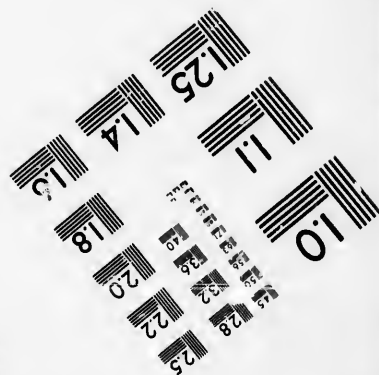
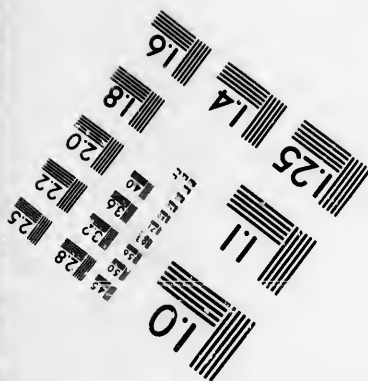
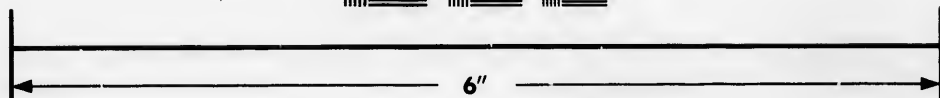
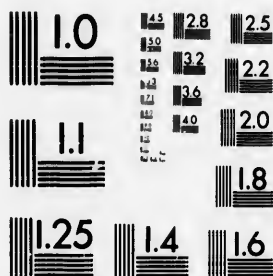


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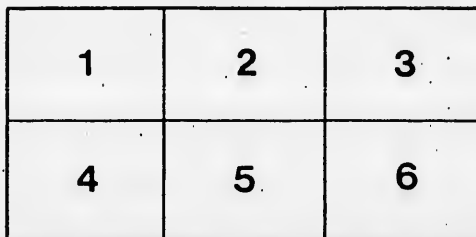
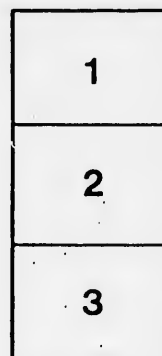
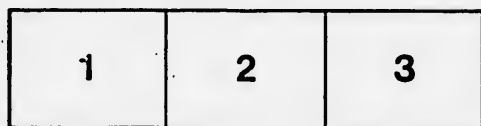
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OUTLINES
OF
MODERN AND ANCIENT
GEOGRAPHY:

WITH AN
INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY
BY THE USE OF THE GLOBES;
AND
RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THE PLACES OF THE
PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
TABLES OF ANCIENT MEASURES.

Adapted to Burgh and Parochial Schools.



BY THE
REV. ALEXANDER SHAND,
SCHOOLMASTER OF KIRKNEWTON, AND FORMERLY MASTER OF THE SESSIONAL
SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

Seminaire de Quebec
EDINBURGH:

PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER MACREDIE,
11. SOUTH ST DAVID STREET.

1833.

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TO

THE HONOURABLE LORD MEADOWBANK,

Who kindly furnished a considerable part of the Materials from which these outlines have been compiled, and to whom the Compiler is also indebted for uniform and steady support and countenance in the discharge of his professional duties.

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P R E F A C E.

It is a matter of very general complaint among teachers, that amidst all the systems of Geography which have already issued from the press, though many of them are unquestionably highly excellent and valuable in some respects, there is yet in the whole a want of adaptation to the *great majority* of our Schools. The diffuseness or prolixity of some systems in reference to matters of merely secondary importance, by swelling the size of the book, and consequently putting it beyond the reach of many scholars, is an unanswerable argument against its introduction at all into such mixed schools as those belonging to our *Parochial Establishment*. On the other hand, their injudicious curtailment, and meagre, imperfect, mutilated account of what is most essential to be known, are equally formidable objections to those compilations whose only merit is their cheapness.

It was the experience of these inconveniences, coupled perhaps with the circumstance of happening to possess the proper materials and the necessary leisure, that suggested the following Manual. And in its execution, brevity being rigidly adhered to, by the exclusion of all such reiterated observations, as usually insinuate themselves into books of this description, the Compiler has been enabled to exhibit within moderate compass a very full outline of Geography in the strictest sense of that term; while at the same time he has taken the opportunity to simplify and explain whatever appeared to him complicated and contradictory in the accounts of different

authors. For the convenience of Master as well as Scholar, he has also adopted, where necessary, the tabular form, and in all cases the alphabetical arrangement; and with a view of simplifying still farther the task of the latter, as well as to husband his time, which is often frittered away in tediously searching for particular places,—the towns are uniformly subjoined to their respective provinces, and the situation of each *lake, mountain, headland, bay, &c. &c.* is distinctly expressed. By these means, the Master will be relieved from the interruption of never-ending interrogatories, annoying at all times, but particularly when otherwise engaged.

An important advantage will likewise be found, in so far as the *classical* scholars are concerned, in the outline which is appended to each country of its *Ancient Geography*, whereby the inconvenience and expense of being provided with a separate book, is rendered unnecessary. To the same class of scholars the *tables* at the end, shewing the comparative lengths of the *Greek, Roman, and Jewish* standards of measure, will also be advantageous: *and to all*, the form in which the exercises upon the globes have been digested, will, it is confidently expected, prove both easy and interesting, and excite a taste for a fuller and more perfect acquaintance with the sublime science of Astronomy.

KIRKNEWTON, }
Dec. 1832. }

GEOGRAPHY.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

1. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.—The word *Geography* implies a description of the Earth. It is contrasted with *Hydrography*, which signifies a description of the *aqueous* portion of the Earth's surface, as Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Rivers, &c. Both were anciently considered, along with *Astronomy*, as parts of *Cosmography*, which aspired to delineate the Universe. The illustration of a *country* or *province*, is termed *Chorography*. *Topography* has a still more subordinate meaning, being limited to the description of a *particular place*, or *small district*.

2. DIVISIONS OF GEOGRAPHY.—1. *Ancient* or *Classical Geography*; which describes the state of the Earth so far as it was discovered at different periods, but not extending farther than the year of Christ 500. 2. *That of the Middle Ages*; which reaches from the above period to the fifteenth century. 3. *Modern Geography*; which embraces the discoveries made since that time. The land is divided *geographically* into *Continents*, *Islands*, *Peninsulas*, &c.; and *politically* into *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, *Republics*, and the like.

3. DEFINITIONS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.—A *Continent* is a very extensive portion of the Globe. An *Island* is land quite surrounded with water. A *Peninsula* is land almost surrounded

with water. *A Promontory* is a large portion of land jutting out into the sea. *An Isthmus* is a narrow neck of land joining two larger portions between seas. *A Coast or Shore*, is that part of the land which borders upon the sea. *An Ocean* is a very large body of salt water. *A Sea* is a smaller portion of salt water. *A River* is a stream of fresh water flowing into the sea. *A Lake* is a body of water wholly surrounded by land. *A Gulf* is a body of water almost surrounded by land. *A Bay* is a portion of sea running into, but not nearly surrounded by land. *A Creek* is a narrow portion of water running up into the land. *A Strait* is a narrow passage of water uniting two seas. *A Channel* is a wider kind of Strait.

4. GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

—The surface of the Globe is thought to contain about 196 millions of square miles; of which 49 millions, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole, are reckoned habitable, the rest being covered with water. According to this computation, *Europe* contains in round numbers $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions; *Asia* 20 millions; *Africa* $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and *America* 14 millions. According to others, if the surface of the globe be divided into 100 parts, then 23 of these parts are land, and the remaining 77 parts are water. Again, of the 23 parts of land, *Asia* is said to occupy seven; *Africa* and *America* six each; *Europe* only two parts; and the remaining two will be taken up by the numerous groups of islands which now go under the general name of *Austral-Asia*, and *Polynesia*. The *Population* of *Europe* is from 190 to 200 millions. Of *Africa*, from 50 to 100 millions. Of *Asia*, from 400 to 500 millions. And of *America*, from 36 to 40 millions.

5. GENERAL REMARKS.—*New Holland* is the largest island in the world. *Lake Superior* in North America, is the largest lake. The longest, if not the largest river, is the *Missouri* in North America, which traverses the enormous length of 4490 miles. The *St Lawrence*, in North America, is considered

by Mr M'Gregor as containing the greatest volume of water. The highest *mountain* is thought to be *Dhaulagiri* in Thibet, the most elevated region of Asia, which rises to the height of 28,000 feet above the level of the sea. The *Russian Empire* is the most extensive that is now, or has ever been, in the world. It contains in Europe alone, about a million and a half of square miles, and in Asia four times as much. It yields, however, in population to *China*, which, including the dominions in Tartary and Thibet, is estimated to contain at least a hundred and fifty millions of souls,—being more than three-fourths of the aggregate population of all the countries in Europe. The *British Empire* holds the first place in the scale of nations; its Capital, *London*, on the river *Thames*; is the grand emporium of the trade of the whole world. The *Mediterranean*, which separates Europe from Africa, is computed to contain one million of square miles. The *Atlantic* is considered 25 times as large. The *Pacific* 88 times. The *Southern Ocean*, that is, from the 50th degree south, is about 30 times, and the *Indian Ocean* 17 times as large as the *Mediterranean*. The *mean depth* of the sea is reckoned by some at two, and by others, making allowance for the tides, at 3 miles. The *greatest depth* is supposed to be nearly equal to the height of the highest mountain.

EUROPE.

Europe is bounded on the North by the Northern Ocean; on the West by the Atlantic, which separates it from the Continents of N. and S. America; on the South by the Mediterranean, which divides it from Africa; and on the East it is divided from Asia by the Uralian Mountains, the Sea of Azoph, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the

Archipelago. It extends from $36^{\circ} 30'$ to 71° North Latitude; and from 10° W. to 59° E. Longitude. Its length from Cape Matapan in Greece to the North Cape in Lapland, is 2400 miles, and its breadth from the west of France, about Brest, to the river Don, is about 1900 miles, counting 40.15 miles to a degree at that parallel of Latitude. The breadth is sometimes called 2200 miles, but that depends upon the places between which it is taken.

I. THE COUNTRIES IN EUROPE, OR ITS POLITICAL DIVISIONS.—1. *The British Dominions*, or the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Capitals—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. 2. *France*, chief city, Paris, on the river Seine. 3. *Spain*, Madrid, near the Tagus. 4. *Portugal*, Lisbon, on the Tagus. 5. *The Italian States*, comprehending the Sardinian, Papal, and Neapolitan Kingdoms, and the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, &c. The Capital of modern as of ancient Italy is Rome, on the Tiber, the Popish metropolis. 6. *Switzerland*, a Republic of 22 Cantons; chief town, Berne, on the Aar. 7. *The German States*, comprehending 38 independent States, of various magnitudes; the nominal Capital is Frankfort on the Main, but the real Capital is Vienna, in Austria; the Emperor being perpetual President of the Federative Diet. 8. *The Netherlands*, or *Belgium*, Brussels. 9. *Holland*, Amsterdam, on the Amstel or Y. 10. *Denmark*, Copenhagen, in the island of Zealand. 11. *The Norwegian Dominions*, consisting of Norway and Sweden; Capital, Stockholm, in Sweden; Christiana, is the chief town in Norway. 12. *Russia*, Petersburg, on the Neva. 13. *Prussia*, Berlin, on the Spree. 14. *Austria*, Vienna, on the Danube. 15. *Turkey*, Constantinople, on the Straits of the same name. 16. *Greece*, Tripolizza, in the Morea.

II. THE ISLANDS.—1. *Great Britain*, consisting of England and Scotland. 2. *Ireland*. 3. *Iceland*, in the N. Atlantic, belonging to Denmark. 4. *Spitz-*

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bergen and Nova Zembla, in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia. 5. *Zealand, Funen, &c.* in the entrance to the Baltic, part of Denmark. 6. *Candia or Crete*, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey. 7. *Sicily*, belonging to Naples. 8. *Malta*, belonging to Britain. 9. *Corsica*, to France. 10. *Sardinia*, to the king of Sardinia. 11. *Majorca, Minorca*, and *Ivice* belonging to Spain. 12. The *Azores*, or *Western Islands*, belonging to Portugal.

III. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Alps*, in Switzerland, the highest of which, *Mount Blanc*, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ thousand feet above the level of the sea; they extend in a semi-circular form for about 500 miles. 2. The *Pyrennees*, between France and Spain, the highest of which is 11 thousand feet. 3. The *Apennines*, in Italy. 4. *Mount Hæmus*, or the *Hæmalays*, in Turkey. 5. The *Carpathian* mountains, on the N. & E. of Hungary, in Austria. 6. The *Kolen* mountains, between Norway and Sweden. 7. The *Uralian* mountains, in Russia.

IV. SEAS, &c.—1. The *Mediterranean*. 2. The *Adriatic*, or *Gulf of Venice*, between Italy and Turkey. 3. The *Archipelago*, between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia. 4. The *Sea of Marmora*, the *Black Sea*, and *Sea of Azoph*, which form a line of communication between the Archipelago and river Don in Russia. 5. The *Levant*, or Eastmost portion of the Mediterranean. 6. The *North Sea*, or *German Ocean*, separating Britain from Denmark. 7. The *Irish Sea*, and *St George's Channel*, dividing Britain from Ireland. 8. The *English Channel*, and *Bay of Biscay*, on the North and West of France. 9. The *Skagerac* or *Sleeve*, and *Catteget*, between the German Ocean and Baltic. 10. The *Baltic*. 11. The *Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland*, and *Riga*, expansions of the Baltic. 12. The *White Sea*, in the North of Russia.

V. STRAITS.—1. *Straits of Gibraltar*, between the Atlantic and Mediterranean. 2. *Of Bonifacio*, between the Balearic Islands, Corsica, and Sardinia.

3. Of *Messina*, between Naples and Sicily, where Scylla and Charybdis, a dangerous rock and whirlpool, once stood, the dread of sailors, and a subject of fabulous history to the heathen poets. The whirlpool was destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. 4. The Straits of the *Dardanelles*, sometimes called the Straits of Gallipoli, connect the Archipelago with the Sea of Marmora. 5. Straits of *Constantinople* connect the Sea of Marmora with the Euxine or Black Sea, while the latter communicates with the Sea, or rather Lake, of *Azoph*, by, 6. The Straits of *Enikali* or *Caffa*. 7. The *Ferry* from Dover in England to Calais in France, is sometimes called the *Straits of Dover*, sometimes *Calais Straits*. 8. The *Sound*, the *Great Belt*, and the *Little Belt*, are the Channels between Sweden and Zealand, Zealand and Funen, and Funen and the mainland of Denmark or Jutland respectively. Vessels passing from foreign parts into the Baltic, must pay a toll to the Danes at Elsinore, a village upon the Sound.

VI. RIVERS.—1. The *Volga*, in Russia, which falls into the Caspian Sea, at Astracan, after a course of more than 2½ thousand miles. 2. The *Danube* rises in the W. of Germany, passes by Ulm, Ratisbon, Passau, Vienna, Presburg, Buda, and Peterwardein in the Austrian dominions, and Belgrade, a frontier town, and Widin, Ibraila, &c. in Turkey, and falls into the Black Sea, near Ismael in Russia, after a passage of 1300 miles, being in some places a mile in breadth. 3. The *Dneiper* rises on the W. of Moscow, passes Smolensko, Ekathrinoslav, &c. and after a course of 1000 miles falls into the Black Sea, near Cherson. 4. The *Don* rises to the south of Moscow, passes through the country of the Cossacks, and discharges itself in the sea of Azoph. 5. The *Rhine* rises in Switzerland, passes through the lake of Constance, runs by Basle, whence it forms the boundary between France and Germany, then passes by Strasburg, Spire, Manheim, Mentz, Coblentz, Cologne, and Nimeguen. On entering

Holland, it divides itself into four branches; the only one which retains the name of Rhine falls into the German Ocean, at Leyden. Its course is computed at 600 miles. It receives the tributary streams of the *Neckar* and the *Mayne* from the east, and from the west the river *Moselle*. 6. The *Rhone* also rises in Switzerland, traverses the lake of Geneva, is joined at Lyons by the *Saone* from the north; from whence, passing by the French cities Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles, it flows into the Gulph of Lyons in the Mediterranean, after a course of 400 miles. 7. The northern and western *Dwinas*, both in Russia; the former passes by Archangel in its progress to the White Sea, the latter flowing westward, falls into the Baltic at Riga. 8. The *Niemen* or *Memel* flows near the confines of Russia and Prussia, passes by Grodno, and falls into the Baltic near Memel. 9. The *Vistula* rises in Austria, passes Cracow, Warsaw, Culm, Thorn, and Marienburg, and joins the sea near Dantzic in Prussia, after a course of 450 miles. Its principal tributary is the river *Bog*, which falls into it from the east, below Warsaw. 10. The *Oder* rises in Moravia, passes by Breslaw, Glogaw, and Frankfort, and enters the Baltic below Stettin. 11. The *Elbe* rises in Silesia, runs by Prague, Dresden, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg, and after a course of 500 miles, enters the sea near Cuxhaven, the chief sea-port of Hanover. 12. The *Weser* is formed by the Wurra and Fulda, which join near Munden, and disembogue at Bremen into the German Ocean. 13. The *Ems* or *Embs* passes by Munster, and enters the sea at Embden. 14. The *Scheldt* or *Escaut* rises near Douay in France, runs by Tournay, Ghent, and Antwerp; and after passing Fort Lillo, divides itself into two branches, called the *East* and *West Scheldt*. The former passes by Bergen-op-Zoom, and the latter falls into the sea at Flushing. 15. The *Maese* rises near Verdun in France, passes by Meziere, Namur,

(where it receives the Sambre) Liege, Mæstricht, Venloo, and Gorcum, and joins the sea below Rotterdam. 16. The *Seine* rises in St Seine, in the department of Coté d'Or in France, and passes by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen; and after a course of 150 miles, falls into the English Channel at Havre-de-Grace. 17. The *Loire* rises in Languedoc, passes by Le Puy, Foëurs, Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, and Nantes, and falls into the Bay of Biscay at Painbœuf, after a course of 500 miles. 18. The *Garonne* rises in the Pyrennees, runs by Thoulouse, Agen, and Bourdeaux, and below that place falls into the Bay of Biscay; after being joined by the Dordogne, it assumes the name of Gironde. 19. The *Minho* rises in Galicia, and forms the Northern boundary of Portugal. 20. The *Douro* passes Valladolid, Toro, Zamora, in Spain, crosses Portugal from east to west, and falls into the sea at Oporto. 21. The *Tagus* rises on the borders of Arragon, passes by Toledo, Alcantara, and Santaren, and after a course of 500 miles, falls into the ocean below Lisbon, forming a capacious haven. 22. The *Guadiana* passes by Merida, Badajos, in Spain, whence it separates Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic after a course of 400 miles. 23. The *Guadalquivir* passes by Cordova and Seville, and falls into the Atlantic at St Lucar. 24. The *Ebro* rises in the mountains of Asturias, flows westward by Saragossa and Tortosa, and falls into the Mediterranean after a course of 400 miles. 25. The *Arno* rises among the Apennines, passes by Florence and Pisa in Tuscany, and falls into the Gulph of Genoa. 26. The *Tiber* rises near the source of the Arno, runs by Peruggia and Rome, and receiving forty-two streams in the course of its progress through the States of the Church, falls into the Mediterranean after a length of 150 miles. 27. The *Po*, which is twice as long, rises on the borders of France, passes by Turin, Casal, Placentia, and Cremona, and falls into the Gulph of Venice. 28.

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The *Adige* passes by Trent and Verona, and falls into the Gulph of Venice. 29. The principal tributaries of the Danube on its right bank, are the *Iller*, the *Leck*, the *Par*, the *Iser*, and the *Inn* in Bavaria; the *Ens*, the *Drave*, and the *Save* in Austria; and on its left bank, the river *Thiess*, or *Thersa*, and the *Pruth*. Of these, the *Inn* rises in Switzerland, passes by Inspruck, and joins the Danube at Passau. The *Save* divides Austria from Turkey, and meets the Danube at Belgrade, not far from which place the Danube had been reinforced from the North by the waters of the *Thiess*. The *Pruth*, which forms the boundary between the Russian and Turkish empires, joins the Danube near its confluence with the Black Sea. 30. The *Neister* rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and passing by Bender, falls into the Euxine at Akerman, about half way between the mouths of the Danube and the Bog, after a course of 600 miles.

VII. CAPES.—1. The *North Cape* in Lapland. 2. The *Naze* in Norway. 3. *Land's End* in England. 4. *Cape Clear* in Ireland. 5. *Cape la Hogue* in France. 6. *Cape Ortogal* in Spain. 7. *Cape Finisterre* in Spain. 8. *Cape St Vincent* in Portugal. 9. *Cape Spartivento* in Italy. 10. *Cape Matapan* in Turkey.

VIII. ISTHMUSES.—1. Isthmus of *Corinth*, the entrance into the Crimea (Peloponnesus) in Turkey. 2. The Isthmus of *Precops*, in the Crimea, in Russia, on the north side of the Black Sea.

IX. LAKES.—1. Lakes *Onega*, *Ladoga*, and *Peipus* in Russia. 2. *Wener* and *Weter* in Sweden. 3. *Neufchatel* and *Geneva* on the borders of France. 4. *Lucerne*, *Zurich*, and *Constance*, in Switzerland.

X. VOLCANOES.—1. Mount *Ætna* in Sicily, whose base covers a space of 180 miles, and its height above the sea is 11,000 feet: the crater of *Ætna* is often three miles in circumference. 2. Mount *Vesuvius*, east of Naples, 3600 feet high; and, 3.

Mount *Hecla* in Iceland, 5000 feet above the sea. Besides these, there are several other volcanic eruptions of less note, such as the *Lipari* Islands, near the coast of Sicily, one of which, *Stromboli*, is called by mariners the light-house of the Mediterranean. *Grahame's Island* also, in the Mediterranean, recently thrown up, and said to have since disappeared.

XI. The ancient divisions of Europe were by no means uniform with those of modern times. Several of the Northern Countries were comprehended under one common designation; thus,

1. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, were denominated *Scandinavia*; but still more anciently, the Romans accounted the nations inhabiting these countries as *Germans*, and the little that was known of the inhabitants has been included accordingly by the Roman writers, under the general description of *Germania*, or *Germany*.

2. The rest of *Germany* extended between the Rhine and the Vistula, from the shores of the Baltic as far south as the river Danube.

3. The Countries E. of the Vistula, and Northward, comprehending parts of Prussia, Poland, and Russia, so far as was known to the Romans, were termed sometimes *Sarmatia*, sometimes *Scythia*.

4. The Country bordering upon the S. E. side of Germany, extending along the northern shores of the Danube from the Carpathian mountains to the Black Sea, was called *Dacia*.

5. On the S. side of the Danube, proceeding from its source to its termination, we pass over successively, 1. *Vindelicia*, the Country of the Grisons, and *Rhætia*, that of the Tyrolese. 2. *Noricum*, corresponding with that part of the Austrian dominions called Austria Proper. 3. *Pannonia*, or part of Hungary. 4. *Illyricum*, the country along the E. coast of the Adriatic; and, 5. *Mæsia*, which extended from the river Drino, a branch of the Save, all the way to the Black Sea, thus comprehending the modern provinces of *Servia* and *Bulgaria* in Turkey.

6. To the S. of *Mæsia* and *Macedonia* and *Thracia*, now forming the central part of the Turkish dominions.

7. *Græcia extra Peloponnesum*, and *Pænnia* or *Peloponnesum*, were the southern parts of modern Turkey: The "*Peloponnesus*" is synonymous with "*The Morea*." These and the adjacent islands constituted the States of ancient Greece.

8. Returning westward to the head of the Adriatic, we enter *Venetia*, to the west of which was that part of ancient Italy called *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Citerior*, and which, according to some, comprehended *Venetia*. Cisalpine Gaul extended from the Alps to *Italia Propria*, from which last it was separated by the river *Rubicon* on the Adriatic side, and the river *Macra* on that of the Mediterranean. The part of it which lay to the S. of the Po, was called *Cispadāna*, and comprehended *Liguria*, subsequently the Genoese territories, and denominated the Ligurian Republic.

9. *Italia Propria*, or Italy Proper, lay to the South of this.

10. *Gallia*, Gaul or France, in addition to its present territories, comprehended *Helvetia*, or Switzerland, and that part of the Low Countries which lies S. of the Rhine.

11. *Hispania* and *Lusitania*, corresponded nearly to Spain and Portugal.

12. *Britannia*, or Britain, and *Caledonia*, that part of it called Scotland, with *Hibernia*, Ireland, complete this general survey.

XII. THE NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS.—

1. *Rha*, the Wolga.
2. *Tanais*, the Don.
3. *Borysthenes*, the Dnieper.
4. *Tyras*, the Niester.
5. *Danubius* or *Isther*, the Danube.
6. *Padus*, the Po.
7. *Rhodanus*, the Rhone.
8. *Ibērus*, the Ebro.
9. *Bætis*, the Guadalquivir.
10. *Anas*, the Guadiana.
11. *Durius*, the Douro.
12. *Garumna*, the Garonne.
13. *Liger*, the Loire.
14. *Sequāna*,

the Seine. 15. *Samāra*, the Somme. 16. *Scaldis*, the Scheldt. 17. *Mosa*, the Mæse. 18. *Rhenus*, the Rhine. 19. *Visurgis*, the Weser. 20. *Albis*, the Elbe. 21. *Viadris*, the Oder. 22. *Tagus*, *Vis-tula*, and *Duina*, retain their ancient names.

XIII. THE SEAS AND STRAITS.—1. *Ægeum Mare*, the Archipelago. 2. *Hellespontus*, the Straits of Dardanelles. 3. *Bosphorus Thracius*, the Straits of Constantinople. 4. *Euwinum Mare*, the Black Sea. 5. *Bosphorus Cimmericus*, the Strait of Caffa. 6. *Palus Mæotis*, Sea of Azoph. 7. *Mare Suævicum*, or *Sinus Codanus*, the Baltic. 8. *Fretum Gaditanum*, or *Herculaneum*, the Strait of Gibraltar. 9. *Sinus Gallicus*, the Gulf of Lyons. 10. *Mare Ligusticum*, the Gulf of Genoa. 11. *Mare Inferum*, *Tyrrhenum*, or *Etruscum*, the Tuscan Sea. 12. *Fretum Siculum*, the Strait of Messina. 13. *Mare Superum*, *Illyricum*, or *Sinus Hadriaticus*, the Adriatic Sea. 14. *Mare Ionicum*, *Creticum*, *Ægeum*, &c. different parts of the Mediterranean Sea.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Extent—From 50 to 58½ degrees North Latitude, and from 2° E. to 6° W. Longitude. *Length*, 580, *Breadth*, 370 miles.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Boundaries—N. Scotland; E. German Ocean; S. English Channel; W. Irish Sea and St George's Channel.

I.—ENGLAND.

Counties, 40; viz. Northumberland, Durham, York, and Lincoln, on the North-East Coast. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, on the South-East Coast. Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon,

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and Cornwall, along the British Channel. Surrey, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, along the South bank of the Thames. Middlesex, Buckingham, and Oxford, on its North bank. In the West of England are Somerset and Gloucester, on the Bristol Channel. Monmouth, Hereford, Shropshire, and Cheshire, bordering on Wales. Lancashire, Cumberland, and a small part of Westmoreland, on the Irish Sea. The remaining 12 Counties may be called Inland; viz. Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Leicester, and Rutland, to the West of Lincoln. Worcester, Warwick, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, a belt running across the centre of the kingdom. And, lastly, Bedford and Hertford, between Huntingdon and Middlesex.

Table of the Counties, alphabetically arranged, and their Principal Towns:—

1. Bedford ; Bedford, Biggleswade.
2. Berkshire ; Reading, Windsor.
3. Buckingham ; Buckingham, Eton.
4. Cambridge ; Cambridge, Ely.
5. Cheshire ; Chester, Stockport.
6. *Cornwall ; Launceston, Falmouth.
7. *Cumberland ; Carlisle, Whitehaven.
8. *Derbyshire ; Derby, Chesterfield.
9. Devonshire ; Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth.
10. Dorsetshire ; Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole.
11. Durham ; Durham, Sunderland.
12. Essex ; Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.
13. *Gloucester ; Gloucester, Tewksbury, part of Bristol.
14. *Hampshire ; Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth.
15. Hereford ; Hereford, Leominster, Ross.
16. *Hertford ; Hertford, Ware, St Alban's.
17. Huntingdon ; Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives.
18. *Kent ; Maidstone, Canterbury, Rochester.
19. Lancashire ; Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester.
20. *Leicester ; Leicester, Harborough.
21. Lincolnshire ; Lincoln, Grimsby.
22. *Middlesex ; London.

23. Monmouthshire; Monmouth, Abergavenny.
24. Norfolk; Norwich, Yarmouth.
25. Northampton; Northampton, Peterborough.
26. Northumberland; Newcastle, Berwick.
27. Nottingham; Nottingham, Newark.
28. Oxfordshire; Oxford, Woodstock.
29. Rutland; Oakham, Uppingham.
30. Shropshire; Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth.
31. *Somerset; Bath, part of Bristol, Wells.
32. Staffordshire; Stafford, Litchfield.
33. *Surrey; Guildford, Kingston, Southwark.
34. *Sussex; Chichester, Brighton, Hastings.
35. Suffolk; Ipswich, Bury, Sudbury.
36. Warwick; Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham.
37. Westmoreland; Appleby, Kendal, Ambleside.
38. Wiltshire; Salisbury, Wilton.
39. Worcester; Worcester, Kidderminster.
40. Yorkshire; York, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Whitby.

Of the above, the chief Manufacturing Counties, with their respective Population, are as under:—

Lancaster, 1,336,845. West Riding of York, 976,415. Warwick, 336,988. Stafford, 410,485. Nottingham, 225,320. Chester, 334,410. Durham, 253,827. Monmouth, 98,130. Worcester, 211,356. Salop, or Shropshire, 222,503; making in all a population of 4,406,288.

The Counties marked thus * are in part Agricultural and in part Manufacturing. The rest are almost entirely Agricultural. The population of the former class, including the East Riding of York, is 5,319,756; of which Middlesex alone is 1,358,541. The population of the latter class, including the North Riding of York, amounts to 3,727,920; so that the aggregate population of the 40 Counties in England comes to 13,453,964; while in 1821, England and Wales together were only a little more than 11¼ millions.

II.—WALES.

Wales is divided into 12 Counties; six Northern and

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six Southern. The Northern Counties are Flintshire, Denbighshire, Caernarvon, Anglesey, Merioneth, and Montgomery. The Southern are Radnorshire, Cardigan, Pembroke, Caermarthen, Brecknock, and Glamorgan. Alphabetically:—

1. Anglesey ; Newbury, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
2. Brecknock ; Brecon, Crickhowel.
3. Caermarthen ; Caermarthen, Kidwilly.
4. Caernarvon ; Caernarvon, Bangor.
5. Cardigan ; Cardigan, Aberystwith.
6. Denbigh ; Denbigh, Wrexham.
7. Flint ; Flint, St Asaph.
8. Glamorgan ; Caerdiff, Llandaff.
9. Merioneth ; Harleigh, Bala.
10. Montgomery ; Montgomery, Welchpool.
11. Pembroke ; Pembroke, St David.
12. Radnor ; New Radnor.

III. ISLANDS.—1. *Isle of Man*, in the Irish Sea ; towns, Douglas, Castletown, Ramsay, and Peele. 2. *Isle of Anglesea*, one of the Counties of Wales.—(See Anglesea.) 3. *Holyhead*, adjoining to Anglesea, from which the Dublin packets sail. 4. *Lundy Isle*, in the Bristol Channel. 5. *Scilly Isles*, off the coast of Cornwall ; principal one, St Mary's. 6. *Isle of Wight*, off the Hampshire coast ; towns, Newport and Cowes. 7. *Sheppy and Thanet Islands*, off the coast of Kent. 8. *Coquet and Holyhead*, off Northumberland. 9. *Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark*, on the coast of France, but transferred to England by William Duke of Normandy ; towns, St Helier, in Jersey ; and St Pierre, in Guernsey. 10. *Skerry Islands*, off Anglesea.

IV. RIVERS.—1. *The Thames*, rises in Gloucestershire, and receiving the Cherwell at Oxford, the Tame at Dorchester, the Kennet at Reading, the Coln and the Brent in Middlesex, the Wey and the Mole in Surrey, and the Lea from Hertford, joins the Sea near Gravesend. It passes by Oxford, Abingdon, Dorchester, Wallingford, Reading, Windsor, London,

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Woolwich, and Gravesend. Its course is 140 miles, and it is navigable to Cricklade in Gloucester. It separates the Counties of Oxford, Buckingham, Middlesex, and Essex, on the North, from Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent, on the South. Its breadth, at London, is 440 yards, crowded with ships, which convey into that capital the wealth of the Globe. This city enjoys the advantages of a sea-port with the security of an inland town, being 20 miles from the mouth of the Thames at Gravesend. The frith beyond this is called the Great Nore. 2. The *Severn* rises from the mountain Plinlimmon, passes by Welchpool, (where it is navigable,) Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Tewksbury, and Gloucester, and after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Bristol Channel. 3. The *Humber* is a large Estuary, and receives a great number of rivers; the chief of which are the *Hull*, which joins it at Kingston, the *North Ouse*, which flows by York, and the *Trent*, which unites with the Ouse at Addingsfleet, where both are lost in the *Humber*. 4. The *Tweed*, between Northumberland and Scotland. 5. The *Tyne*, which passes Newcastle, separates North from South Shields, and falls into the Sea at Tynemouth. 6. The *Wear*, which passes Durham and Sunderland. 7. The *Tees* separates Durham from Yorkshire. 8. The *South Ouse* falls into the Wash. 9. The *Mersey* divides Lancashire from Cheshire, and passes Liverpool in its way to the Irish Sea.

V. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Cheviot Hills*, in Northumberland. 2. *Bowfell*, *Whernside*, *Ingleborough*, and *Pennygent*, in Yorkshire. 3. *Skiddaw*, *Crossfell*, and *Egremont*, in Cumberland. 4. *Snowdon*, in Caernarvon. 5. *Wrekin*, in Shropshire. 6. The *Peak*, in Derby. 7. *Malvern*, in Worcester. 8. *Gogmagog*, in Cambridge. 9. *Coltswold*, in Gloucester. 10. *Mendip*, in Somerset.

VI. LAKES.—1. *Lewentwater*, or the *Lake of Keswick*; and *Ullswater*, in Cumberland. 2. *Windermere*, in Westmoreland. 3. *Wittleseamere*, in Huntingdon.

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VII. CAPES.—1. *Flamboroughhead* and *Spurnhead* in York. 2. *North* and *South Forelands*, and *Dungeness*, in Kent. 3. *Beauchyhead*, in Sussex. 4. *Needles*, in the Isle of Wight. 5. *St Alban's Head*, and *Portland Point*, in Dorset. 6. *Start Point*, in Devon. 7. *Lizard Point* and *Landsend*, in Cornwall.

VIII. BAYS.—1. *Robin Hood's Bay*, *Bridlington Bay*, and *Humber Mouth*, in York. 2. *The Wash*, in Lincoln. 3. *Yarmouth Roads*, Norfolk. 4. *The Downs*, *Goodwin Sands*, and *Straits of Dover*, Kent. 5. *Spithead*, Isle of Wight. 6. *Torbay*, Devonshire. 7. *Mount's Bay*, Cornwall. 8. *Morecambay*, Lancashire.

IX. THE CINQUE PORTS.—Five original, viz. 1. *Hastings*, in Sussex. 2. *Dover*. 3. *Romney*. 4. *Hythe*; and 5. *Sandwich*, all in Kent. Three additional, 6. *Rye*. 7. *Hygate*. 8. *Winchelsea*, in Sussex.

X. THE ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—*Rivers—Sub-divisions—and Principal Town:—*

The Romans divided the Island into two parts, *Romana* and *Barbara*: of different extents at different times. *Britannia Romana* was divided into *Superior*, answering to *Wales*, and *Inferior*, comprehending the rest of it. Likewise into *Britannia Prima*, *Secunda*, *Valentia*, *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and *Flavia Cæsariensis*; but the limits of these are not known. The principal Rivers of Britain, are, 1. *Tamësis*, the Thames, originally *Tamisis*, from the rivers Tam and Isis, whose confluence is at Dorchester. 3. *Sabrina*, the Severn. 3. *Abus*, the Humber. 4. *Vedra*, the Tees or Were, rather the latter. 5. *Tina*, the Tyne. 6. *Ituna*, the Eden, running into the *Æstuarium Itunæ*, or Solway Frith. 7. *T'uæsis*, the Tweed. 8. *Bodotria*, or *Boderia*, the Forth. 9. *Glota*, the Clyde. 10. *Taus*, the Tay. 11. *Devdna*, the Dee, &c.—The chief States were, 1. The *Cantii*, inhabiting Kent. 2. *Trinobantes*, Middlesex. 3. *Belgæ* or *Regni*, Hampshire, Wilts, Somerset. 4. *Durotriges*, Dorsetshire. 5. *Damnonii*, Devon and Cornwall. 6. *Atrebates*, Berkshire. 7. *Silüres*, South Wales. 8.

Ordovices, North Wales. 9 *Icēni*, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. 10. *Brigantes*, Yorkshire.—The Britons had scarcely any town of note when invaded by the Romans. The termination, *chester*, common to so many towns in England, signifies (from *castra*) that they were at first only Roman encampments. *Londinium*, London, was early remarkable for the great resort of merchants. *Camalodunum*, (Malden, or Colchester,) was the first Roman colony in Britain. The Port most frequented under the Emperors was *Rutupia*, Richborough, in Kent. The *Portus Dubris*, or *-æ*, Dover, became afterwards more famous. *Lemanis*, Lime, near which Cæsar is supposed to have landed. Other remarkable places are, *Durovernum*, Canterbury; *Durobrivis*, Rochester; *Venta Belgarum*, Winchester; *Durnium*, or *Durnovaria*, Dorchester; *Isca*, Exeter; *Verulamium*, Verulam, near St Alban's. *Aquæ Solis*, Bath; *Deva*, Chester, on the river Dee, where the ancient walls and fortifications still remain; *Alata Castra*, supposed to be Edinburgh, called anciently *Edenodunum*, from its Gaelic appellation, *Dune Aidan*, the citadel of Aidan, its proprietor. *Burg* is Saxon, answering to *Dune* in Celtic.

SCOTLAND.

Boundaries—N. and W. Atlantic; S. England; and E. the North Sea. *Area*, thirty thousand square miles. *Population*, 2,365,807.

I. *Counties*—Thirty-three. *Note*.—The numbers denote the population. In the smaller towns, the population of the Parish is included.—Vid. § IX.

1. *Aberdeenshire, 117,651; Aberdeen, 58,019, Peterhead, 6695, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Inverurie, Kintore, Braemar, Slaines, Forgue. It comprehends Mar, Buchan, Garioch, Strathbogie, &c.
2. *Ayrshire, 145,055; Ayr, 7606, Irvine, 5200, Kilmarnock, 18,093, Saltcoats, Girvan, Largs, Maybole, Dunlop. Sub-division, Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick.

3. *Argyle, 101,425 ; Inverary, Campbelton, 9472, Kilbride. Sub-division, Knapdale, Kintyre, and Lorn.
4. *Banff, 48,604 ; Banff, Cullen, Keith, Portsoy.
5. *Berwick, 34,048 ; Greenlaw, Dunse, Coldstream, Lauder, Eyemouth. Sub-division, Merse, Lammernuir, and Lauderdale.
6. *Bute and Arran, 14,151 ; Rothsay in Bute, Brodwick in the island of Arran.
7. *Caithness, 34,529 ; Wick, 9,850, Thurso.
8. (& 18.) Clackmannan, 14,729 ; Clackmannan, Alloa, 6,377.
9. (& 28.) Cromarty, (conjoined with the County of Ross) ; Cromarty, Rosemarkie.
10. *Dumbarton, 33,211 ; Dumbarton.
11. *Dumfries, 73,770 ; Dumfries, 11,606, Annan, Moffat, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, Lockerby, Langholm, Gretna Green. Subdivision, Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale.
12. *Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian, 219,592 ; Edinburgh, 136,301, Leith, 25,855, Musselburgh, 8,961, Dalkeith, 5,586, Portobello, Pennycuik.
13. *Fife, 128,839 ; St Andrew's, 5,621, Cupar, 6,473, Dunfermline, 17,068, Falkland, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, 5,034, Auchtermuchty, Inverkeithing, Burntisland, Dysart, Anstruther, Crail, Ely.
14. *Forfar, or Angusshire, 139,606 ; Dundee, 45,355, Forfar, 7,949, Montrose, 12,055, Brechin, 6,508, Arbroath, 6,660, Coupar.
15. *Haddington, or East Lothian, 36,145 ; Haddington, 5,883, Dunbar, Tranent, North Berwick, Prestonpans.
16. *Inverness, 94,797 ; Inverness, 14,324, Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, Fort-William, Culloden Muir. Subdivision, Aird, Badenoch, Lochaber, &c.
17. *Kincardine, or Mearns, 31,434 ; Bervie, Stonehaven, or Stonehive.
18. (& 8.) Kinross, 9,072 ; Kinross.

19. *Kirkcudbright, or East Galloway, 40,590; Kirkcudbright, New Galloway. Subdivision, East Galloway, and Mid Galloway.
20. *Lanarkshire, or Clydesdale, 316,819; Glasgow, 202,426, Lanark, 7,672, Hamilton, 9,513, Rutherglen, Douglas, Airdrie, Biggar.
21. *Linlithgow, or West Lothian, 23,291; Linlithgow, 4,874, Borrowstounness, Queensferry, Mid-Calder.
22. (& 23.) Moray, or Elgin, 34,231; Elgin, 6,130, Forres, Fochabers, Burghead, Findhorn. Subdivision, Strathspey, &c.
23. (& 22.) Nairnshire, 9,354; Nairn, Auldearn.
24. *Orkney and Zetland, 58,239; Kirkwall and Stromness in Orkney, Lerwick and Scalloway in Zetland.
25. *Peebles, or Tweedale, 10,578; Peebles, Linton, Drummelzier.
26. *Perthshire, 142,894; Perth, 20,016, Scone, Dunkeld, Crieff, Dumblane, Doune, Callendar, Killin, Blair Athole, Auchterarder, Culross, Abernethy. Subdivision, Athol, Gowry, Breadalbane, Strathern and Menteith.
27. *Renfrew, 133,443; Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, 27,571, Paisley, 57,466, Neilston, 8,064.
28. (& 9.) Ross-shire, 74,820; Tain, 3,078, Dingwall, Fortrose, Invergordon, Ballintore. Subdivision, Strathpeffer, Ferintosh, &c.
29. *Roxburgh, 43,663; Jedburgh, 5,647, Kelso, 4,939, Hawick, Melrose, Ednam. Subdivision, Teviotdale and Liddesdale.
30. *Selkirkshire, 6,833; Selkirk, Galashiels. Subdivision, the Etterick Forest.
31. *Sutherland, 25,518; Dornock, Golspie, Tongue, Brora. A great part of it goes under the name of Lord Reay's Country.
32. *Stirlingshire, 72,621; Stirling, 8,556, Falkirk, 12,743, Grangemouth, Carron, Bannockburn.
33. *Wigtonshire, or West Galloway, 36,258; Wigton, Whitehorn, Stranraer, Port-Patrick, Newton-Stuart, Glenluce.

II. ISLANDS.—*First Group*.—The Zetland Islands, 40 in number; principal ones, 1. Mainland, Chief Town, Scalloway; 2. Yell; 3. Unst. *Second Group*.—Orkney Islands, 26 in number; chiefly Mainland or *Pomona*; towns, Kirkwall, Stromness; 2. Hoy; 3. Ronaldsa. *Third Group*.—The Hebrides or Western Islands, 300 in number; 1. Lewis, belonging to Ross-shire; chief town Stornoway; 2. Harris, Ross-shire; 3. Skye, Inverness-shire, town Bracadale; 4. Mull, Argyleshire, town Tobermory; 5. Staffa; 6. Iona, Argyleshire. *Fourth Group*.—Islands on the East Coast; 1. May; 2. Bass Rock; 3. Inchkeith, in the Frith of Forth; 4. Bell Rock, in the Frith of Tay.

III. MOUNTAINS.—1. Ben-nevis, Inverness-shire, 4370 feet high. 2. Ben-uivis, Ross-shire. 3. Cairngorm and Corriaroch in Inverness-shire. 4. Ben-Cruachan in Argyle. 5. Mount Battoch in Kincardine. 6. The Grampians in Perth, consisting of Schihallion, Ben-Lawers, Ben-Voirlich, Ben-Ledi, &c. 7. The Ochills in the South of Perth. 8. Ben-Lomond in Dumbarton. 9. The Pentlands in Edinburghshire. 10. Berwick Law, and Lammermuir, in Berwick. 11. Cheviot Hills in Roxburgh. 12. Moffat and Lead Hills in Dumfries. 13. Ben-Macdui in Aberdeen, is said to be 15 feet higher than Ben-Nevis.

IV. LOCHS.—1. Loch Shin in Sutherland. 2. Loch Marie, and Loch Broom, in Ross. 3. Loch Ness, Loch Lochy, and Loch Linn, in Inverness-shire. 4. Loch Etive, Loch Awe, Loch Fyne, and Loch Long, in Argyle. 5. Loch Leven in Kinross. 6. Loch Tay, Loch Rannoch, Loch Erach, Loch Ketteran, Loch Erne, in Perth. 7. Loch Lomond in Dumbarton. 8. Loch Ryan in Wigton.

V. FRITHS AND BAYS.—1. Frith of Forth, Lothians. 2. Frith of Tay, between Forfar and Fife. 3. Moray Frith. 4. Cromarty Frith. 5. Dornoch Frith, between Ross and Sutherland. 6. Pentland Frith, between Caithness and Orkneys. 7. Frith of Clyde, Renfrewshire. 8. Solway Frith, Kirkcudbright. 9. Wigton and Glenluce Bays, in Wigton.

VI. SOUNDS.—1. Sound of Mull, between Island of Mull and Inverness-shire. 2. Sound of Jura, between Jura and Argyle. 3. Sound of Isla, between Isla and Jura. 4. Kilbrennan Sound, between Arran and Argyle. 5. Whirlpool of Corryvreckan, between Jura and Scarba.

VII. CAPES.—1. St Abb's Head, Berwickshire. 2. Fifeness, Fifeshire. 3. Kinairdshead, Aberdeenshire. 4. Tarbetness, Ross-shire. 5. Duncansbayhead, and Dunnetthead, Caithness. 6. Cape Wrath, Sutherland. 7. Butt of Lewis; Hebrides, Lewis. 8. Point of Ardnamurchan, Inverness-shire. 9. Mull of Cantyre, Argyle. 10. Fairland Point, Wigtonshire. 11. Mull of Galloway, and Burrow Head, Wigtonshire. 12. Saturn-ness, Kirkcudbrightshire.

VIII. RIVERS.—1. Forth, on the N. of Stirling. 2. Tay, in Perthshire. 3. Tweed, on the borders. 4. Clyde, in Lanarkshire. 5. Teviot, in Roxburghshire. 6. Annan, and Nith, Dumfries-shire. 7. Spey, between Moray and Banff. 8. Dee, between Aberdeen and Kincardine. 9. Don and Ythan, in Aberdeenshire. 10. North Esk and South Esk, in Angus. 11. Leven, in Fife. 12. Ayr, in Ayrshire. 13. The principal tributaries of the Tweed besides the Teviot, already mentioned, are the Ettrick and Gala Waters in Selkirkshire, and the Adder in Berwickshire. 14. The Esk and Liddel, in Dumfries-shire, uniting, fall into the Solway Frith. 15. The Ken, in Kirkcudbrightshire, issues from the lake of the same name. 16. The Stincher, the Doon, and the Lugar, in Ayrshire, like the streams of Selkirk, are indebted for their notoriety chiefly to the songs of their native bards.

IX. The Counties marked thus *, are to return One Member of Parliament each. The other Counties are combined, each two being to return One Member. The numbers within brackets denote the Counties which are thus united.—To Clackmannan and Kinross have been added the parishes of Tulliallan, Culross, and Muckhart, with part of Logie and Fossaway, lately belonging to Perth, and that part of the Shire

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of Stirling which constitutes the parish of Alloa. The towns to return Two Members each, are Edinburgh and Glasgow. Those which return One Member each, are Aberdeen, Paisley, Dundee, Greenock, and Perth. The others are clumped together into *Districts*, consisting of from three to seven, according to their aggregate population, making in all 14 Districts. The 14 Districts are, 1. Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty. 2. Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, Forres. 3. Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverury, Kintore, Peterhead. 4. Inverbervie, Montrose, Aberbrothwick (or Arbroath,) Brechin, Forfar. 5. Cupar, St Andrews, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail, Killyrenny, Pittenweem. 6. Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland. 7. Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culross, Stirling. 8. Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Kilmarnock, Port-Glasgow. 9. Leith, Portobello, Musselburgh. 10. Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh. 11. Linlithgow, Lanark, Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton. 12. Ayr, Irvine, Campbeltown, Inverary, Oban. 13. Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, Kirkcudbright. 14. Wigtown, New-Galloway, Stranraer, Whithorn.

X. ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISION.—Scotland is divided by the Church into Synods, Presbyteries, and Parishes. The Parishes (small districts, whose size is regulated by the population they contain,) are 913; these are disposed into 79 Presbyteries; and the Presbyteries into 16 Synods.

The following Table represents the Synods, the Presbyteries in each, and the No. of Parishes in each Presbytery.

No	Synod	Presbyteries	No. of Parishes
1.	SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.	Edinburgh, consisting of 25 Parishes; Linlithgow, 19; Biggar, 11; Peebles, 12; Dalkeith, 16; Haddington, 15; Dunbar, 9; in all, 107	7 107
2.	SYNOD OF MERSE AND TEVIOTDALE.	Dunse, 10; Chirnside, 12; Jedburgh, 14; Selkirk, 11; Kelso, 10; Lauder, 9, 66	6 66
3.	SYNOD OF DUMFRIES.	Annan, 8; Lochmaben, 13; Langholm, 6; Dumfries, 17; Penpont, 9, 53	5 53
4.	SYNOD OF GALLOWAY.	Wigton, 10; Stranraer, 11; Kirkcudbright, 16, 37	3 37
5.	SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND Ayr.	Hamilton, 14; Irvine, 18; Paisley, 19; Ayr, 28; Glasgow, 22; Lanark, 11; Dumbarton, 17, 129	7 129
6.	SYNOD OF ARGYLE.	Inverary, 6; Kintyre, 12; Lorn, 8; Mull, 6; Dunoon, 8, 40	5 40
7.	SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.	Dunkeld, 18; Perth, 24; Auchterarder, 15; Stirling, 12; Dumblane, 12, 81	5 81
8.	SYNOD OF FIFE.	Kirkcaldy, 15; Dunfermline, 12; Cupar, 19; St Andrews, 20, 66	4 66
9.	SYNOD OF ANGUS AND MEARNS.	Forfar, 11; Dundee, 15; Brechin, 14; Meikle, 13; Arbroath, 11; Fordoun, 13, 77	6 77
10.	SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.	Kincardine O'Neil, 14; Aberdeen, 20; Garioch, 15; Alford, 13; Ellon, 8; Fordyce, 7; Turriff, 11; Deer, 13, 101	8 101
11.	SYNOD OF MORAY.	Strathbogie, 12; Abernethy, 6; Aberlour, 6; Forres, 6; Elgin, 9; Inverness, 7; Nairn, 6, 52	7 52
12.	SYNOD OF ROSS.	Chanonry, 6; Tain, 9; Dingwall, 8, 23	3 23
13.	SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS.	Dornoch, 9; Tongue, 4; Caithness, 10, 23	3 23
14.	SYNOD OF GLENELG.	Abertarph, 5; Lochcarron, 8; Uist, 4; Lewis, 4; Sky, 8, 29	5 29
15.	SYNOD OF ORKNEY.	Kirkwall, 5; Cairnston, 6; North Isles, 6, 17	3 17
16.	SYNOD OF ZETLAND.	Lerwick, 6; Burravoe, 6, 12	2 12
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IRELAND.

ITS PROVINCES, COUNTIES, TOWNS, ISLANDS, BAYS,
LAKES, CAPES, RIVERS, AND MOUNTAINS.

IRELAND lies to the West of Great Britain; it contains rather a larger surface than Scotland. Its population is about seven millions.—It is divided into four Provinces, **ULSTER** in the North, **LEINSTER** in the East, **MUNSTER** in the South, and **CONNAUGHT** in the West. **ULSTER** contains 9 *Counties*, viz. Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, and Cavan. **LEINSTER**, 12 *Counties*, viz. Louth, E. Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, Kildare, W. Meath, Kilkenny, Queen's County, King's County, and Longford. **MUNSTER**, 6 *Counties*, viz. Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. **CONNAUGHT**, 5 *Counties*, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon;—*being 32 Counties in all.*

1. Antrim, in **ULSTER**; *Towns*, Antrim, Belfast, Carrickfergus.
2. Armagh, in **ULSTER**; Armagh.
3. Carlow, in **LEINSTER**; Carlow, Leighlin.
4. Cavan, in **ULSTER**; Cavan, Kilmore.
5. Clare, in **MUNSTER**; Clare, Ennis.
6. Cork, in **MUNSTER**; Cork, Kinsale, Youghall.
7. Donegal, in **ULSTER**; Donegal, Ballyshannon, Lifford.
8. Down, in **ULSTER**; Downpatrick, Newry, Dro-more, Donaghadee.
9. Dublin, in **LEINSTER**; Dublin, Swords, Newcastle.
10. East Meath in **LEINSTER**; Trim, Navan.
11. Fermanagh, in **ULSTER**; Enniskillen.
12. Galway, in **CONNAUGHT**; Galway.
13. Kerry, in **MUNSTER**; Tralee, Dingle.
14. Kildare, in **LEINSTER**; Kildare.
15. Kilkenny, in **LEINSTER**; Kilkenny.

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13. SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS. Dornoch, 9; Tongue, 4; Caithness, 10.
 14. SYNOD OF GLENELG. Abertarph, 5; Lochcarron, 8; Uist, 4; Lewis, 4; Sky, 8.
 15. SYNOD OF ORKNEY. Kirkwall, 5; Cairston, 6; North Isles, 6.
 16. SYNOD OF ZETLAND. Lerwick, 6; Burray, 6.

16. King's County, in LEINSTER; Philipstown.
17. Leitrim, in CONNAUGHT; Leitrim.
18. Limerick, in MUNSTER; Limerick.
19. Londonderry, in ULSTER; Londonderry, Colerain.
20. Longford, in LEINSTER; Longford, Lanesborough.
21. Louth, in LEINSTER; Drogheda, Dundalk, Carlingford.
22. Mayo, in CONNAUGHT; Castlebar.
23. Monaghan, in ULSTER; Monaghan.
24. Queen's County, in LEINSTER; Maryborough.
25. Roscommon, in CONNAUGHT; Roscommon.
26. Sligo, in CONNAUGHT; Sligo.
27. Tipperary, in MUNSTER; Tipperary.
28. Tyrone, in ULSTER; Dungannon.
29. Waterford, in MUNSTER; Waterford.
30. West Meath, in LEINSTER; Mullingar, Athlone.
31. Wexford, in LEINSTER; Wexford, Enniscarthy.
32. Wicklow, in LEINSTER; Wicklow.

II. ISLANDS. 1. *Rathlin*, on the coast of Antrim. 2. *Copeland*, Down. 3. *Clare*, Cork. 4. *Clare*, Mayo. 5. *South Isles of Arran*, Galway. 6. *Achill*, Mayo. 7. *North Isles of Arran*, Donegal.

III. BAYS.—1. *Strangford Bay*, Down. 2. *Dunmanus Bay*, Cork. 3. *Bantry Bay*, Cork. 4. *Mouth of the Shannon*, between Limerick and Clare. 5. *Loch Swilly*, Donegal. 6. *Loch Foyle*, between Donegal and Londonderry. 7. *Carrick-Fergus Bay*, between Antrim and Down.

IV. LAKES.—1. *Loch Neagh*, Antrim. 2. *Loch Erne*, Fermanagh. 3. *Loch Allen*, Leitrim. 4. *Loch Conn*, Mayo. 5. *Loch Mask*, Connaught. 6. *Loch Ree*, Roscommon. 7. *Lake of Killarney*, Kerry. 8. *The Bowl*, Kerry.

V. CAPES.—1. *Fairhead*, Antrim. 2. *Houthhead*, Dublin. 3. *Carnsore Point*, Wexford. 4. *Cape Clear*, Cork. 5. *Mizenhead*, Cork. 6. *Loophead*, Clare. 7. *Slynehead*, Galway. 8. *Urrishead*, Mayo. 9. *Malinhead*, Donegal.

VI. RIVERS.—1. *The Shannon*. 2. *The Barrow*. 3. *The Boyne*, in East Meath. 4. *The Liffey*, in

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Dublin. 5. *The Slaney*, in Wexford. 6. *The Blackwater*, in Cork. 7. *The Bann*, between Londonderry and Antrim. 8. *Lagan Water*, between Antrim and Donegal. 9. *The Mourne*, in Donegal. 10. *The Suire*, in Waterford. 11. *The Newry*, between Armagh and Donegal. 12. *The Grand Canal*, between Dublin and the river Shannon.

VIII. MOUNTAINS.—1. *Magillicuddie's Reeks*, in Kerry, the highest in Ireland, being 3404 feet. 2. *Mangerton*, in Kerry, near Lake of Killarney, 2693 feet high. 3. *Croagh Patrick*, in Mayo, south-east of Clew Bay, 2660 feet above the level of the sea.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS BELONGING TO THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.

I. IN EUROPE.—1. *Kingdom of Hanover*, in Germany. 2. Colony of *Gibraltar*. 3. Island of *Malta*, in the Mediterranean.

II. IN ASIA.—1. *Hindostan*, the whole of which is either in acknowledged or essential subjection to Britain. 2. Island of *Ceylon*, on the south of Hindostan. 3. *New Holland*, or Australia. 4. *Van Diemen's Land*. 5. *Norfolk Island*, in the South Sea.

III. IN AFRICA.—1. *Sierra Leone*, &c. a Colony on the west coast of Africa, established for the purpose of checking the slave trade. 2. *Cape of Good Hope*, in Southern Africa; Towns, Cape Town, and Graham's Town. 3. Island of *St. Helena*, on the south-west of Africa. 4. Island of *Mauritius*, on the east of Madagascar; it was called Isle of France, while subject to the French.

IV. IN NORTH AMERICA.—1. *Hudson's Bay Countries*. 2. The *Canadas*, *Upper and Lower*. 3. The Peninsula of *Nova Scotia*. 4. *New Brunswick*. 5. The Island of *Newfoundland*. 6. *The Bermudas*, Islands in the Atlantic.

V. IN THE WEST INDIES.—1. The Island of *Jamaica*. 2. *Barbadoes*. 3. *Antigua*. 4. *St. Christopher's*, or *St. Kitt's*. 5. *Barbuda*. 6. *Anguilla*.

7. *Dominica*. 8. *St. Vincent*. 9. *Grenada*. 10. *Tobago*. 11. *St. Lucia*. 12. *Trinidad*. 13. *Nevis*. 14. *Montserrat*.

VI. IN SOUTH AMERICA.—1. *Demerara*. 2. *Essequibo*. 3. *Berbice*, all parts of *Guiana*, on the north-east coast of South America.

II. FRANCE.

Previous to the Revolution in 1793, France was divided into PROVINCES, commonly reckoned 26 in number.—But this number is in a great measure arbitrary; depending as it does upon the number of the smaller provinces, thrown together by Geographers to make up one of the larger.—Thus, *Maine*, *Anjou*, and *Touraine*; *Berri* and *Bourbonnois*; &c. the smaller districts, were grouped together for convenience's sake, to match more nearly the size of such extensive provinces as *Normandy*, *Brittany*, &c. At the revolution, France was divided anew into 10 CIRCLES, or Grand Divisions, and these into Sub-Divisions, or *Departments*, amounting in all to 86.—The following Table embraces the advantages of both these schemes. The *Provincial*, being the better known, and more simple Division, is retained. And the CIRCLES, in which the Provinces lie, the *principal towns* in the latter, and the *Departments* in which these are situate, are all exhibited at one view.

NOTE.—*Béarn*, *Foix*, and *Rousillon*, are here included in GASCONY, and *Comtat d'Avignon* in DAUPHINY. GASCONY is the name of that DISTRICT of Country generally in which the above small provinces lie.

Departments in which they are situated.
Cohmar, in the department of Upper Rhine; Strasbourg
in that of Lower Rhine.
Duis, Valenciennes, Lille, Dunkirk, in the department
of the North.
Charente, in the department of the Gironde.
St. Malo, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

East. Channel Coasts. South East.

The Provinces, and their
1. ALSACE; between the Rhine and Vosges Mountains.
2. ARTOIS, or French Flanders; the northernmost portion.
3. ARTOIS, between the Rhine and the Scheldt.

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The Provinces, and their Situation	The Provinces, and their Situation	The Provinces, and their Situation	The Provinces, and their Situation
1. ALSACE ; between the Rhine and Vosges Mountains.	<i>East.</i>	1. ALSACE ; between the Rhine and Vosges Mountains.	Colmar, in the department of Upper Rhine ; Strasbourg, in that of Lower Rhine.
2. ARTOIS, or French Flanders ; the northernmost portion.	<i>Channel Coasts.</i>	2. ARTOIS, or French Flanders ; the northernmost portion.	Duaux, Valenciennes, Lisle, Dunkirk, in the department of the North.
3. AUVERGNE, between Lyonnais and Limousin.	<i>South East.</i>	3. AUVERGNE, between Lyonnais and Limousin.	Clermont, Puy-de-Dome ; Aurillac & St Flour, in Cantal.
4. BERRI and BOURBONNAIS, between Auvergne & Or- laine.	<i>Centre.</i>	4. BERRI and BOURBONNAIS, between Auvergne & Or- laine.	Chateauroux, in Indre ; Bourges, in Cher ; Bourbon and Moulins in Allier.
5. BRETAGNE, or BRITANNY, the Westernmost corner.	<i>North West.</i>	5. BRETAGNE, or BRITANNY, the Westernmost corner.	Rennes, in Ile and Vaine ; Nantes in Nether Loire ; Brest and Quimper, in Finistère.
6. BURGUNDY, on the W. of Franche Comté.	<i>East.</i>	6. BURGUNDY, on the W. of Franche Comté.	Maçon, in Saone and Loire ; Dijon in Cote d'Or ; Bourg, in Aia.
7. CHAMPAIGNE, between Lorraine and the Seine.	<i>N. E. and of Paris.</i>	7. CHAMPAIGNE, between Lorraine and the Seine.	Mezières, in Ardennes ; Rheims and Chalons, in Marne ; Troyes, in Aube.
8. DAUPHINY ; including Avignon, bet. Rhone and Alps.	<i>South East.</i>	8. DAUPHINY ; including Avignon, bet. Rhone and Alps.	Gap, in Upper Alps ; Grenoble, in Isere ; Valence in Drome ; Avignon, in Vaucluse.
9. FRANCHECOMTE, between the Saone and Switzerland.	<i>East.</i>	9. FRANCHECOMTE, between the Saone and Switzerland.	Besançon, in Doubs ; St Cloud, in Jura ; Vesoul, in Upper Saone.
10. GASCONY, including BEARN, FOIX, and ROUSSILLON.	<i>South West.</i>	10. GASCONY, including BEARN, FOIX, and ROUSSILLON.	Auch, in Gers ; Foix, in Arrige ; Pau, in Lese Pyrenees ; Mont de Marsan, in Landes.
11. GUIENNE, on the North of Gascony, and Languedoc.	<i>South.</i>	11. GUIENNE, on the North of Gascony, and Languedoc.	Bordeaux, in Gironde ; Périgueux, in Dordogne ; Cahors, in Lot.
12. ISLE OF FRANCE ; the district around Paris.	<i>Paris.</i>	12. ISLE OF FRANCE ; the district around Paris.	Paris, in Seine ; Versailles and St Germain, in Seine and Oise ; Melun, in Seine and Marne.
13. LANGUEDOC, between the Canal and the Rhone.	<i>S. & Mediterranean.</i>	13. LANGUEDOC, between the Canal and the Rhone.	Toulouse, in Upper Garonne ; Montpellier, in Hérault, Carcassone, in Aude.
14. LYONNAIS ; between Languedoc and Burgundy.	<i>South East.</i>	14. LYONNAIS ; between Languedoc and Burgundy.	Lyon, in Rhone and Loire ; Montbrison, in Rhone and Loire.
15. LORRAINE ; between Alsace and Champagne.	<i>North East.</i>	15. LORRAINE ; between Alsace and Champagne.	Metz, in Moselle ; Nancy, in Meurthe ; Epinal, in Vosges.
16. MAINE, ANJOU, and TOURAINE ; E. of Brittany.	<i>N. W. and Centre.</i>	16. MAINE, ANJOU, and TOURAINE ; E. of Brittany.	Le Mans, in Sarthe ; Angers, in Mayenne ; Tours, in Indre and Loire.
17. MARCHÉ and LIMOUSIN ; N. of Guienne.	<i>Centre & S. W.</i>	17. MARCHÉ and LIMOUSIN ; N. of Guienne.	Guéret, in Creuse ; Limoges, in Upper Vienne ; Tulle, in Correze.
18. NORMANDY, the coast, between Brittany and Flanders.	<i>Channel Coasts.</i>	18. NORMANDY, the coast, between Brittany and Flanders.	Rouen, in Lower Seine ; Caen, in Calvados ; Falaise, in Calvados.
19. ORLEANNAIS and NIVERNAIS ; N. W. of Burgundy.	<i>Paris and Centre.</i>	19. ORLEANNAIS and NIVERNAIS ; N. W. of Burgundy.	Orléans, in Loiret ; Nivern, in Nièvre.
20. PICARDY, between Artois and the Isle of France.	<i>Channell Coasts.</i>	20. PICARDY, between Artois and the Isle of France.	Amiens, in Somme ; Arras, St Omer, and Cambis, in Catep Straits ; Cresy, in Somme.
21. POITOU, between Brittany and Saintonge, &c.	<i>South West.</i>	21. POITOU, between Brittany and Saintonge, &c.	Poitiers, in Vienne ; Niort, in the Two Seeres.
22. PROVENCE, between mouths of Rhone and the Alps.	<i>Mediterranean.</i>	22. PROVENCE, between mouths of Rhone and the Alps.	Aix, in Mouths of the Rhone ; Toulon, in Var ; Digne, in Lower Alps.
23. SAINTONGE and ANGOULEME ; mouths of Garonne.	<i>South West.</i>	23. SAINTONGE and ANGOULEME ; mouths of Garonne.	Angoulême in Charente ; Saintes, Rochelle, and Rochefort, in Lower Charente.

45 The Population of France, according to the Census of this present year, (1827) is 32,569,764. That of Paris alone is 774,506.

II. ISLANDS.—1. *Ushant*, *Bellisle*, and *Noirmoutier*, off the coast of Brittany. 2. *Rhe*, off Poitou. 3. *Oleron*, off Saintonge. 4. *Hieres*, off Provence. 5. *Corsica* in the Mediterranean, one of the departments; its towns are Bastio and Ajaccio.

III. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Pyrennees*, between France and Spain. 2. The *Alps* on the S. E. dividing France from Switzerland. 3. The *Vosges* on the N. E. facing Alsace. 4. Mount *Jura*, a lofty chain of the Alps, near Franche Comté. 5. *Cevennes*, another chain in the N. E. of Languedoc. 6. *Puy-de-Dome*, (pronounced Pwee-de Dome) a lofty mountain in Auvergne, 5200 feet above the level of the Sea. 7. *Cantal*, a still higher chain in the same province, of which the Puy-de-Sauci is 6300 feet in height. *Note.* The Puy-de-Dome is the Northern, and Cantal the Southern part of the Cevennes.

IV. RIVERS not enumerated in the *General Survey of Europe*. (See Europe, § VI.)—1. The *Somme*, which runs by Amiens into the English Channel. 2. The *Orne*, passes Caen in Normandy. 3. The *Vilaine*, by Rennes. 4. The *Sevre*, opposite the Isle of Rhe. 5. The *Charente*, opposite the Isle of Oleron. 6. The *Adour*, at Bayonne. Besides many others too numerous to mention, more especially since their names have been already given, in speaking of the *Departments*, most of which are called after their native streams.

V. CAPES.—1. *Cape la Hogue*. 2. *Barflour*, both in Normandy.

VI. GALLIA ANTIQUA.—*Gallia Transalpina*, or *Uterior*, comprehended along with France, *Flanders*, or *Belgium*, *Holland*, *Switzerland*, and part of *Germany*. It was called by the Greeks *Galatia*, and the people *Galátæ*. It was named by the Romans *Comāta*, from the inhabitants wearing their hair long, which the Romans wore short; and the southern part of it *Braccata*, from the use of *Braccæ*, breeches, which was no part of the Roman dress.—The ancient names of the principal rivers have been already given. (See EUROPE, § XII.) The principal *Mountains*, the

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Alpes, were divided into *Alpes Maritimæ*; *Cottia*, now Mount Cenis; *Græca*, so called from the passage of Hercules; *Pennina*, *Rhætica*, *Norica*, *Pannonica*, and *Julia*, extending in the form of a Crescent for 250 miles.—GALLIA was inhabited by the three great nations, the CELTÆ, the AQUITANI, and the BELGÆ. The CELTÆ extended from the *Seine* and *Marne* to the *Garonne*. This name anciently included the whole of Gaul, and was likewise applied to several Countries to which they sent Colonies, as *Spain*, *Britain*, *Germany*, &c. Augustus Cæsar divided Gaul into four parts, viz. 1. PROVINCIA ROMANA, or GALLIA NARBONENSIS. 2. AQUITANIA. 3. CELTICA, or LUGDUNENSIS. 4. BELGICA. The first, or PROVINCIA, from which PROVENCE derives its name, extended from the *Pyrennees* and the *Cevennes* to the *Alps* along the sea, and from thence up the *Rhone* to the *Lake of Geneva*.—The second, viz. AQUITANIA, extended from the *Pyrennees* to the *Loire*.—The third, GALLIA CELTICA, extended from the *Leger* to the *Sequana* or *Seine*, and *Matrona* or *Marne*. And the fourth, viz. BELGICA, comprehended *Switzerland* and *Franche Compté*.

N. B. The country along the Rhine below *Helvetia*, being occupied by different tribes from *Germany*, got the name of GERMANIA; it was divided into *Superior* and *Inferior*.

III. SPAIN

Is bounded on the North by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrennees, which separate it from France; on the East and South by the Mediterranean; on the West by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. It is 650 miles in length from East to West, and 550 in breadth from North to South. Including the Islands in the Mediterranean belonging to it, its population is computed at eleven millions. It is divided into fourteen provinces.

1. ANDALUSIA, [*In the South.*] Seville, Cordova, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Trafalgar, Jaen.
2. ARRAGON, [*In the N. E.*] Saragossa.

3. ASTURIAS, [*In the North.*] Oviedo, Santillana, Penaflores.
4. BISCAY, [*In the North.*] Bilboa, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Fontarabia.
5. CATALONIA, [*In the N. E.*] Barcelona, Tortosa, Tarragona.
6. ESTRAMADURA, [*In the S. W.*] Badajos, Merida, Alcantara, Truxillo, Placentia.
7. GALICIA, [*In the N. W.*] St. Jago de Compostella, Vigo, Corunna, Ferrol.
8. GRANADA, [*In the South.*] Granada, Malaga, Almeria.
9. LEON, [*In the N. W.*] Astorga, Salamanca, Benevento, Ciudad Rodrigo.
10. MURCIA, [*In the S. E.*] Murcia, Carthagena.
11. NAVARRE, [*In the N. E.*] Pampeluna, Estella.
12. NEW CASTILE, [*In the Centre.*] Madrid, Toledo, Talavera, Calatrava, the Escorial.
13. OLD CASTILE, [*In the Centre.*] Burgos, Valladolid.
14. VALENCIA, [*In the East.*] Valencia, Alicant, Murviedro.

II. ISLANDS.—*Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Formentera*, in the Mediterranean.

III. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Pyrennees*. 2. The *Asturias*, on south of Asturia. 3. The *Toledo Mountains*, in New Castile. 4. The *Sierra Morena*, or *Brown Mountains*, separating New Castile from Andalusia. 5. The *Sierra Nevada* or *Snowy Mountains*, in Granada, 11,600 feet high. 7. *Mount Serrat* in Catalonia, remarkable for its hermitages, and a monastery of Benedictines.

IV. RIVERS.—Besides those mentioned in EUROPE, § VI. The *Quadalavair* and the *Xucar*, in Valencia, and the *Segura*, in Murcia.

V. CAPES.—1. *Finisterre*, in Galicia. 2. *Ortegal*, in Asturias. 3. *Europa Point*, in Andalusia. 4. *Cape-de-Gata*, in Granada. 5. *Cape Palos*, in Murcia.

VI. ANCIENT SPAIN.—*Hispania* was called by the poets *Iberia* and *Hesperia*, or *Hesperia Ultima*, to dis-

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tinguish it from *Hesperia*, Italy. It was divided by the Romans into *Citerior*, or Hither, that is Southern; and *Uterior*, Further or Northern Spain. Augustus divided it into, 1. *Tarraconensis*. 2. *Bætica*. And 3. *Lusitania*.

1. **TARRACONENSIS**, extended on the west from the Bay of Biscay to the river Douro, and on the east from the Pyrennees to the south extremity of Murcia; thus comprehending more than one half of the whole of Spain. The principal cities on the coast of the Mediterranean, were *Barcino*, Barcelona; *Tarraco*, Tarragona; *Saguntum*, *Valentia*, and *Nova Carthago*. The chief people in this part of Spain were the CELTIBERI. *Numantia*, near the source of the Douro, in Old Castile; and *Mantua*, on the Tagus, now Madrid.

2. **BÆTICA**, (the southmost portion,) comprehended *Andalusia* and *Granada*. *Corduba*, or Cordova, gave birth to the two Senecas, and to Lucian. *Hispalis*, Seville, is situated on the *Bætis*, called by the Moors *Guadi-al-kiber*, or the Great River, at the mouth of which is the island *Gades*, Cadiz, peopled by a colony from Tyre. *Mount Calpe*, or Gibraltar Rock, was one of the pillars of Hercules; the other was *Abyla*, on the African side.

3. **LUSITANIA**, now Portugal, contained but few places of note. *Augusta Emerita*, now Merida; and *Oli-sippo*, now Lisbon, were the principal cities.



IV. PORTUGAL.

Boundaries.—North and East, Spain; South and West, the Atlantic. *Length* 350, and breadth from 100 to 150 miles. *Population*, three millions and a half. *Provinces*, 6.

1. **ALENTEJO**, [*In the Centre.*] Evora, Elvas.
2. **ALGARVA**, [*In the South.*] Lagos.
3. **BEIRA**, [*In the Centre.*] Coimbra.
4. **ESTREMADURA**, [*In the Centre.*] Lisbon, St. Ubes, Leira.

5. MINHO-DOURO, [*In the N. W.*] Braga, Oporto.
 6. TRAS-OS-MONTES, [*In the N. E.*] Braganza.
 II. CAPES.—1. *The Rock of Lisbon*, in Estremadura. 2. *Cape Espichel*, in Alentejo. 3. *Cape St. Vincent*, in Algarve.
 III. RIVERS.—1. *The Mondego*, in Beira. 2. *Ca-daon*, at Setuval, or St. Ubes, in Estremadura.
 IV. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.—See LUSITANIA in AN-CIENT SPAIN.

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## V. ITALY.

*Boundaries.*—North, the Alps, which separate it from Germany, Switzerland and France; West, France and the Mediterranean; South, the Mediterranean; East the Adriatic, or Gulph of Venice. *Length*, from Mount Blanc to Cape Lucca, 700 miles. *General breadth* about 100 miles. *Population*, 19 millions.

Italy consists of several independent States, viz. 1. The kingdom of SARDINIA, comprehending *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, *Montserrat*, part of *Milan* and *Genoa*, together with the *Island of Sardinia*. 2. The AUSTRO-ITALIAN STATES, as *Venice*, *Mantua*, the rest of *Milan*, and the Swiss States or Counties of *Bormio*, *Valtelline*, and *Chiavenna*. 3. The GRAND-DUTCHY OF TUSCANY. 4. The DUTCHIES OF PARMA, MODENA, and LUCCA. 5. The States of the Church, or POPEDOM. 6. The KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES, consisting of *Naples* and *Sicily*. These may be arranged thus:

### I. SUBDIVISIONS.

1. *Geneva*—belonging to SARDINIA; *Genoa*, *Savona*.
2. *Lucca*—DUKE OF LUCCA; *Lucca*.
3. *Mantua*—AUSTRIA; *Mantua*.
4. *Milan*—AUSTRIA and SARDINIA; *Milan*, *Lodi*, *Pavia*, *Cremona*, *Como*.
5. *Modena*—DUKE OF MODENA; *Modena*.
6. *Naples*—KING OF THE TWO SICILIES; *Naples*, *Salerno*, *Taranto*.

7. *Parma*—DUKE OF PARMA ; Piacenza or Placencia, Guastalla.
8. *Piedmont*—SARDINIA ; Turin, Casal, Susa, Nice.
9. *Popedom*—THE POPE ; ROME. Tivoli, Civita Vecchia, Perugia, Ancona, Loretto, Ravenna, Bologna.
10. *Sardinia*, Island—SARDINIA ; Cagliari, Sassari.
11. *Savoy*—SARDINIA ; Camberry.
12. *Sicily*—KING OF NAPLES ; Palermo, Messina, Syracuse.
13. *Tuscany*—GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY ; Florence, Pisa, Leghorn, Sienna.
14. *Venice*—AUSTRIA ; Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona.
15. *Valtelline, &c.*—AUSTRIA.

II. ISLANDS.—1. The *Lipari* or *Æolian Isles*, on the north of Sicily. 2. *Malta*, in the Mediterranean, belonging to Britain, containing a population of 75,000 souls, though only 50 miles long by 12 broad. 3. *Capri* in the Gulf of Naples. 4. *Ischia* on the coast of Naples. 5. *Elba*, opposite Tuscany, the temporary retreat of Bonaparte in 1814.

III. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Appennines*. 2. *Mount Blanc*. 3. *Great St Bernard*. 4. *Cennis*, (the three last being parts of the Alps.) 5. *Vesuvius*. 6. *Ætna*. These have all been already noticed.

IV. RIVERS.—1. The *Po*. 2. The *Adige*. Both these fall into the Gulf of Venice near the same place. 3. The *Fiumesino*, or *Rubicon*. 4. The *Tiber*, both in Popedom. 5. The *Arno*, in Tuscany. 6. The *Volturno*, in Naples.

V. GULFS.—1. *Genoa*. 2. *Gata* in Naples. 3. *Gulf of Naples*. 4. *Salerno*. 5. *Polycastro*. 6. *Squillace*. 7. *Tarento*. 8. *Manfredonia* ; all in Naples. 9. *Gulf of Venice*, or the Adriatic Sea.

VI. CAPES.—1. *Spartivento*, in the South of Italy. 2. *St Leuca*, or *Lucca*, in the south-east of Naples.

VII. LAKES.—1. *Maggiore*, at the foot of the Alps, on the *Ticino*. Its Boromean islands excite general

admiration. 2. *Lugano*, more properly in Switzerland, in the canton of *Ticino*. 3. *Como*, between Milan and *Chiavenna*. 4. *Iseo*, in Austrian Lombardy. 5. *Guarda*, in Venetian Lombardy. 6. *Perugia*, in *Popedom*, the ancient *Thrasymenus*.

VIII. THE ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY.—*Italy* was anciently known by various names, such as *SATURNIA*, *AUSONIA*, *OENOTRIA*, AND *HESPERIA*. *Italy Proper* was limited to what lies south of the rivers *Macra* and *Rubicon*. All between these and the Alps was termed *Cisalpine Gaul*.

1. The people along the Northern extremity of this quarter were called *Populi Inalpini*. Lower down, and along the left bank of the *Po*, (commencing at its source,) we pass successively the *Taurini*, the *Insubres*, and the *Cenomanni*, now the territories of *Turin*, *Milan*, and *Mantua*. The North and North-West shores of the *Adriatic* obtained the name, which they still retain, of *Venetia*, or *Venice*. All this part of *Gaul*, from its situation with respect to the *Po*, was called *Transpadāna*. *Cispadāna*, on the other or south side of the *Po*, was divided among the *Lingones* and *Boii* on the East of the *Apennines*, and the *Ligurians*, who extended along the *Mediterranean*, from the River *Macra* to the town of *Nicæa*, or *Nice*, on the French frontier. *Genua*, now *Genoa*, was the Capital of *Liguria*. The cities of *Bologna*, *Modena*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, belonged to the *Boii*, and *Ravenna* to the *Lingones*.

2. The second grand division of *Italy* was *Italia Propria*, comprehending, as has been said, all to the south of the Rivers *Macra* and *Rubicon*. Between *Macra* and the river *Arno*, the principal cities, *Apua* and *Magelli*, though belonging to the district of *Etruria*, were inhabited by *Ligurians*. The rest of *Etruria* lay between the *Arno* and the *Tiber*. Its principal cities were *Etrusci*, near the source of the *Arno*; *Florentia*, now *Florence*, a little farther down; *Cortona* and *Perugia*, on each side of the *Thrasymene* lake, and *Vulsinii*, *Tarquini*, *Falisci*, *Cære*, and *Veii*, between that lake and *Rome*.

2. Crossing the Tiber, we enter **LATIUM**. *Latium* was anciently inhabited by the *Aborigines*, or *Latini*, in *Latium Proper*, between the Tiber and the river Anio. 2. The *Rutuli*, bordering upon the Latini, on the sea coast. 3. The *Volsci*, extending still farther along the coast, as far as the river *Liris*, now *Garigliano*. 4. The *Aurunci* or *Ausones*, also a maritime nation, and at one time of importance enough to give the name of **AUSONIA** to Italy. 5. The *Hernici*, and, 6. the *Æqui*, the former on the left bank, the latter on the right of the river *Anio*, near its source. The chief towns were, 1. **ROMA**, *Præneste*, and *Tusculum*. 2. *Ardea*. 3. *Anxur*, *Appii Forum*, *Corioli*. 4. *Ausōna*. 5. *Anāgnia*. 6. *Varia*.

3. **CAMPANIA** follows next in order, along the coast, extending from the mouth of the *Volturnus* to that of the *Silarus*. It was the richest and most beautiful province of Italy in the time of the Romans, and the favourite resort of the grandees during their leisure hours. The Country around *Capua* in particular was styled by Cicero, "*Ager orbis terræ pulcherrimus*." Besides *Capua*, the capital, its principal towns were *Neapolis*, now Naples, *Casilinum*, *Venafrum*, *Cumæ*, *Misenum*, *Pompeii*, and *Herculaneum*; *Salernum*.

4. **LUCANIA** extended from the river *Silaris*, or the Gulf of Salerno, across to the Gulf of Tarento, and along with *Brutium*, completed the foot of the boot, forming together the principal part of that ill-defined district which, previous to the time of Cicero, obtained generally the name of "**MAGNA GRÆCIA**." The most noted city in this province was the ancient town of *Sibaris*, at the mouth of a river of the same name on the Tarentine Gulf. *Thurii* was built upon its ruins, which becoming subject to the Romans, was called *Copia*.

5. **BRUTTIUM**, or rather *Bruttia Tellus*, now **HITHER CALABRIA**, was that part of Italy south of the river *Sybaris* and *Laus*, or *Acheron*. The principal cities were *Locri*, in the south-east quarter, and opposite to



it, *Rhegium* on the *Fretum Siculum*, or Straits of Messina.

6. **JAPYGGIA** embraced the whole East coast, from the river *Tifernus*, or *Frento*, to the south-east extremity of Italy.

**JAPYGGIA**, or *Japygium*, was divided into **APULIA** and **CALABRIA**. *Apulia* was subdivided into *Daunia* and *Peucetia*; and *Calabria* which was also called *Messapia*, and before that *Peucetia*, was sometimes from the general name of the country, denominated *Japygia*.

The principal towns in *Japygium* were the following. 1. In **CALABRIA**, *Brundisium*, *Hydruntum*, *Gallipolis*, *Tarentum*, and *Messapia*. 2. In **PEUCETIA** were *Egnatia*, and *Barium*. 3. In **DAUNIA** were *Arpi*, *Canusium*, now *Canoza*, and *Cannæ*, both on the *Aufidus*; *Venusia*, now *Venoza*, the birth-place of *Horace*, on the confines of *Lucania* and *Apulia*.

7. **SAMNIUM**, including the *Hirpini*, who were the descendants of the *Samnites*, was bounded on the west by *Latium* and *Campania*, and on the east by *Apulia* and *Picenum*. The chief towns were *Beneventum*, now *Benevento*, and *Caudium*, near which stood the *Furcæ Caudinæ*, a narrow defile now called *Forchia d'Arpaia*.

8. **PICENUM**. Under this name was comprehended all the east coast from *Tifernus*, or the confines of *Daunia*, to the rivers *Aesis*, now *Aesino*, which separated *Picenum* from *Umbria*. It included the territories of several independent states, the chief of which were the *Marsi*, *Peligni*, and *Sabini*. The chief cities belonging to the Sabines were *Cures* (whence **QUIRITES**) and *Tibur*, now *Tivoli*.

9. **UMBRIA**. *Umbria*, the northmost division of *Italia Propria*, on the east side, as *Etruria* was on the west, extended along the coast from the river *Aesis*, to the *Rubicon*, now called *Pisatella*, *Rugone*, &c.\* And it stretched southward along the course of the *Tiber* to a little below its confluence with the *Nar*, which sepa-

\* It is formed of three brooks. At its mouth it receives the name of *Fiumisino*.

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rated *Umbria* from the *Sabines*. The northmost part of *Umbria* was inhabited by the *Senones*, whose chief town, *Ariminum*, on the river *Ariminus*, is called also the capital of *Umbria*. *Interamna*, on the river *Nar*, or rather between two branches of that river, is now called *Terni*, three miles from which the river *Velinus* rushes down a precipice 300 feet high.

## VI. SWITZERLAND.

Boundaries: North and east, Germany; south, Italy; and west, France. Length from Mount Jura to the Tyrol 205, breadth from Como to the Rhine 125 miles. Population about 2 millions.—Switzerland, before the year 1815, consisted of 13 CANTONS, termed *original*, as being those which had at first constituted the *Helvetic confederacy*, in contradistinction to the *Allies* and *subjects*, who made up between them *twelve additional Provinces*. In 1815, the whole were reduced into 22 CANTONS, viz.

1. *Appenzel*. 2. *Argovia* or *Argau*. 3. *Basil* or *Basle*. 4. *Bernè*. 5. *Friburg*. 6. *Geneva*. 7. *Glarus*. 8. *Grisons*. 9. *Lucerne*. 10. *Neufchatel*. 11. *Pays de Vaud*. 12. *Schaffhausen*. 13. *Soleure*. 14. *St Gall*. 15. *Schweitz*. 16. *Ticino*. 17. *Thurgau*. 18. *Underwalden*. 19. *Uri*. 20. *Valais*. 21. *Zug*. 22. *Zurich*.

The chief towns in these are all of the same names as their respective cantons, with the following exceptions. In *Grisons*, the town is *Coire*, or *Chur*; in *Pays de Vaud*, *Lausanne*; in *Ticino*, *Lugano*; in *Thurgau*, *Frauenfeld*; in *Underwalden*, *Stantz*; in *Uri*, *Altorf*; and in *Valais*, *Sion*.

II. MOUNTAINS. 1. *Rhætian Alps*, in the *Grisons*. 2. *Helvetic Alps*, in the *Valais*. These last include *Shreckhorn* in *Berne*, 13,218 feet high; *St Gothard* between *Uri* and *Ticino*, 9075 feet, and *Mount Blanc*, 15,680 feet above the level of the sea. *Great St*

*Bernard*, east from Mount Blanc, is the travelling route from France to Italy; and *Little St Bernard* was the passage selected by Hannibal.

III. LAKES.—1. *Geneva*, 50 miles by 10; 2. *Constance*, or *Bodensee*, between Switzerland and Germany, 35 miles by 12; 3. *Neufchatel*, between Neufchatel and Friburg, 20 miles by 4 in breadth, and 1320 feet above the level of the sea.

IV. RIVERS.—1. The *Rhine*. 2. The *Rhone*. 3. The *Aar* passes through Berne, Soleure and Argau, to the Rhine; 4. The *Reuss* flows through the lake of Lucerne, and joins the Aar. 5. The *Limmat* also joins the Aar after passing through the lake of Zurich. 6. The *Ticino* flows into lake Maggiore. 7. The *Inn* rises in the Grisons, and flows into Germany.

V. Ancient Geography of Switzerland, see France, § VI. 4. Gallia Belgica.



## VII. GERMANY.

Bounded on the North by the German Ocean, Jutland, and the Baltic. On the East by Prussia, Poland, and Hungary. On the South by Switzerland and Italy. And on the West by Holland, Belgium, and France. It is 6000 miles from north to south, and 5000 miles from east to west. *Population*, 30½ millions.

I. GERMANY in the time of the Emperors, and previously to 1806, was divided into TEN CIRCLES, as follows:

1. AUSTRIA, in the south-east corner of the Empire, containing *Austria Proper*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carinola*, and *Tyrol*.

2. BAVARIA, on the west of Austria, and lying on both sides of the Danube.

3. BURGUNDY, comprehending *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and *Luxemburg*, in the NETHERLANDS.

4. FRANCONIA, in the centre of Germany, containing the bishoprics, &c. of *Bamberg*, *Anspach*, *Aichstadt*, &c.

5. LOWER RHINE, or the CIRCLE ELECTORAL OF THE

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RHINE, a narrow and irregular strip, chiefly about the confluence of the *Moselle* and the *Rhine*.

6. LOWER SAXONY, all between the *Weser* and the *Baltic*; comprehending *Brunswick*, *Magdeburg*, *Luneburg*, and *Bremen*, dutchies on the south of the *Elbe*; and *Holstein* and *Mecklenburg*, on the north of that river.

7. SUABIA; between *Bavaria* and the *Rhine*, containing *Wurtemberg*, *Baden*, *Furstenberg*, and *Ausburg*.

8. UPPER RHINE, intersecting the *Lower Rhine*; chiefly between the *Rhine* and the *Weser*, containing *Hesse Cassel*, *Darmstadt*, &c.

9. UPPER SAXONY, from *Franconia*, or the source of the *Maine*, to the coast of *Pomerania*, containing the Dutchies of *Pomerania*, *Brandenburg* and *Saxony*; the Marquisates of *Lusatia*, and *Misnia*, the Principalities of *Anhalt* and *Thuringia*, &c.

10. *Westphalia*, extending from the *Weser* to the left bank of the *Meuse*, being intersected by the *Lower Rhine*. It contained *East Friesland*, *Oldenburg*, *Munster*, *Paderborn*, &c.

II. GERMANY now consists of *thirty-eight Independent STATES*, of various magnitudes, under the names of *EMPIRES*, *KINGDOMS*, *PRINCIPALITIES*, *DUTCHIES*, &c. the most important of which, including parts of *Austria*, *Prussia*, *Denmark*, and *Belgium*, are the following.

1. The *KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA*, belonging to *AUSTRIA*. The towns are, *Prague*, *Egra*, *Koningsgratz*.

2. The *MARCHEVIATE OF BRANDENBURG*, &c. in *Saxony*, and *GRAND DUTCHY OF LOWER RHINE*, in *Westphalia*, belonging to *PRUSSIA*. In the *LOWER RHINE* are *Cologne*, *Coblentz*, *Aix*, *Bonn*, *Treves*. In *BRANDENBURG*, *Berlin*, *Potsdam*, &c.

3. The *KINGDOM OF BAVARIA*, *Towns*, *Munich*, *Linden*, *Augsburg*, *Blenheim*, *Landshut*, *Ingolstadt*, *Spires*, *Bayreuth*, *Landau*.

4. The *KINGDOM OF SAXONY*, *Towns*, *Dresden*, *Leipsic*, *Freyburg*, *Chemnitz*.

5. The KINGDOM OF WIRTEMBERG, *Towns*, Stutgard, Ulm, Tubingen.

6. The KINGDOM OF HANOVER, belonging to ENGLAND. *Towns*, Hanover, Hildesheim, Gottingen, Zell, Luneburg, Osnaburg, Embden.

7. The GRAND DUTCHY OF HOLSTEIN, belonging to DENMARK. *Towns*, Kiel, Altona, Gluckstadt, Tonningen.

8. The GRAND DUTCHY OF LUXEMBERG, belonging to the NETHERLANDS. *Town*, Luxemburg.

9. The dominions of the Houses of BADEN, HESSE, the SAXES, and NASSAU. *Towns*, Carlsruhe, Heidelberg, Manheim, Constance, Cassel, Darmstadt, Worms, Mentz, Weimar, Jena, Gotha, Coburg, Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Nassau.

10. The GRAND DUTCHY OF MECKLENBURG, *Towns*, Schwerin, Strelitz, Rostock.

11. The DUTCHY OF OLDENBURG, *Town*, Oldenburg. This Dutchy consists of several scattered territories.

12. The DUTCHY OF BRUNSWICK, *Towns*, Brunswick, Wolfenbuttle. This Dutchy is composed of several scattered territories in *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*.

13. The Hans Towns, or *free towns* of Germany, are *Hamburg* on the *Elbe*, and *Lubec* on the *Trave*, both in *Holstein*; *Bremen* on the *Weser*, and *Frankfort* on the *Mayne*.

III. THE GERMANIC DIET, or Federative Assembly of the German Princes, is held at *Frankfort on the Mayne*. The *Emperor of Austria* is perpetual President, and has 4 *votes* in the Diet, as have also the *Kings of England, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg*. All the other States mentioned above have 3 *votes* each, with the exception of *Nassau* and *Saxe Weimar*, who have only *two*. The remaining States are of comparative insignificance.

IV. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Hartz Mountains*, on the south of *Hanover*. 2. The *Ertzeberg Mountains*, between *Bohemia* and *Saxony*, meeting the *Reisenberg Chain*, on the frontiers of *Silesia*.

V. LAKES.—*Plau*, *Shwerin*, and *Muritz*, in Mecklenburg; *Diepholtz*, in Westphalia; *Chiemsee*, in Bavaria.

VI. RIVERS.—1. The *Mayne*, a tributary of the Rhine. 2. The *Embs* in Westphalia, which flows into the Bay of Dollart, near Embden.—See *Europe*, § VI. Rivers.

VII. GERMANIA ANTIQUA.—Ancient Germany was bounded on the West by the *Rhine*, which divided it from *France*. On the North-east by the *Vistula*, which separated it from *Sarmatia*. On the South-east by the *Carpales Montes*, or Carpathian Mountains, (a ridge from the *Vistula* to the *Danube*, meeting the latter near the modern city of *Presburg*,) which divided it from *Dacia*. On the South by the *Danube*, (from its source as far as *Presburg*,) which intercepted it from *Rhætia* and *Pannonia*, (says *Tacitus*, including of course *Vindelicia* and *Noricum*.) And on the North it was bounded by the *Baltic*.

Ancient Germany thus included *Holland* and *Denmark*, together with a considerable part of *Poland*, viz. the *Dutchy of Warsaw*. But it left out what forms the most important part of Modern Germany, that is, the whole of the *Austrian Dominions*, with the exception of the *Bohemian* and *Moravian* territories, in the north-west part of the Empire.

This country is said to have been anciently possessed by three principal nations, the descendants of so many grandsons of *Tuisto*, *Tuisco*, or *Teuth*; the German tutelary god. The names of these were the *Ingvæones*, who dwelt “next the ocean,” or upon the coast of the *Baltic*; the *Hermiones*, in the middle; and the *Istavones*, occupying the rest of Germany. These nations comprehended many distinct tribes, but their respective limits were so little known to the Roman geographers, or so ill defined by themselves, that nothing farther can be said about them.

The greater part of Germany was possessed, according to *Tacitus*, by the *Suevi*, a nation which consisted of many distinct tribes. These were distinguished from

the rest of the Germans by certain peculiarities, chiefly in the matter of dress. They extended (says Dr Adam,) from the *Baltic* to the *Danube*, and from the *Elbe* to the *Vistula*. The principal tribes of the *Suevi*, were, 1. *Semnones*, (divided according to Tacitus into 100 Cantons, but Cæsar says the same of the Suevi generally.) 2. The *Longobardi*, or Lombards, who afterwards founded the kingdom of Lombardy. 3. The *Saxones* and *Angli*, the latter a tribe of the former, who afterwards gave name to England. 4. The *Gothones*, or *Guttones*, the Goths, a distinct tribe from the *Gothini*; and the *Vandalii*, or *Vendili*, the Vandals, famous or rather infamous among all the barbarous hordes that overran the Roman Empire, for the peculiar atrocity of their conduct. 5. The *Æsty*, on the east shore of the Baltic, "having the manners of *Germans*, but the language of *Britain*." And 6. The *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, (noticed in the account of Denmark.)

The tribes who dwelt between the Elbe and the Rhine, were (among others,) 1. The *Helvetii* and *Boii*, nations from Gaul. 2. The *Treviri* and *Nervii*, who with the above were denominated *Tungri*, in contradistinction to *Germani*. 3. The *Catti*, near the *Herzycynian Forest*, the most intelligent of all the German warriors. 4. The *Batavi*, a colony of the last, in an island of the Rhine; whence *Batavia*, Holland. 5. The *Frisii*, inhabiting Friesland. And 6. *Allemanni*, from whom Germany has derived its name L'Allemagne.

#### VIII. DENMARK,

Is partly a *continental*, partly an *Insular* kingdom. Its *continental* territory is bounded on the *North* and *West* by the *German Ocean*; *East* by the *Cattegat*; and *South* in part by the *Elbe*, which separates *Holstein* from the rest of *Germany*. Its *Insular* territories comprehend *Zealand*, *Funen*, &c. between the *Cattegat* and the *Baltic*; to which may be added *Iceland*, and the *Feroe* or *Faroer* Islands, in

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the North Atlantic Ocean. The length of the mainland from the Elbe to the Skaw, or North Cape of Denmark, is about 300 miles. The population of all the Danish Dominions is about 2 millions, of which Iceland and Feroe contribute 50 thousand. Total Area is estimated at 51,000 square miles.

I. The principal divisions of Continental Denmark are only four; viz. 1. *Holstein*, a dutchy in the North extremity of Germany; *Towns*, *Kiel*, on the Baltic; *Altona*, near Hamburg on the Elbe; and *Gluckstadt*, at the mouth of that river. *Hamburg* and *Lubec*, though in Kiel, are free towns, and do not belong to Denmark.—2. *Lauenburg*, Lauenburg.—3. *South Jutland*, or *Sleswick*, Sleswick.—4. *North Jutland*, Aalborg and Aarhuus.

II. THE ISLANDS.—1. *Zealand*, *Towns*, Copenhagen, Elsinore. 2. *Funen*, Odensee. 3. *Laland*, &c. 4. *Iceland*, &c. The Danes have also some fishing settlements on the Continent of *West Greenland*.

III. STRAITS AND GULFS.—The *Sound*, The *Great Belt*, and *Little Belt*; *Limesford bay*, in Jutland.

IV. RIVERS.—The River *Eyder*, Canal of Kiel.

V. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.—*Jutland* was called *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, from the *Cimbri*, or Northern Celts, who associated with the *Teutones*, inhabiting as is thought Zealand, &c. were long the terror of Rome, but had become in the time of Tacitus an inconsiderable people; (“*parva nunc civitas.*”) The *Teutones*, or *-i*, whom that historian does not even notice in his account of the Germans, were probably at one time, like the *Suevi*, a nation consisting of many distinct tribes, as they seem to have derived their name from the patriarchal *Teuisto* above mentioned, from whom also the modern Germans call themselves *Teutchers*, and their language receives the appellation *Teutonic*. The same is also denominated the *Gothic*, and sometimes *Runic*, from *Runæ*, the characters in which it was written. It comprehends the Scandinavian, or Scandian,



including the Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Icelandic tongues; as also the Saxon, Frisian, &c. in Germany; with the Dutch, Flemish, and even the English in part.

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IX. NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

NORWAY

Is bounded on the *North* and *West* by the *Northern Ocean*; *South* by the *Skagerac*, &c.; *East* by *Sweden*. Its *length* from the *Nase* to the *North Cape* is 950 *miles*. Population, *one million*.

I. PROVINCES, six; viz. 1. *Aggerhuus*, or *Christiana*, Towns, *Christiana*, *Frederickstadt*. 2. *Bergen*, *Bergen*. 3. *Christiansand*, *Christiansand*. 4. *Drontheim*, *Drontheim*. 5. *Finland*, *Vardehuus*. 6. *Nordland*.

II. ISLANDS.—1. *Hitteren*, &c. 2. *Moscoe*, near which is the whirlpool, called *Maelstroom*.

III. BAYS.—1. *Christiana*. 2. *Drontheim*. 3. *West Fiord*. *Fiord* signifies *Bay* in Norwegian.

IV. CAPES.—1. The *Nase* of Norway, or *Lindisnæs*, in the *South*; 2. The *North Cape* in the *North* of Norway.

V. MOUNTAINS.—The *Kolen*, divided into *Dofrafial*, *Norskafial*, and *Langfial* mountains.

VI. RIVERS.—1. The *Glommen* at *Frederickstadt*. 2. The *Drammen* at *Kongsburg*. 3. *Tana* in *Lapland*.

VII. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. See *Sweden*.

SWEDEN

Is bounded on the *North* by the *Northern Ocean*; *West*, by *Norway*; *South*, by the *Baltic* and *Cattegat*; and *East*, by the *Gulf of Bothnia* and *Russia*. *Length* 1000 *miles*, *Breadth* 300 *miles*. Population 2½ millions. Provinces 3; viz.

I.—1. *Bothnia*, including *Swedish Lapland*. Towns, *Tornea*, *Umea*, *Pitea*.

2. *Gothland*, divided into *East*, *West*, and *South*, Gothenburg, Christianstadt, Carlscroon.

3. *Sweden proper*. Stockholm, Upsal, Gefle.

II. ISLANDS.—*Gothland* and *Oland* in the Baltic. (*Aland* belongs to *Russia*.)

III. LAKES.—1. *Waner* and *Wetter* in *Gothland*.
2. *Mæler* in *Sweden Proper*.

IV. RIVERS.—1. *Gotha* and *Motala* in *Gothland*.
2. *Dahl* in *Sweden Proper*. 3. *Tornea*, *Lulea*, &c. in *Bothnia*.

V. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.—NORWAY and SWEDEN constitute ANCIENT SCANDINAVIA. The original possessors of both were probably the *Fins* and the *Laps* who were driven several centuries before the Christian era to the northern extremities, by the *Gothic* invasion. The invaders appear to have been those tribes of the Gothic, or *Suevic* nation, whom Tacitus describes under the name of *Suiones* and *Sitones*.—From the former *Sweden* has derived its name. The *Sitones*, according to Dr Adam, inhabited *Norway*, so called perhaps from *Nortmanni*, as these northern nations came afterwards to be named. Their redundant population, emigrating Southward, established themselves at first in the north of *France*, which has ever since retained the name of *NORMANDY*. Hence the observation of Pinkerton, that “the *Norwegians* still retain the muscular frame, blooming countenance, and yellow hair of the *Normans*, as they are to be seen in *France*, *Italy*, and *England*.” He might have said with more propriety, that the *Normans* of *France*, *Italy*, and *England*, still retain these characteristic traits of their progenitors the *Norwegians*; as the latter have been much less exposed to intermixture with their neighbours than their posterity are.

XII. RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Russia is bounded on the N. by the Northern Ocean; on the E. by Asiatic Russia, from which it is separat-

ed by the Uralian mountains, and the rivers Wolga and Don; on the S. by Turkey, the Sea of Asoph, and the Black Sea; and on the W. by Sweden, the Baltic, Prussia, and Austria. It extends from 44° 30' to 70° N. latitude; and from 21° to 60 E. longitude. From the Crimea to the Asiatic Ocean, its length is 1700, and its breadth along the parallel of 56, is 1500 miles.—The population is computed at 56 millions.

I. Russia is divided into military governments. The number of these is variously stated by different writers on Geography; the following is a full, alphabetical list of the whole.—Their principal towns being generally of the same name with the provinces, are not mentioned. Exceptions are noticed below.

1. Abo and Biorneborg, S. E. of the Gulf of Bothnia.
2. Archangel, including Russian Lapland, in the N.
3. Bessarabia, between the rivers Dneister and Pruth.
4. Cherson, N. of the Euxine, on both sides of the Bog.
5. Courland, between the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic.
6. Don Cossack's Country, along the Don and Mereditza.
7. Ekathrinoslaw, between the Dnieper and Donetz.
8. Grodno, near the source of the river Memel.
9. Kamenetz Podolsk, between the Bog and Dniester.
10. Kallouga, on the S. W. of Moscow.
11. Karkov, or Ukraine, about the source of the Donetz.
12. Kazane, on the E. where the Kama joins the Wolga.
13. Kiev, between the Dnieper and the Bog.
14. Kostroma, on the N. beyond and upon the Wolga.
15. Kuopio, in Finland, N. W. of the Lake Ladoga.
16. Kursk, or Koursk, N. of Karkov.
17. Kymenegard, in Finland, on Gulf of Finland.
18. Lapmark, on the E. of Tornea, a Swedish river.
19. Minsk, on the E. of Grodna.
20. Moghilev, on the E. of Minsk.
21. Moscow, in the centre of the Empire.
22. Nisney Novogorod, where the Oka joins the Wolga.
23. Novogorod, on the S. E. of Lake Ladoga.

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24. Novogorod Sieverskoi, on the S. E. of Moghilev.
25. Nyland and Tavasthuus, in Finland.
26. Olonetz, between L. Ladoga and the White Sea.
27. Petrogavodsk, between lakes Ladoga and Onega.
28. Orel, about the Source of the Oka.
29. Penza, on the E. about the sources of the Stoora and Mohska.
30. Perme, along the Uralian mountains.
31. Petersburg, or Ingria, on the Gulf of Finland.
32. Poltowa, or Poltava, on the N. E. of Cherson.
33. Pscov, on the S. of Petersburg.
34. Revel, or Esthonia, S. of the Gulf of Finland.
35. Riga, or Livonia, E. of the Gulf of Riga.
36. Rjazane, in the S. E. of Moscow.
37. Saratov, on the Wolga, partly in Asia.
38. Simbursk, on the Wolga, N. of Saratov.
39. Smolensko, about the source of the Dnieper.
40. Tambov, on the W. of Saratov.
41. Taurida, including Crimea, on the Black Sea.
42. Tchernigov, on the S. of Novogorod Sieverskoi.
43. Tula, separated from Moscow by the Oka.
44. Tver, on the N. W. of Moscow.
45. Uleaborg, on the N. E. of the Gulf of Bothnia.
46. Vladimir, on the N. E. of Moscow.
47. Viatka, on the N. of Kazane.
48. Viborg, or Carelia, W. of Ladoga.
49. Vilna, bordering on the N. E. of Prussia.
50. Vitepsk, on the N. of the Dwina.
51. Volhinia, bordering on the N. E. of Austria.
52. Vologda, on the S. E. of Archangel.
53. Voronez, or Veronez, on the river Don.
54. Warsaw, between the Prussian and Austrian dominions.
55. Wasa, on the E. of the Gulf of Bothnia.
56. Yaroslavl, on the N. part of the river Wolga.

II. The chief additional towns in Russia, besides those called by the same name as the provinces, are—

1. In Archangel, *Onega* and *Kola*; 2. In Kamenetz Pod. *Braclaw*; 3. In Petersburg, *Narva* and *Cronstadt*; 4. In Revel, the *Baltic Port*; 5. In Volhinia,

Constantinow; and, 6. In Warsaw, *Cracow*, (a free town,) *Lublin*, *Chelm*, and *Sandomir*.

III. The following provinces have no chief towns of the same name.—1. Bessarabia, towns *Bender* and *Akerman*. 2. Courland, *Mittau*. 3. Cossacks, *Tsaritzin*.

IV. ISLANDS.—*Aland*, *Dago*, and *Oesel*, in the Baltic; *Spitzbergen* and *Nova Zembla*, a group in the Arctic Ocean, separated by *Waygats Straits* from the *Island of Waygats*.

V. LAKES.—*Ladoga* and *Onega*, in the N. W. of Russia. *Ilmen*, communicating with *Ladoga*. *Peipus*, communicating with the *Gulph of Finland*.

VI. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Uralian*. 2. The *Olonetz*, W. of *Olonetz* and *Moscow*. 3. The *Taurida*, in the *Crimea*. 4. The *Valday*, between *Petersburg* and *Moscow*.

VII. GULFS.—*Bothnia*, *Finland*, *Riga*; *White Sea*; *Sea of Asoph*; *Waygats Straits*,—all noticed already.

VIII. RIVERS.—These have also been formerly mentioned. See the *Rivers of Europe*,—*Europe*, § VI.

IX. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.—The North-East part of *Europe*, and North of *Asia*, were called by the *Romans* sometimes *SARMATIA*, sometimes *SCYTHIA*. This extensive region was inhabited by various tribes, whose very names were unknown to that people; and hence their mistake in confounding the *Scythians* with the *Sarmatians*,—who appear to have been as distinct nations, as either of the two were different from the *Germans*. The *SARMAE* possessed the country near the mouth of the *Tanais*, or *Don*, and were the progenitors of the people called *Slavons*, who now form the principal part of the population of *Central Russia*,—while the *Dacians*, *Thracians*, and even the *Greeks*, were, in *Mr Pinkerton's* opinion, descended from the ancient *SCYTHIANS*. *Horace* includes, under the name of *Scythians*, all the nations to the N. E. of the *Adriatic*, (*Ode* 2, 11, 1.) Among the tribes who peopled *Russia* in ancient times, may be mentioned the *Finni*, or *Fins*, who, with the *Laps*,

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were probably the *original* inhabitants of all the *North of Europe*.—The *Geloni* and *Agathyrsi* lived east from the mouth of the *Borysthènes*, or *Dnieper*. Their descendants are the *Tartars*, who now occupy the *South* of *Russia*. Betwixt the *NEISTER*, and the *Dnieper*, is called *Budziac Tartary*; east of which to the *Tanais*, or *Don*, is termed *Little Tartary*; and the *Chersonesus Taurica*, now the *Crimea*, (so called from *Crim*, a small town in this peninsula,) is denominated *Crim Tartary*.

It is conjectured that the *Montes Riphæi* and *Hyperborei* of the ancients were situate somewhere in *Russia*.

XI. PRUSSIA,

Is bounded on the *North* by the *Baltic*; *East* by *Russia*; *South* by *Austria*; and *West* by *Germany*, of which itself forms a considerable part.—The *population* of the whole Prussian dominions in 1827, was 12½ millions.

1. The Grand Divisions of Prussia are the following:—

1. The possessions in *Saxony*, namely, *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Dutchies of Saxony* and *Magdeburg*, and *Lusatia*.

2. The *Polish* acquisitions; viz. E. or *Ducal Prussia*, W. or *Royal Prussia*, (synonymous with *Polish Prussia*;) and *South Prussia*, which is mostly comprised in what is now called the *Dutchy of Posnan*, or *Posen*.

3. The possessions in *Westphalia*, denominated in general the *Grand Dutchy of the Lower Rhine*, and comprising the *dutchies of Cleves*, of *Berg*, and the province of *Westphalia*.—The chief towns in these are as follows:—

1. BRANDENBURG; Berlin, Potsdam, Brandenburg, Frankfort on the Oder, Custrin.

2. CLEVES and BERG, in Westphalia; Cleves, Guelders, Dusseldorf.
 3. EAST PRUSSIA, in Poland; Königsberg, Pillau, Tilsit, Memel, Eylau, Friedland.
 4. LOWER RHINE, in Westphalia; Cologne, Coblenz, Aix-la-Chapelle, Bonn, Treves.
 5. LUSATIA, in Upper Saxony; Bautzen, or Budissen, Gorlitz, Lubben.
 6. POMERANIA, on the Baltic, in Upper Saxony; Stralsund, Stettin, Bergen, Colberg.
 7. POSNAN, in Poland; Posen or Posna, Gnesna.
 8. SAXONY and MAGDEBURG, forming now one duchy; Magdeburg, Wittenberg, Halberstadt, Halle.
 9. SILESIA, in Poland; Breslau, Glogau, and Ratibor, or Ratibor.
 10. WESTPHALIA; Munster, Minden, and Paderborn.
 11. WEST PRUSSIA, in Poland; Dantzic, Elbing, Thorn, Culm, Marienwerder.
- II. RIVERS.—The *Rhine* and the *Ems*, in Westphalia; the *Elbe*, *Oder*, *Vistula*, and *Niemen*, or *Memel*.—The *Pregel*, in E. Prussia, and *Bog*, in Poland.
- III. LAKES.—*Grass Haff*, at the mouth of the *Oder*; *Frische Haffe*, *Curische Haffe*, and *Spirding-See*, in East Prussia.
- IV. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.—See Germany and Russia.



XII. BELGIUM, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

I. EXPLANATORY OBSERVATIONS.—The term NETHERLANDS, or LOW COUNTRIES, strictly speaking, applies also to HOLLAND, comprehending the whole of *those provinces* which lie to the North of *France* and West of *Germany*. Being originally part of *Belgic Gaul*, these provinces were also at one time distinguished generally by the name of *Belgium*. After their *successful revolt* from the *Austrian* do-

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mination, the *seven* more northerly provinces came to be known by the name of THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES, (*Belgica Fœderata*), or HOLLAND. The term NETHERLANDS, for distinction's sake, was thus restricted to the ten unsuccessful provinces, who having failed in their struggles for freedom, remained as formerly, subject to Austria. They are now more commonly denominated BELGIUM.

II. BOUNDARIES, &c.—*North*, Holland. *East*, Germany. *South*, France. *West*, the British Ocean. PROVINCES, 10. (But these are not identically the same with the 10 *Provinces* above mentioned.)

1. WEST FLANDERS. *Towns*, Bruges, Ostend, Courtray, Ypres, Nieuport.
2. EAST FLANDERS ;—Ghent, Oudenarde, Dendermonde.
3. HAINAULT ;—Mons, Tournay. *The rest of Hainault belongs to France.*
4. SOUTH BRABANT ;—BRUSSELS, Louvain, Mechlin. *This was called Austrian Brabant.*
5. NORTH BRABANT ;—Breda, Bergen-op-zoom, Bois-le-duc. *This used to be called Dutch Brabant.*
6. ANTWERP ;—Antwerp on the Scheldt. *This small province is surrounded by Brabant.*
7. NAMUR ;—Namur, Charleroy, *both on the Meuse.*
8. LUXEMBURG ;—Luxemburg. *Thionville and Montmedy are in French Luxemburg.*
9. LIEGE ;—Liege. *This was not one of the ten original Provinces.*
10. LIMBURG ;—Limburg, Maestricht.

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### XIII. HOLLAND,

Formerly the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

I. BOUNDARIES.—*West* and *North*, the British or German Ocean; *East*, Germany; *South*, Belgium: PROVINCES, 7.



1. **ZEALAND**, a common name applied to a cluster of several islands, formed by the Scheldt. *Middleburg, Flushing.*

2. **HOLLAND PROPER**.—Amsterdam, Dort, Rotterdam, Delft, Hague, Leyden, Haerlem.

3. **UTRECHT**.—*Utrecht*, on the Northmost branch of the Rhine, called the *Old Rhine*.

4. **GELDERLAND** and **ZUTPHEN**.—Nimiguen, Harderwick, Loo, Zutphen; *Gelder is subject to Prussia.*

5. **OVERYSEL**.—Deventer, Coverden.

6. **FRIESLAND**.—Leewarden.

7. **GRONINGEN**, with **DRENTHE**.—*Groningen.*

II. **ISLANDS**.—1. *In Zealand*, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, Schouwen, Tolen. 2. Voorn, Overflackee, &c. in *Holland Proper*, formed by the mouths of the Meuse. 3. *In the Zuyder Zee*, Texel, Vlieland, &c. at its entrance.

III. **SEAS AND BAYS**.—1. *Dolart Bay*, at the mouth of the Embs. 2. *Haerlem Mer*, in *Holland Proper*.

IV. **RIVERS**.—1. *Escaut*, or *Scheldt*, with its tributaries the *Lyss*, *Haine*, *Dender*, and *Dyle*. 2. The *Meuse* with its tributary the *Sambre*. 3. The *Moelle*. 4. The *Rhine*, with its branches, the *Waal*, *Yssel*, and *Leck*.

#### XIV. AUSTRIA,

Bounded on the *North* by Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia: *East* by Prussia and Turkey; *South* by Turkey, the Adriatic, and Italy; and *West* by Bavaria, Switzerland, and the Sardinian States.

I. *Population*, 30 millions.—*Area*, 260 thousand square miles.—**GRAND DIVISIONS**:

(I.) **CIRCLE OF AUSTRIA**, comprehending *Austria Proper*, *Stiria*, *Carniola*, *Carinthia*, and *Tyrol*.

(II.) **THE HUNGARIAN ACQUISITIONS**, including

*Hungary Proper, Transylvania, Buckovina, Banat, Slavonia, Croatia.*

(III.) THE BOHEMIAN ACQUISITIONS, comprising *Bohemia Proper, Moravia, and part of Silesia.*

(IV.) THE POLISH ACQUISITIONS, or *Galitzia, including Little Poland, Red Russia, and part of Podolia.*

(V.) THE ITALIAN AND SWISS ACQUISITIONS; viz. the kingdom of *Dalmatia*, kingdom of *Lombardy* and *Venice, Valteline, &c.*

II. *Subdivisions* alphabetically, and *chief towns.*

1. AUSTRIA PROPER; Vienna, Lintz, Ens.
2. BANAT, in Hungary; Temeswar, a free city.
3. BOHEMIA; Prague, Egra, Koningsgratz.
4. BUCKOVINA, in Hungary, now the South part of the kingdom of Galitzia; Suxawa.
5. CARINTHIA, in the circle of Austria; Clagenfurt.
6. CARNIOLA, in the circle of Austria; Laybach, Goritz.
7. CROATIA, in Hungary, S. of the Save; Carlstadt.
8. DALMATIA, along the Adriatic; Spalatro, Ragousa.
9. HUNGARY PROPER; Buda, Presburg.
10. ILLYRIAN PROVINCES, on the Adriatic; Carlopago.
11. ISTRIA, including GORITIA; Trieste, Capo d'Istria, Goritia.
12. LITTLE POLAND; Cracow, a free town.
13. LOMBARDY and VENICE; Venice, Mantua, Milan, Verona, Padua, &c.
14. MORAVIA, between Hungary and Bohemia; Brunn, Austerlitz.
15. PODOLIA, (the most of this province belongs to Russia.)
16. RED RUSSIA; Lemberg, capital of *Galitzia.*
17. SCLAVONIA, in Hungary, watered by the Drave, Danube, and Save; Essek.
18. SILESIA, in the N. W. of Galitzia; Oderberg.
19. STIRIA, in the circle of Austria; Gratz.
20. SALZBURG, south of Bavaria; Saltsburg on the Saltza.
21. TRANSYLVANIA, in Hungary; Hermanstadt.

22. **TYROL**, in the circle of Austria; Inspruck, Trent, Brixen.

23. **VALTELINE, BORNEO, and CHIAVENNA**, counties in the S. of the Grisons.

24. **VORALBERG**, in the circle of Austria; Bregentz, on the Lake of Constance.

III. **MOUNTAINS**.—1. The *Carpathian*, between Galitzia and Hungary, &c. 2. The *Sudetic Mountains*, separating Austria from Saxony and Prussia. 3. The *Rhætian*, or *Tyrolese Alps*, separating the Tyrolese from the Grisons.

IV. **LAKES**.—*Cirknitz*, in Carniola; *Platten-See*, and *Neudsidler-See*, in Hungary.

V. **RIVERS**.—The *Danube*, and its tributaries. See *Europe*, § *Rivers*. In the Austro-Italian States, are the *Adigé* or *Adige*, *Brenta*, *Piave*, *Tagliamento*, &c.

VI. **ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY**.—See *Germany*, § VII.



## XV. TURKEY IN EUROPE.

**BOUNDARIES**.—*North*, Austria and Russia; *West*, Mediterranean and Adriatic; *South*, Mediterranean; *East*, Archipelago, Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, Straits of Constantinople, and the Black Sea. *Length*, from Cape Matapan to the Danube, 570 miles. *Breadth*, from Constantinople to the Gulf of Venice, 460 miles. *Population*, eight millions. *Provinces*, Ten; but one of these, *Romelia* or *Roumili*, contains five considerable provinces within itself.—Alphabetically :

1. **ALBANIA**, [*On the Adriatic*.] Durazzo, Jannina, Scutari.
2. **BOSNIA**, [*Lower Pannonia*.] Bosnia, Serajo.
3. **BULGARIA**, [*Lower Mæsia*.] Sophia, Varna, Shumla.
4. **CROATIA**, [*Part of Hungary*.] Novi.
5. **DALMATIA**, [*Part of Illyrium*.] Mostar.
6. **EPIRE**, [*In Roumili*.] Arta, nearly opposite Corfu.
7. **LIVADIA**, [*In Roumili*.] Athens.

8. MACEDONIA, [*In Roumili.*] Saloniki, (Thessalonia.)
9. MOLDAVIA, [*Part of Dacia.*] Jassy.
10. MOREA, [*Peloponnesus.*] Tripolitza, Navarino.
11. ROMANIA, [*In Roumili,* and often confounded with it.] Constantinople.
12. SERVIA, [*Part of Upper Mæsia.*] Belgrade.
13. THESSALY, [*In Roumili.*] Larissa.
14. WALLACHIA, [*Part of Dacia.*] Bucharest.

II. ISLANDS.—1. The *Ionian Islands*,—Corfu, (*Corcyra*,) Paxo, Santo Maura, (*Leucadia*,) Teaki, (*Ithaca*,) Cephalonia or Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo, (*Cythera*,) 2. The *Cyclades*, or those around Delos. 3. The *Sporades*, or the rest scattered through the Archipelago.

III. MOUNTAINS.—1. *Balken Mountains*, (anciently *Hæmus*,) extending from the Black Sea, westward across the country. 2. The ridge of the *Balken*, which separating *Servia* from *Bulgaria*, communicates with the *Carpathian Mountains* in Austria. 3. The *Thracian Mountains*, anciently called *Rhodope*. 4. The *Grecian Chain*, diverging from the *Balken* southward, to the extremity of the *Morea*. This comprehended the classic mountains of *Ossa*, *Pelion*, *Olympus*, *Parnassus*, *Oeta*, *Helicon*, and *Taygetus*.

IV. RIVERS.—1. The *Marissa*, (*Hebrus*,) in Romania. 2. The *Vardari*, (*Axius*,) in Macedonia. 3. The *Salampria*, (*Peneus*,) in Thessaly, flowing through the vale of *Tempe*.

V. GULFS.—1. *Arto*, and *Lepanto*, in Livadia. 2. *Coron*, *Kolokythia*, and *Napoli*, in the *Morea*. 3. *Ægina*, on the south of Athens. 4. *Saloniki*, *Cassandra*, *Monte Santo*, and *Contessa*, in Macedonia. 5. *Saros* in Romania.

VI. CAPES.—1. *Modon*, *Matapan*, *St Angelo*, and *Skylo*, in the *Morea*. 2. *Colonna* in Livadia.

VII. STRAITS.—1. *Strait of Silota*, on the south of *Negropont*. 2. *Strait of Thermopylæ*, between that island and the *Thessalian Shore*.

VIII. ISTHMUSES.—1. Of *Corinth*, the entrance into

the Morea. 2. Of Gallipoli, the entrance into the Chersonese.

The country now denominated TURKEY, comprehends, ANCIENT GRÆCIA OF GREECE, MACEDONIA, THRACIA OF THRACE, MÆSIA, and part of DACIA.

GREECE, or *Græcia*, anciently comprehended, 1. *Peloponnesus*, 2. *Græcia Propria*, 3. *Thessalia*, 4. *Epirus*, and, 5. *Macedonia*; but the two last were afterwards not included in it. The Romans having subdued these countries, divided them into two Provinces, viz. 1. ACHAIA, (comprehending *Peloponnesus* and *Græcia Propria*.) 2. MACEDONIA, (containing *Macedonia Propria*, *Thessalia*, and *Epirus*.)

The principal divisions therefore of Ancient Turkey were the following:

I. PELOPONNESUS, (*Morea*,) divided into six parts: 1. *Achaia*. 2. *Elis*. 3. *Messenia*. 4. *Laconica*. 5. *Arcadia*. 6. *Argolis*.

1. ACHAIA, or ACHAIS. *Towns*, Corinth, Sicyon.

2. ELIS, or ELEA;—*Elis*, Olympia.

3. MESSENIA;—*Messene*, Pylos.

4. LACONICA, or LACONIA;—*Lacedæmon* or *Sparta*, now *Misitra*.

5. ARCADIA;—*Tegæa*.

6. ARGOLIS;—*Argos* or *Argi*, on the river *Inachus*.

II. GRÆCIA PROPRIA, comprehended, 1. *Attica*. 2. *Megaris*. 3. *Bœotia*. 4. *Phocis*. 5. *Locris*. 6. *Doris*. 7. *Ætolia*.

1. ATTICA;—*Athenæ*, (*Athens*), *Marathon*, *Eleusis*.

2. MEGARIS;—*Megara* v. -æ, or Plur. -orum.

3. BŒOTIA;—*Thebæ*, (*Thebes*), *Platæa*, v. -ææ; *Leuctra*.

4. PHOCIS;—*Delphi* on *Mount Parnassus*, *Fons Castalius*.

5. LOCRI;—*Thermopylæ*, between *Mount Oeta* and *Sinus Maliacus*.

6. DORIS or DORICA;—otherwise called *Tetrapolis*, from its four cities.

7. ÆTOLIA or ÆOLIS;—*Calydon*.

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III. EPIRUS.—The chief parts of Epire were, 1. *Acarmania*. 2. *Thesprotia*. 3. *Molossis*. 4. *Chaonia*.

1. ACARNANIA ;—Actium on the Ambracian Gulf.

2. THESPROTIA ;—Ambracia, on do. Lakes Acherusia and Avernus.

3. MOLOSSIS, v. -OSSIA ;—Dodona, at Mount Tomarus.

4. CHAONIA ;—Oricum, north of the Acroceraunian Mountains.

IV. THESSALIA.—Surrounded by mountains. *East*, by Pelion and Ossa. *North*, by Olympus. *West*, by Pindus. *South*, by Othrys and Oeta.—Chief cities were, *Heraclea*, *Iolcos*, and *Melibæa*. Between Olympus and Ossa, the river *Peneus* has its exit from Thessaly, through the *Vale of Tempe*. It is composed of the *Apidanus*, *Enipeus*, *Pamisos*, &c.

V. MACEDONIA.—Separated from Thrace by the river *Nestus*, but more anciently by the river *Strymon*, on the *East*. Bounded on the *West* by the *Adriatic* and *Illyria*. On the *South* by *Epire* and *Thessaly*, which separated it from *Græcia Propria*. And on the *North* it was separated from *Mæsia Superior*, by *Mount Hæmus*. It was divided into four regions ; Capital, *Pella*.

VI. THRACIA, now ROUMELI. Divided on the *West* from Macedonia by the *Nestus*. On the *North* from Lower Mæsia, by *Mount Hæmus*. And bounded on the *East* and *South* by the sea. The principal towns were *Byzantium*, now *Constantinople* ; *Adrianopolis*. At *Cissa* on the *Ægos Potamos* or *Goat's River*, in the Chersonese, the Athenians were finally subdued by *Lysander the Lacedæmonian*.

VII. MÆSIA.—Separated from Macedon and Thrace by *Mount Hæmus*, and from Dacia by the *Danube*. On the *West* it was divided from Illyrium by the two rivers *Drin*, anciently *Drilo*, and *Drinus*. The *Black Sea* was its boundary on the *East*. It was divided into *Superior* and *Inferior*, corresponding to *Servia* and *Bulgaria*. Along the shore from *Mount Hæmus* to the mouth of the *Danube* was called *Pontus*, the

country of the *Getae*, and the place of Ovid's banishment. (Pontus, the dominions of Mithridates, was in *Asia Minor*.)

VIII. DACIA.—Crossing the Danube we return to *Dacia*, already noticed in the account of Ancient Germany. It extended along the river, from the Euxine and the Pruth on the east, to the Carpathian Chain, running between the Vistula and Presburg, which divided it from Germania on the *West*. On the *North* its confines with Sarmatia cannot be defined. (*Dacia* is sometimes confounded with Scythia, and this last with Sarmatia.)

IX. ILLYRIS, (otherwise written *Illyria*, *Illyrium*, and *Illyricum*,) being the only remaining province between the Euxine and the Adriatic, may be noticed here, to complete the survey of this part of Ancient Europe, though now belonging, not to Turkey, but to the *Empire of Austria*. Its limits were the river Drin on the *East*, which divided it from *Mæsia* and *Macedonia*, (the west side or fourth region of *Macedonia* is sometimes also accounted *part of Illyria*;) and the Adriatic on the *West*. But how far it extended northward, is not agreed upon. Its chief divisions were *Liburnia* and *Dalmatia*, which last name now includes both. *Salona* in *Dalmatia*, near Spalatro, is famous for the palace of Dioclesian, the ruins of which are yet to be seen.

X. The principal ISLANDS were, 1. Those in the *Ionian Sea*, already mentioned in *Modern Turkey*. 2. The *Cyclades* and *Sporades*. 3. The islands on the *East Coast*, not included in these; viz. *Ægina*, *Salamis*, *Eubœa*, now Negropont. 4. *Creta*, or *Candia*, on the north of which the sea was called *Creticum Mare*, and on the south *Libycum*—and 5. *Cyprus* in the Levant.—*Patmos*, now *Palmosa*, one of the *Sporades*, is the island on which St John wrote the Revelations.—Near it are the groups called *Icaria* and *Ægæa Insulæ*, from which the sea in these parts used to be called *Icarium* and *Ægæum Mare*.—The *Cyclades* were so called from *κυκλος*, a circle, because around *Delos*; the

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Sporades from *σπιργα*, (Spargo;) the Bosphorus, from *βας περως*, *bovis transitus*, the passage of a cow, Io having crossed it (as it is said,) in the form of a heifer.

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## ASIA.

ASIA is bounded on the *North* by the Northern Ocean; *East* by the Pacific; *South* by the Indian Ocean; *West* by Europe, Black Sea, Archipelago, Levant, Isthmus of Suez, and Red Sea. Its extreme points lie between 1° 30' and 78° North Latitude, and between 26° East and 170° West Longitude. From the South of Molucca to North Cape in Siberia, is 5300 miles; and from the Dardanelles to the Gulf of Corea, 5400 miles. *Population* estimated at 450 or 500 millions.

I. The Countries of Asia, with their principal towns:—

1. ASIATIC TURKEY, Capital, *Aleppo* in Syria, on the North East of the Levant.

2. ARABIA. *Mecca*, near the Red Sea, the birth-place of Mahomet.

3. PERSIA. *Teheran*, or *Tehraun*.

4. CAUBUL, a recent, but already powerful kingdom, between Hindostan and Persia. Capital, *Caubul*.

5. HINDOSTAN, or Western India, in contradistinction to Birmah, or Eastern India, both called East Indies; *Calcutta*.

6. EASTERN PENINSULA, or the Birman Empire; *Ava*, and *Umerapoora*.

7. CHINESE EMPIRE, consisting of CHINA PROPER, THIBET, and CHINESE TARTARY. The Capitals are, *Pekin*, *Lassa*, and *Sagalien*.

8. RUSSIAN TARTARY, or Siberia; *Astrachan*, at the mouth of the Wolga.

9. INDEPENDENT TARTARY; *Samarcand*.



II. The Group of Islands termed AUSTRALASIA, or SOUTHERN ASIA.

1. NEW HOLLAND, or *Australia*. The East side is called *New South Wales*; chief town, *Sidney*, near Botany Bay. The West side is now called *New Holland*.

2. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, separated by *Bass Straits* from *New Holland*, possessing a fine climate. *Hobart* is the chief town; *Port Dalrymple*.

3. PAPUA, or *New Guinea*, with *New Britain*, *New Ireland*, and *Solomon's Islands*, all little known. They lie N. and N. E. of *New Holland*.

4. NEW HEBRIDES and *Caledonia* on the East, and *New Zealand*, two large islands on the S. E. of *New Holland*.

III. The Islands denominated POLYNESIA, consisting of numerous groups scattered through the N. and S. Pacific. *Polynesia*, signifies *many Islands*.

1st group, the CAROLINAS, including the PELEW ISLANDS, on the North of *New Guinea*, extending from 135° to 175° East Longitude.

2d, The MARIAN, or LADRONE ISLANDS, so called from the thievish propensities of the natives; north of the *Carolinas*.

3d, The SANDWICH ISLANDS, in 155° W. Long., and upon the Tropic of Cancer. At *Owyhee*, one of these, Captain Cook was killed.

4th, The MARQUISAS, SOCIETY, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS, East of *New Holland*, and *New Hebrides*, between 135° and 190° West Long.

IV. The ASIATIC ARCHIPELAGO, or groups of islands between *New Holland* and the *Continent* of Asia.

1. The ISLES of SUNDA, or *Sumatra Chain*, principally *Sumatra* and *Java*. *Towns*, *Bencoolen* and *Batavia*, the Dutch Capital in the East Indies.

2. BORNEO and the MOLUCCAS, including *Celebes* and the *Spice Islands*; famous for cloves, &c.

3. The MANILLAS, or PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, mostly belonging to the Spaniards. *Manilla*, in *Luconia*, is the Capital.

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V. The EMPIRE of JAPAN, consisting wholly of islands; but very little known to Europeans.

1. The JAPAN ISLANDS, chiefly *Nippon*. Capital *Jeddo*, the population of which, according to some, is thought to be equal to that of London.

2. The KURILE ISLANDS, the Southmost of which belong to *Japan*, the rest to *Russia*.

VI. The CHINESE ISLANDS.

1. FORMOSA, a beautiful and fertile Island, comprehended in the Chinese province of Fochen.

2. Loo CHOO, and other Islands, celebrated by Captains *Basil Hall's* and *Beechey's* contradictory narratives.

VII. ISLANDS near the COAST of INDIA.

1. CEYLON, famous for its Cinnamon, Elephants, and Boa Constrictor. The climate is very pernicious to European constitutions.

2. The LACCADIVES and MALDIVES on the S. W. and the NICOBAR Islands on the S. E. of Hindostan. *Andaman* in the Bay of Bengal.

VIII. MOUNTAINS.—1. *Uralian*, separating Asia from Europe. 2. *Altaian*, separating Siberia from Chinese Tartary. 3. *Himmalehs*, or *Himmalaya*, mountains between Hindostan and Thibet. *Dhawalagiri*, the highest is estimated at 26,862 feet. 4. *Caucasus*, along the East side of the Black Sea. 5. *Ararat* in Armenia, on which Noah's ark rested. 6. *Taurus* in the East of Asia Minor, between Armenia and Syria. 7. *Lebanon* in Syria, near Tripoli, fronted by *Anti-Libanus*. 8. *Sinai* and *Horeb*, small hills in Arabia on the N. E. coast of the Red Sea; celebrated in Sacred History.

IX. SEAS AND GULFS.—1. *Red Sea*, between Arabia on the East, and Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia on the West. 2. *Arabian Sea*, and *Bay of Bengal*, parts of the Indian Ocean, on each side of Hindostan. 3. *Persian Gulf*, between Arabia and Persia. 4. *Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin*, in the Chinese Sea. 5. *Bay of Nankin* and *Yellow Sea*, on the East of China Proper. 6. *Gulf of Corea*, and *Seas of Ochotsk*, and

*Kamschatka*, on the East of Chinese and Russian Tartary. 7. *Caspian Sea* and *Sea of Aral*, in the S. W. of Tartary.

X. STRAITS.—1. *Babelmandel*, the entrance into the Red Sea. 2. *Ormuz*, entrance into the Persian Gulf. 3. *Malacca*, between the Island Sumatra and Malaya, or Malacca. 4. *Sunda*, between the Islands Sumatra and Java. 5. *Behring's Straits* on the N. E. of Asia, separating it from the N. W. part of the American Continent.

XI. RIVERS.—1. *Ob*, or *Oby*, in Western Siteria, or Tobolsk, 2000 miles long. 2. *Yenissei* and *Lena*, also in Siberia, and rising like the former in the Altayan mountains. They all fall into the Arctic Ocean. 3. The *Hoangho*, or Yellow River, and *Kianku*, or Blue River, in China; rising in the mountains of Thibet, they flow Eastward into the Yellow Sea and Bay of Nankin. 4. The *Ganges* and *Indus*, on the E. and W. of Hindostan, arising from the Himmaleh range, and falling, the former into the Bay of Bengal, the latter near the Gulf of Cutch, into the Arabian Sea. 5. The *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, between Persia and Turkey, and which included the ancient Mesopotamia. They fall into the Caspian Sea.

## XII. ASIA ANTIQUA.

The principal divisions in ASIA ANTIQUA were the following.

1. ASIA MINOR, that part of Turkey which lies between the Black Sea and Mediterranean; now comprehending *Anatolia*, *Caramania*, and *Roum*.

2. SARMATIA, part of the country to the north of Mount Caucasus.

3. COLCHIS, IBERIA, and ALBANIA, between the Black Sea and the Caspian, between Caucasus and Armenia.

4. ARMENIA, between the Araxes, now Aras, and the Euphrates. This place still retains the same name; it is also called *Turkomania*.

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5. SYRIA, the country along the Levant eastward to the Euphrates, bounded by Arabia on the south, by mount Taurus on the north, and separated from *Asia Minor* by mount Amanus.

6. MESOPOTAMIA extended between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris from Armenia southward to Babylon. It is now called *Algezira*, or *Diarbeckr*.

7. BABYLONIA, now part of *Irak Arabi*, extended from the head of the Caspian Sea, along the Euphrates, till it met *Mesopotamia*, a little above Babylon.

(Note.—*Babylonia* is sometimes confounded with *Chaldæa*, which lay between the Euphrates and Arabia; and sometimes with Assyria.)

8. ASSYRIA, now *Kurdistan*, lay along the left bank, or east side of the Tigris, as far as the river Delos.

9. MEDIA lay on the south of the Caspian Sea. Its chief town, *Ecbatana*, is now called *Hamadan*.

10. PERSIS, including *Susiana* along the remainder of the *Tigris* and *Caspian Sea*. Chief towns, *Persepolis*, *Susa*, and *Elymais*. (The countries east of this were little known to the Romans, and are seldom mentioned in the Classics, except in the history of Alexander.)

11. ARABIA,—divided into *Deserta*, in the North-East, *Petræa* in the North West, and *Felix* in the South. Chief cities, *Thamsacus* on the Euphrates, and *Berenice* or *Ezion Geber* on the Red Sea.

12. HYRCANIA, on the South East shore of the Caspian Sea, now *Daghestan*, or *Corcan*, from its capital. *Mare Hyrcanum*, the Caspian Sea.

13. PARTHIA PROPRIA, an inconsiderable spot on the East of *Hyrcania*; Dr Adam says, of *Media*; afterwards a mighty empire, and the rival of Rome.

14. BACTRIANA, from *Bactra*, -orum, now *Balk*, in Independent Tartary, on the left bank of the Oxus; a very ancient city.

15. ARIA, GEDROSIA, and ARMANIA, extensive countries, between *Media* and *Persia* on the West, and *India* on the East.

16. INDIA:—This name was anciently confined to the

country lying on both banks of the river Indus, the "ne plus ultra" of "Asia Antiqua."

### I. TURKEY IN ASIA.

Bounded on the *North* by the Black Sea and Caucasus, which separate it from Russia. *East* by Persia. *South* by Arabia and the Levant; and *West* by the Levant and Archipelago. *Population*, 10 Millions.—*Principal Divisions*:

1. ALGEZIRA, or DIARBEC,—between the Euphrates and Tigris. Chief towns, *Diarbec*, and *Mosul*, or *Nineveh*. (This is the ancient *Mesopotamia*.)

2. ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA, next to Europe. *Smyrna*, *Magnisa*, *Kutaieh*, *Bursa*, *Angora*.

3. ARMENIA, or TURKOMANIA, between the Aras and Euphrates, *Arxroum*, *Trebizond*.

4. CARAMANIA, the province next to ANATOLIA, *Konieh*, *Erekli*, *Karaman*.

5. IRAK ARABI, comprehending ancient CHALDEA, BABYLONIA, and SUSIANA. *Bagdad*, *Bassora*, *Babylon*.

6. JUDEA, or CANAAN, part of SYRIA: *Jerusalem*, *Jaffa*, (the ancient *Joppa*), *Acre*, (or *Ptolemais*), *Gaza*.

7. KURDISTAN, the country of the Koords, anciently *Assyria*, on the East of the Tigris. *Bedlis*, *Van*, *Arbal*, or *Arbela*.

8. ROUM, the Eastmost part of ASIA MINOR: *Sivas*, *Amazieh*, *Tokat*.

9. SYRIA Proper, exclusive of *Palestine*: *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, *Scanderoon*, *Tripoli*, and *Antioch*.

II. MOUNTAINS.—*Taurus*, *Libanus*, and *Ararat*; already mentioned. *Ida* in Anatolia, near ancient Troy.

III. LAKES.—1. *Ulubad* in Anatolia. 2. *Sea of Galilee*, or *Sea of Tiberias*, or *Lake of Gennexaret* in Judea. 3. The *Dead Sea*, or *Lake Asphaltites*, also in Judea; covering the place where Sodom and Gomorrah once stood. 4. *Lake Van* in Koordistan.

IV. RIVERS.—1. *Kisil Irmak*, or *Halyss*, between Anatolia and Caramania. 2. *Saccharia*, flowing from

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the borders of Caramania into the Gulf of Erekli, in the Black Sea. 3. *Sarabat*, or *Hermus*, flows into the Gulf of Smyrna. 4. *Minder*, or *Meander*, in Anatolia, famous for its winding course, whence "to meander." 5. *Orontes* in Syria: issuing from Lebanon, it falls into the Levant. 6. *Jordan* in the Holy Land. 7. *Aras*, or *Araxes*, in Armenia, which joins the river *Kur*, or *Cyr*, in Persia. 8. The *Euphrates* and *Tigris*.

## V. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

I. ASIA MINOR, divided into the following districts.

1. **MYSIA MINOR**, along the Hellespont. Chief town *Cyxicus*, in an island of Propontis; near it are the rivers *Granicus* and *Æsopus*.

2. **TROAS**, or **PHRYGIA MINOR**, anciently part of **MYSIA MAJOR**. *Troia*, or *Ilium*, at the mouth of the *Scamander* or *Xanthus*, below its junction with the *Simois*, torrents flowing from *Mount Ida*, said to have been drunk up by the army of Xerxes. On the promontories *Ræteum* and *Sigæum*, Ajax and Achilles were respectively buried. On the *Thymbris*, a small river flowing into the *Scamander*, stood *Thymbra*, famous for the temple of Apollo, in which Achilles was slain by Paris.

3. **ÆOLIA**, or **ÆOLIS**, between the rivers *Caicus* and *Hermus*. **PERGAMOS**, and **THYATIRA**, two of the seven churches, were in Æolis.

4. **IONIA**, between the *Hermus* and *Meander*; **SMYRNA**, and **EPHESUS**, other two of the seven churches, were here. On the banks of the *Meles*, near Smyrna, Homer is said to have been born,—hence called *Melesigenes*. *Teos* was the city of Anacreon.

5. **LYDIA**, or **MÆONIA**, on the East of **IONIA**. **SARDES** or **-IS**, and **PHILADELPHIA**, the fifth and sixth of the *Seven Churches*.

6. **CARIA**, opposite *Rhodes* and *Cos*. *Halicarnassus*, the birth-place of Herodotus, famous for the monument of *Mausōlus*.

7. **LYCIA**, between *Caria* and *Pamphylia*, chief

town *Xanthus*, on a river of the same name, *Telmessus*, *Patra*.

8. PAMPHYLIA and PISIDIA, along the Gulf of *Satalia*. At the mouth of the *Eurumedon*, Cimon destroyed the fleet and army of the Persians.

9. CILICIA, the North Coast opposite the island of Cyprus. *Tarsus*, on the river *Cydnus*, the birth-place of St Paul, and a famous school of philosophy; *Issus*, now *Scanderoon*, or *Alexandretta*, built by Alexander the Great, to commemorate his victory over Darius, gained near the river *Pindrus*. The *Pylæ-Syria*, between Mount Amanus and the sea.

10. BYTHINIA, extending along *Propontus* and the Euxine to the river *Parthenias*. *Nicomedia*, *Calcedon*, now *Scutari*. *Nicæa*, Nice.

11. PAPHLAGONIA, from the river *Parthenias* to the *Halys*. *Sinope*, the most illustrious city on this coast.

12. PONTUS, from the river *Halys* to *Colchis*, or the East end of the Euxine. *Themiscyra*, on the *Thermodon*, the capital of the Amazons.

13. CAPPADOCIA, inland, between *Pontus* and *Cilicia*, having the *Euphrates* on the East, and *Galatia* and *Phrygia* on the West.

14. GALATIA and PHRYGIA, the other two inland provinces, both chiefly to the West of the river *Halys*.

II. SYRIA was bounded on the South by mount *Taurus*, which separated it from that part of *Cappadocia*, which was called *Armenia Minor*; on the West by Mount *Amānus*, a branch of *Taurus* which divided it from *Cappadocia* and *Cilicia*, and by the *Levant*; on the South and South East by *Arabia*, and on the North East by the *Euphrates*, which divided it from *Mesopotamia*.

1. COMMAGENE, the northmost division, between *Asia Minor* and the *Euphrates*, bounded on the North by *Taurus*, chief town *Samosāta* on the *Euphrates*.

2. SELEUCIS, or ANTIOCHENE, or SYRIA PROPRIA, next to COMMAGENE; TOWNS, *Antiochia*, *Daphne*, *Beræa*, (now Aleppo,) LAODICEA, (the last of the *Seven Churches*,) *Heliopolis*, (now Balbec.)

3. CÆLE SYRIA, (Κοιλὴ Συρία, Hollow Syria) between

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Libanus and Antilibanus. *Damascus, Palmyra, or Tadmor* in the desert.

4. PHENICIA, or Phenice, the coast opposite Cæle-Syria; *Tyrus, (Tyre,) Sidon, (Seide,) Tarabolus, (Tripoli, the present Capital of SYRIA.)* The coast South from this was called *Philistia*.

5. PALESTINA, or JUDEA, the Holy Land, called in Scripture also the LAND OF CANAAN. Under the twelve tribes it included the three last divisions, as under.

III. JUDEA, the fifth division above mentioned of Syria, claims particular notice, both as it stands connected with the Mosaic economy, and as the scene of our blessed Lord's ministrations and miracles. It was differently divided at different times; as, 1st, under the CANAANITES and other *heathen inhabitants*. 2dly, Parcelled out among the TWELVE TRIBES OF ISRAEL. 3dly, Divided between the rival houses of ISRAEL and of JUDAH; and 4thly, Under the ROMANS, reduced into 4 districts.

1. THE HEATHEN INHABITANTS were called CANAANITES, a general name, including the *Sidonians, Perizzites, Hivites, Jebusites, Amorites, Hittites, Philistines, Moabites, &c.*

2. THE TWELVE TRIBES, their relative situations, and chief towns.

(1.) ASHER, in PHENICIA, on the coast of Tyre and Sidon. Besides those cities, it contained also *Hebron, Accho, &c.*

(2.) Naphtali between Asher and the Jordan. *Kedesh-Naphtali; Dan, Ramah, Capernaum, and Bethsaida,* on the sea of Galilee.

(3.) Zebulun, on the West of the sea of Galilee. *Bethlehem, Zebulun, Nazareth, Mount Tabor, or Mount of Transfiguration.*

(4.) Issachar on the South of Zebulun. *Aphék, Hadadrimmon, Nain, Shunem, Cæsarea* on the Mediterranean or Great Sea.

(5.) Half-tribe of Manasseh *on this side Jordan. Bezek, Mountains of Gilboa, Jezreel,* passage of the



*Jordan*.—Half-Tribe of Manasseh *beyond Jordan*; bounded by mounts Hermon and Gilead.

(6.) Ephraim, *Samaria*, *Mount Gerizzim*, *Gezer*, *Lasharon*, in the Country of *Sharon*, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

(7.) Dan, on the coast of the Philistines. *Joppa*, *Ashdod*, Valley of *Ashcol*, Waters of *Jarkon*, *Mount Seir*.

(8.) Benjamin, between Dan and the Jordan, North from Jerusalem. *Bethel*, *Hai*, *Jericho*, *Ramah*, *Gilgal*.

(9.) Simeon, also on the coast of Philistia. *Gerar*, *Hormah*, *Gedor*, *Beersheba*.

(10.) Judah, between Simeon and the Dead Sea. JERUSALEM, *Eglon*, *Bethlehem*; there was another Bethlehem in *Zebulun*.

(11.) Gad, on the East of the Jordan; *Ramoth-Gilead*, *Jabesh Gilead*, *Aroer*, *Dalmanutha*, and *Magdala*, or sea of Galilee.

(12.) Reuben, between the Jordan and the Arnon. *Heshbon*, Plains of Moab.

3. THE ROMAN DIVISION: 1. *Galilee*. 2. *Samaria*. 3. *Judea*. 4. *Regio trans Jordanum*, *Peræa* or *Beræa*, anciently *Gilead*.

(1.) GALILEE. *Cana*, *Chorazin*, *Capernaum*, *Jezreel*, *Tiberias*, *Mount Gilboa*, *Bethlehem*, *Nazareth*, *Nain*, *Zabulun*, *Ptolemais*.

(2.) SAMARIA. *Samaria*, *Cæsarea*, *Joppa*, where *Andromeda* was delivered, it is said, by *Perseus*, from a sea monster.

(3.) JUDEA. *Hierosolyma*, or Jerusalem, *Hierechus*, or *Jericho*, *Bethel*, *Gilgal*, *Ephraim*, *Hebron*, *Mamre*, *Bethlehem*, *Gaza*, *Ascalon*.

(4.) PERÆA, divided into, 1. TRACHONITIS or *Ituræa*. 2. GAULONITIS, in which were *Ashtaroth* and *Ramoth-Gilead*. 3. AMMONITIS. 4. MOABITIS. 5. DECAPOLIS.

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## II. ARABIA,

Is bounded on the *North* by Syria; on the *East* by Mesopotamia, Chaldæa, and the Persian Gulf; on the *South* by the Arabian Sea; and on the *West* by the Red Sea, and Isthmus of Suez.

The Modern divisions are, 1. *Hedjaz*. 2. *Yemen*. 3. *Hadramaut*. 4. *Oman*. 5. *Lahsa*. 6. *Nedjed*. But the boundaries of these are not sufficiently established to claim for them a preference to the better known and still recognized divisions of the ancients, viz.

I.—1. **DESERT ARABIA**, the whole N. E. part of the Country. Chief town, *Lahsha*, on the Pearl fishery coast of the Persian Gulf.

2. **STONY ARABIA**, the N. W. division. *El Arish*, on the confines of Egypt and Syria. *Tor*, near mount Sinai. *Medina* and *Mecca*, *Jidda*, the port of Mecca.

3. **HAPPY ARABIA**, the whole Peninsula betwixt the Gulfs of Arabia and Persia. *Mocha*, near Babel-mandel. *Aden*, on the gulf of Aden. *Muscat*, on Strait of Ormus.

II. **ISLANDS**.—*Socotra* in the Indian Ocean, tributary to Arabia. *Bahrin* in the Persian Gulf, a cluster, the seat of the pearl fishery.

III. **MOUNTAINS**.—*Sinai* and *Horeb*, at the bifurcation of the Red Sea. *El-Arid*, a mountainous ridge in the centre.



## III. PERSIA,

Bounded on the *North* by Georgia, the Caspian Sea, and Tartary; *East* by Hindostan; *South* by the Indian Ocean; *West* by Turkey.

I. The Provinces in this extensive Country are ill defined, and often confounded; *Georgia*, *Daghistan*, *Shirvan*, and *Erivan*, have been ceded to Russia.

1. **AZERBIJAN**, on both sides of the Lake Ormiah. *Towns*, Tabrees, or Tauris and Ardebil.

2. **GHILAN**, and **MAZANDERAN**, along the South coast of the Caspian Sea ;—Reshd, Fehrabad, Astrabad.

3. **KHORASAN** and **DAGHESTAN**, Eastward from the Caspian, along the river Ochus ;—Herat, on the confines of Caubul.

4. **IRAK AJEMI**, (*the ancient Media*) ;—Teheran, Ispahan, Hamadan, (*the ancient Ecbatana*.)

5. **KHOSISTAN**, (*the ancient Susiana*), and **TARSISTAN**, (*or Persia Proper*) ;—Suster, or Sus (Susa,) on the Choaspes ;—Shiras and Bushire.

6. **LANSTAN**, **KERMAN**, and **SEISTAN**.—Gombroon, Ormus, Kerman, Jullulabad.

II. **ISLANDS**.—*Ormuz*, *Kishma*, and *Karek*, in the Persian Gulf.

III. **LAKES**.—*Ormiah*, or *Urmiah* in Azerbaijan ; *Bactigan*, a salt lake in Farsistan.

IV. **RIVERS**.—1. *Aras*, (or *Araxes*) which flows from Armenia. 2. *Kur*, or *Kour*, sometimes written *Cyrus* and *Cyr*, in Aderbijan. 3. *Ahivas*, (the ancient Choaspes,) East of the Tgris. 4. *Tedgen* (or Ochus,) rises in the Gaur mountains, and flows into the Caspian Sea.

#### IV. CAUBUL,

Bounded on the *North* by Tartary ; *East* by Hindostan and Little Thibet ; *South* by Hindostan and Beloochistan ; and *West* by Persia. CAUBUL was lately only a province of **AFGHANISTAN**, belonging to **PERSIA**. But it now gives name to a powerful kingdom, which rules over *Candahar*, *Cashmere*, *Moultan*, *Balk*, *Herat*, &c. It is sometimes termed **EASTERN PERSIA** ; and several of the principal cities on the banks of the Indus, which now belong to CAUBUL, are commonly enumerated still by Geographers among the cities of **HINDOSTAN**. That part of the fine pro-

vince of *Lahore*, which is watered by the numerous tributaries of the *Indus*, is called the *Punjab*.

**BELOOCHISTAN** is an extensive region on the South of **CAUBUL**; consisting of a great part of the Provinces of *Mekran* and *Sinde*. But it forms no part of **CAUBUL**, or of **PERSIA**; the inhabitants live under independent chiefs, and are little better than robbers. *Kelat* is the Capital.

## V. HINDOOSTAN, or HINDOSTAN,

Bounded on the *North* by *Thibet*; *East* by *Bir- mah* and the *Bay of Bengal*; *South* by the *Indian Ocean*; and *West* by the *Arabian Sea* and *Persia*.

I. The population of Hindostan is computed at more than 100 millions. This very extensive region is generally divided into 4 principal parts, viz. 1. **GANGETIC Hindostan**. 2. **SINDEIC Hindostan**. 3. **CENTRAL Hindostan**; and, 4. **SOUTHERN Hindostan**. The Provinces comprehended in each of these are as follow :

1. **GANGETIC Hindostan**.—*Bengal, Bahar, Allahabad, Oude, Agra, part of Delhi, Ajimere, and Malwa*.

2. **SINDEIC Hindostan**.—*Kuttore, Cashmere, Caubul, Candahar, Lahore, Moultan, and Sindy*.

3. **CENTRAL Hindostan**.—*Guzerat, Candeish, Berar, Orissa, the Sircars, Golconda in part, Dowlatabad, or Aurungabad, and Concan*.

4. **SOUTHERN Hindostan**.—The rest of *Golconda, Mysore, Carnatic, Madura, and some principalities on the Malabar coast*.

This, though the division generally adopted, is obviously objectionable, as including a very considerable part of what now belongs exclusively to the **KINGDOM OF CAUBUL**,—viz. the greater half of *Sindeic Hindostan*. In the following Table the provinces that really come under the head of **HINDOSTAN**, are enumerated alphabetically, and their situation and chief towns are at the same time exhibited.

| II. The Provinces. | In the Quarter of | The Chief towns. |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Agimere.        | Gangetic Hind.    | Agimere.         |
| 2. Agra.           | do.               | Agra.            |
| 3. Allahabad.      | do.               | Allahabad.       |
| 4. Bahar.          | do.               | Bahar.           |
| 5. Bengal.         | do.               | Calcutta.        |
| 6. Bezar.          | Central Hind.     | Nagpoor.         |
| 7. Candeish.       | do.               | Boorampoore.     |
| 8. Carnatic.       | Southern Hind.    | Madras.          |
| 9. Concan.         | do.               | Bombay.          |
| 10. Decca.         | Gangetic Hind.    | Decca.           |
| 11. Delhi.         | do.               | Delhi.           |
| 12. Dowlatabad.    | Central Hind.     | Aurungabad.      |
| 13. Golconda.      | Cen. and S. Hind. | Hydrabad.        |
| 14. Guzerat.       | Central Hind.     | Amedabad.        |
| 15. Madura.        | Southern Hind.    | Madura.          |
| 16. Malabar.       | do.               | Calicut.         |
| 17. Malwa.         | Gangetic Hind.    | Ougein.          |
| 18. Mysore.        | Southern Hind.    | Seringapatam.    |
| 19. Nander.        | Southern Hind.    | Nander.          |
| 20. Orissa.        | Central Hind.     | Soanpoore.       |
| 21. Oude.          | Gangetic Hind.    | Lucknow.         |
| 22. Scindy.        | Sindetic Hind.    | Hydurabad.       |
| 23. Sircars.       | Central Hind.     | Rajamundry.      |
| 24. Visiapoor.     | do.               | Poonah.          |

III. *General Survey of the States in India, and of the British Connections there.*

HINDOSTAN contains many distinct native states, which are all now, however, in acknowledged or essential subjection to the BRITISH. 1. The *Seiks* occupy the country to the west of Delhi. Their sovereign the king of *Lahore*, or as it has been called above *Caubul*, has by his acquisitions in the *Punjab*, (that is, in the Northern part of *Sindetic Hindostan*,) curtailed that portion of India which extended in this direction.—(See the Account of the Kingdom of *Caubul*.) 2. The *Berar*, or *Eastern Mahrattas*, possess an extensive range of Country on the south of Bengal. From the name of the capital, it is sometimes designated the *Nagpore Do-*

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*minions*. 3. The *Peishwa's Dominions*, or *Western Mahrattas*, whose capital city is *Poonah*, flank the coast of *Bombay*. 4. To the north of both lie what were called *Scindia's Dominions*, the sovereign of which was *head* of the *Mahratta Princes*, and hence was denominated the *Maharajah* or *Great Rajah*. *Gwalior* near the *Jumna* was his residence and principal fortress. 5. The *Soubah* of the *Deccan*, (otherwise called *Nizam's Territory*), is sovereign of *Golconda*, and part of the neighbouring provinces of *Dowlatabad* and *Berar*; *Hydrabad* is his capital. 6. In addition to these may be mentioned the *Gorkhas* of *Nipaul*, inhabiting so much of the hill country on the north of India, as has been left them by "British moderation." 7. *Bhopaul* lies contiguous to the *Mahrattas*; the ambitious designs of whom constrained the *Nawab* of *Bhopaul*, to solicit the protection of the British government. 8. *Rajpootana*, or the *Rajpoot States*, between the rivers *Indus* and *Chumbul*, are bound to the British by community of interest. And, 9. The *allies* of the British in India, are the *Rajahs* of *Mysore*, *Tanjore*, *Tritchinopoly*, *Madura*, *Travancore*, and *Cochin*; with the *Nabobs* of *Arcot* and *Oude*.

IV. ISLANDS.—1. *Ceylon*. 2. The *Maldives* and *Laccadives*. 3. *Elephanta* and *Salsette*, on the coast of the *Carnatic*, near *Bombay*. The towns in *Ceylon* are *Candia*, *Columbo*, and *Trincomale*.

V. MOUNTAINS.—*Himmalehs* or *Snowy Mountains*. The *Western Gauts* along the *Malabar*, and the *Eastern Gauts* along the *Coromandel Coasts*.

VI. GULFS.—Gulfs of *Cutch* and of *Cambay* on the west of *Hindustan*. Gulf of *Manara*, between *Ceylon* and the *Continent*.

VII. RIVERS.—*Boorampooter*, or *Sampoo*, on the east of the *Ganges*. *Nerbuddah* falls into the Gulf of *Cambay*, and *Bonass*, into the Gulf of *Cutch*. *Godavery* separates the *Circars* from *Golconda*. The *Jumna* passes *Delhi*, the ancient capital of *Hindustan*. The *Taptee* passes *Boorampoore* in *Candeish*.

## VI. EASTERN PENINSULA, OR INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

Bounded on the *North* by Thibet and China; *West* by Hindostan, and the Bay of Bengal; *South* by the Gulf of Siam, and the Straits of Malacca; and *East* by the Gulf of Tonquin and the Chinese Sea.

This country comprehends the Birman Empire, with certain small territories lately ceded to Britain,—and the Empire of Cochin China.—It comprehends the following kingdoms and provinces:—

1. ASSAM, between Bengal and Thibet,—watered by the Burhampooter, a large and fertile country; chief town, *Ghergong*.
2. ARRACAN, on the N. W. formerly an independent kingdom,—then subject to Birmah, and lately ceded to Britain; capital *Arracan*.
3. AVA, the principal kingdom of the Birman Empire; *Ava* is the capital again, though lately deserted for *Umerapoora*.
4. CAMBODIA, subject to Cochin China.—From this country comes the yellow pigment called Gamboge: *Cambodia* is the capital.
5. COCHIN CHINA, (pronounced Cotchin China,) the seat of the empire which comprehends *Tonquin*, *Cambodia*, and *Siampa*.
6. LAOS, a kingdom in the W. of Cotchin China, more the abode of tigers and elephants than of man.—The same may be said of *Siampa*.
7. MALACCA, OR MALAYA, (tributary to Birmah,) distinguished for the ferocity of its inhabitants, the Malays, and the smoothness of their language.
8. PEGU, an ancient kingdom, now a province of the Birman Empire, but partly ceded to the British. Chief city, *Pegue*, near the mouth of the river *Ava*, or *Irawaddy*.
9. SIAM, an extensive and fine kingdom, the fruits of which are peculiarly delicious.—Siam stands on

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the *Meinam*, celebrated for the fire-flies on its banks.

10. **TONQUIN**, (*Tonkeen*) a large kingdom subject to Cochin China; chief town, *Keesho*, near the confines of China.



## VII. CHINA PROPER.

Bounded on the *North* by the Chinese wall, (a most stupendous specimen of human labour,) which separates China from Tartary; *West* by Tibet and Tartary; *South* by the Chinese Sea and the Eastern Peninsula; and *East* by the Chinese Sea.

Its greatest *length* and *breadth* are about 1300 miles, and its *population* is estimated at from 200 to 300 millions.

Of this immense empire, *one port only* is accessible to European merchants.—This is *Canton*, in the *South*, on a river of the same name. *Pekin*, the capital, stands in the province of *Petchelee*, in the N. E. extremity of the empire.—Its population is estimated at a million and a half.—*Nankin*, the *Southern* capital, stands on the Kang, about 100 miles from its mouth.—An enumeration of the 16 divisions of this country, into which no foreigner is permitted to enter, would be superfluous.



## VIII. THIBET, OR TIBET.

Bounded on the *North* by Eastern or Independent Tartary; *West* and *South* by India; and *East* by China Proper.

The Geographical limits of this mountainous country cannot be fixed with precision.—It comprehends,

I.—1. *Nipaul*, a mountainous track of country immediately to the N. of Hindostan, inhabited by a warlike people called *Gorkhas*, who, having laid claim to all the provinces North of the Ganges, were dispossessed by the Marquis of Hastings of a considerable part



of their own country.—He retained the province of *Kemaoun* in the S. W. because its possession opened up to the British all the vallies of Nepaul, so as to keep that country in permanent check.—The rest of his conquests in the hills he bestowed on different rajahs.—Nepaul includes the province or rajahship of *Bootan*,—whose chief town is *Tassaisudon*.

2. *Thibet Proper*, including as its western extremity, *Little Thibet*.—The capital is *Lassa*, on the *Boorampooter*.

II. RIVERS.—From the high table land of Thibet, the most important rivers of Hindostan and the Eastern Peninsula take their rise; as the *Oxus*, *Indus*, *Ganges*, *Boorampooter*, *Thatuan*, and probably *Irabatty* in Birmah, and the *Camboja* in Cochin China.



## IX. CHINESE OR EASTERN TARTARY.

Bounded on the *North* by Siberia; *West* by Independent Tartary; *South* by China and Thibet; and *East* by the Pacific Ocean.

This immense tract of country extends over nearly 70° of longitude, and 20° of latitude.

1. **MANDSHURIA**.—The country of the *Mandshurs* lies on both sides of the *Saghalien*, from the Chinese wall, to the confines of *Siberia*.—*Saghalien*, the capital of Chinese Tartary, lies on the river of the same name.

The *Mandshurs* conquered China in the 17th century, and ever since that event, *Mandshuria* has remained in faithful subjection to the race of its ancient sovereigns.

2. **MONGOLIA**.—The principal tribes or branches of the Monguls are the *Kalkas*, who border upon Mandshuria, and the *Eluts*, or *Kalmucs*, residing to the west of the former.

3. **LITTLE BUCKARIA**.—This is so called in contradistinction to *Great Buckaria*, (which belongs to *Independent Tartary*, and is subject to the *Usbec Tartary*,

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tars.) The people of *Little Buckaria* are a Tartaric nation, but considered to be of a distinct race from the *Kalmucs* or *Monguls*, to whom they are subject. They are *Mahomedans*, and are more civilized than either the *Monguls* or *Mandshurs*, the former of whom are *idolaters*, but the latter are said to have neither temples nor idols.—The *Monguls*, though now greatly reduced by their unsuccessful contentions with the *Chinese*, were anciently the most powerful and celebrated of all the Tartar tribes; they overran, at different times, *Asiatic Turkey*, *Persia*, and *India*, in which last they founded the *Mogul Empire*.

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### X. RUSSIAN TARTARY.

Bounded on the *North* by the Northern Ocean, *West* by European Russia; *South* by Chinese and Independent Tartary; and *East* by the Pacific Ocean.—It extends over a space of 40 degrees of latitude, and 153° of longitude.

From *Sibir*, the name of the ancient kingdom of the Tartars, the whole of this vast extent of country is often distinguished from the rest of Tartary, by the general appellation *Siberia*. This is inaccurate, inasmuch as the *Tartars*, properly so called, occupy comparatively but a small part of it, namely, the *Western Extremity*.—Hordes of *Monguls* reside around the Sea of Baikal, and a continuation of the *Mandshur* nation is to be found to the east of these.

The whole is divided into *military governments*, of which there are said to be *ten* in all; but those of most importance are—

1. CAUCASUS, in the S. W.; capital, *Astrachan*.—*Teffis*, *Erivan*, &c. are among the Persian acquisitions.
2. ORENBURG, or OUFU.
3. TOBOLSK.
4. KOLIVANE.
5. IRKUTSK. They are so called from their principal towns.

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### XI. INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

Bounded on the *North* by Siberia; *West* by the

Caspian Sea and Persia; *South* by Persia and Hindostan; and *East* by Chinese or Eastern Tartary.

The principal dominions are—

1. WESTERN TURKESTAN, inhabited by the *Kirkusee*, or *Kirkuis hordes*, who occupy the northern half of this country. *Turkestan*, of which the Chinese have made themselves masters in part, is considered to have been the seat of the ancient *Massagetæ*, (often confounded with the *Scythians*,) who probably, at a still earlier period, inhabited the country called *Gete*, in the N. W. of the Chinese dominions.

2. GREAT BUCKARIA.—This lies chiefly between the rivers *Jihon* and *Sihon*, (the *Oxus* and *Iaxartes* of the ancients.) It is separated from LITTLE BUCKARIA by the mountains called *Belur Tag*, (the ancient *Imaus*,) and by the *Gaur* mountains, (or *Paropamisus*,) it is divided from SCINDETIC HINDOSTAN. GREAT BUCKARIA is possessed by the *Usbec Tartars*. Its principal towns are *Samarcand*, *Bokhara*, and *Balk*. It comprehends the provinces anciently denominated *Sogdiana* and *Bactriana*, now known by the names of *Sogd* and *Baik*. The town of *Balk* (the *Bactra*, or *-ia* of antiquity,) is regarded by the Asiatics as the oldest city in the world.—It is now within the territories usurped of late by the sovereign of CAUBUL.

3. KHARISM extends from the *Gihon*, (*Jihon*) or *Amu*, to the Caspian Sea. In the time of *Zingis*, it was a powerful kingdom. From *Kieva*, the principal province, the Tartars here are called *Kievinski*.

4. Between the *Sea of Aral* and the *Caspian Sea*, is inhabited by hordes of banditti characterized by the name of *Turcomans*.

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## AFRICA.

BOUNDED on the *North* by the Mediterranean; *East* by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian

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Ocean; *South* by the Southern Ocean; and *West* by the Atlantic. *Extent*, from 37° North Latitude, to 35° South Latitude, and from 17½ West to 51½ East Longitude. *Length*, from Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean, 4620 miles. Greatest *Breadth* nearly the same. *Population*, according to *Pinkerton*, 30 millions; but in the opinion of *Malte Brunn*, not less than 55 millions.

I. The Countries :

1. EGYPT, NUBIA, and ABYSSINIA; on the West of the Red Sea. Capitals, *Cairo*, *Dongola*, *Gondar*; all on the Nile.
2. STATES OF BARBARY, viz. *Morocco* and *Fex*, *Algiers*, *Tripoli* and *Barca*; along the Mediterranean.
3. WESTERN STATES; The *Foulahs*, and *Jaloffs*, in SENEGAMBIA. The *Feloops*, and *Foulahs*, or *Mandingoes*, &c. towards GUINEA.
4. UPPER GUINEA, comprehending the *Grain*, *Ivory*, *Gold*, and *Slave Coasts*. The *Ashantes*, *Dahomy*, and *Benin*.
5. LOWER GUINEA, including *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Benguela*, and *Mataman*.
6. SOUTHERN STATES; *Cape Colony*, *Caffraria*, *Hottentots Country*.
7. INLAND STATES; *Fezzan*, *Sigilmessa* in the North. *Tombuctoo*, *Bornou*, &c. &c. in NIGRITIA.

II. CAPES.—1. *Verd*, on the West of the Cape of Good Hope. 2. *St. Sebastian* and *Guardafui* on the East Coast.

III. GULFS.—1. *Gulf of Sidra*, between *Tripoli* and *Barca*. 2. *Gulf of Cabes*, between *Tripoli* and *Tunis*. 3. *Gulf of Guinea*. 4. *Gulf of Sofala*, between *Madagascar* and the coast of *Mozambique*.

IV. BAYS.—1. *Soldanha*. 2. *Table Bay*, (both west of the Cape.) 3. *Algoa*. 4. *Natal*. 5. *Delagoa*, bays on the S. E. coast.

V. MOUNTAINS.—1. *Atlas*, in *Barbary*. 2. *Moun-*

*tains of the Moon*, in Nigritia. 3. *Lupata*, in the South East.

VI. RIVERS.—1. The *Nile*. 2. The *Niger* or *Quorra*. 3. The *Senegal*. 4. The *Gambia*. 5. The *Congo*, in Lower Guinea.

VII. STRAITS, &c.—1. *Gibraltar*, between the Atlantic and Mediterranean. 2. *Babelmandel*, between the Indian and Red Sea. 3. The *Isthmus of Suex*, between the Red and Mediterranean Seas.

VIII. ISLANDS.—1. *Madagascar*, (population, 4 millions.) 2. *Mauritius*. 3. *Bourbon*. 4. *Kerguelen's Land*, and *Prince Edward's Island*. 5. *St. Helena*, West of Lower Guinea. 6. *Fernando Po*, between Upper and Lower Guinea. 7. *Cape Verd Isles*. 8. *Canaries* or *Fortunate Islands*, of which *Teneriff* is the highest single mountain in the world, being visible at 80 leagues distance. 9. *Madeira*, chief town *Funchal*, to the west of Morocco. 10. The *Azores*, or *Western islands*, the chief of which are *St. Michael* and *Terceira*. One of them called *Pica* is nearly equal in height to *Teneriff*. They belong to Portugal.

### AFRICA ANTIQUA.

1. ÆGYPTUS, (Egypt.) 2. CYRENAICA, including MARMARICA, (now *Barca*.) 3. REGIO SYRTICA, or TRIPOLITANA, (*Tripoli*.) 4. AFRICA PROPRIA, (the territories of *Carthage*; now *Tunis*.) 5. NUMIDIA, (*Algiers*.) 6. MAURITANIA, (*Morocco* and *Fez*.) 7. GÆTULIA, (the *Country of Dates*.) 8. LIBYA, (the *interior* of Africa.) 9. ÆTHIOPIA, (the *South* of Africa); a general name for *all southern* regions.

#### I. ÆGYPTUS,—EGYPT.

EGYPT was divided into *Superior* and *Inferior*.—1. In UPPER EGYPT the chief towns were *Memphis*, near where *Grand Cairo* now stands; and *Thebæ* (*Thebes*) nearly 200 miles above *Memphis*, from which the surrounding district, and sometimes the whole of *Upper Egypt*, was called *Thebais*. Below *Thebes* stood *Cop-*

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*tos*, the emporium of Indian and Arabian commodities, which were brought by sea to *Berenice* or *Myos-Hormos*, two ports on the Arabian Gulf, and transported from thence on camels to *Coptos*. From the name of this city the language of Ancient Egypt has been called *the Coptic*, a language which is now no longer found but in books; the characters it is written in are the *Greek*; the *Arabic* is the language now spoken all over Egypt. Near *Memphis* stood the famous *Pyramids*, the most stupendous mass of buildings in the world, if we except the great *wall of China*. The largest of the pyramids at its base covers about *ten acres* of ground, and is about 500 feet perpendicular height. Near the pyramids were subterraneous vaults of prodigious extent, called *Mummy Pits*, for containing the embalmed bodies of the natives. Above *Memphis* were the cities *Acanthus* and *Arsinoe*, which gave name to a district in which was the artificial lake of *Mærus*, of immense extent, dug to serve as a reservoir for the waters of the Nile. Near this lake was the famous *Labyrinth*, consisting of 12 palaces and 3000 houses, built of marble, all under ground. The great *Canal* which conducted the Nile to the Lake *Mærus* (120 miles in length, and 300 feet wide,) still subsists entire, and is now called *Joseph's River*.

2. LOWER EGYPT. The principal part was included between the eastern and western branches of the Nile. It was called by the Greeks *Delta*, from its shape. Near the mouth of the eastern channel, stood *Pelusium*, now *Damietta*, the ancient key of Egypt, and at the mouth of the western channel, *Canopus*, near which is now *Rosetta*. The capital of the Delta, was *Sais*. Opposite the Island of Pharos stood *Alexandria*, now *Scanderoon*. On this island stood a *light-house*, so high as to be seen 100 miles off. South of Alexandria was the *Lake Mareotis*. On the east of Lower Egypt lay the *land of Goshen*, where the *Israelites* dwelt. From its capital *Memphis*, the whole of Egypt was sometimes called MEMPHITICA TELLUS.

II. CYRENAICA. (*BARCA.*)

CYRENAICA, including *Marmarica*, extended from *Katabathmos*, (a remarkable declivity now called *the Valley of Maggara*, which Sallust and several other of the ancients make the eastern boundary of Africa,) to the *Syrtis Major*, or *Gulf of Sidra*, (also called *Ara Philænon*, or the altars of the two brothers.) A district of this country was called *Pentapolis*. The principal towns were *Cyrène*, *Ptolemais*, (anciently *Barce*,) *Ar-sinoe*, and *Berenice*, (anciently *Hesperis*,) near which was the famous garden of the *Hesperides*.

III. REGIO SYRTICA, *vel* TRIPOLITANA. (*TRIPOLI.*)

This country was called SYRTICA from the *Syrtes* or quicksands at the Gulf of *Sidra*, and the Gulf of *Cabes*, anciently called *Syrtis Major*, and *Syrtis Minor*. At the *Syrtis Major* dwelt the *Lotofagi*, so named from eating the *lotus* plant, a very luscious kind of food, according to *Homer*.

IV. AFRICA PROPRIA. (*TUNIS.*)

*Carthago*, (*Carthage*) the capital, was built by *Dido* and her *Tyrian* colony. Becoming afterwards the rival of Rome, it was destroyed by Scipio, but was rebuilt by Augustus. It was finally destroyed by the Saracens in the seventh century. Near *Tunes* or *-eta*, (now *Tunis*,) fifteen miles from *Carthage*, *Regulus* the Roman general was defeated, and taken prisoner by the *Carthaginians* under *Xantippus* the *Lacedæmonian*. East from this stood *Hydrumetum*; and *Thapsus*, near which *Cæsar* defeated *Scipio* and *Juba*. West from *Carthage* stood *Utica*, where *Cato* slew himself, and was thence called *Uticensis*.

V. NUMIDIA. (*ALGIERS.*)

The two chief states were the *Massyli* and *Massæsyli*. Of the former *Masinissa* was king, and *Syphax* of the latter. *Zama* is famous for the defeat of *Hannibal* by

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Scipio. The situation of *Thirmida*, where Hiempsal slew himself, is uncertain.

#### VI. MAURITANIA, (*MOROCCO and FEZ.*)

The Easter part was called *Cæsariensis*, (from its Capital *Cæsarea*.) the kingdom of Bocchus. The western parts, *Tingitana*, from *Tingis*, now *Tangier*, south of the *Fretum Herculeum*. This was the kingdom of Bogud. The inhabitants in both were called Mauri, (*Moors.*)

#### VII. GÆTULIA, (*THE COUNTRY OF DATES.*) VIII. LIBYA, &c.

The *Gætuli*, *Garamantes*, *Libyes*, and *Æthiopes*, possessed the interior to the South of Barbary, but their limits are not known. The *Insulæ Fortunatæ* were the Canaries: The *Insulæ Hesperides* and *Gorgonum* are supposed to have been the Cape Verd Islands.

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## AMERICA.

BOUNDED on the *North* by the Arctic Ocean; *East* by the Atlantic; *South* by the Southern Ocean; and *West* by the Pacific. It lies between 71° of North and 56° of South Latitude, and between 35° and 168° of West Longitude. It is divided into the Continents of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, which are separated by the *isthmus of Darien*. Total *population* about 40 millions.

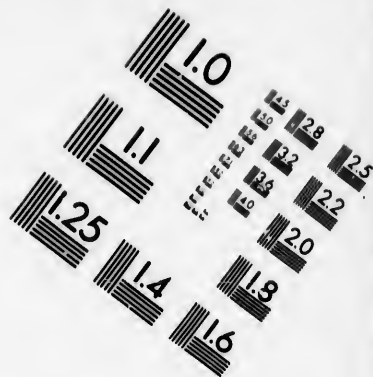
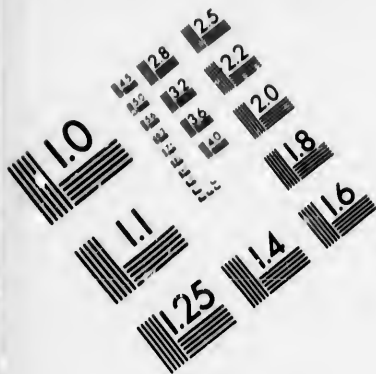
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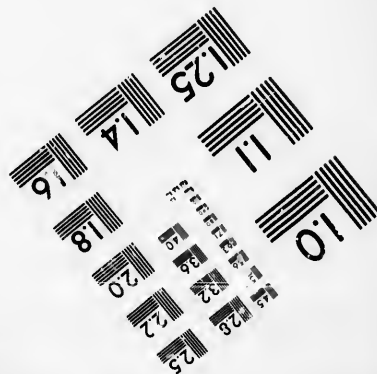
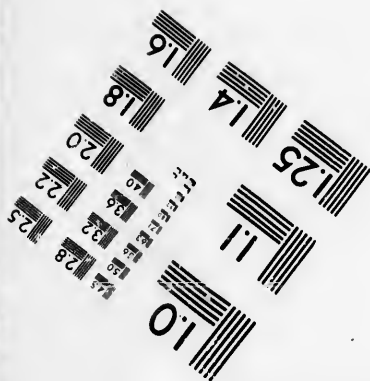
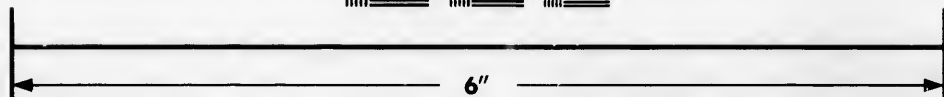
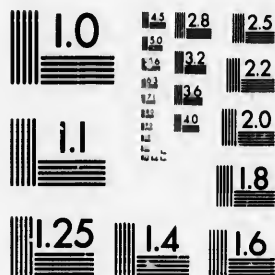
Bounded on the *South* by the Isthmus of Darien and Gulf of Mexico. *Length* 4400 miles. *Breadth*







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3000. *Population* from 26 to 30 millions. *Divisions*, four, viz.

1. **BRITISH POSSESSIONS.** Capital, *Quebec*, on the *St Lawrence*, in *Lower Canada*.
2. **THE UNITED STATES.** *Washington*, on the *Chesapeake*, in *Virginia*.
3. **SPANISH REPUBLICS.** *Mexico*, in *Mexico*.
4. **INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES**, possessed by the *native Indians*.
5. **WEST INDIAN ISLANDS**, of *West Indies*.

II. **ISLANDS**, exclusive of the *West Indies*.—1. *Newfoundland*, in the Gulf of *St Lawrence*. Chief town, *St John's*. 2. The *Bermudas*, to the East of the United States. 3. *Fox Islands*, a small cluster on the South side of the Gulf of *St Lawrence*. 4. The *Aleutian*, or *Oonalaska Islands*, in the N. Pacific, extending from *Russian America* to *Kamtschatka*. 5. *Queen Charlotte's Islands*, on the West coast of the Independent Countries. 6. *Georgian Islands*, discovered by Captain *Parry* in the Arctic Ocean.

III. **LAKES**.—1. Lakes *Superior*, *Michigan*, *Erie*, and *Ontario*, a chain on the North of the United States. 2. *Slave Lake*, *Athapasco*, and *Winnipeg*, in the Independent Countries. 3. *Champlain*, between the states of *New York* and *Vermont*. 4. *Lakes of Mexico* and *Nicaragua* in the Spanish Republics.

IV. **RIVERS**.—1. *St Lawrence*, issuing from Lake *Ontario*. 2. The *Missouri*, *Mississippi*, *Arkansas*, *Ohio*, and *Red River*, which uniting fall into the Gulf of *Mexico*. 3. The *Otawas* and *St John* in *Lower Canada*. 4. *St Croix*, which separates *New Brunswick* from the United States. 5. *Niagara* issues from Lake *Erie*, and flows into Lake *Ontario*; its falls are 150 and 164 feet perpendicular. 6. The *Coppermine River* flows into Lake *Superior*. 7. The *MacKenzie's River* issues from *Slave Lake*, and falls into the *Frozen Ocean*. 8. The *Rio del Norte*, and *Rio Colorado*, in *Mexico*. 9. The *Columbia*, in the West of the United States, which flows into the *Pacific Ocean*.

V. BAYS, GULFS, &c.—1. *Davis Straits*, and *Baffin's Bay*. 2. *Hudson Straits* and *Hudson's Bay*. 3. *James' Bay*, the Southernmost extremity of Hudson's. 4. *Lancaster Sound* and *Barrow's Straits*, diverging westward from Davis Straits. 5. *Gulf of St Lawrence*. 6. *Fundy Bay*, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 7. *Gulf of Mexico*. 8. *Bay of Campeachy*, in the South of the Gulf of Mexico. 9. *Gulf of Florida*, entering into the above. 10. *Bay of Honduras*, in the Caribbean Sea. 11. *Gulf of California* and *Nootka Sound*, on the West coast; and, 12. *Straits of Belleisle*, between Newfoundland and Labrador.

VI. CAPES.—1. *Cape Farewell*, in the South of Greenland. 2. *Capes Chidley* and *Charles*, the N. E. and S. E. points of Labrador. 3. *Cape Florida*, the Southern extremity of the United States. 4. *Cape St Lucar* in California, on the West coast. 5. *Icy Cape*, in the N. W. of America.

VII. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Rocky Mountains*, a vast chain stretching along the whole west coast of America, whose loftiest summits are 12,000 feet above the level of the Sea. The continuation of the same chain through the Southern Continent receives the name of *Andes*, or the *Cordilleras*. 2. The *Apalachian* or *Alleghany* mountains, in the United States, about 900 miles in length, and 6,000 feet high.

## I. THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

These lie to the North of the United States. The divisions are—

1. CANADA, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. In the latter, are *Quebec*, *Montreal*; in the former, *York* and *Kingston*.
2. NEW BRUNSWICK, between the St Lawrence and Fundy Bay. *Frederick's Town*, *St Ann's*.

3. NOVA SCOTIA, a peninsula connected with New Brunswick. *Halifax, Annapolis.*
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, an island. *St John's, Placentia.*
5. CAPE BRETON, an island North East of Nova Scotia; *Louisburg.*
6. ST JOHN'S, now Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St Lawrence. *Charlotte Town.*
7. ANTICOSTI, an island in the St Lawrence.
8. PICTOU, an island North East of Nova Scotia.
9. ST PIERRE and MIQUELON, between Cape Breton and Newfoundland.
10. THE BERMUDAS, the principal island is *St George.*
11. LABRADOR, NEW BRITAIN, and HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES, are valuable only for their furs.

## II. THE UNITED STATES.

I. These are divided into *Six* NORTHERN States, called NEW ENGLAND; *Four* MIDDLE States; *Six* SOUTHERN States, and *Eight* WESTERN States; being 24 in all.—I. NEW ENGLAND comprehends, 1. *New Hampshire*, 2. *Vermont*, 3. *Massachusetts*, 4. *Maine*, 5. *Connecticut*, and 6. *Rhode Island*.—II. The Middle States are, 1. *New York*, 2. *Pennsylvania*, 3. *New Jersey*, 4. *Delaware*.—III. The SOUTHERN STATES are, 1. *Maryland*, 2. *Virginia*, 3. *North Carolina*, 4. *South Carolina*, 5. *Georgia*, 6. *Alabama*.—IV. The WESTERN STATES. 1. *Ohio*, 2. *Indiana*, 3. *Illinois*, 4. *Kentucky*, 5. *Missouri*, 6. *Tennessee*, 7. *Mississippi*, 8. *Louisiana*.—V. The territories not yet erected into States, (not having 60,000 free inhabitants,) are,—1. *Arkansas*, 2. *Michigan*, 3. *Florida*.

*Alphabetically, with their situations and towns :*

1. *Alabama*, (Southern.) Cahawba.
2. *Arkansas*, (Territories.) Arkopolis.
3. *Connecticut*, (Northern.) New London.
4. *Delaware*, (Middle.) Dover.

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5. *Florida*, (Territories.) St Augustine.
6. *Georgia*, (Southern.) Louisville, Savannah.
7. *Illinois*, (Western.) Kaskaskia.
8. *Indiana*, (Western.) Vincennes.
9. *Kentucky*, (Western.) Frankfort.
10. *Louisiana*, (Western.) New Orleans.
11. *Maine*, (Northern.) Portland.
12. *Maryland*, (Southern.) Annapolis, Baltimore.
13. *Massachusetts*, (Northern.) Boston.
14. *Michigan*, (Territories.) Detroit.
15. *Mississippi*, (Western.) Monticello.
16. *Missouri*, (Western.) St Louis.
17. *New Hampshire*, (Northern.) Portsmouth.
18. *New Jersey*, (Middle.) Trenton.
19. *New York*, (Middle.) New York, Albany.
20. *North Carolina*, (Southern.) Raleigh.
21. *Ohio*, (Western.) Columbus.
22. *Pennsylvania*, (Middle.) Philadelphia, Pittsburg.
23. *Rhode Island*, (Northern.) New Port, Providence.
24. *South Carolina*, (Southern.) Charleston, Columbia.
25. *Tennessee*, (Western.) Knoxville.
26. *Vermont*, (Northern.) Bennington.
27. *Virginia*, (Southern.) Washington, Richmond.

II. ISLANDS.—1. *Long* and *Staten* islands, belonging to New York. 2. *Nantucket*, off Massachusetts.

III. BAYS.—1. *Penobscot* bay in Maine. 2. *Casco*, in Maine. 3. *Barnstable*, in Massachusetts. 4. *Delaware*, between Jersey and Delaware. 5. *Chesapeake bay*, dividing Virginia from Maryland. 6. *Long Island Sound*, separating Long Island from Connecticut.

IV. CAPES.—*Ann*, *Cod*, *May*, *Henry*, *Hatteras*, *Look-out*, *Fear*, all along the East coast, proceeding from North to South.

V. LAKES.—Besides the Lakes of CANADA already mentioned, are *Michigan* and *Champlain*.

VI. RIVERS.—Besides those enumerated in America, § IV. may be mentioned, 1. The *Connecticut*, between New England and New York. 2. *Hudson*, which passes New York. 3. *Delaware*, between Delaware and Jersey. 4. *Susquehanna*, in Pennsylvania. 5.

*Potomac*, between Maryland and Virginia. 6. *Savannah*, separating Georgia from Carolina.

### III. THE SPANISH REPUBLICS, formerly NEW SPAIN.

The Republics are MEXICO and GUATEMALA. Their divisions or provinces take their names from the principal cities. These are, 1. *Mexico*, the Emporium of the commerce of the New World. 2. *Queretadro*, in the same province, and, like Mexico, a very splendid city. 3. *Guanaxuato*; its silver mines are among the richest in the world, one of them is 2000 feet deep. 4. *Zacatecas*, on the tropic of Cancer. 5. *Vera Cruz* on the Atlantic, and *Acapulco* on the Pacific; places once of great trade. 6. *Balize*, on the bay of Honduras, a British settlement for Logwood and Mahogany. Besides several other towns of considerable importance.

### IV. THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

These are commonly divided into *six principal groups*, named as under.

1. THE GREAT ANTILLES, consisting of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *St Domingo*, (or *Hispaniola*, or *Hayti*), and *Porto Rico*.
2. THE LITTLE ANTILLES, on the coast of the *Caracoas*, viz. *Margarita*, *Bonaire*, *Curaçoa*, *Aruba*.
3. THE LEEWARD ISLANDS, *Anguilla*, *St Martins*, *Saba*, *St Eustathia*, *St Bartholomew*, *St Christopher's*, (or *St Kitt's*), *Barbuda*, *Antigua*, *Montserrat*, *Nevis*, *Guadaloupe*, *Deseada*, *Marigalanté*, *Dominica*.
4. THE WINDWARD ISLANDS. *Martinico*, *St Lucia*, *St Vincent*, *Granada*, *Barbadoes*, *Tobago*, *Trinidad*. The LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS are called the CARIBBEES.
5. THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, between the CARIBBEES and PORTO RICO. *St Thomas*, *Tortola*, *Virgin*,

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*Gorda, Anegada, St John's, Santa Cruz, (or St Croix.)*

6. THE BAHAMAS, or LUCAYAN islands, to the East of *Cuba*, and South of *Florida*, viz. *Bahama, Lucaya, Providence, Guanahani, (or St Salvador.)*

Of the West Indian islands, some are in the possession of the *British*, some of the *French, Spaniards, Dutch, Danes, and Swedes*, as appears from the following list, which contains the most important of them.

1. ANGUILLA, [*Leeward.*] Britain.
2. ANTIGUA, [*Do.*] Do.
3. BAHAMA, [*Bahamas.*] Do.
4. BARBADOES, [*Windward.*] Do.
5. BARBUDA, [*Leeward.*] Do.
6. CUBA, [*Great Antilles.*] Spain.
7. CURAÇOA, [*Little Antilles.*] Netherlands.
8. DESEADA, [*Leeward.*] France.
9. DOMINICA, [*Do.*] Britain.
10. GRENADA, or GRANADA, [*Windward.*] Do.
11. GUADALOUPE, [*Leeward.*] France.
12. GUANAHANI, [*Bahamas.*] Britain.
13. JAMAICA, [*Great Antilles.*] Do.
14. LUCAYA, [*Bahamas.*] Do.
15. MARGARITA, [*Little Antilles.*] Spain.
16. MARIGALANTE, [*Leeward.*] France.
17. MARTINICO, [*Windward.*] Do.
18. MONTSERRAT, [*Leeward.*] Britain.
19. NEVIS, [*Do.*] Do.
20. PORTO RICO, [*Great Antilles.*] Spain.
21. PROVIDENCE, [*Bahamas.*] Britain.
22. SANTA CRUZ, [*Virgin Islands.*] Denmark.
23. ST BARTHOLOMEW, [*Leeward.*] Sweden.
24. ST CHRISTOPHER'S, [*Do.*] Britain.
25. ST DOMINGO, [*Great Antilles.*] Independent.
26. ST EUSTATHIA, [*Leeward.*] Netherlands.
27. ST JOHN'S, [*Virgin Islands.*] Denmark.
28. ST LUCIA, [*Windward.*] Britain.
29. ST THOMAS, [*Virgin Islands.*] Denmark.

30. ST VINCENT, [*Windward.*] Britain.  
 31. TOBAGO, [Do.] Do.  
 32. TRINIDAD, [Do.] Do.



## SOUTH AMERICA.

Separated by the *Isthmus of Darien* and *Caribbean Sea* from North America. It is 4660 miles in *length*, and 3160 in *breadth*. *Population* 12 millions.

The DIVISIONS are,

1. COLOMBIA, formerly TERRA FIRMA ;—Capital, *Bogota*, in New Grenada.
2. PERU ;—*Lima*, on the west coast.
3. CHILI ;—*St. Jago*, opposite the Island of Juan Fernandez, where Robinson Crusoe lived.
4. PATAGONIA ;—the southmost division of America, containing *no towns*.
5. LA PLATA, or BUENOS AYRES ;—*Buenos Ayres*, on the *La Plata*, or river *Plate*.
6. BRAZIL, and AMAZONIA ;—*Rio Janeiro*, or *St. Sebastian*, on the east coast, near the tropic of Capricorn.
7. GUIANA ;—*Paramaribo*, on the river Surinam.
8. PARAGUAY ;—*Assumption*.

II. THE ISLANDS. 1. *Gallipagos* in the Pacific, on the Equator. 2. *Juan Fernandez*, west from Chili. 3. *Chiloe*, on the coast of Patagonia. 4. *Terra del Fuego*, on the south of Patagonia. 5. *Falkland Isles*, on the east of Patagonia. 6. *Georgia*, *Sandwich Land*, *Powell's Groupe*, and *South Shetland*, to the south and south-east of Patagonia.

III. LAKES.—*Maracaibo* and *Parima* in Colombia.

IV. RIVERS.—1. The *Amazon* or *Maranon* in Brazil. 2. The *La Plata* in La Plata. 3. The *Orinoco* in Colombia.

V. GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.—1. *Gulf of Darien* and *Bay of Panama*, on the Isthmus of Darien. 2. *Bay*

of *All Saints*, at the city of St. Salvador in the Brazils.  
 3. *Straits of Magellan*, separating Patagonia from Terra del Fuego. 4. *Straits of La Maire*, separating Terra del Fuego from Staten Land.

VI. CAPES.—1. *Horn*. 2. *St Roque* on the north-east. 3. *Mary* and *Antonio*, on each side the river Plate.

VII. MOUNTAINS.—The *Andes* extending along the whole west coast. The summits or highest regions are called the *Cordilleras*. The peak of *Sorato* in *Upper Peru*, has lately been found to be the highest, being 25,400 feet above the level of the sea.

## I. COLOMBIA.

Situate chiefly between the *Equator* and *Caribbean Sea*. Its chief divisions are, 1. *New Grenada*. 2. *Caraccas*, or *Venezuela*. And, 3. Part of *Guiana*. But the limits of these are uncertain.

The CHIEF TOWNS in this Republic are the following.

1. BOGOTA, in *New Grenada*, among the *Andes*, 8,000 feet in height.
2. POPAYAN, capital of a *province of the same name*, also situate in the *Andes*.
3. QUITO, in *Quito*, on the equator, 9,370 feet high, contains 70,000 inhabitants.
4. GUIAQUIL, on a river of the same name, and the capital of a *province* so called.
5. PANAMA, in the *Bay of Panama*, and Isthmus of Darien.
6. PORTO BELLO, directly opposite to *Panama*, a sea-port town of considerable trade.
7. CARTHAGENA, in *Popayan*, near the mouth of the *Mygdalena*.
8. MARACAIBO in a *province*, and near a lake so called.
9. LEON DE CARACAS, in the province of *Caracas*, on the south coast of the *Caribbean Sea*.
10. VENEZUELA, and CUMANA, on the west and east of *Caracas*.

## II. PERU.

Bounded on the *North* by Columbia ; *South* by Chili and La Plata ; and *East* by Brazil. The chief towns are, 1. LIMA, founded by *Pizarro* in 1535. 2. Cuzco, the *ancient capital*. 3. AREQUIPA, near the lake *Titiaca*, 240 miles in circumference. 4. POTOSI, in Upper Peru, famous for its *silver mines*. 5. LA PAZ, in the *Andes*.

## III. CHILI, or CHILE.

Situate between *La Plata* and the *west Coast*. The towns of most note are,

1. ST. JAGO, the capital, containing 50,000 inhabitants.
2. VALPARAISO, on the coast immediately opposite. This and *Valdivia* are the principal sea-ports.

## IV. LA PLATA.

Situate between *Chili* and *Brazil*, and comprehending the provinces of *Buenos Ayres*, *Mendoza*, *St. Luis*, *Cordova*, *Tucuman*, and *Satta*. The principal towns are,

1. BUENOS AYRES, so called from its fine climate, on the river *Plata*, which is here 30 miles broad.
2. MONTE VIDEO, lately erected into an *independent republic*. 3. MENDOZA. 4. CORDOVA. 5. TUCUMAN.

## V. PARAGUAY.

This country is chiefly inhabited by powerful and numerous tribes of NATIVE INDIANS.

## VI. BRAZIL,

The eastmost and most important country in South

America.—It contains the provinces of *Brasil Proper*, part of *Guiana*, the N. E. part of *Paraguay*, and the E. of *Amazonia*, now called *Para*.

1. RIO JANEIRO, or ST SEBASTIAN, a splendid and flourishing city, containing a population of 110,000.
2. ST SALVADOR, or BAHEA, on *All Saint's Bay*, also a flourishing and populous city.
3. OLINDA, capital of *Pernambuco*; at a league's distance stands the city of *Pernambuco*.
4. RIO GRANDE, on the river *St Francisco*, capital of a considerable province.
5. MARANHAM, in a province of the same name, at the mouth of the river *Maranham*.
6. PARA, in the extensive province of *Para*, comprehending a great part of *Amazonia*.

### VII. GUIANA.

Under this name is properly comprehended *all the country* between the rivers *Amazons* and *Orinoco*, but of this a considerable part is now annexed to *Brasil* and *Colombia*.—The remainder is divided among the *British*, *French*, and *Dutch*. The towns are—

1. PARAMARIBO, belonging to the *Dutch*; it is situated in the province of, and on the river *Surinam*.
2. ESSEQUIBO, on the river of the same name; ceded by the *Dutch* to *Britain*.
3. DEMERARA, also belonging to *Britain*; on a river and in a province of the same name.
4. CAYENNE, belonging to the *French*; famous for its pepper so called.

### VIII. PATAGONIA.

This country being wholly possessed by native tribes, mountainous and barren, possesses no towns. The inhabitants, together with the other independent nations still remaining in different parts of South America, may amount, it is supposed, to 400,000.

## Note.

COLOMBIA was erected into a Republic in 1820, after a struggle of 10 years duration. PERU established its independence in 1825.—It is divided into two republics, *Upper and Lower Peru*. CHILI became an independent republic in 1818,—LA PLATA in 1816. These were all wrested from *Spain*. BRAZIL has belonged to *Portugal* since its discovery by *Alvarez Cabral* in 1500.—The *Brazilians* have not yet succeeded in throwing off the yoke.

## FAMILIAR QUESTIONS

ON THE

## USE OF THE GLOBES.

(The Problems are distinguished by Asterisks \*.)

## I.—THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

## SECTION I.

1. Question.—What does the globe represent? Answer. The earth's surface.
2. How is the globe divided geographically? Into Great and Small circles.
3. What is a *Great* circle? It divides the globe into two *equal* parts.
4. What is a *Less* circle? It divides the globe into two *unequal* parts.
5. What circles are called *Great*? The *Equator*, *Ecliptic*, and *Meridians*.
6. What circles are called *Less*? The *Tropics of Cancer* and *Capricorn*, the *Polar Circles*, &c.
7. Into how many *degrees* is every circle, whether *Great* or *Less*, *divided*? Into *360 degrees*.
8. What is the *Axis* of the earth? An *Imaginary line* passing through its centre, round which it turns from *W.* to *E.* once every *24 hours*.

9. What are the *Poles*? The two *ends* of the axis; one is called the *North*, the other the *South Pole*.
10. What is the *Equator*? An imaginary line encompassing the earth at an equal distance from both poles. It divides the globe into the *Northern* and *Southern Hemispheres*.
11. What are the *Meridians*? Lines drawn from pole to pole *through any particular place*.
12. What is the *Brazen Meridian*? The *representative* of the meridian of *any place*.
13. How is it *divided and numbered*? Into 4 *quadrants* of  $90^\circ$  each: numbered on *one* semi-circle from the *Equator*,—on the *other* from the *Pole*.
14. What is *Latitude*? The distance of a place North or South from the *Equator*, in degrees counted upon the *braxen meridian*.
15. What is *Longitude*? The distance of a place East or West from the *first meridian*, in degrees counted on the *Equator*.
16. Which is the *First Meridian*? The *Meridian of Greenwich*, near London, is fixed upon in this country as the *most convenient*.
17. What are *parallels of Latitude*? Less circles parallel to the *Equator*, passing through places having all the same latitude.
18. \* How is the *latitude of a place* found on the globe? Bring the place to the *brass meridian*, and mark the degree directly over it.
19. \* How is *Longitude* found on the globe? The degree of the *Equator* under the *meridian* shews the *longitude East or West from London*.
20. \* How is *difference of latitude* found? By *subtracting* or *adding*, according as the given places are in the *same* or *different* hemispheres.
21. \* How is *difference of longitude* found? If the longitudes be both E. or both W., *subtract*; if of *different* names, *add* them together.

22. What is the *greatest difference* of latitude or longitude that can be between any two places?  $180^\circ$ , or half the circumference of the globe.
23. Suppose one place  $70^\circ$  E. and another  $80^\circ$  W. what is their difference of longitude? The *sum*  $150^\circ$  is the *difference* of longitude, or distance between them.
24. But, say one place is  $120^\circ$  E. from London, and another  $150^\circ$  W. from it, would the *difference* of longitude between these two places be the *sum*  $270^\circ$ ? No. The *difference* of longitude is  $360^\circ$  minus the  $270^\circ$ , *that is*  $90^\circ$ ; being the *shortest* distance from the one place to the other.
25. \* How are *degrees* of longitude reduced to *time*? Divide the *degrees* (and minutes if any,) by 15, the quotient is hours and minutes. Thus,  $66^\circ 9' \div 15 = 4$  hours 24 minutes, 36 seconds of time. For the sun passes over  $360^\circ$  in 24 hours; or  $15^\circ$  in 1 hour, or  $1^\circ$  in 4 minutes.
26. \* How is *time* reduced to *degrees*? Multiply the hours by 15, or divide the minutes of time by 4, and it will give the *degrees*; or state thus: as 1 hour :  $15^\circ$  :: 4 hours, 24 minutes, 36 seconds :  $66^\circ 9'$ .
27. Have all places of the *same Long.* the *same hours* of the day, at the *same time*? Yes; as *London, Poitiers, Valentia, Alicant, &c.*

## SECTION II.

28. Who are the *Antipodes*? Those who live on *diametrically opposite* sides of the Globe; they have the *same Lat.* on opposite sides of the Equator; but differ  $180^\circ$  in Longitude. The *shortest* day to the *one* is the *longest* to the *other*. Their *hours of the day* and *Seasons* are contrary.
29. How is the *horizon* distinguished? Into the



- Rational* horizon, and *Visible* or *Sensible* horizon.
30. Which is the *Rational* Horizon? An *imaginary* great Circle, dividing the *upper* from the *lower* hemisphere.
  31. Which is the *Sensible* Horizon? That Circle which is the *boundary* of our sight, or which separates the *Visible* from the *Invisible Hemisphere*.
  32. When do the *Rational* and *Visible* Horizons appear to coincide? When continued to the sphere of the *fixed stars*, compared to which the *Earth* is but a *point*.
  33. What is the *Wooden* Horizon? The circular flat piece of wood which sustains the Globe, and represents the *Rational* horizon.
  34. What does it *determine*? The *rising* and *setting* of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, in any particular *Latitude*.
  35. What does it *contain*? The *Mariner's Compass*, the *12 Signs of the Zodiac*, and the *months* and *days* corresponding with the Signs and their degrees.
  36. What is their *use*? They show the *Sun's place* in the *Ecliptic*, called the *Sun's Longitude*, for any given *month* and *day*.
  37. What is the *Zenith* of a place? The point in the heavens *directly* over the *heads* of those who *live* in that place.
  38. What is the *Nadir* of a place? That point in the heavens *opposite* the *Zenith*, and as it were *directly* under our feet.
  39. What *relation* do the *Zenith* and *Nadir* bear to the *Horizon*? They are its *poles*, being each  $90^\circ$  distant from it.
  40. What is the *Angle of position*? The Angle formed by the *Meridian* of one place, and a *great Circle* passing through another place.
  41. What is the *Quadrant of Altitude*? A scale of

- 90° used for measuring *direct distances* between different places on the Globe.
42. \* How is the *Globe rectified*, or the *pole elevated*, for the *Latitude* of any place? By elevating the *POLE* which is of the *same name*, (North or South,) with the given latitude *as far above the horizon* as the *GIVEN PLACE* is *distant from the Equator*. Thus, elevate the Globe for *Lisbon*.—ANSWER, the *NORTH POLE* must be raised 39° *above the HORIZON*; as 39° *N. is the Latitude of Lisbon*. Again; rectify the Globe for the *Cape of Good Hope*.—ANSWER, Cape's Lat. 35° *S. Hence the S. pole must be raised 35° above the horizon*.
43. How many *Geographical* or *Nautical* miles are in a degree, and how many *English* miles? 60 of the *former*, and 69½ of the *latter*.
44. What are the *Hour Circles*? *Small Circles* placed at the *North* and *South Poles*, having the *hours of the day* marked upon them.
45. What is their *use*? To find the *hour* at any place, *corresponding* to any *given hour* at any other *given place*.
46. \* How is that *found*? Bring the *given hour* and *place* to the *Meridian*. Turn the Globe round until the *other place* come to the *Meridian*.
47. What then? Mark the *hour* which now lies *under the Meridian*. *It is the hour required*.
48. Suppose it were 12 o'clock noon at *London*, what o'clock would it be at *Cashmere* in *Caubul*?—ANSWER, 5 o'clock *in the afternoon*.
49. Why *Afternoon*, rather than *Morning*? Because *Caubul* lies *East* from *London*, and consequently the Sun passes it *first*.
50. Suppose the *hour* given at any place, how do you find where it is *Noon* at that time? Bring the *given place* to the *Meridian*, and set the *Index* to the *given hour*; turn the Globe round till the *Index* point to 12, and the places under the *Meridian* are those where it is noon.

## SECTION III.

51. What is the *Ecliptic*? A great Circle in the heavens, described by the Earth in its annual motion round the Sun.
52. Why is it so called? Because *Eclipses* generally happen when the Moon is in or near this Circle.
53. What *Angle* does it make with the Equator? An Angle of  $23^{\circ} 28'$ , called the *obliquity* of the Ecliptic.
54. Into how many parts or *signs* is it divided? Into 12 equal parts, or signs, each containing 30 degrees.
55. Repeat the *Six Northern Signs*? *Aries, Taurus, Gemini*, the three SPRING Signs:—and *Cancer, Leo, Virgo*, the SUMMER three.
56. Repeat the *Six Southern Signs*? *Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius*, the AUTUMNAL Signs; and *Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces*, those of WINTER.
57. Write their *Characters*.  $\gamma, \delta, \Pi; \varpi, \Omega, \Upsilon; \sphericalangle, \text{♋}, \uparrow; \text{♌}, \infty, \text{♍}$ .
58. Which of these are the *Ascending Signs*? The *Winter* and *Spring* Signs are ASCENDING; those of *Summer* and *Autumn* DESCENDING.
59. What are the *Tropics*? Two less circles parallel to the *Equator*, and distant from it  $23^{\circ} 28'$ , North and South.
60. What are their *names*? The Tropics of *Cancer* and of *Capricorn*; so called because passing through these *Signs*.
61. What is it that *determines* their distance from the Equator? The *obliquity of the Ecliptic*. See § 53.
62. What are the *Polar Circles*? Two other parallels of *Latitude*; as far distant from either POLE as the *Tropics* are from the EQUATOR.
63. What are they called? The *Northern* is called

- the ARCTIC, and the Southern the ANTARCTIC Circle.
64. What are the *Equinoctial Points*? Those points in which the *Equator* and *Ecliptic* cross each other, at *Aries* and *Libra*. 76.
65. What are the *Solstitial Points*? The Points of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, or the *northmost* and *southmost* points of the ECLIPTIC. 77.
66. What are the *Colures*? The two MERIDIANS which pass through the *Equinoctial* and *Solstitial Points*. 78.
67. What is meant by the *Sun's Declination*? His *distance* north or south of the EQUATOR. It corresponds to *Latitude* on the *Terrestrial Globe*. 79.
68. What is meant by the *Sun's Altitude*? His *distance* above the *Horizon*; (*visible* or *rational* horizon, *as the case may be*.) 80.
69. How often, and when, are the *days* and *nights* equal? Twice a-year, viz. *March 21st* and *September 23d*, the vernal and autumnal EQUINOXES. 81.
70. To whom are they then equal? To *all the nations upon the Earth*, because the Sun is then on the *Equator*; where the *day* and *night* are always equal. 82.
71. Which is the *longest day* to all places in the *Northern Hemisphere*? *June 21st*, or *summer solstice*, when the Sun is in the  $1^{\circ}$  of *Cancer*.
72. Which is the *shortest day* to all these places? *December 21st*, or *Winter Solstice*, when the Sun is in the  $1^{\circ}$  *Capricorn*; and VICE VERSA.
73. \* How is the *Sun's place* in the ECLIPTIC found for any given day? By finding the *corresponding place* for that day on the WOODEN HORIZON. 83.
74. \* How is the *Sun's declination* found? Bring the *Sun's place* in the *Ecliptic* to the *brass meridian*, and the DEGREE OVER IT is his *declination*.
75. \* How is the *Globe rectified* for the *Sun's place*? Elevate the *pole* of the same name with his de-

*clination*, as many degrees as are equal to it.  
See § 42.

76. \* How is the *Sun's rising* or *setting* found? Elevate the Globe for the *Sun's declination* for the *given day and place*, § 75, and set the *index* to 12.
77. What then? Turn the Globe *eastward* till the GIVEN PLACE touch the *horizon*, and the *index* will show the time of the *Sun's rising*.
78. How is the time of his *setting* found? Turn the Globe *westward* to the horizon in *like manner*, and the index will show the *hour required*.
79. \* Can the same answer be found by elevating the Globe for the LATITUDE of the *given place*, § 42. instead of the SUN'S DECLINATION? Yes.
80. How? Bring the SUN'S PLACE and 12 o'clock to the *meridian*. Then turn east and west till the SUN'S PLACE touch the *horizon*. The hours will be found as before.
81. \* How is the *length* of the *day* and *night* found? Double the *time of the Sun's setting* is the LENGTH OF THE DAY; double that of his *rising*, is that of THE NIGHT.
82. \* How is the *Sun's meridian altitude* found? 1st, Elevate the Globe for the *latitude* of the *given place* by § 42. 2dly, Find the *Sun's place* for the *given day* by § 73, and bring it to the *brazen meridian*. 3dly, Count or measure the number of *degrees* from that place to the *zenith*. These are the *Sun's meridian altitude*. This is otherwise performed instrumentally by means of Hadley's Quadrant.
83. \* How is the *Sun's altitude* found for any HOUR of the day? Elevate, &c. as above, § 42, and § 73. Set the index at 12 o'clock noon. Then turn the Globe till the index point to the *given hour*, and having screwed the quadrant of altitude on the zenith, bring it over the *Sun's place*. The *degree* on the Quadrant cut by the *Sun's place* is the *altitude required*.

84. \* Having the Sun's meridian altitude, how is the *latitude found*? Bring the *Sun's place* to the *meridian*, and move the Globe up or down, till the *distance* between the *Sun's place* and the north or south *point of the horizon* (as the case may be) be equal to the *given altitude*. Then will the *elevation of the Pole* be the *latitude* required. 92.
85. \* How is the latitude of a place found without the Globe, and by observation of the Sun's altitude and calculation? 1. Subtract the altitude from  $90^\circ$ , for the *zenith distance*, which is *north*, if the *zenith be north of the Sun*, or *south* if it be the *contrary*. 2. If the *zenith distance* and *declination* (which may be found in Nautical tables) be *both north* or *both south*, subtract the less from the greater, if otherwise add them; and the *sum* or *difference* will be the latitude required, of the *same name* with the *greater*. 93.
- Note.*—The *zenith* is always of a *contrary name* with the *altitude*. 94.

## SECTION IV.

86. Into how many *Zones* is the Earth divided? Into five, the *Torrid*, the *two Temperate*, and the *two Frigid* zones. 95.
87. What are the *boundaries* of the *Torrid Zone*? The *two tropics*, so that its breadth is  $46^\circ 56'$ . See § 59. 96.
88. How are the two *temperate Zones* situate? Between the *tropics* and the *polar circles*. Their breadth is  $43^\circ 4'$  each. 97.
89. Within what space are the *Frigid Zones* included? Within the *polar circles*, the *Arctic* and *Antarctic circles*. See § 63. 98.
90. In which of the *Zones* does the *Sun rise and set DAILY*? In the *Torrid* and *Temperate Zones* all the year round. 99.
91. Does not the same happen in the *Frigid Zones*? No, except at *some times* of the year. All the 100.

rest of the year he is either *set* or *constantly shining*.

92. What happens at the *poles*? The Sun is *one half* of the year *above*, and the *other half* below the horizon continuously.
93. What places have the Sun *vertical twice a year*? Those whose *latitude* is equal to his *declination*; that is, all places in the *Torrid Zone*.
94. How do you explain this? An inhabitant of  $10^{\circ}$  north, must have the Sun *vertical* to him, when its *declination* is  $10^{\circ}$  north, whether in the *ascending* or *descending signs*.
95. What follows from this? At the *tropics*, the Sun is *vertical once a year*; but *beyond* the tropics either north or south, *he can never be vertical to any place*.
96. Why? Because being at a greater distance from the *Equator*, than the *Sun's greatest declination*, his rays cannot fall *perpendicularly* on that place.
97. What happens then at the equator? Having *no latitude*, it has the Sun *vertical* when he has *no declination*. And its day is always *12 hours long*.
98. \* How is it found on *what two days* the Sun is *vertical at any place in the Torrid Zone*? By finding, 1. The *latitude*. 2. The *Sun's declination*, both in the *ascending* and *descending signs*, *corresponding* to that latitude. And 3. Finding from the calendar the *days corresponding to these points*.
99. \* How do you find *where the Sun is vertical* upon *any given day*? Find his *declination*, and all those places whose *latitude correspond to it*, have the Sun *vertical*.
100. \* Knowing the Sun's declination for that day, can the above places be found upon a *map of the World*? Certainly, by marking those places in the *corresponding latitude*.
101. \* Suppose the *hour* given, as well as the *day*, can

it be found where the Sun is vertical at that HOUR? Yes, by finding (by § 50,) those places where it is noon at that time; of all which, *that particular place* will have the Sun vertical, whose *latitude coincides* with his *declination*.

102. What is the meaning of *co-latitude*? It is the *complement* of the latitude of any place, or the difference between the latitude and 90 degrees.
103. The *co-latitude* of a place in the north frozen Zone *coincides with what*? With the Sun's *north declination* upon those *two days between* which the Sun continues above the horizon *without setting*.
104. \* How are these days *found*? By finding in the Ecliptic the *corresponding* PLACES, and then in the calendar, the *corresponding* DAYS.
105. Exemplify this. Suppose it required to find *upon what days* the Sun begins to go round the horizon, without setting at Cape Chidley in Davis' Straits, and *how long* he continues to do so? *Ans.* Cape Chidley is in  $69^{\circ} 14'$  north latitude. Subtract that from  $90^{\circ}$ , leaves  $20^{\circ} 46'$  *co-latitude*. Now calling this *north Declination*, it agrees with Gemini ( $\Pi$ )  $4^{\circ}$  in the *ascending* signs; which *coincides* with May 24th, the day on which the Sun goes round for the *first* time without setting; and in the *descending* signs, the same  $20^{\circ} 46'$  north Declination agrees with Cancer ( $\text{♋}$ )  $28^{\circ}$ , which *coincides* with July 20th, the day on which the Sun goes round for the *last* time without setting. Thus making a period of 57 *natural days* during which the Sun *never sets* in the latitude of Cape Chidley: and hence the *longest day there* is called a day of 1368 *hours*.
106. \* Does the *co-latitude* of a place in the north frozen Zone, *coincide* with any thing *else*? Yes, with the Sun's *South Declination* upon those two *days*, on the *former* of which he *appears* above

107. \*

108. I

109. I

110. I

111. \*

112. I

113. \*



the horizon, for the *first* time, *after the longest night*, and on the *latter*, he *disappears* again.

107. \* How are these two days found? The same as above in § 104.
108. Exemplify this also, in the case of Cape Chidley.  
*Ans.* Declination  $20^{\circ} 46'$  south, agrees with Capricorn ( $\gamma$ )  $27^{\circ}$ , which coincides with January 17th, the day on which the Sun *first* appears above the horizon at Cape Chidley, (Capricorn being in the *ascending* signs,) and in the *descending* signs, the same south Declination agrees with Sagittarius ( $\uparrow$ )  $4^{\circ}$ , which coincides with November 25th, the *last* day the Sun is seen for the season at that parallel of latitude. Thus being *below* the horizon from Nov. 25th, till Jan. 17th, the longest night at Cape Chidley is equal to 53 natural days, or 1272 hours.
109. How long then does it appear that the Sun rises and sets daily, at Cape Chidley? From January 17th to May 24th, or 127 days.
110. Having continued above the Horizon, as you say, for 57 natural days, how long does he *continue* thereafter to rise and set daily, before the *long night*? From July 20th to November 25th, a period of also 127 days.
111. \* To find in *what Latitude* in the North Frigid Zone, the Sun begins to shine *without setting*, on *any* given day, how do you proceed? All that is necessary is to find the *Sun's declination* for that day, which subtracted from  $90^{\circ}$  gives the *Latitude* sought. For it has been already shown, that the SUN'S DECLINATION for the given day *coincides* with the CO-LATITUDE of the place required.
112. *Within what period* must the given day be for any place in the North Frigid Zone? Between March 21st and June 21st, or the *Vernal Equinox*, and *Summer Solstice*.
113. \* Can it be found in the same manner, in which

Latitude in the *South Frigid Zone*, the Sun begins to shine *without setting*, on any given day? Yes, only that the period within which the day must be given is *different*. It must be between September 23d and December 21st, or the *Autumnal Equinox*, and *Winter Solstice*.—(§ 69, 71, 72.)

114. \* Suppose the *hour and day given* at some particular place, how is it found *where the Sun is then rising and setting*, and *where it is noon and midnight*?—ANSWER. We first find where the Sun is then *vertical* by § 101, and having elevated the Globe for that place, we bring it to the *Meridian*. Then to all those places in the *Western Semicircle* of the horizon, the Sun is *rising*; to all places in the *Eastern Semicircle* he is *setting*. To those under the *upper Semicircle* of the Meridian it is *noon*, and to those under the *lower Semicircle* it is *midnight*.
115. \* How can it be found at what place it is *twilight* at any given time?—ANSWER. Find by § 101, where the Sun is then *vertical*, and elevate the Globe for that place. Then all those places which are less than  $18^\circ$  below the horizon have *twilight*. To those below the *Western Semicircle* it is twilight in the *morning*, and to those below the *Eastern Semicircle*, it is twilight in the *evening*.
116. \* How is the *duration* of twilight found at any given day?—ANSWER. Elevate the Globe for the Latitude of the place, (§ 42.) bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and set the Index to 12.—Turn the Globe till the Sun's place be just  $18^\circ$  below the horizon, and the Index will show the *beginning* of twilight; subtract the *commencement* of twilight from the time of the Sun's rising, (see § 76.) and the remainder will be the *duration* of twilight.
117. What are the *relative situations* of the Sun and

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*Moon*, when there is an eclipse of the *latter*? They are in *opposite* points of the *Ecliptic*, and the place to which the *Moon* is then vertical, is the *antipodes* of that to which the *Sun* is vertical.

118. \* Can it be found by the *Globe* at what places an eclipse of the *Moon* is *visible*? Yes: 1st, Find the *Place* to which the *Sun* is vertical at the given time. 2dly, Elevate the *Globe* for the *Antipodes* of that place, and bring the *Antipodes* to the *Meridian*. Then to all the places which are above the horizon, the eclipse will be visible.

## II. THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.

1. What is the *Celestial Globe*? An *artificial representation* of the *heavens*, having the fixed stars delineated upon it in their natural order and situation.
2. Is the *Celestial Globe* as *just* a representation of the *heavens* as the *Terrestrial* is of the *Earth*? No, because the stars are drawn upon a *convex* surface, while they appear in the *heavens* in a *concave* surface.
3. Where is the *Eye* of the beholder *supposed* to be placed when contemplating the *Celestial Globe*? In the *centre* of it.
4. What does the *Solar System* consist of? The *Sun* and *Planets*; with their *Satellites* or *Moons*, which last are termed *Secondary* planets.
5. Why is it called the *Solar System*? Because *Sol*, the *Sun*, is supposed to be placed in the *Centre*, whilst the *planets* revolve round it at different distances. The *satellites* meanwhile revolve round the *planets*.
6. Do *all* the heavenly bodies we perceive revolve

- round the Sun? *By no means*; the great majority of them are called *fixed stars*, and are themselves *Suns*, which have *planets* of their own in all probability, though unseen by us.
7. *How many planets revolve round the Sun?* Only *eleven primary*, and *eighteen secondary planets*, have yet been discovered.
  8. *Name the 11 primary planets?* *Mercury, Venus, The Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, (or Herschel,) Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta.* —The *four last* have been discovered since 1801, between Mars and Jupiter.
  9. *How are the Secondary planets distributed among these?* The *Earth* has *one*, called the *Moon*; *Jupiter* has *four*; *Saturn* *seven*; and *Uranus, (or Urania,) six*.
  10. *How many motions have the planets?* *Two*; one *round their axes*, (called *Centripetal*,) which constitutes their *day*, and another *round the Sun*, (*Centrifugal*,) which constitutes their *year*.
  11. *Is the Sun perfectly stationary?* No, he also revolves round his axis, but being the source of light, he has no *discrimination of day and night* like the planets.
  12. *How are the planets which are nearer to the Sun than The Earth is, distinguished from those which are more distant?* The former are called *Inferior*, and the latter *Superior planets*.
  13. *When is a planet said to be in conjunction with the Sun?* When it is *between the Earth and the Sun*; or when the *Sun is between the earth and the planet*.
  14. *When is a planet in opposition to the Sun?* When the *Earth is between the Sun and the planet*.
  15. *What takes place when the Moon is in conjunction with the Sun, and in the same straight line with the Sun and the Earth?* The *shadow of the Moon intercepts the Sun's light*

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- from the earth, and produces what is called an eclipse of the SUN.*
16. What happens when the Moon is *in opposition*, and in the same straight line with the Sun and Earth? Then the SHADOW of the EARTH *intercepts the Sun's light from the Moon*, and produces an *eclipse of the Moon*.
17. So then the planets are *dark bodies*, are they? Yes, all of them, and shine only by the *reflection* of the Sun's light.
18. It follows of course, does it not, that the primary and secondary planets *mutually enlighten* one another? Certainly, the Earth appears to the Moon, a Moon of much greater magnitude; and to Venus, a star of the same brilliancy as Venus does to the Earth.
19. In what *direction* is the *motion* of all the planets? Their *motion*, both *round their axes*, and *in their orbits*, is towards the EAST. But their *apparent motion* as seen from the Earth is *irregular*; being sometimes *direct*, sometimes *retrograde*, and sometimes *stationary*.
20. \* Whence does the *varied appearance* of the Moon arise? From her *motion in her orbit*.—For when in *conjunction* with the Sun, her *dark side* being towards the Earth, she becomes *invisible*, and is said to *change*. When, *after passing* the sun, her *left edge* has become visible, she is called *New Moon*.
- From the time she has become visible till a *quarter* of her course is completed, she is called *Crescent*. When the first quarter is *completed* she is said to be *in quadrature*, or at right angles to a line passing from the Earth to the Sun. She is then *half Moon*.
- In her progress from *Quadrature*, until in *opposition*, she becomes *gibbous*, and when *in opposition* she becomes what is called *full Moon*. The same *appearance* takes place from *full to change*, as from *change to full*. The Moon

becomes gradually *gibbous*, *half Moon*, and *waning Moon*; but in the *last half* of her course her *right side* is enlightened, whereas in the *first half*, her *left side* was so. The length of time from one change to another is what is called a *lunar month*, or 30 days, though strictly speaking it is only about  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days.

## SECTION II.

21. Into how many *Constellations* do modern geographers divide the Stars? Some divide them into 70, others into 91 constellations.
22. How are these subdivided? 34 belong to the *Northern Hemisphere*, 12 to the *Zodiac*, and the remaining 45 to the *Southern Hemisphere*.
23. Are there any stars which do not come into *any of the constellations*? Yes; and they are called *unformed stars*.
24. How many *classes* of stars are visible to the *naked eye*? Six, viz. those of the *1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th magnitudes*.
25. Which of these are the *largest apparently*, or the *nearest to us*? Those of the *first magnitude*.
26. How are the stars in each constellation *distinguished*? By *Greek and Italic characters*.
27. Have none of the stars any *other mark of distinction*? Yes, the most remarkable have *proper names* assigned them.
28. How many stars of different classes belong to the whole 91 *constellations*? Rather more than 3,000 are thus apportioned.
29. How many stars has Dr Herschel seen pass through his telescope in a quarter of an hour? 116,000 stars, *in the milky way*.
30. Has the *exact distance* of the stars from us been ascertained? No, *precision is impossible* in reference to objects so remote.
31. Calling the Earth's orbit 190 millions of miles, how many of such measures would it take to reach the nearest of the fixed stars? 100,000 of them

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- to reach to the *nearest*; those of the *2d* magnitude may be supposed *twice* as far off; and so on.
32. *Light* travels *12 millions of miles* in a *minute*.  
How long time would light take to travel to us from the nearest? *Three years*.
33. *Sound* moves at the rate of *13 miles* in a *minute*.  
When would it reach us? Not until nearly *3 millions of years* had elapsed.
34. Can the *situation* of the stars be accurately ascertained? Yes, with *greater accuracy* than the *Latitudes* and *Longitudes* of places upon the Earth.
35. What great circle serves as a first meridian, from which their distance eastward, or *right ascension*, is calculated? The *Celestial Meridian*, which passes through the *point where the ascending part of the Ecliptic cuts the Equinoctial*.
36. What occasions the *apparent* motion of the stars from east to west? The motion of the Earth from west to east.
37. Do the stars appear to move in *circles parallel* to any object? Yes, to the *Equinoctial*.
38. \* How do you find the *right ascension* and *declination* of a star? Bring the given star to the *brass meridian*. Then the degree of the *meridian* over it shews the *declination*, and the degree of the *Equator* under the meridian shews the *right ascension*, counting from the *1st* degree of Aries eastward.
39. Is the *right ascension* counted *westward*, as well as eastward? No, *it is reckoned eastward entirely around the Globe*.
40. What is the *principal use* of the *declination*? To find the *latitude* of any place by the *altitude of the stars*.
41. What are the *right ascension* and *declination* of *Sirius*, in the constellation *Canis Major*? The *right ascension* is  $99^{\circ}$ , or 6 hours 36 minutes; and the *declination* is  $16^{\circ} 27'$  south.

42. \* Having the right ascension and declination of a star given, *how is the star found on the Globe?* Bring the *right ascension* marked on the equator, to the *brass meridian*; then under the *given declination* marked on the meridian, will be the star required.
43. Required the star whose right ascension in degrees is  $139^{\circ} 15'$ , or in time 9 hours 17 minutes, and its declination  $7^{\circ} 48'$  south. Ans. The star required is Alphard, Hydra's Heart,—in the constellation Hydra, in the *Southern Hemisphere*.
44. Repeat a few of the more remarkable stars in the constellations *north* of the Zodiac? 1. The *Polar Star*, in Ursa Minor. 2. *Dubhee*, in Ursa Major. 3. *Algenib* and *Algol*, in Perseus, and *Caput Medusæ*. 4. *Capella*, in Auriga. 5. *Arc-turus*, in Bootes. And 6. *Vega*, in Lyra.
45. Repeat a few of those in the zodiac. 1. *Aldebaran*, in Taurus. 2. *Castor* and *Pollux*, in Gemini. 3. *Regulus*, in Leo.
46. Repeat a few in the constellations *south* of the zodiac. 1. *Sirius*, in Canis Major. 2. *Procyon*, in Canis Minor. 3. *Betelguese*, in Orion. 4. *Cor Hydræ*, in Hydra. 5. *Menkar*, in Cetus. And 6. *Achernar*, in Eridanus, or the River.
47. Find the right Ascension and Declination of these stars, successively; and then reverse the questions.
48. \* How are the *latitude* and *longitude* of a given star found? Bring the *pole* of the *Ecliptic*, which is in the *same hemisphere* with the given star, to the *brass meridian*, and fix over it the *quadrant* of altitude. Holding the globe steadily, move the quadrant till it come over the given star. Then the degree of the quadrant cut by the star is its *latitude*, and the degree on the *Ecliptic* cut by the quadrant is its *longitude*.
49. What parts of the heavens are called the *northern*

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- and *southern Hemispheres*? Those parts which are north and south of the *Ecliptic*.
50. What apparent anomaly follows from this? A star may be *north* of the *Equinoctial*, and yet have *south latitude*.
51. How is the *longitude* of Celestial bodies reckoned? In *signs*, degrees, and minutes,—in the same manner as the Sun's place, which is only another word for the Sun's longitude.
52. Why is the quadrant of altitude fixed upon the *pole of the Ecliptic*? Because in that position it will represent *circles of longitude*, being perpendicular to every point of the *Ecliptic*.

## SECTION III.

53. \* Suppose the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of a Star given, how is that star found? By reversing § 48.
54. Required the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of *Taurus*,  $\gamma$ ? Answer  $5^{\circ} 22'$  North Latitude, and  $\Pi 19^{\circ} 47'$  Longitude.
55. What is the *Latitude* and *Longitude* of *Pollux*? Answer  $6^{\circ} 40'$  North Latitude, and  $\alpha 20^{\circ} 28'$  Longitude.
56. \* Given the *day of the month*, how do you find at what hour any star comes to the meridian? Bring the sun's place to the meridian, and set the index to 12 o'clock. Then turn the Globe till the given star comes to the meridian, and the index will shew the hour.
57. When does *Lyra* come to the meridian on February 9th? Answer, 9 hours, 1 minute, *ante meridiem*, or A. M.
58. \* How do you find *on what day of the year* any star passes the meridian, at any given hour? Bring the given star to the meridian, and set the index to the given hour. Then turn the globe till the index point to 12 at noon, and the day of the month, corresponding to the degree

- of the *Ecliptic* then under the meridian, will be the day required.
59. On what day does *Algenib* in *Perseus* come to the meridian at *midnight*? Answer, Nov. 13.
60. \* Suppose there were given you the *Latitude*, *hour* of the night, and *day* of the month, and that it were wanted to know what are the *Altitude* and *Azimuth* of any star, how do you proceed to find them? 1. The globe must be *elevated* for the given latitude, the *sun's place* brought to the *meridian*, and the *index* of the hour circle set to 12. Then turn the globe till the index point to the given hour: 2. Fix the quadrant of altitude on the *Zenith*, and bring it over the star. Then the degree upon the quadrant cut by the star will be its *altitude*, and the distance between the foot of the quadrant and the North or South points of the horizon will be the *Azimuth*.
61. Required the *altitude* and *Azimuth* of *Cor Leonis*, at London, on May 11th at 11 o'Clock, P. M. Answer, the altitude is  $26^{\circ} 51'$ . And the Azimuth,  $76^{\circ} 30'$  West.
62. \* Given the *Azimuth* of a star, and *day* of the month, how do you find the *hour* of the night and the *altitude* of the star, in a given latitude? Rectify the globe as above. Fix the quadrant of altitude upon the zenith, and bring it to the given Azimuth. Turn the globe round till the star come to the quadrant; then the *index* will shew the *hour*, and the *altitude* of the star will be found upon the quadrant.
63. The *Azimuth* of *Regulus*, the *Lion's Heart*, at London, on May 11. was S.  $76^{\circ}$  West. Required the *altitude*, and *hour* of the night? Answer, The hour was 11 P. M. and the altitude  $27^{\circ}$ .
64. \* Having the *altitude* of a star, the *latitude* and *hour* given, how do you find the *star's altitude* and *day* of the month? *Elevate* the globe

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for the *latitude*. Fix the quadrant of altitude on the *zenith*, and bring it to the given Azimuth. Bring the star to the edge of the *quadrant*, and set the index to the given hour. The *altitude* of the star will then be found upon the quadrant. Turn the globe till the index point to *Noon*, and the day of the month, answering to the degree of the *Ecliptic* cut by the brass meridian, is the day required.

65. At London, 11 o'Clock, p. m. the Azimuth of *Spica Virginis* was observed to be S. 17° W. Required the altitude of the star, and the day of the month. Answer, May 11. and altitude 27°.

66. \* How can we find the *rising, setting, and culminating* of any star; as also its *continuance* above the horizon, its *oblique ascension*, and its *Eastern* and *Western Amplitude* for any given day. 1. *Rectify the globe* for the given latitude. 2. Bring the given star to the *Eastern horizon*, and the index will show the hour of *rising*. The degree of the *Equinoctial* that rises with the star is its *oblique ascension*, and the distance of the star from the East point of the horizon is its *Eastern* or *rising amplitude*. 3. When the star is brought to the *meridian*, the index will shew the time of *culminating*. 4. Bring the star to the *western horizon*, and its *setting, oblique descension, and western amplitude*, will be found in the same manner, as its *rising, eastern amplitude, and oblique ascension*. 5. The number of hours from rising to setting, will be the *time of its continuance above the horizon*.

67. Required the time that *Sirius* rises in London, on March 14. Also when it comes to the *meridian*, &c. Answer. It rises at 2 hours, 24 minutes, p. m. **CULMINATES** at 6 hours, 57 minutes, p. m. **SETS** at 11 hours, 30 minutes, p. m. It is therefore above the horizon 9 hours,

6 minutes. Its oblique ascension is  $120^{\circ} 47'$ . Its oblique descension  $77^{\circ} 17'$ . And lastly, its amplitude is  $27^{\circ} 0'$  South.

68. \* How would you represent on the globe *the face of the heavens* for any given latitude? Elevate *the pole* for the given latitude. Turn the globe round, and the *upper part* of it will exhibit the stars, which may be seen at *that parallel* of latitude.

69. \* Suppose it were required to find what stars may be seen at a given latitude on any *particular day and hour*. How is this shewn by the globe? Elevate *the pole* as above. Bring the *Sun's place* and 12 o'clock to the *meridian*. Turn the globe *east* if it be *forenoon*, or *west* if *afternoon*, until the given hour come to the *meridian*. Then place the globe so that the North pole may point *due north*, and the *upper half* of the globe will exhibit the appearance required.

70. \* How can the places of the *planets* be found on the globe, upon any given day? It is necessary to consult astronomical tables, (such as White's Ephemeris,) for the *latitude and longitude* of the planet for the given day; from which it is easy to ascertain its place on the globe, in the same manner as a *fixed star*.

71. What is meant by *mean* or *equal* time? It is time as measured by a clock, that is supposed to go *without variation*.

72. What is *apparent* time? Apparent time is that time as measured by a good *sun-dial*.

73. What is *equation of time*? The adjustment of the *difference* between *equal* and *apparent* time.

74. What *causes* this difference? The sun's motion being in the *ecliptic*, and not in the *equator*; and *equal* portions of the ecliptic, passing over the meridian in *unequal* times, cause this difference.

75. When is the dial *faster* than the clock, and *vice versa*? While the sun is in the *first quarter*

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of the ecliptic, that is, from *Aries to Cancer*, the DIAL is faster; while on the contrary, the CLOCK is faster, during the sun's progress from *Cancer to Libra*. Again in the 3d quarter, from *Libra to Capricorn* the sun is FASTER, and in the 4th quarter from *Capricorn to Aries*, SLOWER than the clock.

76. On what days do the clock and sun agree? On April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. The days of greatest difference are, February 11, May 15, July 26, and November 4.

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## APPENDIX.

### EXCURSION THROUGH THE STARRY HEAVENS.

*The North Pole elevated 55°, being about the mean  
Latitude of Great Britain.*

THE difficulty of recognising in the *Natural* firmament the Stars and Constellations with which we are familiar on the *artificial*, arises from the memory being furnished with no rule determining their *relative situations* and *bearings*, which may be applied in such circumstances as admit not of reference either to the *globe* or *astronomical tables*. To obviate this difficulty, the following lines, copied some years ago from the manuscript of a friend, are now for the first time, it is believed, offered to the Public, as a suitable and not

unnecessary Appendix to the foregoing exercises upon the Globes.

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1. WHERE yonder radiant host adorn  
The northern evening sky,  
*Seven Stars*, a splendid shining train,  
First fix the wandering eye.
2. To deck GREAT URSA's shaggy form,  
These brilliant orbs combine;  
And where the *first* and *second* point,  
There see the NORTH POLE shine.
3. The *third* looks 'twixt the *fourth* and *fifth*,  
To silver VEGA's light;  
The *sixth* and *seventh* point near to where  
ARCTURUS cheers the night.
4. ARCTURUS first to VEGA join;  
The NORTHERN CROWN you'll spy;  
And joined to URSA's second star,  
He marks COR CAROLI.
5. Through URSA's *second* from her *third*,  
You reach the CHARIOTEER;  
Preceding whom, above her *kids*,  
CAPELLA shines so clear.
6. CAPELLA, from the CHARIOTEER,  
Will nearly shew the place  
Where ALGOL shines, 'bove three faint stars,  
In fell MEDUSA's face.
7. A ray from ALGOL to the POLE,  
With accuracy guide,  
Near, but behind it, ALGENIB  
Beans bright in PERSEUS' side.
8. A star less high than ALGENIB,  
And later in the sky,  
Less bright, and near it,—to the RAM,—  
Through ALGOL guides the eye.
9. Plac'd higher than the PLEIADES,  
*Two Stars*, tho' faint, you'll see;—  
'Tis PERSEUS' foot; pass them between,  
You reach what marks his *knees*.
10. With that star, ALGOL, ALGENIB  
Triangular combine;  
And with it ALGOL and ALMAAC  
Stretch forth a radiant *line*.

11. What star crowns fair ANDROMEDA,  
What serves to clasp her zone,  
From ALMAAC, sparkling at her feet,  
May easily be known.
12. And on from where the *pinioned maid*  
Her cruel fate attends,  
Wide o'er the heavens, his fabled form  
Wing'd PEGASUS extends.
13. *Straight* from her head, ALPERAS see;  
It marks the COURSER's *thigh*:  
*Down* from her head an equal space,  
What tips his *wings*, you'll spy.
14. *Cross* from her head to MARCAB's beam  
Let a just line be sent;  
These *four* combined in Heaven's high arch,  
A spacious *square* present.
15. From the *wing's tip* ALPERAS through,  
Now skim aslant the skies;  
And lo! bedeck'd with numerous stars,  
The soaring CYGNUS flies.
16. ALTAYR, in AQUILA, that flames,  
And VEGA's lucid light,  
To RAS-ALHAGUS westward join'd,  
Form a triangle bright.
17. Dire CERBERUS, and the *mystic branch*,  
Gleam faint within that space;  
Grasp'd by JOVE'S SON, who 'twixt the CROWN  
And LYRA claims a place.
18. From ALTAYR stoop; see yon bright specks,  
All ranged in level row;  
There shines the young ANTINOUS,  
And bends his harmless bow.
19. To deck the DOLPHIN's fancied form,  
Two near-plac'd groups combine,  
Though small, yet clear; higher they rise,  
And after ALTAYR shine.
20. If during winter's starry reign,  
You range the *Southern sky*,  
The great ORION's splendid form,  
Will fill your wondering eye.
21. With brilliant gems his *belt*, his *sword*,  
His broad spread *shoulders* blaze;  
While radiant RIGEL at his feet,  
Pours forth its silver rays.

22. The glitt'ring *belt* from TAURUS' eye,  
Guides down to SIRIUS bright:  
His spreading *shoulders* eastward point  
To PROCYON's pleasing light.
23. And RIGEL, close by's *shoulder*, where  
BETELGUESE burns so red,  
Through POLLUX' *toe* will point the star  
That flames on CASTOR's *head*.
24. Through CANCER's sign, whence no bright stars  
Distinguish'd light impart,  
CASTOR, through POLLUX, sends you down  
To hideous HYDRA's heart.
25. From HYDRA's and through LEO's *heart*,  
(It marks the Ecliptic line,—)  
You rise to where in URSA GREAT,  
The *third* and *fourth* stars shine.
26. From PROCYON, too, through LEO's *heart*,  
His blazing *tail* you gain;  
Four beauteous stars, a brilliant course,  
Adorn his ample *main*.
27. 'Tween LEO's *last*, and URSA's *tail*,  
You meet COR CAROLI;  
Renew your flight, through URSA's *sixth*,  
KOCHAB salutes the eye.
28. KOCHAB, one bright, and two faint stars,  
Stud LESSER URSA's side,  
In oblong square; trace her bent *tail*,  
On to the POLE you glide.
29. To URSA's *sixth* ARCTURUS join,  
Prolong the imagin'd line;  
'Twill mark a star in SOL's bright path,  
The *first* in LIBRA's sign.
30. Through RAS-ALHAGUS, *Vega's* beam  
Directs the inquiring eye,  
Where SCORPIO's heart (*Antares*,) decks  
The southern summer sky.
31. Two stars from SCORPIO's heart will form  
A westward rising line;  
This SCORPIO's *second* star, and that  
The same in LIBRA's sign.
32. To SCORPIO, where ARIES shines,  
You catch no brilliant ray  
Thro' th' interjacent twice two signs,  
To light your trackless way.



33. CAPELLA plain, thro' PERSEUS' knee,  
To ARIES points your way;  
And through the sparkling PLEIADES,  
To MENKAR's distant ray.
34. And westward still from MENKAR's beam,  
With'gentle slope descend,  
The line you trace, the stars you pass,  
O'er the WHALE's bulk extend.
35. Again, from MENKAR to the west  
Of ALMAAC, tow'ring rise,  
You'll mark in CASSIOPEIA's breast  
Where SHEDIR decks the skies.
36. Betwixt the *Great* and *Lesser* BEARS,  
The monstrous DRACO twines  
His wreathing tail: his sparkling crest  
'Twixt VEGA and KOCHAB shines.
37. The ever watchful KOCHAB guards,  
While DUBHEE points the POLE.  
The POLE, at rest, sees Heaven's bright host  
Unwearied round him roll.



TABLES OF LINEAL AND SUPERFICIAL  
MEASURES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

I. ENGLISH MEASURES.

|                         |   |            |
|-------------------------|---|------------|
| 3 inches,               | = | 1 Palm.    |
| 4 inches,               | = | 1 Hand.    |
| 9 inches,               | = | 1 Span.    |
| 12 inches,              | = | 1 Foot.    |
| 1½ foot,                | = | 1 Cubit.   |
| 3 feet,                 | = | 1 Yard.    |
| 5 feet,                 | = | 1 Pace.    |
| 2 yards,                | = | 1 Fathom.  |
| 5½ yards,               | = | 1 Pole.    |
| 4 poles, or 22 yards,   | = | 1 Chain.   |
| 40 poles, or 220 yards, | = | 1 Furlong. |

|                                                                                           |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 8 Furlongs, or 80 Chains, or 1056 Paces,<br>or 1760 Yards, or 5280 feet,                  | } = 1 Mile. |
| 60 Geographical miles, or 69.2 (say<br>69½,) English miles,                               |             |
| 10 Square Chains, or 160 Square Poles,<br>or 4840 Square Yards, or 43,560<br>Square Feet, | } = 1 Acre. |
| 640 Square Acres, = 1 Square Mile.                                                        |             |

## II. ANCIENT ROMAN MEASURES.

|                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Digitus Transversus</i> , = 0.7266 parts of an in. Eng.                  |
| <i>Uncia</i> , = 1½ Digits, = 0.9688 do.                                    |
| <i>Palmus Minor</i> , = 3 <i>Unciæ</i> , = 2.9064 do.                       |
| <i>Pes</i> , (foot) = 12 <i>Unciæ</i> , = 11.6255 do.                       |
| <i>Palmipes</i> , = 15 <i>Unciæ</i> , or 20 Digits.                         |
| <i>Cubitus</i> , = 18 <i>Unciæ</i> , or 1 ft. 5.438 inches.                 |
| <i>Gradus</i> , = 30 <i>Unciæ</i> , or 2 ft. 5 inches.                      |
| <i>Passus</i> , = 2 <i>Gradus</i> , = 1 yd. 1 ft. 10 in.                    |
| <i>Stadium</i> , = 125 <i>Passus</i> , = 201 yds. 2 ft. 5 in.               |
| <i>Milliare</i> , = 8 <i>Stad.</i> = 1000 <i>Pass.</i> = 1614 yds. 5000 ft. |

The *Jugerum*, or acre, like the *As*, was divided into 12 equal parts, which were expressed by the same terms as those used to denote measures of CAPACITY, &c. Thus,

|                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Jugerum</i> , (or <i>As</i> ), contained 28,800 sq. ft.                          |
| <i>Deunx</i> , = 1½, or 26400 ft.; <i>Dextans</i> , 1½, or 6.                       |
| <i>Dodrans</i> , 1¼, or 5; <i>Bes</i> , 1¼, or 5; <i>Septunx</i> , 1¾;              |
| <i>Semis</i> , 1½; <i>Quincunx</i> , 1⅓; <i>Triens</i> , 1¼; <i>Quadrans</i> , 1⁄4; |
| <i>Sextans</i> , 1⁄6; and, lastly, <i>Uncia</i> , 1⁄12, = 2400 feet.                |

## II. ANCIENT GRECIAN MEASURES.

|                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| Digit, (finger's breadth), = 0.75581 Eng. in. |
| Doron, or Palm, = 4 Digits.                   |

|        |                                               |   |              |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Mile.  | Foot (= 1 ft. English)                        | = | 16 Digits.   |
|        | Cubit,                                        | = | 18 Digits.   |
| egree. | Cubit larger, = 1½ ft.                        | = | 24 Digits.   |
|        | Pace, = 4 Cub. larg.                          | = | 6 Feet.      |
| Acre.  | Stadium, = 100 paces,                         | = | 600 Feet.    |
|        | Mile, = 8 Stad. 1612 Eng. yds.                | = | 4800 Gr. ft. |
|        | Persian Parasang, = 2½ Eng. or 3 Grec. miles. |   |              |

The Stadia were of different lengths, according to different times and places.

The Grecian Square Measure was the *Plethron*, or acre, (containing, according to some 1444, according to others 10,000 Square Feet,) and the *Aroura*, which was half the *Plethron*.

#### IV. SCRIPTURE MEASURES.

*Converted into English.*

|                                     |   |                      |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Digit, or (finger's breadth,)       | = | 0.912 Eng. In.       |
| Palm, = 4 Digits,                   | = | 3.648 do.            |
| Span, = 12 Digits,                  | = | 10.644 do.           |
| Cubit, = 24 Digits,                 | = | 1 ft. 10 in. nearly. |
| Fathom, = 4 Cubits,                 | = | 2 yds. 1 Ft. 3½ in.  |
| Measuring line, or <i>Schœnus</i> , | = | 48 yds. 2 ft.        |
| Stadium,                            | = | 243 yds.             |
| Sabbath-day's journey,              | = | 1216 yds.            |
| Eastern mile,                       | = | 1 mile, 672 yds.     |
| Parasang,                           | = | 4 miles, 256 yds.    |
| A day's journey,                    | = | 33 miles, 288 yds.   |

From the above Tables, it appears that the *English Inch* corresponds nearly with the *Roman Uncia*; and that the *English Foot* is only  $\frac{1}{100}$  parts of an inch less than the *Grecian Foot*.—It is however  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch more than the *Roman Foot*. Between the *Grecian* and *Roman Mile*, there are only two yards of difference, the former being 146, and the latter 148 yards less than the *English Mile*. Also, the *English Cubit*, which is 18 inches, is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch more

than the *Roman Cubit*;  $4\frac{2}{3}$  inches more than the *Grecian smaller Cubit*; very nearly the same size with the *Grecian larger Cubit*; and 4 inches less than the *cubit* mentioned in Scripture. ARBUTHNOT, however, makes the *Sacred Cubit* 1.7325 feet, which would leave a *difference* of only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Lastly, the digit, or finger's breadth, among the Greeks, Romans, and Jews, being between 7 and 9 parts of an inch, accords exactly with a finger's breadth at the present day, notwithstanding the alleged degeneracy of the people of modern times.

## FINIS

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## ERRATA.

- Page 5, line 16, for Hæmalays, read Hemineh, or Balken.  
 — 23, — 1, for Alloa, read Alva.  
 — 43, — 12, for Carpales, read Carpates.  
 — 47, — 35, for XII. read X.  
 — 66, — 38, for Halyss, read Halys.

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