture of the old *Coptic* or *Egyptian* Tongue.

Government.] These Kingdoms have their own independent Sovereigns; and the King of *Nubia* was formerly a very powerful Prince. One of his Predecessors, named *Cyriacus*, being informed that the *Christians* were oppreſt in *Egypt*, is said to have raised one hundred thousand Men for their Relief: But the *Turks* are now Masters of the better Part of *Nubia*.

Religion.] This extensive Country was once *Christian*; but the Ministry failing, the Inhabitants for Want of Pastors fell off from *Christianity*, and in Process of Time became either strict *Mahometans* or their Imitators. The Gospel was received by the *Nubians* in the earliest Age of the Church.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Abessinia, with the Kingdoms and States lying South, formerly called *Upper*, and *Lower Ethiopia*.

THE Kingdom of *Abessinia* is distant from *London* 36 Degrees East, and lyes under the eleventh Degree of North Latitude: Therefore its Diametre points 144 Degrees West, and 11 South Latitude in the Pacific Ocean. Tis of a compact Form, the Length and Breadth about 600 Miles.

The Name is taken from *Abesh*, an *Egyptian* Word to *dissipate* or *scatter*, the Composition of this People being a Variety of *Africans* and *Arabs*. To write it *Abyssinia*, is to imagine it from *Abyss*, a *bottomless Pit*, and a bottomless Derivation. As for the Name *Ethiopia*, tis transplanted from *Arabia*, for that is the Country originally called *Ethiopia*; and the Word itself is merely personal, signifying a tawny swarthy Countenance, from αἴθω to *burn* or *scorch*, and ὤψ the *Face*, or in other Words a *sunburnt Visage*, tho not black like the *Negres* and other *Africans*. The *Abesh* Coast is so called in reference to *Abessinia*.

The chief Provinces of this Kingdom are as follow.

Provinces.	Chief Places.
Tigra North	AXUM, now decayed: *Dobaro*.
Dambea and the Lake *Dambea*	*Tselga*.
Bagamder, East of *Dambea*	*Ambalegot*, *Ambador*.
Gojam, where springs the *Nile*	*Mina*, *Nebessa*.
Western Galla, including *Bizamo* and *Damot*.	
Enaria, rich in Gold	*Cangan*.
Ambara, South of *Bagamder*	*Mariam*.
Angot, East of *Bagamder*	*Ankona*.
Danealí on the Seacoast	*Baylur*, *Asab*.
Barnagas on the Seacoast	*Arkico*.

The *Dobas*, more inland, are governed by several Captains.

Eastern Galla, a particular Nation called *Gallos*, including the Districts of *Gans*, *Cambet*, *Wed*, *Fatigar*, *Bali*, *Ifat*, *Dwaro*, and *Ghedem*.

LOWER ETHIOPIA.

Kingdom of ADEL, East of *Abessinia*, founded by a *Mahometan* Prince in the 16th Century. *Ausagurel* on the River *Hawash*, and *Zeila* on the Northern Coast.

Kingdom of MAKIDAS, whose Prince is a *Mahometan* sprung from the Kings of *Abessinia*. This Country lyes near the barren Coast of *Ajan*, inhabited by *Beduin Arabs*. Chief Place *Magadocia*, on the River of that Name. Also *Barva* or *Brava*, a Seaport and small Commonwealth.

Kingdom of ZENDERO, South of *Abessinia: Bosham* on River *Zebi*.

Kingdom of MACOKO Southwest, bounded by *Mujak* on the North; *Monsol* is the King's Court. These Parts are noted for the *Bakibakee*, a dwarfish Breed of *Negres*, not above three or four Foot high, who hunt Elephants. *Bukamela* is the Marketown for Ivory.

Kingdom of FUNGENO on the South, and the Land of POMBO, are tributary to *Macoko*.

Kingdom of MATAMBA, South of *Congo*, overspread with the *Jagas* People, an idolatrous Nation.

The two inland Kingdoms of MATAMAN and MONOMUGI are both imaginary.

ZANGUEBAR. This Country extends on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, from the River *Jubo* at the Equator, down to *Quiloa* at the River *Cuavo*, 900 Miles. Tis peopled with *Arabs*, who being *Mahometans*, give the scornful Name of *Kaffer* or Infidel to the old Inhabitants of these Parts: Which Word *Caffres* or *Caffreria* is now carryed down this Coast to the South Bounds of *Monomatapa*. Chief Towns or Seaports are, *Pati*, *Melinda*, *Monbaza*, *Quiloa*.

Kingdom of MACUAS, lower on the Coast. Chief Places *Mozambic*, *Angocia*, *Quilimana*.

State of MONOMATAPA. *Simbo*, the King's Residence. *Massapa*, a *Portuguese* Fort; also *Tetey* and *Sena*, two other Forts on the River *Zambes*. This Land hath rich Gold Mines.

SOFALA, whose King is called *Quitevi*, and resides at *Simbo*. Also the States or Sovereignties of *Sabia*, *Manica*, *Birri*, and *Inhamban*, down to the River and Bay of *St. Spirit*; all or most of which are Parts of the antient *Monomatapa*, and generally supposed to be the controverted Land of *Ophir*.

Lower down is the Land called *Fumos* or *Smokeland*; and nearer the Cape is the Land of *Natal* or *Christmas Land*, belonging to the *Dutch*.

The

The Land of HOTENTOTS is bounded South by the famous Cape *Goodhope*; and consisteth of many Parts, or small Nations of People, who are much improved since the Trade and Settlements established by the *Europeans* at the Cape, where the *Dutch* Governor lives in more State, Affluence, Power, and Security, than most of the Kings in *Africa* before recited.

The Western Coast, from Cape *Negro* down to the Land of *Hotentots*, is very little known or frequented. However *De Lisle*, by the Fertility of his Genius, hath freely supplyed it both with Provinces and Rivers, which the judicious *Danvil* hath prudently omitted for Want of better Authority.

About the middle inland are the several Countries of *Butua*, *Chicova*, *Sacumbi*, *Zimba*, with the Town and long Lake of *Maravi*.

Air and *Soil*.] This Country being wholly within the *Torrid Zone*, its *Air* is generally hot, but yet in some Vallies extremely cool, by reason of the high Mountains in divers Places, which at certain Times of the Year intercept the Sunbeams from low Vallies lying between them. As for the *Soil* it is very different; for in some Places near the numerous Branches of the *Nile*, the Ground produces all Sorts of Grain, Fruits, and Herbs in great Plenty; but in those that are mountainous and remote from the *Nile*, nothing is to be seen but sandy Mountains, formidable Rocks, and Deserts. This Land produceth also good Store of Sugar, Mines of Iron, Copper and Gold; a great Quantity of Flax, and Plenty of Wine; but the Inhabitants either know not, or care not, to make use of these Things to any considerable Advantage.

Commodities.] The chief Trade here is in Gold, Ivory, Corn, Cattel, Salt, Wine, Sugar, and Honey.

Rarities.] Many are the natural Saltpits of excellent Rock Salt; and between the Provinces of *Dancali* and *Tigra* is a large Plain of four Days Journey; one Side whereof is quite crusted over with pure white Salt, that supplyes the Inhabitants of the Country both far and near; some Hundreds of Camels, Asses, and Mules, being daily imployed to carry it. 2. In the Mountains of *Gojam* is a great natural hollow Rock; opposite to which is another so situate, that a Word only whispered on its Top is heard at a considerable Distance; and the joint Voices of several Persons speaking at once, appear as loud as the Shout of a numerous Army. 3. Of the many Christian Temples in *Abessinia*, there are ten curious ones hewn out of the firm Rock, which are said to have been all completed in twenty-four Years, and proportionable in all their Parts, with Gates and Windows

Windows in a most regular Manner: For which see *Ludolph*, who in his Book hath given the Print of one Temple. 4. In several Lakes and the River *Nile*, is frequently seen that amphibious Creature called by the *Greeks Hippotamus* or *Seahorse*, it having some Likeness to a Horse in several Parts of the Body. This is *Behemoth* in the Book of *Job* according to *Bochart*, who differs extremely from the common Opinion in this Matter. 5. In other Lakes and Rivers is found the *Torpil Fish*, whose Nature is such, that if a Person only touch it, he is suddenly taken with an excessive Cold and Trembling; wherefore the Natives are said to allay the violent Heat of burning Fevers by touching the Patient therewith. 6. Of the many curious Birds in this Country, the *Pipis* is most observable, as being the ready Conductor of Hunters to find out their Game; for having discovered any Beast in his lurking Place, he is said to fly towards the Huntsmen, and calling incessantly *Fenton Ketre*, which imports that they should follow him, he flys gently before them to their desired Prey. 7. Great is the Variety of strange Animals to be seen in various Provinces of this Country, particularly three: *First*, That Creature called *Harish*, which hath one long Horn in its Forehead; whereupon some conclude, that this is the famous Unicorn. *Secondly*, The Panther Camel, having a Head and Neck like a Camel, and a spotted Body as a Leopard, which is said to have so long Legs, that Horses may easily pass under his Belly. *Lastly*, The *Zecora*, which is generally reckoned the most beautiful Creature of all Quadrupeds whatever. Tis called the *Wild Ass*, having suchlike Ears; but the Shape of it is delicate and slender, with a Skin like Sattin, streaked from Neck to Tail, with grey, black, white and yellow. To these Curiosities we might add the Mountains of *Lamalmon*, *Amara*, and many others, having fine Plains above, with Trees and Verdure well watered with Springs; also Cattel, Fruits, and other Necessaries of Life.

Bishops.] Although the *Abessins* allow Ecclesiastical Hierarchy in the *Alexandrian* Church, whose Patriarch is owned as their Head, yet they admit of no Order among them superior to that of a *Presbyter*. As for the *Abbuna*, he is only the Patriarch's Resident or Deputy.

Manners.] The People here are of a tawny Colour, their Persons well shaped and strong. Both Men and Women are temperate in their Food, ingenious, affable and generous, but not alike in all Provinces. Ever since the Destruction of their Capital City *Axum*, the King and Court move their Tents and Pavilions from Place to Place, for here are no Inns or public Houses of any Sort. Merchants and Travellers with their Servants carry all Necessaries along with them, and the Poor beg all the Way.

Language.]

Language.] The *Abessin* Tongue hath some Affinity with the *Chaldee*, *Arabic*, and *Hebrew*. Tis divided into many Dialects, the most refined of which is in the Province of *Amara*. *Ludolph* in his History gives an Account and Specimen of the *Abessinian* Language, from which we suppose this *Paternoster* is framed: *Abbahan shirfsu, selenghi zebonsha: Messhuk spirsha, ishkir jergash semskan herman egaquaan. Parkon pemlegron, ha parkons slego naos: Ne hebilikan scepiku, erupen hi hapsa.* Amen.

Government.] This extensive Land is subject to one Sovereign, stiled in the *Ethiopian* Language *Nagas*, meaning *Lord* or *Sovereign*, otherwise *Nagas Nagasi*, *King of Kings*. As for the *European* Title of *Prester*, or *Presbyter John*, that is now reckoned one of the many vulgar Errors in the World. This Monarch believes himself to be sprung from *Solomon* and *Makeda*, or according to *Josephus*, *Nizaula* Queen of the South. He is said to assume many vain Titles, expressing all those Provinces by Name within the Circuit of his Dominions; and stiling himself, *The Beloved of God, sprung from the Stock of* Judah: *The Son of* David *and* Solomon: *The Son of the Seed of* Jacob: *The Son of* Nahu *after the Flesh: The Son of St.* Peter *and* Paul *after the Spirit*. His Government is altogether despotic, his Subjects being his Slaves. He is so reverenced, that at his very Name they bow their Bodies, and touch the Ground with one of their Fingers. The Crown doth not descend to the eldest Son, but to him that the King nominates on his Deathbed.

Arms.] The Ensigns Armorial are a *Lyon* holding a *Cross*, with this Motto, *Vicit Leo de Tribu Juda.*

Religion.] Within the Limits of this large Kingdom is a great Mixture of People, as *Pagans*, *Jews* and *Mahometans*, of various Nations; but the Natives in general are *Christians*. They hold the written Word of God to be the only Rule of Faith; and that the Canon of Holy Scripture consists of 85 Books, whereof they say 46 are in the *Old Testament*, and 39 in the *New*. They do not use the *Apostolic Creed*, but the *Nicene* or *Constantinopolitan*. As to the great Doctrine of the *Incarnation*, they are generally *Eutychians*, like the *Coptees* of *Egypt*, being formerly led into that Belief by *Dioscorus*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*. In the Person of their King they lodge the supreme Authority in all Matters, Ecclesiastical and Civil, and do thereupon wholly deny the Supremacy of the Pope, esteeming it Antichristian in him, to pretend a Jurisdiction over the whole Church of Christ. They also disclaim most Points of the Popish Doctrine; particularly *Transubstantiation*, *Purgatory*, *Service in an unknown Tongue*, *Auricular Confession*, *Images in Churches*, *Celibacy of the Clergy*, *and Extreme Unction*. They use different Forms in Baptism,

tism, and keep both *Saturday* and *Sunday* as a Sabbath. They observe Circumcision, and abstain from eating of Swines Flesh, not out of any Regard to the *Mosaic* Law, but purely as an old Custom of their Country. They are much inclined to Charity, and visiting the Sick. Their divine Service doth wholly consist in reading of the holy Scriptures, Administration of the Sacrament, and hearing some Homilies of the Fathers. They repair to Church betimes, and never enter with their Shoes on, nor sit down, except on the bare Ground. They carefully observe the appointed Hours for public Prayers, and perform that Duty with great Devotion. In short, these People express in many Respects a deep Sense of Religion. The *Roman* Missionaries did so prevail in the 17th Century, that the Popish Religion was nearly fixt in this Country, for they had once gained the King and Court, and obtained a Proclamation in their Favour, commanding the whole Nation to imbrace the Doctrine of the *Roman* Church. But the People were so exasperated at parting with the Religion of their Forefathers that it caused many dreadful Insurrections which could not be quelled without shedding Torrents of Blood. Fearing therefore the Consequence of using Force, the King intirely dropt the Design, and not only returned to his former Belief himself, but gave Leave to all his Subjects to do the same. And that he might regain the Affection of his People, he banished from his Dominions all *Roman* Missionaries whatever, with *Alphonso Mendez* the *Jesuit*, who having been consecrated at *Lisbon* Patriarch of *Ethiopia*, and approved by the Pope, had resided here in that Character for several Years. As for the Plantation of *Christianity* in this Country, tis a Tradition among the Inhabitants, that the *Eunuch* baptized by *Philip* the Deacon was Steward to the Queen of *Ethiopia*; and that upon his Return he converted the Court and whole Kingdom to the Christian Faith. But in the Opinion of others, it was not till the fourth Century, when *Frementius*, the Son of a *Tyrian* Merchant, first introduced the Gospel here, and was consecrated Bishop by *Athanasius* of *Alexandria*; in Memory of whom there is a Monastery near *Axum*, named *Fremona*, and many other fine ones in *Abessinia*, particularly *Alleluia*, *Abbagarima*, *Mandelli*, and others.

LOWER ETHIOPIA.

Air.] THESE many Kingdoms and Sovereignties, extending from South to North, cannot be supposed to have the same Nature of *Air* in all the Parts. In some the *Air* is extremely hot, and would be intolerable to the Inhabitants, were it not qualifyed by Showers of Rain, and at other Times by violent Winds, which blow from the West Ocean. In *Monomatapa* and *Zanguebar* the *Air* is

is much more temperate; but in *Ajan* and *Adel* tis very hot and unwholsom.

Soil.] These various Divisions being situate in different Climates, the *Soil* must of Course be very different. The Countries about *Monomatapa* produce Abundance of Grain, and are generally esteemed very fit for Pasture. The other Divisions nearer *Abessinia* are mostly barren in all Sorts of Grain, yet productive enough of Sugar, several Kinds of Fruit and Spice, furnished with some considerable Gold Mines, and every where abounding with Elephants. So rich were the Mines, found by the *Portuguese* in *Zanguebar* and several Parts of the *Caffres*, that the Country about *Sofala* hath been judged by modern Geographers to be the Land of *Ophir*.

Commodities.] The chief Trade of these Parts is in Gold, Ambergris, Pearls and Musk, Rice, Millet, Cattel, Citron, Ivory, Oil, Gums and Drugs of many Sorts.

Rarities.] About the inland Parts of *Lower Guiney* are to be seen that monstrous Serpent called *Minia*, which is reported of such a Bigness, as frequently to swallow a young Deer, or other Creature of that Size. 2. In divers Lakes are found those Monsters called by the Natives *Ambisangula* and *Pesengoni*; but the *Europeans* give them the Name of *Syrens*, because when taken they fetch heavy Sighs, and cry with a Tone resembling very much the mournful, yet musical Voice of a Woman. One Hand of that remarkable Creature I have seen in the Repository at *Leyden*; and two Hands of such a Creature in the *Musæum* at *Copenhagen*. 3. In the Island of *Loanda*, on the Coast of *Angola*, is a remarkable Tree, called *Arbor Radicum*. It derives this Name from the Nature of its Branches, which spring forth on all Sides from the Trunk, where tis commonly eighteen Foot Diametre; and many of them bowing so as to touch the Ground, take Root, and spring forth, till by their Weight they bow down again and take Root the second Time, and so on, till they cover a thousand Paces in Circuit, and able to lodge under its Branches three thousand armed Men, secure from Sun and Rain: So numerous and thick are those Filaments, and so well covered with Leaves. 4. In several Parts upon, and South of the River *Coanza*, are considerable Mines of Rock Salt. For these and other Remarkables see *Dapper* and *Labat*.

Manners.] The various Inhabitants of these many Countries are generally a dull, savage, swarthy and black Sort of People, among whom a great many strange Customs prevail. Tis reported of the King of *Monomatapa*, that whenever he drinks in public, the whole Court doth jointly put up their Prayers in his Behalf, and that with a very loud Voice, which being heard in the Neighborhood, all Persons there living are bound to do the same; also others hearing of them, and so on; whereby the City and Country adjacent is all

ſenſible when their Monarch takes off his Glaſs. In the Kingdom of *Loango* tis a Cuſtom, that when a Father deceaſeth, his Goods belong not to the Children, but his own Brothers or Siſters, who are bound to provide for ſuch of the little ones, as are not able to provide for themſelves. We read of another unreaſonable Cuſtom among a certain People in *Cafreria*, which is that when a Father dyes, his Children are obliged to loſe the little Finger of their left Hand. To defer as long as poſſible that barbarous Event, they are commonly very tender of their Parent's Health, and take all Care imaginable to prolong his Life; which was probably the firſt Reaſon of ſo ſtrange a Practice. But of all the People in theſe various Countries, none is more obſervable for their Manner of Life than the *Hotentots* near the South Cape. They are ſo called from the frequent Repetition of that, or ſuchlike Word; and may be reckoned the moſt filthy and brutiſh of all reaſonable Creatures. Their Bodies are uſually beſmeared with common Greaſe or Fat, which cauſeth a very bad Smell. Their ordinary Habit is a Sheepſkin, with Guts wrapt about their Legs and Arms. *Kolben* relates many of their coarſe Ways and Ceremonies, which may probably decay or wear out, by their continued Intercourſe with *European* People.

Language.] There is a great Variety of *Languages* in theſe Kingdoms and Countries, moſt of which have been already mentioned in the Articles of *Africa*. In the Eaſtern Diviſions about *Zanguebar* the *Arabic* prevails, with Variation of Dialect; but the *Language* in Uſe among the *Hotentots* appears to us only as a confuſed inarticulate Noiſe.

Government.] Theſe Kingdoms are all governed by their own particular independent Princes, except what the *Portugueſe* and *Hollanders* are Maſters of. The Coaſts of *Cafreria* and *Zanguebar* have ſeveral Kings and States that are tributary to *Portugal*; and the *Dutch* are poſſeſt of Cape *Goodhope*, with an Extent of ſome hundred Miles in the Continent.

Religion.] In the middle Parts of this *Ethiopia*, between *Angola* on the Weſt and *Zanguebar* on the Eaſt, Idolatry prevails intirely; being overſpread with the ſeveral Nations of People called *Jagas*, *Dongos*, *Mumbas*, and *Zimbas*, who have many Pagan Ceremonies and Cuſtoms agreeable to ſuch an ignorant and ſavage Part of Mankind. As for the *Hotentots*, they adore the Sun, and dance at the New and Full Moon. But in *Adel*, *Ajan*, *Makidas*, and *Zanguebar*, the *Mahometan* Religion is current; for the *Arabs* who inhabit thoſe Countries for the ſake of Trade, bring that Religion with them. In the Kingdoms and States called *Cafreria*, between *Zanguebar* and the South Cape, where the *Portugueſe* are predominant, there the Religion is a natural Compound of Paganiſm and Popery.

SECT.

SECT. IX.

The African Islands.

Madagascar Islands, on the East of *Africa*,
- *Madagascar*, from North to South, 13 Degrees long, 780 Miles.
- *Ibraim*, on the Upper Eastern Coast.
- *Bourbon*, and *Maurice*, [to *France*] East.
- *Comora* Isles; Northwest.
- *Zanguebar* Isles; Northwest.
- *Admiralty* Isles; Northeast.

Socotera is about 13 Degrees North of the Equator, fronting Cape *Gardafui*. Tis 150 Miles in Circuit. The King and People are mostly *Arabs* of the *Mahometan* Faith; and the Sovereignty depends on the Sheriffs of *Arabia*. Chief City *Tamara*.

Islands on the West of *Africa*.

Madeira Isles,
- *Madeira*, 100 Miles in Compass.
- *Portsanto*, 20 Miles in Compass.

Canary Isles,
- *Lancerota*, 30 Miles round.
- *Fortaventura*, 50 Miles long, but narrow.
- *Canary*, 60 Miles round. *Palmas*, the Capital.
- *Teneriff*, 100 Miles round.
- *Gomera*, 40 Miles round.
- *Ferro*, 20 Miles round. This is the first Meridian.
- *Palma*, 30 Miles round.

Cape Verd Islands,
- *St. Jago*, 80 Miles round. The Capital *Ribeira*.
- *Boavista*, 30 Miles round.
- *Fogo*, *Brava*, *Mayo*, *Sal*; four small Islands.
- *St. Antony*, *St. Vincent*, *St. Lucy*, *St. Nicolas*, lye Northwest from the other.

Bissago Isles lye near the Coast, South of *Cape Verd*.

On the Coast of *Guiney* near *Benin*, *Fernando Po*, *Prince Isle*, and *St. Thomas*, [all to *Portugal*.]

In the Ocean fronting *Guiney*, *Annobon*, *St. Matthew*, *Ascension*, *St. Helena*.

MADAGASCAR.

Name.] THIS Island was called *St. Laurence*, being discovered by the *Portuguese* on St. *Laurence*'s Day 1492; but its present and only Name is from the Natives of the Island. Tis 780 Miles long and 200 broad; therefore not half the Contents of *Borneo*; and was very imperfectly if at all known by the Antients.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of this Island is generally temperate, and said to be very healthy, though in a hot Climate: The *Soil* also is extraordinary fruitful in most Parts thereof, affording all Things necessary for the Life of Man in great Plenty, such as Corn, Cattel, Fruit, Fish, and Fowl: Also excellent Honey Wine.

Commodities.] The chief Produce of this Island are Wax, Rice, Cotton, Sugar, Gums, Crystal, Steel, Copper, Ebony, Frankincense, Ambergris, Saltpetre, Benzoin, and Talk.

Rarities.] Towards the Eastern Part is a pleasant and fertil Valley, called *Amboul*, which is stockt with several good Mines of Iron and Steel, and yields great Store of *Sejanum* Oil. 2. Nigh to the same Valley is an excellent medicinal Well of hot Water, which proves a ready Cure for cold Distempers in the Limbs. 3. In the same Neighborhood is a high Mountain, on whose Top is a remarkable Spring of very salt Water, though thirty Liegues from the Sea. 4. In the South Division are many Sorts of mineral Waters, very different in Colour, Taste, and Quality; and some Places afford large Pits of *Bitumen*. 5. In this Island is also a River, whose Gravel is so very hot, that there's no treading upon it, and yet the Water of that River is extremely cold.

Manners.] The Natives of *Madagascar* are tall, nimble, and masculine, but in their Tempers crafty and deceitful. Their common Food is Cow's Milk, Roots and Rice, with very little Flesh. They drink three Sorts of Wine, made of Sugar, Bananas, and Honey. The first is somewhat like Ratafee; the second is tart and fine: and the third is extraordinary good, like *Spanish* Wine. Their Dress is a *Paan* or Mantle round the Shoulders, and another about the Waist. In their Marriages they are commonly strict enough, but the great Men may have more Wives than one. They are severe upon Robbers, and punish Murder by beheading.

Language.] The *Language* commonly used here is a Sort of *Arabic*, which in Writing they perform from the Right to Left. Almost every Province hath a various Dialect, yet not so different but that they understand one another.

Government.]

Government.] This Island is subject to many distinct Lords, called *Rohandrians*, who are often at War among themselves about their Cattel and Slaves, yet unanimous enough to defend themselves against the Invasion of Strangers. Formerly there subsisted several Kings in *Madagascar*; but now every Province hath its particular Lord or Chief, to whom the Subgovernors or Masters of Villages are accountable for their Management.

Religion.] The Inhabitants are original *Pagans* or *Arab Mahometans*, except those on the upper Eastern Coast, called *Zaffibrahim*, the Race of *Abraham*, and they on the adjacent Island of *Ibraim*, who differ in religious Matters: For many of these observe the *Jew Sabbath*, and give, not only some Account of the Creation and Fall of Man, but also of the sacred History concerning *Noah*, *Abraham*, *Moses* and *David*: From which we conjecture they are descended of *Jews* who formerly settled here, though none knows how nor when.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

Name.] SOME think these Islands are the old *Hesperides*, but *Martinier* says they are more probably the *Gorgades* of *Pliny*. The first modern Navigators who found them, being the *Portuguese* in 1460, they called them *Cape Verd*, from a green Cape fronting them in *Africa*.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of these Islands is generally hot, but not unhealthy, seeing they are so well peopled. The *Soil* is not alike in all: for some are very fertil, and others prove stoney, dry and barren.

Commodities.] From these Islands the *Portuguese* transport incredible Quantities of Salt; also a great Number of Goatskins, of which they make *Cordovan* Leather. And from hence are brought many pleasant Fruits, particularly Citrons, Oranges, Cocoas, Figs, and Melons. Also some striped Cottons, and Sugar.

Rarities.] The most remarkable of these Islands is *Fogo*, so called as being a noted *Vulcano*, continually sending up sulphurous Exhalations; and sometimes the Flame breaks out like *Etna* in such a terrible Manner, and vomits forth such a Number of Pumice Stones, that annoy all the adjacent Parts. In *Sal* are many natural Saltpits, from whence the Island is so named, yielding Abundance of good Salt for Exportation.

The *Bishop* of *Cape Verd* Islands resides at *Ribeira* in *St. Jago*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants being *Portuguese*, are much the same with those on the Continent; but they are intermixt with some *Negros*, and all the People in *Mayo* are of that Colour and Species, even their Governor and Priests.

Language.] The Inhabitants of these Islands being *Portuguese*, retain their own *Language*, which is used also by the black People incorporated with them.

Government.] These Islands at their first Discovery being destitute of Inhabitants, were peopled by the *Portuguese*, and have ever since been subject to the Crown of *Portugal*. The general Governor resides at *Ribeira* in *St. Jago*.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Name.] THESE are the *Fortunate Isles* mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*. Some Authors pretend they were named *Canaries*, because on the new Discovery of them by the *Spaniards*, a Multitude of Dogs were found there; but this is expresly contradicted by the *Spanish* Writers themselves, who found no such Animal there. *Harris* agrees with *Hornius* that they took their Name from the *Cananeans*, that is the *Phenicians* who used to trade here.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of these Islands, though inclining to Heat, is generally esteemed extraordinary wholsom; and the *Soil* in most of them is exceding fertil. In the Island called *Canary* they have two Harvests in the Year. *Teneriff* is noted, not only for the best *Malmsy* Wine, and its high Pike, of which afterwards, but also the Dragon and Laurel Trees, where the sweet singing Birds daily warble their pleasant Notes. These Islands produce not only Variety of Grain and Fruit, but several of the most valuable Wines, Palm, *Canary*, Malmsy, and *Verdony*.

Note, The Isle of *Ferro* is by Geographers made the first Meridian: For capital Cities, from whence Longitudes are taken, are only secondary Meridians.

Commodities.] The chief Traffick here is in Wine, Cattel, Deer and Poultry; Honey, Sugar, Dragonsblood, *&c.*

Raritics.] The Isle of *Teneriff* is famous for its prodigious Pike, whose perpendicular Hight, according to the Account of *Sprat* Bishop of *Rochester*. in the Royal Society Transactions, is two Miles and half. It appears to the Eye as a large Mass of many Rocks promiscuously

promiscuously heaped up, in Form of a rugged Pyramid; and thought by some curious Naturalists, to have been raised on a sudden by a mighty Conflagration of subterranean sulphurous Matter, whose forcible Eruption the very Rocks could not withstand, but were thereby piled up in the Manner they now appear. For strengthning this Conjecture, they allege the great Quantity of Sulphur with which this Island abounds, especially nigh the Foot of the Pike, and the Colour of the Rocks themselves, many of them seeming as if long burnt in a Fire.

The *Bishop* of these Islands is he of *Palmas* in *Canary*, who resides at *Laguna* in *Teneriff*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants here being mostly *Spaniards*, have the same *Customs* and *Manners* with those on the Continent. Some few Descendents of the *Moors* are yet remaining, called *Guanches*; but all use the *Spanish* Language, and profess the *Romish* Religion.

Government. These Islands belonging to the Crown of *Spain* ever since 1496, the King appoints over them a Governor general, who resides at *Laguna* in the Island of *Teneriff*.

MADEIRA.

Name.] THIS Island was so called by the *Portuguese* when they first discovered it, 1429, because overgrown with Trees; the Word *Madeira* signifying *Wood*, or *Timber*.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* is warm, pleasant and temperate; with a *Soil* very fertil, producing in great Plenty many excellent Fruits, and a Wine very much esteemed, being fit to keep for a long Time both by Sea and Land.

Commodities.] The Produce of this Island are many desirable Fruits; the excellent *Madeira* Wine: Dragonsblood, Corn, Mastick, with other Gums: And Sugar particularly fine.

Rarities.] What mostly deserves the Epithet of *Rare* on this Island, is that excellent Quality either of its *Air* or *Soil*, or both, which, as the Inhabitants constantly report, proves mortal to all venomous Animals; none such being found here, or able to live, if brought hither from abroad. In the Side of a Hill nigh *Funchal* is a remarkable Fountain, whose Waters do sometimes overflow in such Abundance, that the adjacent Parts of the Island are subject to an Inundation.

Here is one *Bishop* who resides at *Funchal*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of this Island being *Portuguese*, are much the same with those on the Continent. Here are also many *French* and *English*, who live after the *Portuguese* Manner, and are of the *Romish* Religion.

Government.] This Island and the other called *Portsanto*, belong to the King of *Portugal*, whose Governor resides at *Funchal*, the Capital of *Madeira*.

ST. HELENA.

THIS Island was discovered by *John de Nova*, a *Portuguese*, 21 *May* 1502, being the Festival of the Empress *Helena*. Tis a Rock about twenty Miles in Circuit. The *Dutch* first took Possession of it, and quitted it after for Cape *Goodhope*, whereupon the *English India* Company settled their Servants there, but the *Dutch* in 1672 came and dislodged them; which News being brought to *England*, Commodore *Munday* was sent in a proper Manner to retake it, who soon forced the Enemy to surrender; since which Time it hath remained in Possession of the *East India* Company, and is now very well fortifyed. There is a Covering of good Earth upon the Island which produces Corn, Roots, and Fruit enough; also Cattel and Poultry for the Inhabitants who live mostly in a Village near the Bay, called *Jamestown*.

CHAP.

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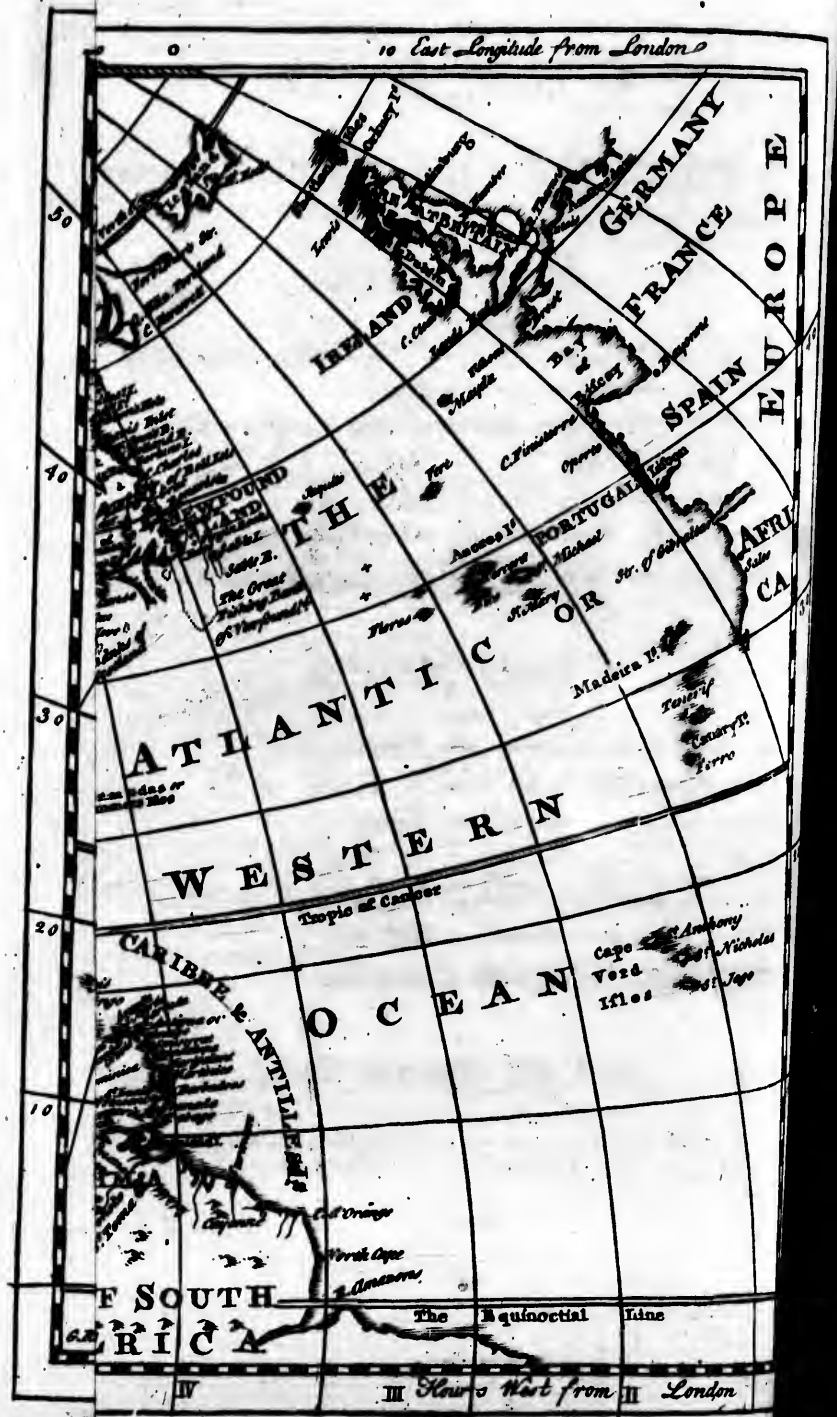
CHAP.


An Accurate Map of NORTH AMERICA Drawn from the best Authorities By E. Bowen Geog. to His Majesty
Degrees of West Longitude
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
NEW ALBION
NEW MEXICO
LOUISIANA
CANADA
TERRA
UNDISCOVERED PARTS
Arctic Circle
Baffin's Bay
Hudson's Bay
Hudson Bay
Lake Superior
Mississippi
Mexico
Acapulco
Honduras Bay
Quito
G. Rollos sculp.


10 East Longitude from London
GERMANY
FRANCE
EUROPE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
IRELAND
GREAT BRITAIN
NEW BRITAIN
NEWFOUNDLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
WESTERN
Tropic of Cancer
CARIBBEE ANTILLES Isles
TERRA FIRMA
PART OF SOUTH AMERICA
The Equinoctial line
Hours West from London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10 East Longitude from London
50
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20
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GERMANY
FRANCE
EUROPE
SPAIN
IRELAND
Bay of Biscay
C. Finisterre
Oporto
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Azores Is.
Madeira Is.
Canary Is.
Ferro
NEWFOUND LAND
Sable I.
The Great Fishing Banks of Newfoundland
ATLANTIC OCEAN
WESTERN
Tropic of Cancer
CARIBBEE ANTILLES
Cape Verd Isles
St. Anthony
St. Nicholas
St. Jago
Cape Horn
Amazons
F SOUTH
RICA
The Equinoctial line
IV
III Hours West from II London

CHAP. IV.

AMERICA, the Fourth Quarter.

North America.

Arctic Lands, —— — *New Wales, Greenland.*
Canada, —— —— — *Quebec.*
New Albion, New Mexico, and *California.*
British America, — — *Boston.*
Mexico, —— —— — *Mexico.*
Louisiania, —— — — *New Orleans.*
Florida, —— — — *St. Augustin.*

South America.

Terra Firma, —— — *Panama.*
New Granada, —— — *St. Faith,* or *Fé.*
Peru —— —— — *Lima.*
Chili —— —— — *St. Jago.*
Guiana —— —— *Surinam, Cayene.*
Brasil, —— —— — *Salvador.*
Amazonia, Paraguay, Patagonia.

And the *American* Islands.

SECT. I.

Mexico.

The Provinces contained under this Title of *Mexico*, extend in a long Northwest Course from the *Puercos* or *Porcupine Hills* in *Veragua*, Lat. 8; to the North of *California* 37, being 2700 Miles at least. And the Situation in Longitude from *London* is between 81 and 126 West.

Divided into three Audiences, *Guadalajara*, *Mexico*, *Guatimala*.

	Provinces.	Chief City.
Guadalajara	*New Galicia*	*Guadalajara*,
	Zacatecas	*Zacatecas*,
	New Biscay	*Durango*,
	Culiacan	*Culiacan*,
	Cinaloa	*Cinaloa*.
Mexico	*Jucatan*	*Merida*,
	Tabasco	*Vilhermosa*,
	Guaxaca	*Guaxaca*,
	Tlascala	*Angelos*,
	Mexico	MEXICO,
	Guasteca	*Panuco*,
	Mechoacan	*Mechoacan*.
Guatimala	*Veragua*	*St. Jago*,
	Costarica	*Cartago*,
	Nicaragua	*Leon*,
	Hondura	*Valladolid*,
	Vera Paz	*Coban*,
	Guatimala	*Guatimala*,
	Chiapa	*Chiapa Real*.

Name.] THIS Country, discovered at first by *John Grijalva*, but more exactly viewed, and at last conquered by *Ferdinando Cortez*, in 1518, is bounded on the East by the Gulf of *Mexico*; on the West and South by the Pacific Ocean; and on the North by *Canada*. Tis called *Mexico* from the great Capital City of that Name.

Air.]

Air.] Notwithstanding these Provinces are for the most Part within the *Torrid Zone*, yet the *Air* is very temperate, and generally reckoned extraordinary wholsom, being qualifyed with refreshing Showers in the hottest Months, and cool Breezes from the Sea all the Year. The opposite Place of the Globe is Part of the *Indian* Ocean.

Soil.] This Country, lying in the third and fourth North Climate, is blest with a very fertil *Soil*, producing many Sorts of Grain, as Wheat, Barley, Pulse, and Maiz: Many Fruits, as Pomegranates, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Cherries, Pears, Apples, Figs, Cocoa Nuts; and great Plenty of Herbs, Plants, and Roots. Here are also rich Mines of Gold and Silver; and great spacious Plains, affording excellent Pasture. For the longest Day in any Latitude see the Table of Climates.

Produce.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country are Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cochineel, Feathers, Honey, Balm, Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, and divers medical Drugs.

Rarities.] About nine Miles from *Guayaca* is the Stump of a hollow Tree, called *Tlaco Chavoya*, which was of a prodigious Bigness when intire, being then reckoned sixteen Fathoms in Compass near the Root, and above twelve high. Before it was struck with Thunder and Lightening, which occasioned the Hollowness, no fewer than a thousand Men, it is said, might conveniently shelter themselves from Rain, under its wide extended Boughs. 2. In several Parts of this Country grows a certain Tree, called *Mague*, which may be said to yield Water, Oil, Wine, Honey, and Vinegar. For the Body of the Tree being big and hollow, contains a good Quantity of Liquor, as clear as Springwater, and the Surface thereof is covered with a pure oily Substance. This Liquor being a little boiled tastes like a good palatable Wine: If much boiled, tis extremely sweet; and if kept long unboiled no Vinegar is more acid. 3. In the Province of *Nicaragua* are several remarkable Vulcanos; particularly that near *Realejo*, which towers up like a Sugarloaf to a great Hight, and always smokes. As also the burning Mountain of *Leon*, West of the Lake *Nicaragua*, which frequently evacuates Fire as well as Smoke. 4. Nigh to *Guatulco* on the Western Coast, is a great hollow Rock called by the *Spaniards Buffadore*, which having a large Hole in the Top, makes a hideous Noise at every Surge of the Sea, and spouts up Water very high. In some Parts of this Country are several Springs of Water, so impregnated with certain Minerals, that the Current issuing from them is of so dark a Colour, that it resembles a Stream of Ink. 5. Remarkable is

the Lake of *Mexico* for several Particulars: *First*, For having two Sorts of Water, *Fresh* and *Salt*. *Secondly*, That the *Fresh* is usually calm, and abounds with Fish; whereas the Salt is generally boisterous, and breeds none. *Thirdly*, In the Middle of this Lake is a pleasant Rock, out of which comes a considerable Stream of hot Water, much esteemed for several Distempers. *Lastly*, Upon this Lake are several delightful artificial Gardens, well stockt with Variety of Herbs and Flowers, and moveable from one Place to another, being supported by large Floats of Timber. Acosta's *Natural History of* Mexico.

Here is one *Archbishop*, namely of *Mexico*.

Bishops and *Suffragans* to *Mexico*.

Merida,	*Chiapa*,	*Leon*,
Mechoacan,	*Cartago*,	*Panuco*,
Guaxaca,	*Durango*,	*Valladolid*.
Guadalajara,	*Angelos*,	

Manners.] The Natives of this Country are now become very docible and civil, and extraordinary faithful to those they love. Some of them are very ingenious, especially in Painting, and making most lively Pictures with various coloured Feathers of certain little Birds, called *Cireons*. Others can play well upon divers musical Instruments. In short, these People are so civilized, that they live after the Manner of the *Spaniards*, except a few residing in the mountainous Parts. The *Spaniards* here are much the same with those in old *Spain*, but indulge themselves in greater Liberties of Concubinage, Luxury, and Inactivity.

Language.] The prevailing *Language* in these Dominions is the *Spanish*; it being not only used among the *Spaniards*, but also the Natives themselves, who generally understand and speak the same. The various Dialects of the original Indians do daily decrease, and in a few generations will be extinguished.

Government.] This large and pleasant Country was of old subject unto, and ruled by its own Sovereign Princes, called Kings of *Mexico*, and so continued, according to probable Conjectures, a mighty and florishing Monarchy for several Ages, before it was invaded by the *Spaniards*: But being fully conquered by them in 1521 with an inconsiderable Force under the valiant *Ferdinando Cortez*, it hath ever since remained subject to the Crown of *Spain*, being governed by a *Viceroy* commonly residing at *Mexico*; and to him is intrusted

trusted the Oversight of all the Governors in the various Provinces belonging to his Catholic Majesty in *North America.*

Arms.] The same as the Crown of *Spain.*

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this Country being partly *Christian,* partly *Pagan,* are properly a Mixture of the two. The *Spaniards* are rigid *Papists,* according to the strict Profession of *Popery* in their own Country. Of the Natives, many do still retain their heathen Worship, though indeed Multitudes in Form are converted to Christianity according to the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*; but by all Accounts they do not yet believe those Doctrines that are taught them. Wherefore, to this People and Country may very fitly be applyed the following Lines,

Spain in *America* had two Designs;
To spread Religion, and to seize the Mines:
For where there is no sure Supply of Wealth,
Mens Souls are never worth the Charge of Health.
And had the Kings of that new World been poor,
No *Spaniard* twice had landed on their Shore.
Twas Gold which there the Pope's Religion planted,
Which, if they had been poor, they still had wanted.

SECT.

SECT. II.

New Mexico.

This Region is of great Extent, and very little known; nor do the *Spaniards* care to trace it for more Discovery. However there are some Plantations and Towns about the River *North*, which runs through it from North to South, falling into the Gulf of *Mexico*. The chief Town is *Santa Fè*, or *St. Faith*, Lat. 36, 45.

Name.] THIS Country, including the North of *California*, was discovered by the *Spaniards* in 1581. Tis bounded West by the Pacific Ocean; East by the River *Missasipi*: North by *New Albion*; and South by *Old Mexico*. It was called *New Mexico*, because discovered after the other.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country, according to the Climate, is abundantly temperate, and generally esteemed very wholsom and healthy; but is attended with the great Inconvenience of frequent Hurricanes, besides Thunder and Lightening. The opposite Place on the Globe is that Part of the *Indian* Ocean where the *Amsterdam* Islands are placed.

Soil.] *New Mexico* is but little known, and the *Soil* of those Parts already discovered, very ordinary; being generally a dry, sandy, barren Ground, far inferior to most other Countries in *America*, belonging to the *Spaniards*: And the Bounds being undetermined, except some Part of *California*, we can say nothing of the true Length of its Days and Nights.

Commodities.] This Country being none of the best, and but rarely frequented by Strangers, the Merchandize can be of no Consequence, for Cattel is the chief or only Thing they trade in.

Rarities.] According to *Sanson*'s Account, the black Cattel here have small Horns and Hair like Wool, very long about the Manes. On their Backs they have a great Bunch; their Forelegs are short, with a great Beard hanging from the Neck; and their Tails are long and hairy towards the End; so that they partake of the Deer, the Lion and the Sheep.

At *Santa Fè* above mentioned there is a *Bishop*, who is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Mexico*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of this *Mexico* are said to be of a less savage Temper and Behaviour than most of the wild *Americans*. They are much given to Hunting; and several of them understand Tillage indifferently well. They have a Sort of tame Deer to draw their Carriages.

Language.] The *Spaniards*, who are settled in these Parts, use the old *Spanish Language*. As for the Natives, they retain their own Dialect, of which we can give no Account.

Government.] The *New Mexicans* are still governed by certain Captains of their own, called *Caciques*; but the *Spaniards*, and those of the civilized Natives, are ruled by a particular Governor appointed by the King of *Spain*, whose Place of Residence is at *Santa Fè*, on a Branch of River *North*.

Arms.] The *Armorial Ensigns* here used are those belonging to the King of *Spain*.

Religion.] The Natives of this Country are generally gross Idolaters; for every Hut throughout their Villages hath some favorite Idol; and many of them have little or no Sign of Religion at all. The *Spaniards* here residing are of the same *Romish Religion* with those in *Europe*.

CALIFORNIA.

THIS is the most Northern Land of *America*, which is in any Degree settled upon or posseſt by the *Spaniards*. Tis a Sort of Peninsula, extending from Latitude 37 North, and terminating with Cape *Lucas* at the Tropic. On the East it has the *Californian* Gulf, and on the West the *Pacific* Ocean. The chief Rivers are *Carmel*, *Colorado*, and *Azul*; which last called the *Blue River* falls into the Bottom of the *Californian* Gulf. The North Part is inhabited by the *Teguas* Nation; and the few Settlements made by the *Spaniards* are all to the South.

NEW ALBION,

NOrthwest of *California* in Latitude 38, 30, is the Harbor of Sir *Francis Drake*, or *Drake's Port*, where he remained five Weeks from the 17th of *June* 1579; and with remarkable Form and Cermony, on the free Surrender of the Natives, took Possession of the Country for Queen *Elizabeth*, calling it *New Albion*. The King or Head Man actually invested him with the Sovereignty, and presented him accordingly with his own Crown of Feathers. Whereupon the Admiral ordered a strong Post to be set up, with a Plate of Brass, signifying the Time and the Transaction; with a Piece of Silver Money also, having the Queen's Arms thereon. The *Spaniards* never had any Sort of Trade or Settlement within several Degrees of this Place.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Florida.

This Country contained formerly all that the *French* now call *Louisania*, and the Colony of *Georgia* belonging to the *English*. All that the *Spaniards* now possess lyes on the South of *St. Matthew* River, between the *Atlantic* Ocean and the River *Mobil*; for to the West of that the *French* lay Claim: Therefore the remaining Part of *Florida* is that long Promontory or Peninsula running into the Gulf of *Mexico*, which forms the Chanel of *Bahama* on the East.

Chief Places.
- *St. Augustin*, near the *Atlantic* Shore.
- *St. Francisco*, West of *St. Augustin*.
- *St. Marco*, on the *Apalachy* Bay.
- *Pensacola*, near the River *Mobil*.
- *Diego* Fort, North of *St. Augustin*.
- *Mayaco*, in the Peninsula.

Name.] THIS Country, first discovered by *John Cabot*, [Father of *Sebastian*] for King *Henry* the VIIth of *England*, 1497; but more particularly after by *John Ponce*, and several other *Spaniards*, is bounded on the East by the *Atlantic* Ocean; on the West by *Mexico*; on the North by *Georgia*; and South by the Gulf of *Mexico*. The Name of *Florida* we suppose was given to it by the *Spaniards*, because the South Part was discovered about the Time of *Palm Sunday*, which by the Church of *Rome* is often called *Pasca Florida*.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is said to be so extraordinary temperate, that, according to our lateft Accounts, the Inhabitants live to a great Age. The opposite Place of the Globe to *Florida* is Part of *New Holland*, about Latitude 29 South.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is extraordinary fertil, abounding in most Sorts of Grain, Herbs, and Fruit. Tis also well stored with Venison and Fowl, inriched with considerable Mines of Copper, Lead, and Quicksilver. Here also are several good Pearl Fisheries.

Commodities.] *Florida* being slenderly known in the inland Parts, and even those next the Sea but little frequented by Strangers, the Product for Merchandize is not considerable; but the chief Goods are

are wild Cochineal, Copper, Lead, Ambergris, small Furs, *Turky* Stones, Amethists, and Pearl.

Rarities.] In these Parts of *Florida* grows a certain Tree like an Appletree, the Juice of whose Fruit the Natives use to squeeze out, and therewith anoint their Arrows, being a rank Sort of Poison. If there be no Fruit, then they break off a Branch, and press out a milky Substance, equally poisonous with the Juice of the Fruit. So strong a Poison is this Tree, that if a few Handfuls of its Leaves are bruised and thrown into a large Pond of standing Water, all Beasts that happen to come and drink thereof, do suddenly swell and burst asunder. *Purchas* his *Pilgrims.* In *Bahama*, an Island near Cape *Florida*, is the famous *Bahama Spider*, the biggest of all the Species, being two Inches long. He hath six Eyes, and those not so big as the smallest Pin's Head. Some of these remarkable Insects are to be seen in the public *Musæum* of *Gresham College*. They also make here a strong white Linen, of the inward Bark of certain Trees which abound in this Country.

Manners.] The People here are naturally white, but by anointing themselves with a certain Ointment, they generally appear of an Olive Colour. They are tall of Stature, well proportioned, Lovers of War, and commonly go quite naked, except a small Piece of Deerskin, which some wear about their Middle.

Language.] The *Language* of the Natives is an *Indian* Dialect, which a few Persons in the *British* Plantations thereabouts are obliged to learn, as Interpreters between the *English* and those *Indian* People.

Government.] The Natives of this Country are subject to several Chiefs of their own; one of whom hath the Precedence, and is always respected by the rest as their Head Man: We commonly call them *Indian* Kings. The *Spanish* Colonies have their peculiar Governors appointed by the Court of *Madrid*.

Religion.] The *Indians* of this Country are gross Idolaters, worshipping the whole Host of Heaven, especially the *Sun*, to whom they attribute the good Fortune of all their Victories, and return him Thanks accordingly. They mightily respect their Priests, whom they call *Jaounas*, who are likewise their Physicians and Prophets. Several Missionaries were sent into this Country in the Days of *Charles* V, but the savage Inhabitants quickly destroyed them.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

Canada.

Divided into North and South of the River *St. Laurence*,

North { *New Britain*, with *Hudson's Bay*.
French Canada: Chief Place *Quebec*.

South Governments, all belonging to *Great Britain*.

New Scotland	*Halifax*.
New England	BOSTON.
New Hampshire	*Portsmouth*.
Conetticut	*Newhaven*.
Rhode Island	*Newport*.
New York	*New York*.
New Jersey	*Bridlington*.
Pensilvania	*Philadelphia*.
Maryland	*St. Mary*.
Virginia	*Jamestown*.
North Carolina	*Edenton*.
South Carolina	*Charlestown*.
Georgia	*Savanna*.

West of these lye the five great Lakes, namely

Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior.

Also the six *Indian* Nations called *Iroquois*, who are Subjects and Allies of *Great Britain*, and so declared in the Treaty of *Utrecht* 1713.

West of *Carolina* and *Georgia* are the several Nations of *Cherakees*, *Chikasas*, and *Yamasees*; together with the three *Creek* Nations, all which are by Compact and Treaty dependent on the Crown of *Great Britain*.

Note, The *Spaniards* report that this Word *Canada* is a Compound of Cape *Nada*, signifying *Nothing*; because the first Land which they discovered on the Coast of this Country, appeared without Trees, quite barren, and destitute of People: So that in a short Time Cape *Nada* was pronounced *Canada*.

NEW

NEW BRITAIN.

THIS large Tract of Land lyes East from *Hudson* and *James's* Bay. Tis 600 Miles from North to South, and the same from East to West. This with all *Hudson's Bay*, and the adjacent Country on the West, called *New Wales*, was confirmed for ever to the *British* Crown at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, 1713. Chief Places, *Port Nelson* in *Hudson's Bay*, and *Rupert* in *James's Bay*.

LOUISANIA.

THIS Country lyes East and West of the River *Missasipi*, having *Carolina* and *Georgia* on one Side, and *Mexico* on the other: So that here the *French* have arbitrarily made a great new Province out of what belongs to the *English* on the East, and the *Spaniards* on the West; and to which they have no other Title than writing their Name upon it. They have built a Town called *New Orleans*, at the Mouth of *Missasipi* in the Gulf of *Mexico*, and several inland Forts: But the Distance, Barrenes, and Emptines of the Country, will prevent any Trade or Profit being made there.

Thirteen *British* Colonies.

NEW SCOTLAND.

THIS Province is that large Peninsula, by the *French* called *Acady*. It first became *English* Property in the Reign of *Henry* VII. Since when it hath often been in the alternate Possession of *England* and *France*, till the Peace of *Utrecht* when it was intirely yielded to Queen *Ann*. However, nothing was done in the regular peopling thereof till 1748, when King *George* II. resolved on the speedy Settlement of this Province: And by granting extraordinary Privileges, Bounties and Possessions, many thousand Families were soon transported thither, being effectually supplyed both by Land and Sea, to the great Mortification of the *French* Court, who at finishing the War expected no such vigorous Transaction. Tis 200 Miles long, and from 40 to 80 in Breadth.

NEW ENGLAND.

Name. THIS Country was discovered first by the *English* in 1497 under the Conduct of *John Cabot* who, with his three Sons *Lewis*, *Sebastian*, and *Sancho*, had a Patent the Year before

to

to make Discoveries for King *Henry* VII. It was after taken Possession of by Sir *Philip Amadas* for Queen *Elizabeth* in 1558. Tis bounded East by the *Atlantic* Ocean; and on the Northwest by the great Lakes of *Canada*, and the River *St. Laurence*. The Discoverers called it *New England* in Regard of *Old England* their native Country.

Air.] Notwithstanding this Province is of a Situation considerably more South than *Old England*, yet the *Air* of both is much the same; the Heat thereof being allayed by cooling Breezes, which frequently happen. The opposite Place of the Globe to *New England* is that Part of the *Indian* Ocean between *Dieman's Land* and *New Holland*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is in general very fertil, producing in great Plenty most Sorts of *English* Grain, Fruits, and Roots, besides *Indian* Corn. It is very well stockt with Fish and Fowl, also Variety of tame and wild Beasts. In short, it is not only furnished with all the Necessaries, but likewise most of the Comforts of human Life; and the Colony is remarkably rich, populous, and florishing. The Length of Days and Nights in *New England*, is much the same as in the North Provinces of *Spain*, they both lying under the same Parallels of Latitude.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize of this Country are Fish, Grain, Masts for Ships; Iron, Tar, Bever, Deerskins, Furs, and Lumber, that is Hoops, Pipestaves, Deals, *&c.* And it is observable of those in *New England*, that they have annually, for many Years, imported to *Old England*, as many Commodities in Value, as they at first carryed out.

Rarities.] In several Parts of *New England* grows a Fruit, named *The Butter Nut*, so called from the Nature of its Kernel, which yields a Kind of sweet Oil, that hath the exact Taste of Butter. 2. In *Baker's* Cave, about fifty Liegues from *Boston*, is found the *Scarlet Muscle*, whose Vein being pricked with a Needle, yields a Juice of a pure purple Colour, which gives so deep a Dye that no Water is able to wash it out. 3. About eighty Miles Northeast of *Scarburough*, is a Ridge of Mountains two or three hundred Miles long, commonly called the *White Mountains*, because their Tops are covered with Snow all the Year. Upon the highest is a large Plain, and at one End of it, a natural rocky Pyramid, called *The Sugar Loaf*, to the uppermost Part of which one may easily ascend by a Set of natural Steps, winding about to the very Top, where is another Plain of about an Acre broad, in the Middle of which is a deep Pond of clear Water. 4. On the Seaside, near *New-haven*,

haven, is a large Bed of Sand of a perfect black Colour, with many Grains of Red and White intermixt. 5. On the Coast of *New England* is sometimes taken the *Monk Fish*, because he hath a Hood like that of a Capuchin Frier. 6. In diverse Parts on the Coast of this Country is found the *Star Fish*; a rare Kind of which, taken in *Massacusset Bay*, is to be seen in *Gresham College*, and described in the *Philos. Transactions*. 7. Of many curious Birds in *New England*, the most remarkable are the *Troculus*, and the *Humming Bird*. The former of these, about the Bigness of a Swallow, is observable for three Things; *First*, Having very short Legs, and hardly able to support himself, Nature hath provided him with pointed Feathers in his Wings; by darting of which into the Wall of a House, he sticks fast, and securely takes his Rest. *Secondly*, The Manner of his Nest, which he builds at the Tops of Houses or Chimnies, but of such a Fashion, that it hangs down about a Yard long. *Lastly*, Such Birds are remarkable for their Ceremony at departing; it being always observed, that when they remove, they never fail to leave one of their Young behind in the Room where they have nested, making thereby, as it were, a grateful Acknowlegement to the Landlord for their Summer's Lodging. As for the *Humming Bird*, he is noted for being the least of all Birds: His Nest resembles a Bottom of soft Silk, and the Egg in which he is hatched, is not larger than a common white Pea.

Here is one *University* at *Cambridge* near *Boston*,, consisting of three Colleges.

Manners.] The *English* of this Province are much the same as those in *Old England*. The Character of the native *Indians* is, that they are crafty, timorous, cruel and revengeful. But some are of a much milder Temper, being likewise very ingenious and quick of Apprehension. Their Number within the *English* Territories is greatly diminished, many being destroyed by the Smallpox, about the first Settlement of the *English*; others by Tumults among themselves, and their treacherous Wars with the *English*.

Language.] The *English* of this Country use their own *Language*: But that of the Natives is divided into many Dialects, and very difficult for Strangers to learn; the Words being extremely long, and the Sound inarticulate.

Government.] The *Indians* are divided into many Tribes or Nations, governed by their Chiefs called *Sachems*, who exercise an absolute Jurisdiction over them; the Will of their respective Leaders being all the Law they pretend to. The *English* are governed by their own Laws, having proper Courts of Judicature for determin-

ing Causes, both Civil and Criminal; as also for making and repealing of Laws that concern the Plantation. The Management of public Affairs is in a certain Number of Magistrates and Assistants, authorized by their Patent; The People chuse their own Representatives or House of Commons; the King nominates the Governor, and the People, with the Governor's Concurrence, chuse the Council.

Religion.] The *English* here all profess the *Protestant Religion*, but are chiefly of that Sect or Persuasion called *Independents*, which is properly the established Church. The Natives continue *Pagan*, except those few acquainted with the Principles of *Christianity*, by that serious Divine Mr. *John Eliot*, who, by translating the Bible, and several Books of Devotion into the *Indian* Tongue, and preaching among them in their own Language, laid some Foundation for a more general Conversion.

This Province hath 12 Counties; between 60 and 70 Market-towns, and more than one thousand Sail of Ships.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THIS Province lyes facing the Bay of *Massacuset*, between that and *New England*, being bounded by the two Rivers of *Merimak* and *Kennibek*. Tis a Royal Government immediately depending on the Crown; for the King appoints the Governor, Deputy Governor, Council and Magistrates. The chief Merchandize or Export is Linen, naval Stores, Lumber, and Fish.

CONETTICUT.

THIS is a Charter Government, or Corporation, where all the Magistrates, Governor, and Council are chose annually by the People. But their Laws are repealable by his Majesty, if they are found injurious to his Prerogative, or the Subjects Right and Privilege. This Colony lyes Southwest of *New Hampshire*, and the chief Merchandize is Tar, Turpentine, Deals, Masts, Planks, and other Lumber. At *Newhaven* is a good College of Students, called *Yale Hall.*

RHODE ISLAND.

THIS is likewise a Corporation or Charter Government, containing *Rhode Island*, and the Plantation inland called *Providence*, which is about twenty Mile square. To the Sugar Colonies they export Cattel, Butter and Cheese, Beef, Pork, Tallow, and Lumber.

Lumber. From this Colony up to *New Scotland*, the great Bend of the Ocean is called *Maſſacuſet Bay*.

NEW YORK.

THIS Province was diſcovered by Mr. *Hudſon* in 1608. Tis bounded Northeaſt by *New England*, the great River *Hudſon* running through it. *Hudſon* ſold it to the *Dutch*, without Leave from his Maſter the King of *England*; and they keeping Poſſeſſion thereof, under the Name of *New Netherland*, till 1664, it was then reduced to the *Engliſh* Crown: Whereupon King *Charles* II, by ſpecial Writ, made his Brother the Duke of *York* Proprietor of it; and from him it was named *New York*, and conſiſteth now of ten Counties.

Air and *Soil*.] The *Air* of this Province is much the ſame with that of *New England*; and the *Soil*, as alſo that of *Long Iſland*, is ſaid to be ſo rich, that one Buſhel of *European* Wheat doth commonly produce one hundred in many Places. It aboundeth likewiſe with moſt Sorts of *Engliſh* Grain, Herbs, and Fruit; and produceth excellent Tobacco. *Long Iſland* meaſures 100 Miles from Eaſt to Weſt.

Commodities.] The chief Produce are Tobacco, Bever, Otter, Racoon, Elk, and Deerſkins; with other Furs.

Rarities.] In divers Parts of *New York* grows a Sort of *Snakeweed*, whoſe Root is much eſteemed for the Bite of a Rattleſnake; and being pulverized hath a fragrant Smell, and a good aromatic Taſte.

Manners.] The *Indians* here are comely, and well ſhaped Perſons, and their Complexions tawny. They are very dextrous at learning any Thing, and delight much in dancing. They are negligent in Dreſs, but pay great Reſpect and Submiſſion to their Kings. As for the *Engliſh*, they are like thoſe of the other Colonies, wholly imployed in their Trade and Merchandize.

Language.] The Inhabitants of this Province being *Engliſh*, and a few *Hollanders*, they make uſe of the *Languages* peculiar to their reſpective Nations.

Government.] The *Indians* are governed by their Chiefs, who hold a Sort of Council in Matters of Importance, but pronounce the definitive Sentence themſelves, which their People receive with great Applauſe. All Buſineſs for the *Indian* Affairs is done by Commiſ-

ſioners at the City of *Albany*. The *Engliſh* have their own Governor, authorized and ſent over by the King of *Great Britain*. As for *Religion*, tis divided among a few Churchmen and Diſſenters of all Sorts; *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Swedes*.

NEW JERSEY.

THIS Province was granted by King *Charles* II to *John* Lord *Berkley*, Sir *George Carteret* and others. It was called *New Jerſey* becauſe the *Carteret* Family was then reſiding in the Iſle of *Jerſey*. Twas granted by the Name of *Nova Cesarea*, as *Nova Scotia* was for *New Scotland*; but why an *Engliſh* Colony ſhould have a *Latin* Title, I believe no *Engliſhman* can tell. At firſt it was divided into two Governments of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Jerſey*; but the Whole being after ſurrendred to Queen *Ann*, it is now one Province and a Royal Government, parted into five Counties.

Air and *Soil*.] This Country lying under the 40th Degree of Latitude, is temperate, fine, healthy, and agreeable enough to *Engliſh* Conſtitutions, as ſufficiently appears from the long Experience of many Planters. The *Soil* is not every where the ſame, being in ſome Parts extraordinary good, and in others very indifferent; but hath proved much better after felling down the Timber, and clearing the Ground.

Commodities.] The chief Exports here are Train Oil, Whalebone; Skins of the Bever, Monkey, Racoon, and Martin. Alſo Beef, Pork, Corn, Butter and Cheeſe; Tobacco, white Peas and Fiſh.

Rarities.] As the chief Curioſities of *New Jerſey*, we may reckon ſome rare Plants growing in divers Parts of the Colony, and eaſily found by the curious *Botaniſt*. Here alſo is that large Animal called the *Mooſe*, a Deer of whoſe Skin they make excellent Buff.

Government.] The Governor here is appointed by his *Britannic* Majeſty: And the Adminiſtration is the ſame as in the Sugar Iſlands, namely by a Governor, Council and Aſſembly, with a general Toleration in Religion.

PENSILVANIA.

IN 1680 King *Charles* II gave this Colony in Property to *William Pen*, Eſq; in Regard of ſome Debts due to him from the Crown. He was the Son of Sir *William Pen* who was Admiral to *Oliver Cromwell*,

Cromwell, and after the Restoration imployed by the King. This Province consisting of six Counties, lyes on the West of *Jersey*, being parted from it by the River *Delawar*.

Air and *Soil*.] The *Air* of this Colony is healthy, clear and sweet. In the Summer Months of *July*, *August*, and *September* tis very hot, but is often mitigated by cooling Breezes. As for the Winters, they are frequently very sharp. The *Soil* is good and fruitful, consisting of loamy Gravel, rich Mold, and some Sand.

Trade.] The chief Export is Corn and Grain of all Sorts, Pipe-staves, Potashes, Horses, Pork, Beef: Fish salted and barelled up: Also Furs and Skins which they have from the *Indians*.

Rarities.] In several Parts of *Pensilvania* are Springs of good mineral Water, particularly those near *Philadelphia*: Which capital City itself is one of the finest in all *America*. Tis an oblong Square of two Miles consisting of eight Streets, all strait and spacious, with sixteen other great Streets of one Mile in Length, crossing the former at right Angles.

Government.] This Province being granted, as aforesaid, to *William Pen*, Esq; the public Affairs thereof are managed by several Courts of Justice, a Council and Assembly, established under him as Proprietor, whose Descendents now possess the same, though in Subordination to the King of *Great Britain*, who nominates the Council and Governor.

Religion.] The Inhabitants are of different Sects and Modes in Worship. At *Philadelphia* there is a handsom Church of *England* for People of that Persuasion; but the establisht *Religion* is properly that of the *Quakers*, who are abundantly most numerous.

MARYLAND.

THIS is likewise a proprietary Colony, granted by King *Charles* I to *Cecil Calvert* Lord *Baltimore* 1632, and was called *Maryland* in Respect of the Queen *Henrietta Mary*. It lyes to the South of *Pensilvania*, and is divided into eleven Counties by the long Bay of *Chesapeak*, six on the West and five on the East.

The *Air* and *Soil* is much the same as in the neighboring Plantations of *Virginia* and *Pensilvania*, the Land in general being very fertil, producing Corn, Fruit, and all other Necessaries. They have Plenty of Cyder as good as Whitewine.

Traffick.] The chief Exports of this Province are Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Hops, Rapeseed, Madder and Furs. The Tobacco is of that coarse rank Sort called *Oronoko*, being the chief Product and Support of the Colony; most of which is sent to *Holland* and other Northeast Countries.

Rarities.] Of several *Crustaceous Animals* found in *Maryland*, that called the *Signoe* is most observable, particularly for the admirable Contrivance of his Eyes; for they being placed under the Covert of a thick Shell, Nature, whose Operation is wonderful in every Thing, hath ordered that those hard Shells are so transparent, as to convey a Competence of Light, whereby the otherwise benighted Animal can clearly see its Way. For several other remarkable Creatures and Plants in *Maryland*, see *Philosophic Transactions*.

Government.] The Administration in this Province is by a Governor, Council, and Assembly, conformable to the general Method of all the rest. By the original Grants, *Maryland*, *Pensilvania*, and some others, were left in a Manner independent of the Crown; but in succeding Reigns they were brought nearer the Standard Form of their Mother Country, being more rational, prudent, and safe. The King appoints the Governor and Council, which is the upper House, and the People chuse their Assembly or House of Commons.

Religion.] The *English* here residing are of various Persuasions in Point of *Religion*, there being a Toleration for all Sects of Christianity. The *Indians* in general like their own Way best: for very few did ever truly and seriously conform to the Christian Mode of Worship.

VIRGINIA.

THIS Country was first discovered by *John Cabot* in 1497, but afterwards more perfectly by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, 1584, when he took Possession thereof for his Royal Mistress the great Queen *Elizabeth*; in dutiful Respect and Honour of whom he gave it the Name of *Virginia*. This Colony lyes East of the *Apalachy* Mountains, and Southwest of *Maryland*; is divided into 25 Counties, and bounded Northeast by the River *Patomack*.

Air.] The *Air* as to Heat and Cold, Dryness and Moisture, is variable according to the Winds; those from the North and Northwest being universally cold and piercing; but those from the South and Southeast commonly bring great Heat in the Summer, which in *September* is often followed by Rain in such Quantity, that it sometimes causeth an epidemical Sickness among the People.

Soil.]

Soil.] The Land in *Virginia* is mostly flat without Stones, but strangely intermixt with great Numbers of Oistershells: Tis generally sandy, yet abundantly fertil in Grain, where imployed that Way. It affordeth also Plenty of Roots, and all Sorts of desirable Fruit, with physical Plants and Herbs; but above all it produceth vast Quantities of Tobacco of the best Kind, being universally esteemed for such.

Trade.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country, in which the Natives trade with *Virginia*, are Skins of Deer, Bever, and other wild Beasts; for which the *English* return them Guns, Powder, Shot, Flints, Blankets, *&c.* but the chief Thing exported hence for *England* is Tobacco, there being 200 Sail of Ships loaded therewith every Year.

Rarities.] Such is the prodigious Multitude of Oistershells mixt with the Earth in *Virginia*, that in some Places they are three or four Yards deep in the Ground; where lying close together they petrefy, and seem to make a Vein of such a Rock. However, tis uncertain whether the Parts of that Rock are really the Shells of Oisters left there by the Sea, or a natural Production like Shells. 2. In some lesser Banks of Shells are found Teeth, about two or three Inches long, and one broad, supposed to be Fishbones; and in other Parts are dug up the Bones of Whales several Yards deep, and many Liegues from Sea. 3. Near the River *Patomak* is a Sort of Allum Earth of an ash Colour, very soft, and of an acid astringent Taste like that of *Allum*. 4. In many Parts of this Country is found a Sort of Squirrel, who at his Pleasure can stretch out the Skin of his Sides, Thighs and Legs, about an Inch in Breadth, almost like the Wings of a Bat, by the Help of which he leaps further, and alights more surely than the ordinary Sort, and is therefore called the *Flying Squirrel*. See *Catesby*'s Natural History of *Virginia*.

At *Williamsburg*, now growing to be the Capital of *Virginia*, is an *University* founded by King *William* III.

Manners.] The *Indians* about the Limits of this Province imploy most of their Time in hunting Deer and Bever, whose Skins they interchange with the *English* for what Necessaries they want. Their *Pawas* or Priests, act the Part of Fortunetellers, Prophets and Conjurers. The *British* Inhabitants are much the same with those in *Old England*.

Government.] The Administration here likewise is by a Goveror,

Council and Assembly. The various Laws immediately respecting the Colony are made by the Governor, with the Consent of his Council, in Conjunction with the Burgesses elected by Freeholders. But for Decision of all Civil and Criminal Affairs, the Proceding is the same as in *England*. The chief Court of Judicature is the *Quarter Court*, being held quarterly. Here the Governor and Council are Judges, who determine Affairs of the greatest Moment; and here Appeals are made monthly from inferior Courts which are kept in every County; there being Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers appointed for that End by the Governor.

Religion.] The *English* here residing are, for the most Part, Professors of the Protestant Doctrine and Form of Divine Worship, according to the Model of the Church of *England:* But the *Indians* at their own Desire continue *Pagan*, except a few of the younger Sort who are taught the Elements of Literature, and instructed in the Principles of Christianity by several Members of the College at *Williamsburg*.

CAROLINA.

THIS large Province was granted by Patent to several Noblemen as Proprietors thereof in the Year 1663 by King *Charles* II, and by him named *Carolina*. The Grant extends 300 Miles from *St. Matthew* River, Latitude 30 and half, to Latitude 36 and half; and Westward quite to the *Pacific* Ocean, being 2,000 Miles. After remaining 65 Years in an unsettled Form of Government, the Proprietors agreed to sell all their Title therein to his Majesty King *George* II for 22,500l. and the Surrender being made was confirmed by an Act of Parliament 1728, reserving one eighth Part of the Property to *John* Earl *Granvil* and his Heirs: Whereupon the King thought proper to make *Carolina* two distinct Provinces and Governments.

North Carolina therefore extends from *Currituk* Inlet down to *Cape Fear*, containing two Counties, *Albemarl*, and *Clarendon*.

South Carolina extends from thence to the River *Savanna*, which now parts it from *Georgia*, and contains four Counties, *Craven*, *Berkley*, *Colliton*, *Granvil*.

Air and *Soil*.] The *Air* of this Country is reckoned very healthy, and so temperate, that it is a good Medium between the Extremities of Heat and Cold, that are sensibly felt in divers Parts of the World.

The

The *Soil* is for the moſt Part very fruitful, producing in great Plenty good Fruits, Plants, Herbs, and Variety of *Engliſh* Grain; but particularly Rice in Abundance.

Commodities.] The Exports from hence are great Quantities of Rice, Turpentine, Pitch and Tar: Deerſkins, Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut and Pine; Beams and Planks: Salted Beef and Pork: Beans, Peaſe, *Indian* Corn, Silk and Honey. Alſo Tobacco from *North Carolina.*

Rarities.] What chiefly deſerves the Epithet of *Rare* in *Carolina*, is a certain Herb known by the Name of the *Carolina Root*, which being of a proper Length, draws upon Paper good red Lines. Here are alſo many excellent Plants and Gums.

Government.] Theſe two *Carolinas* being diſtinct Provinces, are managed reſpectively by a Governor, Council and Aſſembly, as in ſeveral other Colonies is before obſerved. The Commerce here is in a floriſhing Condition, and imploys annually 300 good Ships.

Religion.] The *Engliſh* here reſiding are of many and different Perſuaſions in Matters of *Religion*, there being a Liberty of Conſcience allowed by the Conſtitution of their Government: So that here are Church of *England* People, *French* Proteſtants and others; with many *Engliſh* Diſſenters of ſeveral Denominations.

GEORGIA.

IN 1732 a Charter was granted by King *George* II to incorporate a certain Number of Truſtees for Relief of the Poor, by ſettling a new Colony in the South Parts of *Carolina*, by the Name of *Georgia.*

The Coaſt of this Province extends eighty Miles, from the River *Savanna* which parts it from *South Carolina*, to the River *St. Matthew*, which is the Boundary of *Spaniſh Florida.* Many Families of *Swiſs* and *Germans*, *Engliſh* and *Scots* were ſoon tranſported thither, extraordinary Privileges and Poſſeſſions having been granted by the Royal Charter, and large Sums of Money by Parliament. Immediate Orders were given to build eleven Towns, made into ſo many Pariſhes of twenty thouſand Acres apiece, and three hundred Acres of Common for ever: Each Man, Woman and Child to have fifty Acres. In 1734 the Governor Mr. *Oglethorp* brought over the King, Queen, and ſeveral Chiefs of the *Creek* Nations to make new Alliances

Alliances with his Majesty, and to confirm those of Amity and Subjection made to the Crown of *Great Britain* by their Forefathers: The same also having been done in the Year 1730, by the King of the *Cherakee Indians* and other Chiefs, brought from *South Carolina* by Sir *Alexander Cuming*.

This Country hath an excellent *Climate* and *Soil*, naturally yielding Plenty of Timber, Fish, Fowl, and Fruit. Some of the chief Manufactures intended are Potashes, Wine, and Silk; of which latter several Quantities have been produced, equally as good or bettter than the Silk of *Italy*.

By a fundamental Article, the Introduction of *Negres* is forbid, being needless, detrimental, and dangerous.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Arctic Lands.

BY this Title are underſtood all thoſe cold Regions, Countries, and Iſlands hitherto diſcovered, which are incloſed by the Polar Circle within the Latitude of 66, 31. We ſhall take them in their Poſition from Weſt to Eaſt.

William's Land, and *New Northwales*.

THESE Countries lye Weſt upon *Baffin's Bay*, and are claimed by the *Engliſh*. However they are no otherwiſe known to us, than by the Diſcovery of our Navigators in the Bays of *Baffin* and *Hudſon*. From ſome late Attempts of the *Ruſſians* and others, tis the Opinion of many that this Land may join to *Siberia* in the Continent of *Aſia*.

Greenland, or *Old Greenland*.

THIS Country belongs to the King of *Denmark*. It was diſcovered by the *Norway* People from *Iceland* about the Year 900, who named it *Greenland* from the great Verdure of the Place. Tis 15 Degrees or 900 Miles in Length from North to South, and is divided into *Eaſterburg* and *Weſterburg*, from the two Villages or Towns of that Name: But how far it extends Northward, or whether it be an Iſland is at preſent uncertain.

Spitſbergen, or *Spitzberg*.

THIS Land belongs to the *Hollanders*, they being the firſt Poſſeſſors in 1596. The Name ſignifyes *Pointed Hills*, becauſe of the many ſharp Rocks about the Country, which indeed is nothing elſe but Ice, Rocks, and Stones. How far it goes North, or if it be an Iſland, we know not; but the Land has been coaſted beyond 80 Degrees, and by ſome *Dutch* Accounts even to 89. On the Weſt of this Country, Latitude 78, in a Place called *Bell Harbor*, eight *Engliſhmen* ſuſtained great Hardſhips, being forced to winter there full nine Months, in the Year 1630. The firſt Diſcovery of this Land, ſometimes called *New Greenland*, was by Sir *Hugh Willughby* in 1553; and in 1556 Captain *Stephen Burrows* arrived here in Latitude 78, and ſailed along the icey Coaſt a little beyond

80 De-

80 Degrees. No human Creature inhabits this Country; but there is Plenty of white Bears, Foxes, Deer, and Fowl.

New Zemla.

THIS Country was discovered by Sir *Hugh Willughby* 1553; but being soon forced by Distress of Weather to take Shelter in a Bay of *Lapland*, he was there froze to Death with all the Crew of his three Ships. The Design was to find a Northeast Passage to *China*, and having discovered a large Opening by the Island of *Wygats* in Latitude 72, People hoped it might prove a Chanel or Strait. The *Russians* gave it the Name of *New Zemla*, which means *New Land*, and have always described it as a Peninsula, considerably different from our common Maps. Two other Voyages were made by the *English* and six by the *Dutch*, but all proved fruitless. And if a Northeast Passage could be found by *New Zemla* or *Spitzberg*, it would be a wild ridiculous Undertaking, for any Voyage cross the *Polar Sea* leads directly to *California* instead of *China*.

Note that *Lapland*, *Candenis Island*, the Country of *Samoyeda*, with the North Provinces of *Siberia*, are all within the *Polar Circle*, but *Iceland* is excluded.

SECT.


An Accurate Map of SOUTH AMERICA
Drawn from the best Authorities
By Eman. Bowen
Georg. to His Majesty
PACIFIC OCEAN
Equinoctial Line
GREAT SOUTH SEA
SOLOMONS ISLANDS
Tropic of Capricorn
MEXICO
NEW SPAIN
G. of MEXICO
NORTH SEA
Quito
Cuzco
Chiloe I.
Straits of Magellan
Hours West from London
VIII
VII
VI
V


80 70 60 50 40 Degrees of 30 West - 20 Longitude 10
Tropic of Cancer
CARIBBEE ISLANDS
HISPANIOLA
JAMAICA
NORTH SEA
TERRA FIRMA
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
CAPE VERD ISLANDS
S.t Jago
C. Verd
C. Blanco
Senega R.
Gambia
R. Grande
Sierra de Leon
Trinidad
Surinam
Cayenne
R. of Amazones
North Cape
Quito
Lima
Para
Siara
Tapayos
EL AMAZONES
BRASIL
PARAGUAY
Charcas
La Plata
Rio Janeiro
Rio Grande
Ascension I.
S.t Helena
Trinidad I.
S.t Catharine I.
LA PLATA
Tucuman
Buenos Ayres
Pampas
Cuyo
CHILI
PATAGONIA
THE SOUTHERN OCEAN
Sacambury
Tristan de Cunha
Terra Australis
Falkland I. discov by S.r R. Hawkins in 1593
Pepys is I. disc. by Cowley 1686
Fuego
C. Horn
Meridian of London
VI V IIII III II I

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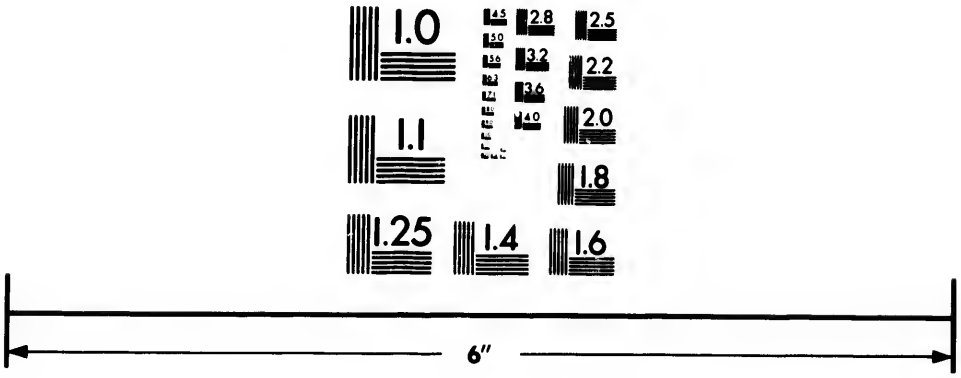

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Degrees of 3 0 West - 2 0 Longitude 1 0
Tropic of Cancer
PART OF AFRICA
C. Blanco
Senega R.
CAPE VERD ISLANDS
St. Jago
C. Verd
Gambia
R. Grand
Bissie
Sierra de Leone
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Surinam
Cayenne
C. Orange
Guiana
North Cape
R. of Amazones
Para
Siara
Tapayos
Ascension I.
C. St. Augustin
Pernambuc
Todos Santos
BRASIL
Tupiquies
Porto Seguro
Rio Doce
St. Helena
Trinidad I.
Rio Janeiro
St. Vincent
Cananea
St. Catherine's I.
Fico
THE SOUTHERN OCEAN
Sacembury
Tristan de Cunha
Aurora
Terra Australis
Meridian of London
disc. 1686
disc. by Sr. R. Hawkins in 1593

SECT. VI.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Terra Firma, or Mainland.

From the West Limits of *Panama* to the River *Orinoko* East, is 20 Degrees at 58 Miles each, or 1160 Miles.

From the Equator to *Cape Vela* North is 12 Degrees, or 720 Miles.

Two South Provinces.

Popayan { *Popayan, Cali, Antioquia, Barbacoas, Mocoa.* The three first on the River *Cauca*, a Branch of the *Madalen*.

New Granada { *Santa Fè* on the *Bogota*, a Branch of *Madalen*. *St. Juan, Tunja, Mariquita, Velez, Pamplona, Merida, Varinas.*

Provinces from West to East.

Darien.——*Panama, Portobello, Villa de Santos* West of the Bay.

Cartagene.——*Cartagene, Tolu, Mompaz, Zinu, Zimiti.*

St. Martha { *St. Martha, Hacha, Tenerif, los Reyes* or *Kingstown, Ocania.*

Venezuela with *Caraca* { *Maracaybo, Truxillo, Baraquicimeto, St. Carlos,* and LEON of *Caraca.*

Cumana with *Paria* { *Cumana, Fort St. Jago, Barcelona, St. Thomas* on the *Orinoko*.

Guiana { The West Part between the Rivers *Orinoko* and *Maroni*, being 330 Miles, belongs to the States of *Holland*. Chief Place *Paramaribo* in the Province of *Surinam*: Also *Middleburg*. The East Part about two hundred Miles, is possest by the *French*, from the River *Maroni* to *Cape Orange*. Chief Place *Cayene*.

THIS Country, discovered by *Vasco Nunez* in 1504, is bounded East by the *Atlantic Ocean*; West by the *Pacific Ocean*; North by the *Caribean Sea*, and South by *Peru* and the River *Amazon*. Twas

Twas called *Terra Firma*, becauſe the Land about *Panama* was the firſt Part of this Continent or Mainland, which the ſaid *Nunez* diſcovered, after he found *Cuba* to be an Iſland.

Air.] The *Air* of this Mainland is extremely hot, yet generally accounted very wholſom, except in the Northweſt Parts about *Panama*, where the Ground is full of Lakes and Marſhes which render the Air very groſs; beſide the Stagnation of Air, occaſioned by the two great Bays on the North and South. The oppoſite Land on the Globe to *Terra Firma* is the Iſland of *Java* and Part of *Sumatra*.

Soil.] This Country is ſaid to have an excellent *Soil*, producing great Plenty of Corn and Fruit. It mightily abounds in Veniſon, Fiſh and Fowl, particularly Turtle. A great Part of it is planted with Cotton; and others are very productive of Sugar, Tobacco, and Coco Nuts for Chocolate. Here are alſo very conſiderable Mines of Gold and Silver; many precious Stones, and in ſeveral Places good Fiſhing for Pearl.

Commodities.] The chief *Commodities* of this Country are Gold, Silver, and other Metals; Balſam, Roſin, Gums, Long Pepper, Emeralds, Saphire, Jaſper, and Chocolate.

Rarities.] Upon the Coaſt of *Guiana* nigh *Surinam*, is frequently ſeen, and ſometimes taken, that Fiſh uſually called the *Old Wife*, but otherwiſe the *Square Acarauna*, being of a ſquare Shape. 2. In ſeveral Parts of *Guiana* are certain Trees, called *Totock*, remarkable for their Fruit, which is of ſo great a Bulk, and withal ſo hard, that People cannot with Safety walk among them when the Fruit is ripe, being in Danger every Moment to have their Heads broke. 3. In the River *Orinoko*, North Latitude 6, is ſuch a hideous Cataract, that the Water falling down makes a Noiſe ſo aſtoniſhing, as no Words can expreſs. 4. The Mountains in the Province of *St. Martha* are ſaid to be higher than any yet obſerved in any [illegible] of the Globe. 5. In ſome Rivers of *Guiana* is a certain little Fish, about the Bigneſs of a Smelt, remarkable for having four Eyes, two on each Side, one above the other; and in ſwimming tis obſerved to keep the uppermoſt two above, and the other two under Water. 6. In the Iſland of *Trinidad*, Latitude 10, near the Coaſt of *Terra Firma*, is a remarkable Fountain of bituminous Pitch, which riſes in great Abundance, and is from thence exported to various Parts of the World. 7. In other Parts of the Continent are Fountains of pitchy Subſtance, often uſed in trimming of Ships, and preferable to the ordinary Pitch of thoſe hot Countries, being able to reſiſt the ſcorching Heat of the Sun.

Here is one *Archbishop* of *Santa Fè*, and six Suffragan *Bishops*, namely

Popayan,	*Cartagene*,
Mocoa,	*St. Martha*,
Panama,	*Leon* of *Caraca*.

Manners.] The Natives of this Country being Persons of a tawny Colour, and, for the most Part, having robust and proper Bodies, are a People that are very healthful, and generally live to great Ages, notwithstanding the Air they breathe in is none of the best. They spend most of their Time in Hunting, and suchlike Diversions, as the Generality of other *Americans* do, and commonly walk naked above their Middles.

Language.] Here is great Diversity of *Languages* among the Natives, and each of these divided into several Dialects. The *Spaniards* and other *Europeans* here settled retain the several Languages peculiar to their own People.

Government.] This extensive Country being mostly subject to the King of *Spain*, hath a Governor General who resides at *St. Faith*, *Santa Fè*, where there is a sovereign Court of Judicature, and the See of an Archbishop founded in 1554; also a College or University in 1610. The *Dutch* Governor of *Guiana* resides at *Paramaribo* on the River *Surinam*: And the *French* Governor, for his Part of *Guiana*, resides at *Cayene*, a Town in an Island of that Name about ten Liegues round.

Religion.] The People of these various Provinces follow the *Religion* of their respective Nations. The many Tribes of *Indians* who retire to the inland Parts, injoy their beloved Freedom; without any Idea of a future State, or any Fashion of Religion, even that of Idolatry.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

Peru.

This Province extends from one Degree 40 Minutes North of the Equator, at Cape *Manglares* in the Bay of *Gorgonilla*, to the South Latitude of 25 Degrees, just 1600 Miles.

Tis divided in three Audiences, *Quito*, *Lima*, *Charcas*.

Quito { *Quito*, *Archidona*, *Tacunga*, *Guayaquil*, *Riobamba*, *Cuenza*, *Bracamoros*, *Borja* on the *Amazon*, and *Laguna*.

Lima { *Chacapoyas*, *Moyobamba*, *Lamas*, *Trujillo*, *Cajamarca*, LIMA, *Cusco*, *Ariguipa*, *Pisco*, *Guanuco*, *Guamanca*.

Charcas { *Plata*, *Potosi*, *Santa Cruz*, *Arica*, *Atacama*, *La Paz*, *Misca*, and the Lake of *Titicaca*.

Name.] THIS great Province was discovered in 1525 by *Pizarro* and his two Companions; in which Voyage it appears that the first *Indian* Chief in whose Country they landed was called *Piru* or *Peru*, from whence in Time the Whole took its Name.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is of a very different Nature, being in some Places extremely hot, and others extraordinary sharp and piercing. The Frost and Snow comes in *May*, *June* and *July*. The Wind upon this Coast, according to *Acosta*, blows always from the South and Southwest, contrary to what is usual between the Tropics, and is not violent, tempestuous, or unhealthy as elsewhere; but very moderate and agreeable. He farther observes, that all along the Plain Coast it never rains, thunders, snows, nor hails; yet among the *Cordileer* Mountains, it rains very frequently. The opposite Part of the Globe to the Audience of *Lima* is the Kingdom of *Camboja* in *East India*.

Soil.] *Peru* consisteth of many large pleasant Vallies, interspersed with Variety of Mountains. The Vallies in some Places, particularly towards the Seacoast, are very sandy, and subject to extraordinary Earthquakes; in other Places they are rich and fruitful. The *Andes* or *Cordileer Mountains* are continually cold on their Tops, but very fertil, and generally lined with Mines of Silver beyond any Country in the World. *Potosi* alone imployed forty thousand Hands

former Days, but now not a twentieth Part, becauſe the Mines thereabout are near worn out. It was then the richeſt of all the Silver Plantations belonging to the *Spaniards*, the Gold Mines being in *Chili*.

Commodities.] The Produce of this Country are vaſt Quantities of Silver, Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco, Cochineal, medical Drugs, Balſams, Plants and Gums. Alſo Pearls, Wine, and Cocoa.

Rarities.] There is a high Mountain in *Peru*, called *Periaca*, to whoſe Top if any Perſon aſcend, he is ſuddenly taken with a Fit of Vomiting. And many Travellers paſſing over the Deſert of *Puna* have been benummed on a ſudden, ſo as to fall down dead; which makes that Way now wholly neglected. 2. On the Tops of the higheſt Mountains in *Peru*, as in other Parts of the World, are frequently found ſome conſiderable Lakes, ſeveral of which are very warm. 3. In the Valley of *Tarapaya* near *Potoſi*, is a hot Lake of a circular Form, whoſe middle Part for above twenty Foot ſquare continually boils up; and though the Water is ſo extremely warm, yet the *Soil* about the Lake is extraordinary cold. 4. At the Baths of *Ingua*, is a Stream of Water almoſt boiling hot; and hard by it another Stream which is as cold as Ice. 5. In the Audience of *Charcas* is another Spring of Water ſo hot, that a Man cannot hold his Finger in it for the ſhort Space of half a Minute. And ſomewhere elſe in the Circuit of this Parliament or Audience, is a Fountain, out of which there iſſueth a conſiderable Current, of a Colour almoſt as red as Blood. 6. Among the Quickſilver Mines in *Guiana Villica* is a Fountain of hot Water, whoſe Current having run a conſiderable Way, turns at laſt into a ſoft Kind of Rock, which being eaſily cut, and yet very laſting, is uſually imployed for building of Houſes. 7. Nigh Cape St. *Helen* at the Bay of *Guayaquil*, and all along the Coaſt, are many Fountains of *Copey*, a Subſtance reſembling Pitch, and frequently uſed for that Purpoſe, which flow in ſuch Abundance, that Ships at Sea out of the Sight of Land, can underſtand where they are by the very Smell of ſuch Fountains, provided there be a gentle Breeze from the Shore. 8. In divers Parts of *Peru* are ſtill extant the Ruins of many ſtately *Indian* Temples, particularly that called the *Pachamana*, about ten Miles from *Lima*: And another in the City of *Cuſco*, which might have been formerly accounted the *American* Metropolis, for the Images of all the Chiefs conquered by the *Incas* were always brought thither, and there ſet up. 9. In *Peru* are divers Cauſways of a great Length, ſome being reckoned a thouſand or more Miles in Extent, ſurpaſſing thoſe of that Nature among the *Romans*, namely the *Via Appia*, *Æmilia*, and *Flaminia* in *Italy*. 10. Among the Curioſities of this Country, we may alſo reckon the *Lanthorn Fly*,

an Insect of a considerable Bigness, and remarkable for a shining Property in the Dark, it appearing as a little Lanthorn at a Distance. Whereupon the Natives, who are obliged to travel by Night, usually fasten a few of them to a Stick, by which Light they can clearly see their Way. We may also add those extraordinary little Birds of this Country, called *Tomincios*, being of so small a Make, that they surpass 10 the common Size of wild Bees. And finally, those prodigious great Birds, named *Candores*, which are so large and strong, that sometimes they will set upon and devour an ordinary Calf. For these and several other Remarkables of *Peru*, see Acosta's *Natural History of the* Indies.

Here are two *Archbishops*, *Lima* and *Plata*, whose suffragan *Bishops* are these,

Lima:
- *Panama*,
- *Quito*,
- *Trujillo*,
- *Cusco*,
- *Ariguipa*,
- *Guamanca*,
- *St. Iago* in *Chili*,
- *Conception*.

Plata:
- *La Paz*,
- *Santa Cruz*,
- *St. Iago* in *Tucuman*,
- *Cordova* in *Tucuman*,
- *Assumption* in *Paraguay*,
- *Buenos Ayres*.

At *Lima* is one *University* founded in 1545 by the Emperor *Charles* V, consisting of three Colleges.

Manners.] The Natives of this Country are reported to be a People that, for the most Part are very simple, and grosly ignorant, except what Nature by Necessity hath led them to find out. Those towards the Equator, are generally esteemed more ingenious than some others; but withal much addicted to Gluttony and Drunkenness, wherever they have Opportunity. The *Spaniards* here residing, are much the same with those in *Spain*.

Language.] The *Indian Language* did formerly consist of several quite different Dialects, or rather so many distinct Tongues, they being quite unintelligible to one another; but these are much diminished, and daily grow fewer, for the People in the cultivated Parts of *America* being now very much civilized, have left their barbarous Dialect, and commonly use the *Spanish* Tongue.

Government.] This rich Country before the *Spanish* Conquest, was governed by several Kings or Headmen called *Incas*: But ever since that Event, the whole Administration of *Peru* is committed to a Governor General or Viceroy, who resides at *Lima*. His Authority

rity by Patent extends quite from *Panama*, and the other adjacent Provinces of *Terra Firma*, and includes all *Peru* and *Chili*; but the Presidents or Governors of *Chili* and *Granada* act in all Things, by long Custom, as if they were intirely independent of his Jurisdiction.

Religion.] According to the *Spanish* Authors these *Peruvians* worshipped the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Thunder. To each of such Deities were formerly erected very stately Temples, whose Remains are extant in many Places, particularly one almost intire at *Cusco*. This Edifice was dedicated to the Sun, but is now Part of the Monastery of St. *Dominick*. The Walls were overlaid with Plates of Gold from Top to Bottom, and in it was set up a glorious Representation of the Sun, being a lively Figure of that celestial Body in pure Gold. Near this Temple were four others, one whereof was dedicated to the Moon, whom they called *Quilla*, reckoning her either Wife or Sister to the Sun; another to the Planet *Venus*, which they termed *Chasca*; a third to Thunder and Lightening, which went by the common Name of *Yllapa*; and a fourth to *Chucu*, by which was meant the Rainbow; all of which were wonderfully adorned with Gold or Silver. Many others also were found throughout the various Provinces of this extensive Land; but the most magnificent Structure in all *Peru*, was that splendid Piece of *Indian* Architecture in a certain Island of the Lake *Titicaca*, in which the *Incas* are said to have hid a great deal of Treasure when the *Spaniards* first invaded their Country. These fine Stories and many more of the marvelous Kind we have from *Herrera*, *Ovally*, and other *Spanish* Writers.

The establisht *Religion* of *Peru* is the Inquisition with Popery. And as the *Spaniards* here are the greatest Libertines, so are they the most devout Bigots of all Mankind. They think a *Frenchman* so imperfect a Catholic, that among them to say *Frenchman* and Christian, is the same Thing as to say *Frenchman* and *Spaniard*.

SECT. VIII.

Amazonia.

THIS Country is bounded North by *Terra Firma*; South by *Paraguay*; West by *Peru*, and East by *Brasil* and the Ocean. The Breadth is about 900 miles, and the Extent west and east 1500. Tis called *Amazonia* from the River *Amazon*, Capital of all the Globe, which runs through it from West to East.

In the Year 1540, Captain *Orellana* was sent upon the Discovery of this River, by the Governor of *Peru*, *Gonsale Pizarro*, Brother to *Francis*. After some Progress, *Orellana* meeting with many armed Women among the *Indians* on the Banks of this River, who fought with his Men, he gave them the Name of *Amazons*, because this Affair resembled that fabulous Account of the *Amazon* Females in the History of *Alexander*, while he stopped at *Zadracarta* in the Province of *Hyrcania*. The *Amazon* rises from a Lake in *Peru* about eleven Degrees South Latitude, and runs from thence six Degrees North to *Bracamoros*, where turning East it begins to be navigable; and after a Course of 2000 Miles, falls in the *Atlantic* Ocean near the Equator. Before *Orellana*'s Time it was called *Maranon*, from the Name of another *Spanish* Captain; and after these Trials many other Attempts were made for the better Discovery of this Country and River, which were all deficient till the Year 1743, when Mr. *Condamin*, being imployed by the *French* Court, made his complete Navigation on the River *Amazon* from West to East in four Months.

This wide Region is divided between the Crowns of *Portugal* and *Spain*: The *Portuguese* possess much the greatest Part, having both Sides of the *Amazon* from its Mouth, to about 70 Degrees West of *London*, between the *Portuguese* Mission of St. *Paul* at *Omaguas*, and the *Spanish* Mission at *Pevas*.

Portuguese Towns and Missions on the *Amazon*, going down.

St. Paul de Omaguas, *Eviratua*, *Traquatua*, *Paraguari*, *Tessè*, *Coari*, *Fort Negro*, *Pauxis*, *Tapayo*, *Parù*, *Curupa* and *Macapa*. From this Place, fifty Liegues East in the *Atlantic* Ocean, is another great Opening like the *Amazon* called the *Grand Para*, which divides itself in two large Rivers, the *Tocantin* and *Bocas*, where the Chanel of *Tagipuru*,

Tagipuru, crossing from the *Bocas* to the *Amazon*, forms the Island of *Marayo* about four hundred Miles in Compass.

Spanish Towns and Missions on the *Amazon*, going up.

St. Ignacio de Pevas, St. Joachim de Omaguas, Yameos, Laguna, Borja, Bracamoros, Balsas, Pataz, and so on to the Springhead at the Lake *Maranon* or *Lauricoza*, about the eleventh Degree of South Latitude.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country is temperate enough, notwithstanding it is so near the Equator, because of the Abundance of thick Woods and Bushes that cover it. The opposite Parts of the Globe are the *Sonda* and *Molucka* Islands in *East India*.

Soil.] The *Soil* is excellent and fruitful by Nature, as appears in all the Settlements made by the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*. Mr. *Condamin* says that the abundant Variety of Plants, Trees, and Animals, to be seen on the Banks of the *Amazon*, would find many Years Exercise for several Botanists and Draftsmen to collect and range them in Order. Here are also Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Sulphur and Quicksilver: But for a thousand Mile below *Borja*, not a single Stone or Flint is to be seen.

Commodities.] The chief Product here is Gold, Silver, Cotton, Sugar, Cocoa, Ebony and many curious Woods: Also precious Stones of many Sorts; excellent Honey, Fruit, Grain, medicinal Balm, Gums and Plants.

Rarities.] In the River *Amazon* and several others, are many dangerous Cataracts, where the Water being pent up between two steep Rocks, the Stream shoots down with great Violence and Noise. Yet notwithstanding so terrible a Fall, there are many of the Natives who are bold enough to descend that Stream in their little Canoes, which being seamed and tyed together in a wonderful curious Manner, are plyable to the hardest Rock, and yield easily to any Force of the Water.

Manners and *Character.*] These *Indians* in their natural wild Condition, like all the rest of this New World, are insensible to any rational Motive, except their common Subsistence. By Distress they can shift with very little, but are mere Gluttons when they have Plenty. Incapable of Reflection or Foresight they spend their Time in childish Mirth, by dancing and laughing without any Thought or Design; confirming what the Wise Man saith, *That by Nature Man hath no Preeminence above the Brute.*

SECT. IX.

Brasil.

This long Tract of Land extends 35 Degrees South from the Equator, that is from the River *Amazon* to the River *Plate*, being 2100 Miles. The Inland is chiefly posset by the native *Indians* of many Tribes and Denominations, for the *Portuguese* Territories are all near the Coast. *Brasil* is now stiled a Principality, because it gives Title to the Prince Royal of *Portugal*, who from his Birth is called Prince of *Brasil*.

Tis divided into the following Captainships.

Captainships.	*Para*, —— ——	*Para*, near the Mouth of R. *Tocantin*.
	Maranham, ——	*St. Luis*, in the Isle of *Maranham*.
	Seara, —— ——	*Seara*, on the River *Seara*.
	Rio Grand, ——	*Cidanova*, on the *Rio Grand*.
	Paraiba, ——	*Paraiba*, on the *Rio Paraiba*.
	Pernambuc, ——	*Olinda*, or *Pernambuc*.
	Serigippi, ——	*Serigippi*, on R. *Serigippi*.
	Bay of *All Saints*,	ST. SALVADOR.
	Ileos —— —	*Ileos*, on River *Ileos*.
	Port Seguro, ——	*Port Seguro*.
	St. Spirit, ——	*St. Spirit*, or *Spirito Santo*.
	Rio Janeiro, ——	*St. Sebastian*.
	St. Vincent, ——	*St. Vincent*, *Santos Island*.
	Del Rey, ——	*St. Katharin Island*.

Thirty Miles Northwest of *St. Vincent* is the Town of *St. Paul*, being a Sort of independent Republic in a mountainous Country, consisting of Priests, Monks, *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*, *Brasilians*, *Negres* and *Mulattas*, who will suffer no Jesuits to come among them. They agree to pay a small Tribute to the Crown of *Portugal*, rather out of Respect than Submission or Fear.

From hence down to the River *Plate* is called the *Royal Captainship*, or *Del Rey*, whose Governor is appointed by the King, and resides in the Island of *St. Katharin*.

Name.] THIS Country was discovered in 1498 by *Americo Vespucio* a *Florentine*, then imployed by *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*. Tis bounded on the North and East by the *Atlantic* Ocean;

Ocean; on the West by *Paraguay* and *Amazonia*; and on the South by the River *Plate*. The Name is derived from the Brasil Wood that was found here in great Quantities on the first Discovery; wherefore this Derivation is most likely to be genuin, as no other did ever yet appear.

Air.] The *Air* of *Brasil* is generally very pure and wholesom; and notwithstanding the Country is mostly within the *Torrid Zone*, yet in those Parts already discovered it is temperate and serene, being daily qualifyed about Noon with refreshing Breezes from the Sea. The opposite Parts on the Globe to *Brasil* are the *Carolin* and *Marian Islands*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is abundantly rich and fertil, as is found by Experience in all those Places already discovered and settled. Here is great Plenty of all good Vegetables and Fruits, with very little or no Culture. Also Gold and Diamonds, which are both found on the Surface of the Land, after the Showers of Rain have washed them down from the Mountains.

Commodities.] The chief Merchandize of this Country is Redwood or Brasil, great Quantities whereof are used by the Dyers. Abundance of Sugar of the best Kind. Also Amber, Rosin, Balm, Tobacco, Hides, Oil, Confectures, Gold and Diamonds.

Rarities.] As the principal *Rarities* of *Brasil*, we may fitly reckon the considerable Number of very strange Creatures found in that Country; the chief of which I shall here mention, and those reducible to four general Classes, *Beasts*, *Serpents*, *Birds*, and *Fishes*. I. Of *Beasts*. The most remarkable of them are these following. 1. *Monkeys*, particularly that Sort called by *Europeans* the *King's Monkey*, the biggest of the whole Species, and observable for having a thin hollow Throttle Bone, near the upper End of the *Larynx*, by the Help of which he makes a great Noise. Here also are many Monkeys of a yellowish Colour, that smell like ordinary Musk. 2. The *Sloth*, by the Natives called *Hali*, from his Voice of a like Sound, but by most *Europeans*, *Ignavus*, or *Pigritia*, and corruptedly *Pereza* by the *Spaniards*; so called from the Nature of that Animal, being of so slow a Motion that he requires three or four Days to climb up a Tree of an ordinary Hight, and a whole Day to walk fifty Paces on plain Ground: His Forefeet are almost double his hinder in Length; and when he climbs a Tree, the Hold he takes is so sure, that while he hangs by a Branch, he can sleep securely. 3. The *Tomandu Guaco*, so called by the *Indian* People, being a great Bear, but by the *Europeans* commonly called the *Ant Bear*, because he usually feeds upon Ants, at least destroys those

Creatures wherever he finds them. His Tail is so big, that like the Squirrel he can cover his whole Body therewith. The great *Hedge-hog* with a Shell on his Back, called by the Natives *Tatu*, and *Armadillo* by the *Spaniards*, because he gathers himself up, Head, Feet, and Tail within his Shell, as round as a Ball; which is a sure Defence when either he goes to Sleep, or is actually assaulted by any destructive Creature, with whom he dares not grapple. II. Of *Serpents*. The most remarkable of them are, 1. That called by the Natives *Ibibaboca*, which is about three Yards and half long, and of a considerable Bigness; his Colours are originally white, red, and black of many Sorts; and his Bite is the most pernicious of any, yet worketh in the slowest Manner. 2. The *Biguacu*, which is the biggest of the whole Species, being half a Yard in Compass about the Middle, and almost seven Yards long. 3. The *Bociniuga*, otherwise the *Rattle Snake*, so called by *Europeans* from the Rattle in the End of his Tail, composed of a Number of dry Bones, from eight to sixteen, which are hollow, thin, hard, and very sonorous. Those Persons whose Misfortune it is to be bitten by him, are tormented with exquisite Pain, their whole Body cleaving into Chaps, and frequently die within twentyfour Hours, in a deplorable Condition. But, as a remarkable Act of Divine Providence, this noxious Animal gives timely Warning for Travellers to avoid him, by making a great Noise with his Rattle, as soon as he hears any Person approaching towards him. III. Of *Birds* in *Brasil* the most remarkable are, 1. The *Humming Bird*, which is so called from the humming Noise he makes with his Wings like a Bee when he feeds, by thrusting his small Bill into Flowers: The *Brasilians* term him *Guanumbi*, and some Writers *Ourissia*, that is the *Sunbeam*, because of his radiant coloured Feathers, with which the *Indians* adorn their Heads; but the *Spaniards* call him *Tomineio*, because so small, that one of them with its Nest weighs only two *Tominos*, a Weight in *Spain* consisting of twelve Grains. 2. The *Anhima*, so called by the Natives; but by *Europeans* the *Unicorn Bird*, because he hath a Kind of Horn growing out of his Forehead, about two or three Inches long, of a brittle Substance, and blunt at the Top; and is therefore neither defensive nor offensive to him. 3. That called *Guara* by the *Brasilians*, and by *Europeans* the *Sea Curlew*; the same with *Numenius Indicus* and *Arcuata Coccinea* among *Latin* Authors, and remarkable for its Alteration of Colours; being at first black, then grey, next white, afterwards scarlet, and last of all crimson, which grows to a richer Dye the longer he lives. IV. Of *Fishes* taken upon the Coast of *Brasil*, the most remarkable are, 1. *Orbis Minor*, or the *Globe Fish*, so called from his orbicular Form; and remarkable for being armed with many sharp pointed, long Spikes like Needles, all over his Body, almost like those of the Hedgehog. When he swims,

swims, it is believed he draws those Needles in, depressing them to his Body, to facilitate his Way through the Water; and that he advances them at any Time he happens to be persued, bidding, as it were, the Enemy to come at his Peril. 2. Upon this Coast is frequently seen the *Remora*, a Fish very famous in old Authors for its stupendous Power in stopping a Ship, as they imagined, though under Sail, and before a brisk Gale of Wind. Which strange Account was generally believed for many Ages, and not a few have laboured to assign the Cause; but it is now looked upon as a ridiculous Story, and deservedly exploded by every ordinary Traveller. These are the most remarkable Creatures, whether *Beasts*, *Serpents*, *Birds*, or *Fishes*, belonging to *Brasil*; and all, or most of them, are to be seen in the public Repository of *Gresham College London:* As also in the Royal *Museum* at *Copenhagen*, and several other celebrated Repositories in *Europe*.

Here is the See of one *Portuguese Archbishop*, namely *St. Salvador*, the Capital of *Brasil*; with two Suffragan *Bishops*,

Para. *St. Luis.*

Manners.] The *Brasilians* are reported to be generally a cruel, thievish, and revengeful Sort of People; yet in the *Portuguese* Plantations near the Seacoast, being more civilized, they prove more ingenious and humane. This extensive Country comprehends many different Nations, the chief of which are the *Tocantins*, *Tupinambas*, and *Tapayos*, who are ordinarily distinguished from one another by wearing of their Hair in a different Manner. They generally go naked, except a Cloth about their Middle. Their Manner of reposing at Night is in a Sort of Net gathered at each End, and tyed to two Poles fixed into the Ground. This Net is made of the Rind of a certain Tree called *Hamac*, and hence is derived the Appellation of the Bed or Hamac, so commonly used in the *British* Fleet.

Language.] The Diversity of *Language* among the Natives of those Places already discovered doth sufficiently prove that their Number of Dialects is much greater in the inland Parts of this great Continent. The only Thing observable in these Languages, is, that the Natives cannot pronounce the the three Letters L, F, R, and that their Manner of speaking is with much Difficulty from the Throat. The *Portuguese* retain their own Language.

Condamin says that all the Languages of *South America* are very barren, and equally void of Words to express any general or abstracted Ideas. Time, Duration, Spirit and Matter, Body, Being, Space, all these and many more have no Term equi-

valen

valent in the *Indian* Speech. Physical and moral Essences cannot be exprest but by long Circumlocution. They have no Words that answer to the Terms Virtue, Justice, Liberty, Gratitude, Forgiveness, *&c.* all which demonstrates the poor Understanding of these People in their natural unimproved Condition. At their first Intercourse with *Europeans*, when drawn from the Woods, their Language is inconceivably difficult, and their Manner of Expression more surprizing. They suck in their Breath while they speak, without the clear Distinction of any Vowel. Some of their Words cannot be written, even imperfectly, without using nine or ten Syllables; and yet when they pronounce them they appear to be only three or four. *Poetararorincouroac* signifies the Number three; but as this Author observes, it is lucky for those who have to do with them, that their Arithmetic goes no further. The Language of *Brasil*, spoken by a People who are somewhat improved, hath yet the same Inconvenience and Defect; so that in order to reckon any Thing, they are forced to use the *Portuguese* Method.

Government.] The *Brasilians* being divided, as aforesaid, into many Nations and Tribes, several of them chuse venerable Men, Chiefs, or Captains, by whom they are governed and directed; but others wander up and down, and live without any Order or Government among them. The *Portuguese* being Masters of all the Seacoast, have divided the Whole into fourteen Captainships. Over each of these is set a particular Governor, who are all accountable to the Viceroy of *Brasil*, whose Place of Residence is at *St. Salvador* in the Bay of *All Saints*.

Religion.] The Natives of *Brasil* and all the inland Parts, entertain no Idea of a supreme Being, and a future State, having neither Idol nor Temple to be seen among them: And this is the natural State of all the *American Indians* from North to South. They respect indeed and admire the whole System of Heaven, the Sun, Moon and Stars, Lightening, Thunder and the great Waters, if this may be termed *Religion*. Those who inhabit near the *Portuguese* Colonies have a Taste of the *Roman* Worship; but certainly the naked original State of these *Indians* is more eligible than a Conformity to that Religion, which upon certain Occasions can dispense with the Breach of any Divine Law or Commandment; with committing any Wickedness, Adultery, Murder, Treason, just as it sutes the Policy and Interest of the *Roman* Church.

SECT.

SECT. X.

Chili with Patagonia.

This long Province extends 26 Degrees North and South, from *Copiapo* to the Strait of *Magellan*, being 1560 Miles. Tis divided in four Parts or Governments,

St. Jago, Cuyo, Conception, Patagonia.

St. Iago. { ST. IAGO. *Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Guasco, Copiapo:* Also the two Islands of East and West *Fernandes.*

Cuyo.——*Mendoza, St. Juan, Uto, St. Luis.*

Conception. { *Conception, Aroca, Villarica, Baldivia,* with the Island of *Chiloë*, and Archipel appertaining. Also the Archipel of *Chonos*, and the Land down to *Campana* River.

Patagonia. { From the River *Campana* to the Strait of *Magellan.* The Islands of *Trinity, St. Mary,* and *St. Martin.*

This Division called *Patagonia* is bounded North, by a Line made from *Campana* River to *Julian Bay* on the Eastern Shore.

Name.] THIS Country is bounded East by *Paraguay* and the *Cordileer Mountains*; West by the *Pacific* Ocean; on the North by *Peru*; and on the South by the Strait of *Magellan.* Tis called *Chili* from the Cold produced by the foresaid Mountains; the Word *Chili* signifying *Cold* in the *Indian Language.*

Air.] The *Air*, during the *Summer*, is as temperate as in the Kingdom of *France*, having frequent Breezes from the West; but in *Winter* the Cold is so piercing, that both Man and Beast do sometimes perish in travelling the Roads. The opposite Parts of the Globe to *Chili* are the North Provinces of *China.*

Soil.] The mountainous Parts of this Country are generally dry and barren; but in the large Vallies towards the Sea the *Soil* is exceding fertil, producing great Plenty of Maiz, Wheat, and other Sorts of Grain; as also Variety of Herbs and Fruits; and the Vines brought hither from *Spain* do prosper extraordinary well. *Chili* affords likewise rich Mines of Gold and Silver.

Commodities.]

Commodities.] The chief Productions of this Country are Gold, Maiz or *Indian* Corn, Coconuts, Oil, Wine, Lead, Mercury, Tin, Copper, Hemp, and ſome Silver.

Rarities.] In *Chili* is a very remarkable Bird called *Condor* by the *Spaniards*, which is very large, and extremely ravenous. He frequently ſets upon a Sheep or Calf, and comes down with ſuch Force, that his Blow is always mortal, and not only kills, but is alſo able to eat the Fleſh of one intirely. Two of them will dare to aſſault a Cow or Bull, and uſually maſter them. The Inhabitants of this Country are ſometimes in like Danger themſelves; but Nature hath well ordered, that this deſtructive Creature is ſo uncommon that the whole Continent affords but a very ſmall Number. The Sheep's Wool here is very ſoft, and fine as any Silk, as is alſo the Hair of their wild Goats.

Biſhops.] See a Liſt of them in *Peru*.

Manners.] The Natives of this Country having good Complexions and ſtrong Limbs, are a very warlike and courageous People, eſpecially the *Arocanas*, who abide in the mountainous Parts, Eaſt of *Conception*, and are as yet unconquered by the *Spaniards*. But the *Indians* of theſe Provinces are generally imployed in gathering the Gold Grain or Duſt, which they exchange with the *Spaniards* for what Goods they want.

Language.] The prevailing *Language* of this Country is the *Spaniſh*, which is not only uſed among the *Spaniards* themſelves, but is currently ſpoken, at leaſt underſtood, by the Plurality of the Natives. Thoſe of them who have but little Traffick with the *Spaniards*, retain ſtill their own imperfect Dialect.

Government.] The Natives, where they maintain their Freedom, are ruled by Captains of their own chuſing; but this Country being invaded, and taken Poſſeſſion of by the *Spaniards* above two hundred Years ago, is moſtly ſubject to the Crown of *Spain*, and ruled by a particular Governor called Preſident of *Chili*, reſiding at *Conception*, in Subordination to the Viceroy of *Peru*.

Religion.] As to the *Indians* and *Spaniards* of theſe Parts, their *Religion* will be beſt underſtood by returning to the Account of *Braſil* and *Peru*. For more Particulars, ſee *Betagh*'s Voyage round the World.

SECT. XI.

Paraguay.

This large inland Region contains about twenty Degrees of Latitude, or twelve hundred Miles, from the Gulf of the River *Plate* up to the Lake *Xaray*. The River *Paraguay* runs through it, but joining the *Parana* at the Town of *Corrientes* it there loses the Name of *Paraguay* for that of *Plata* or the River *Plate*.

Tis divided in six Parts, three on the West of the River, and three on the East.

Chaco,	*Jesuits Colony*,
Tucuman,	*Guayra*,
Plata,	*Urgua*.

Chaco. This Province has two great Rivers that rise from *Peru* and fall in the *Paraguay*; namely the *Pilcomayo*, and the *Vermeio* or *Red River*.

Tucuman. Chief Towns in this Province are *Salta*, *St. Iago of Estero*, *Rioja*, *Cordova*.

Plata. Chief Places here are *Buenos Ayres*, *St. Spirit*, *Santa Fe*, or *St. Faith*, on the River *Salado*.

Jesuits Colony. The principal Towns, *Assumption*, *Villarica*, *Maracaje*, *Upani*, *Candelari*, *St. Faith*. And South of the *Parana*, *Corpus*, *Loretto*, *St. Ignacio*, *St. Xavier*, *Old Conception*, *Los Reyes*.

Guayra. Chief Places here are *Ciudad Real* or *Kingstown* on the *Parana*: *Loretto*, *Archangelos*, *St. Xavier*, *St. Paul*, *St. Tome*, *St. Mary*. The *Parana* runs through this Province.

Urgua. Principal Towns here are, *St. Joachim*, *St. Ann*, *St. Tome*, *St. Josef*, *Umay*, *Assumption*, *Salvador*. These two last Provinces are planted with *Spanish* Missions, in order to settle and improve the wandering rude *Indians*.

Name.] THIS Country, discovered first by *John Dias de Solis*, in 1515, and afterwards taken Possession of by the *Spaniards*, in 1546, is bounded East by *Brasil*; West by *Chili*; North by

by *Amazonia*; and South by the Land of the *Pampas*. Tis called *Paraguay* from the River of that Name, as before obſerved.

Air.] The *Air* of this Country, though ſometimes over hot, is temperate, fine, and very healthy. The oppoſite Place of the Globe to *Paraguay* is the Sea of *China*; and the oppoſite Land to *Buenos Ayres* is the South Part of *Corèa*.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Country is eſteemed to be very fertil in moſt Places, producing great Plenty of Corn, Wine, Fruits and Herbs; and hath Abundance of Cattel and wild Fowl, beſide the Product of Gold and Silver, equal to any other Parts of *South America*.

Commodities.] The chief Exports of this Country, at leaſt the Product thereof, are Gold, Silver, Sugar, precious Stones, Wine, Honey; alſo great Quantities of the *Paraguay* Tea.

Rarities.] Upon the River *Plata* are frequently ſeen, and ſometimes killed, ſeveral Kinds of Serpents of an uncommon Bigneſs. 2. About the Northern Parts of *Paraguay* is a large Champain Country, all overſpread with an excellent Kind of Salt, to a conſiderable Depth. 3. In the Weſtern Parts of *Tucuman*, is a very high and large Mountain, which for its extraordinary Luſtre, in a clear Sunſhine Day, is called the *Gryſtal Mountain*. Under it is extended a great hollow Paſſage, through which there runs a conſiderable Stream of Water, with ſo many Windings and Turnings, that from the Time of its Entry under the Mountain to its iſſuing forth on the other Side, is between the Space of twenty and thirty Hours, according to the Computation of ſome *Portugueſe*, who were ſo adventurous as to make the Experiment, by hazarding themſelves upon a Raft made of Canes. *Vid.* Purchas, *Part.* iv.

For the *Biſhops*, turn to the Liſt in *Peru*, where all theſe are included.

Manners.] The *Paraguayans* are but middleſized People. Their Joints and Legs are generally ſtrong and thick. Their Faces are flatiſh and round with an Olive Complexion. The Women have their Hair looſe on their Foreheads, that behind being twiſted together. Their Ornaments are ſmall Bones or Shells, which they wear about their Arms or Necks. Their petty Princes have a Sort of triple Crown made of Straw; others wear Skins about their Shoulders, or round the Middle, but the Boys and Girls go naked. Tis common to bore large Holes in their Ears, introducing a round

Bit of Wood, till the lower Part of the Ear touches the Shoulder. These Customs prevail likewise throughout *Amazonia*.

Language.] The Dialect used among these *Indians* is in general very harsh and unpleasant, as the Generality of the *Indian* Tongues are. The *Spaniards* not only use their own Language, but gradually bring the Natives to speak it.

Government.] The People of this Country are in a great Part subject to their own Chiefs or Captains, whom they chuse among themselves, and under whose Conduct they are used to make War upon their Enemies. A considerable Part of this Country belongs to the King of *Spain*, who appoints one Governor at *St. Iago* in *Tucuman*, and another at *Buenos Ayres* by the River *Plata*, both of them subordinate to the Viceroy of *Peru*.

The *Jesuits Colony* is an independent Sovereignty of their own. Tis divided in about thirty Cantons of five or six thousand People each, who are all instructed, intermarried, imployed in various Work, and managed with wonderful Order, Dexterity and Policy. They have Lands assigned them, with Pasture and Cattel for their Use; while others are set apart for the Office of Sextons and Servants, to keep the Churches, with the Utensils and Ornaments, in a clean and decent Order. See the Voyages of *Rogers*, *Frezier*, *Betagh*, and Father *Sep*'s Account.

Religion.] The *American Indians* have no Kind of *Religion*, but what they are obliged to learn of the *Roman* Missionaries who are establisht in these Parts. Other wandering Tribes must remain till more Reductions can be made.

SECT.

SECT. XII.

South India.

I chuse to give this Name to all the new discovered Southern Lands, as none of them can be called *Antarctic*, not being within the Polar Circle, or near it.

New Guiney, and *New Britain*.

THIS Country of *New Guiney* was first discovered by *Savedra* a *Spaniard* in the Year 1529 who called it *Papos*; but *Scouten*, the *Dutch* Discoverer, gave it the Name of *New Guiney*. It lyes 135 Degrees East from *London*, a little South of the Equator. *New Britain* is a large Island, forty Miles to the East of *New Guiney*, discovered by *Dampier* in 1700. Tis 800 Miles round.

Spirito Santo, or *St. Spirit*.

THIS extensive Land was discovered near the Close of the sixteenth Century, by *Fernando Quiros* a *Spaniard*. The Coast runs from 150 to 180 Degrees East of *London*, and between 10 and 20 Degrees of South Latitude; but the Inland is altogether unknown.

New Holland.

THIS large Country lyes under the South Tropic, 130 Degrees at the Medium from *London* East; between 10 and 35 Degrees of South Latitude. It was discovered by the *Hollanders* in 1644. That called *Carpentaria* is the Northeast Part, but whether it joins to *New Guiney* is uncertain. The South Part was found in 1622: The Southeast by *Peter Nuits* in 1627.

Dieman's Land.

THIS Tract is supposed to be the Southeast Part of *New Holland*. It was discovered by *Abel Tasman* in *November* 1642; and called *Dieman's Land*, from the Name of the Governor of the *Dutch East India* Company. According to Dr. *Halley* it lyes 142 Degrees East of *London*, and 42 South Latitude.

New

New Zeeland.

THIS was discovered in *December* 1642 by the same Captain *Tasman*, and lyes 170 Degrees East from *London*, and 40 South Latitude, at the Medium. The Extent is unknown.

Bovet's Land.

THIS was discovered in 1739, by Captain *Bovet* a *Frenchman*. To the Headland he gave the Name of *Cape Circumcision*. It lyes about twelve Degrees East from *London*, and 54 South Latitude. In 1749 a *Danish* Vessel from *East India* was drove upon this Coast.

Tis probable a Discovery may be made in future Times, that several of these Countries are contiguous, and form together some considerable Continent.

SECT. XIII.

American Islands *from North to South.*

Anticost, Madalen Isles, St. John, Isle Royal, lying at the Gulf of *St. Laurence,* belong to the *French.*

Newfoundland, Rhode Island, Long Island: Also *Bermuda Islands,* lying in the Ocean East of *Carolina.*

Bahama Islands are to the North of *Cuba.*

The *Great Antilles* are *Cuba, Jamaica, Domingo, Portorico.*

The *Small Antilles, Aruba, Curaso, Bonair, Blanca, Tortuga, Margarita,* lye fronting the Mainland. The three first are *Dutch.*

Hondura Islands are *Cozumel, Utila, Ratan, Guanya, Catalin.*

The *Caribby Islands* are divided into *Leeward* and *Windward.* The first lye North from the other; and they which belong to the *English* have a particular Captain General and Governor. *Barbados* is a Windward Island, and the only one belonging to the *English.*

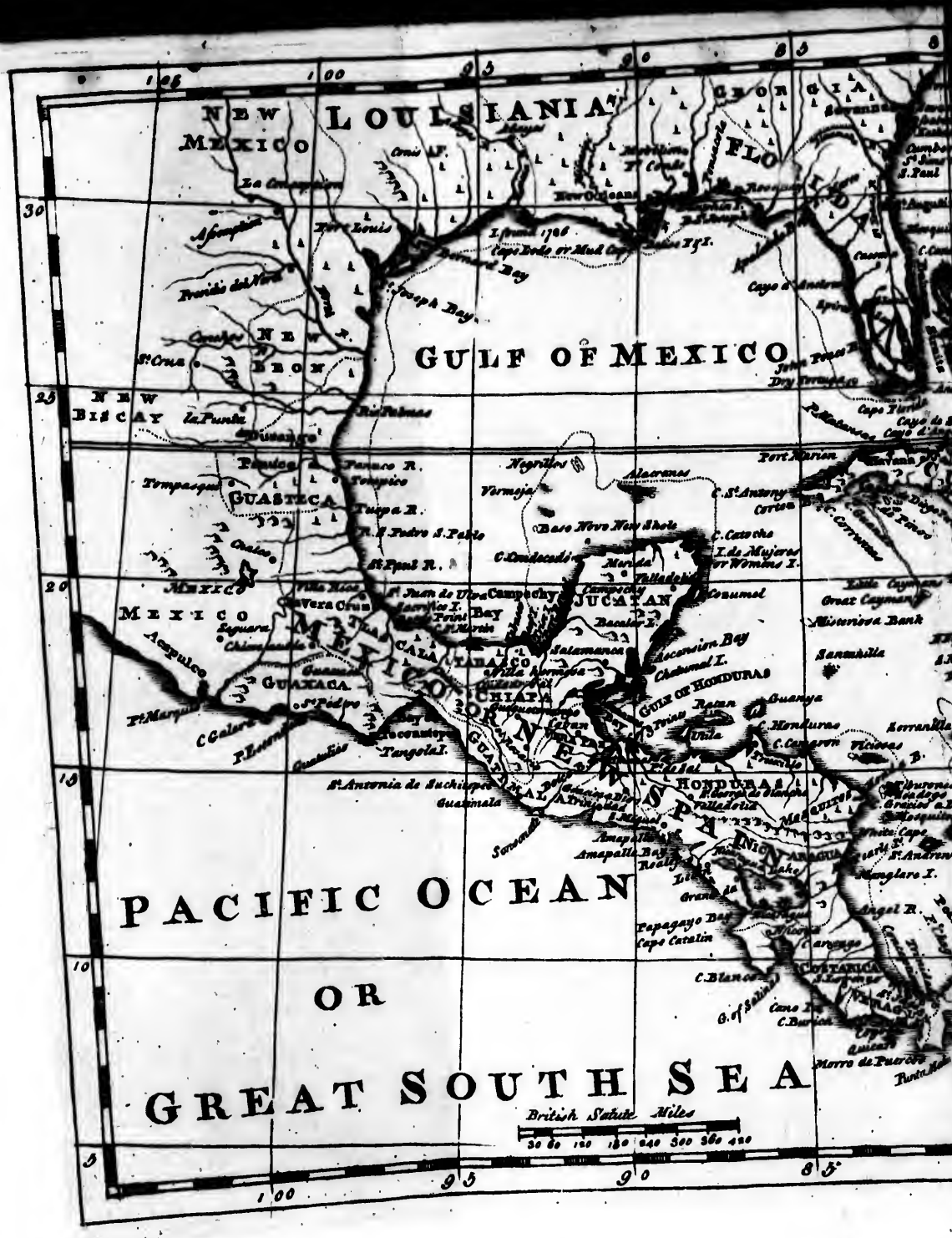
Islands from the Mainland to *Cape Horn. Trinidad, Cayene, Caviana, Marayo, Maranham, St. Katarine, Falkland* or *Malouin, States Island,* and *Fogeland* which is an Assemblage of many Islands, that called *Hermit's Isle* being *Cape Horn.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Name.] THIS Island was discovered in 1497, by *John Gabot* a *Venetian,* being imployed by King *Henry* the VIIth of *England.* The Patent was to him and his three Sons, *Luis, Sebastian,* and *Sanquo* dated 1496. *Sebastian,* then a Boy, went with his Father, and the first Discovery was *Newfoundland*; therefore the Meaning of the Name is obvious. In 1527 it was more particularly visited by *Thorn* and *Eliot* of *Bristol*; and the *English* Title thereto being renewed in the Name of Queen *Elizabeth,* 1583, a Colony was settled there about thirty Years after. This Island is considerably bigger than the Kingdom of *Ireland,* the Length being 300 Miles, and the greatest Breadth about 180. The Town and Bay of *Placentia* is on the South; and the Garrison of *St. John* Southeast.

Air


ATLANTIC
OCEAN
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Tropic of Cancer
Long Island
Maguana I.
Mouchoir
Cayos de Plata
Turrise I.
POTTO RICO
JAMAICA
HISPANIOLA
GREAT ANTILLES
Vile bank
CARIBBEAN SEA
LITTLE ANTILLES
Salt Tortuga
Cartagena
VENEZUELA
CARACCAS
TERRA FIRMA
DARIEN
NEW GRANADA
SOUTH AM


NEW MEXICO
LOUISIANA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
NEW BISCAY
GUASTECA
MEXICO
YUCATAN
CAMPECHY
TABASCO
CHIAPA
GUATIMALA
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTARICA
PACIFIC OCEAN
OR
GREAT SOUTH SEA
British Statute Miles

An Accurate Map of the West Indies Drawn from the latest and most approved Maps & Charts By Eman: Bowen Geogr. to His Majesty.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Air and *Soil.*] Notwithstanding this Island is situate between the Parallels that pass through the South Part of *England*, and the North Part of *France*, yet the *Air* doth extremely differ from both of these, as being subject to greater Heat in Summer, and more pinching Cold in the Winter than commonly happens in the other. The Land for the most Part is overspread with Woods, which are but slowly cut down, because the Country is very thinly inhabited. Where the Ground is already cleared, the *Soil* is good and fruitful, affording Variety of Roots, and several Sorts of *English* Grain and Fruit. This Island hath sufficient Plenty of Bever, Deer, Hares, and Fish, also Abundance of Land and Water Fowl; and the whole Coast is surrounded with innumerable Multitudes of Codfish, which is the principal Trade, though all other Sorts of Fish are here in the same Abundance.

Commodities.] The Produce of this Island are principally Furs, Oil, and Codfish, especially the latter, whereof there is such Plenty, that the Fishing and bringing them to *Europe* affords Trade enough for 500 Ships yearly.

Rarities.] Nothing here deserves the Epithet of *Rare*, except we reckon that prodigious large Bank of Sand upon the Southeast of the Island, about 300 Miles in Length, and 70 or 80 in Breadth, remarkable for those Multitudes of Cod and *Poor John*, which are taken in great Numbers by divers *European* Nations, who yearly resort hither for that End. So thick sometimes are the Swarms of Fish upon this Bank, that they retard the Passage of Ships sailing over it. *Peter's Bank* on the South is above 100 Miles long.

Manners.] The *Americans* of this Island are a few of the North *Indians* from *New Britain*, called *Eskimos*, who come here for the sake of Hunting, and a small Traffick with the *Europeans*. They generally colour their Faces with Oker, and for Clothing use the Skins of wild Beasts. They live by several Families together, in poor Cabins made of Poles, in Form of our Arbors, and covered with Skins. By the Treaty of *Utrecht* 1713, the *French* have only the Liberty of the Northern Coast, from *Port Choix* on the West to *Cork Bay* on the East, for curing their Fish.

Government.] Sir *George Calvert*, the first Lord *Baltimore*, and Secretary of State to King *James* the First, having obtained a Patent for the Southeast Part of *Newfoundland*, erected the same into a Province, called *Avalon*, and therein settled a Plantation, which his Son possest after him; but in 1632 he surrendered it for the Grant of *Maryland*. And at present, the Commander in chief of

his Majesty's Ships of War on the *Newfoundland* Station, hath a Commission to be Governor during his Stay.

C U B A.

Name.] THIS Island was discovered by *Vasco Nunez* in 1504; at which Time it was called *Cuba* by the Natives, and other neighboring Islanders. Tis in Length from West to East 600 Miles, but the Breadth in Proportion is very narrow. The capital Port of *Havanna* is on the Northside, fronting the Peninsula of *Florida.* Other chief Places are *St. Iago, Spirito Santo,* and *Port Prince.*

Air and *Soil.*] This Island being narrow the *Air* is very temperate, having the Advantage of almost constant Sea Breezes. The Tradewinds always blow from the Northeast; and the stormy rainy Season is *July* and *August.* The *Soil* in general is reckoned the best of any among these *American* Islands, producing good Spices, fine Woods, Gum, Fruit, Wine, Corn, Tobacco, Cotton and Sugar. Here is great Plenty of Fish and Flesh, Mules and Horses; but the Rivers are pestered with Aligators.

Commodities.] The Productions of this Island are Gold Dust, Campechy Wood, Hides, Ginger, Cassia, Mastick, Aloes, Cinnamon, Sugar, fine Tobacco and Snuff in great Quantities.

Rarities.] Near the Town of *Port Prince* is a noted bituminous Fountain, from which there flows a pitchy Substance, commonly used for calking of Ships. Here is also a Valley full of Flint Stones of different Sizes, and those by Nature so round, that they may serve as Bullets for common Artillery.

Here is one *Bishop* of *St. Iago* who resides at *Havanna,* Suffragan to the *Archbishop* of *St. Domingo.*

Government.] This Island was formerly governed by certain *Caciques,* or *Indian* Captains; but now being subject to the King of *Spain,* it hath a particular Governor who resides at the City of *Havanna.*

J A M A I C A.

Name.] THIS Island was discovered by *Columbus,* in his second Voyage to *America,* and brought into Possession of the *English* by *Pen* and *Venables,* in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell.* Tis termed

termed *Jamaica* by the *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *French*, *Germans*, and *English*. It was called *St. Iago* by *Columbus*, and signifyes *James*, which being applyed to the Island, we have ever since called it *Jamaica*.

Air.] The *Air* is more temperate here than in some of the neighboring Islands, the Heat thereof being much allayed by fresh Easterly Breezes that blow in the Daytime, and the frequent Showers that fall in the Night. Hurricanes and Earthquakes, which are common in other Parts of *America*, do seldom happen in this Place. One ruinous Earthquake was in 1692, and one destructive Hurricane in 1722.

Soil.] The *Soil* of this Island is extraordinary rich and fertil, producing great Quantities of Corn, Herbs and Fruits; abounding also in Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, and Variety of Spices; with Plenty of physical Drugs and Gums, as Guaiacum, Aloes, Benzoin, Sumack, Sarsaparilla, *&c.* The large and pleasant Fields appear constantly green and springing, they being well stockt with Variety of Trees and Plants, which are never disrobed of their Summer Liveries. Here are likewise several Rivulets, and those affording many excellent Fish, especially Tortoise. For the Length of Days consult the Table of Climates.

Commodities.] The Exports of this Island are Cocoa, Sugar and Melasses; Indigo, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Copper, Piemento, or *Jamaica* Pepper, Tortoise, Wood for Dyers, Variety of Drugs, and Abundance of the strongest, best flavored Rum.

Rarities.] Here are several Springs of mineral Waters, particularly two, whereof one hath a sulphurous Quality, and the other is salt; but both approved of for the common Distempers of the Place. 2. In divers Parts of *Jamaica* grows that Fruit, called the *Manchinel Apple*, which is very beautiful to the Eye, of a pleasant Smell and Taste, yet mortal if eaten; whence some call it the *Eve Apple*. 3. Here are many shining Flies, a Kind of *Cantharides*, appearing of a green Colour in the Daytime, but shining in the Night with such a Lustre, that one may see to read by their Light. 4. Of all Creatures belonging to this Island, the most remarkable is the *Aligator*, that destructive Animal, commonly harboring in or near to Rivers or large Ponds, and may very fitly be reckoned the *Jamaican Crocodile*. Although he is a large Creature, about ten, fifteen, or twenty Foot in Length, yet he is hatched of an Egg not larger than that of a *Turkey*. His Back being full of hard Scales, is impenetrable; whereupon it is a difficult Matter to kill him, unless he receives a Wound in the Eye or Belly. Tis an amphibious Animal, and to

nable him either to walk upon dry Ground, or swim in the Water, Nature hath furnished him both with Feet and Fins. In moving on the Land he is very swift, provided his Course be strait forward, but extremely slow in turning, and therefore easily avoided. *Lastly*, In *Jamaica* are produced some rare Plants, much regarded by the inquisitive *Botanist*; but for a particular Account of them, and all others, found in this and several of the *Caribby* Islands, I refer the Reader to a curious Catalogue, published by that great Promoter of natural Knowlege, the ingenious Dr. *Sloane*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of this Island, being *English*, are much the same in *Manners* with those in the Kingdom of *England*, only with this Difference, that the Generality of them are somewhat more inclined to Libertinism, a Fashion too predominant in many foreign Plantations.

Language.] This Island being intirely inhabited by *English*, they retain, and still use their own native *Language*.

Government.] *Jamaica* is wholly subject to the Crown of *England*, and ruled by a particular Governor sent thither by his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*. The Laws by which they are governed are modelled according to those of *England*. Here they have several Courts of Judicature for hearing and determining all Causes between Man and Man; and for the better Assistance of the Governor, he is furnished with a Council to consult with, when Occasion requires.

Religion.] The Inhabitants of this Island profess the same *Religion* with that which is by Law established in *England*. The *Negres* have no Religion at all, either in Form or Idea; for the Slaves all over *America* hate the People who buy and sell them, and consequently hate all their Modes of Worship, which demonstrate a Religion only external. *Sunday* is the particular Day allowed them to manure their Lands, which produce *Indian* Corn, Yams, Potatoes, Cocoas, and Plantains: These are their chief Support; and they who can raise Fowls, bring them to Market on *Sundays* to purchase a little salted Beef, Pork, or Fish. The *English* are computed about sixty thousand, and the *Negres* about one hundred thousand. *Spanishtown* is the chief City. The three other Places are *Port Royal*, *Kingston*, and *Passage*; which last is so named, as being a great Thorowfare. This Island is 340 Miles in Circumference.

DOMIN-

DOMINGO.

Name.] THIS Island is so named from its capital City. It was formerly called *Hispaniola*, but belongs mostly now to the *French*, who always write it *Domingo* or *St. Domingo*. The Isle of *Tortue* or *Tortoise*, on the North Coast, belongs also to them. Next to *Cuba* this Island of *Domingo* is the largest, being 350 Miles long, and 100 broad.

Air and *Soil.*] The *Air* of this Island is much inferior to that in *Jamaica*, being greatly infested with Morning Heats, which would be intolerable, were they not allayed by some cooling Breezes in the Afternoon. But the Land is extraordinary rich and fertil. The Trees and Meadows are still so green, that we may truly say, it injoys a continual Spring. Herbs and Fruits are said to ripen in eighteen Days, and so rich and fruitful is the native Turf, that of several Grain the common Increase is a hundred fold. Here is Abundance of Palmtrees of a great Hight and Bigness, in whose Bodies an Incision being made near the Top, from thence flows a Liquor usually called *Palm Wine*, which being kept for some Time, fermenteth, and becomes very strong. Here is also Abundance of those called *Cabbage Trees*, because their Tops resemble *European* Cabbage, and are commonly used as such by the *French* and *Spaniards*. This Island hath likewise good Store of Sugarcanes, and some rich Mines of Gold. The West Part belongs to *France*, chief Place *Leogan*. The East belongs to *Spain*, chief Place *St. Domingo*.

Commodities.] The Produce here is Coffee, Cocoa, Wax, Cotton, Dyerswood, Hides, Ginger, Cochineal: Also the finest Kind of Sugar in great Quantities, with Indigo and Tobacco.

Rarities.] In this Island are many *Genippa Trees*, whose Fruit, about the Bigness of a Man's double Fist, being prest before quite ripe, affords a Juice as black as Ink, and fit to write withal, did it not disappear in nine or ten Days. 2. Here grows another Tree, called *Mananilla*, or *Dwarfs Appletree*, whose Fruit is of so venomous a Quality, that if any Person eat thereof, he is immediately seized with an unquenchable Thirst, and dies raving mad in a short Time. 3. Of the many Insects belonging to this Island, the Glow-worm, called by the *Spaniards Cochinilla*, is most remarkable; and that chiefly for two little Specks on his Head, which by Night give so much Light, that if a Person lay three or four of those Creatures together, he may see to read the smallest Print. 4. Here are Spiders about the Bigness of a common Hen's Egg, having Legs as long as Crabfish of a middle Size. They are hairy all over, and

have four black Teeth like Rabbits, and commonly bite very sharply, but are not venomous. 5. Most remarkable of all Creatures in this Island is the *Cayman*, commonly called the *West India Crocodile*, being an Animal of a prodigious Bigness, is much noted for his rare Subtilty in catching his Prey; for lying upon a Riverside, he so gathereth his Body together, that in Form he resembles exactly the large Trunk of an old Tree. In which Posture he continues, till Cattel or other Creatures come to the River to drink, when, to their Surprize, he suddenly springs up and assaults them: And to increase the Wonder, this Creature is said to use another Stratagem to effect his End, for tis generally affirmed by Authors, that before he lays himself, as aforesaid, upon the Riverside, he is imployed for some Time in swallowing several Hundred Pound of small Pebble Stones; by which additional Weight of his Body, he can keep faster hold of his Prey, and be sooner able to dive with it under Water. *History of the Buccaneers in* America.

Here is one *Archbishop* of *St. Domingo*; whose Suffragans are *St. Iago* in *Cuba*, and *St. John* in *Portorico*.

Also a College or *University* at *St. Domingo*.

Manners.] The Inhabitants of this Island, being *Spaniards* and *French*, are the same in *Manners* with those on the Continent, and have respectively the same *Religion*.

Government.] The Governor General for all the Islands here belonging to the Crown of *Spain*, resides at the City of *St. Domingo*; which is likewise the Seat of all the supreme Courts of Judicature. The Governor for the *French* Part of this Island resides at *Leogan*.

PORTORICO.

THIS Island was named *St. John* by *Columbus*, at his first Discovery thereof in 1493, but now *Portorico*, from its chief City and Port of that Name. The *Soil* is tolerably good in many Parts, and *Air* abundantly temperate, except those Months immediately before and after the Summer and Winter Solstice. From hence are exported Sugar, Ginger, Pimento, Cassia fistula and Cassia lignea, Hides, Cotton, Salt, Speckled Wood, and Timber. Here grow divers remarkable Trees, and some poisonous Shrubs upon the Seaside. The whole Island, belonging to the Crown of *Spain*, is ruled by a particular Governor, who resides at *Portorico*: And the Inhabitants thereof being *Spaniards*, are the same in *Manners*, *Language*, and *Religion*, as elsewhere, either upon the old or new Continent. This Island is 260 Miles in Circumference.

The

The *Caribby Islands.*

THESE are a long Range of small Islands which begin at the East of *Portorico*, and continue Southward almost to the Mainland, including the Isle of *Tabago*. They are called *Caribby*, not from their People eating one another, but their eating of raw Flesh, as the *Indian* Word imports.

They are divided into *Leeward* and *Windward*, or North and South, the Parallel Line of 15 running between them.

Leeward Islands. — *St. Cross*, *St. John*, and *St. Thomas* are *Danish*. *Vandyke*, *Tortola*, *Ancgada*, *Great Virgin*, *Cooper's*, and *Peter's*, belong to the *English*. *Sombrero* is a small desert Isle. *Saba*, and *St. Eustasia* belong to the *Dutch*. *St. Martin*, and *St. Bartelmi*, *French* and *Spanish*. *Anguilla*, *Barbuda*, *St. Christopher*, *Nevis*, *Redonda*, *Montserrat*, *Antego*, belong to the *English*. *Guadalupe*, *Desirade*, *Marigalant*, are *French*. *Dominica*, neutral Island, possest by the *Indians*.

Windward Islands. — *Martinique* belongs to the *French*. *St. Lucy* and *St. Vincent* are claimed by *England* and *France*; but the *French* have seized the first, and the other is possest by *Indians*. *Barbados* belongs to the *English*. *Bequia* is inhabited by *Indians*. *Grenada* belongs to the *French*. *Tabago* is neutral and desert.

BARBADOS.

THIS Island was first visited and planted by the *English* in the Reign of King *James* the Ist. The *Portuguese* who had found it long before gave it the Name of *Barbados*, which signifyes *bearded*; but as it had no Inhabitants, the Reason of this Name is a little mysterious, except the Resemblance of any Thing on the Trees or Plants might create such a Fancy; for Names are often given to Places on very trifling Occasions.

The Circumference of this Island is not more than 50 Miles. The Latitude of *Bridgetown* the chief City, is thirteen Degrees five Minutes North; and the Island at a Medium 13, 8. The Longitude from *London*, according to *Danvil*, is 59, 48 West.

Air.]

Air.] The *Air* of this Island is very hot and moist, especially for eight Months; yet in some Measure qualifyed by cool Breezes of Wind, which rising with the Sun blow from the East, and so decline with it; unless there happens a *Turnado*, and then the Wind grows fresher as the Sun mounteth up. The Rains fall here as in other Parts of the torrid Zone, chiefly when the Sun is vertical; after which the Planting Season begins.

Soil.] This Island, not above fifteen Miles long, and ten where broadest, is blest with a *Soil* very fertil, though not above two Foot thick. Yet that small Depth of Earth resembles, in a Manner, one continued Hotbed, being almost every where grounded with white spungy Limestones, which retain and reflect the solar Heat through all the Manure on the Surface. Whereupon the Island beareth Crops all the Year round; and its Trees, Plants, and Fields, appear always green. Here, and in *Jamaica*, were formerly Mountain Cabbagetrees of an extraordinary Hight.

Commodities.] The chief Exports are Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Logwood, *Lignum Vitæ*, Citronwater, Tamarinds, Limejuice, Melasses, Rum, and those in such Abundance, that some hundred Sail of Ships do yearly receive their Loadings here.

Rarities.] In this Island of *Barbados* are Ants of a very large Size, who build their Nests with Clay and Loam about the Bigness of common Beehives, against the Body of a Tree, or House, and those divided into a great many Cells. 2. Here are many Snakes, some a Yard long, that frequently slide up and down the Wall of a House, and out of one Room into another, with wonderful Agility of Body, to search for Milk, and skim off the Cream. 3. The Water of that Rivulet, called *Tuigh River*, hath upon the Surface in many Places a certain oily Substance, which being carefully taken off, and kept a little Time, is fit to burn in Lamps. 4. Here are divers large and hideous Caves, some of which are big enough to contain five hundred Men: Also several remarkable Trees, particularly, the *Calibash*, *Guava*, *Palmeto*, *Macou*, and that which is called the *Poison Tree*. 5. Among some rare Insects belonging to this Island, we may reckon those little Flies called *Cayou* most remarkable, and chiefly for their Wings, which give a pleasant Lustre while they fly along in a dark Night.

Manners.] The Inhabitants here being mostly *English*, are much the same in *Behaviour* and *Manners* with those in *England*. They generally live with great Unanimity; and in more Affluence, Gayety and Splendor than any other Planters in the *West Indies*. As for the Slaves, turn to the Article of *Jamaica*, where tis much the same.

Language.]

Language.] What was said of the Inhabitants in respect of *Manners*, the same may be affirmed of them in Point of *Language*. As for the *Negres*, the Generality of them, if any considerable Time upon the Island, do also understand and speak *English*.

Government.] This Island belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, is ruled by a particular Governor appointed by the King. The Governor and his Council settle all Matters of Importance; and the better to quell an Insurrection that may happen by the Slaves, he keeps a standing *Militia* of Horse and Foot, always in readiness upon a Call. The Laws by which this Island is governed, except the Bylaws which immediately concern the Plantation, are the same with those of *England*. The Island being divided into four Circuits, in each of them is established an inferior Court of Judicature for hearing all Manner of civil Causes; and from thence Appeals may be made to the supreme Court. Here also are five yearly Sessions for the Administration of Justice in criminal Matters. When there appears a Necessity to make new Laws, or to repeal old ones, the Governor calls an Assembly for that End. This Assembly in some Manner is like our *English* Parliament; for the Governor being supreme, those of his Council being twelve are in the Nature of so many Peers; and the Burgesses being two and twenty for eleven Parishes, represent the People.

Religion.] The Inhabitants here, by free Consent, are all of the Church of *England Religion*. The Rectors of the eleven Parishes are presented by the Governor, and have handsom Allowances by Law, which are paid quarterly. The Church Affairs are governed by a Surrogate appointed by the Bishop of *London*, who is Ordinary of all the *English* Colonies in *America*; and since the Year 1690 here has been no Congregation of Dissenters.

As to the State and Condition of Slaves, the general Argument of a Master Planter, whether Papist or Protestant, is this, *That Slaves do cease to be Slaves when once baptized.* But how current soever such an Opinion hath hitherto been, and may still obtain with some, it is but a groundless Imagination, and a *vulgar Error* at best: For there is no Law either in the *Old* or *New Testament* against Slavery in general, nor any Inhibition of *Christian Slaves* in particular, to be found in the civil Law, as the Doctors in that Faculty can testify. And if *Onesimus* was a Slave, as all agree, would not St. *Paul* in his Epistle have told *Philèmon*, that it was against the *Christian* Law to keep such? But we find the Meaning of his Epistle to be otherwise.

However, if in old Times this Custom did prevail, yet wise and good Men do now agree that all Plantation Business might be done better and safer by our own People, than by Slaves, as appears by that fundamental Restriction in the Patent for settling *Georgia*; to which this is the only Objection, That without a Multitude of *Negres*, the modern Planters could not live in their usual State and Authority, like the Eastern Kans and Bashas.

Bahama Islands.

THESE belong chiefly to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and are the first Fruits of the new World discovered by the famed *Columbus: Guanani* being the first Island he arrived at, he gave it the Name of *Salvador*, 1492.

Principal Islands.

Bahama, in the Chanel facing *Florida*.

Lucayo, *Andros*, and *Harbor Islands*.

PROVIDENCE, where the Governor resides.

Eleuthera, and *Guanani* now called *Cat Island*.

Long Island, *Crooked Island*, *Aklin*, *Maguana*, *Inagua*, *Caicos*.

Of these Islands, *Bahama* is remarkable for the rapid Strait or Chanel between that Island and the Coast of *Florida*, through which the *Spanish* Fleets are obliged to pass in their Return from *Mexico* to *Europe*; a Passage fatal to the *Spaniards*, and fortunate to the *English*: Fatal to the former in some dreadful Shipwrecks sustained therein; and fortunate to the latter for great Quantities of Plate recovered by skilful Divers. These Islands are also noted for several uncommon Insects, particularly the *Bahama Spider*, mentioned in the Account of *Florida*. See *Catesby*'s Natural History of these Parts.

Bermuda Islands.

THIS little Cluster lyes 250 Liegues East from the Colony of *Georgia*: Longitude West from *London* 64, 48; and Latitude 32, 20. They are so named from *John Bermuda*, a *Spaniard*, who first discovered them in 1503. The first *Englishman* who found them was Captain *May* in 1592; and in 1609 Sir *George Somers* was

was wrecked upon them. About this Time King *James* the First having granted these Islands to the *Virginia* Company, they sold out their Property to other Persons, who in the Year 1612 sent about sixty Persons to settle there; and these landing on the biggest Island named it *St. George*.

Air.] The *Air* of these Islands is reckoned extraordinary healthy, the Sky being generally pleasant and serene; but when overcast at any Time then follows a Tempest, attended with Thunder and Lightening. The Inhabitants, now in Number about ten thousand, are seldom visited with Sickness, and generally arrive to a good old Age. The opposite Place of the Globe to the Islands of *Bermuda* is the South Part of *New Holland.*

Soil.] The Land in *Bermuda* is reckoned very rich and fertil, yielding the Labourer two Crops a Year; and the arable Ground is of such an excellent Mold, that it affords neither Sand, Flints, Pebbles, nor Stones so hard as are fit to grind Knives. But how plentiful soever these Islands have been heretofore, some have reported them to be on the Decline. For which is commonly assigned a twofold Reason; The Diminution of their Cedars which formerly did shelter their Fruits from hurtful Winds, whereas now they are often blasted; and a certain Worm, or Ant, which hath lately bred so much among them, as to consume great Part of their Corn: But good Husbandry and Time having cured these Complaints, no Portion of the Globe is blest with more Plenty and Happiness; here being the purest Air and a temperate Climate; with Store of Poultery, Fish, Flesh, Roots, Herbs, and various Fruits.

Commodities.] The chief Produce of these Islands are Corn, Cochineal, Tobacco, Cedar, and other fine Woods, Tortoise, Pearls, and Ambergris. They are noted here for fine sailing Sloops, which they build for the Sugar Islands.

Rarities.] These Islands nourish no venomous Creature; none such being found upon them, nor able to live if brought thither. Here indeed are many Spiders, but those no Ways hurtful, and very remarkable for their Webs, having the Resemblance of raw Silk, and woven so strong, that little Birds are sometimes intangled in them. 2. If Wells are dug in *Bermudas* above the Surface of the surrounding Ocean, the Water is sweet and fresh; but if lower, then salt or brackish; and all of them have a sensible Ebb and Flow with the Sea. 3. Upon the Coast of these Islands is sometimes taken that remarkable Fish called the *Filefish*; being so called from a Part of his Backbone, which hath the true Likeness of a File.

Govern-

Government.] The *Bermuda* Islands being a *British* Colony, are like other Plantations ruled by a Governor, Council, and Assembly. His Majesty appoints the Governor, who resides at *Georgetown* or *St. George*, which is an elegant and well fortifyed City, though small.

Religion.] The *Religion* here established is according to the Church of *England*. In the Island of *St. George* there are several Parish Churches and Chapels with Ministers very handsomly supported: And in *Georgetown* is a good copious Library, founded by Dr. *Bray*.

Terra del Fogo, or *Fireland*.

THESE Islands lye South from the Strait of *Magellan* in Latitude 54. They take up 300 Miles in Length, East and West, and 200 Miles North and South. They obtained this Name, because *Magellan*'s People, when they passed the Strait, beheld several Fires or Vulcanos at a considerable Distance in the Country. This Land in general is mountainous and woody. The People are tall and well made, wearing their long Hair in its natural Growth. Their Huts are made with Poles fixt in the Ground and meeting at Top, which they cover with Skins and Bark of Trees. They live by fishing and shooting, having Bows and Arrows for that Work. Their Canoes are curiously made and put together, so as to hold six or eight Rowers. In short, they are like many other *Americans* already described. The South Headland properly of this Country, called *Cape Horn*, is *Hermit's Isle*.

Other

Other Islands coming down to *Cape Horn*, and in the Great South Ocean.

St. Katharin on the Coast of *Brasil*, Lat. 27, 40.

Pepys Island, about 65 Liegues East of *Cape Blanco*; Lat. 47, 15. found by Captain *Cowley* in his Voyage round the World, 1686.

Falkland Isles, so called by Captain *Strong*. This Land was first discovered by Sir *Richard Hawkins*, being drove thereon by Stress of Weather 1593. He named it *Maidenland* in Honor of the Queen. Some *Frenchmen* from *St. Malo* landed here in 1706; for which Reason they are called *Malouin Isles* by the *French*. In 1721 Commodore *Rogewein* went out upon Discoveries for the States of *Holland*; and finding the East Part of this Land to be an Island, he called it *South Belgia*. These *Falkland Isles* are in [illegible].

Sibald Dewert Isles are a little to the West of *Fa*[illegible] *Malouin Islands*.

Beauchene Isle is a little to the South.

States Island lyes opposite to *Fogoland*, forming the Strait of *Lemair*, in Latitude 55.

Elizabethides are a Company of Islands so named by Sir *Francis Drake*, lying South from the West Entry of the Strait of *Magellan* in Latitude 56, as it stands in the Voyage; beyond which he says there is no Main or Island to be seen, the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *South Sea* meeting there in a full Scope: For he was once driven to 57 Degrees, during the unexampled Hurricane and Storm that he underwent for 52 Days, being above seven Weeks, in *September* and *October* 1578; no Records, as tis there expreft, mentioning any Tempest so long and violent since the Time of *Noah*'s Flood. These Islands never appeared yet in any Map till I placed them in that of the Sieur *Danville*.

Galàpago or *Tortoise Islands* lye under the Equator, nigh the Coast of *Peru*. *Galùpago* means *Tortoise*.

Islands of Solomon are about Latitude 9 South, 175 Degrees West of *London*, and 30 from *New Britain*. They are said to be discovered by *Mendoza* in 1567: But even their Existence hath always been doubtful, as well as their Number and Situation.

Note,

Note, In some Places of the foregoing Book I have thought proper to translate *Spirito Santo*, not by the Words *Holy Ghost*, but by those of *St. Spirit*: For to say the *Land of the Holy Ghost*, the *Captainship of the Holy Ghost*, the *River* or *Cape of the Holy Ghost*, as they stand in our *English* Maps, is I think an Expression too free for our Language, and what some People call profane. Wherefore, as it hits the Meaning full as well, I chuse the *French* Manner, by translating *Spirito* or *Spiritu Santo* by *St. Spirit*.

The *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* have no *K* in their Language, and yet we have Authors who busy themselves in Geography, so very ignorant as to write *Kalifornia*, *Kusko*, *Atakama*, *Kaviana*, *Pernambuk*, instead of *California*, *Cusco*, *Atacama*, *Caviana*, *Pernambuc*. But all over the East the Letter *K* is very much used; and in *China* a Multitude of Words and Places cannot be exprest without it.

Lastly, The Inhabitants of all the Lands throughout the Globe are divided in Thirty Parts, whereof the *Pagans* and those who have no Religion are Twenty.

The *Mahometans* are Five.

The *Christians* are Four.

The *Jews* are One.

A SUPPLE-

A

SUPPLEMENT

TO

Gordon's Grammar.

BEING

A TABLE of the Situation, Latitude, and Longitude of the moſt material Places on the Globe; but more particularly adapted to the preceding *Geographical Grammar*.

Explanation of the TABLE.

In the firſt Column are the Names of the Places in Alphabetic Order as in common Dictionaries, and thoſe Names are always followed by one or two more in the ſame Line. Where there is but one Name follows that of the Place, it ſignifies the Kingdom or Part of the World in which it is ſituate; as Agria, Hungary, *ſignifies that* Agria *is in* Hungary. *But where there are two Names, the firſt is the Province or Diviſion, and the ſecond the Kingdom or Part of the World; as* Emden, Weſtphalia, Germany, *means that* Emden *is in* Weſtphalia *a Province of* Germany: *And ſo of others.*

A	*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
ABbeville, Picardy, France	50 7 N	1 58 E
Abo, Finland, Sweden	60 20 N	24 57 E
Achin, Sumatra, Eaſt India	5 12 N	93 15 E
Acqui, Montferrat, Italy	44 13 N	10 22 E
Adrianople, Turky, Europe	43 33 N	27 24 E
Agen, Guien, France	44 13 N	0 36 E
Agra, in the Mogul's Empire	26 43 N	79 24 E
Agria, Hungary	48 2 N	18 0 E
Aicſtat, Francony, Germany	48 46 N	10 50 E

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Aix, Provence, France	43 31 N	5 44 E
Aix la Chapelle, Germany	50 48 N	7 0 E
Albert, Gascony, France	44 14 N	0 56 W
Alby, Languedoc, France	43 55 N	2 4 E
Alba Regalis, Hungary	47 23 N	18 53 E
Alcala, New Castile, Spain	40 30 N	3 20 E
Alcantara, Extremadura, Spain	39 15 N	5 45 W
Alcaran, New Castile, Spain	39 0 N	1 50 W
Alenson, Normandy, France	48 25 N	0 16 E
ALEPPO, Syria, Asia	36 30 N	38 45 E
Alexandria, Egypt, Africa	31 11 N	30 50 E
Alexandretta, Syria, Asia	36 35 N	37 50 E
Algier, Barbary, Africa	36 50 N	2 10 E
Alicant, Valencia, Spain	37 45 N	0 16 E
Almeria, Granada, Spain	35 50 N	1 55 W
Amand, Bourbon, France	46 32 N	2 10 E
Amberg, Bavaria, Germany	49 26 N	13 0 E
Ambrun, *see* Embrun		
Amiens, Picardy, France	49 54 N	2 50 E
AMSTERDAM, Holland	52 23 N	5 4 E
Ancona, Italy	43 30 N	14 30 E
Angers, Orleans, France	47 27 N	1 1 E
Angolesme, Orleans, France	45 25 N	0 32 W
Angiera, Milan, Italy	45 8 N	9 50 E
Annacy, Savoy, Italy	45 56 N	6 40 E
Antibe, Provence, France	43 15 N	8 9 E
Antwerp, Brabant	51 14 N	4 10 E
Antequera, Granada, Spain	36 40 N	4 0 W
Aouste, Piedmont, Italy	45 40 N	7 30 E
Apenzel, Switzerland	46 57 N	10 44 E
Appenrade, Sleiwick, Denmark	55 26 N	10 30 E
Apte, Provence, France	43 50 N	5 56 E
Aquila, Naples, Italy	42 18 N	14 25 E
Aranda, Old Castile, Spain	41 20 N	3 0 W
Archangel, Russia	64 50 N	40 10 E
Andres, Picardy, France	50 53 N	1 50 E
Arhusen, Jutland, Denmark	56 32 N	11 12 E
Arica, Peru, South America	18 50 N	74 50 W
Arles, Provence, France	43 34 N	4 40 E
Armentiers, Flanders	50 45 N	2 5 E
Asperosa, Romania, Turky	40 50 N	25 45 E
Astracan, Muscovy	46 50 N	51 30 E
Asti, Piedmont, Italy	44 40 N	8 32 E
Astorgos, Leon, Spain	42 29 N	5 30 E

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Athens, Greece	37 25 N	23 40 E
Avignon, Provence, France	43 57 N	4 40 E
Aufburg, Suabia, Germany	47 55 N	10 45 E
Autun, Burgundy, France	46 38 N	4 25 E
Aux, Gafcony, France	43 50 N	1 15 E
Axiopoli, Bulgaria, Turky	44 30 N	25 30 E

B

Babylon, Chaldea	34 30 N	48 35 E
Badajox, Extremadura, Spain	38 40 N	6 0 E
Baden, Suabia, Germany	48 38 N	8 0 E
Bagdat, Mefopotamia, Afia	33 0 N	45 30 E
Bagnialuc, Bofnia, Turky	44 25 N	15 30 E
Bahus, Norway	58 14 N	13 4 E
Balaguer, Catalonia, Spain	41 30 N	0 16 E
Balbaftro, Arragon, Spain	41 46 N	0 14 W
Baldivia, Chili, South America	40 0 N	78 0 W
Bamberg, Francony, Germany	49 35 N	11 10 E
Barbadoes, Weft Indies	13 10 N	59 48 W
Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain	41 10 N	2 0 E
Bari, Naples, Italy	41 7 N	17 30 E
Barletta, Naples, Italy	41 20 N	17 0 E
Barleduc, Champagne, France	48 44 N	4 5 E
Basil, Switzerland	47 55 N	7 40 E
Batavia, Java, Eaft Indies	6 30 N	106 30 E
Bayone, Gafcony, France	43 30 N	1 10 W
Beauvais, France	49 26 N	1 30 E
Beaufort, Anjou, France	47 20 N	0 50 E
Beaujeau, Lionois, France	45 50 N	4 35 E
Belvedre, Naples, Italy	39 35 N	16 24 E
Belgrad, Servia	45 0 N	18 20 E
Benevente, Spain	41 55 N	5 10 W
Beneventum, Naples, Italy	41 13 N	15 34 E
Bengal, India	21 0 N	88 0 E
Bergamo, Italy	45 48 N	9 48 E
Bergen, Norway	60 0 N	5 25 E
Berlin, Germany	52 33 N	13 32 E
Bern, Switzerland	47 0 N	7 45 E
Befanfon, Burgundy, France	47 18 N	6 15 E
Bielfk, Poland	52 50 N	24 15 E
Bielha, Ruffia	55 36 N	33 15 E
Bilboa, Bifcay, Spain	43 10 N	3 0 E
Bilogrod, Budziack, Turky	47 15 N	30 20 E

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Biorneburg, Finland, Sweden	62 12 N	22 30 E
Blois, Orleanois, France	47 30 N	1 20 E
Bologna, Italy	44 30 N	11 42 E
Boulogne, Picardy, France	50 43 N	1 50 E
Bonn, Lower Rhine, Germany	50 30 N	7 28 E
Borkholm, Oeland, Sweden	57 10 N	18 40 E
Boifleduc, Brabant, Flanders	51 30 N	5 5 E
Boston, New England	42 10 N	67 0 E
Bourdeaux, Guienne, France	44 50 N	0 45 E
Bombay, Eaſt India	19 0 N	71 50 E
Bourges, Orleanois, France	47 44 N	2 26 E
Braga, Portugal	41 30 N	7 50 E
Brandenburg, Germany	52 10 N	12 30 E
Breſt, Bretagne, France	48 23 N	4 28 E
Breda, Spaniſh Provinces	51 30 N	4 15 E
Bremen, Weſtphalia, Germany	53 0 N	8 48 E
Breſcia, Venice, Italy	45 36 N	10 32 E
Breſlaw, Bohemia, Germany	51 33 N	16 35 E
Brieux, Bretagne, France	48 30 N	2 35 E
Brianſon, Dauphiny, France	44 50 N	6 20 E
Briſtol, England	51 33 N	2 34 W
Brill, Holland	51 55 N	6 15 E
Brindiſi, Naples, Italy	40 48 N	18 10 E
Brixen, Auſtria, Germany	46 29 N	11 40 E
Brunſwick, Germany	51 55 N	11 30 E
Bruges, Flanders	51 15 N	3 0 E
Bruſſels, Flanders	50 48 N	4 5 E
Brugencia, Genoa, Italy	44 28 N	10 3 E
Buda, Lower Hungary	47 0 N	16 55 E
Budiſſen, Luſatia, Germany	50 50 N	14 40 E

C

Cadiz, Andaluſia, Spain	36 33 N	5 40 W
Caen, Normandy, France	49 10 N	0 30 W
Cagliari, Sardinia, Mediterranean	39 10 N	9 26 E
Cahors, Guienne, France	44 26 N	1 34 E
Cairo, Egypt, Africa	30 2 N	31 31 E
Calais, France	50 57 N	2 0 E
Calmar, Sweden	56 55 N	17 20 E
Calahorra, Old Caſtile, Spain	41 52 N	2 0 W
Calicute, Eaſt Indies	11 0 N	74 50 E
Cambray, Flanders	50 10 N	3 15 E
Camin, Pomerania, Germany	53 54 N	15 15 E
Candia, in Candia Iſland	35 18 N	25 23 E

Can-

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Canterbury, Kent, England	51 10 N	1 6 E
Candi, Ceylon, Eaſt Indies	7 30 N	80 30 E
Cape Good Hope	34 15 N	17 25 E
Capra, Naples, Italy	41 8 N	15 15 E
Cartagena, Murcia, Spain	37 0 N	0 28 E
Carthage, Barbary, Afric	35 0 N	11 0 E
Caſal, Milan, Italy	45 5 N	8 35 E
Caſtillen, Guienne, France	44 32 N	1 50 E
Caſhaw, Hungary	48 30 N	18 15 E
Catanea, Sicily	37 20 N	15 15 B
Catarro, Dalmatia	41 50 N	17 30 E
Caudebeck, Normandy, France	49 36 N	0 35 E
Ceva, Piedmont, Italy	43 56 N	12 40 E
Ceuta, Africa	35 50 N	5 40 W
Chalons, Champagne, France	48 50 N	4 40 E
Chambery, Savoy, Italy	45 38 N	6 0 E
Chimæra, Epirus, Turky	39 25 N	17 56 E
Chriſtianſtad, Gothland, Sweden	56 35 N	14 36 E
Clauſenburg, Tranſilvania	47 20 N	20 55 E
Clermont, Lionois, France	45 42 N	3 20 E
Cleves, Weſtphalia, Germany	51 40 N	6 10 E
Coblentz, Germany	50 0 N	2 35 E
Cochin, Malabar, Aſia	10 0 N	75 18 E
Cochin China, Eaſt Indies, Aſia	13 0 N	107 0 E
Coimbra, Beira, Portugal	39 50 N	7 45 W
Cologne, Germany	50 40 N	7 10 E
Compoſtella, Gallicia, Spain	42 45 N	8 15 W
Conſtance, Suabia, Germany	47 20 N	9 45 E
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turky	41 6 N	28 58 E
Conza, Naples, Italy	40 45 N	16 0 E
Conteſſa, Macedonia, Turky	40 55 N	24 24 E
COPENHAGEN, Denmark	55 40 N	12 50 E
Cork, Ireland	51 45 N	8 0 W
Coria, Extremadura, Spain	39 20 N	5 30 W
Corinth, Morea, Turky	38 0 N	22 25 E
Coſmopoli, Iſland Elba, Italy	42 30 N	11 0 E
Coſenza, Naples, Italy	39 15 N	16 50 E
Coſſana, Naples, Italy	40 12 N	16 55 E
Coutance, Normandy, France	49 3 N	1 40 W
Cracow, Poland	50 10 N	20 50 E
Cremona, Milan, Italy	45 10 N	10 32 E
Cuſco, Peru, South America	12 20 S	72 0 W
Cyprus, Mediterranean	35 0 N	34 0 E

	Latitude.	Longitude.
D		
Dantzick, Poland	54 22 N	19 30 E
Dardanells, Turky	40 0 N	28 0 E
Darmſtat, Upper Rhine, Germany	49 30 N	9 15 E
Delft, Holland	52 10 N	4 10 E
Derbend, near the Caſpian Sea	42 0 N	50 0 E
Deventer, United Provinces	51 56 N	6 0 E
Deupons, Upper Rhine, Germany	49 10 N	7 15 E
Die, Dauphiny, France	44 45 N	5 25 E
Dijon, Burgundy, France	47 20 N	5 0 E
Dole, Burgundy, France	46 50 N	5 45 E
Dort, Low Countries, Holland	51 45 N	4 30 E
Doway, Flanders	50 12 N	3 30 E
Dreſden, Saxony, Germany	51 6 N	13 50 E
Drontheim, Norway	63 0 N	10 15 E
DUBLIN, Ireland	54 50 N	7 20 W
Dunkirk, France	51 2 N	2 30 E
Durazzo, Albania, Turky	40 40 N	17 45 E
Duſſeldorp, Weſtphaly, Germany	51 0 N	7 5 E
E		
EDINBURG, Scotland	55 56 N	3 0 E
Elbing, Poland	54 20 N	20 30 E
Ellenera, Extremadura, Spain	47 45 N	4 45 W
Elſinburg, Sconen, Sweden	56 0 N	13 10 E
Emden, Weſtphaly, Germany	53 10 N	7 15 E
Embrun, Dauphiny, France	44 40 N	6 20 E
Enchuyſen, Holland	52 50 N	4 30 E
Epheſus, Natolia, Aſia	37 50 N	27 35 E
Erfort, Saxony, Germany	50 40 N	11 30 E
Eſſeck, Sclavonia	45 35 N	17 20 E
Eſtella, Navare, Spain	42 15 N	1 45 W
Evora, Portugal	38 10 N	7 10 W
Eureux, Normandy, France	48 55 N	0 50 W
Eyſenac, Saxony, Germany	50 40 N	10 50 E
F		
Ferrara, Italy	44 54 N	12 10 E
Flour, Lionois, France	45 0 N	3 15 E
Fermo, Tuſcany, Italy	43 10 N	14 48 E
FEZ, Barbary, Africa	33 30 N	5 15 E
Finale, Genoa, Italy	44 10 N	8 25 E
Florence, Tuſcany, Italy	43 46 N	11 45 E
Flerus, Netherlands	50 24 N	4 35 E

Fonte-

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Fonterabia, Biſcay, Spain	43 0 N	1 40 W
Frankfort *on the* Oder, Germany	52 28 N	14 35 E
Frankfort *on the* Main, Germany	49 55 N	9 45 E
Freiſingen, Bavaria, Germany	48 0 N	11 50 E
Friburg, Suabia, Germany	47 50 N	8 10 E
Frejuls, Provence, France	43 30 N	7 0 E
Furneſs, Flanders	51 15 N	2 50 E
Furſtenburg, Suabia, Germany	47 15 N	9 15 E
G		
Gallipoli, Romania, Turky	40 55 N	28 20 E
Gelders, Gelderland	51 15 N	6 24 E
Geneva, Savoy, Italy	46 12 N	6 25 E
Genoa, Italy	44 25 N	8 40 E
Ghent, Flanders	51 3 N	3 35 E
Gibraltar, Andaluſia, Spain	35 30 N	4 50 E
Girona, Catalonia, Spain	41 45 N	3 12 E
Giſors, Normandy, France	49 20 N	2 0 E
Glaſgow, Scotland	56 20 N	4 18 E
Glatz, Bohemia, Germany	50 40 N	16 40 E
Gneſna, Poland	52 25 N	18 32 E
Goa, Eaſt India	15 22 N	74 37 E
Gombron, Perſian Gulf	7 10 N	56 0 E
Gottenburg, Sweden	57 30 N	12 0 E
Gran, Hungary	47 30 N	16 30 E
Granada, Granada, Spain	36 20 N	2 45 E
Gratz, Auſtria, Germany	47 10 N	16 25 E
Graveling, Flanders	51 4 N	2 30 E
Grenoble, Dauphiny, France	45 11 N	5 40 E
Grodno, Lithuania, Poland	53 25 N	25 4 E
Groningen, Holland	53 5 N	5 45 E
Guadix, Granada, Spain	36 40 N	2 10 E
Guadalajara, New Caſtile, Spain	40 25 N	2 40 E
Gyulla, Hungary	46 30 N	19 0 E
H		
Hague, Holland	52 10 N	4 0 E
Hall, Suabia, Germany	49 6 N	10 20 E
Hamburg, Germany	23 30 N	10 0 E
Hanaw, Upper Rhine, Germany	50 3 N	10 10 E
Hanover, Germany	52 16 N	10 0 E
Harlem, Holland	52 25 N	4 15 E
Heidelberg, Lower Rhine, Germany	49 12 N	8 45 E
Helmſtat, Saxony, Germany	51 52 N	12 10 E

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Hermanſtat, Tranſilvania	46 45 N	22 0 E
Hildeſheim, Germany	51 45 N	10 15 E
Hoenzollern, Suabia, Germany	48 40 N	9 10 E
Hueſca, Saragoſa, Spain	41 45 N	0 20 E
Hulſt, Flanders	51 20 N	4 40 E
J		
Jaca, Arragon, Spain	37 20 N	0 25 W
Jaen, Granada, Spain	37 0 N	2 50 W
Jaicza, Boſnia, Turky	44 40 N	15 18 E
Jameſtown, Virginia	37 10 N	75 0 W
JERUSALEM, Paleſtine, Aſia	31 50 N	35 25 E
Ingolſtat, Bavaria, Germany	48 32 N	13 0 E
Iuſpruck, Auſtria, Germany	47 40 N	14 45 E
ISPAHAN, Perſia	32 25 N	53 10 E
Juanagorod, Ingria, Moſcovy	59 0 N	29 10 E
Judenberg, Auſtria, Germany	47 20 N	15 10 E
Juliers, Weſtphaly, Germany	50 20 N	6 45 E
Jurea, Piemont, Italy	46 0 N	7 35 E
K		
Kaffa, Crim Tartary	46 0 N	36 50 E
Kaminiek, Podolia, Poland	49 20 N	24 35 E
Kaniſca, Hungary	46 35 N	14 55 E
Kargapol, Ruſſia	61 30 N	42 15 E
Kexholm, Finland, Sweden	61 20 N	31 0 E
Kimi, Lapland, Sweden	65 45 N	24 10 E
Kiow, Ukrain, Poland	50 30 N	32 35 E
Koningſburg, Pruſſia	54 55 N	22 15 E
Konizeck, or Konicz, Poland	54 14 N	18 50 E
L		
Langrez, Champagne, France	47 51 N	5 25 E
Lanciano, Naples, Italy	41 50 N	14 55 E
Lancicia, Poland	52 15 N	19 40 E
Landſperg, Poland	52 55 N	15 25 E
Landau, Suabia, Germany	48 50 N	8 0 E
Laodicea, Aſia Minor	38 10 N	29 30 E
Laon, Laonoiſe, France	49 30 N	3 45 E
Lariſſa, Theſſaly, Turky in Europe	39 30 N	22 20 E
Larta, Epirus, Greece	39 0 N	19 20 E
Lauback, Auſtria, Germany	46 25 N	15 56 E
Lawenburg, Saxony, Germany	53 20 N	10 45 E
Leghorn, Tuſcany, Italy	43 40 N	11 10 E

Lem-

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Lemberg, Poland	49 50 N	25 15 E
Leon, Asturia, Spain	42 34 N	5 0 W
Leopoldstat, Hungary	48 45 N	18 40 E
Lepanto, Achaia, Turky	38 30 N	20 40 E
Lerida, Catalonia, Spain	41 15 N	0 40 E
Lewardin, West Friseland, Holland	53 0 N	6 30 E
Leyden, Aolland	52 10 N	4 30 E
Leypsick, Germany	51 19 N	12 50 E
Liege, Netherlands	50 36 N	5 35 E
LIMA, Peru, South America	12 1 N	76 44 W
Limoges, Guienne, France	45 40 N	1 30 E
Limburg, Netherlands	50 20 N	6 20 E
Lingen, Westphaly, Germany	52 25 N	7 38 E
Lintz, Austria, Germany	45 10 N	14 30 E
Lip *or* Lippa, Transilvania	45 50 N	18 40 E
Lisle, Flanders	50 58 N	2 50 E
LISBON, Portugal	38 45 N	8 52 W
Livoen, *see* Leghorn		
Lodi, Milan, Italy	45 20 N	10 0 E
Logrona, Old Castile, Spain	42 10 N	2 12 E
Lombes, Gascony, France	43 30 N	1 15 E
LONDON, England	51 32 N	0 0 E
Loretto, Tuscany, Italy	43 34 N	14 38 E
Louvain, Netherlands	50 40 N	5 45 E
Lubeck, Holstein, Denmark	54 10 N	11 20 E
Lublin, Poland	51 18 N	25 0 E
Lucca, Tuscany, Italy	43 50 N	11 0 E
Lucern, Switzerland	46 42 N	8 25 E
Lugo, Gallicia, Spain	42 50 N	6 42 E
Lunden, Gothland, Sweden	55 30 N	13 25 E
Luxemburg, Saxony, Germany	53 10 N	10 40 E
Luxemburg, France	49 20 N	6 12 E
Lyon, Lyonois, France	45 46 N	4 40 E
M		
Madagascar, Africa	19 29 S	45 55 E
MADRID, Spain	40 26 N	3 0 E
Maestricht, Netherlands	50 34 N	5 45 E
Magdeburg, Saxony, Germany	51 45 N	12 30 E
Majorca, in the Mediterranean	39 0 N	2 30 E
St. Malo, Bretagne, France	48 38 N	2 20 E
Malaga, Granada, Spain	36 0 N	3 56 W
Malta Island, Mediterranean	35 50 N	14 0 E
Malacca, East India	2 12 N	100 25 E

Mans,

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Mans, Orleanois, France	48 5 N	0 15 E
Mansfield, Saxony, Germany	51 20 N	11 54 E
Mantua, Italy	45 16 N	11 40 E
Manfredonia, Naples, Italy	42 5 N	16 26 E
Marpurg, Germany	50 30 N	8 50 E
Marseilles, Provence, France	43 15 N	5 40 E
Massa, Tuscany, Italy	44 0 N	10 50 E
Meaux, Isle of France	48 54 N	2 45 E
Mechlin, Netherlands	50 50 N	4 20 E
Medina Sidonia, Andalusia, Spain	36 8 N	5 20 W
Meissen, Saxony, Germany	50 32 N	13 34 E
Mentz *or* Mayence, Germany	49 54 N	8 15 E
Merida Extremadura, Spain	38 30 N	5 10 E
Messina, Sicily	38 10 N	15 40 E
Metz, Lorrain, Germany	48 50 N	6 6 E
MEXICO, North America	20 0 N	103 35 W
St. Michael, *see* Archangel		
Midnick, Samogitia, Poland	55 45 N	24 0 E
MILAN, Italy	45 25 N	9 25 E
Minski, Lithuania, Poland	54 6 N	28 15 E
Minorca, Mediterranean	39 10 N	4 0 E
Mirando, Portugal	41 10 N	5 40 E
Mittau, Courland	56 25 N	25 0 E
Modena, Italy	44 30 N	11 45 E
Montpelier, Languedoc, France	43 28 N	4 0 E
Mons, Netherlands	50 20 N	3 46 E
Monstiers, Savoy, Italy	45 6 N	6 28 E
Monaco, Genoa, Italy	43 45 N	7 39 E
Mondonedo, Gallicia, Spain	43 20 N	6 55 E
Morlaix, Bretagne, France	48 38 N	3 50 W
Moscow, Muscovy	55 36 N	40 25 E
Moulins, Lyonois, France	46 30 N	3 10 E
Mousol, near old Nineveh	34 32 N	43 0 E
Mulhausen, Saxony, Germany	50 40 N	10 56 E
Munster, Westphaly, German	51 45 N	7 45 E
Munick, Bavaria, Germany	48 2 N	11 35 E
Murcia, Spain	37 20 N	0 40 W
N		
Namur, Flanders	50 10 N	4 50 E
Nancy, Lorrain, France	48 40 N	6 40 E
Nantz, Bretagne, France	47 30 N	1 30 E
Nankin, China	31 0 N	118 30 E
NAPLES, Italy	41 0 N	14 45 E

Napoli

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Napoli di Romania	27 30 N	22 30 E
Narva, Livonia, Sweden	58 55 N	30 30 E
Narbone, Languedoc, France	43 11 N	3 0 E
Naſſau, Upper Rhine, Germany	50 0 N	8 0 E
Nevers, Orleanois, France	46 50 N	3 12 E
Newbury, Suabia, Germany	48 10 N	10 45 E
Newhauſel, Hungary	48 15 N	16 0 E
Newmark, Tranſilvania	47 30 N	21 35 E
Nice *or* Nizza, Piemont, Italy	43 40 N	7 10 E
Nigopoli, Bulgaria, Turky	45 10 N	26 35 E
Niſmes, Languedoc, France	43 30 N	4 30 E
Niſſa, Servia, Turky	43 32 N	20 48 E
Norwich, England	52 45 N	1 28 E
Norkoping, Gothland, Sweden	58 20 N	17 30 E
Notteburg, Ingria, Sweden	60 0 N	32 10 E
Novogrod, Weliki, Ruſſia	58 10 N	34 10 E
NUREMBURG, Francony, Germany	49 26 N	11 9 E
O		
Ocrida, Albania, Turky	40 18 N	19 28 E
Oleron, Gaſcony, France	43 0 N	0 30 E
Olmutz, Bohemia, Germany	43 32 N	17 35 E
St. Omer's, France	50 50 N	2 20 E
Onſpac *or* Anſpac, Germany	48 50 N	10 32 E
Orange, Provence, France	44 10 N	4 45 E
Oran, Barbary, Africa	35 30 N	0 5 E
Orbitello, Tuſcany, Italy	42 15 N	11 56 E
Oreſca, *ſee* Notteburg		
Orenſe, Gallicia, Spain	42 10 N	7 20 W
Oriheda, Murcia, Spain	37 28 N	0 20 W
Orleans, Orleanois, France	47 54 N	1 50 E
Orvieto, Papacy, Italy	42 27 N	13 10 E
Oſnaburg, Weſtphaly, Germany	52 10 N	8 20 E
Otranto, Naples, Italy	40 52 N	18 50 E
Oudenard, Flanders	50 46 N	3 20 E
Oviedo, Aſturia, Spain	43 10 N	5 50 E
Oxford, England	51 48 N	1 12 E
P		
Padua, Italy	45 22 N	12 25 E
Paderborn, Weſtphaly, Germany	51 30 N	9 0 E
Palencia, Leon, Spain	42 0 N	4 10 W
Palermo, Sicily	37 26 N	13 45 E
Pampelona, Spain	41 30 N	1 15 E

Panama,

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Panama, America	9 10 S	82 30 W
Papoul, Languedoc, France	42 12 N	2 8 E
PARIS, France	48 50 N	2 25 E
Parma, Italy	44 42 N	11 0 E
Paſſaw, Bavaria, Germany	48 20 N	14 18 E
Pau, Gaſcony, France	43 15 N	0 20 W
St. Paul Tricaſter, France	44 20 N	4 50 E
Pavia, Milan, Italy	45 12 N	9 30 E
PEKIN, China	39 54 N	116 41 E
Perpignan, Catalonia, Spain	42 30 N	3 0 E
Pergamos, Aſia Minor	37 50 N	29 10 E
Perugia, Italy	42 48 N	12 44 E
Peſt, overagainſt Buda	47 0 N	16 55 E
Peterwaradin, Sclavonia	45 0 N	17 40 E
PETERSBURG, Ruſſia	60 0 N	30 25 E
Philipopoli, Romania, Turky	42 30 N	24 45 E
Philadelphia, Aſia Minor	38 35 N	29 35 E
Pignerol, Dauphiny, France	44 48 N	7 32 E
Piombino, Tuſcany, Italy	42 54 N	11 10 E
Piſa, Tuſcany, Italy	43 55 N	11 12 E
Placentia, Parma, Italy	44 50 N	10 15 E
Placenza, Biſcay, Spain	42 45 N	1 56 W
Plazentia, Extremadura, Spain	39 32 N	5 0 W
Pleſkow, Ruſſia	58 10 N	33 55 E
Ploczko, Poland	52 35 N	20 36 E
Poictiers, Orleanois, France	46 34 N	0 20 E
Policaſtro, Naples, Italy	40 18 N	16 8 E
Porto *or* Oporto, Portugal	40 52 N	7 50 W
Portroyal, Jamaica	18 0 N	77 3 W
Poſega, Sclavonia	45 25 N	15 30 E
PRAGUE, Bohemia	50 0 N	14 25 E
PRESBURG, Hungary	48 22 N	15 30 E
Q		
Quebec, Canada	46 55 N	74 38 E
St. Quintin, Picardy, France	49 50 N	3 0 E
R		
Raab, Bavaria, Germany	47 50 N	15 50 E
Raguſa, Dalmatia, Turky	42 25 N	16 30 E
Ratiſbon, Bavaria, Germany	48 34 N	12 10 E
Ravenna, Italy	44 25 N	12 30 E
Regio, Calabria, Italy	38 40 N	16 10 E
Rennes, Bretagne, France	48 3 N	1 36 E

Retel

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Retel, Champagne, France	49 30 N	4 42 E
Rheims, Champagne, France	49 15 N	3 55 E
Rhodes Island, Archipelago	35 30 N	29 15 E
Riga, Livonia	57 0 N	24 18 E
Rochel, Orleanois, France	46 10 N	0 58 W
Rodez, Guienne, France	44 20 N	2 39 E
Rome, Italy	41 54 N	12 30 E
Roses, Catalonia, Spain	42 20 N	3 10 E
Rosien, Poland	55 30 N	25 35 E
Rosanna, Naples, Italy	39 40 N	17 30 E
Rotterdam, Holland	51 50 N	4 12 E
Rouen, Normandy, France	49 27 N	1 10 E
S		
Saintes, Guienne, France	45 45 N	0 32 W
Saltsburg, Bavaria, Germany	47 20 N	13 26 E
Salamanca, Leon, Spain	40 45 N	4 50 E
Saloniki, Thessalonica, Turky	40 41 N	22 45 E
Saluces, Piemont, Italy	44 30 N	7 28 E
Salerno, Naples, Italy	41 8 N	15 42 E
Sallee, Africa	22 25 N	7 45 E
Samarcand, Tartary	40 0 N	63 45 E
Sandomir, Poland	50 20 N	23 15 E
Santillana, Asturia, Spain	43 10 N	4 30 W
Saragosa, Arragon, Spain	41 20 N	0 45 W
Saraio, Bosnia, Turky	44 5 N	16 10 E
Sardis, Natolia, Asia	38 10 N	29 5 E
Savona, Genoa, Italy	44 25 N	9 0 E
Scanderon, *see* Alexandretta		
Scaffhausen, Switzerland	47 28 N	8 45 E
Scopia, Servia, Turky	42 20 N	21 10 E
Scutari, Albania, Turky	41 45 N	18 15 E
Sebenico, Dalmatia, Turky	48 38 N	14 25 E
Segedin, Hungary	46 10 N	18 15 E
Segovia, Old Castile, Spain	48 11 N	3 42 E
Sens, Champagne, France	48 0 N	3 20 E
Setines, *see* Athens		
Seville, Andalusia, Spain	37 0 N	5 20 W
Severin, Naples, Italy	39 25 N	17 32 E
Siam, East India	14 18 N	100 55 E
Siena, Tusany, Italy	43 12 N	11 36 E
Sigel, Hungary	46 5 N	16 12 E
Silistria, Bulgaria, Turky	45 6 N	26 30 E
Siradia, Poland	51 26 N	19 12 E

Sisteron,

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Sisteron, Provence, France	44 15 N	6 0 E
Sleswick, Denmark	55 57 N	0 40 E
Smolensko, Muscovy	54 55 N	33 30 E
Smyrna, Asia Minor	38 28 N	27 24 E
Soczaw, Moldavia, Turky	47 30 N	24 50 E
Soissons, France	49 20 N	3 30 E
Sophia, Bulgaria, Turky	42 32 N	22 35 E
Soraw, Bohemia, Germany	51 35 N	15 15 E
Spalatra, Dalmatia, Turky	43 20 N	15 24 E
Spires, Upper Rhine, Germany	49 0 N	8 10 E
Spoletto, Italy	32 28 N	13 38 E
Stetin, Pomerania, Germany	53 28 N	14 30 E
Stives, Achaia, Turky	38 10 N	23 35 E
STOCKHOLM, Sweden	59 20 N	19 30 E
Strasburg, Germany	48 35 N	7 50 E
Stugart, Suabia, Germany	48 30 N	9 8 E
Sultzbac, Bavaria, Germany	49 10 N	11 45 E
Syracuse, Sicily	35 15 N	15 0 E
T		
Tangier, Barbary, Africa	35 45 N	6 0 W
Targovisco, Turky	45 45 N	23 30 E
Taranto, Naples, Italy	40 40 N	17 52 E
Tarragon, Catalonia, Spain	40 55 N	1 20 E
Tavastus, Sweden	61 20 N	25 50 E
Tavira, Algarve, Portugal	36 46 N	7 15 W
Temeswar, Hungary	44 30 N	18 40 E
Tervel, Arragon, Spain	40 0 N	1 15 W
Tetuan, Fez, Africa	35 30 N	5 30 E
Thebes, *see* Stives		
Tolouse, Languedoc, France	43 37 N	1 30 E
Thorn, Poland	53 0 N	19 32 E
Thiatira, Asia Minor	38 28 N	28 32 E
Tirol, Austria, Germany	46 15 N	10 50 E
Tokay, Hungary	48 12 N	18 44 E
Toledo, New Castile, Spain	39 50 N	3 15 W
Tortosa, Catalonia, Spain	40 34 N	0 32 E
Torneo *or* Torno, Lapland	65 50 N	23 30 E
Tours, Orleanois, France	47 10 N	0 56 E
Toulon, Provence, France	43 6 N	6 0 E
Tournay, Flanders	50 35 N	3 28 E
Trent, Austria, Germany	45 50 N	11 36 E
Trevigno, Italy	45 45 N	12 40 E
Treves, Germany	49 30 N	6 42 E

Tripoli,

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Tripoli, Barbary, Africa	32 53 N	13 50 E
Troppo, Bohemia, Germany	50 15 N	18 0 E
Troyes, Champagne, France	48 5 N	4 10 E
Tudela, Navarre, Spain	41 45 N	1 42 E
Tunis, Barbary, Africa	35 30 N	12 40 E
TURIN, Italy	44 50 N	7 45 E
Tuy, Gallicia, Spain	41 50 N	8 15 E
V		
Valence, Dauphiny, France	45 0 N	4 52 E
Valencia, Valencia, Spain	39 15 N	0 10 E
Valladolid, Old Castile, Spain	41 28 N	3 50 E
Vallona, Albany, Turky	39 46 N	17 55 E
Vannes, Bretagne, France	47 40 N	2 30 E
Vaudemont, Lorrain, Germany	48 18 N	6 30 E
Udine, Venice, Italy	46 10 N	13 25 E
Vendosme, Orleanios, France	47 45 N	1 6 E
Vence, Provence, France	43 40 N	6 40 E
Venloe, Gelderland	51 10 N	6 8 E
VENICE, Italy	45 25 N	12 45 E
Verdun, Lorrain, Germany	49 10 N	5 20 E
Vercelli, Piemont, Italy	45 35 N	8 25 E
Verona, Venice, Italy	45 25 N	12 0 E
Vic, Lyonois, France	45 20 N	3 30 E
Vicenza, Venice, Italy	45 6 N	12 20 E
Viddin, Walachia, Turky	44 20 N	21 30 E
VIENNA, Austria, Germany	48 14 N	16 57 E
Vienne, Dauphiny, France	45 26 N	40 42 E
Vitalio, Macedonia, Turky	41 30 N	21 20 E
Vitoria, Biscay, Spain	42 32 N	2 56 W
Viterbo, Papacy, Italy	42 18 N	13 10 E
Ulm, Suabia, Germany	47 55 N	10 8 E
Upsal, Sweden	59 52 N	18 30 E
Urbino, Italy	43 44 N	13 15 E
Uscopia, Servia, Turky	42 20 N	21 10 E
Utrecht, Hollaud	52 0 N	5 0 E
W		
WARSAW, Poland	52 14 N	21 10 E
Waradin, *see* Peter Waradin		
Warhuys, Norway	71 8 N	29 0 E
Waterford, Ireland	53 0 N	7 8 W
Weimer, Saxony, Germany	50 42 N	12 5 E
Wesel, Westphaly, Germany	51 32 N	6 30 E

Wey

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Weyſenburg, Tranſilvania, Turky	46 40 N	21 20 E
Wiburg, Jutland, Denmark	56 25 N	9 20 E
Wiburg, Finland, Sweden	60 50 N	30 0 E
Wihitz, Croatia, Turky	45 0 N	14 20 E
Wiſbuy, Gotland, Sweden	57 30 N	20 0 E
Wittenberg, Saxony, Germany	51 28 N	13 15 E
Wolfenbuttel, Brunſwick, Germany	51 50 N	10 45 E
Wormes, Germany	49 12 N	8 28 E
Wirtſburg, Francony, Germany	49 20 N	10 10 E
Y		
York, England	53 20 N	0 48 E
Yviſa, Mediterranean	38 40 N	1 10 E
Z		
Zamora, Leon, Spain	41 15 N	5 10 E
Zara, Dalmatia, Turky	44 0 N	13 55 E
Zalmar, Hungary	47 52 N	20 0 E
Zell, Lunenburg, Germany	52 30 N	10 26 E
Zolnock, Hungary	47 5 N	18 15 E
Zurick, Switzerland, Germany	47 15 N	8 20 E
Zutphen, Gelderland, Holland	52 4 N	6 6 E

FINIS.

Longitude.
21 20 E
9 20 E
30 0 E
14 20 E
20 0 E
13 15 E
10 45 E
8 28 E
10 10 E
0 48 E
1 10 E
5 10 E
13 55 E
20 0 E
10 26 E
8 15 E
8 20 E
6 6 E