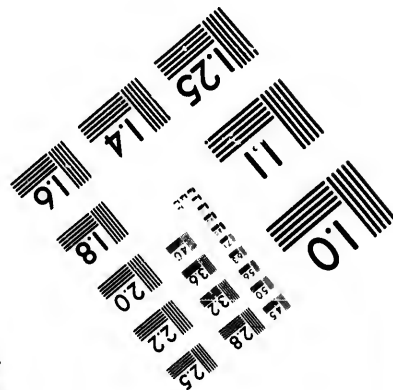
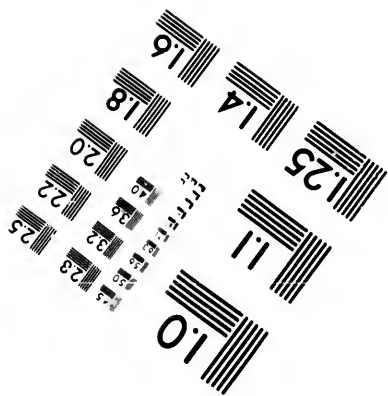
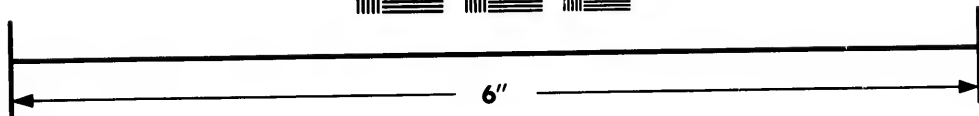
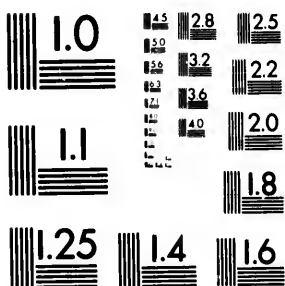


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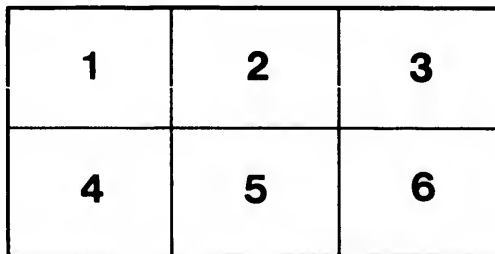
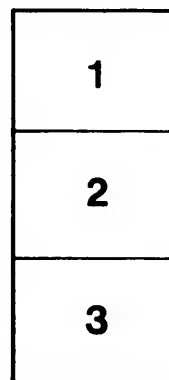
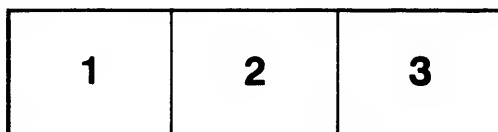
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Geography Anatomized :
Or, A Compleat
Geographical Grammar.

Being a Short and Exact

ANALYSIS

Of the whole Body of *Modern Geography.*

After a New, Plain and Easie Method, whereby any
Person may in a short time attain to the know-
ledge of that most noble and useful Science.

Comprehending,

A most Compendious Account of the Continents, Islands, Pe-
ninsula's, Isthmus, Promontories, Mountains, Oceans, Seas,
Gulphs, Straits, Lakes, Rivers and Chief Towns of the whole
Earth. As also the Divisions, Subdivisions, Situation, Exter-
Air, Soil, Commodities, Manners, Government, Religion in
all Countries of the World.

To which is subjoin'd

The present State of the *European* Plantations in the *East* and
West Indies, with a Reasonable Proposal for the Propagation
of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

The whole Work carefully performed according to the Es-
tablish'd and latest Discoveries.

Illustrated with divers Maps.

By *PAT. GORDON, M.A.*

LONDON, Printed by *J. R.* for *Robert Moyle* and *Thomas
Cockfield*, at the *Arms* in *Cornhill*, and at the *Tort* Leggs in
the *Poultry*. 1693.

For the honor of

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To the Honourable

Thomas Coventry
Thomas Coventry, Esq;

Eldest SON to

The Right Honourable

Thomas Lord Coventry
Thomas Lord Coventry,

Baron BARON of

ALESBOROUGH

In *Worcestershire*.

THIS small Treatise of *Modern Geography* is most Humbly Dedicated by

Your Honours most Humble
And most Obedient
Servant,

PAT. GORDON.

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TO THE
READER.

Geography (or rather Cosmography) that most Pleasur-
able and Useful Science, which is the Subject
of the following Treatise, needs no Rhetorick to re-
commend it, the great Utility, and the no less Pleasure
that attends the knowledge thereof, rendering it accept-
able and delightful to all persons who engage in the study
of it. By the help of this the Merchant may take a
view of those several Countries from whence his Factors
make him such profitable Returns, and may know what
Commodities are peculiar to every Country, and conse-
quently what Merchandize to Export and Import to
and from the several parts of the Universe: Nor is it
less useful to the Sea-faring man, who without danger of
Shipwrack may with pleasure take a view of the Ocean,
and of those several Seas, Straits and Gulphs he hath
sailed through, and cast Anchor in those Ports and plea-
sant Harbours which he so much longed for and desired,
when tost and tumbled by the tempestuous Waves. Here
the valiant Soldier may take a view of his Enemies
Camp, without fear of the murdering Cannon, or dan-
ger of an Ambuscade. The Divine may travel through
the Holy Land, and view the several places mention'd
in Sacred or Ecclesiastical History, and may trace the
Travels and Pilgrimages of the Patriarchs, Prophets
and

To the Reader.

and Apostles, and of our Blessed Saviour himself. By the help of this we are enabled to understand Ancient and Modern History, and may observe those places which were the scenes where the many Bloody Battles have been fought in the several Ages of the World. The time would fail me to enumerate those vast advantages that attend this excellent and most admirable Science; only this I must add, that among all other parts of ingenious Learning, Geography hath this peculiar property and excellency, that it is easily attainable by persons of any Age or Sex, and no less useful to persons in all stations, and of all professions; inasmuch that no person whatsoever can be said to be completely accomplish'd without some competent knowledge and understanding of it. But leaving this,

I come now to discourse a little of the following Treatise, whose design (in short) is a true and plain Introduction to the great and most useful Science of Modern Geography: I term it an Introduction, because drawn up in such a Natural Method as is most proper for a beginner who designs to make any considerable progress in that great Study. For this end I have given it the Title of Grammer, having reduc'd the whole body of Modern Geography to a true Grammatical Method; this Science being as capable of being taught by Grammer as any Tongue whatsoever. In the composing of it I have carefully endeavour'd to descend from Generals to Particulars; and I hope the whole undertaking is so perform'd that the Impartial Reader will find the Title made good in every respect. But to descend to the particular Contents of the whole Treatise.

The following Sheets being divided into three Parts. In the first of them [after some necessities premis'd, by way of Introduction] I have taken a general view of the

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To the Reader.

the whole Terraqueous Globe in all its essential Parts, viz. The Land, divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmus, Promontories or Capes: And Water, divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits, Lakes, Rivers. All which parts are most compendiously handled in the following manner.

Of Continents---	} It is briefly declar'd	What Countries they contain.
Of Islands---		How they lye in respect of the Conti.
Of Peninsulæ's---		To what place of the Continent they are adjacent.
Of Isthmus---		What Penin. they joyn to the Contin.
Of Promontories---		How they extend into the Ocean.
Of Oceans---		What Countries they inclose or surro.
Of Seas---		With what Countries they are inclosed or surrounded.
Of Gulphs---		How they bend up into the Continent.
Of Straits---		What Seas they joyn.
Of Lakes---		Where they are to be found.
Of Rivers---	What are their new and old Names and how they run.	

This being the substance of the first Part, I come now to the second, wherein I have taken a particular view of the Terrestrial Globe, in its chief and principal parts, and that by considering all the remarkable Divisions, Subdivisions [expressing their Situation and Extent] as also Cities, and chief Towns of the whole Earth. In doing this I have follow'd a new method, more clear than any that I know as yet publish'd; for I have not only reduc'd the particular Divisions, Cities and chief Towns of every Country to a compendious Table, but have also so order'd these Divisions, Cities and Towns, that the Reader may not only have a full prospect of the whole Country at one view, but likewise

To the Reader.

likewise may find those Divisions, Cities and Towns in the Map, as soon as he reads their names in the Table. Its true some late Authors both English and French, have made and publisht several Tables expressing the chief Towns in most Countries of Europe, yet those Tables (being only a bare Catalogue of Names, confusedly set down without any order) are of so little use to the Reader, that his pains are no less than before to find out those Names in the Map; whereas in the following Treatise those Divisions their Cities and Towns are so laid down before him (with particular Directions how they lye) that without any difficulty he may point out these places in the Map, as fast as he can read their Names in the Table. This new Method being as followeth, of the 32 Points of the Compass, I have made choice of 8, namely, The 4 Cardinal, to wit, East, West, North, South, [expressed by the single Letters of E. W. S. N.] and 4 Intermediate, as North-East, North-West, South-East, South-West, express'd thus, N.E. N.W. S.E. S.W. By those 8 Points, I briefly show the situation of all Countries in any Kingdom, and that in the following manner. Having reckon'd up the several Divisions of every Country, and the Cities or chief Town in each of those Divisions, I have exactly considered the situation of all those Divisions, in respect of those 8 Points above-mentioned, and as I find a competent number lying in a straight Line, between any two of the aforesaid Points, I have accordingly set them down, expressing their situation, so that those Divisions or Countries can be no sooner seen in the Table, than known how they lye in the Map. e. g. In treating of the Kingdom of Portugal (Pag. 54.) the Reader will find its Divisions thus set down.

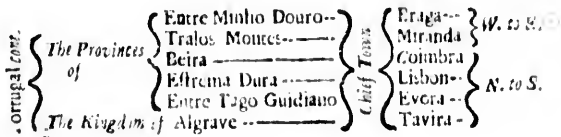
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To the Reader.

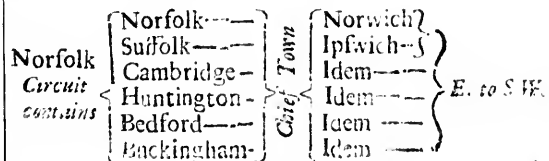


Braga and Miranda [having W. to E. affix] doth
 signifie that the two opposite Provinces, [viz. Entre
 Douro and Tralos Montes] are found from
 West to East. The other (having N. to S. affix) do
 show that the four opposite Divisions are found in the
 Map from North to South.

Note, That those Letters denoting the 8 Points of
 the Compass above-mentioned are still applied to the situ-
 ation of Counties or Divisions expressed (as in the afore-
 said Example) and not to the Cities or Towns in those
 Counties or Divisions, except when Cities or Towns
 only are mention'd, then in such a case those Letters de-
 note the situation of them, as Pag. 67.



Note also, That many times a little Brace must be
 added within a greater, as Pag. 77.



Portugal

To the Reader.

The little *Brace* affixt to *Norwich and Ipswich* doth show that the two opposite Counties *Norfolk and Suffolk*, (lying South and North) are both taken together, and considered as one Division when reckon'd with the following Counties of the Circuit in respect of their situation, expressed on the outside of the last *Brace*. What is here said of the situation of Counties, the same is understood of Islands, either in respect of one another, or the next part of the Continent, as *Pag. 83. and 84.* where the Islands of the Mediterranean Sea are so set down.

If it happen that neither Divisions nor Towns can be so ordered as to have their situation exactly expressed, then the distance of these Towns from some remarkable Cities adjacent, is particularly declar'd in English miles, as may be seen (*Pag. 45.*) where most of the Towns in the Circle of *Snabia* are mentioned with their particular distance. The same method being observed throughout all the rest of the second Part of this *Treatise*, I suppose what is already said will be a sufficient *Clavis* to the whole.

I now proceed to the third and last Part, which comprehends a brief Narrative of the Air, Soil, Commodities of all Countries; as also the Manners, Government and Religion of the People inhabiting those Countries. The Reader cannot expect a very large account of all those several heads, it being impossible in so little room to say the half of what might be said on many of them; however he may there find all those things that are most essential; these few sheets being an Epitome of what is more largely expressed in the greatest Volume. In this Part I have treated of all Countries in the same order as they are mentioned in the former, so that both Parts contain the same number of Chapters and Sections with the same Titles.

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To the Reader.

Here the Reader may be pleas'd to know, that in men-
tioning Countries both in this and the former Part, I
have made their Situation my only Rule, begining still
with those lying towards the North. This Rule being
once laid down as a sure guide, I have exactly observed
the same both in Continents (excepting North America,
where I thought good to end at the Pole) as also in those
Islands which are particularly handled, namely, the Bri-
tannick. I know this is very different from many, who
begin with those Countries which were very famous of
old, or are now reckon'd most considerable; but this I
have carefully shunn'd, as knowing it might be offensive to
several; and that none might take exception, I have (in
mentioning Countries) regard'd neither the antient or
present worth of them or their Inhabitants, but (as afore-
said) have made their Situation my only Rule.

Those six general heads, handled in this Part, being
subjects that do not much admit of new relations, I judge
my self to be no Plagiary, to grant that I have receiv'd
the assistance of others, esteeming it needless many times
to alter the Character either of a People or Country, when
I found it succinctly worded by a credible Pen.

I resolv'd once to have set down all the particular
Dominions belonging to every Crown'd Head or Prince
in Europe, but nothing being more alterable by reason of
our present Wars, I laid aside such thoughts, in hope
that the same may be sufficiently learn'd from those who
have written the Present State of Europe, and still
continue it by their Monthly Accounts. However, in
stead of those Dominions in Europe, I have subjoin'd
a short Appendix to this Treatise, comprehending the
chief Plantations (whether Countries, Towns, Forts or
Factories) which belong to the Europeans in the East
and West Indies, this being as useful (if not more)

To the Reader.

to be known than the former. And lastly, in the latter part of that Appendix, I have made a Proposal (I hope very Reasonable, and I wish acceptable) concerning the Propagation of the blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

This being the summe of the whole Treatise, I shall no longer detain the Reader by way of Preface.

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THE CONTENTS.

This small Tract of Geography being drawn up in such a Method that the whole may be said to resemble but one continued *Index*, I judg'd it needless to make any Alphabetical Table thereof; yet (that the Reader may at once have a full view of all) I have drawn up the following Analysis of all its Chapters and Sections with their Titles. The first column of Pages hath relation to the first and second Part of the Treatise, and the other column to the third.

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PART

Page	Line	Mistakes of the Pref.	Thus Corrected.
15	16	Tames	Thames.
ibid.	17	Savern	Suvern.
ibid.	18	Abus } Triginta } } Ore S. E. } —	Abus } Ore S. E. } Triginta.
21	9	Norway	Norway.
25	ult.	Dizina.	Dwina.
33	7	— } Perpignan } } Idem } —	— } Idem. } Perpignan.
48	25	Zuri	Ori.
63	13	Viterbo 14 m. S. W.	Viterbo 14 m. S. E.
ibid.	24	Orbitello 55 m. W.	Orbitello 55 m. E.
73	6	Draufreis	Draufreis.
77	28	Northfolk	Norfolk.
81	24	Daagannon	Daugannon.
86	7	Hispaham	Ispahan.
90	11	Hispaham	
97	4	Alger	
111	9	Villa Rica.	Alger.
112	19	S. Domingo	Villa Rica.
ibid.	27	Lucayone	S. Domingo.
126	25	D. of Branderburgh	Lucayont.
		{ Brittain } { Guine } where { Gasconne } found { Madra }	Marq. of Brandeburg. Brittain. Guinne. Gascoigne. Madera.

Thus Corrected.

Thames.

Severn.

Abus { Ori S. E.
 { Triginta.

Norway.

Dwina.

— { Idem.
 { Pespignan.

Ori.

Viterbo 14 m. S. E.

Ovittello 55 m. E.

Donsfruis.

Norfolk.

Dungannon.

Ispahan.

Algier.

Villa Rica.

S. Domingo.

Lucayone.

Marq. of Brandebvg.

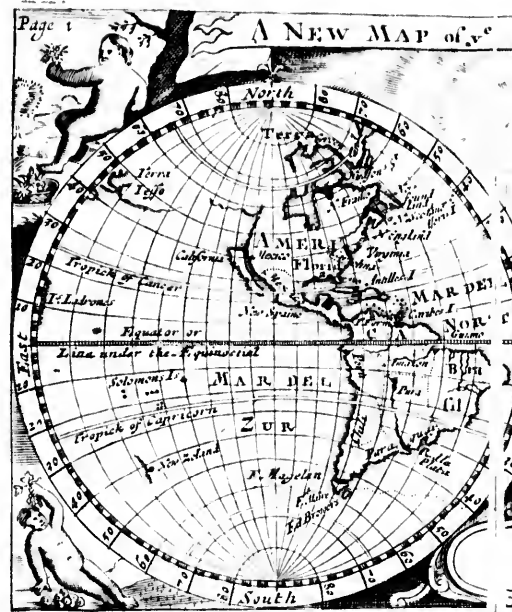
Britain.

Guienne.

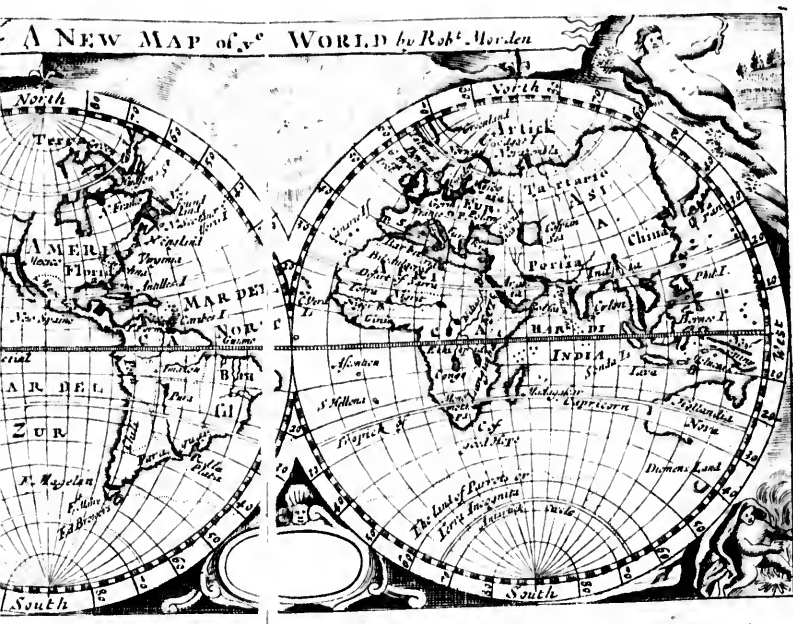
Gascogne.

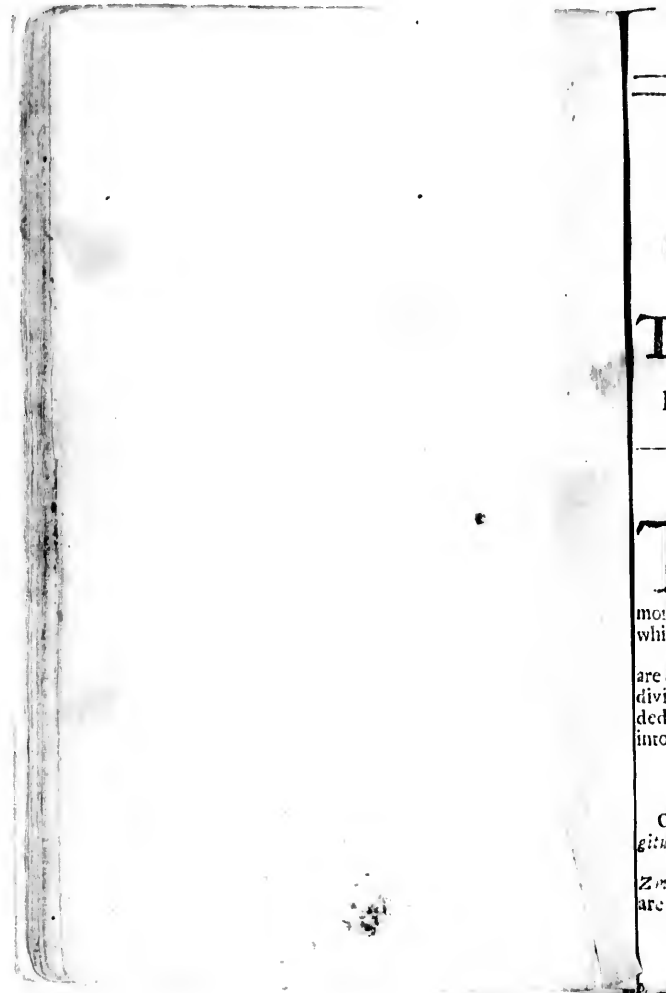
Madera.

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P A R T I.
 Comprehends a
GENERAL VIEW,
 Of the whole
Terraqueous Globe ;
 In all its constituent parts of *Land and Water.*

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

THE *Terraqueous Globe* (whose Superfice is the Subject of this Treatise) is always considered by Geographers as a Spherical Body made up of *Land and Water*; and (for the better understanding of it in all its external parts) is commonly surrounded with many imaginary *Circles*. The chief of which

are 8 divi- ded into	{ 4 greater	{ Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Zodiac.	} into	{ 5 Parallel	{ Equator. 2 Tropicks. 2 Pol. Circles.

Of these, and some other Circles are formed *Zones, Climates, Longitudes and Latitudes* of places.

Zones are 5	{ 2 Frigid, 2 Temperate, 1 Torrid.	} comprise	{ The Polar Circles and Poles. The Polar Circles and Tropicks. between the Tropicks.

Climats are in number 48, { 24 North.
24 South.

Longitude is the distance from the first Meridian, and measured upon the Aequator.

Latitude { South } is the distance from the Aequator to either Poles, and measured upon the Meridian.

The Globe hath three Positions viz.

- { Parallel having } The Poles in { Zenith, Nadir. }
The Aequator in the Horizon.
The parallel Circles parallel to the Horizon.
- { Right having } The Poles in the Horizon.
The Aequator in { Zenith, Nadir. }
The parallel Circles perpendicular to the Horizon.
- { Oblique having } The Poles { one above } the Horizon.
{ one under } the Horizon.
Aequator partly { above } the Horizon.
{ under } Parallel Circles oblique to the Horizon.

The Terrestrial Globe, being a Spherical Body (as aforesaid) consisting of Land and Water;

The Land is divided into { Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmus, Promontories, or Capes, } The Water is divided into { Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Straits, Lakes, Rivers. }

CHAP. I. Concerning the LAND.

SECT. I. Of CONTINENTS.

Continents are Four, viz. *Europe, Asia, Africa, America.*

Europe	North	{ <i>Scandinavia</i> ----- } found from W. to E.
		{ <i>Moscovia (or Russia)</i> ----- }
	Middle	{ <i>France</i> ----- } found from W. to E.
		{ <i>Germany</i> ----- }
		{ <i>Poland</i> ----- }
		{ <i>Spain</i> ----- }
	South	{ <i>Italy</i> ----- } found from W. to E.
		{ <i>Turky in Europe</i> ----- }

Asia	North, comprehending the vast Body of <i>Tartary</i>	
	South	{ <i>China</i> ----- } found from E. to W.
		{ <i>India</i> ----- }
		{ <i>Peru</i> ----- }
		{ <i>Islands in Asia</i> ----- }

Africa	{ <i>Egypt</i> ----- }	} from N. to S.
	{ <i>Barbary</i> ----- }	
	{ <i>Bildagoid</i> ----- }	
	{ <i>Libya, or the Desert</i> ----- }	
	{ <i>Land of the Negroes</i> ----- }	
	{ <i>Guinea</i> ----- }	

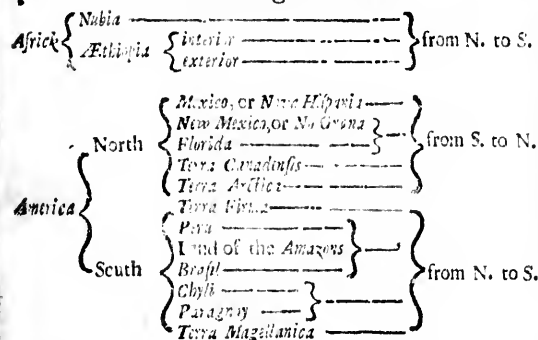
A 2

Africa

CHAP.

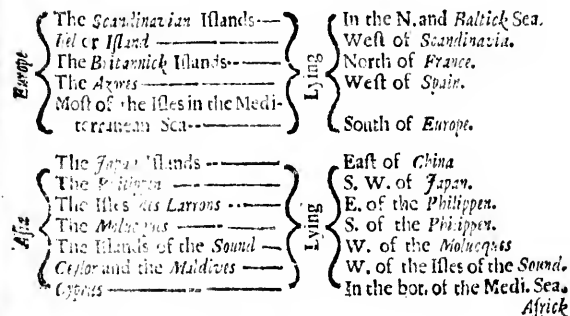
n.
rb.
th.
st Meridian, and measured
from the Equator to either
measured upon the Meridian.
Zenith.
Nadir.
or in the Horizon.
Circles parallel to the Ho-
rizon.
or in the Zenith.
Nadir.
Circles perpendicular to the
Horizon.
one above the Horizon.
one under the Horizon.
only above the Horizon.
only under the Horizon.
is oblique to the Horizon.
Body (as aforesaid) con-
tains
Oceans.
Seas.
Waters.
Gulfs.
Straits.
Lakes.
Rivers.

Concerning the Land.



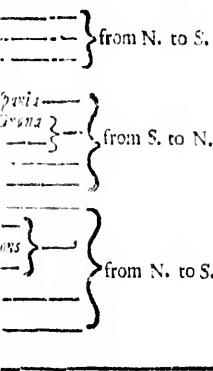
SECT. II.
Of ISLANDS.

Islands belong either to
Europe,
Asia,
Africa,
America.

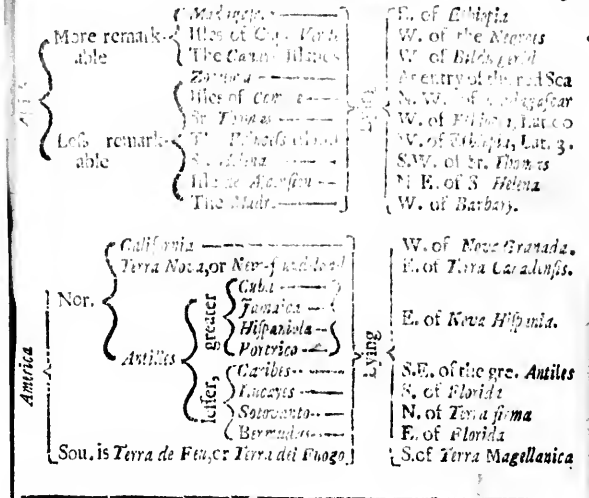


Africa

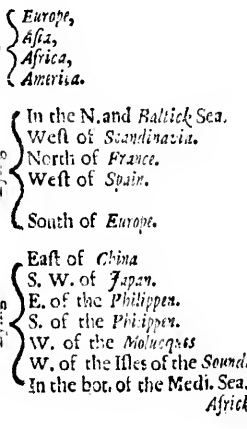
e Land.



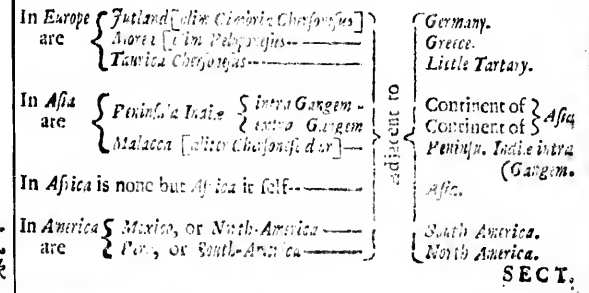
Concerning the Land. 5



II. NDS.



SECT. III. Of PENINSULAS



SECT. IV.
Of ISTHMOS.

In Europe are the	} Joining	} <i>Mora to Grotte, Tavica Cerasus, to Little Tintary, Malacca to Peninla. Ind. intra Gangem. Africa to Asia. Mexico and Peru.</i>	
Isthmus of			<i>Co. into Tavica Cherfontus.</i>
In Asia is the Isthmus of Malacca			
In Africa is the Isthmus of Suez			
In America is the Isthmus of Panama			

SECT. V.
Of PROMONTORIES or CAPES.

In Europe are	} Extending from	} the Northmost part of Norway the N. of France.						
			} of England.					
				} of Spain.				
					} the E. of China. Penin. India intra Gangem. S. part of Arabia.			
						} W. of the Negroes S of Ethiopia exterior. N. E. part of Ethiopia exterior.		
							} Cape Nord	
								} Cape de Bayleux
} Cape of Cornwall, or the Lands end								
	} Lizard Point							
		} The Start Point						
			} Portland Cape					
				} Cape de Finis terra				
					} Cape de Rocca			
						} Cape de St. Vincent		
In Asia are							} Cape Nigro	}
	} Cape de Cononi							
		} Cape Razalgate						
In Africa are			} Cape Verde				}	
	} Promontorium boae spei			}				
		} Cape de Ajan			}			

Land.

V.

TO S.

Joining

- Mata to Gaster.
- *Tarica* *Gaster* *Asia*, to Little *Tartary*.
- *Malacca* to *Penin's*.
- *Ind. intra Gangem*.
- *Africa* to *Asia*.
- *Mexico* and *Peru*.

V.

ES or CAPES.

the Northmost part of *Norway* the N. of *France*.

the S.W Coast }
 the S. Coast } of *England*.
 the S. Coast }
 the S. Coast }
 the W. } of *Spain*.
 the W. }
 the W. }

the E. of *China*.
Perin, *India intra Gangem*.
 S. part of *Arabia*.

W. of the *Negroes*
 S of *Ethiopia exterior*.
 N. E. part of *Ethiopia exterior*.

In

Concerning the Water.

In *America* are

- { *Cape de Florida* —
- { *Cape de Coriente* —
- { *Cape Horn* —
- { *Cape de St. Augustin* —

Extend from

- { S. of *Florida*.
- { W. of *Nova Hispania*.
- { S. of *Terra Magellanica*.
- { S. of *Terra de Feu*.
- { E. of *Brazil*.

CHAP. II.

Concerning the WATER.

SECT. I.

Of OCEANS.

<p><i>Europe</i> { North Ocean } —</p> <p> { West Ocean } —</p>	}	<p><i>Europe</i> on the { North.</p> <p> { West.</p>
<p><i>Asia</i> { <i>Tartarian</i> Ocean —</p> <p> { <i>China</i> Ocean —</p> <p> { <i>Indian</i> Ocean —</p> <p> { <i>Persian</i> Ocean —</p> <p> { <i>Arabick</i> Ocean —</p>	}	<p><i>Asia</i> on the { North.</p> <p> { East.</p> <p> { South.</p>
<p><i>Africa</i> { <i>Oriental</i> Ocean —</p> <p> { <i>Ethiopic</i> Ocean —</p> <p> { <i>Atlantick</i> Ocean —</p>	}	<p><i>Africa</i> on the { East.</p> <p> { South.</p> <p> { West.</p>
<p><i>America</i> { East Ocean } —</p> <p> { West Ocean } —</p>	}	<p><i>America</i> on the { East.</p> <p> { West.</p>

Incloding

SECT.

SECT. II.
Of SEAS.

In Europe are the	} Enacted	Baltick Sea	with	Suedeland Poland in part Germany in part	on the	W. E. S.
		German Sea	with	Scandinavia Siberia	on the	E. W.
		Niib Sea	with	Brittain Ireland	on the	E. W.
		Mediterranean Sea	with	Europe Barbery	on the	N. S.
		Euxine Sea	with	part of Europe part of Asia	on the	N. & W. S. & E.

In { Africa
America } The Seas [except *Mare Caspium* in *Asia*] are different parts of the Ocean variously named, according as they lye adjacent to different kingdoms.

SECT. III.
Of GULPHS.

In Europe are	} Enacted	Sinus Euxinus	} Northward	into Suedeland.
		Sinus Finaicus		Eastward
		Sinus Adriaticus		W. between
In Asia are	} Enacted	Persian Gulph	} N. W. between	Persia and Arabia.
		Gulph of Bengal		W. between the 2 Penins. of India
In Africa is or Arabick Gulph	} Enacted	Mare Rubrum	} N. W. between	Africa Africa.
		Arabick Gulph		

In America are

In Europe are the

In Africa are the

In Africa

In America are

Concerning the Water.

In America are { Sinus Mexicanus } Bending up { W. between } Florida
 { Buttons Bay --- } { S. W. between } Terra firma.
 { Baffins Bay --- } { N. W. into Terra } Terra Canadensis
 { } { } Terra Arctica.

SECT. IV.
Of STRAITS.

In Europe are the { Straits of the Sound } the Danish to the Baltick Sea.
 { Straits of Gibraltar --- } the Mediterran. to W. Ocean.
 { Straits of Caffa --- } Palus Motis to Pontus Euxinus.
 { Thracian Bosphorus --- } Pontus Euxinus to the Propontus.
 { Hellespont --- } the Propontus to the Archipelagus.
 In Asia are the { Straits of the Sound } the Indian and East Ocean.
 { Straits of the Persian Gulph } the Persian Gulph to the S. Oc.
 In Africa are the Straits of { } the Red Sea to the E. Ocean.
 { the Red Sea --- }
 In America are { Hudsons Straits --- } Buttons Bay to the E. Ocean.
 { Frutum Davis --- } Baffins Bay to the E. Ocean.
 { the Magellanick Stra. } the East and West Ocean.

C

SECT.

Water.

I.

Swedenland } on the } W.
 Poland in pa. } E.
 Gorm in pt. } S.
 Scandinavia } on the } E.
 Sibiria } on the } W.
 Brittain } on the } E.
 Ireland } on the } W.
 Europe } on the } N.
 Barbary } on the } S.
 part of Africa } on the } N. & W.
 part of Asia } on the } S. & E.

Spain in Asia are different
 fully narrow, according as
 different kingdoms.

II.

III.

ward } into Swedenland.

between { Italy and
 Turkey in Europe

between { Persia and
 Arabia.
 between the 2 Penins. of India

between { Africa
 Asia.

I

SECT. V.
Of LAKES.

The most remarkable Lakes in Europe are	Ladoga	Found towards the	E.	} of the R. of Swedland.
	Iena		E.	
	Ula		E.	
	Piipus		W.	
	Wener		W.	
	Vitcr		W.	
	Miler		W.	
	Onega		W.	
	Ilmen		W.	
	Constance		S.	
	Geneva		S.	
	Lucern		S.	
	Winander-mere		N. of England, viz. Lancashire.	
	Wistles-mere		Middle of Engl. viz. Huntingdon.	
	Neis		N. of Scotland.	
Lough	N.			
Lomond	N.			
Foyle	N.			
Neagh	N.			
Earn	N.			
Derge	middle			
The most remarkable Lakes in Asia are	Corns	N.	} of Tartary.	
	Kitbak	N.		
	Kitbay	middle		
	Picx	E.	} of China.	
	Tai	E.		
	Chiamy	N. of India.		
	Allamar	N.	} of Persia.	
Babacandor	N.			
Burgian	middle			

The most remarkable Lakes in Africa are

The most remarkable Lakes in America are

The most remarkable Lakes in Europe are

The most remarkable Lakes in Asia are

The most remarkable Lakes in Europe are

The

Water.

N.
S.
of the K. of Swedeland.
of Moscovia.
of Germany.
of England, viz. Lancashire.
Middle of Engl. viz. Huntingdon.
of Scotland.
of Ireland.
of Tartary.
of China.
of India.
of Persia.
The

Concerning the Water. 11

The most remarkable Lakes in Africa are	Elbuciana	Found towards the	W. of Egypt.
	Lybia		middle of Zsara.
	Guard		middle
	Borno		East } of the Nigrots.
	Niger		North
	Aquilunda		middle } of Ethiopia exterior.
	Sachaf		South
	Zaire		S.
	Zambre		S. } of Ethiopia interior.
	Zafan		S.
The most remarkable Lakes in America are	Nicaragua		South
	Mexico		middle } of Nova Hispania.
	Parime		E. of Terra firma.
	Titicaca		S. of Peru.

SECT. VI.
Of RIVERS.

§. I. EUROPE.

Sweden are the	Dalcarlie	Olim	unknown	Running	Eastward.
	Kimi		unknown		Southward
	Torno		unknown		Southward
	Else		unknown		Southward
Denmark } none very remarkable					
Moscovia are the	Volga	Olim	Rha	Running	E. turn. S.
	Don		Tanais		E. turn. W.
	Dwina		unknown		N. W.
France are the	Sein	Olim	Sequana	Running	N. W.
	Loir		Ligeis		W.
	The Rhone		Rhodanus		S.
	Garonne		Garamna, or		N. W.
			Duranus		

Concerning the Water.

In Germany are the	Danube	Danubius [aliter Iler]	Running	E.	In China are
	Sabid	Scaldis		N. turn. W.	In India are
	Mais	Mofa		N. turn. W.	
	Rhine	Rhenus		N. W.	
	Elm	Anafius		N. W.	
	Wefer	Vifurgis		N. W.	
In Poland are the	Elbe	Abus	N. W.		
	Oder	Oaeva aliter Viadrus	N.	In Persia are	
	Niiper	Boiithenus	}	S. E.	In Turky Asia are
	Niester	Tyras			
	Bog	Hypanis			
	Vifale	unknown			
Niemen	unknown	}	N. W.	In Turky Asia are	
Dana	unknown				
In Spain are the	Elbro	Iherus	Running	S. E.	In Egypt main body.
	Xucar	Sucro		S. E.	
	Guadalquivir	Betis		S. W.	
	Gaadiana	Anas		S. W.	
	Tago	Tagus		S. W.	
	Douro	Darius		W. in its main body.	
In Italy are the	Po	Eridanus aliter Padus	Running	E.	In Barbaria
	Adige	Atiesis		E.	
	Arno	Arnus		S. W.	
	Tiber	Tibris		S. W.	
	Volturno	Vulturis		W.	
	In Turky in Europe is the Danube			Danubius aliter Iler	}
§. 2. A S I A.					
In Tartary are	Oby	Murgus	Running	W. turn. N.	In the L. is
	Ochardus	unknown		N.	In Guinea are
	Tartar	unknown		N.	
	Palfanga	unknown		E.	
	Chefil	Lazarus		W.	

Concerning the Water.

Running E. N. turn. W. N. turn. W. N. W. N. W. N. W. N. W. N. S. E. N. W. S. E. S. E. S. W. S. W. S. W. W. in its main body. E. E. S. W. S. W. W. E. W. turn. N. N. N. E. W.	in China are { Croesus Kiang	unknown --- unknown ---	E. var. turn. E.
	in India are { Ganges Guanga Indus	Idem not remarkable Idem	S. E. S. W.
	in Persia are { Abiamas Palimaton Timent Bendinar Tiviti Sivi	Oxus not remarkable Arabs Bagradas, or Agradatus Eulius, or Chospes Halaps Araxes, or Arafes	W. E. S. S. W. S. W. S. W. S. W.
	in Turkey in Asia are { Tigil Frat	Tigris Euphrates	S. E. S. E.

§. 3. AFRICA.

Running E. E. S. W. S. W. W. E. W. turn. N. N. N. E. W.	In Egypt is Nile	Nile	N.
	In Barbary are { Gaasilbarbara Major	Bagradas, or Mavra Rubicatus	N. N. N.
	In Biddaguid are { Origin of Guadilbarbara Major Branches of the River Gir	not remarkable not remarkable Givas	N. W. N. W. S. E.
	In Zaava is the main body of Gir	Givas	S. E.
	In the Land of the Negroes is the Niger	Idem	W.
	in Guinea are { Sweria de Costa Rivere de Volta	not remarkable not remarkable	S. S.



In *Nabia* is the River *Naba* — } not remarkable } N. E.
 In *Extior* are { *Zair* ————— } unknown — } W.
 { *Coanca* ————— } unknown — } W.
 { *R. de Infanto* ————— } unknown — } S. E.
 { *Zambre* ————— } unknown — } S. E.
 { *R. de Spiritu S.* ————— } unknown — } S. E.
 Interior is *Nile*, its main body } *Nilus* ————— } N.

§. 4. AMERICA.

1. Mexico, or North-America.

In *Nova Hispania* are none remarkable.

In { *Nova Granada* } are { River *North* } running } S. W.
 { *Florida* } } { *R. de Spiritu S.* } } S.

In *Terra* { The great River *Canada*, with all its branches, running E.
 { The *Connecticut* ————— }
 { *Hudsons River* ————— } all running S.
 { *Rivere de la Mare* ————— }
 { The *Sesquahaya* ————— }
 { The *Patomeck* ————— }

In *Terra Arctica*, are none considerable.

2. Peru, or South America.

In *Terra firma* are { *R. de Paria* vel *Orionoque* ————— } N.
 { *R. de* { *Madeline* ————— } N.
 { *S. Mariba* ————— } N.

In *Brasile* are { The *Miary* ————— } N. E.
 { The *Siopi* ————— } N.
 { *S. Francis* ————— } E.
 { *Purana* ————— } S. W.

In the Land of the *Amazons*, The *Amazon* with }
 all its branches ————— } N. E.
 In

Note, These following Branches are still found by travelling from the mouth of the Rivers towards their head.

Dirclari—	Kimi	} are none remarkable.	}	}	
	Torno				
Elfe	Wayma		}	}	S. W.
	Juga				W.
Divina are	Sofovioia	}	}	S.	
	Occarica			N. E.	
Volga are	L'oye	}	}	S. W.	
	Marne			N. W.	
Seine are	Yonne	}	}	S.	
	Moyenne			S. W.	
Loir are	Le Sarre	}	}	S. W.	
	Le Loir			N. W.	
Rhone are	Viene	}	}	N. W.	
	Indre			N. W.	
Garrone are	Le Cher	}	}	N. W.	
	Allier			N. W.	
Rhone are	Durance	}	}	S. W.	
	Isere			S. W.	
Garrone are	Saone	}	}	S.	
	Dardonne			W.	
Danube are	Lot	}	}	S.	
	Tarne			S. E.	
Danube are	Pruth	}	}	S.	
	Milho			N.	
Danube are	Alanta	}	}	S.	
	Morava			N.	
Danube are	Tyssa [augmented by the <i>Starelob</i>]	}	}	S.	
	Drava			E.	
Danube are	Saxe	}	}	N. E.	
	Inn			N.	
Danube are	Iser	}	}	N.	
	Lech			N.	
Danube are	Mer	}	}	N.	

Water.
are still found by travelling
their head.

Running
S. W.
W.
S.
N. E.
S. W.
S. W.
N. W.
S.
S. W.
S. W.
N. W.
N. W.
N. W.
S. W.
S.
W.
S.
S. E.
S.
N.
S.
E.
N. E.
N.
N.

Concerning the Water.

	Rappel [running W.]	Senna	N.
	augmented by the	Dyle	N.
		Demr	W.
Scheld are	Dender		N.
	The Lis		N. E.
	The Scarpe		N. E.
	The Haisne		W.
Elme are	Soff		W.
	Hase		W.
	Lippe		W.
	Roer		N. E.
Rhine are	Moselle		S. W.
	Lahn		W.
	Maine		W.
	Niekar		N.
	Dommel		N. W.
	Niers		N. W.
	Koer		N. W.
Maese are	Oost		N. W.
	Sambre		N. E.
	Semo		W.
	Chiers		W.
Wiser are	Aller [running W.]	Urine	N.
	augmented by	Ocker	N.
	Fuld		N.
	Ilmenow		N. W.
Elbe are	Havel		N. W.
	Saaldre		N.
	Muldaw		N.
	Warta		W.
Oder are	Bober		N.
	Weslitz		N. E.
	Dizza		S. W.
Nieper are	Przypicz or Peripus		N. E.
	Bogge	are none considerable:	
	Niefter		
	Vistul is the Bugg		N. tur. W.
	Niemen is the Viena		W.
	Duna are none remarkable.		

Scheld

D

Elbe

Branches of the	Ebro arc	Sere	}	S. W.	
		Cinca		S. E.	
		Gallega		S. W.	
		Xilo		N. E.	
	Xucar, are none remarkable.				
	Guadalquivir arc	Xenil	}	W.	
		Guardamena		S. W.	
	Gudiana, are none remarkable				
	Tago arc	Zatas	}	W.	
		Zezar		S.	
		Guadarran		S.	
		Xaruma		S.	
	Douro arc	Tonvoes	}	N. W.	
		Tormes		N. W.	
		Atlanza		S. W.	
Oglia		S. E.			
Po arc	Adda	}	S. E.		
	Tespin		S. E.		
	Tanovo		E. turning N. } Bormida-		
	augmented by		Stura		
	Stefa			N. E.	
Dona Baltea			S. E.		
Adige is Baciglione			S.		
Arno arc	Elsa	}	N. W.		
	Sieve		E. turn. S.		
Tiber arc	Quartitio	}	W.		
	Nira		S. W.		
	Chiane		S. E.		
Volturno, its chief Branch is Sabato			W.		

Thus we have transiently run over all the essential parts of the Terraqueous Globe, namely, The Land divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsula's, Isthmus, Promontories or Capes : As also the water divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits, Lakes and Rivers : And so much for a General View of the whole Globe. Now followeth ;

e Water.



Running

- S.W.
- S.E.
- S.W.
- N.E.
- W.
- S.W.
- W.
- S.
- S.
- N.W.
- N.W.
- S.W.
- S.E.
- S.E.
- N.
- N.E.
- S.E.
- S.E.
- S.
- N.W.
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- S.W.
- S.E.
- W.



all the essential parts of the
 Land divided into Continents
 orories or Capes : As also the
 bhs, Straits, Lakes and Rivers
 the whole Globe. Now fol-

PART



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PART II.

Comprehends a
PARTICULAR VIEW,
OF THE
Terraqueous Globe ;
In its Chief Constituent Parts.

IN the former Part of this Treatise, we have given a General Idea of the whole *Terraqueous Globe*, in all its constituent Parts both of *Land* and *Water* : We come now in this place to take a Particular View of the same, in its chief constituent Parts, and that by expressing all the Remarkable *Divisions, Subdivisions, and Chief Towns* of the whole Earth. Therefore,

D 2

CHAP.

C H A P. I.

Of E U R O P E.

The Continent of *Europe* being divided
[Pag. 3.] into VIII. great Parts,

Scandinavia	{ Swedeland Denmark- Norway--	{ <i>Stockholm</i> <i>Copenhagen.</i> <i>Bergen.</i>
Moscovia, or Russia---	---	<i>Moscow.</i>
France -----	-----	<i>Paris.</i>
Germany-----	-----	<i>Vicenna.</i>
Poland -----	-----	<i>Cracow.</i>
Spain -----	-----	<i>Madrid.</i>
Italy -----	-----	<i>Rome.</i>
Turky in Europe. ---	---	<i>Constantinople.</i>
The chief of the <i>European</i> Isles being	{ <i>Great Britain</i> <i>Ireland</i> -----	those of { <i>London.</i> <i>Edenburgh</i> <i>Dublin.</i>

Of all these in their proper Places.

S E C T

I.

O P E.

pe being divided
great Parts,

{ Stockholm
Copenhagen.
Bergen.
Moscow.
Paris.
Vienna.
Cracow.
Madrid.
Rome.
Constantinople.
those of { London.
Edenburgh
Dublin.

proper Places.

SECT



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S E C T. I.
Concerning Scandinavia.

Miles.

Situated { between $\left. \begin{array}{l} d. \quad r. \\ 23 \quad 20 \\ 64 \quad 12 \end{array} \right\}$ of Long. } Its great- } Length is about 1020
 { between $\left. \begin{array}{l} 54 \quad 10 \\ 71 \quad 05 \end{array} \right\}$ of Latitu. } est } Breadth is about 840.

Divided into the { *Swedenland* } Chief Town { *Stockholm.*
 Kingdoms of { *Denmark* } { *Copenhagen.*
 { *Norway* } { *Bergen.*

Swedenland compre- { *Scania* } { *Lunden* }
 hends { *Gotland* } { *Calmar* } from S. to N.
 { *Swedenland prop.* } { *Stockholm* }
 { *Laplar* } { *Tornia* }
 { *Finland* } { *Åbo* }
 { *Ingriz* } { *Nottiborg or* } from N. to S.
 { *Lizonia* } { *Oriska* }
 { } { *Riga* }

Denmark comprehends { The Peninsula of *Jutland* } = { *Sleswick.*
 { The Danish Islands } } { *Copenhagen.*

Norway compre- { *Babus* } { Idem }
 hends the Go- { *Aggeras* } { Idem }
 vernments of { *Bergen* } { Idem } S. to N. E.
 { *Drontheim* } { Idem }
 { *Wardhus* } { Idem }

More Particularly,

§. 1. S W E D E L A N D.

Scania contains the { *Halland* } { *Halmstat* } W. to E.
 Provinces of { *Bleking* } Ch. To. { *Christianstad* }
 { *Schonon* } { *Lunath*, Southward, }
Gotland

Concerning Scandinavia.

<p>Gotland contains the Provinces of</p>	<p>{ Vermelandia --- Dallia --- Vestergoth --- Östergothia --- Smalandia ---</p>	<p>{ Carolstadt --- Dalaberge --- Göteborg --- Norköping --- Calmar ---</p>	<p>{ N. to S. in the West part. N. to S. in the E. part.</p>													
				<p>{ Södermania --- Nerica --- Westmania --- Uplandia ---</p>	<p>{ Niköping --- Örebro --- Årsten --- those of Upsal and of Stockholm --- Geval --- Hidmora --- Hudswickwall --- Selanger --- Ressande --- Hernösand ---</p>	<p>{ from S. to N.</p>										
							<p>Swideland [properly so call'd] contains the Provinces of</p>	<p>{ Gästria --- Dalarlia --- Helsingia --- Medelpandia --- Jemtia --- Angermannia ---</p>	<p>{ from S. to N.</p>							
										<p>Lapland contains the Provinces of</p>	<p>{ Uma-Lapmark --- Pitha-Lapmark --- Lula-Lapmark --- Tornia-Lapmark --- Kimi-Lapmark ---</p>	<p>{ Uma --- Pitha --- Lula --- Tornia --- Kimi ---</p>	<p>{ from S. to N.</p>			
														<p>Finland contains the Provinces of</p>	<p>{ Cajania --- N. Finland --- Tavastia --- Savolaxia --- Kexholmia --- Carelia --- Nylandia --- S. Finland ---</p>	<p>{ Cajaneburgh upon the Uls. --- Björneberge --- Tavastus --- Nylbe --- Kexholm --- Wiborg --- Borgo --- Abo ---</p>
<p>Ingvia contains the Provinces of</p>	<p>{ Ingvia propria --- Ingermania --- Solouski ---</p>	<p>{ Oresca, or Norteborg --- Caporio --- Juanagorod ---</p>	<p>{ N. to S.W.</p>													
				<p>Livonia divided into</p>	<p>{ North --- South ---</p>	<p>{ in N. are in S. are</p>										
							<p>D E N-</p>									

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Swideland divided into

inavia.

Carolstadt } N. to S. in
Dalaberge } the West
Gottenborge } part.
Norkoping } N. to S. in
Calmar --- } the E. part.

Nikeping ---
Orebro ---
Arfven ---
those of Upsal and
of Stockholm }
Geva --- } from S.
Hidemore --- } to N.
Hadswickwals ---
Stanger ---
Refunds ---
Hernofand ---

Uma ---
Pitba --- } from S. to N.
Lula ---
Tornia ---
Kimi ---

Cajaneburgh upon the Ula.
Bionberge ---
Trawalus --- } W. to E.
Nylat ---
Kexholm ---
Wiborg --- } E. to W.
Borgo ---
Abo ---

Orefca, or
Noitiberg } N. to S.W.
Caporio ---
Juanagorod ---

Narva --- } from E. to W.
Revel --- }
Riga --- } from W. to NE.
Walmer --- }
DEN-

Concerning Scandinavia.

§. 2. DENMARK,

Being divided into } The Peninsula of Jutland.
} The Danish Islands.

The Peninsula of Jutland } North Jutland.
comprehends } South Jutland.
} D. of Holstein [of which in Lower Saxony].

Jutland divided into
North com- } Aalborg --- } Idem --- }
prehends } Wiburg --- } Idem --- } from N. to S.
the Dio- } Arhusen --- } Aarhus --- }
cesses of } Ripen --- } Idem --- }
South com- } Haderstere --- } Idem --- }
prehends } Appenrade --- } Idem --- } from N. to S. upon
the Prae- } Fionsborge --- } Idem --- } the Baltick Sea.
fectures of } Gottorpe --- } Sleswick --- }
} Tonderen --- } Idem --- } N. to S. upon the
} Hujum --- } Idem --- } German Sea.
} Eyderstede --- } Tonningen --- }

The chief of the Zeland }
Danish Islands } Of which afterwards, when we treat of
are } Funen } Islands.

§. 3. NORWAY,

Being divided into the Government of } Babus.
} Aggevus.
} Bergenus.
} Dronthimus.
} wardus.

Babus

<i>Bahus</i> —	} Comprh. the Diocesis of	<i>Olfo</i> —	} Chief Town	Idem, W. of <i>Vermelandia</i>	
<i>Aggerus</i> —		<i>Stavanger</i> —		Idem —	in <i>Gotland</i> ...
<i>Bergen</i> —		<i>Bergen</i> —		Idem —	from S. to
<i>Dronthemus</i> —		<i>Nidrosia</i> —		<i>Dronthem</i> —	N. E. on the
<i>Wardhus</i> —		only the Prefect. of <i>Wardhus</i> —		Idem —	Sea-Coast.

linavia.

Idem, W. of *Vermelandia*
in *Gotland*.

Idem

Idem from S. to
Dronhem N. E. on the
Sea-Coast.

Idem

SECT





Situated { be
 { be

Divide

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Dwiza

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Sibiria

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SECT. II.

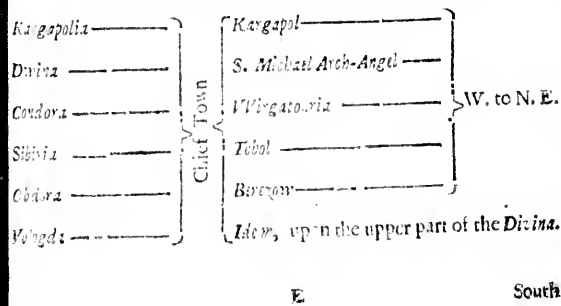
Concerning *Russia*,

Situated
 between $\left. \begin{matrix} d. & . \\ 42 & 00 \\ 80 & 10 \end{matrix} \right\}$ of Lon. } Its great-
 between $\left. \begin{matrix} 50 & 10 \\ 71 & 00 \end{matrix} \right\}$ of Lat. } est } Length is about 1340.
 Breadth is about 1250.

Divided into $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{North upon the } Dvina. \\ \text{South upon the } Volga. \end{matrix} \right\}$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{S. Michael Arch Angel.} \\ \text{Moscow.} \end{matrix} \right\}$

More Particularly,

North contains many Provinces, but chiefly these,



South contains many Provinces, but chiefly these:

<i>Cazan</i> -----	} Chief Town	Idem-----	} from E. to W. upon the <i>Volga</i> .
<i>Mordavitæ</i> -----		None remarkable	
<i>Niſi Nozogrod</i> -----		Idem-----	
<i>Volodimir</i> -----		Idem-----	
<i>Moscow</i> -----		Idem-----	
<i>Novo grad VVeliki</i> -----		Idem-----	
<i>Piſkoy</i> -----		Idem-----	} Between the Lake <i>Ilment</i> and <i>Piſpus</i> .

Covia.

but chiefly these:

able

} from E. to W. upon
the *Volga*.

} Between the Lakes
Ilmen and *Pripus*.

SECT.





S.

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Situated }
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North
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Middle
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SECT. III.
Concerning FRANCE.

SITUATED	{	between	{	d. 12	10	} of Lon.	} Its great- est	Length is about	650.
		between	{	26	30	} of Lat.			Breadth is about
	between	{	42	05	} of Lon.				
	between	{	51	10	} of Lat.				

Being divided into Three Classes, viz. { North.
Middle.
South.

North compre- hends the Go- vernments of	{	Picardy	} Chief Town	} from W. to E.
		Normandy		
		The Isle of France		
		Champagne		
Middle compre- hends the Go- vernments of	{	Bretagne	} Chief Town	} W. to E.
		Orleanois		
		Bourgoigne		
		Lionois		
South compre- hends the Go- vernments of	{	Guin and Gasconne	} Chief Town	} W. to E.
		Languedoc		
		Dauphiny		
		Provence		
To these, add the late Con- quests of	{	Lorrain	} Chief Town	} from N. to S.
		French County		
		Savoy		

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. PICARDY.

Divided into { *Haute* [or higher] upon the *Oise* } Ch. T. { *Guise*,
 { *Belle* [or lower] upon the *Somme* } } *Abbeville*.

But more particularly,

Higher contains the Counties of	} <i>Tierceville</i> ----- } <i>Picardie</i> ----- } <i>Saintes</i> ----- } <i>Amiens</i> -----	} Chief Town	} <i>Guise</i> ----- } <i>S. Quinten</i> ----- } <i>Peronne</i> ----- } <i>Amiens</i> -----	} E. to W.				
					Lower contains the Counties of	} <i>Pais Reconquis</i> ----- } <i>Artois</i> ----- } <i>Boulogne</i> ----- } <i>Fonten</i> -----	} <i>Calais</i> ----- } <i>Idem</i> ----- } <i>Boulogne</i> ----- } <i>Abbeville</i> -----	} N. to S.

To *Picardy* we subjoin the Arch-Bishoprick of *Cambry*, lying N. of *Peronne*.

§. 2. NORMANDY.

Divided into { *Haute*, towards the East ----- } Ch. T. { *Rouen*,
 { *Lower*, towards the West ----- } } *Caen*.

More particularly,

Higher contains	} <i>Pais Caux</i> ----- } <i>Rouen</i> ----- } <i>Gisors</i> ----- } <i>Evreux</i> -----	} Chief Town	} <i>Caen</i> ----- } <i>Idem</i> ----- } <i>Idem</i> ----- } <i>Idem</i> , S. of <i>Rouen</i> .	} N. to S. E.				
					Lower contains	} <i>Constantin</i> ----- } <i>Caen</i> ----- } <i>Artois</i> -----	} <i>Constantin</i> ----- } <i>Idem</i> ----- } <i>Idem</i> , S. E. of <i>Caen</i> .	} W. to E.

§. 3. *Ile*

§. 3. *Ile of France.*

Divided into { North, the Seine ————— } Ch. To. { Soissons.
 { South, the Sein } ————— } { Melun.

More Particularly,

North the Seine contains	} Chief Town	Laonais —————	Laon —————	} E. to W.
		Soissons —————	Soissons —————	
South the Seine contains	} Chief Town	Beauvois —————	Beauvais —————	} W. to E.
		Vexin Francois ———	Point —————	
		D. of Valois —————	Paris —————	} W. to E.
		Ile of France —————	Meaux —————	
		Flarepaix ———	Melan —————	} N. to S.
		Gaſſenſis —————	Montargi ———	

§. 4. *CHAMPAIGNE.*

Divided into { Higher, on the North ————— } Ch. To. { Rheims.
 { Lower, on the South ————— } { Troye.

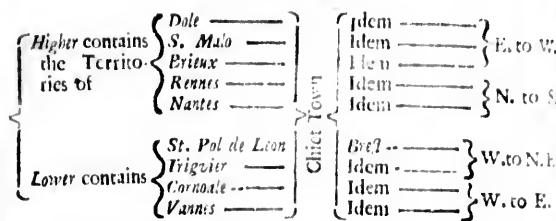
More Particularly,

Higher contains	} Chief Town	Rethelois —————	Rethel —————	} N. to
		D. of Rheims ———	Rheims —————	
		High Champaign ———	Chateau Thierry ———	} S. W.
Chalenois —————	Chalon on the River Marne.			
Lower contains	} Chief Town	Sens —————	Sens —————	} W. to E.
		Low Champaign ———	Troyes —————	
		Barrois —————	Langres —————	

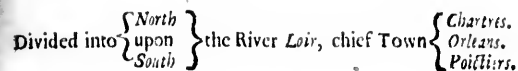
§. 5. *BRETAGNE.*

§. 3. *Ile* Divided into { Higher, Eastward ————— } Ch. To. { Rennes.
 { Lower, Westward. ————— } { Brest.

More Particularly,



§. 6. ORLEANOIS.



More Particularly,



§. 7. BOUTE

Idem ——— }
 Idem ——— } E. to W.
 Idem ——— }
 Idem ——— } N. to S.
 Idem ——— }
 Idem ——— } W. to N. E.
 Idem ——— }
 Idem ——— } W. to E.
 NOIS.
 Chief Town { Chartres.
 Orleans.
 Poitiers.
 Mons ——— }
 Nogent ——— } W. to E.
 Chartres ——— }
 Vendôme ——— }
 Angers ——— }
 Tours ——— } W. to E.
 Blois ——— }
 Orleans ——— }
 Nevers ——— }
 Rochelle ——— }
 Angoulême ——— } W. to E.
 Poitiers ——— }
 Bourges ——— }

Concerning France.

§. 7. BURGONNE.

Divided into { Higher, Northward ——— } Ch. To. { Dijon.
 Lower, Southward ——— } Bourg.

More Particularly,

Higher, [viz. Burgonie pro-
 perly so call'd] contains
 the Towns of { Auxerre ——— } W. to S. E.
 Semur ——— }
 Dijon ——— }
 Chalon ——— } N. to S.
 Malcon ——— }
 Autun ——— } N. to S.
 Charolles ——— }

Lower [viz. Brés] contains
 the Towns of { Bourge ——— } N. to S. E.
 Belly ——— } N. to S. E.
 Trevoux ——— } Westward.

§. 8. LIONNOIS.

Divided into { East ——— } Ch. To. { Lions.
 West ——— } Clermont.

More Particularly,

East compre- { Lionnois [properly
 hends { so called. }
 Beauvois ——— }
 Forez ——— } Chief Town { Lions ——— } S. to N.
 Beaujeu ——— }
 Feurs ——— } Westward.
 West compre- { Auvergne { higher }
 hends { lower }
 Bourbonnais ——— }
 March ——— } S. Flour ——— } N. to S.
 Bourbon [or Moulins] ——— }
 Clermont ——— } Westward.

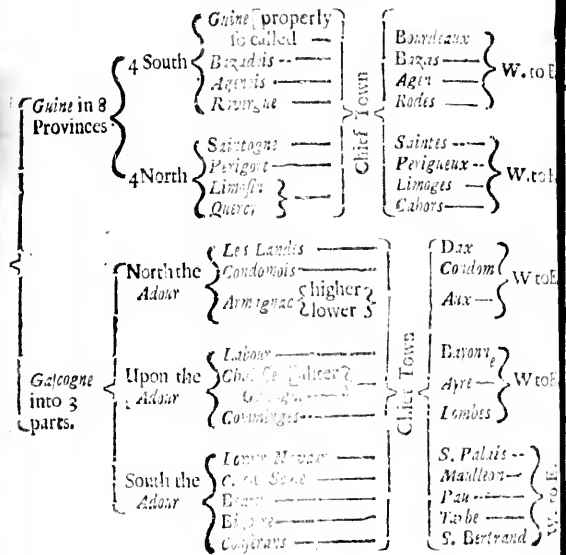
§. 7. BOURGOGNE

§. 9. GUINE

§. 9. GUINE and GASCONNE.

Divided into } Guine [Northward] — } Bourdeaux.
 } Gasconne [Southward] } Aye, viz. the chief of Gasconne properly so called.

More Particularly,



rance.

ASCONNE.

Boardaux.
the chief of Gascogne
properly is called.

Chief Town
Boardaux
Bazas
Agen
Rodes
Saintes
Perigueux
Limoges
Cahors

Chief Town
Dax
Caudon
Aux
Bayonne
Ayre
Lombes
S. Palais
Maulleou
Pau
Tarbe
S. Bertrand

Concerning France.

§. 10. LANGUEDOC.

Divided into { Higher, towards the West — } Ch. To. { Tholouse.
 { Lower, towards the East — } { Nismes.

More Particularly,

Higher contains the { Territories of { Thoulouse — } Idem — } W. to E.
 { Alby — } Idem — }
 { Territories of { Foix — } Perpignan } W. to S. E.
 { Rouffillon } Idem — }
Lower contains the { Territories of { Narbonne — } Idem — } W. to E.
 { Beziers — } Idem — }
 { Country of { Nismes — } Idem — }
 { Givaudan — } Mende — } W. to E.
 { Sevrans di- { Velay — }
 { vided into { Vivarais — } Vigneris — }

§. 11. DAUPHINY.

Divided into { Higher, towards the East — } Ch. To. { Grenoble:
 { Lower, towards the West — } { Vienne.

More Particularly,

Higher contains several Towns, the chief of which are { Grenoble upon the Isere.
 { Gap — } Nigh unto or upon
 { Embrun — } the Durance.
 { Briancon — }
 { Pignerol, S. E. of Briancon,

Lower contains several Towns, the chief of which are { Vienne — }
 { Valence — } N. to S.
 { S. Paul de Tricasten — }
 { Dyt, S. E. of Valence.

§. 10. LAN-

F

§. 12. PRO-

§. 12. PROVENCE.

Divided into { Higher, Northward ——— } Ch. To. { Sisteron,
 { Middle part ——— } Aix.
 { Lower, Southward ——— } Marseilles.

More Particularly,

{ Higher, whose chief } Sisteron ——— } N. to S. W. up
 Towns are { Forcalquier ——— } on the Nor. of
 { Apt ——— } the Durance.

{ Middle part, whose } Arles ——— }
 chief Towns are { Salon ——— } W. to E.
 { Aix ——— }
 { Riez ——— }
 { Sisteron ——— }
 { Glandeves ——— }

{ Lower, whose chief } Marseilles ——— } W. to E. nigh unto
 Towns are { Tolon ——— } upon the Sea-Coast.
 { Hyeres ——— }
 { Frejus ——— }
 { Grasse ——— }
 { Antibes ——— }

To these Twelve Governments we add the late
 Conquests on the East part of France,

Namely, { Lorraine.
 { French County.
 { Savoy.

LORRAINE.

Divided into { Lorraine properly so called — } Ch. To. { Nancy.
 { Duchy of Berry [Westward] } Bar le Duc.
 More

Concerning France.

More Particularly,

Lorraine properly so called	} Nancy towards the middle.				
		} Bar le Duc, Westward.			
D. of Barr	} Idem, Eastward.				
Principality of Phalzbourg		} Idem			
The Territo. of	} Chief Town		} S. to N.		
		Toule			
		Metz			
The Counties of	} Idem, 15 miles W. of Verdun.				
		} Idem			
			} Idem		
				} Idem	
					} Idem
Clermont					
Bitch					
Sarward					
Sarbruck					
Salme					
Vaudemont					

FRENCH COUNTRY.

Divided into	} Chi. To.	} Mombeliart	
			} Esanjon.
Higher, Northward			
Middle part			
Lower, Southward			

More Particularly,

Higher, its chief Towns are	} E. to W.
Mombeliart	
Visoul	} E. to W. upon the Doux.
Middle, its chief Towns are	
Besanjon	
Dole	} N. to S.
Lower, its chief Towns are	
Salms	
S. Claude	

§ 2

§ AVOT.

S A V O I R.

Divided into 4 parts; } Here ——— }
 viz. these adjacent } Arc ——— } Chief Town } Chambéry.
 to the Rivers } Siran ——— } } S. Jean.
 } Arve ——— } } Rumilly.
 } } } La Roche.

More Particularly,

Here are the Towns of } S. Maurice }
 } Montiers } from E. to W.
 } Beaufort }
 } Conflans }
 } M. Melian }
 } Chambéry, }
 Nigh unto or } Arc are the Towns of } S. Michael } from E. to W.
 upon the } } S. Jean }
 } Siran are the Towns of } Rumilly } from S. to N.
 } } Annacy }
 } Arve are the Towns of } Salanches } from E. to W.
 } } Cluse }
 } } Bonne Ville }
 } } La Roche }

SECT.

nce.

ef Town }
Chambery.
S. Jean.
Rumilly.
La Roche.

Maurice }
Anstiers }
aufort } from E. to W.
Astans }
Mélian }
amberv, }

Michat }
Jean } from E. to W.

Amilly }
Anacy } from S. to N.

lanches }
de } from E. to W.
une Ville }
Roche }

SECT.





Situated { betwe
{ betwe

Be

North com-
prehends

Middle
compre-
hends

South com-
prehends

SECT. IV.
Concerning Germany.

Situated { between { 24 10 } of Long. } Its great- Length is about 540.
 { between { 37 12 } of Long. } est
 { between { 45 30 } of Latitu. } Breadth is about 510.
 { between { 54 30 } of Latitu. }

Being divided into three Classes, viz. { North.
 Middle.
 South.

North com- prehends	{	Circulus Belgicus ———	Chief To	{	are { Amsterdam Bruxells } W. to Munster ——— E. Hamburg ——— Wittenburge ———
Middle com- prehends	{	Circulus Rheni Inferioris ———	}	{	Heidelberge } W. to E. Francfort } Nurenburge }
South com- prehends	{	Circulus Rheni Superioris ———		{	Ausburge } W. to E. Munick } Vienna ———
	{	Circulus Suevicus ———			
	{	Circulus Bavaricus ———			
	{	Circulus Austriacus ———			

Of all these in Order.

§. I. Cir-

Concerning Germany.

§. 1. *Circulus Belgicus.*

Divided into { North, viz. *Holland* ——— } Ch. To. { *Amsterdam.*
 { South, viz. *Flanders* ——— } { *Bruxelles.*

More Particularly,

Holland into Seven Provinces.

4 towards the South	} <i>Holland</i> properly so called ———	} Chief Town	} <i>Amsterdam.</i>		
				<i>Zeland</i> ———	<i>Middelburgh.</i>
				<i>Utrecht</i> ———	Idem.
				<i>Zutphen</i> , and a part of <i>Gelderland</i> ———	<i>Zutphen</i>
3 towards the North	} <i>Over Iffel</i> ———	} Chief Town	} <i>Deventer.</i>		
				<i>Friesland</i> ———	<i>Leuarden.</i>
				<i>Groningen</i> ———	Idem.

Flanders into Ten Provinces.

4 Dutchies of	} <i>Gelderland</i> ———	} Chief Town	} <i>Gelders.</i>		
				<i>Brabant</i> ———	<i>Bruxelles.</i>
				<i>Luxembourge</i> ———	Idem.
				<i>Limbourg</i> ———	Idem.
4 Counties of	} <i>Flanders</i> properly so called ———	} Chief Town	} <i>Bruges.</i>		
				<i>Artisia</i> ———	<i>Arras.</i>
				<i>Hannonia</i> ———	<i>Mons.</i>
				<i>Namur</i> ———	Idem.
The Marquisate of the Empire			<i>Antwerp</i>		
The Seignory of <i>Malines</i> ———			Idem.		

Flanders [properly so call'd] and *Brabant* being the Two largest of these Seventeen Provinces, we shall more narrowly consider them by mentioning all the most remarkable Towns contain'd in each of them. Therefore,

Flanders

any.

cus.

Ch. To. { Amsterdam.
Bruxelles.

nces.

sterdam.
diebaugh.
em.

tpbin

venter.
uarden.
em.

vinces.

elders
ru:illes.
dem.

ru:es.
ru:as.
dem.

Amwey

dem.

ent being the Two largest of
e narrowly consider them
Towns contain'd in each of
Holland





Antwerp

Brussels

Edß

W&S

Concerning Germany.

Flanders divided into } *East.*
 } *West.*

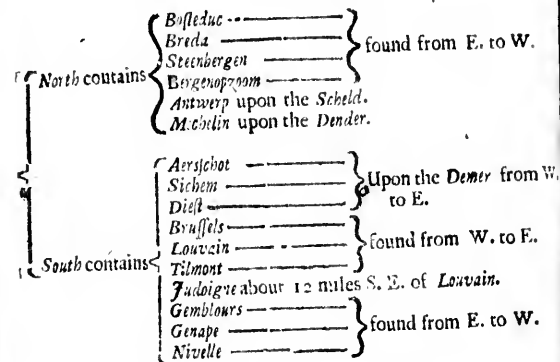
East contains {
 Dendermonde ----- }
 Alost ----- } Upon the *Dendre*, from
 Ninoven ----- } N. to S.
 Gramont ----- }
 Ghent ----- } Upon the }
 Oudenarde ----- } *Scheld.* } all found from
 Tournay ----- } N. to S.W.
 St. Amand ----- } Upon the }
 Downay ----- } *Scarpe.* }
 Deynse ----- }
 Coutray ----- } Nigh unto or upon the
 Armenthiers ----- } *Lys*, all found from N.
 Lille ----- } to S.W.

West contains {
 Graveling ----- }
 Dunkirk ----- } 5 remarkable Ports from
 Newport ----- } S. to N. E.
 Ostend ----- }
 Sluys ----- }
 Bruges ----- }
 Axel ----- } found from W. to E.
 Hull ----- }
 Rupelmond upon the *Scheld.*, 5 miles S. of *Antwerp.*
 Furnes ----- }
 Dixmude ----- } found from W. to E.
 Thyelt ----- }
 Berge S. Winoc ----- } from W. to E.
 Ypres ----- }
 Cassel, farthest South.

Brabant

Concerning Germany.

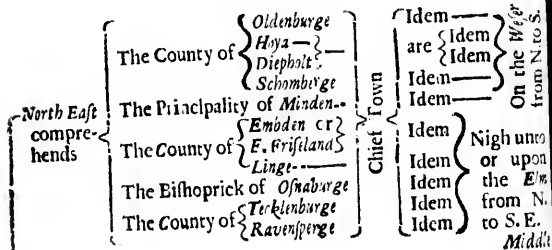
Brabant divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North.} \\ \text{South.} \end{array} \right.$



§. 2. Circulus Westphalicus.

Divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North East, between the Weser and Elm} \\ \text{Middle, between the Elm and the Rhine} \\ \text{South West, betw. the Rhine and Cir. Belg.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Civ. To.} \\ \text{Civ.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Osnaburg} \\ \text{Munster.} \\ \text{Cologn} \end{array} \right.$

More Particularly,



Middle
compre-
hends

South
compre-
hends

Divided

North
the D
of

Middle
the D.
of

South

Nigh upon
the E/w
from N.
to S. E.
Middle

Concerning Germany.

Middle compre- hensive	}	The County of <i>Bavaria</i> —	Chief Town	Idem	}	from N.W. to S.E.
		The Bishoprick of <i>Munster</i> —		Idem		
		The County of <i>Lip</i> —		Idem		
		The Bishoprick of <i>Paderborn</i> —		Idem		
		The Duchy of <i>Westphalia</i> —		<i>Avensberge</i> } from <i>Ham</i> — } E. to <i>Dusseldorp</i> } W.		
South West compre- hensive	}	The Arch-Bishop. of <i>Cologne</i> —	}	Idem	}	E. to W. N. to S.
		The Bishoprick of <i>Liège</i> —		Idem		
		The succession of <i>Cleves</i> —		Idem		
		the Duchies of <i>Juliers</i> —		Idem		

§. 3. *Circulus Saxonie Inferioris:*

Divided into	}	North —	Chief Town	<i>Hamburge.</i>
		Middle —		<i>Lauenburge.</i>
		South —		<i>Magdeburge.</i>

More Particularly,

North the D of	}	Holslein com- prehending the D. of	}	<i>Ditmarsh</i> —	}	Hamburge	}	From W. to E.		
				<i>Holslein prop.</i>					<i>Meldorp</i> —	
				<i>Stormaria</i> —					<i>Kiel</i> —	
	}	Lauenburge	}	<i>Wagenland</i> —	}	Lauenburge	}	W. to E.		
				<i>Mecklenburge</i> —					<i>Geluckstat</i> —	
Middle the D. of	}	Bremen	}	<i>Perden</i> —	}	Lauenburge	}	W. to E.		
				<i>Lauenburge</i> —					<i>Lubeck</i> —	
South	}	Hildesham, a Bishoprick —	}	Hildesham	}	Magdeburge	}	W. to E.		
									<i>Brunsvick</i> a Duchy —	<i>isranfwick & Rosenbuttle</i> —
									<i>Halberstat</i> a Bishoprick —	<i>Is that of Halberstat</i> —
									<i>Magdeburge</i> an Arch-Bishe.	<i>Is that of Magdeburge</i> —

Concerning Germany.

Besides these are,

The D. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hanover} \\ \text{Gruppenbagen} \\ \text{Gottingen} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem, 16 m. N. W.} \\ \text{Idem, 37 m. S.} \\ \text{Idem, 14 m. S. of Gruppenbagen.} \end{array} \right\}$ of Hildesbam.

The C. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Reinstita} \\ \text{Weringen} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Blackenberge 10 m.} \\ \text{Elbingevoda 12 m.} \end{array} \right\}$ S. W. of Halberstat.

§. 4. Circulus Saxonia superioris.

Divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{South} \\ \text{North} \end{array} \right\}$ Ch. To. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wittenberge.} \\ \text{Stetin.} \end{array} \right\}$

More Particularly.

South contains the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{D. of Saxony, properly} \\ \text{so called} \\ \text{Marq. of Misnia} \\ \text{Landgr. of Thuring} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wittenberge} \\ \text{Dresden} \\ \text{Erfurt, Westward.} \end{array} \right\}$ N. to S.

North contains the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brandenburge} \\ \text{Pomerania} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Albark, Westw.} \\ \text{Middlemark} \\ \text{Newmark, Eastw.} \\ \text{Ducal, Eastw.} \\ \text{Royal, Westw.} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Stendal} \\ \text{Berlin} \\ \text{Culvin} \\ \text{Camin} \\ \text{Stetin} \end{array} \right\}$ Berlin } From S. to N.

Besides these, are many little Princes of the House of Saxony scattered up and down (or nigh unto) the Landgrave of Thuring, particularly these following;

The Princip. of Anhalt [South to Magdeburge] Chief To. Bernburge.

The D. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wimmar} \\ \text{Gotha} \\ \text{Eisenach} \\ \text{Schwartsberge} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem, 13 mil. E.} \\ \text{Idem, 14 miles W.} \\ \text{Idem, 26 miles W.} \\ \text{Idem, 24 miles S.} \end{array} \right\}$ of Erfurd.

The E. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bicklingen} \\ \text{Mansfield} \end{array} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem, 20 mil. N.E.} \\ \text{Idem, 55 m. S.W.} \end{array} \right\}$ of Wittenburge.

The Bishoprick of Hall $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem, 36 m. S. W.} \end{array} \right\}$

§. 5. Cir

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D. e
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§. 5. *Circulus Rheni Inferioris.*

Divided into { East _____ } Ch. T. { *Heidelberg.*
 { West _____ } { *Triers.*

More Particularly

It comprehends	The Palat. of the Rhine	Arch-Bishop- { <i>Triers</i> -- rick of { <i>Mentz</i> -- Bishoprick of <i>VVorms</i> -- D. of <i>Simacres</i> -- <i>Rhinigrave</i> --	Chief Town	<i>Heidelberg</i> upon the <i>Neckar</i> . Idem upon the <i>Moselle</i> . Idem upon the <i>Rhine</i> . Idem upon the <i>Rhine</i> . Idem 33 m. W. of <i>Mentz</i> . <i>Kirn</i> 11 m. S. of <i>Kemmeren</i> . Idem 23 m. S.E. of <i>Cleres</i> in <i>Welsp</i> . <i>Creutznach</i> 20 m. S.W. of <i>Mentz</i> . Idem 17 m. N.E. of <i>Triers</i> . Idem 12 m. S.W. of <i>VVorms</i> .

§. 6. *Circulus Rheni Superioris.*

Divided into { North _____ } Ch. To. { *Cassel.*
 { South _____ } { *Frankfort.*

More Particularly,

It contains	D. of <i>Zueybruck</i> , or <i>Dux Ponts</i> -- Landtgr. { <i>Hesse Cassel</i> -- of { <i>Darmstat</i> -- Territories of <i>Frankfort</i> <i>Waldeck</i> -- <i>Soims</i> -- Countries of { <i>Hessenburge</i> -- { <i>Nassau</i> -- { <i>Catzenelbogen</i> -- { <i>Hanaw</i> -- { <i>Erpach</i> --	Chief Town	Idem, 44 m. all W. of <i>VVorms</i> . <i>Cassel</i> farthest North. Idem betw. the <i>Rhine</i> and <i>Maine</i> . Idem upon the <i>Main</i> . Idem } from N. to S. on the W. of Idem } the Landtgr. <i>Hesse Cassel</i> . Idem } Idem } from W. to S. E. on the Idem } North of the <i>Rhine</i> . Idem }
-------------	---	------------	---

§. 5. Cir-

G 2

§. 7. Cir-

N. W. } of *Hildesham*;
 S. }
 S. of *Gruppenbagen*.

10 m. } S. W. of *Hal-*
 12 m. } *bestat*.

uperioris.

Ch. To. { *Wittenberge.*
 { *Stein.*

Wittenberge -- } N. to S.
Dresden -- }
Erfurt, Westward.

{ *Stendal* } N.
 { *Berlin* } }
 { *Culmburg* } }
 { *Camin* } }
 { *Stein* } }
 Chief Town }
 From S. to N.

the House of *Saxony* seat-
 id:grave of *Thuring*, par-

Chief To. *Bernburge*.
 13 mil. E.
 14 miles W.
 26 miles W. } of *Erfurt*.
 24 miles S.
 20 mil. N.E.
 55 m. S.W. } of *VVitten-*
 36 m. S.W. } *berge*.

§. 7. *Circulus Franconicus.*

Divided into { South ————— } Ch. To. { *Nurenburge.*
 { North ————— } { *Coburge.*

More particularly,

It contains	{	The Territ. of <i>Nurenburge</i>	} Chief Town	{	Idem on a branch of the <i>Maini.</i>	
		Marq. of {			<i>Onspach</i> ———	Idem, 23 m. W. of <i>Nurenburge.</i>
					<i>Culenbach</i> ———	Idem } from E. to W.
		Bishopr. of {			<i>Bamberge</i> ———	Idem
					<i>Vitzburge</i> ———	Idem 34 m. S. of <i>Nurenburge.</i>
		<i>Aichstat</i> ———				

Besides these are

The State of the great Master of the *Teutonic* Order, chief Town
Margentum, 57 Miles W. of *Nurenburge.*

As also several Counties, but chiefly those of

<i>Ruinseck</i> ———	} Chief Town	{	<i>Idem</i> ———	} from N. to S. in the W.	
<i>Wertheim</i> ———			<i>Idem</i> ———		part of this Circle.
<i>Holach</i> ———			<i>Oringen</i> ———		
<i>Papenheim</i> ———			<i>Idem</i> 12 m. W. of the Bishoprick of <i>Aichstat</i>		
<i>Schwartzenberge</i> ———			<i>Idem</i> 32 m. N. W. of <i>Nurenburge.</i>		
<i>Castel</i> ———			<i>Idem</i> 23 m. S. W. of <i>Bamberge.</i>		

§. 8. *Cir*

Concerning Germany.

§. 8. *Circulus Suevicus.*

Divided into { East _____ } Ch. To. { *Ausburge.*
 { West _____ } { *Stugart.*

More Particularly,

Swabia comprehensivè	D. of <i>Wütenberge</i> -----	Chief Town	{ <i>Stugart</i> ----- } Nigh or upon the
			{ <i>Tubingen</i> ----- } <i>Neckar.</i>
	Bishopr. of { <i>Constance</i> -----		Idem upon the <i>Lake Constance.</i>
	{ <i>Ausburge</i> -----		Idem upon the <i>Lech.</i>
	{ <i>Baden</i> -----		Idem 38 m. W. from <i>Stugart.</i>
	Marq. of { <i>Burgow</i> -----		Idem 10 m. W. from <i>Ausburge.</i>
	{ <i>Ortnam</i> -----		<i>Offenburge</i> 20 m. S. from <i>Baden.</i>
	Princ. of { <i>Furstenberge</i> -----		Idem 35 m. N. W. from <i>Constance.</i>
	{ <i>Hohenrolern</i> -----		Idem 15 m. S. from <i>Tubingen.</i>
	{ <i>Otting</i> -----		Idem 38 m. N. W. from <i>Ausburge.</i>
Count of { <i>Reckbery</i> -----	<i>Gemund</i> 43 m. W. from <i>Otting.</i>		
{ <i>Konigsck</i> -----	Idem 18 m. N. from <i>Constance.</i>		
Baron. of { <i>Walburge</i> -----	Idem, or <i>waldsee</i> , 30 m. N. E. fr. <i>Consta.</i>		
{ <i>Limpurge</i> -----	Idem 37 m. W. from <i>Otting.</i>		
{ <i>Jullingen</i> -----	Idem 28 m. S. E. from <i>Stugart.</i>		
Territ. of { <i>Fuggers</i> -----	<i>Bebenhausen</i> 30 m. S. W. from <i>Ausburg</i>		
{ <i>Ulm</i> -----	Idem 38 m. W. from <i>Ausburge.</i>		
Abacy of <i>Kempten</i> -----	Idem 50 m. S. W. from <i>Ausburge.</i>		

To the Circle of *Swabia* we add *Alsatia*; chief T. is *Strasburge*.

Its divided into { *Higher*, Southward.
 { *Lower*, Northward.

Higher contains the Towns of { *Freiburge* ----- } From E. to W.
 { *Brissach* ----- }
 { *Colmar* ----- }

§. 8. *Cir-*

Lower contains the Towns of { *Strasburge* ----- } S. to N.
 { *Hagenow* ----- }
 { *Zabern*, Westward.

§. 9. *Cir-*

Concerning Germany.

§. 9. *Circulus Bavaricus.*

Divided into { North ——— } Ch. To. { *Leutchenberge.*
 { South ——— } { *Manick* or *Munchen.*

More Particularly,

North contains *Nortgow*, or the Palatinate of *Bavaria*,

Comprehending { Landgr. of *Leutchenberge* } Chief Town { *Idem* }
 { Territor. of { *Sulzbach* } { *Idem* } N. to S.W.
 { Abacy of *Walthausen* } { *Idem* }
 { County of *Chambe* } { *Idem* } N. to S.

South contains { D. and Elect. of *Bavaria* } Higher, Southw. } Chief Town { *Manick* or *Munchen.*
 { Arch-Bishoprick of *Salzburg* } Lower, Northw. } { *Ratisbonne* or *Regensb.*
 { } { *Idem*, Southward.

Besides these are several other Dominions, as particularly

{ The Dutchy of *Neuburge*, [Ch. T. idem] 10 miles S. of the
 Bishoprick of *Aichlat* in *Franconia*.
 { The Bishopr. of { *Passau* } Ch. To. { *Idem* 68 m. E. of *Ratisbonne*.
 { *Freisingen* } { *Idem* 10 m. N. of *Manick*.

§. 10. *Cir-*

Divided in
 Lower contains { Arch
 { D. of
 Higher con-
 tains the
 Besides
 two follow
 The D. o
 Under
 The R. of
Lusatia
Moravia
 D. of *Sile*

Concerning Germany.

§. 10. *Circulus Austriacus.*

Divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lower, Eastward} \\ \text{Higher, Westward} \end{array} \right. \text{Ch. To. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vienna.} \\ \text{Inspruck.} \end{array} \right.$

More Particularly,

Lower contains $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Arch-D. of Austria } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{East} \\ \text{West} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{D. of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Styria } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{higher, W.} \\ \text{lower, E.} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Carinthia } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{higher, W.} \\ \text{lower, E.} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Carniola } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{higher, N.} \\ \text{lower, S.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \text{Chief To. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vienna } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vienna, chief of the} \\ \text{Lintz } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{whole.} \\ \text{Judenburge } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Judenburge} \\ \text{Gratz} \\ \text{Villach} \\ \text{Clagenfurt} \\ \text{Laubach} \\ \text{Loos} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Clagenfurt} \\ \text{Laubach} \end{array} \right. \left. \right\} \text{from} \\ \text{N. to} \\ \text{S.} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Higher con- } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{County of Tyrol} \\ \text{tains the } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Eithopr. of Brixen} \end{array} \right. \left. \right\} \text{Inspruck} \\ \text{Idem.} \end{array} \right. \left. \right\} \text{from N. to S.}$

Besides these are some other petty Sovereignities, especially these two following;

The D. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Goritia} \\ \text{Cilly} \end{array} \right. \text{ in Carniola } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40 \text{ miles W.} \\ 36 \text{ miles E.} \end{array} \right. \text{ of Laubach.}$

Under this Circle is ordinarily comprehended Bohemia, containing

The K. of Bohemia prop. so call'd $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lusatia } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{higher, Northward} \\ \text{lower, Southward} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Moravia } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Eastern} \\ \text{Western} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{D. of Silesia } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{higher, Southward} \\ \text{lower, Northward} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \text{Chief Town } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Prague} \\ \text{Soraw} \\ \text{Pantzen} \\ \text{Wenkirk} \\ \text{Olmutz} \\ \text{Troppaw} \\ \text{Brislaw} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pantzen} \\ \text{Olmutz} \\ \text{Brislaw} \end{array} \right. \text{S. to N.}$

§. 10. *Civ-*

After

Concerning Germany.

After the 10 Circles of *Germany*, followeth *Switzerland*, comprehending 13 Cantons, *viz.*

Zurich.	Switz.	Glaris.	Soleurn;
Bern.	Underwald.	Basf.	Schaffhoufe.
Lucern.	Zug.	Friburge	Apenzli.
Uri.			

These 13 Cantons are fet down according to the Votes in the General Diets: Each of them hath a Capital City of its own name except

Uri and } whose ch. T. is } Altorf.
Underwald } } Stani.

They may be easily found by reducing them }
to these Three Claffes, *viz.* }
West. }
Middle. }
East. }

West comprehends { Basf ————— }
 { Soleurn ————— } from N. to S.
 { Bern ————— }
 { Friburge ————— }

Middle comprehends { Schaffhoufe ————— }
 { Zug ————— } from N. to S.
 { Lucern ————— }
 { Switz ————— }
 { Underwald ————— }
 { Zuri ————— }

East comprehends { Apenzli ————— } from N. to S.
 { Glaris ————— }

The chief Confederates of the } Grifons, ch. T. Coire } W. of } County of Tirol.
Switzers are the } City of Geneva. } the } Lake of Geneva.

many.

Switzerland, compr

is. *Soleurn:*
Schasbouse.
orge *Apenzile.*

ing; to the Votes in the
Capital City of its own name

is } *Altorf.*
 } *Stanz.*

ucing them { *West.*
in. } *Middle.*
 } *East.*

} from N. to S.

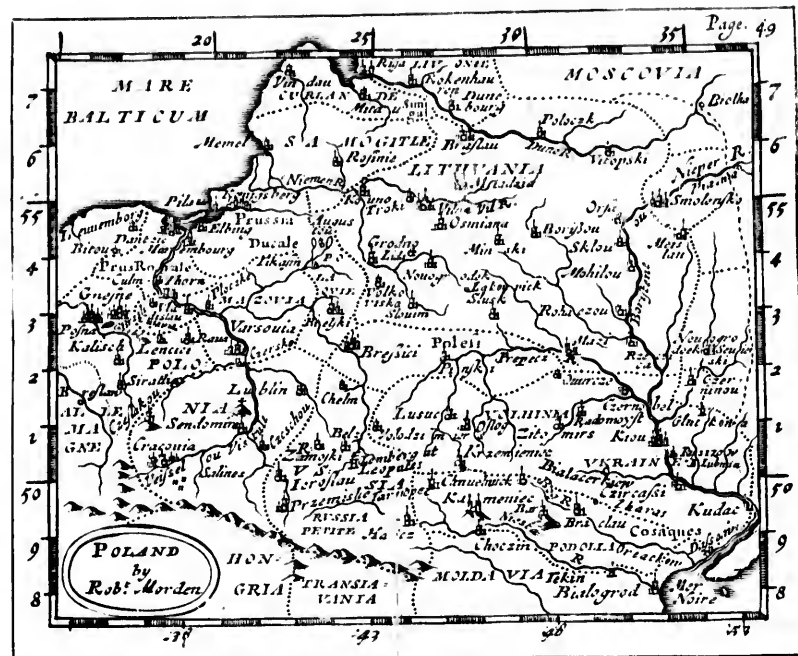
} from N. to S.

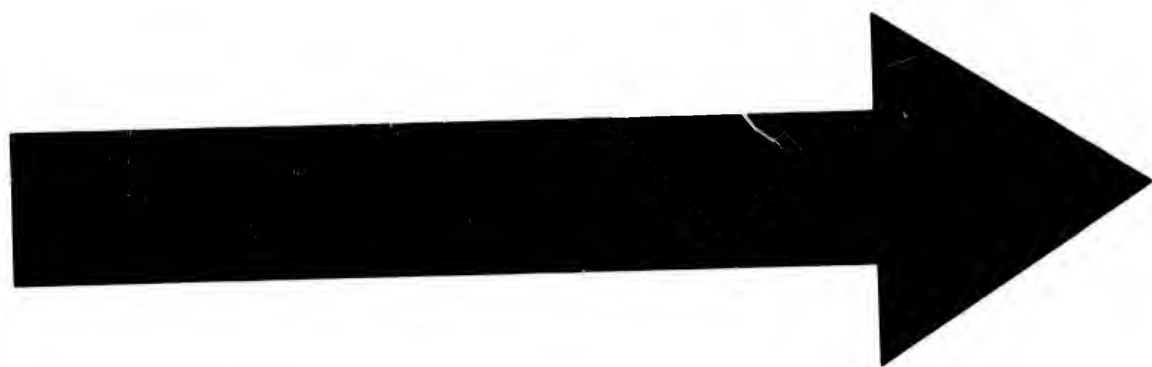
} from N. to S.

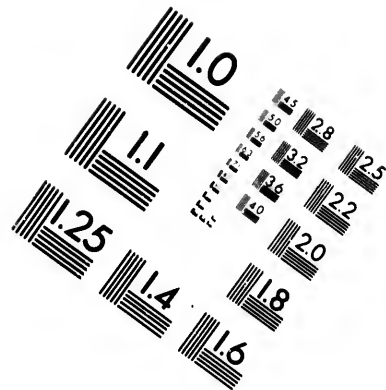
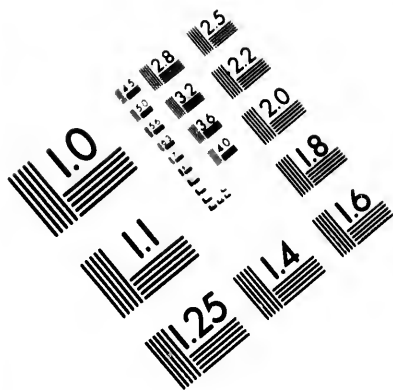
W. of { *County of Tirol.*
the } *Lake of Geneva.*

SECT.

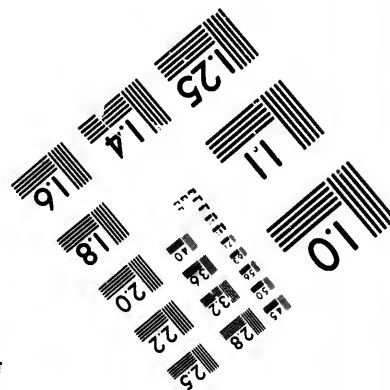
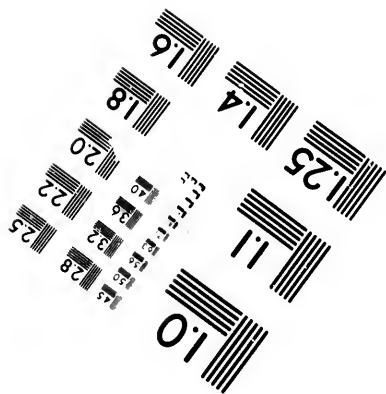
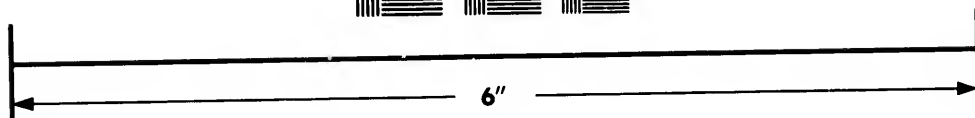
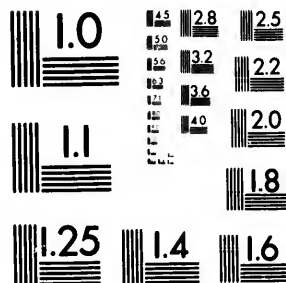








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SECT. V.

Concerning Poland.

Situation { between $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } 34 \\ \text{ } 53 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{ } 30 \\ \text{ } 30 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Long. } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \text{ Its great- } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Length is about } 760. \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\}$

between $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } 48 \\ \text{ } 58 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{ } 00 \\ \text{ } 20 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Latitu. } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \text{ est } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \text{ Breadth is about } 600.$

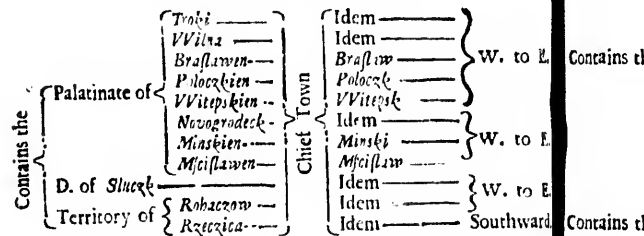
Being divided into three Classes, viz. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{East.} \\ \text{Middle.} \\ \text{West.} \end{array} \right\}$

East Class com- prehends	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lithuania} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Polonia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Podolia} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Vilna} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Kiou} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Camenick} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right\}$	N. to S.
Middle Class comprehends	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cavland} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Samogitia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Polaquia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Little Russia} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Mittaw} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Rosinit} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Bietzko} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Lendorgs} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right\}$	N. to S.
West Class com- prehends	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Prussia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Wassafia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Polonia propria} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Dantzick} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Idem} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Cracovia} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right\}$	N. to S.

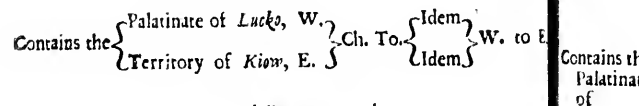
Chief Town

Of all these in Order.

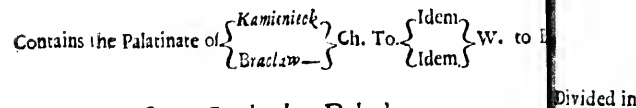
§. 1. Lithuania, a Dukedom.



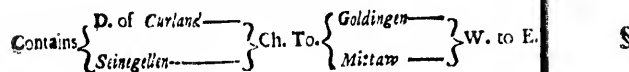
§. 2. Volinia, a Province.



§. 3. Podolia, a Province.



§. 4. Carland, a Dukedom.



§. 5. S.

Concerning Poland.

§. 5. *Samogitia*, a Dukedom.

Contains the Territ. of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rosenne} \\ \text{Midnick} \\ \text{Schwanden} \end{array} \right\}$ Ch. To. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \end{array} \right\}$ S. to N.

§. 6. *Polaquia*, a Province.

Contains the Palatinate of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brassii} \\ \text{Bielskien} \end{array} \right\}$ Ch. To. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brest} \\ \text{Bielsk} \end{array} \right\}$ S. to N.

§. 7. *Little Russia*, a Province.

Contains the Palatinate of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chelm} \\ \text{Belz} \\ \text{Lemberg} \end{array} \right\}$ Ch. Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem, or Lwow, or Leopalis} \end{array} \right\}$ N. to S.

§. 8. *Prussia*, a Province.

Divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Royal, Westward} \\ \text{Ducal, Eastward} \end{array} \right\}$ Ch. To. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Danzick} \\ \text{Koninsberg} \end{array} \right\}$ W. to E.

§. 9. *Warsovia*, a Province not divided.

Its chief Town is *Warsaw*, upon the *Wistla*.

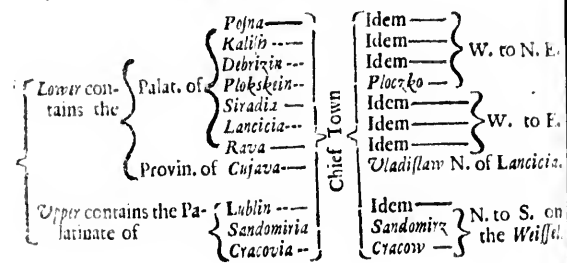
§. 5. S.

H 2

§. 10. P.

§. 10. Polonia, properly so called.

Divided into { Lower, Northward.
Upper, Southward.



SECT.

o called.

em — }
em — } W. to N. E.
em — }
loczko — }
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em — } W. to E.
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Madislaw N. Of Lancie.

em — }
andomira — } N. to S. on
racow — } the Wisla

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SECT. VI.
Concerning Spain.

between $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ 08 \text{ } 05 \\ 21 \text{ } 30 \\ 36 \text{ } 15 \\ 44 \text{ } 30 \end{array} \right\}$ of Lon. } Its great- } Length is about 620.
between $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$ of Lat. } est } Breadth is about 480.

It being divided into 3 Classes, viz. $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Towards the N. and W. Ocean.} \\ 2. \text{ Towards the Mediterran. Sea.} \\ 3. \text{ Towards the middle part.} \end{array} \right\}$

1. Clafs compre- hends	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bifcay} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Afturia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Gallicia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Portugal} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Andaloufia} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right.$	} Chief Town	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bilbõ, or Bilbao} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Oviedo} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Compostella} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Lifbon} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Sevilla} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{E. to W.} \\ \text{N. to S.} \end{array} \right\}$
2. Clafs compre- hends	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Grenada} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Mareia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Valentia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Catalonia} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Idem} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Idem} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Idem} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Barcelona} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{W. to E.} \\ \text{E. to N. W.} \end{array} \right\}$
3. Clafs compre- hends	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Arragon} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Navarr} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Old Caftile} \text{ ---} \\ \text{New Caftile} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Leon} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cavagoca} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Pamploña} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Burgõ} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Madrid} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Idem, S. of Afturia.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{N. to S.} \end{array} \right\}$

Of all thefe in Order.

§. 1. *Bifcay,*

§. 1. *Biscay*, a Lordship.

Contains { *Ipusco* ————— }
 { *Biscay properly so called* } Ch. To. { *Troisfa* ——— } E. to W.
 { *Alava* ————— } { *Ei bo* ——— }
 { *Vitoria*, Southward.

§. 2. *Asturia*, a Principality.

Contains { *Asturia de Oviedo* ——— } Ch. To. { *Oviedo*, Westward.
 { *Asturia de Santillana* — } { *Santillana*, Eastward.

§. 3. *Gallicia*, a Kingdom.

Contains the { Arch-bishopr. of *Compostella* } Idem } S.W. to N.E.
 { Bishopr. of { *Mondomido* — } Idem }
 { *Lugo* ————— } Idem }
 { *Orense* ————— } Idem } N.E. to S.W.
 { Territory of *Tuy* ————— } Idem } upon the *Minho*.

§. 4. *Portugal*, a Kingdom.

Contains { The Provi. of { *Este Minho Douro* — } *Braga* — } W. to E.
 { *Tralos Montes* — } *Miranda* }
 { *Beira* ————— } *Coimbra* }
 { *Evema da a* ——— } *Lisbon* — } N. to S.
 { *Entre Tago Guadiana* } *Evora* — }
 { The Kingdom of *Algarve* — } *Taxira* — }

§. 5. *And*

Contains the { Bisho
 Arch
 Bisho
 D. of
 Contains the { Bisho
 Arch
 Bisho
 Contains { Mve
 Terri
 Contains Province

§. 5. *Andalusia*, a Province.

Contains the	}	Bishoprick of <i>Juen</i> ———	} Chief Town	}	Idem	} E. to S. W. upon the <i>Guadalquivir</i> or nigh to it.
		Arch-bishopr. of <i>Sevilla</i> ———			Idem	
		Bishoprick of <i>Gades</i> ———			Idem	
		D. of <i>Medina Sidonia</i> ———			Idem, Southward.	

§. 6. *Granada*, a Kingdom.

Contains the	}	Bishoprick of <i>Almeria</i> ———	} Chief Town	}	Idem, Southward upon the (Sea Coast)
		Arch-Bishoprick of <i>Granada</i> ———			Idem } E. to S. W.
		Bishoprick of <i>Malaga</i> ———			Idem

§. 7. *Murcia*, a Province.

Contains	}	<i>Murcia</i> properly so call'd ———	} Ch. To	}	<i>Murcia</i> ———	} E. to W. (Sea Coast)
		Territ. of <i>Lorca</i> ———			Idem ———	
		<i>Cartagena</i> ———			Idem, Southward upon the	

§. 8. *Valencia*, a Kingdom.

Contains the Provinces of	}	<i>Millares</i> ———	} Ch. To	}	<i>Villa Hermosa</i> ———	} N. to S.
		<i>Xucar</i> ———			<i>Valencia</i> ———	
		<i>Segura</i> ———			<i>Orivella</i> ———	

§. 5. An-

§. 9. Ca-

§. 9. Catalonia, a Province.

Contains the Territ. of	{	Puñcedra	} Chief Town	{	Idem	}	N. E. to S. W. upon the <i>Ebro</i> .
		La Seu d' Urgel			Idem		
		Balaguer			Idem		
		Lerida			Idem		
		Tortosa			Idem		E. to W. nigh unto or upon the Sea coast.
		Girona			Idem		
		Barcelona			Idem		
		Villa Franca de Penades			Villa Franca		
Terragona	Idem						

Contains the Territories of

§. 10. Arragon, a Kingdom.

Contains the	{	Bishopricks of	Jaca	} Chief To.	{	Idem	}	N. W. to S. E.			
			Huesca			Idem					
			Balbastro			Idem					
		Arch-Bishopr. of	{		Saragosa or Caragosa	}	}	{	Idem	}	upon the <i>Ebro</i> .
									Idem		
		Bishopricks of	{		Tarazona	}	}	{	Idem	}	N. to S.
					Albarazin				Idem		
					Irvil				Idem		

Being dividid

Each contains Towns of

§. 11. Navarr, a Kingdom.

Contains the Major ships of	{	Pampelona	} Chief Town	{	Idem	}	N. to S.
		Olita			Idem		
		Tudela			Idem		
		Ezella			Idem		W. to E.
		Sanguesa			Idem		

Middle contain Towns of

Each contains Towns of

§. 12. Old

§. 12. Old Castile, a Province.

Contains the Territories of

{ Burgos Rioja Calahorra Syria Osma Valladolid Segovia Avila	} Chief Town	{ Idem Logrono Idem	} W. to S. E.		
				{ Idem Idem Idem, 55 m S.E. of <i>Valla</i> Idem, 63 m. S. S. <i>dolid.</i>	} E. to W. on the <i>Douro.</i>

§. 13. New Castile, comprehending *Extrema Dura.*

Being divided into

{ North, the <i>Tago.</i> Middle, between the <i>Tago</i> and <i>Gaudiana.</i> South of <i>Gaudiana.</i>
--

North contains the Towns of

{ <i>Cria</i> <i>Patencia</i> <i>Toledo</i> <i>Madrid</i> <i>Alcala de Henares</i> <i>Guzalaxara</i>	} All 3 N. E. of <i>Toledo</i>
---	--------------------------------

Middle contains the Towns of

{ <i>Alcantara</i> upon the <i>Tago.</i> <i>Veria</i> upon the <i>Gaudiana.</i> <i>Traxilla</i> , 55 miles N. E. of <i>Madrid.</i> <i>Cuenca</i> upon the <i>Xacar.</i>
--

South contains the Towns of

{ <i>Badajoz</i> <i>Elvas</i> <i>Cividad Real</i> <i>Alentejo</i>	} From W. to E
--	----------------

§. 12. Old

§. 14. Leon

§. 14. Leon, a Province.

Being di-
 vided { North }
 into { South } the Douro

Ch. T. in N. are {
 Palencia — } E. to S. W.
 Toro — } on the Douro
 Zamora — }
 Leon — } N. to S. W.
 Altorga — }

Ch. T. in S. are {
 Salamanca — } N. to S. E.
 Alva — }
 Ciudad Rodrigo, S. W. }
 (Salamanca)

SECT

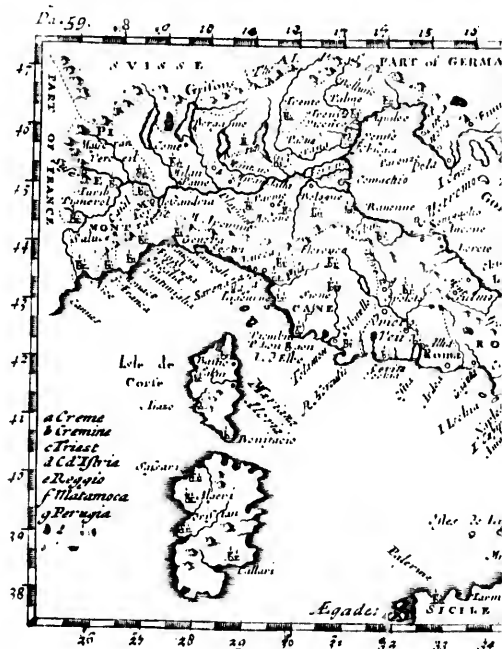
2.

a- } E. to S. W.
a- } on the Des
a- } N. to S. W.

anea } N. to S. E.
ad Rodrigo, S. W.
(Salamin)

SECT







2
3
4
betw. }
betw. }

Being

The *Upper* [*Co*
Lombardy] con
tains the

The *Middle*
contains the

The *Lower* co
ntains the

SECT. VII.
Concerning Italy.

Miles.
d. " }
betw. { 25 30 } of Lon. } Len. from N.W. to S.E. is ab. 750.
 { 32 30 } } {
betw. { 53 15 } of Lat. } Is great } Brea. from S.W. to N.E. is ab. 134.
 { 46 30 } } {

Being divided into three Classes, viz. { Upper.
 { Middle.
 { Lower.

The Upper (or Lombardy) contains the	{	Princip. of Piedmont	} Chief Town	Turin	}	from W. to E.
		Montferrat--		Casal		
		Milan ---		Idem		
		D. of Parma ---		Idem		
		Moden. ---		Idem		
The Middle contains the	{	Mantua ---	}	Idem, N. to Modena.	}	S. to N.
		Rep. of Venice ---		Idem on the bot. the Adriatic gu.		
		Rep. of Genoa ---		Idem S. to Milan		
The Lower contains the	{	Bishopr. of Trent ---	}	Idem S. to Tyrol in Austria.	}	Idem Southward.
		Land of the Church		Rome ---		
		Duked. of Tuscany--		Florence ---		Idem S. to Modena.
		Rep. of Luca ---		Idem		
		Rep. of S. Marino				
		K. of Naples ---				

Of all these in Order.

§. 1. In L O M B A R D Y.

P I E D M O N T

Comprehends the	{	D. of <i>Aulle</i> -----	} Chief Town	{	Idem -----	} N. to S. E.
		M. of { <i>Jurea</i> -----			Idem -----	
		{ <i>Alti</i> -----			Idem -----	
		{ <i>Sisa</i> -----			Idem 19 m. N. of <i>Pignerol</i> .	
		Seignory of <i>Verelli</i> -----			Idem 12 m. N. of <i>Casal</i> .	
		Territories of <i>Nizza</i> -----			Idem upon the Sea Coast.	
Princ. of <i>Piedmont</i> -----		<i>Turin</i> upon the River <i>Po</i> .				
prep. to called -----						

Comprehends the Territories of

Piedmont, properly so called,

Comprehends the Territories of	{	<i>Torino</i> -----	} Chief Town	{	Idem -----	} N. to S. upon the <i>Po</i> .
		<i>Chivasso</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Cavigliano</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Saluzzo</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Carmagnola</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Cavigliano</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Lucerna</i> -----			Idem 5 m. S. of <i>Pignerol</i> .	
		<i>Cherasco</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Mindoro</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Ceva</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Tossano</i> -----			Idem -----	
<i>Coni</i> -----	Idem -----	N. to S. upon the <i>Stura</i> .				

Comprehends the Territories of

Comprehends the Territories of

M O N F E R R A T

Comprehends the Territories of	{	<i>Torino</i> -----	} Chief Town	{	Idem -----	} N. to S.
		<i>Casal</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Alba</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Acqui</i> -----			Idem -----	
		<i>Spina</i> -----			Idem 8 m. S. W. of <i>Aquila</i> .	

Comprehends the Territories of

M I L A N

DY.

MILAN

N. to S. E.
1. N. of Pignrol.
1. N. of Casal.
the Sea Coast.
the River Po.

Comprehends
the Territo-
ries of

Comprehends the Territo- ries of	} Chief Town	Angheria	} From W. to S. E.	
		Novarese		
		Vigevanasco		
		Pavise		
		Lodigiana		
		Cremonese		
		Milanese		} S. to N.
		Comese		
		Alessandinese		} W. to E.
		Laumelline		
Tortone				
Bobbiese				

led,

N. to S. upon
the Po.
5 m. S. of Pignrol.
N. to S. upon
the Tanaro.
N. to S. upon
the Stura.

Compre-
hends
the

} D. of	} Parma prop. so call'd	} Ch. To.	} Idem	} E. to W.			
					Piacenza	Burgo S. Domino	} N. to S.
					Terr. of } Bustto	Burgo di val di Taro	
	Val di Taro						

PARMA

MODENA

Compre-
hends
the

} D. of	} Modena prop. so call'd	} Chief Town	} Idem Eastward.		
				Regio	Idem Westward.
				Moranzola	Idem Northward.
				Princ. of Camp	Idem 11 m. } N. E. of Idem 14 m. } Regio.

MANTOVA

N. to S.
8 m. S. W. of Aquila

Compre-
hends
the

} D. of	} Mantova prop. so call'd	} Chief Town	} Mantova Northward.		
				Subiaco	Id. 18 m. S. W.
				Gallura	Idem 18 m. S.
				Princ. of Bologno	Id. 18 m. S. W.
	Marq. of Cagliari		} of } Mantova. } Castillon 5 m. N. E.		

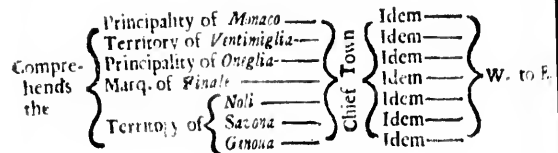
MILAN

VENICE

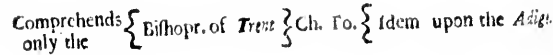
VENICE



GENOVA



TRENT



§. 2. In the Middle Part.

The Land of the Church

Comprehends the	} Chief Town	D. of Ferrara	Ferrara	} N. W. to S. E.
		Bolognese	Bologna	
		Prov. of Romagna	Ravenna	
		D. of Urbine	Urbino	} N. to S.
		Marq. of Ancona	Ancona	
		C. of Città di Castello	Castello	} N. to S.
		Terr. of Perugian	Perugia	
		Orcuttano	Orcutto	} S. to N.
		D. of Castro	Castro	
		S. Petrus Patrimony	Viterbo 14 m. S.W. of Orcutto.	
Campagna di Rome	Rome			
Sabino	Magliano 20m. N. of Rome			
D. of Spolito	Spolito			

TUSCANY

Comprehends the	} Chief Town	Terr. of Florence	Idem	} N. E. to S.W.
		Pisa	Idem	
		Sienna	Idem	
		Princ. of Piombino	Idem	} N. E. to S. W.
		Isle of Elba	Cosmopoli	
		D. of Carrara and Massa	Massa 24 m. N. W. of Pisa.	
		State of Prisdii	Orbitello 55 m. W. of Cosmopoli.	

The Republicks of } Luca,
S. Marino,

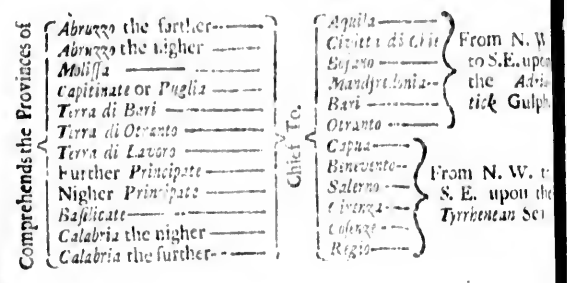
Comprehend only the } Territories of these 2 } Situated } 3 m. N. E. of Pisa.
free Cities of } S. Marino } } 17 m. N.W. of Urbino.

§. 2. In

§. 3. In

§. 3. In the Lower Part.

The K. of *NAPLES*



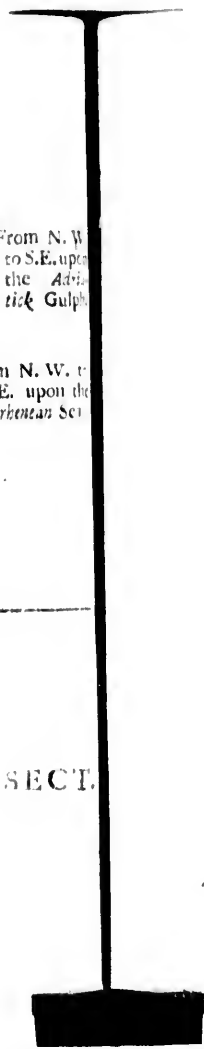
SECT.

S

c.ii
From N. W.
to S. E. upon
the *Adriatic*
Gulph

From N. W. to
S. E. upon the
Tyrranean Sea

SECT.







Situated { between
between

Italy in Europe

*North compre-
hends*

*South compre-
hends*

SECT. VIII.

Concerning *Turky* in *Europe*.

Situated { between { ^{d.} 36 07 } of Long. } Its great- } Length is about 1000
 { between { ^{r.} 56 00 } of Long. } est } Breadth is about 836.
 { between { 34 30 } of Latitu. }
 { between { 49 20 } of Latitu. }

Turky in *Europe* being divided into 2 Classes. { ^{North} } the *Danubi*.
 { ^{South} }

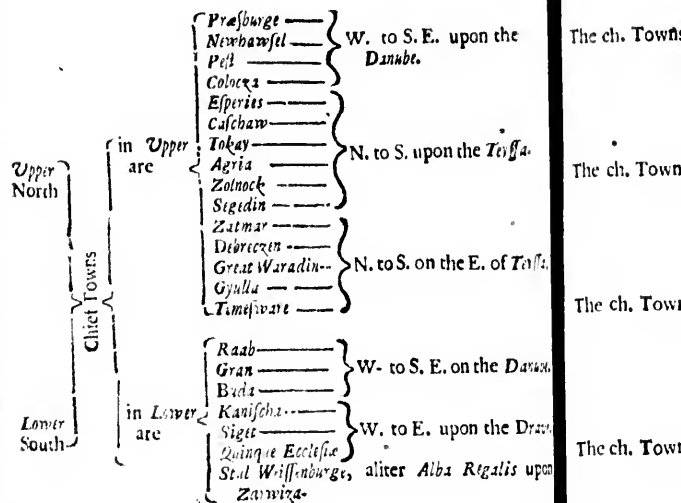


Of all these in Order:

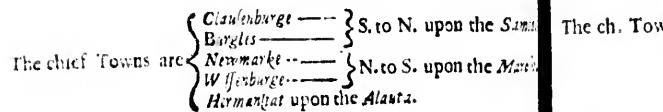
K

Hungary

Hungary divided into



In Transylvania



Concerning Turkey in Europe. 67

In Valachia

The ch. Towns are { *Tergovick* ————— } From N. to S.
 { *Buchorst* ————— }

In Moldavia

The ch. Towns are { *Saczow* ————— } From W. to E.
 { *Jazy* ————— }
 (*Romani wiar*, Southward.

In Little Tartary

The ch. Towns are { *Nigropoli* ————— } From N. to S.
 { *Kassa* ————— }

In Romania

The ch. Towns are { *Constantinople* ————— } From E. to W.
 { *Adrinople* ————— }
 { *Philippopoli*, aliter }
 { *Philiba* ————— }

In Bulgaria

The ch. Towns are { *Sophia* ————— } From S. to N.
 { *Silistria* ————— }
 { *Nigeboli* ————— }

In *Servia*

The ch. Towns are {
Serpia ————— } From S. to N.
Güßlandil ————— }
Viddin ————— }
Nissa ————— } From S. to N. W. up
Jagodna ————— } on the *Morawa*.
Belgrade ————— }
Bracco ————— } From N. to S.
Priften ————— }

In *Bofnia*

The ch. Towns are {
Bosna-Straio ————— } From E. to W.
Faycza ————— }
Bosniabich, Southward. }

In *Slavonia*

The ch. Towns are {
Possega ————— } From W. to E.
Peter Waradin ————— }
Esseck upon the *Drave*. }

In *Croatia*

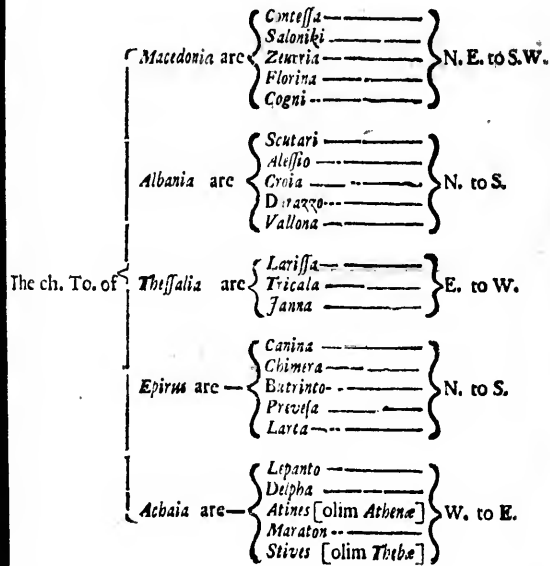
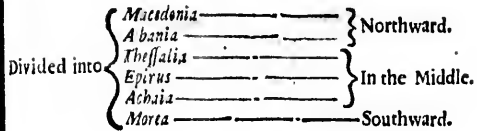
The ch. Towns are {
Wibitsch ————— } From S. to N.
Dubizza ————— }
Carlsbat, Westward. }

In *Dalmatia*

The ch. Towns are {
Nona ————— }
Sebenico ————— } From W. to S. E.
Spalatro ————— }
Naretza ————— }
Scodrani ————— }
Cattaro ————— }

Concerning Turkey in Europe.

In *Græcia*



The

The chief Towns of *Morta* are

- Covinto
- Napoli di Romania
- Malafia
- Colochina
- Coron
- Navarino
- Chiarenza
- Patrasso

Nigh the Sea Coast, all round the Peninsula.

And so much for the Continent of *Europe*.
Now followeth ;

SECT.

The European I
 On the M
 or
 Islands belong
 to *Sweden* a
 chiefly thofe
 Islands belong
 to *Denmark*
 chiefly thofe
 Islands belong
 to *Norway*
 chiefly thofe

rope.

ia—
Nigh the Sea
Coast, all
round the
Peninsula.

at of Europe:

SECT. IX.

Concerning the European Islands:

The European Islands do lye either $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{North,} \\ \text{West, or} \\ \text{South} \end{matrix} \right\}$ of Europe.

§. 1. NORTH.

On the North are the Scandinavian Islands, $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Swede.} \\ \text{Denmark.} \\ \text{Norway.} \end{matrix} \right\}$ or those belonging to

Islands belonging to Swede are chiefly those of $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Rugia} \\ \text{Bornholm} \\ \text{Oeland} \\ \text{Gothland} \\ \text{Ostjal} \\ \text{Dago} \\ \text{Aland} \end{matrix} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Bergen} \\ \text{Rottomby} \\ \text{Borkholm} \\ \text{Wibby} \\ \text{Arnsberg} \\ \text{Dageroot} \\ \text{Castelholm} \end{matrix} \right\}$ From W. to N. E. Northward.

Islands belonging to Denmark are chiefly those of $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Zeland} \\ \text{Funen} \\ \text{Langland} \\ \text{Falster} \\ \text{Mona} \\ \text{Femeren} \\ \text{Alfin} \end{matrix} \right\}$ Chief Town $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Copenhagen Capital of all.} \\ \text{Odenfer} \\ \text{Ruthoping} \\ \text{Naxbov} \\ \text{Nyloping} \\ \text{Steg} \\ \text{Eorge} \\ \text{Sonderborge} \end{matrix} \right\}$ From W. to E. S.W. of Laland. of Funen.

Islands belonging to Norway are chiefly those of $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Carmen} \\ \text{Hittveren} \\ \text{Sanien} \\ \text{Suoy} \end{matrix} \right\}$ Lying $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{W. of Stavanger} \\ \text{W. of Dronthem} \\ \text{Adjacent to Wardhus} \\ \text{Adjacent} \end{matrix} \right\}$ S. to N.

§. 2. WEST.

SECT.

§. 2. W E S T.

W^{est} of Europe are } ^{Isl or Island.}
The Britanni^c Islands.
The Azores.

I. Isl or Island (Nord Lendinga) } ^(Kalar —)
divided into } <sup>(Sud Lendinga) } ^(Skabolt —)
4 Provinces } <sup>(Aust Lendinga) } ^(Kibkebar —) Cap. of all is Skallagrad
of. } ^{(Vest Lendinga) } ^(Stadur —)}</sup></sup>

II. The Britanni^c Islands are } <sup>Greater, viz. those of } ^{Great Britain.}
} ^{Ireland.}
} ^{Lesser, viz. those upon the } ^{(Isl } ^{North } ^{South } of Britain.}}}}</sup>

The Isle of Great Britain comprehends } ^{Scotland.}
} ^{England.}
} ^{Wales.}

To begin therefore with the North part of the Island.

Ilands.

ands.

Cap. of all is. S. *gallia*

Brittain.
nd.

North
South } of *Brittain.*

otland.

ngland.

ales.

of the Island.

The







Being divided

Galloway
Nubisdale
Amandale
Ebbdale
Liddisdale
Tivisdale
The Moor
Lauderdale
Tweeddale
Clyffdale
Kyle
Carrick
Lithian
Sterling
Roxburgh
Cunningham
Hills of
Perth, &c.

Fife
Munith
Lennox
Argyle
Perth
Strathern
Broad A.
Lorn
Moray
Aberdeen
Gowrie
Aberdeen
Mar
Banff
Lancaster

Shires comprehends

Shires comprehends

The Kingdom of SCOTLAND.

Being divided into 2 Clases, viz. { South the Tay } } Edinburgh.
 { North the Tay } } Aberdeen.

South comprehends	Galloway	Riv. Aubright	
	Nithsdale	Dunfermline	} W. to E.
	Annandale	Annand	
	Eildale with E. fdate	Hermitage	
	Liddisdale	Jedburgh	
	Tweeddale	Coldingham	
	The Mers	Lauder	} E. to W.
	Lauderdale	Peebles	
	Tweeddale	Glasgow	
	Clydsdale	Ayr	
	Kyle	Bergen	
	Carrick	Edinburgh	
	Lochian	Idem	} E. to W.
	Sterling	Idem	
	Rothesay	Perth	
Cunningham	Rothesay		
Isles of } Bute	Kilgou		
Armen }			
Penin. of Cantyre			
	Chief Town		
North comprehends	Pife	S. Andrews	
	Monieth	Dunblane	} E. to W.
	Levenax	Dumfries	
	Argie	Inverary	
	Perth	Idem	
	Strathern	Zetland	} E. to W.
	Broad Aduin	Dunfermline	
	Lorn	Perth	
	Merns	Dundee	} E. to W.
	Arrens	Dundee	
	Gowry	Bain	
	Abert	Aberdeen	
	Mary	Kilgou	} E. to W.
	Badenoch	Inverary	
	Lochaber		

74 *Concerning the European Islands.*

Not compreh.	_____	Chief Town	_____	} E. to W.
	_____		_____	
	_____		_____	
	_____		_____	
	_____		_____	
	_____		_____	
	_____		_____	
				} S. to N.
			Wick, lying N.E. of Stratbarn.	

These are the Divisions of *Scotland*, according to the best Maps thereof, and the manner how they are found. But since that Kingdom is ordinarily divided into Sheriffdoms, Stewarties, Bailiaries, and one Constabulary, we shall also consider it in that respect; and seeing each of those Sheriffdoms and Stewarties, &c. do comprehend either a part, or one, or more of the forelaid Divisions, we shall here subjoin all the Sheriffdoms and Stewarties, &c. of the whole Kingdom, and annex to each of them their whole Contents, whether more or less. Therefore,

The Shires of SCOTLAND are

Edenburgh
 Barwick
 Perth
 Shetland
 Roxburgh
 Dumfries
 Aire cont
 Wigton
 Resbury
 Lanerick
 Dumbrillo
 Bute
 Inverara
 Perth co
 Strivein
 Linlithgo
 Clackman
 Kinross
 Coupar
 Forfar
 Kinkard
 Aberdeen

The

Islands.

Concerning the European Islands. 75

E. to W.
S. to N.
ing N.E. of Strathmore.
ling to the best Map.
But since that King
Stewarries, Bailiaries,
in that respect; and
ices, &c. do compr-
orelaid Divisions, we
ewarries, &c. of the
their whole Contenn,

The Shires of SCOTLAND are

- Edenburgh—
 - Barwick—
 - Peebles—
 - Shelkirk—
- Containing { Middle Lothian.
The Mers and Bailliary of Lauderdale.
Tweedale.
The Forrest of Etterick.
- Roxburgh containing { Tiviotdale.
Liddisdale.
Ebbdale with Eufdale.
- Dumfries containing { Nithisdale.
Kyle.
- Aire containing { Carriek.
Cunningham.
- Wigton—
 - Reshew—
 - Lanerick—
 - Dumbrilton—
- Containing { The N. and W. parts of Galloway.
The Barony of Reshew.
Clyffisdale.
Lenox.
The Isles of { B. H.
A. H.
- Bute—
- Inverara containing { Argyle.
Loch.
Kastire.
The Isles lying West of { Loch.
Kantyre.
- Perth containing { Perth—
Athol—
Gawry—
Broad Albin—
Menteith—
Strathern—
- As also { Glenher.
Strathwald.
Kantyre.
Strathern.
Stornoway.
- Striveling—
 - Linlithgow—
 - Clackmannan—
 - Kinross—
 - Couper—
 - Forfar—
 - Kinkardie—
- Containing { Striveling on both sides the River
West Lothian. (Part.)
A little of the E. par. of Striveling.
A little of the W. parts of Fife.
The rest of Fife.
Angals with its pertinents.
Morris.
Mor with its pertinents.
Aberdeen containing { Buchan with { Forfarshire.
Strathbogie.

The Shires of SCOTLAND are

Barrs containing Barrs, as also	}	Containing	}	Strathlocern.	} of Murray.
				Boyn.	
				Erzy.	
				Strathairn	
				Balveny.	
Elgin	}	}	}	The Eastern parts	}
Nairn				The Western parts	
				Badenoch.	
				Lochnoy.	
Inverness containing				The South part of Ross.	
				A part of Murray beyond Nairn Westward.	
Cromarty containing a small part of Ross on the South of Cromarty Firth.					
Taray containing				Sutherland.	
				Strathmore.	
Wick	}	}	}	Cathness.	} of Orkney.
Orkney				The Isles of	

Besides these Sheriffdoms, there are

Stewarries,	}
Bayliarries, and	
One Constabulary.	

The Stewarries are

Strathern	}	} in	}	Strathern.	} (low)
Merrioth				Merrioth.	
Amundale				Amundale.	
Kilcalvington				The E. and S. parts of G.	
As also	}	}	}	St. Andrews	} In
				Killmore	
				Abernetky	Perth.

The Bayliarries are

Kyle	}	}	}	Kyle.	}
Carrick				Carrick.	
Cunningham				Cunningham.	
Loudoun				Loudoun.	

The Constabulary shire of *Madlingon*, containing *Earl Lothian*.

lands.

nn.

r

parts } of Murray.
parts }

s.
nd Nain Westward.
the South of O.

Orkney.
Schetland.

and
ibulary.

nn.
th.
ale. (low
, and S. parts of G.

} In { Fife.
Angais.
Peth.

{ Kye.
Covick.
Cunningham.
Landerdale.

ng Ea? Lotbian.

The







Co

Being divided
Circuits, etc

1877 Circuit
contains

1877 Circuit
contains

1877 Circuit
contains

1877 Circuit
contains

The Kingdom of *ENGLAND*.

Being divided into six Circuits, viz.

{	West Circuit	} Chief Town	{	Salisbury.
	Oxford Circuit			Oxford.
	Home Circuit			Canterbury.
	Northfolk Circuit			Northfolk.
	Midland Circuit			Lincoln.
	North Circuit			Tork.

West Circuit contains

{	Cornwall	} Chief Town	{	Lawson	} From W. to E.
	Devonshire			Exeter	
	Dorset			Dorchester	
	Hampshire			Southampton	
	Somerset			Bristol	
	Wiltshire			Salisbury	

} N. of Dorsetshire.

Oxford Circuit contains

{	Barthshire	} Chief Town	{	Redding N. of Hampshire.	} E. to W.
	Oxford			Idem	
	Gloucester			Idem	
	Mormouth			Idem	
	Hereford			Idem	
	Worcester			Idem	
	Stafford			Idem	
	Shropshire			Idem	

} Shrewsbury W. to Stafford.

Home Circuit contains

{	Essex	} Chief Town	{	Colchester	} E. to W.
	Hertford			Idem	
	Kent			Canterbury	
	Surrey			Southwark	
	Suffex			Chichester Southward.	

Northfolk Circuit contains

{	Northfolk	} Chief Town	{	Norwich	} E. to S. W.
	St. Ives			Ipswich	
	Cambridge			Idem	
	Hastington			Idem	
	Bury			Idem	
	Buckingham			Idem	

Midland

Concerning the European Islands.

Midland Circuit contains	} Chief Town	Lincoln	Idem	} E. to W.
		Nottingham	Idem	
		Darby	Idem	
		Rutland	Okham	} E. to W.
		Leicester	Idem	
		Warwick	Idem	
		Northampton	Idem, S. E. of	Rutland. Leicester. Warwick.
North Circuit contains	} Chief Town	Yorkshire	York	} S. to N.
		Durham	Idem	
		Northumberland	Newcastle	} S. to N.
		Lancaster	Idem	
		Westmoreland	Appleby	
		Cumberland	Castile	

Islands.

_____ } E. to W.
_____ }

_____ } E. to W.
_____ }

S. E. of { *Rutland.*
 { *Lincoln.*
 { *Warwick.*

_____ } S. to N.
_____ }

_____ } S. to N.
_____ }

The



- 1 Llyn Sawtan
- 2 Cardoridrie Nil
- 3 Phinllimon Nil
- 4 Brocken Nil
- 5 Brownle Nil
- 6 Monuchden Nil
- 7 Dunour Coll
- 8 Lelach R.

OCEANUS

BRITANICUS.

versus

Hiberniam.

AMORGAN

Con

Th

Derby —
Flint —
Montgomery —

Anglesey —
Carnarvon —
Merioneth —

Cardigan —
Carmarthen —
Pembrok —

Radnor —
Brecknock —
Glamorgan —

The Principality of *W A L E S*,

Divided into four Circuits.

The First contains

<i>Derbig</i> -----	} Ch. To.	{	<i>Idem</i> -----	}	} From N. to S.
<i>Flint</i> -----			<i>S. Aspb</i> -----		
<i>Montgomery</i> -----			<i>Idem</i> -----		

The Second contains

<i>Anglesey</i> -----	} Ch. To.	{	<i>Staumaris</i> -----	}	} From N. to S. E.
<i>Carnarvon</i> -----			<i>Carnarvon</i> -----		
<i>Merioneth</i> -----			<i>Harlech</i> -----		

The Third contains

<i>Cardigan</i> -----	} Ch. To.	{	<i>Idem</i> -----	}	} N. to S.
<i>Cardmarthen</i> -----			<i>Idem</i> -----		
<i>Pembrook</i> -----			<i>Idem</i> -----		

The Fourth contains

<i>Radnor</i> -----	} Ch. To.	{	<i>Idem</i> -----	}	} N. to S. W.
<i>Brecknock</i> -----			<i>Idem</i> -----		
<i>Glamorgan</i> -----			<i>Cardiff</i> -----		

Besides these 6 Circuits of *England* (containing 38 Counties) and 4 Circuits of *Wales* (comprehending 12 Counties) there remain as yet 2 Counties unmentioned, and which are not ordinarily reduced to any of these Circuits, *viz.* *Midd'sex* and *Cheshire*; the first because of its vicinity to *London*, and the other as being a County Palatine, having its peculiar Judges and Countelleurs to it (see the 2 Counties [with the 38 above-mentioned in *England*, and the 12 in *Wales*] make 52 in all. And so much for *Scotland*, *England* and *Wales*, the three constituent parts of *Great Britain*. Now followeth,

IRELAND

lands.

38 Countries) and
(s) there remain a
ordinarily reduced
shire; the first be-
as being a County
tellers to it self
ed in England, and
for Scotland, Eng-
at Britain. Now

IRELAND



Com

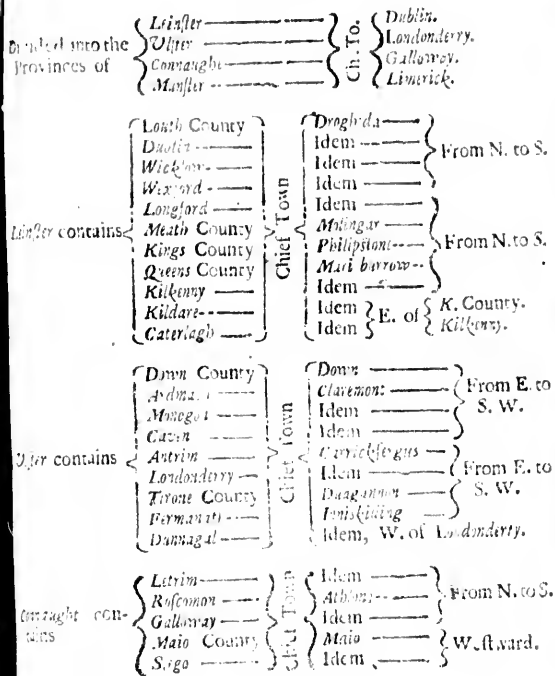
Divided into the
Provinces of

Under contains

Under contains

Under contains

I R E L A N D.



82. Concerning the European Islands.

Munster contains	Tipperary	Chief Town	Clonmel	} N. to S.
	Waterford		Idem	
	Clare County		Idem	
	Limerick		Idem	
	Cork County		Idem	
	Kerry		Dingle Westward.	

Besides these, the biggest of the *Britannick* Islands namely *Britain* and *Ireland*, there are many lesser Isles adjacent to them, which in respect of *Great Britain* are situated either,

On the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{East.} \\ \text{West.} \\ \text{North.} \\ \text{South.} \end{array} \right\}$

On the East are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Holy Island Fiarn Islands Coker Island Shippay Island Loaner Island 	The most remarkable places in these Islands are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Old Fort The Old Tower Quinborough nigh the Thames (mouth) 	All E. of Northumberland.
On the West are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lewis Vyiff Sky Mul Jura Tia Arren Man Anglsey The Silly Islands 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowardil Kilfadick Kilcorie Dowart Kilardil Kilconan Idem Rullin Newburgh Castel Hugh 	Found from N. to S.
On the North are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orcaes, particularly those of Hoya Schettland Isles, particularly those of Mainla Ted 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rackwick Kirkwald Tiesburg Gravilland 	Found from S. to N. E.

Concerning the Islands of the South Sea are

Thus we have lesser, (that are those Islands that

III. The Azores, which are in number 9, viz

The Islands of the Britannick Isles we come now Europe. There

On the South

- Majorca
- Minorca
- Cosica
- Sardinia
- Silly
- Malta

On

Concerning the European Islands. 83

On the South are

Remark. places are	}	Portland Island	}	Portland-castle S. of Dorsetshire.	
		The Ile of Wight		Newport	All South of
		Port Sea Island		Portsmouth	Hampshire.
		Hayling Island		N. Wood	
		Isles of Jersey		S. Hillary	W. of Nor-
		Garnsey		Cornet Castle	mancie in
		Alderney		Idem	France.

Thus we have run over the *Britannick* Ilands both greater and lesser, (that are any ways remarkable) now we come to the rest of those Ilands that lye West of *Europe*; namely,

III. The *Azores*, which are in number 9, viz.

}	St. Michael	}	From E. to W: ch. T. of all is Angra in Terceira.
	St. Maria		
	Terceira		
	Graciosa		
	S. George		
	Pico		
	Fyal		
	Flores		
Quatro			

The Ilands situated upon the West of *Europe*, being those of *Ireland*, the *Britannick* Ilands and the *Azores* (of all which we have treated) we come now in the last place to those that lye upon the South of *Europe*. Therefore,

§. 3. SOUTH.

On the South of *Europe* are the Ilands of the *Mediterranean* Sea, the chief of which are those of

Chief Town	}	Majorca	}	Idem	} Lying E. of Valencia.	
		Minorca		Citadilla		
		Crete		Idem	} Lying S. of Greece	
		Cyfica		Athens		
		Sardinia		Cagliari		} Lying S. W. of Naples.
		Sicily		Palermo		
		Malta		Idem		

On

M 2

Candia

Canalia	} Chief To.	Idem	} Lying S. of	} The <i>Archipelagus</i>
Cyprus		Papha		
Negubont		Idem	} All lying in the <i>Archipelagus</i> , the first adjacent to the <i>Fretum</i> of <i>Greece</i> , and the rest are found from N. to S.	
Stalimont		Idem		
Jasbo		Idem		
Scio		Idem		
Samo		Idem		
Rhodes		Idem		
Corigo		Idem, lying between <i>Morea</i> and <i>Carthia</i>		
Zanti		Idem	} Lying in the <i>Ionian</i> Sea, and found from S. to N. W.	
Cefalonia	Idem			
Corfu	Idem			

And so much for the Islands belonging to Europe: Now followeth,

nds.

The *Archipelago*
Asia minor.
lying to the *Ar-*
agassie the first adja-
cent to the *E* *e*
cece, and the rest
found from N

S.
Morea and *Candia*
lying in the *Tentor*
a, and found from
to N. W.

belonging to

CHAP



44 55 05 74 2 05 105 15 145 155

ASIA
A New
Description
by
Rob: Morden



A

Alia

CHAP. II.

OF

ASIA

AND THE

Asiatick Islands.

The Continent of *Asia* being divided
[Pag. 3.]

Into	North containing the vast body of <i>Tattary</i> —	Capital Cities are	<i>Chambalu.</i>	
			<i>Peking</i> [ali. <i>Xantien</i>]	
	South comprehend- ing		<i>India</i> —	<i>Agra.</i>
			<i>Persia</i> —	<i>Hispaan.</i>
	<i>Eur. in Asia</i>	<i>Aleppo.</i>		

Of all these in order.

Note, That these five great parts of *Asia*, as also the following Divisions of *Africa* and *America* (in respect of Longitude and Latitude) are laid down according to the projection of *Nic. Vissehar* in his large Maps of the four parts of the World.

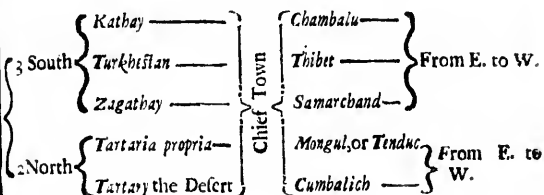
d.
betw. { 77
175
betw. { 37
72
Ta
Kat
3 South { Tar
Zag
2 North { Tar
Tar

SECT.

SECT. I.
Concerning Tartary.

Situated betw. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } 77 \text{ } 10 \\ \text{ } 179 \text{ } 0 \end{array} \right\}$ of Lon. } Len. from E. to W. is ab. 3000.
 betw. $\left. \begin{array}{l} 37 \text{ } 30 \\ 72 \text{ } 04 \end{array} \right\}$ of Lat. } Brea. from N. to S. is about 2100.

Tartary comprehends five great parts, viz.



SECT.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Concerning China.

Situated $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{d.} \\ \text{betw. } \left. \begin{array}{l} 128 \\ 151 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon.} \\ \text{betw. } \left. \begin{array}{l} 20 \\ 41 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Len. from N. E. to S. W. is about } 2513 \text{ Miles.}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Great} \\ \text{Drea. from N. to S. is about } 1266. \end{array} \right\}$

China contains 16 Provinces, viz.

6 North	Leaozung	Chief Town	Leaozung	E. to W.
	Xantung		Chinan	
	Peking		Idem aliter Xantien	
	Xanfi		Taiyzen	
	Honan		Kaiyang	
	Xenfi		Sigan	
10 South	Nanking	Chief Town	Id. alie. Kiangnaz	E. to W.
	Chekiang		Haugchow	
	Kiangsi		Nanchang	
	Fokien		Fochiu	
	Huquang		Quchang	
	Quantung		Quanchen	
	Suchuen		Chi-gtu	
	Quichen		Quicyang	
Quanfi	Quilin			
Junnan	Idem			

SECT.

Islands.

SECT. III.

Concerning India.

Mil.
E. to S.W. is 250 1/2
N. to S. is about 1260

d. p. Miles
of Lon. } Ten from N.W. to S.E. is 1530.
of Lat. } From N. to S. is about 1690

India [i.e. all between China and Persia] comprehends

E. to W.

The Great *Mogul* Empire containing many little Kingdoms, but chiefly those of
Deli
Agra
Cannara
Bengala

Idem } in the main
Idem } Land.
Idem } on the Sea
Idem } Coast.

E. to W.

Peninsula India in the *Ganges*, containing the Kingdoms of
Dacca
Guzora
Bihar
Malabar

Chief Town
Guzora } Northward
Idem } in the middle.
Idem } Southward.

E. to W.

Peninsula India in the *Ganges*, containing the Provinces of
Pegu
Tavala
Cochin
Siam
Mabur
Siam
Mabur

Idem }
Idem }
Idem }
Idem }
Idem } From N. to S.

SECT.

N

SECT.

SECT. IV.
Concerning Persia.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 77 \ 30 \\ 115 \ 00 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 23 \ 40 \\ 44 \ 30 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right\}$ } $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{its great} \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is abo. 1263} \end{array} \right\}$ Miles
 Len. from E. to W. is ab. 1440

Persia divided into many Provinces, but chiefly those of

North	Sevan	Chief Town	Idem	} W. to E
	Gilandia		Celan	
	Chorassan		Caph	
Middle	Arach	} W. to E	Hispaam	} W. to E
	Sabestan		Boil	
	Sigistan		Sifan	
South	Cassian	} W. to E	Soustra	} W. to E
	Farsi		Siras	
	Chisman		Idem	
	Macran		Idem	

SECT. V.

Concerning Turkey in Asia.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 47 \ 10 \\ 77 \ 16 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13 \ 30 \\ 42 \ 30 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right\}$ } $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{its great} \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is abo. 1739} \end{array} \right\}$ Miles
 Len. from S.E. to N.W. is ab. 2174

Turky in Asia comprehends these 6 great parts, viz.

} Found from N. to S.	Chief Town	Bursa, Lying Westward.
		Tiflis
		Arzerum
		Bagdat
		Aleppo
		Medina

Every

lands.

Concerning Asia and its Islands. 91

Every one of the foregoing parts comprehends several Provinces; as,

Miles
E. to W. is ab. 1440
N. to S. is abo. 1260
Idem }
Celan } W. to E.
Caph }
Hispaam }
Boft } W. to E.
Siffan }
Souffra }
Sirra } W. to E.
Idem }
Idem }

- 1. *Natolia* contains the Provinces of
 - Natolia propria*
 - Amasia*
 - Caramania*
 - Aduli*
- 2. *Georgia* contains the Provinces of
 - Mingrelia*
 - Gurgislan*
- 3. *Turcomania* contains the Prov. of
 - Turcomania prop.*
 - Cardis*
- 4. *Diaberick* contains the Prov. of
 - Diabekir*
 - Azerum*
 - Terack*
- 5. *Syria* contains the Provinces of
 - Syria propria*
 - Phoenicia*
 - The holy Land
- Arabia* contains
 - Beriava* or *Arabia deser.*
 - Barraab* or *Arab. Petra*
 - Ayman* or *Arabia Felix*

- Bursa* --- } Northw. from
- Idem* --- } W. to E.
- Cogni* --- } Southw. from
- Maraz* --- } W. to E.
- Fasso* --- } From W.
- Tiflis* --- } to E.
- Azerum* --- } From N.
- Van* --- } to S.
- Chief To: *Idem* --- } From N. to S.
- Moful* --- }
- Bagdat* --- }
- Aleppo* --- } From N. to S.
- Demask* --- }
- Jerusalem* --- }
- Anna* --- } From N. to S.
- Herat* --- }
- Medina* --- }

So much for the Continent of Asia: Now followeth,

Miles
E. to N.W. is ab. 2140
N. to S. is abo. 1740
Lying Westward.
Found from N. to S.
Every

N 2

SECT.

S E C T. VI.

Concerning the Asiatick Islands.

The Asiatick Islands being {
 The Japan Islands.
 The Philippe.
 The Isles des Larrons.
 The Moluques.
 The Islands of the Sound.
 Ceylon and the Maldives.

The chief of the Japan are { Japan ----- Tomia ----- Boizo -----	} Remarkable To. are	Miao ----- Sanguai ----- Idem -----	} From N.E. to S.W.			
The chief of the Philippes are { Luconia ----- Tandava ----- Minaana -----		Idem ----- Achen ----- Idem -----		} From N. to S.		
In the Islands des Larrons -----		None.				
The chief of the Moluques are { Celebes ----- Gilebo ----- Ceran -----		Idem ----- Idem ----- Cimbelo -----			} W. to E.	
The chief of the Isles of the Sound are { Borneo ----- Sumatra ----- Java -----		Idem ----- Achem ----- Matran, S. of -----				} Under the Equator. Borneo. Sumatra.
The chief of the Maldives is Male -----		None.				
In the Island of Ceylon -----		Candea.				

And so much for the Asiatick Islands: Now followeth,

lands,

lands,

ons.

Sound.
divts.

} From N.E. to S.W.

} From N. to S.

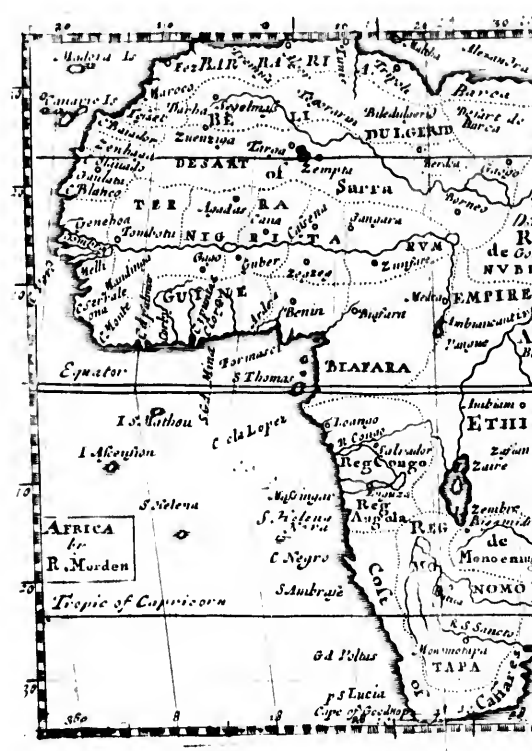
} } W. to E.

? Under the Equator.

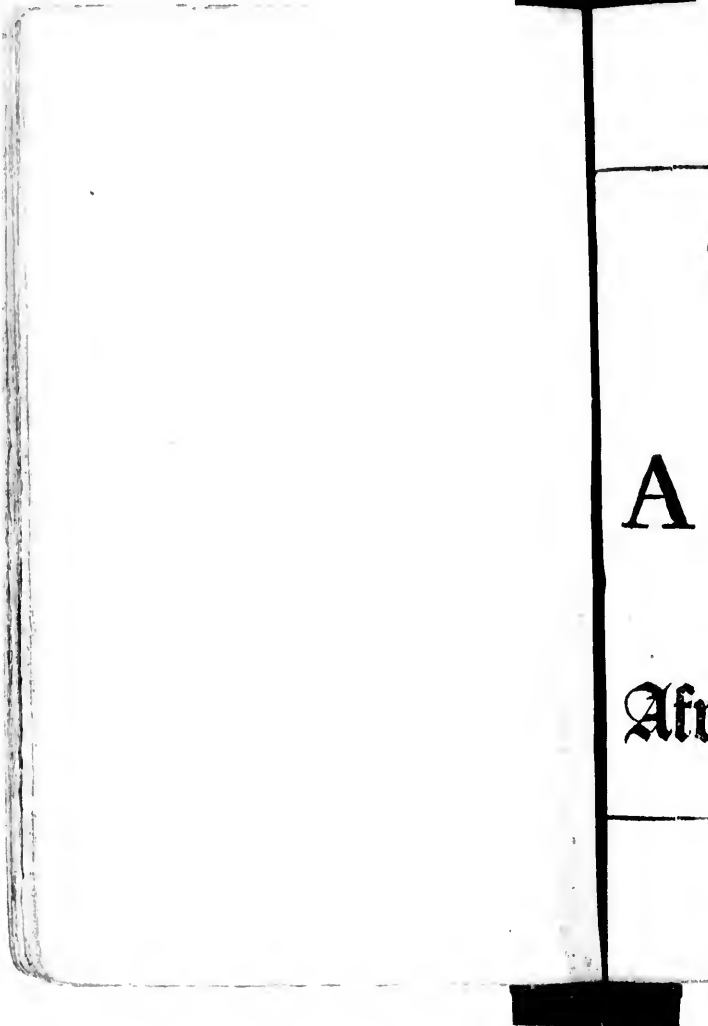
S. of { Borneo.
Sumatra.

lands : Now

C H A P.







A

Afr

CHAP. III.
OF
AFRICA
AND THE
African Islands.

The Continent of *Africa* being divided
 [Pag. 3.] into VIII. great Parts

<i>Viz.</i>	Egypt	Capital Cities are	<i>Cairo.</i>
	Barbary		<i>Fez.</i>
	Bilbulgerid		<i>Dara.</i>
	Zaara or the Desert		<i>Zuenziga.</i>
	The Land of the Negroes		<i>Tombute.</i>
	Guinea		<i>Ardra.</i>
	Nubia		<i>Chvxumo.</i>
	Ethiopia		<i>Nubia.</i>
	Interior ——— Exterior ———		<i>Monomotapa.</i>

Of all these in order.

Situated { betw. {
 betw. {
 It comprehends { *Eriſe,* or
 { *Bechria,*
 { *Sabid,* o
 { The Coa

SECT

SECT. I.

Concerning Egypt.

Situated { betw. { ^{d.} 52 { ^{r.} 06 } of Lon. } } Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. 650. Miles.
 { betw. { 62 { 40 } } } } }
 { betw. { 21 { 10 } } of Lat. } } } } Brea. from E. to W. is abo. 310.

It comprehends { Erife, or the Lower Egypt — } } } } Northward.
 { Bechria, or Middle Egypt — } } } }
 { Sabid, or Upper Egypt — } } } } Southward.
 { The Coasts of the Red Sea — } } } }
 Chief Town { Alexandria — }
 { Cairo — }
 { Sabid — }
 { Coffer — }

SECT

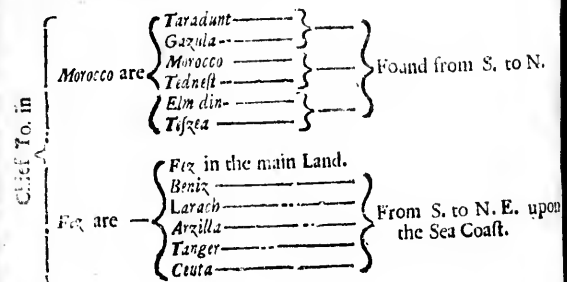
SECT.

SECT. II.
Concerning Barbary.

Situated } betw. { ^{d.} 07 15 } of Lon. } Len. from W. to E. is about 1543 Miles.
 } betw. { ^{r.} 52 10 } of Lon. } Its great. }
 } betw. { 28 40 } of Lat. } Brea. from N. to S. is about 320.



Barbary being the most considerable Country of all Africa I shall in particular consider its Divisions: Therefore,



Tilensin

Concerning Africa and its Islands. 97

Chief Towns in	Telenfu are	Oran _____ Tenes _____	} From W. to E.			
	Algiers are	Alger _____ Bogix _____ Gigiani _____ Bona _____		} From W. to E.		
		Tunis are	Beggia _____ Bisita _____ Tunis _____ Mabometa _____ Sufa _____		} From W. to E. upon the Sea Coast.	
			Tripoli are			Tripoli _____ Lebida _____ Mawata _____
	Barca are			Barca _____ Zadra _____		} From S. to N.

SECT. III.

Concerning Bilulgerid.

	d.	r.		Miles.
} betw.	{	05 40	} of Lon.	} Len. from W. to E. is ab. 2040.
		55 30		
} betw.	{	22 30	} of Lat.	} Brea. from N to S. is about 300.
		31 40		

Bilulgerid comprehends the Provinces of	Tiffet _____	} Chief Town	Idem--	} From W. to E.
	Dava _____		Idem--	
	Segimts _____		Idem--	
	Tigorwin _____		Idem--	
	Z b _____		Tulachar _____	
	Bilulgerid prop. so call'd		Caphia _____	
Desert of Barca _____		None considerable		

SECT. IV.
Concerning Zaara, or the Desert.

Miles.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ \text{02 } 10 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{50 } 20 \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{21 } 30 \\ \text{28 } 10 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from W. to E. is ab. 2340} \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is about 330.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Its great.}$

Zaara or the Desert comprehends the Provinces of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Borno} \\ \text{Gago} \\ \text{Bardoz} \\ \text{Lempta} \\ \text{Targa} \\ \text{Zauviga} \\ \text{Zarbaga} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Chief Town} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Tagassa} \end{array} \right\} \text{From E. to W.}$

SECT. V.
Concerning the Land of the Negroes.

Miles.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ \text{00 } 10 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{45 } 20 \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{10 } 00 \\ \text{23 } 10 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from W. to E. is about 2280.} \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is about 600.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Its great.}$

The Land of the Negroes comprehends the Provinces of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gnahna} \\ \text{Galata} \\ \text{Tambut} \\ \text{Agades} \\ \text{Cano} \\ \text{Cassina} \\ \text{Guangara} \\ \text{Mili} \\ \text{Mandinga} \\ \text{Gago} \\ \text{Guber} \\ \text{Zigzig} \\ \text{Zarfara} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Chief To.} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Idem} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{From W. to} \\ \text{E. upon the} \\ \text{North of the} \\ \text{Niger.} \\ \text{From W. to} \\ \text{E. upon the} \\ \text{South of the} \\ \text{Niger.} \end{array} \right\}$

Besides these is the Country of the *Jalofes* upon the mouth of the *Niger*.

Co

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \\ \text{betw. } \end{array} \right\}$

Guinea complete. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Co} \\ \text{Guinea p} \\ \text{The R} \end{array} \right\}$

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw.} \\ \text{betw.} \end{array} \right\}$

Nubia $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N} \\ \text{S} \end{array} \right\}$

S E C T

SECT. VI.

Concerning Guinea.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 06 \\ 34 \\ 04 \\ 11 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 00 \\ 00 \\ 10 \\ 40 \end{array} \right. \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right. \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right\} \text{ Its great. } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from W. to E. is about } 1320. \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is about } 360. \end{array} \right\} \text{ Miles.}$

Guinea compreh. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Coasts of Malgutte} \\ \text{Ivory Coast, W.} \\ \text{Guinea prop. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Quaqua Coast} \\ \text{Gold Coast, E.} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{The Kingdom of Benin} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Chief Town } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Timan} \\ \text{Tabo} \\ \text{Albin} \\ \text{S. George de Mina} \\ \text{Arda} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\} \text{ W. to E.}$

SECT. VII.

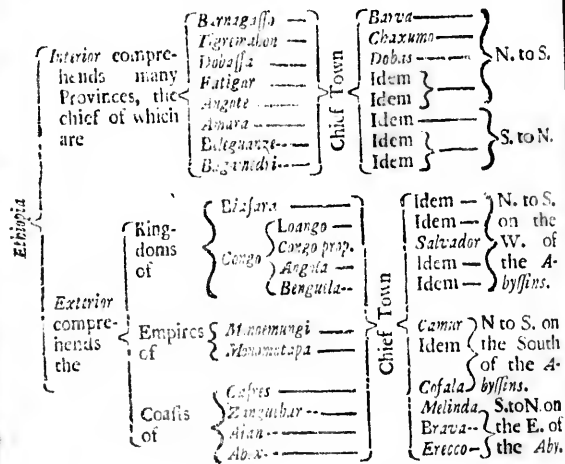
Concerning Nubia.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 44 \\ 52 \\ 09 \\ 23 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 00 \\ 00 \\ 30 \\ 00 \end{array} \right. \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right. \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right\} \text{ Its great. } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. } 840. \\ \text{Brea. from E. to W. is about } 9, 00. \end{array} \right\} \text{ Miles.}$

Nubia $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North} \\ \text{South} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{the River Nuba, chief To. are } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Samua.} \\ \text{Nubia.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$

SECT. VIII.
Concerning Ethiopia.

Situated $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \mu \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20 \\ 31 \\ 20 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon.} \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 33 \\ 40 \\ 21 \\ 30 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Its great Len. from N.E. to S.W. is ab. 3300.}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Brea. from W. to E. is abo. 2180.} \end{array} \right\}$ Miles.



So much for the Continent of Africa: Now followeth,

SECT.

Com
Con
The African
Islands being
Madagascar [C
Chief Town is A
Islands of Cap
Verd are
The Canary Islan
are

nds.

Concerning Africa and its Islands. 101

SECT. IX.

Concerning the African Islands.

Mile s.
S.W. is ab. 3300.
o E. is abo. 2180.

The African Islands being

- More remarkable as { Madagascar.
- { The Isles of Cape Verd.
- { The Canary Islands.
- Less remarkable as { Zicotora.
- { Isles of Comora.
- { S. Thomas.
- { The Princess Island.
- { S. Helena.
- { The Ile of Ascension.
- { The Madre.

— } N. to S.
— }
— } S. to N.

Madagascar [containing many Provinces but very uncertain] its chief Town is *Fanlbert* upon the S. E. part of the Island.

Idem — } N. to S.
Idem — } on the
Salvador } W. of
Idem — } the A-
Idem — } byssins.

Islands of Cape Verd are

- St. Anthony —
 - S. Vincent —
 - S. Lucia —
 - S. Nicolas —
 - Insula de Sal —
 - Bonavilla —
 - Mago —
 - Jago —
 - Insula del Fuogo —
 - Brava —
- } W. to E. — } Ch. To. of all is S. Jago in the Isle S. Jago.
- } N.E. to S.W. }

Camur } N to S. on
Idem } the South
of the A-
Cofala } byssins.
Melinda. } S. to N. on
Brava — } the E. of
Erecco — } the Abv.

The Canary Islands are

- Lancrotta —
 - Forte ventura —
 - Canaria —
 - Tenriije —
 - Gomera —
 - Ferro —
 - Palma —
- } From E. to W. ch. To. of all is Canaria, in the Island Canaria.

Africa: Now

SECT.

Places

Places in the less remarkable Islands of	}	Zocotora	}	Zocotora.	
		Comore		None remarkable.	
		S. Thomas		}	None remarkable.
		The Princess Island			None remarkable.
		S. Helena			None remarkable.
The Isle de Ascension	None remarkable.				
The Madri		S. Cruz.			

And so much for the *African Islands*: Now followeth,

CHAP

ands.

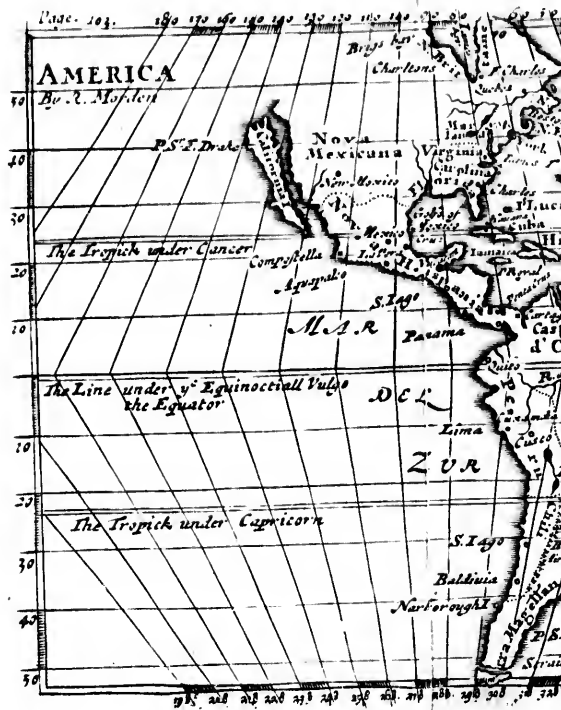
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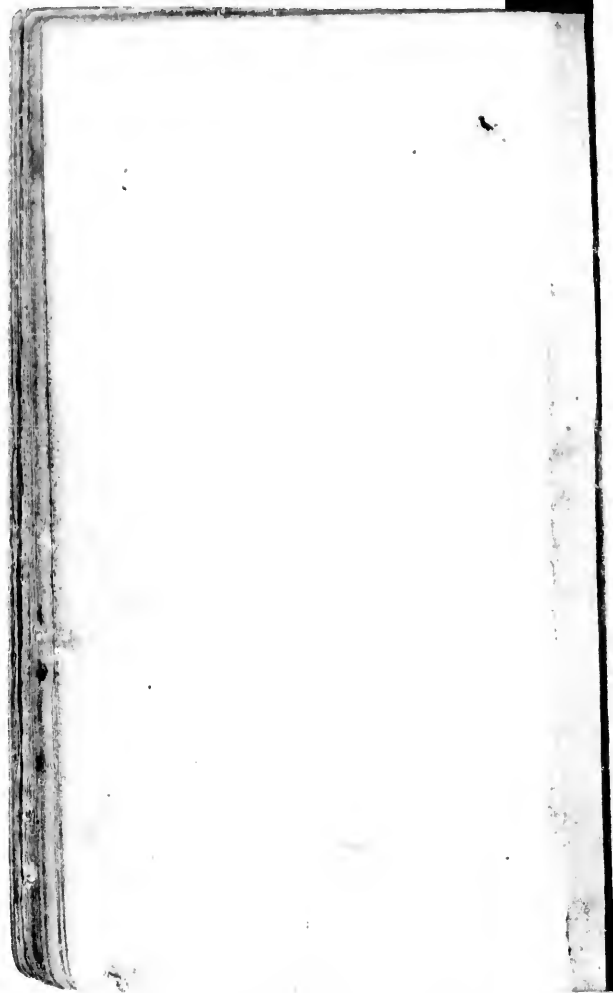
uz.

lands : Now

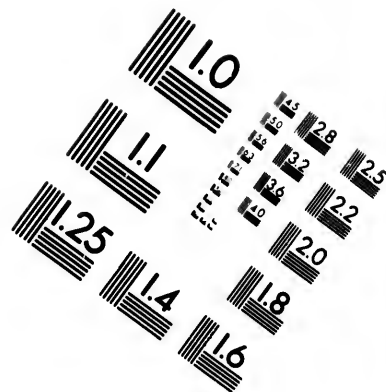
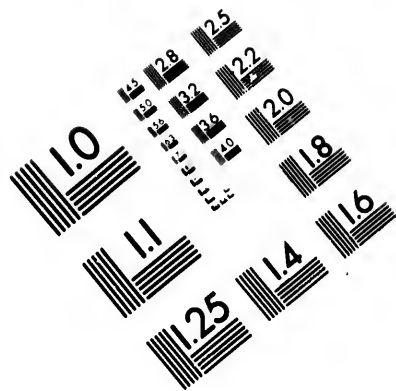
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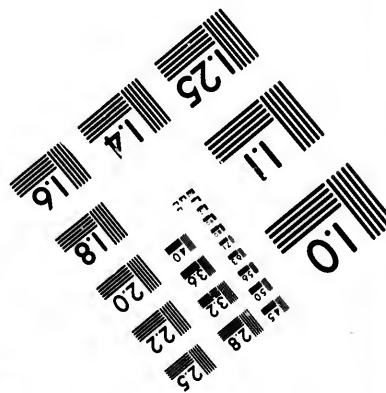
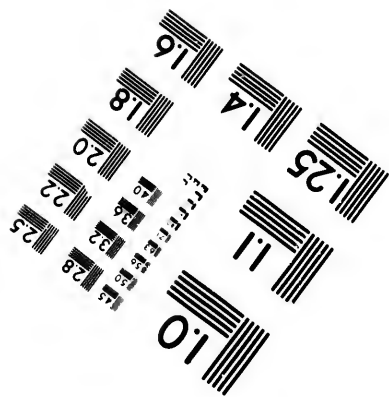
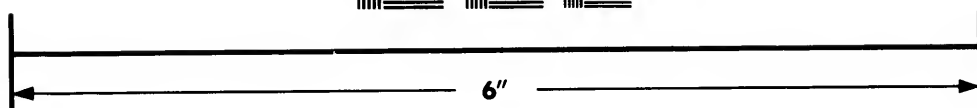
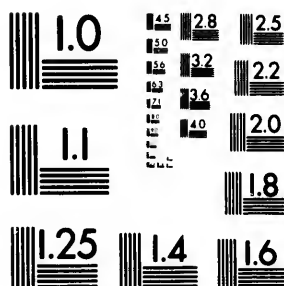








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CHAP. IV.
OF
AMERICA
AND THE
American Islands.

The Continent of *America* being divided
 [Pag. 4.] into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North.} \\ \text{South.} \end{array} \right.$

North comprehending	Nova Hispania	Capital Cities are	Mexico.
	Nova Granada		S. Fee.
	Florida		Coca.
	Terra Canadensis		Boston.
	Terra Arctica		
South comprehending	Terra firma		S. Fee de Bagota.
	Peru		Lima.
	The Amazons		
	Brazil		S. Salvador.
	Chili		S. Jago.
	Paraguay		Assumption.
	Terra Magellanica		

Of all these in order.

SECT

Conc

C
 d.
 betw. } 25
 betw. } 29
 betw. } 33
 betw. } 40
 Nova Hispania }
 divided into }
 Nova Hispania com- }
 prehends the }
 Provinces of }
 Nova Hispania com- }
 prehends the }
 Provinces of }

§. 1. In North-America.

SECT. I.

Concerning Nova Hispania.

Separated } d. } Miles.
 { betw. { 253 0 } of Lon. } Len. from S.E. to N.W. is ab. 2250
 { 292 0 } of Lat. } Its great
 { betw. { 68 50 } of Lat. } Erea. from E. to W. is abo. 780.
 { 40 00 }

Nova Hispania } Audiance of Guadalajara } Idem. } N. W.
 divided into } Audiance of Mexico } Idem. } 10 S. E.
 } Audiance of Guatimala } S. } S. Jago de Guaz.

Guadalajara comprehends the } Cinaloa } S. Jago } In the Mid-
 provinces of } New Biscay } B. b. a. } land from
 } Zacaticas } Zacaticas } N. to S.
 } Guadalajara } Idem }
 } Chiameltun } St. Sebastian } Oathe Sea. Co.
 } Xuisco } Compostella } from N. to S.

Chief Town } Panuco } Idem }
 } Mexico } Idem } On Sias Mex-
 } Michoacan } Idem } icanus from
 } Los Angeles } Idem } N. W. to S. E.
 } Antigua } Idem }
 } Ybaca } Port Royal }
 } Jucata } Mexila }

Guatemala comprehends the Provinces of	}	Soco Nafco	} Chief Town	Guatemala	}	from N.W. to S.E. on the South Sea.
		Guatemala		Guatemala		
		Nicaragua		S. Jago de Guat.		
		Cola Rica		Leon		
		Veragua		Carthago		
		Honduras		Conception		
		Vera Pax		New Valladolid		From S. E. to N.W. upon Sinus Mex.
Chiapa	Idem					
				Ciudad real		

SECT. II.

Concerning Nova Granada.

This Country is of no certain Extent nor Division, its chief Town is *S. Fee* or *New Mexico* upon the River *North*.

SECT. III.

Concerning Florida.

Situat	}	betw.	d. "	} of Lon.	}	Len. from E. to W. is ab. 1000.	Miles.
			268 0				
	302 0	} of Lat.	}	Brea. from S. to N. is about 600.			
	37 50				49 00		

The large Country of *Florida* being of no certain Divisions, its chief Towns are *Coca*, in the main Land. *S. Angustine* & *S. Matha* in the *Peninsula* of *Tegeste*.

SECT.

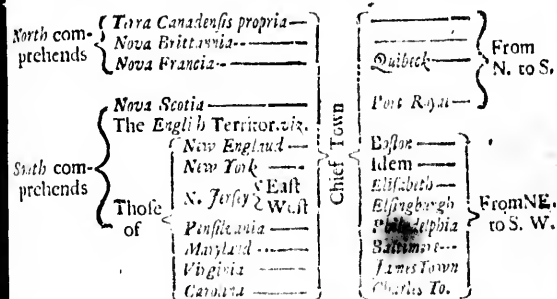
Con
C
Situat } betw. }
} betw. }
Terra Canaden
North com- }
prehends }
South com- }
prehends }
Terra A
any thing or

S E C T. IV.

Concerning Terra Canadensis.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 283 \text{ } 00 \\ 327 \text{ } 30 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 41 \text{ } 00 \\ 52 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{is greater} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from E. to W. is ab. 1280.} \\ \text{Brea. from S. to N. is ab. 1260.} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \text{ Miles.}$

Terra Canadensis divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North} \\ \text{South} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \text{ the River Canada.}$



S E C T. V.

Concerning Terra Arctica.

Terra Arctica is as yet so badly discovered that we scarcely know any thing or it save the Name.

S E C T.

§. 2. In South-America.

SECT. I.

Concerning Terra firma.

Situated $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } 292 \text{ } 30 \\ \text{ } 328 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon.} \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ } 03 \text{ } 20 \\ \text{ } 11 \text{ } 30 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ its great.} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from E. to W. is ab. } 1260. \\ \text{Brea. from N. to S. is abo. } 430. \end{array} \right\} \text{ Miles.}$

Terra Firma divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{East, the River Orinoque, called Guiana.} \\ \text{West, the River Orinoque, term'd Castello del Oro.} \end{array} \right.$

East comprehends $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Caribana} \text{ ---} \\ \text{the Provinces of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Guiana} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Moyhago} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Manboz} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right\} \text{ N. to S.}$

West comprehends $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Panama, or} \\ \text{Terra firma} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Cartagena} \text{ ---} \\ \text{St. Martha} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Rio de la hacha} \text{ ---} \\ \text{the Provinces of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Venezuela} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Andalucia} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Paria} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Granada} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Popayan} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Chief Town} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Panama} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Idem} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Idem} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Idem} \text{ ---} \\ \text{Comara} \text{ ---} \\ \text{None remarkable} \text{ ---} \\ \text{St. Fe de Bogota} \text{ ---} \\ \text{St. Fe de Antiochia} \text{ ---} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\} \text{ From W. to E.}$

SECT.

Islands.

SECT. II.

Concerning Peru.

Situated } betw. { $\begin{matrix} d. \\ 290 & 30 \\ 303 & 10 \end{matrix}$ } of Lon. } Len. from N. to S. is abo. 1440.
 } betw. { $\begin{matrix} 25 & 30 \\ 01 & 00 \end{matrix}$ } of S. La. } Brea. from W. to E. is abo. 480.
 } of N. La. } Its Great:

Miles.
 to W. is ab. 1260.
 to S. is abo. 480.
 called *Guiana*.

Peru comprehends the Provinces of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pozto} \\ \text{Los Quixos} \\ \text{Pacamotis} \\ \text{Quito} \\ \text{Peru} \\ \text{Los Cavacas} \end{array} \right.$ Chief Town $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pozto} \\ \text{Balsa} \\ \text{Valladolid} \\ \text{Idem} \\ \text{Lima} \\ \text{Potosi} \end{array} \right.$ From N. to S.

term d *Castillo del Oro*.
 } N. to S.

SECT. III.

Concerning the Land of the Amazons.

This vast Country is of no certain Extent nor Division, neither hath it any remarkable Towns.

From W. to E.
 remarkable } Front
 le Bagota } E. to W.
 le Antiochia }

SECT.

SECT.

SECT. IV.
Concerning *Brasil*.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 313 \text{ } 00 \\ 346 \text{ } 30 \\ 01 \text{ } 00 \\ 23 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 01 \text{ } 00 \\ 23 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Its } \\ \text{greate.} \\ \text{Its } \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Len. from N. E. to S. W. is ab. 1500.} \\ \text{Erea. from N. to S. is ab. 1320.} \end{array}$ Miles.

Brasil [of no certain Division] its ch. To are those of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S. Vincent} \\ \text{Sanctis} \\ \text{Angra dos Reyes} \\ \text{S. Sebastian} \\ \text{Spiritu sancto} \\ \text{Porto seguro} \\ \text{S. Salvadore} \\ \text{Pernambuco} \\ \text{Parayba} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Found upon the Sea} \\ \text{Coast from S. to N.} \end{array} \right\}$

SECT. V.
Concerning *Chili*.

Situated $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 294 \text{ } 00 \\ 302 \text{ } 00 \\ 25 \text{ } 30 \\ 41 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lon. } \\ \text{betw. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \text{ } 30 \\ 41 \text{ } 00 \end{array} \right\} \text{ of Lat. } \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Its } \\ \text{greate.} \\ \text{Its } \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Leng. from N. to S. is about 960.} \\ \text{Erea. from W. to E. is about 200.} \end{array}$ Miles.

Chili comprehends the Provinces of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chylis propria} \\ \text{Chylis Imperial} \\ \text{Chucuito} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To} \\ \text{Ch} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{St. Jago} \\ \text{Batavia} \\ \text{Mandosa, E. of} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{N. to S. upon the} \\ \text{Sea Coast.} \\ \text{Chylis propria.} \\ \text{Chylis Imperial.} \end{array} \right\}$

SECT.

Islands.

SECT. VI.

Concerning Paraguay.

Miles.
E. to S. W. is ab. 1600
N. to S. is ab. 1320.

Situated
d. " Miles.
betw. { 300 10 } of Lon. } Len. from N. to S. is abo. 1200.
 { 323 40 } of Lon. }
betw. { 20 00 } of Lat. } Its great. } Circa. from W. to E. is abo. 660.
 { 40 00 } of Lat. }

ound upon the Sea
Coast from S. to N:

Paraguay divided into several Provinces, the best known of which are
Guayra - Chief Town
Paragaya propria }
Chaco - }
Tucuman - }
Rio de la Plata - }
Civdad Real - E. to W. on
Villa Rica - the bran. of
Conception - Rio de Plata
St. Jago - W. to E. on the
Assumption } bo. of Rio de Pl.

SECT. VII.

Concerning Terra Magellanica.

Miles.
N. to S. is about 960.
W. to E. is about 200.

Terra Magellanica } That part of the Continent com-
[badly known] } monly call'd Regio Patagonum }
comprehends } The Southmost Land or Island } Towns, none.
 } term'd Terre de Feu - }

So much for the Continent of America: Now followeth,

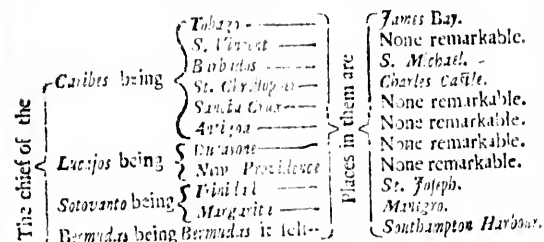
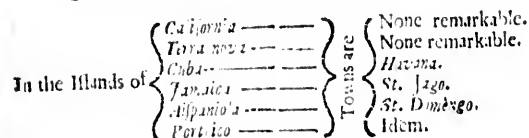
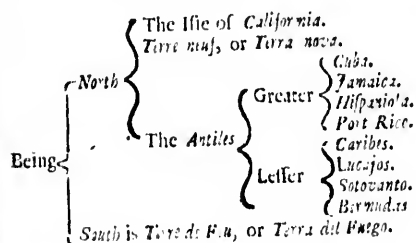
N. to S. upon the
Sea Coast.
E. of } Chili propria.
 } Chili Imperial.

SECT.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Concerning the American Islands.



And so much for the American Islands.

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The Pea
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Thu

Concerning the most remarkable Mountains. 113

Thus we have briefly considered the Continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, with their Islands; expressing in these Continents their chief Divisions and Subdivisions, and the most Remarkable Towns of the whole Earth, whether in Continents or Islands. There remains only now [that by way of *Post script*] we should take a transient view of the most Remarkable Mountains in the World, there being nothing material wanting [save them] that is ordinarily considered by Geographers as General Parts of the Earth's Superficies. Therefore,

POST-SCRIPT.

Concerning the most Remarkable Mountains in the World.

<p>Remarkable Mountains in Europe are</p> <p>Mount <i>Helia a Vulcano</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Grampion Hills</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Cheviot Hills</i> -----</p> <p><i>Mulvern Hills</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Peaks</i> -----</p> <p><i>Snowdon</i> -----</p> <p><i>Phinlimon</i> -----</p> <p><i>Kinloch Patrick</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Dorset Hills</i> -----</p> <p><i>Baginbun</i> -----</p> <p><i>Hyperborean</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Severus</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Vangt</i> -----</p> <p><i>Richtshage</i> -----</p> <p><i>Schwartwaldin</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Carpathian Mountains</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Pennine Hills</i> -----</p> <p>The <i>Apennines</i> -----</p>	<p>Twelve feet</p>	<p>In <i>Illand</i>.</p> <p>S. of the River <i>Die</i> in <i>Scotland</i>.</p> <p>Between <i>Scotland</i> and <i>England</i>.</p> <p>In <i>Worcestershire</i>.</p> <p>In <i>Dorsetshire</i>.</p> <p>In <i>Anglia</i>.</p> <p>In the Stone <i>Cardigan</i>.</p> <p>In <i>Ireland</i> in the <i>C. Londonderry</i>.</p> <p>Between <i>Sweden</i> and <i>Norway</i>.</p> <p>In <i>Afghanistan</i> southward.</p> <p>In <i>Afghanistan</i> Northward.</p> <p>In <i>Languedoc</i>.</p> <p>In <i>Lowain</i>.</p> <p>Increasing <i>Edonia</i>.</p> <p>In <i>Saxia</i>.</p> <p>In the S. of <i>Polaris</i>.</p> <p>Between <i>France</i> and <i>Spain</i>.</p> <p>On the <i>North Italy</i>.</p>
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Islands.

Islands.

Islands.

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Islands.

The

114 Concerning the most remarkable Mountains.

Rem. Mount. in Eur.	The Appennine Hills	To be seen	Dividing Italy into East & West.
	Vesuvius a Vulcano		In Naples.
	Balkan		In the N. of Macedonia.
	The Holy Mount.		In the E. of Macedonia.
	Lacha		Between Thessaly and Macedonia.
Asia are	Stromboli a Vulcano	To be seen	In a little Island W. of Naples.
	Etna a Vulcano		In Sicily.
	Imaus		In Tartary.
	Caucasus		Betw. Tart. and the Moguls Em.
	Sardonia		On the N. of Penin. intra Gangem.
Africa are	Guato	To be seen	In Penin. India intra Gangem.
	Taurus		In Persia, reaching from E. to W. of all Asia.
	Mount Lybici		Between Zaara and Egypt.
	Atlas		In the W. of Barbary.
	Basilis		In the N. of the Abissines.
America are	Amara	To be seen	Under the Equator.
	Montis Lunæ		Betw. the Abiss. and Monomotapa.
	Tenerife		In the Island Tenerife.
	The Apalachin Hills.		Between Florida and Terra Cadenensis.
	The Andes		In South America running from S. to N.

P A

Some Gener tries me

A brief account of the

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P A R T

Mountains.
Italy into } East.
 } West.

of *Macedon.*
of *Macedon.*
Thessaly and Macedon.
Island W. of *Napoli.*

PART III.

Comprehends

Some General Observations upon those Countries mentioned in the former Analysis.

O R,

A brief account of the	} of all Countries	} in the World.	<i>Air</i> -----
			<i>Soil</i> -----
			<i>Commodities</i> -----
			<i>Manners</i> -----
			<i>Government</i> -----
	} of all People		<i>Religion</i> -----

India and the Moguls Em.
of Penin. intra Gangem.
India intra Gangem.
reaching from E. to
all *Asia.*

Zaara and Egypt.
of } *Barbary.*
of } *Biddulderid.*
of the *Abissinis.*
c *Equator.*
Abiss. and *Monomotapa.*
and *Traarise.*

Florida and Terra Co.
s.
America running from
N.

IN the foregoing Treatise I have briefly reduc'd the whole body of Modern Geography to a short and (I hope) an exact Analysis, whereby any person (especially if directed by a Teacher) may in a short time arrive to a very considerable perfection in that great Science; for by that small Treatise he may form not only a general Idea of the whole Terraqueous or Terrestrial Globe, in all its constituent parts of *Land*. [namely, *Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmus, Promontories or Caps*] and *Water* [viz. *Oceans, Seas, Gulphs, Straits, Lakes and Rivers*] but also, by it he may completely learn all the Remarkable *Divisions, Subdivisions*, (together with their *Situation and Extent*) and the chief *Towns* of the whole Earth; and all these so dispos'd in such a natural method, that the Memory (the chiefest faculty of the Mind employ'd in this Study) may be thereby wonderfully cas'd, in being altogether freed from

Q 2

from

PART

from that woful confusion which generally attends many Authors who have handled this Subject.

But since a young Student of Geography may possibly startle and be discouraged at the first sight of so great a multitude of Words, which he must of necessity learn by heart, I shall (for his encouragement) subjoin to the aforesaid Analysis, a compendious treatise of by Cosmography, which being both necessary and pleasant, may probably incline his Mind to a more vigorous undertaking of that Study; for having perused the following relation of various Countries and their Inhabitants, he cannot in reason rest satisfied there [these being only the Borders of Geography] but rather it's to be hop'd that thereby he will kindle or stir up his Curiosity to know and search after the *Situation, Bounds, Extent, Distances* and *Subdivisions* of those Countries, concerning which he findeth such relations; especially considering that they (without a competent knowledge of those places) are very dark and obscure; the truest History, without Geography, seeming little better than a Romance. The most remarkable things which Cosmographers ordinarily consider, may be reduced to these following heads: *viz.* The *Air, Soil, Commodities*, brievely of all Countries; as also the *Manners, Government* and *Religion* of the People inhabiting those Countries. These six general heads shall be here treated of with all brevity imaginable; and to handle them without confusion, I shall travel through all Countries according to the method laid down in the former Analysis. Therefore,

CHAP.

C
Of

Which be
lowing

Viz.

CHAP. I
Of EUROPE.

Which being divided into these following parts.

Scandinavia.

Roscovia.

France.

Germany.

Viz. Poland.

Spain.

Italy.

Turky in Europe.

And the *European* Islands.

CHAP.

SECT.

S E C T. I.

Concerns Scandinavia.

Comprehending the } *SWEDELAND.*
Kingdoms of } *DENMARK.*
 } *NORWAY.*

§. 1. The Kingdom of *SWEDELAND*

Air. THE Air of this Country is every where very cold, but (if not too nigh some Lake or Marish) its very pure and wholesome, so that the Inhabitants do frequently live to a Hundred Years, especially they who abstain from excessive drinking, a thing too much practised by many of them.

Soil. Notwithstanding there are frequent and very hard Frosts in this Country from the Month of *October* to the end of *April*, yet the Ground produceth abundance of Grain; and where the Soil is less fertile in Corn that disadvantage is recompenced with tollerable Pasturage: Its numerous Lakes are very well stor'd with various kinds of Fishes. Its Mounrains are generally covered over with Trees, and many of them lin'd with considerable Mines of Silver, Tin, Brass and Iron.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Metals, Oxe-bides, Goat-skins, Buck-skins, and costly Furs, Pine-Trees, Fir-Trees, Oakes, Tallow, Tar, Honey, and such like.

Manners. The *Swedes* (for the most part) are Men of big and strong Bodies; Men whose very Constitution doth fit them to be Soldiers, but generally they weaken Nature by their extravagant excess in drinking. Their Genery are said to be very civil to strangers, and many of them become

become confident. The but look upon point of imp many unnece to better adva

The Kingd turns of Fort adjacent Nati coming terrible siderable par govern'd by i Hereditary, b still retain a g Government i ther to term

The Inhab except in *Liz* of Papists in planned in the *Angarius*, Ar the *North*.

§. 2. T

The Air of in the *South* p most places w

The Soil is is great abund also are man Easts, so cha for Hunting.

Its chief C for Ships, A and Wait(cot

Scandinavia.

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become considerable proficient in several Arts and Sciences. The Commons are esteem'd good Mechanicks, but look upon by all us too much given to laziness in point of improving their Country, by not cutting down many unnecessary Forrests, and imploying that Ground to better advantage.

The Kingdom of *Swediland* having suffered various *Governments* of Fortune, in being frequently disturb'd by the adjacent Nations, at last got rid of them all, and becoming terrible to others, did spread it self over a considerable part of its Neighbours Territories. It's now govern'd by its own King, who (since the last Age) is Hereditary, being formerly Elective. The Nobility do still retain a great power in their own hands, so that the Government is partly Aristocratical, but we choose rather to term it a Limited Monarchy.

The Inhabitants of this Country are strict *Lutherans*, Religion, except in *Livonia*, where there is a considerable number of Papists inermixt. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Kingdom by the care and diligence of *Ansgerius*, Arch-Bishop of *Breme*, the Apostle General of the *North*.

§. 2. The Kingdom of DENMARK.

The Air of this Country is much the same with that in the *South* part of *Swediland*, it being very cold, but in most places very wholesome.

The Soil is very good for Grain and Pasturage. Here is great abundance of Fish, especially Herrings. Here also are many wild Fowls, and most kinds of wild Beasts, so that this Country is generally esteem'd very fit for Hunting.

Its chief Commodities are Fish, Tallow, Furniture for Ships, Armour, Ox-hides, Buck-skins, Fir-wood, and Waincot, &c.

The

Manners.

The *Dants* are almost of the same temper with their Neighbours the *Suedes* and *Germans*, but that they are generally esteemed to be a People more given to Pride and Cunning, than either of the former: They are said to be industrious and Frugal enough: They are also considerable lovers of Learning, but generally greater lovers of Excess, whether in Drinking or Eating.

Government.

This Kingdom formerly was Elective (although still they advanced the next Heir to the Crown) until the year 1659. that *Fredrick* the III. having bravely repulsed the *Suedes*, besieging the capital City *Copenhagen*, it was then rendered Hereditary to his Family. The Nobility here have also a great stroke, yet notwithstanding this (they being most affectionate to their Prince) the Government is truly Monarchical.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are of the Reformed Religion, according to the Doctrine of the *Lutheran* Churches, the whole mass of Popery being abolished by King *Fredrick* the I. about the year 1525. which was above Three Hundred and Seventy Years after that *Denmark* was fully established in the Christian Religion by the means of Pope *Adrian* the IV. (an English Man) who before his assumption of the Popedom, was called *Nicolaus Breakpear*.

§ 3. The Kingdom of *NORWAY*.**Air.**

The Air of this Country is to extremely cold, especially towards the *North* parts of the Kingdom, that it is but thinly inhabited; and that by the meanest of People.

Soil.

By reason of the excessive coldness of the Country, the Soil is very barren, not having force enough to produce the necessaries of Life, the common People being forced to use dry Fish in stead of Bread. In short, the Country is over spread either with vast Forests, barren Mountains, or formidable Rocks.

Its chief Com-
Oyl, Pitch and
Deal-boards, a
change for Corn
ries for Mans L

The *Norwigi-*
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few Towns, but
great companie

This Kingdom
independant of
of *Denmark*, w
five Castles of
doth ordinarily
ministration of

The Inhabit
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the Kingdom
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and Lakes; to
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treachly cold,

Norwægia.

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Its chief Commodities are Stock-fish, rich Furs, Train-Oyl, Pitch and Tackling for Ships, as Mats, Cables, Deal-boards, and the like, which the Inhabitants exchange for Corn, Wine, Fruits, Beer, and other necessaries for Mans Life.

The *Norwægians* are esteem'd a simple and grossly ignorant People. Towards the *North* parts they have very few Towns, but generally live in Tents, and travel in great companies from one place to another in Hunting.

This Kingdom was once a distinct body by it self, and independant of any other, but is now subject to the King of *Denmark*, who (besides particular Governours in the five Castles of *Bahus*, *Aggerus*, &c. mentioned Page 23.) doth ordinarily keep a Vice-Roy there for the better administration of the publick Affairs of that Kingdom.

The Inhabitants of this Country are of the same Religion as in *Denmark*, only that in the Northmost parts of the Kingdom they are mere Heathens, and gross Idolaters, usually worshipping the Sun, Fire, Trees, Serpents, and such like.

S E C T. II.

Concerning Norwægia.

THE Air of this Country is very cold, particularly towards the North, where Snow and Ice are usual for three quarters of the year. In the Southmost parts they have very frosty heats in the Summer, which continue about the space of six weeks.

The Plains in this Country are very full of Marshes and Lakes; towards the *North* are vast Forests, and generally in those parts the Ground is so barren, and extremely cold, that what they sow doth seldom or never

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Moscovia.

come to due perfection. In the *South-West* parts towards *Poland*, the Soil is tolerably good, for the Ground there produceth various kinds of Grain in great abundance, yea, its generally reported, that their Corn is ready for reaping about two Months after it is sown,

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Furs, Sables, Martins, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Train Oyl, Caviers, Hemp, Flax, Slad, Iron, &c.

Manners. The *Moscovites* are generally lookt upon as a rude, deceitful and ignorant sort of People: They are much addicted to excessive drinking, and to unlawful and beastly pleasure; the abominable sin of Sodomy being too frequent among them. They are said to be great abhorers of Tobacco, and do strictly inhibit the Importation of it into their Country under the severest Penalties.

Government. This great body was once under the *Tartars*, but (having shaken off their yoke) it hath now continued above an hundred years under its own Prince, who taketh the Title of *Czar*, which signifieth Emperour, yet more commonly he is termed the Great Duke. He is an Hereditary Monarch, and his Government truly Despotical, his Subjects being willing to subscribe themselves his Slaves.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country do generally profess the Christian Religion, according to the Doctrine of the *Greek* Church, but differ from it in several material points. The *Moscovites* are said mortally to hate both *Jews* and *Papists*, but that they suffer some *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* to live among them. Towards the *East* parts of the Country adjacent to *Tartary*, they are either gross Idolaters, or incline to Mahometanism. The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country about the year 987. by the preaching of some *Greeks* sent thither by the then Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

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S E C T. III.

Concerning France.

THE Air of this Country is very pleasant and wholesome, it being in a good medium between the great excess of heat and cold, which ordinarily attend those Countries that extend very far either towards the South or North.

By reason of the good temper of the Air, the Soil is extraordinary fruitful, particularly in Corn, Wine, Fruits, Hemp, &c. There are few Countries in the Christian World, to which Nature hath been so prodigal of her choicest Blessings, as she hath been to this: The Fields thereof being large and open are so intermingled with Corn and Wines, and every Hedge to befit with choice of Fruits, that the most curious Eye need not desire a fairer Object. Here are many Forests, and they well stored with variety of wild Beasts, fit for Hunting. Here are several Mountains, and those covered over with numerous Flocks. Here also are many excellent Pits of Coals, and Quarries of Stones. And besides all these, there are several rich Mines to be found, especially in the Southmost parts of the Kingdom.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Salt, Fish, Corn, Wine, Almonds, Coral, Canvas, Oade, Linnen, Paper, Wood, Skins, Allamodes, Lurstring, and Rich flowered Silks, Verdigris, *Cremor Tartaris*, &c.

The *French* are generally a quick and active sort of People. Many of them in matters of Learning are blessed with a clear conception and ready expression. Of late they have advanced the Republick of Letters to a very considerable height. This Age hath produced several of that Nation, who are famous through all the learned World for their singular parts.

Government.

This Kingdom being formerly under the *Romans*, was gain'd from them by the *Franks*, *Goths* and *Burgundians*, especially the *Franks*, by whom was raised a Monarchy, which being continued in the succession of Kings of three several Races, is now as great as any in *Christendom*, which at present is subject to its own King; whose Government is Monarchical, and Crown hereditary in his Heirs Male, all Females being excluded by the *Salique Law*. The whole Kingdom being divided into twelve Governments; over each Government is set a Government, term'd the Kings Lieutenant General or *Gouverneur*, having the like power as the *Lords Lieutenants* of *England* had formerly in their several Countries.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country at present are mostly Roman Catholics; the Popish Religion being openly professed by the generality of the Kingdom: There are several as yet of the Protestant Communion who live obscurely since the year 1525. The Christian Faith was first planted here by some of *S. Peters* Disciples (as is most probably thought) sent thither by him at his first coming to *Rome*.

S E C T. IV.

Concerning Germany.

Air.

THE Air of this Country towards the North is very cold, but in the Southmost parts of that great Continent, its of the like temper with those places in *France* that lye under the same parallel.

Soil.

By reason of the great difference of the Air in various parts of that Country, the Soil is very different according to the situation of those parts. In the Circles lying farthest South, as also those in the middle part of the Continent, particularly the *Upper* and *Lower Rhine*, there is hardly any Country in *Europe* can compare with them
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for great plenty of Corn and Wines; but towards the North, namely the two Saxonies, *Welfphalia* and the Seventeen Provinces, the Soil is not so fertile (Vines never coming to perfection there) however as for Corn and Pasturage, they are abundantly furnish'd with them. The Country in most parts is generally pleasant, healthy and profitable, abounding not only with all things necessary, but also with most that are comfortable to the Life of Man.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Corn, *Commodities* Metals, Allom, Salt, Wine, Flesh, Linnen, Quicksilver, *tins*. Armours and Iron-works, &c.

The *Germans* are generally a tall and big kind of People, and commonly of a Phlegmatick Constitution. Those of the poorer sort are laborious, painful, and of a sincere and honest carriage: the Nobles (for the most part) are either Scholars or Souldiers, and said to be true lovers of Honour. The greatest excellency of this People lyeth in the Mechanical sort of Learning, as being very eminent for several Mathematical Experiments, strange Water-works, Medicinal Extractions, Chymistry, and such like. To them we owe that incomparable Invention of Printing, first discovered by a Souldier; as also that fatal Instrument the Gun, found out by *Bertradius Swart* a Frier. Among all their Mechanical Operations, the most remarkable are the Wooden Eagle and Iron Fly, made by that cunning Artizan and excellent Mathematician *Regiomontanus*.

This great Body comprehends above three hundred *Governments* Sovereignties, but all, or the most of them are homagers to one head, viz'd the Emperour of *Germany*. The Empire is Elective, and govern'd by Dyets, almost like the General Estates of *France*. The whole Empire being divided into ten Circles, (as *Page 27.*) each Circle hath a Director both Secular and Ecclesiastick, who preside together at their Assemblies; two or three Circles may meet when one of them is attackt from without, or in any confusion within. The General Dyets consist of three

Germany.

three bodies, viz. The Electoral Princes, other Princes, and Imperial Cities; but more particularly,

In this great body we may reduce all Sovereignities to these five, viz.

- The Emperour. Secular Princes.
- The Electors. Free Cities.
- The Ecclesiasticks.

1. The Emperour (being of the Houe of *Austria*) doth claim three sorts of Dominion; viz. that of *Austria* as Hereditary, *Bohemia* as his Right; and *Hungary* by Election. In his life time he cauleth his Son, or Brother, or next Kintman, to be Crowned King of *Hungary*, afterwards King of *Bohemia*, and then (if the Electors are disposed for it) he is also chosen King of the *Romans*, that is to say, his Successor presumptive to the Empire.
2. The Electors are in number eight; viz.

Arch-Bishop of <i>Mayentz</i> —	} Who is	Great Chancel. of the Empire in <i>Germany</i> .
Arch-Bishop of <i>Treves</i> —		Great Chancel. of the Empire in <i>France</i> .
Arch-Bishop of <i>Cologne</i> —		Great Chancel. of the Empire in <i>Italy</i> .
K. of <i>Bohemia</i> [who hath only a Seat in the Election]		Cup-bearer.
D. of <i>Bavaria</i> —		Great Steward.
D. of <i>Saxony</i> —		Great Marshal.
D. of <i>Brandenburgh</i> —	Great Chamberlain.	
Pr. Palat. of the <i>Rhine</i> —	Great Treasurer.	

And lately the D. of *Hanover* is named to be one of the Electoral Princes.

3. Ecclesiastick Princes (besides the first three Electors) are several. The Arch-Bishop of *Salzburge* is great Master of the *Teutonic* Order: Besides him are many Bishops, Abbots and Abbesses, who are absolute over the Temporality of their Benefices; the Election to their Dignities belong to their several Chapters, wherein neither the Pope nor Emperour have any right to meddle.

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4. Among the Secular Princes, is the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and besides him several other Dukes, *Marquesses*, and *Landgraves*, as also some Earls and Barons who have power absolute enough in their own Dominions.
5. The free Cities are either Imperial or Hans Towns: Imperial Cities are those who bear the Eagle of the Empire in their Arms, and have right to send their Deputies to the Diets of the Empire. Hans Towns are those that are in league together reciprocally to assist one another in the time of distress: Of these the chief are *Lubeck*, *Lunenburgh*, *Cologne*, *Brunswick*, *Dantzick*, *Hamburgh*, &c.

To the Government of *Germany* we may add the three following Republicks, viz. *Holland*, *Switzerland*, *Geneva*.

1. The United Provinces of *Holland* (being seven in number) are under a Democratical Government, or (as it were) they are several Common-wealths; but all joining together do make up one the most considerable in the World, govern'd by the Assembly of the States General, who do ordinarily meet at the *Hague*; for thither each Province sends its Deputies, where they compose three Colledges or Assemblies; viz. The States General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accompts. In the Assembly of the States General, it behoves all the Provinces to give their consent in general and particular to the resolutions there taken, there being no such thing among them as plurality of Voices. *Guilders* taketh place first, as being the eldest, and because her Plenipotentiaries first proposed the Union. In their Assemblies all the seven Provinces have still given their Votes in this order following, *Guilders* and *Zetichem* first, then *Holland*, thirdly *Zeland*, fourthly *Utrecht*, fifthly *Frisland*, sixthly, *Over-Iffel*, and lastly *Groningen*.
2. *Switzerland* is under a Popular Government. Its a large Commonwealth made up of many little ones. The body of their State consisteth of three distinct parts, viz. The *Switzers* themselves distributed into thirteen *Cantons*. Secondly, Those States confederate with them for their common Liberty and Protection. And Thirdly, The Prefectures that are subject to them, whether by

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Germany.

Gift, Purchase or Chance. The body of the *Cantons* is governed by each *Canton*, having its particular Magistrate chosen by the *Plebeians*; by whom (with a standing Council chosen out of the People, which assisteth him) all particular Controversies of the *Canton* are heard and determined. But when any publick Cause doth occur (which relate to all the *Cantons*) then each of them doth send its Commissioner to the General Diet, where every *Canton* hath one Vote, and matters are determined by the Major part. The chief of the Confederate States (besides *Geneva*) are the *Grisons*, an adjacent Commonwealth [chief Town *Coire*] govern'd in like manner as the *Switzers*. The chief of the Pretectures of the *Switzers* are those Countries and Cities of *Baden* and *Sargans*, with many other Towns and Valleys, situated high unto or among the *Alpes*.

3. *Geneva* being a free Republick, is govern'd by its own Magistrates, and is in Confederacy with the *Cantons* of *Switzerland*. This State is principally directed by the Civil or Imperial Laws, the Judge whereof is called the Lieutenant Criminal, before whom all Causes are tryed, and from whom there lyeth no Appeal, unless it be unto the Council of Two Hundred, whom they call the Great Council. Out of this Council, there is chosen another lesser of Twenty five, and out of them four principal Officers, whom they call the Syndicks who have the sole management of the Commonwealth, except it be in some great matter, as making of Peace or War, offensive or defensive Leagues, hearing Appeals, and such like general concerns, which the Great Council of Two Hundred must determine.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are mighty various in point of Religion. Here we find Jews intermixt with Christians, and these divided into Papists and Protestants, the latter also divided into Lutherans and Calvinists, &c. But more particularly, the Roman Catholick Religion doth in a special manner spread it self over the Dutchies of *Austria* and *Bavaria*, with the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, as also the D. of *Cleves* and *Juliers*. The Doctrine of Luther doth chiefly flourish in *Franconia*, the two *Saxones*, the lower Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and the Landgrave of

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of *Hess's* Country. And in the United Provinces of
Holland the Tenets of *Calvin* are mostly received; yet in
the greatest part of these Countries there are found Pa-
pists, Jews, Anabaptists, Quakers, and many other Sects
intermixt, all Religions being tolerated in several Towns
for Tradings sake, as particularly at *Amsterdam*. The Chri-
stian Faith (according to *Dionysius* Bishop of *Tyre*) was
planted here by *S. Thomas* Surnamed *Didymus*, one of the
Twelve: but that Author being of very small esteem,
it's thought generally best to say with the *Magdeburgians*
and *Martyrologists* that the *Germans* had not all the same
Apostle, but that by different Apostolical Men (and
that too at different times) the various parts of that great
body receiv'd the Preaching of the blessed Gospel.

S E C T. V.

Concerning Poland.

THE Air of this Country is of a different Nature, *Airs*
according to the nature and situation of the dif-
ferent parts of that Kingdom, for in the Provinces to-
wards the *North-West*, it's very cold, yet very pure and
wholesome; but towards the *North-East* parts, particu-
larly *Lithuania*, it's not only cold, but also very gross and
unwholesome, which chiefly ariseth from the vast number
of Lakes in that part of the Country, whose standing
waters send up infectious Vapours, which being intermixt
with the Air, do easily corrupt the whole mass thereof.

The nature of the Air still having a great influence on *Soils*
the Ground lying under it; the *North-West* Provinces of
this Country are abundantly fertile, affording all sorts of
Grain and Fruits in so great measure, that they cannot
only furnish themselves, but also transport some quan-
tity of them to other Countries. In the middle part of
this Kingdom are some Mountains, and those well stor'd
with rich Mines of Silver, Copper, Iron, and Lead.

The Provinces towards the *North* and *North-East* are very barren in Fruits and Corn, but very full of Woods, Lakes and Rivers.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Wax, Linnen, Boards, Masts for Ships, Birch, rich Furs, Salt, Amber, Potashes, Soap, Corn, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Rozin, &c.

Manners. The *Polanders* are generally handſom, tall, well proportioned, good Souldiers, and ſpeak Latin very fluently : The Gentry are more prodigal than liberal, coſtly in their Apparel, delicious in their Diet, and extravagant for their exceſs in Drinking. The Peaſants are no better than meer Slaves to their riotous and tyrannical Landlords. The abſolute power, and ill uſages of the Nobles towards the Commonality, and feuds one with another, was the great cauſe of the revolt of the *Coffacks*, and produced many lamentable diſorders in that Kingdom.

Government. The large body of *Poland* is govern'd by its own King who is Elective, and that by the Clergy and Nobility alone, the Commons having no hand in it. His Government is termed Monarchical, but (if rightly conſidered) it's rather a real Ariſtocracy, the Nobility in their Elections having ſo limited the Kings Power, that without their Conſent in Council, he may neither make War, nor treat of Peace, nor do any thing of importance, that concerns the Publick.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are for the moſt part *Roman* Catholicks, yet (all Religions being tolerated) there are many of the *Greek* Church, as alſo *Lutherans*, *Calviniſts*, *Jews*, *Quakers*, &c. and toward the Northmoſt parts, particularly in *Sanogitia*, there are found ſeveral who are as yet mere Heathens, worſhipping the Sun and Moon. The Chriſtian Faith was planted in *Poland* at ſeveral times, and by ſeveral perſons. In *Poland* properly ſo call'd, Chriſtianity was firſt eſtabliſh'd in the time of their Prince *Micciſlans* Son of *Memomiſtus*, A. D. 563. In *Lithonia* by the preaching of one *Minarcius*,
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Anno 1200, or the year 1285, at the *Poſeda*, and then at *Waldenſis*, and at the ſame time and upon other c

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Anno 1200, or thereabouts. In *Lithuania* not until the year 1285, at the admission of *Jagello* to the Crown of *Poland*, and then done (as some say) by *Thomas Walden*, or *Waldensis*, an Englishman. In *Samogitia* and *Pobornia* at the same time with *Lithonia*. In the rest at other times and upon other occasions.

SECT. VI.

Concerning Spain.

THE Air of this Country is very clear and calm, *Air* being seldom obscur'd with Mists or Vapours, and in the Summer time extremely hot, it being both dangerous and inconvenient for the Inhabitants to stir abroad about Noon in the Months of *May*, *June*, *July* and *August*, because of the violent and scorching heat of the Sun beams.

The Soil of this Country (where it is fertile) yields *Sol* not to any part of *Europe* for Delights, Pleasures and Commodities, especially Fruits, which are here in greater ripeness and perfection than in other places; but in many parts it is either over-grown with Woods, cumbered with wild and rocky Mountains, or of so hot a Nature, and so Sandy and chaly, that it is not very fit for Tillage, and so deficient in Water, as not good for Pasturage. But these outward disadvantages last mentioned are fully recompented by some Commodities within, namely the great plenty of Silver, Steel, and Iron Mines, where with these Mountains abound.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Wines, *Commodi* Oils, Sugar, Metals, Rice, Silk, Liquorish, Honey, Flax, *tiss*, Saffron, Anniseed, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges, Lemons, Cork, Soap, Anchovies, Sumach, Wood, Lamb-skins, and Tobacco, &c.

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Manners. The *Spaniards* are of a swarthy complexion, black hair, and of good proportion, stately in all their actions, of a majestic gait and deportment, grave and serious in their carriage: In offices of Piety very devout, not to say superstitious; obedient and faithful to their King; patient in adversity; not prone to alter their Resolutions nor Apparel; in War too deliberate; Art they esteem dishonourable; much addicted to Women, and by Nature extremely proud.

Government. Spain is govern'd by its own King, whose Government is Monarchical and Crown Hereditary. This great body of old was divided into many Kingdoms, but now all under one Monarch, who possesseth many and vast Dominions, but more Titles, in particular, that of the *Catholic King*.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are very punctual followers of the Church of *Rome*, and that in her greatest Errors and Corruptions, tasing up their Religion on the Popes Authority, and therein so tenacious (or rather pernicious) that the King doth suffer none to live in *Donations*, who profess not the *Roman Catholic* Religion, all other professions being expell'd by that Ant-*Christian Tyranny* of the bloody Inquisition, as well devised and set up by *Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, against such converted *Jews* and *Moslems* as did return again to their superstition, but of late is hath been chiefly turn'd upon those of the Protestant Communion. The Christian Faith was first planted here (if we may believe the Old *Spanish Tradition*) by *S. James* the Apostle, within four years after the death of our Redeemer; but this Tradition (though receiv'd for a long time) is of late rejected by several Learned Men of the Church of *Rome*, and that upon good grounds.

What is here said of the *Spaniards* in respect of *Air*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, *Manners* and *Religion*, the like (almost in every thing) may be affirmed of the *Portuguese*. As for the Nature of Civil Government establish'd among them, the Kingdom of *Portugal* was formerly under

Spain, but (since that time) govern'd by a truly Monarchical,

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size, but (since the year 1849) is an independent Kingdom, govern'd by its own King, whose Government is truly Monarchical, and Crown Hereditary.

SECT. VII.

Concerning Italy.

THE Air of this Country is generally pure, temperate and wholesome, except in the South-west parts thereof, that for several months in the Summer, it is scorching hot, (it being on the level of all with the Air of those parts in Spain) and like unto the same parallel) and in several places of the Land of the Church, it is ordinarily gross and unwholesome, but generly through all other parts of that Country, there is no Air more wholesome to breath in than it is.

The Soil of this Country is very fertile, and that generally every where yielding in great abundance the choicest of Corn, Wines and Fruits. Its Woods are for the most part continually green, and well stored with the best kinds of wild and tame Beasts. Its Mountains do yield several kinds of Marble, and some in Tuscany and Naples are said to afford rich Mines of Silver and Gold. Here is also great quantity of true Alabaſter and pure Marble. In short, this Country is generally esteem'd the Garden of Europe.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Wines, Corn, Rice, Silks, Velvets, Taffeties, Grains, Peas, Beans, Gold wire, Cotton, Armour, Glaſs, and such like.

The Italians are generally grave, reserved and industrious. Their Character by some is, that in all they are natural. In their Manners unpolish'd, in their Actions decentful: To which may be added, That they

blaspheme rather than swear, and murder a man sooner than slander him. But this being rather the fault of some, than humour of all. It's observ'd by moderate and impartial men, that (for the most part) they are obedient to their Superiours, courteous to Inferiours, equal to their Equals, and very affable to Strangers. In Apparel they are said to be very modest; in their Furniture of their Houses, sumptuous; at their Tables, neat; and in their Reputation to exceeding tender, that whosoever slandereth any one of them, if it come to the parties ears, he is sure to dye for it. In short, for civil carriage and behaviour they are inferior to none, but for their extream strictness to their Wives (being extreamly jealous of them) they exceed all Reason.

**GOVERN-
MENT.**

The Government of *Italy* cannot be duly describ'd, without considering the chief Divisions of that Country, there being so many Sovereignties therein, independant on one another, and not subjected to one Head: The whole Country being divided (*Page 50.*) into upper, middle, and lower.

The upper part [or *Lombardy*] being again divided into one Principality, five Duchies, two Republicks, and one Bishoprick. That one Principality, viz. *Piedmont*, is under the Duke of *Saxony*, except those places lately taken by the *French*. The five Duchies, viz. those of *Montferrat*, *Milan*, *Parma*, *Modena* and *Mantua*, are under several Sovereigns; for *Montferrat* is partly under the Duke of *Saxony*, partly under the *French* King. *Milan* is under the King of *Spain*, for which he is dependant on the Emperour. *Parma* is mostly under its own Duke, who is dependant on the Emperour: And *Mantua* is mostly under its own Duke, who is feuditary to the Emperour. The two Republicks being those of *Venice* and *Genova* (of whom particularly afterwards) are govern'd by their own Senate and Magistrates. The one Bishoprick being that of *Trent*, is subject to the House of *Austria*.

The middle part being divided into the Land of the Church, the Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Republicks of *Lucca* and *St. Marino*. The Land of the Church, or *St.*

Peter's Patrimony is the Pope, and ruled by several Divisions. The upper part under its own Senate (for which the *Counts* is belonging) the Republicks of *Lucca* and *St. Marino* have their own Magistrates.

The lower part of the Country is subject to the Pope, and govern'd by the Pope's Magistrates. Besides these there are several other States, which are under the protection of the Emperour, the

To the Government of the four following

1. *Venice*. This Government, being the City both for the People having no hand in the chief Officer in this (or *Doge*) whose power is no better than a publick and private, without who nothing, and yet nothing; yea, he is of the Senate, and he may not go out by them is preferred he is little better than if he stir abroad; honourable servant. Each of all the German years of Age, within twenty five thousand do ask more at one

Part of the Patrimony is for the most part in the hands of the Pope, and ruled by several Governours set over its particular Divisions. The Dukedom of *Tuscany* is for the most part under its own Duke, except the Towns of *Siena* (for which the Duke is Tributary to *Spain*) and *Cortona* belonging to the *Spaniards*. The Towns and Republicks of *Lucca* and *St. Marino*, are governed by their own Magistrate as free States. But of those afterwards.

The lower part of *Italy* being the Kingdom of *Naples*, is subject to the *Spaniards* (for which he is Homager to the Pope) and govern'd by his Vice-Roy there residing. Besides these there are several other Princes in *Italy* who are under the protection of some higher Power, viz. The Emperour, the Pope, or the King of *Spain*.

To the Government of *Italy* we may add
 the four following Republicks, viz. } *Venice.*
} *Genova.*
} *Lucca.*
} *St. Marino.*

1. *Venice*. This Republick is under an Aristocratical Government, being manag'd by the principal Men of the City both for Birth and Breeding, the common people having no hand in the Affairs of the State. The chief Officer in this Commonwealth is call'd their Duke (or Doge) whose Authority is a mere Chimera, and he no better than a Sovereign shadow. In all affairs both publick and private, he is still assisted by six Counsellors, without whom (at least four of them) he can do nothing, and yet they without him may conclude of any thing; yea, he is so restrained in all things to the power of the Senate, and to three Officers call'd the *Capi*, that he may not go out of Town without their consent, and by them is prescribed an Order in his Apparel; so that he is little better than a Prisoner at home, and a Traitor if he stir abroad; at best he may be truly call'd an honourable servant. The Senate or great Council consisteth of all the Gentlemen of *Venice* of above twenty five years of Age, which may amount to the number of twenty five thousand, though it seldom haith that number do assembl'd at one time. This great Council is parcel'd

into

the Duke of the Province, or only these called the *Principals* of the *Principality* of the Province, who do make up the Council of the Province, and commonly consist of the Duke, and his Councilors, who have been formerly called of the *Principality*. The Councilors of the Province are universal judges of all Affairs, even those of the greatest importance, were first constituted in the Council of the Province. In the Council of the Province, the Duke, and his Councilors, the Council of Ten, and all the other principal Offices, have their voice or suffrage. But the supreme Majesty of the State may be said principally to reside in the Council of Ten, with the Duke and his Councilors.

2. *Genoa* is under an Aristocratical Government very like to that of *Venice*, for its principal Magistrate hath the name of *Doge*, to whom there are assistant eight principal Officers, who with the Duke, are called the *Signori*, which in matters of the greatest concern) is subordinate to the general Council, consisting of several hundred persons, all Gentlemen of the City; they which do constitute the whole body of the Government. The State is more famous for what it doth produce, than for what it doth receive, being now on the decline of its former greatness, the protection of the *Principality* of *Genoa* is now very small, there being beyond the *Principality* of *Genoa* Territories belonging to the Duke, which are some free, and others tributary to the Duke.

3. *Genoa* is under a *Commonwealth* (whose Territories are some tributary in company, and these very fertile, and well inhabited) is under the Government of one principal Magistrate, called the *Consul*, changeable every year, upon the death of a certain and determined number of Citizens, whom they change every six months, and during which time they live in the Palace of the *Consul*. This State is under the protection of the Emperor of *Germany*, to whom it payeth homage.

4. *St. M.* is a little Town in the Dukedom of *Genoa*, situated on the top of a high Hill or Rock. The

Turkey whole Territory is but small, and ten miles long, eight Corn-Mills, and about five thousand people in the State being a free and years. Its government is under the protection

The Inhabitants of the Religion, and that part for fear of the Inquisition profits ignorance of the they are taught many Christian Faith was first brought thither in or about the Emperour *Charles* ancient Writers of good

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Concerning

THE Air of this is very hot, and extending to the length of the Mountains, which extend themselves, but generally is abundantly wholesome

The many Countries of *Europe*, are very various, much more fertile, whole together, it is full of Oyl, Fruits and Pasture, this Country (situated in the North of the *Dardanelles*) being in some places very bad and unwholesome

Turky in Europe.

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This Territory is but one Mountain about three miles in length, and ten miles round, containing three Villages, eight Corn-Mills, and two Powder-Mills. It consisteth of about five thousand Inhabitants, who do boath of their State being a free Commonwealtb about a thousand years. It's governed by his own Magistrates, who are under the protection of the King.

The Inhabitants of *Toly* are of the *Roman Cathelick Religion*, and that partly in reference to the Pope, partly for fear of the Inquisition, and partly by being kept in gross Ignorance of the Protestant Doctrine, of which they are taught many false and monstrous things. The Christian Faith was first preached here by *S. Peter*, who went thither in or about the beginning of the Reign of the Emperour *Claudius*, as is generally testify'd by some ancient Writers of good account.

SECT. VIII.

Concerning Turkey in Europe.

THE Air of this Country is very different, according to the situation of the various parts of it, which extend themselves considerably towards all quarters, but generally it's a good pleasant temperate Air, abundantly wholesom to breath in.

The many Countries comprehended under *Toly* in *Soile Europe*, are very various in their Soil, some of them being much more fertile than others, but considering the whole together, it generally yields in Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits and Pasturage. Amongst those Divisions of this Country (mentioned *Part 1*) that are situated to the South of the *Drabe*, *the Taly* is not fruitful, being in some places full of sandy mountains, and barren ground. *Transylvania* (abundantly fertile) is said to have very bad and unwholesome Waters. *Asia* *Europe*

Turkey in Europe.

(because of its vicinity to the Sea) is frequently visited with cold and piercing Winds, which render the Soil in some places less productive than others.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Metals, Sulphur, Vitriol, Wines, Oyls, Velvets, Damask, Turkey-Grograins, &c.

Manners. The *Turks* are generally well complexioned, of good stature, proportionably compacted, no idle talkers, no doers of things superfluous. They are hot and venerous, servile to their Prince, and zealous to their Religion. They nourish no hair upon their heads, except it be a tuft upon the top of their heads, by which they think that *Mahomet* will snatch them up into Paradise at the day of Judgment. They account it an opprobrious thing to uncover their heads. In their ordinary salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little incline their bodies, but accosting a person of Rank they bow almost to the ground, and kiss the hem of his Garment. As they pass in the streets, they prefer the left hand before the right, as being thereby master of his Sword with whom they walk. Walking up and down they never use, and much wonder at the walking of Christians. They are expert at their bow, and shooting is their ordinary recreation.

Government. The Government of this great body is not the same in all its parts, there being different Sovereignities to whom it belongs, particularly the Emperour of *Germany*, the Great *Turk* and *Venitians*. Those belonging to the Emperour and *Venitians* are rul'd by particular Governments set over them. Those in the hands of the Great *Turk* are also govern'd by *Bassas* and *Sangiacs* to whom the care of the different Provinces is immediately intrusted. But to know more exactly the true Government of that vast body in all its parts, let us particularly view every one of its Divisions (mentioned *Page 55.*) Therefore, 1. *Hungary* (reckon'd a part of *Turky* in *Europe* for methods sake) may be said now to be wholly under the Emperour. 2. *Transylvania* is under its own Prince or Waywode, once Tributary to the *Turks*, but now

now under the protection of the Emperour, subject to its own Viceroy. *Turky*, though now in a great measure subject to the Emperour, is divided into 5. *Little Turkey*, the great Cham, wh. 6. *Romania*, 7. *Bulgaria*, 8. *the Turks*, 9. *Sclavonia*, 10. *Bosnia* is chiefly under the Emperour, and is divided into *Achaia* and *Morea*. *Macedon* and *Thessaly*, other three, namely, *Armenia*, *Georgia*, and *Abasgia*, are partly under the *Turks*, and partly under the Emperour. last of all, to wit, *Moravia*. To the Government of the Republick of *Ragusa* in *Dalmatia* upon the coast of the Adriatick Sea, the Emperor is call'd the Rector, and hath an hundred Senators; and once in a year, or month, the people becometh tributary to him (continued) he might be said to be the Viceroy of their Country, and to bereave them of their Liberty. To their dreaded Neighbour, the Emperour, for this end the Citizens pay a Tribute out of their Castle, and are always in the night under Arms, and the State payeth Tribute to the Emperour. It is under the Emperour that the Vice-Roy of *Sicily* is appointed.

The Inhabitants of many Countries) are reducible to these two sorts. They who profess the Christian Religion, by Members, especially the Church of *Rome*, and the Church of *England*: But more particularly of that great body, which is now in *Hungary* the *Roman*

Turky in Europe.

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now under the protection of the Emperour. 3. *Valachia* subject to its own Waywode, who is Tributary to the *Turks*, though now in part under the Emperours protection. 5. *Little Tartary* is under its own Prince call'd the great Cham, who is Tributary to the *Turks* for it. 6. *Romania*, 7. *Bulgaria*, 8. *Servia*, are all three under the *Turks*. 9. *Slavonia* is chiefly under the Emperour. 10. *Bosnia* is chiefly under the *Turks*. 11. *Croatia* is mostly under the Emperour. 12. *Dalmatia* is partly under the *Venitians*, partly under the *Turks*. Lastly, *Greece* divided into *Macedonia*, *Albania*, *Thessalia*, *Epirus*, *Achaia* and *Morea*. The first and third of these, viz. *Macedon* and *Thessaly*, are wholly under the *Turks*; the other three, namely, *Albania*, *Epirus* and *Achaia*, are partly under the *Turks*, partly under the *Venitians*; and the last of all, to wit, *Morea*, is now wholly under the *Venitians*.

To the Government of *Turky* in *Europe* we may add the Republick of *Ragusi*, which is a small Commonwealth in *Dalmatia* upon the *Adriatick* Gulph. Its chief Governour is call'd the Rector, he is assisted by a Council of an hundred Senators; his Government is changed every month, the people being greatly afraid that (if longer continued) he might either gradually or treacherously bereave them of their Priviledges, and to become a prey to their dreaded Neighbours the *Turks* and *Venitians*; for this end the Citizens do every day change the Governour of their Castle, who must enter into his Command always in the night time, and that blindfolded. This State payeth Tribute to the Great *Turk* and the *Venitians*. It is under the protection of the King of *Spain*, to whom it also payeth Tribute in the person of the Vice-Roy of *Sicily*.

The Inhabitants of this Country (or rather of these *Riviers* many Countries) are of various Religions, yet chiefly reducible to these two, viz. Christianity and Mahometanism. They who profess Christianity are divided into many Members, especially those of the *Greek* Church, the Church of *Rome*, and several of the Protestant Communion: But more particularly (to run over the Divisions of that great body, as they are laid down, *Page 59.*) in *Hungary* the *Roman* Catholic Religion doth chiefly

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prevails

prevail, next to it that of the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, here also are several *Jews*. In *Transylvania* the Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin* is chiefly embraced; besides in it are some *Roman Catholics*, *Greeks*, *Antitrinitarians* and *Anabaptists*. In *Valachia* and *Moldavia* they are mostly members of the *Greek Church*. In *Little Tarray* they are (for the greatest part) zealous followers of *Moslems* Principles. In *Romania*, *Bulgaria* and *Serbia*, they are Christians after the manner of the *Greek Church*. In *Bosnia*, *Salvania*, *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*, the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome* is chiefly taught, but there are several of the *Greek Church* intermixt, together with many *Mahometans*. Lastly, in *Greece* the Christians are generally of the *Greek Church*: Here are also *Jews*, *Mahometans*, &c. and several Sects of Men, all Religions being tolerated by the Great *Turk*. The Christian Faith was planted in this great body at various times, and by different persons: For *Hungary* received the blessed Gospel about the year 1016, by the industry and preaching of *Albert*, Arch-Bishop of *Prague*, *Bulgaria* was fully converted to Christianity about the year 860, and *Greece* was watered with the blessed Gospel by the powerful preaching of *S. Paul*, who (*Acts 16. 12.*) was particularly moved by the Holy Spirit to go into *Macedonia*, from thence to *Thessalonica*, and then to *Corinth*, that he might spread among those People the glad Tidings of Salvation, through the means of a crucified Redeemer. Other Provinces of this vast body, whether on the *South* or *North* of the *Danube*, were instructed in the Christian Faith at other times, and upon other occasions. And so much for the *Air*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, as also the *Manners*, *Government* and *Religion* in all Countries of the Continent of *Europe*. Now followeth,

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European Islands.

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SECT. IX.

Concerning the *European Islands*.

THE Islands adjacent to *Europe* being reduc'd to three Classes, viz.

	Page.	
North comprehending the <i>Scandi-</i>		
<i>navian Islands</i> ————— } ———	71.	
West compreh. { <i>Island</i> ————— } ———	72.	
	{ The <i>Britannick</i> Islands ——— } ———	73. to 83.
	{ And the <i>Azores</i> ————— } ———	83.
South comprehending those of		
the <i>Mediterranean Sea</i> ————— } ———	83. & 84.	

Of all those Islands the *Britannick* being the most considerable, we shall in the first place particularly consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest.
The *Britannick* Islands being divided (*Page 72.*) into *Greater* and *Lesser*, we shall here confine our selves to the former, viz. Those of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, comprehending three different Kingdoms, and one Principality. Our method of mentioning Countries in the former Analysis being still to begin with those situated towards the *North*, we shall therefore continue the aforesaid method, and in treating of the Isle of *Great Britain*, shall first consider the *North* part thereof, namely,

SCOTLAND.

The Air of this Country is generally very pure, and *Air*, to extraordinary wholsom to breath in, that several persons in the Northmost parts of that Kingdom, do frequently arrive to greater Ages, than are usual in other Nations of *Europe*.

SECT

Notwithstanding this Country is of a Climate considerable-ly Northern, yet it produceth all necessaries, and many

many of the comforts of Humane Life. Its Seas are infinitely stored with most kinds of excellent Fish; its Rivers do wonderfully abound with the choicest of Salmon; its Plains do sufficiently produce most kinds of Grain, Herbs and Fruit; and many of its Mountains are not only lin'd with invaluable Mines, and the best of Coals, but also several of them are so cover'd over with numerous Flocks, that great droves of Cattle do yearly pass into the North of *England*.

Commodities.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are most sorts of Fish in great abundance, much Linnen Cloth and Tallow, vast numbers of Cattle and Hides, as also excellent Honey, Lead-Oar, Iron, Train Oyl, Course Cloaths, Frizes, &c.

Manners.

The *Scots* for the most part are an active, prudent, and religious sort of people. Many abominable Vices too common in other Countries, are not so much as speculatively known among them. They generally abhor all kinds of excess in Drinking, and effeminate delicacy in Diet, choosing rather to improve the Mind than pamper the Body. Many of them make as great advances in all parts of ingenious and solid Learning, as any Nation of *Europe*. And as for their singular Fidelity (although slanderously spoken of by some) its abundantly well known and experienced abroad; for an undoubted demonstration thereof is publickly given to the whole World, in that a Neighbouring Prince, and his Predecessors (for almost three hundred years) have committed the immediate care of Their Royal Persons to them, without ever having the least cause to repent, or ground of change.

GOVERNMENT.

This Kingdom hath always enjoy'd an Hereditary Limited Monarchy, though many times the immediate Heir, or next in Blood, hath been set aside, and another more remote hath mounted the Throne. Since its Union with *England*, both Kingdoms are under one King, who is still'd, The Monarch of *Great Britain*. The Government of this Kingdom is chiefly manag'd by a Council of State, or Privy Council, made up of those call'd properly

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perly Officers of State, and others of the Nobility and Gentry, whom the King pleaseth to appoint. The Officers of State are eight in number, viz. The Lord High Chancellour, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord President of the Council, Lord Secretary of State, Lord Treasurer Deputy, Lord Register, Lord Advocate, and Lord Justice Clerk. The Administration of Justice in Civil Affairs is lodg'd in the Lords of the Session, who are fifteen in number, whereof one is President, and to those are joyn'd some Noblemen, under the name of Extraordinary Lords of Session. This Court is esteem'd one of the most august and learned Judicatories in Europe: From it there lyes no Appeal, but to the Parliament, which is now made up of the Peers, the Commissioners of Counties, and those of Free Burroughs. The Kings Person is alwayes represented in Parliament by some Nobleman, who bears the Title of Lord High Commissioner. The distribution of Justice in Criminal Matters is committed to the Court of Justice, which is compos'd of the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five or six other Lords of the Session, who in this Bench are called Commissioners of Justiciary. Over and above these two Supreme Courts of Justice, there are a great many subordinate Judicatories, both for Civil and Criminal Affairs, through the Kingdom, as Sheriffs-Courts, Courts of Regality, and the like.

The Inhabitants of this Country are of the true Re-*Religion*. formed Religion. Here the Protestant Doctrine is carefully taught in its purest splendour, and the numerous professors thereof are extraordinary sincere in their Principles, and generally do practice conformable to their professions. No Christian Society whatsoever doth excel them for their exact observation of the Sabbath day; and few can equal them for their singular strictness in punishing scandals, and severely censuring of all vicious persons (who fall under the Church Discipline) and that impartially enough, having little or no regard to the persons of Men, but prosecuting all (of what Quality soever they are) according to the nature of their offence. Here are some Papists, and a small number of Quakers. The Christian Faith (according to the best accounts)

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was planted in this Country about the beginning of the third century. By reason of the *Dionysian* persecution many Christians are said to have fled from the Continent into the Isle of *Great Britain*, and particularly (as an Ancient Father expressly testified) into that part of the Island, *in quam Romana Arma nunquam penetravit*, which (without all doubt) must be *Scotland*. *St. Regulus*, or *Regulus*, is said to have brought over with him the *Arm*, or (as some affirm) the *Leg* of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, and to have buried it in that place where now the City of *St. Andrews* stands. These first propagators of Christianity seem to have been a kind of Monks, who afterwards by the beneficence of the first Christian Kings of *Scotland*, came into the seats and possessions of the *Pagan Druides* (a sort of Religious Votaries to the Heathen Gods) and had their principal Residence, or rather Monasteries, in the Islands of *Man* and *Jona*, and passed under the name of *Caldes*.

E N G L A N D.

Air.

The Air of this Country is far more mild and temperate than any part of the Continent under the same Climate. As in Summer the gentle Winds, and frequent Showers qualify all violent heats and droughts, so in Winter the Frosts do only meliorate the cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plant. In a word, here is no need of Stoves in Winter, nor Grattoes in Summer.

Soil.

This Country is blessed with a very fertile and wholesome Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great Navigable Rivers; few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally gentle pleasant Hills and fruitful Vallies, apt for Grain, Grass, and Wood. In short, the excellency of its Soil may be learn'd from those transcendent Elegies bestowed on her by Ancient and Modern Writers, who call *England*, *The Granary of the Western World*, *The Seat of Ceres*, &c. that her Vallies are like *Eden*, her Hills like *Libanus*, her Springs

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Springs as *Pisgab*, and her Rivers as *Jordan*; that she is
a Paradife of Pleasure, and the Garden of God.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Corn, *Commodi*
Cattle, Tyn, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, abun-
dance of Wooll, Cloth, Stuffs, Linnen, Hides, Tallow,
Butter, Cheese, Beer, &c. And for some years past,
they have made all sorts of Writing and Printing Paper,
to as great perfection as any is made in *Europe*, there be-
ing a Company incorporated and confirmed by Act of
Parliament for that purpose.

The *English* according to their Climate, are of a mild *Manner*.
temper, the Northern *Sarvins*, and the Southern *Maz-*
twial temper meeting in their Constitutions, renders
them ingenious and active, yet solid and persevering,
which nourish under a tolerable Liberty, inspires a Cou-
rage generous and lasting. For solidity of Matter, for
elegancy of stile, and method in their Sermons, Co-
medies, Romances, as also in their Books of Divinity,
philosophy, Physick, History, and all other solid Learn-
ing, no Nation hath surpassed the *English*, and few e-
quall'd them.

The Kingdom of *England* is a Famous, Antient and *Govern-*
Hereditary Monarchy; a Monarchy that can seldom ad-
mit of any *Inter-regnum*, and so is free from many in-
conveniences, whereunto Elective Kingdoms are subject; yea,
such a Monarchy (in the words of that worthy Gentle-
man Dr. *Chamberlain*, Author of *The Present State of Eng-*
land) as that by the necessary subordinate concurrence
of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing
of Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main
advantages of an Aristocracy and Democracy, and yet
free from the disadvantages and evils of either. In
short, it's such a Monarchy (continues the aforesaid Au-
thor) as by most admirable Temperament affords very
much to the Industry, Liberty and Happiness of the
Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prero-
gative of any King, who will own his People as Subjects,
not as Slaves.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are (for the most part) of the true Reformed Religion, publicly professed and carefully taught in its choicest purity. All Sects and Parties at present are tolerated; the number of Papists in this Kingdom is not very considerable. The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained in express words of the Holy Scripture in the thirty nine Articles, and the Book of Homilies. Her Worship and Discipline may be seen in the Liturgy and Book of Canons. The Christian Faith was planted in *England*, *Tempore (ut scimus) summo Tiberii Caesaris*, according to ancient *Gildas* afterwards *Anno 180*, the Christian Religion is said to have been professed in this Kingdom by publick Authority, under King *Lucius*, the first Christian King in the World. In general this is certain, that Christianity was propagated here in the earliest Ages of the Church.

W A L E S.

Air.

The Air of this Country is much the same as in those Counties of *England*, that lye in the same Latitude with it.

Soil.

This Country is generally very Mountainous, yet some of its Vallies are abundantly fertile in Corn, as also very fit for Pasturage. It hath several Mines of Lead, Oar, and Coals. It is likewise well stor'd with large Quarries of Free-stones and Mill-stones.

Commodities.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Cattle, Butter, Cheefe, *Welch*-Friezes, Cottons, Bays, Herrings, Hides, Calve-Skins, Honey, Wax, and such like.

Manners.

The *Welch* are generally reputed to be a People very faithful and loving to one another in a strange Country, as also to Strangers in their own. The Commons (for the most part) are lookt upon as a very simple and ignorant sort of people; but their Gentry are esteem'd abundantly brave and hospita'. They are generally very chollick, being soon moved to anger, but as soon as they are pacified.

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lands.

Country are (for the most part) of the same Religion, publickly professing the choicest purity. All are tolerated; the number is not very considerable. *England* is contained in the thirty nine Counties. Her Worship and Liturgy and Book of Common Prayer was planted in *England*, by *Caesar*, according to the Christian Religion in this Kingdom by *Lucius*, the first Christian King. It is certain, that in the earliest Ages of

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such the same as in those parts in the same Latitude

very Mountainous, yet very fertile in Corn, as also several Mines of Lead, and well stor'd with large Stones.

the Country, are Cattle, Sheep, Correns, Bays, Herrings, Wax, and such like.

is reputed to be a People very different in a strange Country. The Commons (for as a very simple and ignorant People) are esteem'd. They are generally very much to anger, but as soon as they are pacified

European Islands.

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pacified. They value themselves very much upon their Pedigrees and Families.

This Principality of old was govern'd by its own King Governor Kings (there being sometimes one for *South*, and another for *North-Wales*) but being fully conquer'd by the *English*, it's now annex'd in Government with *England*, and the Kings eldest Son (during his Fathers Life) is call'd the Prince of *Wales*.

The Inhabitants of this Country (at least the most intelligent of them) are of the Reformed Religion according to the platform of the Church of *England*, but many of the meaner sort are grossly ignorant in all Religious matters. The Christian Faith is said to have been planted among them at first in the time of King *Lucius*, which was towards the end of the second Century.

I R E L A N D.

The Air of this Country is almost of the same nature with the Air of those parts in *Britain*, which lye under the same parallel, only different in this, that in several parts of the Kingdom (by reason of its many Lakes) it's of a more gross and impure temper; for many vapours arising from the Marishes and standing water, do intermix themselves with the whole mass thereof.

The Soil of this Country is abundantly fertile, but naturally fitter for Grais and Pasturage, than it is for Tillage; as may be seen in such places where the Industry of Man is aiding to the Natural goodness of the Soil; but where that is wanting, the Country is either overgrown with Woods, or incumbered with vast Boggs and unwholsom Marishes, yielding neither profit nor pleasure to the Inhabitants. It's remarkable of this Island, that it fostereth no venomous Serpent, and that no such will live there, though brought from other places.

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**Commodi-
ties.**

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Wax, Salt, Hemp, Linnen-cloth, Pipe-staves, Wooll, Friezes, &c.

Manners.

The *Irish* by Natural constitution are generally strong and nimble of Body, haughty of Spirit; careless of their Lives, patient in Cold and Hunger, implacable in Enmity, constant in Love, light of Relief, greedy of Glory; and in a word if they are bad, you shall no where find worse; if they be good, you shall hardly meet with better.

**Gov-
ernment.**

The Government of this Country is by one Supream Officer, who is commonly term'd the Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy of *Ireland*: no Vice-Roy in *Europe* hath greater Power than he, nor cometh nearer the Majesty of a King in his Train and State. For his assistance he hath a Privy Council attending on him. As for the Laws of this Kingdom (which are the standing Rule of all Civil Government) they owe their beginning and original to the *English* Parliament and Council, and must first pass the Great Seal of *England*. In the absence of the Lieutenant, the Supream Power is lodged in Lords Justices, who have the same Power with a Lieutenant, but only that they cannot hold a Parliament.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Protestants, partly Papists. The best civilized parts of the Kingdom are Retorned according to the platform of the Church of *England*. The Old *Irish* (and many of the better sort of the Nation also) either adhere unto the Pope, or their own superstitious fancies, as in former times. The Christian Faith was first preached among them by St. Patrick (*Anno* 435.) affirmed to be the Nephew of St. Martin of *Tours*.

Having thus particularly considered the Islands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; we come in the next place (according to our proposed method) to take a transient view of the rest of the *European* Islands, whether situated on the *North*, *West* or *South* of *Europe*: In doing whereof, it may here suffice to consider in general, that

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his Country, are Cattle, Honey, Wax, Salt, Hemp, Flax, Friezes, &c.

tion are generally strong of Spirit, careless of Labour, and full of Hunger, implacable in their Opinion, without any regard to Belief, greedy of Wealth, and if your Affairs are bad, you shall not be able to do them any good, you shall hardly

Country is by one Supreme Lord, the Lord Lieutenant, or Vice-Roy in Europe hath a Council, somewhat nearer the Majesty than the King. For his assistance he hath a Council of War, and a Council of State. As for the Laws, they are the standing Rule of all the Kingdoms, and their beginning and original is from the Council, and must first be approved by the King. In the absence of the King, the Council is lodged in Lords Jurors, or a Lieutenant, but not in Parliament.

Country are partly Protestants, and partly Catholics. The best parts of the Kingdom are the most fertile, and the platform of the Church is the same as in former times. The King is the Nephew of St. Charles.

considered the Islands of the West Indies, come in the next place (see the next method) to take a transient view of the Islands, whether situated in the North or South of Europe: In doing this, we shall consider in general, that

European Islands.

the Nature of the Air and Soil of these numerous Islands, is exceeding various, according to the various Climates in which they lie (they being strangely dispersed through the South and Northern Seas) as also, that the Inhabitants of those Islands are for the most part the same in Manners and Religion with those People in the Continent to whom they belong (they being frequently inhabited by some of them); it therefore chiefly concerns us to know or nominate those Sovereignties and States in the Continent, who do actually possess those Islands at present. Therefore,

The European Islands being situated on the North West South of Europe.

1. Those on the North being the Scandinavian, viz. The Swedish, Danish and Norwegian (particularly mentioned Page 71, and there set down according to the different Kingdoms they belong unto) are subject to the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark. The seven first in order, viz. Rugia, Bornholm, &c. belong to Sweden, and all the rest to Denmark.

2. The Islands on the West of Europe being the British Islands, and the Azores.

The first of these, namely Island, belongeth to Denmark. The British Islands being divided into Greater (already treated of) and Lesser, (particularly mentioned Page 82. and 83) are all subject to his Britannick Majesty, the King of Great Britain.

The Azores in number nine (particularly mentioned Page 83.) belong to the Crown of Portugal.

3. The Islands lying in the Mediterranean Sea (mentioned Page 83. and 84.) are subject to various Sovereigns, but particularly as followeth;

Majorca

European Islands.

Majorca	_____	} To the King of Spain.
Minorca	_____	
Tyrica	_____	
Sardinia	_____	
Sicily	_____	} To the Knights of the Order of St. John of Hierusalem.
Corfica	_____	
Malta	_____	} To the Great Turk.
Candia	_____	
Cyprus	_____	
Negropont	_____	
Stalimene	_____	
Lesbo	_____	
Scio	_____	
Samo	_____	
Rhodes	_____	
Cerigo	_____	
Zant	_____	
Cefalonia	_____	} To the Venetians.
Corfu	_____	

Note, That three of these Islands, viz. Malta, Candia and Cyprus, are not ordinarily reckoned among the European; the first being accounted an African, and the other two as Islands belonging to Asia, but for methods sake we have mentioned them among the European, both here and in the former Analysis, when treating of the Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

And so much for the Continent of Europe, and the Islands adjacent to it, whether Greater or Lesser. Now followeth,

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these Islands, viz. Malta, usually reckoned among counted an African, and going to Asia, but for me-tem among the European, analysis, when treating of sea.

ment of Europe, and the whether Greater or Lesser.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.
Of ASIA.

Which being divided into

Tartary.

China.

India.

Turky in Asia.

And the Asiatick Islands.

SECT. I.

Concerning Tartary.

THE Air of this Country is very different because of its vast extent: from South to North, the Southmost parts thereof having the same Latitude with the middle Provinces of Spain, and the Northmost parts being extended beyond the Arctic Polar Circle. *Air.*

The North parts of this Country are extremely barren Soil being every where incumber'd with unwholsom Marishes, and uninhabited Mountains; but towards the South, the Soil is indifferently good for tillage and grazing, especially the last of these. Some parts towards the East are said to be abundantly fertile in Corn (when duly manur'd) as also in several sorts of Herbs, especially Rhabarb.

barb. This Country is generally well stor'd with Camels and Horses, especially those parts that are best inhabited, and fittest for grazing.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Sable, Martins, Silks, Camlets, Flax, great store of Rhubarb, Musk, Cinnamon, &c.

Manners. The *Tartars* are a people of a swarthy Complexion, and middle Stature: They are said generally to have broad Faces, hollow Eyes, thin Beards, thick Lips, flat Noses, and ugly Countenances. In Behaviour they are rude and barbarous, commonly devouring the flesh of their enemies, and drinking their blood, so soon as they are in their power; and that to express their fury and indignation against them: their ordinary food is horse-flesh, which they greedily tear and eat up like so many Ravens upon a carrion.

Government. The vast body of *Tartary* is subject to several Princes, who are wholly accountable (in their Government) to one Sovereign, term'd the great Cham, whose Government is most Tyrannical, and Crown Hereditary. The Lives and Goods of his Subjects are altogether in his power, he having liberty to take away either of them when he pleaseth, without so much as giving them any reason for his so doing it. His Subjects call him the *Sun* and *Shadow* of the immortal God, and they render unto him a kind of Adoration, never speaking unto him face to face, but falling down upon their knees with their faces towards the ground. He looks upon himself as the Monarch of the whole World, and from that vain opinion, he causeth his Trumpets to sound every day after Dinner, thereby giving leave to all other Kings and Princes of the Earth to dine.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Pagan, partly Mahometan, and partly Christian. Paganism doth chiefly prevail in the Northmost parts of this vast Country, they being generally gross Idolaters in those places. Towards the Southmost parts they are followers of *Mahomet's* Doctrine, especially since the year 1246. and towards

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towards the *Caspian* Sea are found a considerable number of
Jews, thought by some to be the off-spring of the Ten
Tribes, led away captive by *Samaritan*. Those of the
Christian Religion (overgrown of late by *Nestorianism*)
are scattered up and down several parts of that Country;
but their greatest number is to be found in *Cathay* it self,
and in *Cambalu* they are said to have a Metropolitan.
The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country (as
is generally believed) by the labours of *St. Andrew* and
St. Philip, two of the Apostles.

S E C T. II.

Concerning China.

THE Air of this Country is generally very temperate,
only towards the *North*, it is sometimes intolerably cold,
and that because of a great many high Mountains,
whose tops are ordinarily covered with Snow.

This Country is (for the most part) of a very rich and
fertile Soil, insomuch that its Inhabitants in several
places are said to have two, and sometimes three Harvests
in a year. It aboundeth with Corn, Wines, and all kinds
of Fruits. Here also are found many Pearls and Bezoar
of great value. The Lakes and Rivers of this Country
are abundantly furnish'd with Fish; its Mountains are
richly lin'd with Mines of Gold and Silver. Its Plains
are wonderfully good for Pasturage; and its pleasant
forests are every where stor'd with all sorts of Venison.
In a word, the whole Country in general is esteem'd to
be one of the best in the World.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold,
Silver, precious Stones, Quicksilver, Porcelline Dishes,
Silks, Cottons, Rhubarb, Sugar, Camphire, Civer, Musk,
Ginger, *China-wood*, &c.

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Manners.

The *Chinois* [a people of a swarthy Complexion, short Nosed, black Eyed, and of very thin Beards] are great lovers of Sciences, and generally esteem'd a very ingenious sort of people. They are said to have had the use of Printing long before that most useful Art was known in *Europe*. Their Language consisteth only of about three hundred words, but above fifty thousand letters. In writing they differ from all other Nations; for as Christians do write from the left hand to the right; the *Jews* from the right to the left; they make their lines from the top of the sheet down to the bottom.

Government.

This great Kingdom was formerly under its own particular King or Emperour, but of late conquered by the *Tatars*, to whom it is at present subject, and govern'd by a Vice-Roy, sent thither by the Great Cham, under whom [for the better governing of this vast body] are established six Sovereign Courts. The first is the Council of the State, which hath power to nominate the particular Magistrates and Judges of Provinces. The second is to receive the publick Dues and Customs to the Great Cham. The third is establish'd to take care of Temples, Priests, Sacrifices, and all things which concern Religion. The fourth hath the charge of the War, and all things relating to it. The fifth hath inspection over all publick Buildings, as Temples, Bridges and Palaces of the Princes Royal. And lastly, another Court is established to examine and decide all Causes criminal.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are all Pagans (some Jews and Mahomedans being intermixt) except those that of late are converted to Christianity by the Jesuits, at whose first coming was few or no remainders of Christianity, which at first was planted among them in former times (as is commonly believed) by St. *Thomas*, or some of his Disciples, according to an ancient Breviary of the *Indian* Churches, containing these words, *Per D. Thomam Regnum Calorum volavit & ascendit ad Sinas.*

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by the Great Cham, under
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divided into three parts. The first is the Coun-
try to nominate the par-
tialty of Provinces. The second
part is to take care of Temples,
and things which concern Religion,
and the War, and all things
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India.

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SECT. III.

Concerns India, comprehending the Great *Moguls* Empire.

THE Air in the North Provinces of this great Coun-
try is of the like nature with that in the Southmost
parts of *Tartary*, but in the two *Peninsula's* of *India*,
namely, *intra & extra Gangem*, especially in the South-
most parts, the Air is of a hotter nature, yet very tem-
perate, considering the Northern Latitude of those Coun-
tries to be very small.

This vast Country is generally very fertile in all sorts *Soil*.
of Corn and Fruits, except Wheat and Vines, in which
it's a little defective. It aboundeth very much with
Spices of all sorts, and Civets. It furnisheth the best
Medicinal Drugs, and all kinds of Metals, except Copper
and Lead. It is also very famous for abundance of Ca-
mel, Apes, Serpents, Rhinoceros and Elephants. In
a word, there is no Country in the World richer than
this; one of its *Peninsula's*, viz. that of *extra Gangem*,
in its Southmost part, now called *Chersonese d' Or*, was
formerly esteem'd so rich, that some do think it to be
the Land of *Ophir*, to which *Solomon* did send his Ships.

This great body falling Naturally into three parts, *Commodi-
ties*. [viz. The Great *Moguls* Empire, the two *Peninsula's* of
India, *intra & extra Gangem*] and all those parts afford-
ing great plenty and variety of Goods for the Merchant,
I shall separately set down the chief Commodities be-
longing to each of them. Therefore the chief Commo-
dities of the Great *Moguls* Empire, are all sorts of Spices,
Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Wormseeds, Civits, Indigo,
Lacque, Borax, Ogium, Amber, Myrabolans, Sal Arago-
niack, Silk, Cottons, Callicoes, Satins, Tartaries, Vil-
vets, Carpets, Metals, Porcelline Earth, &c. The chief
Commodities of *Peninsula India intra Gangem*, are Me-
tals, Silks, Cottons, Pearls, Drugs, Dates, Cocos, Rice,
Ginger,

SECT.

Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cassia, &c. And lastly, The chief Commodities of *India extra Gangem*, are Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Silks, Porcelline Earth, Aloes, Musk, Rhubarb, Alabaster, &c.

Manners. The Inhabitants of this Country, viz. the *Indians*, (there being many *Tartars*, *Persians* and *Arabians*, intermixt) are generally affirm'd to be a People tall of Stature, strong of Body, and in Complexion inclining to that of the *Negrois*. In their Behaviour they are said to be abundantly civil, and many of them are wonderfully ingenious. They abhor fraud in their dealings, and are punctual observers of their word. The meaner sort of people go almost naked, and feed very sparingly, but those of Noble Families observe a kind of Majesty, both in their Diet, Attendants and Apparel.

Government. This vast body comprehends a great many Kingdoms, some of which are free, some subject to others, and the most of them tributary to one Sovereign, namely, the Great *Mogul*, whose Government is most Tyrannical, and Crown Hereditary: Both the Offices and Persons of his Subjects are wholly at his disposal, he being Lord of all, and Heir to every Mans Estate. His Imperial Seat is ordinarily at *Agra*, in the Province of *Agra*, which lyeth about the center or middle of that great Country.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country are mostly Pagans. In the Great *Moguls* Empire, next to Paganism, the Religion of *Mahomet* doth prevail, it being chiefly embrac'd according to the Commentaries of *Hab.* Besides these, there are several Jews and some Christians, there being a toleration of all professions. In *Peninsula India intra Gangem*, they are for the most part strict Mahometans, especially towards the Sea-coasts; but those in the midland living among the Mountains, are gross Idolaters. In several of the Sea-Towns are found a considerable number of *Jews*, and many *European* Christians, both Protestants and Papists. In *Peninsula India extra Gangem*, they are Idolaters of the grossest sort, except a few that are converted to Christianity. The Natives believe

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Pythagoras his *Méteuſcopions*, and adore the four Elements. Thoſe parts of *India* that received the bleſſed Goſpel in former times, were inſtructed therein (as is generally believed) by *S. Thomas*.

S E C T. IV.

Concerning Perſia.

THE Air of this Country is very temperate, eſpecially towards the North beyond the vaſt Mountain of *Taurus*, but in the Southmoſt parts it is ſcorching hot for ſeveral months.

The Soil of this Country is very different; for in the North parts adjacent to *Tartary* and the *Caspian* Sea, the ground is very barren, producing but little Corn, and few Fruits. But South of *Taurus*, the Soil is extraordinary fertile, the Country pleaſant, and plentiful of Corn, Fruits, Wines, &c. It's abundantly furniſhed with rich Mines of Gold and Silver, as alſo with all the neceſſaries, and with moſt of the comforts of Human Life.

The chief Commodities of this Country are curious Silks, Carpets, Tillus, Manufactures of Gold, Silk and Silver, Seal-skins, Goat-skins, Alabaſter, all ſorts of Metals, Myrrh, Fruits, &c.

The *Perſians* are a people [both of old and as yet] much given to *Astrology*, many of them making it their great buſineſs to ſearch after future events by *Astrological* calculations: They are naturally great diſſemblers, flatterers and ſwearers, exceſſive in their luxury and expences, much accuſtomed to Tobacco and Coffee, and generally addicted to plays and pastimes. Thoſe of them who betake themſelves to Trades, prove (for the moſt part) very ingenious in making of curious Silks, Cloth of Gold, and ſuch like.

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Caſſia, &c. And laſtly, *extra Gangem*, are Gold, Porcelline Earth, Aloes,

Country, viz. the *Indians*, *Perſians* and *Arabians*, interbe a People tall of ſtable Complexion inclining to chavoiur they are ſaid to of them are wonderfully in their dealings, and are rd. The meaner ſort of feed very ſparingly, but e a kind of Majesty, both ppatel.

s a great many Kingdoms, ſubject to others, and the e Sovereign, namely, the ment is moſt Tyrannical, the Curſes and Perſons of ſhipotal, he being Lord of Eſtate. His Imperial Seat Province of *Agra*, which dle of that great Country,

Country are moſtly Pagans. next to Paganism, the Re- it being chiefly embracd e of *Hab.* Befides theſe, ne Chriſtians, there being

In *Peninſula India intra* t part ſtrict Mahometans, ſts; but thoſe in the mid- rains, are groſs Idolaters. are found a conſiderable *Europeean* Chriſtians, both *Peninſula India extra Gangem*. oſt ſort, except a few nity. The Natives believe

Pythagoras

**Govern-
ment.**

This great Country is wholly subject to one Sovereign; namely, its own Emperour, commonly stild, *The Great Sapa of Persia*, whose Government is truly Despotical, and Crown hereditary. The Will of the King is a Law to the people. His Subjects do in some manner adore him, and never speak of him but with the highest respect.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are for the most part exact followers of *Mahomets* Principles, according to the explication and commentaries made by *Haly*. They differ in many considerable points from the *Turks*, and both parties are divided into various Sects, between whom are tossed many Controversies with flaming zeal on either side. Here are some Christians who live after the *Nestorian* Sect, as also many Jesuits and several *Jews*. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Country by *St. Thomas* the Apostle.

S E C T. V.

Concerning Turkey in Asia.

Air.

THE Air of this Country is of the same nature with that of *Persia*, *India* and *China*, especially in those parts that lye under the same parallel. In the Northmost Provinces of this vast body the Air is very temperate, but towards the South it is so exceeding hot that the Inhabitants could not be able to endure it, did not a refreshing Dew fall every night and qualifie the same.

Soil.

The North part of this Country is abundantly fertile in Corn, Wines and Fruits. It produceth Saffron and Cotton in wonderful quantities. It is generally well furnished with excellent Pasturage; and here are several rich Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, Allom, &c. In the South parts (*viz.* the three *Arabias*) the Soil is of another

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Turky in Asia.

another temper, no wayes fit for Pasturage, being dry and sandy; yet it produceth many comforts for the Life of Man, as the choicest of Fruits and Spices in great abundance. Some of its Mountains are reported to be well furnish'd with Mines of Gold, and upon several parts of its Coasts, they fish some excellent Pearls of great value.

The chief Commodities of this Country in its North Provinces are Raw Silks, Camlets, Cottons, Skins of several Colours, Callicoes, Tapestries, Grograins, Soap, Scammony, Opium, Wines, Fruit, Oyl, Honey, Galls, Corn, Wool, Wax, Leather, Furs, Bivers, &c. In its Southmost Provinces (*viz.* the three *Arabia's*) the chief Commodities are Gold, precious Stones, Balsam, Myrrh, abundance of Frankincense, Cassia, Cinnamon, Manna, Benjamin, and such like.

The *Turks* in *Asia* are of the like temper with those of *Europe* (mentioned *Page* &c.) Many of them are generally reported to be a very lazy sort of people, except the *Arabians*, who are more laborious. Several of them are exceedingly addic'ted to Robbing, Travellers being forc'd to go in numerous companies on the High-way, otherways they are sure to be attacked by them.

This great body is for the most part subject to the Govern- Grand Seignior, who governs it by nineteen Beglerbegs, or *Bassa's*, set over its principal Divisions, namely, six in *Natozia*, three in *Syria*, four in *Turcomania*, and six in *Dierbeck*. These Governours have under them one hundred ninety eight Sangiacks, and one hundred and two Castles.

The Inhabitants of these various Countries are mostly of the Mahometan Religion, whose professours are divided into many Sects and Parties, who frequently harass one another upon the account of difference in opinion. Some *Jews* are scattered up and down these spacious Countries. And in *Asia the less*, *Syria*, *Palestine* and *Armenia*, are a considerable number of Christians, (all tolerated by the Great *Turk*) who live under their

Asiatick Islands.

Several Patriarchs and Metropolitans. The Christian Religion was planted in some parts of this great body before Christianity was heard of in remoter Countries of Europe and Asia, it being here that our Holy Religion was first established and propagated by the preaching of the inspired Apostles. In *lesser Asia* [now *Natalia*] were those seven Churches which were most famous of old, and particularly mentioned by St. John the Divine, in the beginning of his Book of the *Revelations*.

S E C T. VI.

Concerning the Asiatick Islands.

Reduced to these Classes, viz. } The Japan Islands—
The Philippin—
The Isles des Larrons—
The Moluques—
The Islands of the Sound
Ceylon and the Maldives--

Particular-
ly menti-
oned P. 92.

S. 1. The Japan Islands.

Air. THE Air in these Islands is much inclined to cold, but generally esteem'd very wholesom to breath in.

Soil. The Ground (though much overspread with Forests, and incumbered with Mountains) is abundantly fertile in Corn, particularly Wheat and Rice, and likewise produce many sorts of Fruit. The Vallies being fit for Pasturage are well stored with Cattle; and several of its Mountains afford inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, Silver, Elephants Teeth, Rice, and the most of Minerals.

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Asiatick Islands.

The *Japaners* being of an Olive coloured Complexion, *Manners*. are generally of a tall Stature, a strong Constitution, and fit to be Souldiers. They are said to have vast Memo- ries, nimble Fancies, and solid Judgments. They are abundantly civil in their deportments; but covetous of honour, and impatient under the least affront.

These Islands are govern'd by several petty Kings and Govern- Princes, who are all subject to one Sovereign, stild, *The ment. Emprour of Japan*. His Government is altogether despo- tical, and his Subjects do adore him as a God, never da- ring to look him in the face, and when they speak of him, they turn their countenances down to the earth.

The Christian Religion had once got considerable footing in these Islands by the means of Jesuits, *Religion*. Franciscans, Jacobins and Augustine Fryers, but all openly professing Christianity were expelled since the year 1514, and the Natives embrace the Pagan Religion, commonly adoring the Sun, Moon and Stars, and giving divine honour to wild beasts.

§. 2. The *Phillippin* Islands.

The Air of these Islands is very moderate, notwithstanding the Southmost of them is not above six degrees North of the Line.

Their Soil is generally very fertile, producing in great abundance most sorts of Grain, Herbs and Fruits; they are also very fit for Pasturage, and several of them well furnish'd with rich Mines of Gold and other Metals.

Their chief Commodities are Rice, Pulse, Wax, Ho- *Commodi- ties*. ney, Sugar-Canes, Gold, Cotton-Wool, &c.

The Natives of these Islands are valiant, and as *Manners*. ver maintain their liberty in several places. They are said to be civil and honest enough in their dealings with the *Christians* and *Europeans*.

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Government.

These Islands are mostly subject to the King of *Spain*, who still keepeth a Vice-Roy in *Luconia* (the biggest of them) for the better governing of all the rest; but the Natives (as aforesaid) do as yet maintain their Liberties in several places.

Religion.

Many of the Natives are converted to Christianity by the Fryers and Jesuits; others (not subject to the *Spaniard*) are gross Idolaters.

§. 3. The Isles des *Larrons*.

The Isles des *Larrons* (so call'd from their Inhabitants who are excessively given to Thieving) being but badly known, I shall pass on to.

§. 4. The *Molucques*. or *Moluccoes*.

Air.

These Islands being situated on either side of the Equator, the Air is extremely hot, and generally esteem'd very unwholsom.

Soil.

The Soil of these Islands is not reckon'd so fertile as that of the *Phillippin*, especially in Grain, but for abundance of Spices, and rich Mines of Gold, they far surpass them.

Commodities.

The chief Commodities of these Islands, are Gold, Cotton, and Spices of all sorts, especially Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mastic, Aloes, &c.

Manners.

The Natives of these Islands are by most esteem'd treacherous, inhumane and base kind of people, much given to beastly pleasures, and generally walking naked.

Government.

These Islands are subject to many Sovereigns of their own, and some Isles particularly (*Cilbes* and *Gilolo*) have each of them several petty Kings, who govern them. The *Portuguese* formerly had got considerable footing here, but now the *Hollanders*

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to many Sovereigns of the East Indies, especially (Celebes and Gilolo) have many Kings, who govern them, and got considerable footing

Asiatick Islands.

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The *Moluccoes* are for the most part gross Idolaters, and *Religion*. with them intermixt are some Mahometans.

§. 5. The Islands of the Sound.

The Air in these Islands is extremely hot (they being situated under the same parallel with the *Molucques*) and in *Sumatra* it's mighty unwholsom, by reason of many Lakes wherewith that Island abounds.

The Soil of these Islands is generally very good, especially in *Java* and *Sumatra*, affording great plenty of Fruits and Corn, mightily abounding with the choicest of Spices, well furnish'd with various kinds of Fowl, and wonderfully stor'd with rich Mines of Gold, Tin, Iron, Sulpher, and several other Minerals.

The chief Commodities of these Islands are Gold in great quantity, most sorts of Spices, plenty of Wax and Honey, store of Silks and Cottons, some precious Stones, and the best kind of Brass.

The Natives of these Islands do considerably differ in point of Manners. Those of *Borneo* are generally esteem'd men of good Wits, and approved Integrity. Those of *Java* are very treacherous, proud, and much given to lying. And the Inhabitants of *Java* are affirm'd to be good Artificers, cunning Merchants, and several of them expert Mariners.

In each of these Islands are several Kings. In *Borneo* there are two, one Mahometan, the other Pagan. In *Sumatra* and *Java* are many Kings, some Mahometan, some Pagan. The chief of those in *Sumatra* is the King of *Acheen*, and *Matran* is the chief in *Java*. The *Hollanders* have establish'd several Factories in these Islands.

The Natives of these Islands who live in the middle parts, are generally gross Idolaters, but those who are high unto or upon the Coast, do profess (for the most part) the Religion of *Mahomet*.

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§. 6. *Ceylon* and the *Maldives*.

- Air.* The Air of these Islands (notwithstanding of their nearness to the Line) is very temperate, there falling a kind of Dew every night, which mightily helps to qualify the Air.
- Soil.* The Soil of these Islands is extraordinary fruitful, except in Corn, whereof the *Maldives* are said to be scarce; but as for abundance of Fruits and Spices, rich Mines of Gold and costly Pearls, few (if any) of the *Indian* Islands can compare with these.
- Commodities.* The chief Commodities of these Islands are Gold, Silver, most sorts of Spices, Rice, Honey, precious Stones, and all kinds of Metals, &c.
- Manners.* The Natives of these Islands (being for the most part tall and stait of Body) are esteem'd a lazy, proud, and an effeminate sort of people, yet some of them are reputed to be cunning Artificers in Metals.
- Government.* The Island of *Ceylon* is govern'd by its own King, to whom several little Princes are tributary, and those of the *Maldives* are mostly subject to one Sovereign, who hath his ordinary residence in *Malé*, the chief of those Islands. The Coasts of *Ceylon* are wholly possessed by the *Hollanders*.
- Religion.* The Natives of these Islands are partly Mahometans, partly Idolaters; the last of these being the most prevailing.
- And so much for *Asia*, and the *Asiatick* Islands:
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CHAP. III. Of AFRICA.

Egypt.

Barbary.

Sibulgerid.

Zaara, or the Desert.

The Land of the *Negroes*.

Guinea.

Sudia.

Ethiopia } Interior.
 } Exterior.

And the *African* Islands.

Which be-
ing divided
into

SECT. I.

Concerning Egypt.

THE Air of this Country is hor, and generally Air esteem'd very unwholsom, being alwayes infected with nauseous vapours, ascending from the fat and stinky Soil of the Earth.

Egypt

CHAP.

Soil. **Egypt** was, and is still accounted as fertile a Country as any in the World; its Soil being wonderfully fatned by the yearly overflowing of *Nile*. It is exceeding plentiful of all sorts of Grain, and for its vast abundance of Corn in former times, it was commonly term'd, *Horreum Populi Romani*.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Sugar, Flax, Rice, all sorts of Grains and Fruits, Linnen cloth, Salt, Balsam, Senna, Cassia, &c.

Manners. The *Egyptians* now a dayes (being persons of a mean Stature, tawny Complexion, and spare of Bodies) are generally reckon'd cowards, luxurious, cruel, cunning and treacherous. They much degenerate from their Ancestors in every thing, save only an affectation of Divining, which some yet pretend to.

Government. This Country (of old very famous both in sacred and profane History) being now a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, is govern'd by a Bassa, who commonly resideth at *Cairo*.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country (namely *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Arabians*, besides the Natural *Egyptians*) are for the most part strict observers of *Mahomet's* Doctrine. Here also are *Jews* in great numbers, and likewise many Christians call'd *Copti*, who are *Jacobites* in Sect, yet not concurring with them in every point. The Christian Faith was first plant'd here by *Sr. Mark*, who by all is acknowledg'd to have been the first Bishop of *Alexandria*.

SECT. II.

Concerning *Barbary*.

Air. **T**HE Air of this Country is indifferently temperate, and every where wholesome.

This

Barbary.

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This Country (though very full of Mountains and *Soil*. Woods, especially towards the *Mediterranean* Sea) is very fertile in Corn and most kinds of Fruits. It breedeth many kinds of Beasts besides Cattle, particularly Lyons, Dragons, Leopards, many Apes, and some Elephants.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Honey, Wax, Oyl, Sugar, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Cordevants, *Commodities*. Dates, Almonds, Mantles, &c.

The *Barbarians* are a people of a dusky colour. Their ordinary character is, that they are inconstant, crafty and unfaithful, active of body, impatient of labour, and covetous of honour. Some of them are studious in matters of their Law, and others are inclin'd to the Liberal Sciences, especially Philology and the Mathematicks. *Manners.*

This large Country (comprehending several Kingdoms) *Government* is chiefly under the Great *Turk* and Emperour of *Morocco*; some places in it are free, and several do belong to the *Europeans* (of which afterwards). The Kingdoms of *Morocco* and *Fez* are subject unto, and govern'd by their own Emperour, who ascribeth to himself the following Titles, namely, King of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Sus*, and *Taflet*, Lord of *Gago*, *Dava* and *Guinea*, and great Xerif of *Mahomet*. The other Kingdoms or Provinces of this Country (mentioned *Page 96.*) are for the most part subject to the Great *Turk*, and govern'd by his particular *Bassa* set over them; only one of these (to wit *Algiers*) being a free Republick tributary to the *Turk*, notwithstanding some of his *Bassa*'s are particularly ordered many times to reside in it.

The Inhabitants of this Country being *Moors*, *Turks*, *Religion*. and *Arabian*, are zealous professors of Mahomeranism, with these are several *Europeans*, both Christians and Jews intermixt. The Christian Faith was first planted in this Country by *Evastus*, one of the seventy Disciples, and *S. Simon* the Apostle, surnam'd *Zelotes*.

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S E C T. III.

Concerning Bildulgerid.

- Air.* THE Air of this Country is indifferently hot, but generally esteem'd very wholesom to breath in.
- Soil.* The Soil of this Country is somewhat barren, the ground for the most part being very sandy, yet in some low Vallies is found Corn, and great quantity of Dates.
- Commodities.* The Commodities of this Country being very few, the chief of them are Dates, Cattle, some Corn, and Indigo.
- Manners.* The Inhabitants of this Country being chiefly the *Arabians* besides the Natives, are generally ignorant, cruel, lecherous, and much given to robbing.
- Government.* This great body is subject to several little Kings or Lords, who (for the most part) are tributary to the Great *Turk* and Emperour of *Morocco*. Some places are govern'd in form of independent Commonwealths, and others are without any kind of Government or Order among them.
- Religion.* The Inhabitants of this Country are chiefly Mahometans. Here also are several Jews scattered up and down those places that are best inhabited. The Christian Religion was first planted in this Country about the same time that *Barbary* receiv'd the blessed Gospel.

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Zaara.

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III.

SECT. IV.

Bildulgerid.

Concerning Zaara, or the Desert.

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wholesom to breath in.

THE Air of this Country, is much the same as in *Air:*
Bildulgerid, only a little more hot, yet very wholesom.

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This Country being generally very dry and sandy, is *Soll*.
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The Commodities of this Country are very inconside- *Commodi-*
table, they chiefly consist in a few Camels, Dates, *tis.*
and Cattle.

Country being chiefly the
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The Inhabitants of this Country are an ignorant, bru- *Manners:*
tish and savage kind of people, resembling rather wild
Beasts than rational Creatures.

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This great Country is subject to several particular *Govern-*
Lords, whom they term *Xequs*; but many of them
wander up and down hunting in great companies, ac-
counting themselves independant.

Country are chiefly Mahome-
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s Country about the same
blessed Gospel.

If any Religion be here known, it is that of *Mahomets, Religion:*
the greatest part of them knowing nothing what Religion
means. The Christian Faith was once planted among them,
but quite exterminated by the *Saracens* about the year 710.

SECT. V.

Concerning the Land of the *Negroes*.

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THE Air of this Country is very hot (it being with- *Air:*
in the Torrid Zone) but so wholesom that several
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sick persons come from other Countries, and breathing in it but a small time, are perfectly restor'd to their former health.

Soil. The Soil of this Country is very rich, especially towards the River *Niger*, which overfloweth a considerable part thereof as *Nilus* doth *Egypt*. Here is great store of Corn, Cattle and Herbs. Here are many Woods, and those well furnish'd with Elephants, and other Beasts both wild and tame. Here also are several Mountains, and those richly lin'd with invaluable Mines of pure Gold and Silver.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Ostridge-Feathers, Gums, Amber, Gold, Redwood, Civet and Elephants-Teeth, &c.

Manners. The *Negroes* (having their denomination from the blackness of their complexion) are a people very ignorant in all Arts and Sciences; in behaviour rude and barbarous; much given to luxury; addic'd to beastly pleasures; very cruel and great Idolaters.

Government. This spacious Country is subject to many Kings, who are absolute over their own Territories. but all, or the most of them are tributary to one Sovereign, namely, The King of *Zimbute*, who is reckon'd the most powerful of them all. Next to him are *Mandingo*, *Gago* and *Cans*.

Religion. The numerous Inhabitants of this vast Country are either Mahometans, or gross Idolaters. Those in the midland Provinces live without any sign of Worship or Religion among them. They are said to have once received the Ceremonies of the Jewish Religion, and to have carefully observ'd them for a long time; afterwards Christianity got some footing in several Kingdoms, but was fully over-clouded by Mahometanism about the year 972.

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S E C T.

Guinea.

**S E C T. VI.
Concerning Guinea.**

THE Air of this Country is extremely hot, and *Air.*
very unwholesom, especially to strangers with
whom it so disagreeeth, that many live but a short time
after their arrival in it, they being frequently taken ill
of some dangerous distemper.

The Soil is wonderfully fertile, producing the choicest *Soil.*
of Grains and Fruits. This Country is well stor'd with
Elephants, whose Teeth bring great gain to the Inhabi-
tants when either sold or barter'd for other Goods of
those Merchants who trade with them. Here also are
several inexhaustible Mines of Gold; and in many of
its Rivers are found some Pearls of great value.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, *Commodi-*
Ivory, Hides, Wax, Ambergreece, *Guinea*-Pepper, Red-*ties.*
wood, Sugar, Civet, &c.

The Natives of this Country are reported to be great *Manners.*
Idolaters, very superstitious, and much given to iteal-
ing. In Complexion they are of the blackest sort, and
most of them walk quite naked without the least shame;
some of them are given to Trading, and understand
Commerce tolerably well, but generally they are a
proud, cruel, lazy and stutish kind of people.

This Country is subject to several Kings, the chief of *Govern-*
whom is he who is ordinarily stil'd the Emperour of *ment.*
Guinea, to whom other Kings and Princes are subject.
Next to him is the King of *Binin*, who is esteem'd a
powerful Prince, having several States subject and tri-
butary to him.

The Natives of this Country are gross Idolaters, and
very superstitious in observing some ancient Customs in *Religion.*
their Pagan Worship. Here are many *Enthusiasts* who are
partly Christians, partly Mahometans.

S E C T. VII.

Concerning Nubia.

Air. THE Air of this Country is every where extremely hot, it being very seldom qualified by showers of Rain.

Soil. Towards the *Nile* (which passeth through this Country) the Soil is abundantly fertile, producing great quantities of Grain, Herbs and Fruits. It produceth also a kind of Poyson, which is wonderfully subtil, one Grain thereof being enough to poyson ten persons; the Inhabitants are said to sell it at ten Ducats an ounce. Those parts of this Country that lye remote from the *Nile*, are generally very barren, being nothing else but formidable Mountains of Sand. Here are many Elephants, some Sugar-Canes, and (as several report) a few Mines of Gold.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, Giver, Sugar, Ivory, Arms, &c.

Manners. The *Nubians* are said to be a fierce and courageous sort of people, much given to War, very Laborious, and exceeding Wealthy, there being establish'd a considerable Traffick between them and the Merchants of *Cairo* in *Egypt*.

Government. This Country is govern'd by its own independant King, who is said to be a very powerful Prince. One of his Predecessors call'd *Cyriacus*, upon information of the Christians being oppressed in *Egypt*, is reported to have raised one hundred thousand Horse for their relief.

Religion. The Inhabitants of this Country were once all Christians, but for want of Ministers to instruct them, are now fallen off from Christianity, and become either gross Idolaters or strict Mahometans. The Christian Religion was at first planted among them even in the days of the Holy Apostles.

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bitants eat of it for the value
of Ducats an ounce. Those
remote from the Nile, are
nothing else but formidable
to many Elephants, some
(report) a few Mines of Gold.

this Country, are Gold,
&c.

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to War, very laborious,
there being establish'd a com-
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is his own independant King,
a powerful Prince. One of his
sons upon information of the
King of Egypt, is reported to have
sent a Horse for their relief.

Country were once all Chris-
tians, who were instructed them, are
now heathens, and become either
Pagans or Christians. The Christian Re-
ligion is now almost extinct, and they
keep them even in the days
of the present.

Ethiopia.

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S E C T. VIII.

Concerning Ethiopia.

This vast body of *Ethiopia* being generally considered
as divided into *Interior* and *Exterior*, I shall sepa-
rately treat of them both. Therefore,

§. I. *Ethiopia Interior*, or the Land of the *Abyssins*.

This Country being wholly within the Torrid Zone, *Air*,
its Air is generally very hot, but yet in some Vallies it's
extream cool and temperate, by reason of the many and
vast high Mountains, which are so situated that in ma-
ny places they incompart a large Plain, and thereby in-
tercept the scorching beams of the Sun for a consider-
able time of the year.

The Soil of this Country is very different, for in some *Soil*,
places adjacent to the numerous branches of the Nile,
the Ground doth produce most sorts of Grain, Fruit and
Herbs, in great plenty; but in those places that are
Mountainous, and far remote from the Nile, nothing is
to be seen but vast Deserts, sandy Mountains, and for-
midable Rocks. Among the many Hills of this Country,
the most remarkable is that of *Amava*, a Hill very famous
if only the tenth part of what is spoken of it were true.
This Land is also said to produce great store of Sugar-
Canes, Mines of Iron, a great quantity of Flax, and
plenty of Vines, but the Inhabitants either know not,
or care not to make use of these things to any consider-
able advantage.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Me-*Commodi-*
tals, some Gems, Corn, Cattle, Salt, Flax, Wines, Su-*ties.*
gar-Canes, &c.

The Inhabitants of this Country being of a tawny co-*Manners.*
lour, are generally esteem'd an ignorant, lazy and per-
fidious

fidious sort of people, nor to be credited unless they swear by the Life of their Emperour. They are reported to hate a Smith as the Devil. Several of them are said to betake themselves to a devout and religious way of living.

**Govern-
ment.**

This spacious Territory is subject to its own Emperour, commonly term'd *Prester John*. This *Ethiopian* Monarch fancieth himself to be sprung from *Solomon* and *Maqueda*, (or *Nizane* according to *Josephus*) the Queen of the *South*. His Titles are very great and numerous, expressing all those Provinces by name comprehended within his Dominions; as also stiling himself, *The Beloved of God*, *sprung from the Stock of Judah*, *the Son of David*, *the Son of Solomon*, *the Son of the Columne of Sion*, *the Son of the Seed of Jacob*, *the Son of the hand of Mary*, *the Son of Nathu after the flesh*, *the Son of St. Peter and Paul after the Spirit*, &c. His Government is altogether despotical, his Subjects being treated as the worst of Slaves. He is so reverence'd by the greatest of them, that at his very Name they bow their bodies, and touch the ground with one of their fingers.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are mostly Christians, but very much corrupted, using many Jewish Ceremonies, and differing from other Christians in many material points. Intermixt with these are many Mahometans, as also Pagans in considerable numbers. The Christian Faith was first publish'd here by the Eunuch of Queen *Candace*, who was baptized by *Philip* the Evangelist, and one of the seven, more generally embrac'd afterwards by the preaching of *S. Matthew* the Apostle hereof, but not totally propagated over all this Empire till about the year 470.

§. 2. *Ethiopia Exterior.*

Air.

Ethiopia Exterior being a vast body, comprehending several Kingdoms, Empires, and other Divisions (all particularly expressed *Page 100.*) and those mightily extended from *South* to *North*, cannot enjoy the same nature

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Exterior.

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nature of Air or Soil in all its parts : For in *Biafara* and *Corgo* the Air is generally extremely hot, and would be intollerable to the Inhabitants, were it not qualified in the first of these Kingdoms by daily showers of Rain, and in the other by violent Winds which frequently blow from the *West* Ocean. In *Monomotapa* and *Monomangi*, as also the Coasts of *Cafres*, the Air is much more temperate, in *Zanguebar* very unwholsom, in *Ajan* and *Abex* extremely hot.

The various Divisions of this great body being situ-
ated in different Climates, the Soil must of necessity be
very different. *Biafara* is said to be less fertile than *Corgo* ;
the Empires of *Monomotapa* and *Monomangi* do produce
abundance of Grain, and generally esteem'd very fit
for Pasturage ; the other Divisions on the *East* of the
Abyssines are for the most part very barren in all sorts of
Grain, yet productive enough of some Sugar-Canes,
several kinds of Fruit and Spices ; as also furnished with
some considerable Gold and Silver Mines, and every
where abounding with Elephants and Lyons.

The chief Commodities of all these Countries, are
Gold, Silver, Ambergrece, some Pearls and Musk, Rice,
Mill, Cattle, Lemons, Citrons, Ivory and Oyl. *Commodi-
tits.*

The Inhabitants of these various Countries are gene-
rally a savage kind of people, and many of them are
said to be very treacherous, especially those of *Biafara*,
who are also much given to thieving ; those inhabiting
the *Cafres* do live mostly in Woods and Caves in manner
of wild beasts. Of all these people, the Inhabitants of
Zanguebar are said to be most tractable, and those of *Mo-
tomotapa* are esteem'd somewhat courageous. *Manners.*

The various Divisions of this great body are subjected *Gover-
ment.* to various Sovereigns ; particularly, the Kingdoms of
Biafara and *Corgo* are govern'd by their own Kings, to
whom several Princes are subject. The Empires of *Mo-
tomotapa* and *Monomangi* are govern'd by their respective
Emperours to whom several Kings are tributary. Those
people inhabiting the *South* and *East* Coasts of this great
body

body (except those of the *Casies*, who know little or nothing of Government) are subject to several, as *Zanzibar* is govern'd by some petty Kings of its own, and many places on the Sea-Coasts are tributary to the *Portuguz*. The Coast of *Ajan* is partly under its own Kings, partly under the *Turks*. And lastly, the Coast of *Abyss* doth principally belong to the *Turk*.

Religion. The numerous Inhabitants of these many Countries are generally gross Idolaters, except some few on the Sea-Coasts that are converted to Christianity by the Jesuits; excepting also those who live in the Provinces belonging to the Great *Turk*, who are for the most part Mahometans; but every where else they either live without all sign of any Religion, or what they profess is the blackest Idolatry, many of them worshipping Stocks and Stones, and some adoring the Devil himself.

S E C T. I X.

Concerning the *African* Islands.

Divided } More re- { *Madagascar* ——— } Particular-
into } mark- { The Isles of *Cape Verde* } ly menti-
 } ble as { The *Canaries* ——— } oned *P.*
 } Less remarkable ——— } 101.

Those Islands of *Africa* that are most remarkable being reduc'd to three Classes, I shall in particular consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest. Therefore,

§. 1. *Madagascar*:*Air.*

The Air of this Island is generally very temperate, and by most affirm'd to be exceeding wholesome to breathe in. The

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many of them worship-
ome adoring the Devil

African Islands.

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The Soil is extraordinary fruitful, affording great plen- *Soil.*
ty of all things necessary to the Life of Man.

Its chief Commodities are Rice, Hides, Wax, Gums, *Commodi-
Christal, Steel, Copper, Ebony, and Woods of all sorts. tics.*

The Natives of this Island are reported to be a le- *Manners.*
cherous, ignorant, inhospitable and treacherous sort of
people, commendable for nothing but that they hate
Polygamy, and still punish Murder by death.

This Island is subject to many particular Lords called *Govern-
Rohanarians*, who are continually at war among them-*ment.*
selves about their Cattle, yet unanimous enough to defend
themselves against the coming in of Strangers.

The Inhabitants of this Island are all gross Idolaters, *Religion.*
except a few upon or nigh unto the Sea Coasts that in-
cline to Mahometanism.

§. 2. The Islands of Cape Verde.

The Air of these Islands is generally reckoned very *Air.*
unwholom, especially in *S. Jago*, the biggest and chief
of them all.

Their Soil is different, some being very fertile, and *Soil.*
others of them very barren. *Main* is famous for a great
Lake, whose waters (by the Sun-beams) are turn'd into
vast quantities of Salt, and the *Ile de Fuogo* is so call'd
because of two burning mountains that frequently vomit
out fire in a most frightful manner.

From these Islands the *Portugueses* transport incredible *Commodi-
quantities of Salt, as also great numbers of Goat-skins, tics.*
(of which they make excellent Cordevants) and like-
wise from thence may be brought most sorts of pleasant
Fruits; particularly Rice, Lemons, Citrons, Oranges,
Coco's, Figs and Melons.

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African Islands.

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Madagascar.

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Manners. The Inhabitants of these Islands being *Portuguese*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

Government. These Islands at their first discovery being destitute of Natives, were peopled by their Founders the *Portuguese*, and at present belong to the Crown of *Portugal*, and are govern'd by a particular Governour, commonly residing in the Island *St. Jago*.

Religion. The Inhabitants are of the same Religion with those who live in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

§. 3. The *Canary* Islands.

Air. The Air of these Islands [inclining to heat] is generally esteem'd extraordinary wholesom.

Soil. The Soil of most of them is wonderfully fertile. In the Island *Canaria* they are said to have two Harvests in one Year. *Tenriffe* is famous for its high Pike, Laurel, and Dragon Trees, where the *Canary* Birds do warble their pleasant Notes. And *Fero* (destitute of Springs) is most remarkable for a wonderful Tree, whose top (according to the unanimous relation of the latest Geographers) being every night encompassed with a thick misty Cloud. its Leaves do drop as much Water every day, as can sufficiently serve all the Inhabitants. In short, these Islands (besides their great plenty of Grain and Fruits) are most famous for producing in great plenty the best Wine in the World.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of these Islands, are Wine, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Oad, Plantons, Dragons-blood, *Canary*-Birds, &c.

Manners. The Inhabitants of these Islands being the greatest part *Spaniards* are the same in Manners with those on the Continent. The few Natives yet remaining do mostly live in Mountains, Dens or Caves.

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these Ilands, are Wine, Plantons, Dragons blood,

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African Ilands.

These Ilands belong to the King of *Spain*, who, for Govern- the better ordering of his Affairs in them, doth keep a ment. constant Governour in *Canaria*, the chief Town of the *Canary* Ilands.

The Inhabitants of these Ilands (as aforesaid) being Religion. mostly *Spaniards*, are of the same Religion with those inhabiting *Spain*.

Thus having particularly considered the chief of the *African* Ilands, we come (in pursuance of our proposed method) to take a general view of all the rest. These less remarkable Ilands being strangely scatter'd up and down through the *Ethiopic* and *Atlantick* Oceans, do mightily differ in their Air and Soil according to the Climate they lye in, and as for the Humours and Religion of their Inhabitants, we may sufficiently learn them by naming those States or Sovereigns on the Continent to whom these Ilands belong (they being generally peopled by some of them): Therefore,

The less re- markable Ilands are those of	} Posited by	Zocotora ———	} The <i>Arabians</i> .				
		Comore -- ———		} The <i>Natives</i> .			
		S. Thomas ———			} The <i>Portuguezs</i> .		
		The <i>Princes</i> Island ———				} The <i>Portuguezs</i> .	
		S. Helena ———					} The <i>English</i> .
		The <i>Madre</i> ———					
The Isle de <i>Ascension</i> , not inhabited.							

And so much for *Africa*, and the *African* Ilands: Now followeth,

C H A P. IV. Of A M E R I C A.

Divided into	{ North com- pre- hend- ing	Nova Hispania.
		Nova Granada.
		Florida.
		Terra Canadensis.
		Terra Arctica.
	{ South com- pre- hend- ing	Terra Firma.
		Peru.
		The Land of the Amazons.
		Basil.
		Chili.
		Paraguay.
		Terra Magellanica.
		And the <i>American</i> Islands.

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Nova Hispania.

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§. 1. In North-America.

SECT. I.

Concerning Nova Hispania.

Notwithstanding this Country (for the most part) *Air.* lyeth within the Torrid Zone, yet its Air is very temperate, and generally reckon'd very wholsom to breath in.

This Country is blessed with a very fertile Soil, producing many sorts of Grain, as Wheat, Barley, Pulse and Matze; several kinds of Fruits, as Pomegranats, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Malicacous, Cherries, Pears, Apples, Figs, Cocoa-nuts, and variety of Herbs, Plants and Roots. Besides all these, this Country is enrich'd with inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver; and so well furnish'd with excellent Pasturage, that few if any Country in the World can feed so many Cattle as it doth.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Wool, Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Cochineel, Feathers, Honey, Balm, Amber, Salt, Tallow, Hides, Tobacco, Ginger, and divers Medicinal Druggs.

The Natives of this Country are esteem'd to be now a people civil and docile, and very faithful to those they love. Some of them are also extraordinary ingenious, especially in Painting, and making most lively Pictures, with the various colour'd Feathers of certain little Birds. Others are said to play incomparably well upon divers Musical Instruments. In short, the generality of this people is now so civiliz'd, that they live after the manner of the Spaniards, save a few, commonly residing in the Mountains, who continue as wild and savage as ever.

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American Islands.

§. 1. In

**Govern-
ment**

This large Country was of old govern'd by its own Kings, called Kings of *Mexico*, and had long continued (so as can be conjectured) a mighty and flourishing Monarchy for many Ages, before it was invaded by the *Spaniards*; but being fully conquer'd by them, *Anno 1521.* under the valiant *Ferdinando Cortez*, it hath ever since remained subject to them, being govern'd by a Vice-Roy commonly residing at *Mexico*, and to him is intrusted the oversight of all the Governours of the various Provinces belonging to his Catholick Majesty in *North-America*.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Country are partly Christian, partly Pagan, and (as it were) a mixture of the two. The *Spaniards* are all rigid Catholicks, according to the strict profession of Popery in their own Country. The Natives in considerable numbers remain as yet most ignorant and gross Idolaters, and some multitudes of them are converted to Christianity according to the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*, but (by our latest accounts of them) they are as yet hardly perswaded of the truth of those Doctrines taught them.

SECT. II.

Concerning Nova Granada.

Air.

THE Air of this Country (according to the Climate) is temperate, and generally esteem'd very wholesome.

Soil.

This Country is but badly known, and the Soil of those parts already discover'd is very ordinary, being generally poor and barren, far inferior to most other Countries in *America* which belong to the *Spaniards*.

**Commodi-
ties.**

This Country being none of the best, and but rarely frequented by strangers, its Commodities are very few, Cattle being the chief or only thing they trade in. The

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Florida.

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The Inhabitants of this Country are said to be of a *Manners*.
less Savage temper than most of the wild *Americans* :
They are much given to Hunting, and several of them
understand Agriculture tolerably well.

The Natives of this Country are govern'd by certain *Govern*.
Captains of their own call'd *Catiquis*. About the year *ment*.
1540, it was discovered by the *Spaniards*, who ever since
have kept some footing therein, a particular Governour
thereof being sent thither by the King of *Spain*, whose
place of Residence is ordinarily at *Santa Ft.*

The Natives of this Country are generally gross *Ido-Religion*.
laters, and many have no sign of any Religion at all.
The *Spaniards* are the same in Religion with those in
Spain.

S E C T. III.

Concerning Florida.

THE Air of this Country is said to be so extraordi- *Air*.
nary temperate, that (according to our latest ac-
counts) the Inhabitants do live to a v. ry considerable Age.

The Soil is also wonderfully fertile, abounding in most *Soil*.
sorts of Grain, Herbs and Fruit; well stored with plen-
ty of Venison and Fowl; enrich'd with considerable
Mines of Gold and Silver; and here they fish vast num-
bers of Pearls.

This Country being but slenderly known in the main *Commodi-*
Land, and little frequented by strangers, its *Commodi-*
ties are very few, yet withal very costly, to wit, Gold, *ties*.
Silver, Pearls and Furs.

The *Floridians* are Naturally White, but by anointing *Manners*.
themselves with a certain Oynment, they still appear of
an

an Olive-colour. They are said to be tall of stature, well proportioned, lovers of War, and that they ordinarily go quite naked.

Government.

The Natives of this Country are subject to several Lords of their own, term'd *Paronistes* or *Caciques*, one of whom is said to have the precedency, and is generally respected by the rest as an Emperour. The *Spaniards* have some small Colonies on their Coasts.

Religion.

The Natives of this Country are gross Idolaters, commonly worshipping the Sun and Moon, They mightily respect their Priests (who are generally great Sorcerers) and call them by the name of *Joanas*.

S E C T. IV.

Concerning Terra Canadensis.

Air.

This vast body comprehending many different Countries (particularly mentioned *Page 107.*) doth enjoy very different kinds of Air according to the various situation, but generally it's very pure and wholesom, agreeing indifferently well with those various Nations of *Europe*, who in great multitudes have gone thither, and are spread over a great part of the new found World.

Soil.

As the Air, so the Soil of this great body is very different, according to the various Climates of these numerous Countries comprehended under it. The North part of this Country lying North of the great River *Canada*, is not so fertile as those Countries on the South, it being very cold, and full of Woods, yet it's well stor'd with Sags, Conies, Fowl, Fish, and several considerable Commodities, particularly mentioned afterwards. The South parts of this great body (*viz.* the large extent of all the *English* Territories, as *New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia* and *Carolina*) are

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Terra Canadaſis.

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moſt ſorts of Grain, Herbs, Fruits, &c. and furniſhing
many rich and choice Commodities, as will afterwards
appear.

The Commodities of theſe many Countries are very *Commodi-
tious*. The North parts of *Canada* do afford Be-
vers, Mouſe-skins, Furs, Stock-Fiſh, Whale Oyl, &c.
Theſe Countries on the South of the River *Canada*, do
furniſh the Merchant with Tobacco, Corn, Fruits, Cattle,
Deal-boards, Iron, Tar, Bevers, Furs, Silks, Cottons,
Indigoes, Ginger, Roſin, Turpentine, Copper, Maize,
and many others.

The Natives of theſe various Countries, particularly *Manners*.
theſe diſperſed through the *Engliſh* Empire, are for the
moſt part a ſimple, innocent ſort of people, employing
moſt of their time in Hunting, both Men and Women
travelling in vaſt companies through Mountains and
Woods, with Bowes and Arrows ſearching after their
prey. Thoſe in the Northmoſt parts of this great body
are ſaid to be of a more ſavage and cruel Nature, not
according to well with the *Europeans* as the former do.

The Natives diſperſed through the various Diviſions *Govern-
ment*.
of this vaſt body are (for the moſt part) ſubject to par-
ticular Commanders of their own. Thoſe people inha-
biting the North parts of *Canada*, are divided into vari-
ous Nations, who are ſaid to be govern'd by the chief
or eldeſt of their Families, named the *Samoſſes*. Thoſe
Natives inhabiting the South parts of the River *Canada*,
are reported to live in ſeveral places under the Rule and
Government of ſeveral Lords, commonly called their
Wierous. The *Europeans* here planted are chiefly the
Engliſh and *French*. Some of the North parts of *Canada*
are now in the hands of the *French*, and ruled by a par-
ticular Governour reſiding at *Quebeck*. The reſt and far
better part of this vaſtly extended body does belong to
the *Engliſh*, commonly term'd the *Engliſh* Empire in
America, whoſe various Diviſions (mentioned Page 107.)
are ruled by ſeveral Governours living under the prote-
ction of, and appointed by his Sacred Maſteſty, the King
of *Great Britain*.
E b The

Religion.

The Inhabitants of these many Countries are (in short) either Pagans or Christians. The Natives (except a few converted to Christianity) are gross Idolaters, and live in woful ignorance. The *Europeans* do profess Christianity according to the different manners of the Countries they came from; the *English* having the Protestant Religion establish'd among them, according to the platform of the Church of *England*; and the *French* enjoying their Religion according to what they profess'd in *France*.

S E C T. V.

Concerning Terra Arctica.

Terra Arctica is as yet so badly known, that little, save Fables, can be spoken of it; referring it therefore to the better discoveries of future Ages, I pass on to

§. 2. South-America.

S E C T. I.

Concerning Terra firma,

Air.

THE Air of this Country is extremely hot, yet generally accounted very wholesome, save in the North-West parts adjacent to the Isthmus of *Panama*, where the ground is full of Lakes and Marshes, which by their ascending

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Terra firma,

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the *Marishes*, which by their
ascending

Terra firma.

187

ascending vapours do render the Air very thick or gross,
and consequently less wholesome to breathe in.

This Country is said to be blessed with an excellent Soil,
producing great plenty of Corn and Fruits where
duly manured. It mightily abounds in Venison, Fish and
Fowl. A great part of it is planted with Cotton, and
others are very productive of Sugars and Tobacco.
Here also are very considerable Mines of Gold, Silver,
Brass, &c. many precious Stones, and in several places,
good fishing of Pearls.

The chief Commodities of this Country are Gold, Commodi-
Silver, and other Metals, Balsam, Rozin, Gums, Long-ties,
Pepper, Emeralds, Sapphires, Jasper, &c.

The Natives of this Country being of a tawny colour, *Manners*.
are said to be persons (for the most part) very proper
in Body, and that they commonly walk naked above
their middle.

This great Country is (for the most part) subject to Govern-
the King of *Spain*, and is governed by the Vice-Roy of *meu*.
Mexico. Some few places on the Sea-Coasts are possessed
by the *Portuguese* and *French*; and some of the midland
parts are as yet free, being maintained by the Natives,
who are subject unto, and govern'd by the heads or
eldest of their Families.

The Natives of this Country (especially in the mid- *Religion*.
and parts) are generally gross Idolaters. The *Europeans*
are the same in Religion as of those Countries from
whence they came.

B b 2

SECT.

S E C T. II.

Concerning PERU.

Air. THE Air of this Country is of a very different nature, being in some places extremely hot, and in others extraordinary sharp and piercing.

Soil. This Country consisteth of many large and pleasant Vallies, and as many high and lofty Mountains. The Vallies in some places (especially towards the Sea-Coasts) are very sandy, and frequently subject to Earthquakes; in other places they are generally very fertile, and the Air extremely hot. The Mountains (particularly the *Andis*) are for the most part continually cold in their tops, yet exceeding fertile, and are wonderfully lin'd with most costly Mines, beyond any Country in the World. In general, this Country was esteem'd by the *Spaniards* the richest of all their Foreign Plantations.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are vast quantities of Gold and Silver, costly Pearls, and abundance of Cotton, Tobacco, Cochineal, Medicinal Drugs, &c.

Manners. The Natives are said to be a people very simple and grossly ignorant. Those towards the Equator are esteem'd more ingenious than the rest, but withal much given to those detestable practices of Dissimulation and Sodomy.

Government. This rich Country (by most probable conjectures) was govern'd by its *Incas*, or Hereditary Kings, above three hundred years before the *Spaniards* got any footing therein; but being fully master'd by them (Ann. 1532.) under the conduct of *Pizarro*, it hath ever since been accounted a part (and that a very considerable one) of the King of *Spain's* new Dominions in *America*, and is govern'd by his Vice-Roy, who ordinarily resideth at *Lima*. In several places the Natives as yet maintain their Liberties, and are rul'd by some particular *Caciquis*. The

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The Natives (save those converted by the *Spaniards*) *Religion.* are gross Idolaters, worshipping the Sun, Moon, Stars, Lightning, Thunder, &c. have erected stately Temples to all such Deities. The *Spaniards* here inhabiting are *Roman* Catholics, as in *Spain*.

S E C T. III.

Concerning the Land of the Amazons.

THE Air of this Country (in the places as yet discovered) are said to be very temperate. *Air.*

As also the Soil (so far as is known) is reported to be exceeding fertile in several sorts of Grain and Fruits; and the Country is well stor'd with Mines, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa and Tobacco. *Soil.*

The Commodities of this Country are reckon'd Gold, Silver, Sugar, Cocoa, Ebony, Tobacco, &c. but it being very slenderly known, and little or no wayes frequented by strangers, these may be rather term'd the product than staple Commodities of the Country. *Commodities.*

Upon the very banks of the River *Amazon* were discovered about fifty different Nations, who seem'd generally to be a fierce and savage sort of people, appearing all in Arms both Men and Women at the first approaching of the *Spaniards*. *Manners.*

How this people is govern'd, is not yet certain, nor is it justly known if they have any form of Government among them. *Government.*

That the Inhabitants of this Country are in general Pagans, is all that can be said of them as yet. *Religion.*

S E C T.

II.

Peru.

of a very different nature extremely hot, and in piercing.

many large and pleasant lofty Mountains. The Country towards the Sea-Coasts is subject to Earthquakes; is generally very fertile, and the Mountains (particularly the Andes) are continually cold in their tops and are wonderfully kind and fertile in any Country in the World was esteem'd by the Europeans for their Foreign Plantations.

The Commodities of this Country are vast quantities of Pearls, and abundance of Medicinal Drugs, &c.

The People are very simple and ignorant, but withal much given to Diffimulation and Sodomy.

The most probable conjectures are that the Hereditary Kings, above the Equator are esteem'd as Gods, but withal much given to Diffimulation and Sodomy. *Pizarro*, it hath ever since been a very considerable one of the Dominions in *America*, and is who ordinarily resideth at *Natives* as yet maintain their some particular *Caciques*. The

S E C T. IV.

Concerning Brasil.

Air. THE Air of this Country is generally very wholesome, and notwithstanding *Brasil* is wholly within the Torrid Zone, yet (in the parts as yet best discovered) it is exceeding temperate, being sufficiently qualified by cool breezes of Wind which daily blow from the Sea about Noon.

Soil. The Soil of this Country (especially in those parts already discovered) is reported to be extraordinary fertile, producing in great plenty several excellent Commodities as followeth.

Commodities. The chief Commodities of this Country are Red-wood, call'd *Brasil-wood* (much used for Dying) in great quantities, abundance of Sugar, as also Amber, Rozin, Balm, Tobacco, Train-Oyl, Confectures, &c.

Manners. The *Brasilians* are reported to be generally a cruel and revengeful sort of people, yet some are more civiliz'd, and prove very ingenious. This vast body comprehending several very different Nations, the chief of them are the *Toupinambous*, the *Marajois*, the *Tapuyes*, &c. They are ordinarily distinguished from one another by the wearing of their Hair. They generally go quite naked, and in many places of the main Land are great multitudes of Canibals.

Government. The *Brasilians* being divided (as aforesaid) into many different Nations, several of them do choose certain Captains or Governours by whom they're rul'd; others wander up and down, and live without any Order or Government among them. The *Portuguezs* being Masters of the Sea-Coasts since the year 1501. and having divided them into certain Praefectures, over each of these is for a particular Governour, which Governours are all accountable

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Chili.

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accountable to the Vice-Roy of *Portugal*, who ordinarily resideth at *S. Salvador*.

The *Brazilians* for the most part have no sign of any *Religion*. Religion whatsoever, there being neither Idol nor Temple to be seen among them; only some are reported to have a faint Idea of a supream Being, to whom they ascribe the terrible noise of Thunder. The *Portuguese* here residing are of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, as professed in *Portugal*.

S E C T. V.

Concerning *Chili*.

THE Air of this Country in the Summer time, is *Air*. generally as temperate as in *Spain*, but in the Winter the cold is so excessively piercing that both Man and Beast do perish frequently in great numbers.

The Mountainous parts of this Country are generally *Soil*. dry and barren, but in the large Vallies towards the Sea, the Soil is exceeding fertile, producing great plenty of Maize, Whear, and most sorts of other Grain; as also Herbs and Fruit. The Vines brought from *Spain* do prosper here extraordinary well. This Country aboundeth likewise in rich Mines of Gold and Silver. It's well stored with excellent Cattle, delicate Pasturage, and the choicest of Honey.

The chief Commodities of this Country, are Gold, *Commodi-* Silver, Maize, Corn, Honey, Ostridges, and several *ties*. Metals.

The Inhabitants of this Country being of a white *Manners*. Complexion, are generally very tall of Stature, and of a Warlike Spirit, being found courageous enough when much provoked. Their Garments are ordinarily the skins of Beasts. The

IV.

Brazil.

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Government.

The Natives (where they maintain their freedom) are rul'd by certain Captains of their own choosing; but this Country being invaded, and taken possession of by the *Spaniards* above an hundred years ago, is mostly subject to the Crown of *Spain*, and ruled by a particular Governour, residing at *Conception*, and is under the Vice-Roy of *Peru*.

Religion.

The Natives of this Country (except some few converted to Christianity) are the grossest Idolaters of any people in *America*, the chief object of their Worship being the Devil, whom they term *Eppamon*, which signifieth *Powerful*. The *Spaniards* here residing are *Roman Catholics*, as in the Kingdom of *Spain*.

S E C T. VI.

Concerning Paraguay.

Air.

THE Air of this Country is generally said to be very temperate and wholesom.

Soil.

The Soil is esteem'd very fertile in most places, producing abundance of Corn, Wines, Fruits and Herbs. Here also are several considerable Mines.

Commodities.

The chief Commodities of this Country are reckon'd to be some Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, Sugars, Amethists, &c.

Manners.

The *Paraguayans* are reported to be a people of very tall and big bodies, yet extraordinary nimble and much given to running. They are said to be somewhat laborious, and less savage than many others of the adjacent Nations, yet a little inclined to a revengful humour against those who shall wrong them.

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The

Terra Magellanica.

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The Natives of this Country (according to the best Govern-
accounts) are in a great part, subject to their own Cap-
tains or *Caciques*, whom they choose among themselves,
and under whose conduct they go out to War. A con-
siderable part of this Country doth belong to the King
of *Spain*, who ordinarily keepeth one Governour at
S. Jago in *Tucuman*, and another at *Assumption* in *Rio de*
la Plata, both of them being answerable to the Vice-
Roy of *Peru*.

The Natives of this Country are generally gross *Ido-*
laters, yet it's reported of them, that they are more *Religion.*
capable of learning our Arts and Religion than most of
the other *Americans*; for some speak of a Tradition
spread among them, that certain Priests shall come into
their Country, and instruct them of a new Religion,
whereby they may be most happy in another World.
The *Spaniards* here residing are (as in *Spain*) rigid Pa-
pists.

SECT. VII.

Concerning Terra Magellanica.

This Country being as yet but slenderly known, I
shall speak nothing of it, hastening to,

Ce

SECT.

American Islands.

SECT. VIII.

Concerning the American Islands.



Among all these Islands, those of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Hispaniola* and *Barbadoes* (one of the *Cayes*) being most remarkable, we shall particularly consider them, and then take a general view of all the rest: Therefore,

§. 1. *Cuba*.

Air. The Air of this Island is exceeding temperate, being daily qualified with many vapours still ascending from the Earth.

Soil. Its Soil is not so fertile in Grain as Wood, for the Country being Mountainous, is generally cover'd over with Trees, some of which do drop the purest Rozin; however the Island (besides rich Mines of Gold) is stor'd with great plenty of Mefh, Fish, and Fowl, and several sorts of excellent Fruits. Here is a fountain, out of which floweth a pitchy substance or *Bitumen*, much used for the Calking of Ships. Here also is a Valley full of Flint-Stones, by Nature so round that they may serve as Bullets for all sorts of Cannons.

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VIII.

American Islands.

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 Terra del Fuego

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The

American Islands.

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The chief Commodities of this Island, are Gold, *Commodities.* Ginger, Cassia, Mastick, Aloes, Cinamon, Sugar, &c.

The Inhabitants of this Island being for the most part *Manners.* Spaniards, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

This Island formerly was govern'd by certain *Caciques, Govern- or Captains,* but is now wholly subject to the King of *Spain,* who still keeps a particular Governour in it, whose ordinary residence is at *Havana.*

What was said of the Inhabitants of this Island in *Religion,* point of Manners, the same may be affirm'd in respect of Religion.

§. 2. Jamaica.

The Air of this Island is reckon'd very temperate, *Air.* the heat thereof being sufficiently qualified with fresh Easterly Breizes that blow in the day time, and the frequent Showers which fall in the night.

Its Soil is extraordinary fertile in all things necessary *Soil.* for the Life of Man, producing great quantity of Corn, Herbs and Fruits, abounding also in Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, and various kinds of Spices. In this Island are great droves of Cattle, it having excellent Pasturage, the Grass being alwayes green and springing, and the Trees and Plants are never disrob'd of their Summer liveries. Here likewise are several Rivers, and those affording many excellent Fish, especially Tortoise, whose Meat is delicious to eat, and their Shells much esteem'd for many curious works.

The chief Commodities of this Island are Sugar, *In-Commodities.* Indico, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Copper, *Jamaica* Pepper, *ties.* Tortoises, &c.

The Inhabitants of this Island being *English,* are the *Manners.* same in Manners with those in the Kingdom of *England.*

Cc a

This

American Islands.

Govern-
ment

This Island is wholly subject to the Crown of *England*, and is still ruled by a particular Governour sent thither by his Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*. Their Laws are (as near as can be) to those of *England*. Here they have several Courts, Magistrates, and Officers for executing Justice on Criminal offenders, and the hearing and determining of Causes between party and party; and for the better assistance of the Governour, he hath his Council to consult with.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Island are of the same Religion with ~~that~~ publicly professed, and by Law establish'd in *England*.

§. 3. *Hispaniola.*

Air.

The Air of this Island is said to be much infested with morn'ing-heats, but in the afternoon it's generally much cooler.

Soil.

This Island is blessed with an extraordinary rich and fertile Soil. The Trees and Meadows in it are still so green, that we may truly say, it enjoys a continual Spring. Herbs and Fruits are said to ripen here in eighteen days, and it is so fruitful of Corn, that in many places the increase is an hundred-fold. Besides these, there is great plenty of Sugar-Canes, and abundance of rich Mines of Gold.

Commodi-
ties.

The chief Commodities of this Island are Cattle, Hides, Calfia, Sugar, Ginger, Cocheneil, Guaiacum, &c.

Manners.

The Inhabitants of this Island being for the most part *Spaniards*, and some *French*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

Govern-
ment.

This Island being (for the most part) subject to the Crown of *Spain*, is ruled by a particular Governour there residing, whose Power doth extend over all the *Antilles* belonging to *Spain*. The Western part of this Island is now possessed by the *French*.

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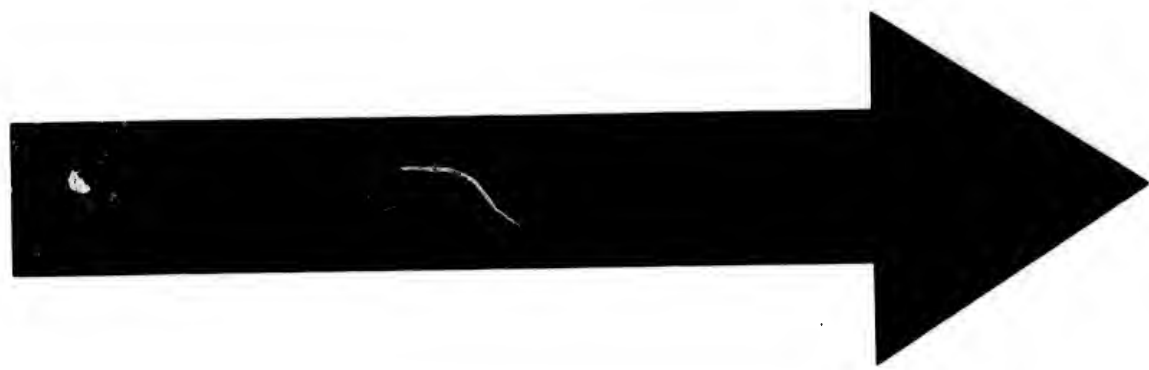
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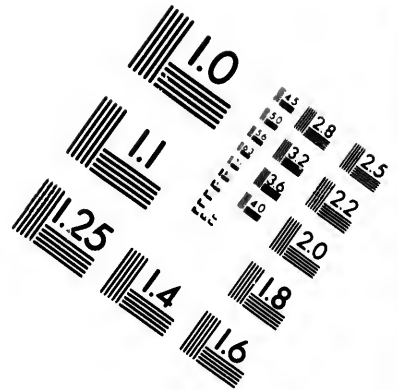
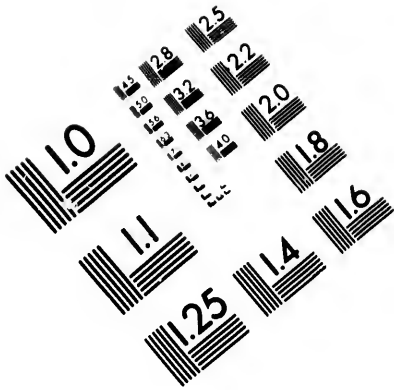
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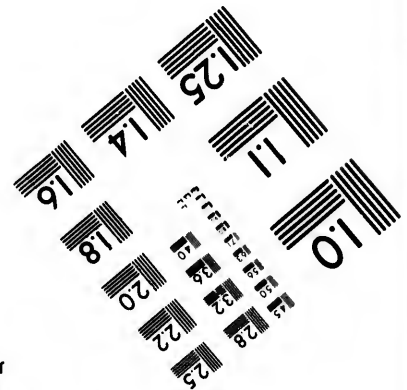
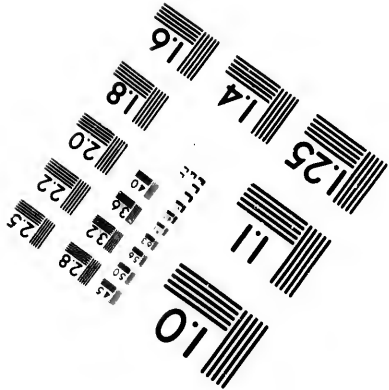
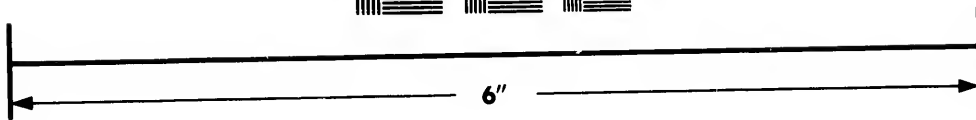
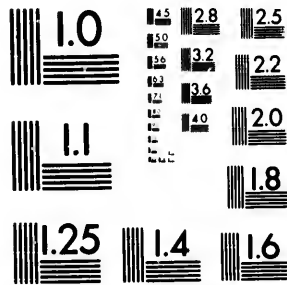
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American Islands.

Govern-
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This Island is wholly subject to the Crown of *England*, and is still ruled by a particular Governour sent thither by his Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*. Their Laws are (as near as can be) to those of *England*. Here they have several Courts, Magistrates, and Officers for executing Justice on Criminal offenders, and the hearing and determining of Causes between party and party; and for the better assistance of the Governour, he hath his Council to consult with.

Religion.

The Inhabitants of this Island are of the same Religion with that publickly professed, and by Law established in *England*.

§. 3. *Hispaniola.*

Air.

The Air of this Island is said to be much infested with morning-heats, but in the afternoon it's generally much cooler.

Soil.

This Island is blessed with an extraordinary rich and fertile Soil. The Trees and Meadows in it are still so green, that we may truly say, it enjoys a continual Spring. Herbs and Fruits are said to ripen here in eighteen days, and it is so fruitful of Corn, that in many places the increase is an hundred-fold. Besides these, there is great plenty of Sugar-Canes, and abundance of rich Mines of Gold.

Commodi-
ties.

The chief Commodities of this Island are Cattle, Hides, Cassia, Sugar, Ginger, Cochenil, Guaiacum, &c.

Manners.

The Inhabitants of this Island being for the most part *Spaniards*, and some *French*, are the same in Manners with those on the Continent.

Govern-
ment.

This Island being (for the most part) subject to the Crown of *Spain*, is ruled by a particular Governour there residing, whose Power doth extend over all the *Antilles* belonging to *Spain*. The Western part of this Island is now possessed by the *French*.

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American Islands.

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The Inhabitants of this Island, whether *Spaniards* or *Religion*.
French, are of the same Religion with those on the Con-
tinent.

§. 4. *Barbadoes.*

The Air of this Island is very hot and moist, espe- *Air*,
cially for eight months, yet in some measure qualified
by cold breezes of Wind, which rising with the Sun, do
blow fresher as the Sun mounteth up.

This Island (not above eight leagues in length, and *Soil*.
five in breadth) is blessed with a Soil so wonderfully fer-
til that few places on the Earth (of the same bigness)
can far exceed it. It beareth Crops all the year long,
and its Trees, Plants and Fields, are alwayes green. It
so aboundeth with several rich Commodities (of which
afterwards) that some hundred sail of Ships do yearly
receive their Loadings there.

The chief Commodities of this Island, are Sugars, *Commodi-*
Indico, Corron-Wooll, Ginger, Logwood, Fustick, *Lig-tis*.
rum-Vica, &c.

The Inhabitants of this Island (not including the *Ne-*
groes) being chiefly *English*, are much the same in Man-
ners with those here in *England*.

This Island belonging to the Crown of *England* is still Govern-
rled by a particular Governour, set over it by his Ma-
jesty, the King of *Great Britain*. The Lawes by which
it's governed are like those of *England*.

The Inhabitants of this Island (excepting the *Negro-Religion*.
Slaves) are the same in Religion with that professed in
England.

Thus having particularly considered these four Islands
of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Spaniola* and *Barbadoes*, we come
now in the last place to take a transient view of all the
rest. What we said of the lets remarkable Islands of
Africa,

American Islands.

Africa, so the same may be affirmed of these, namely, That their *Air* and *Soil* are various, according to the various *Climates* they lye in, and that their *Inhabitants* are almost the same in *Manners* and *Religion* with those who possess them. These Islands therefore with their present *Proprietors*, are as followeth ;

<i>California</i> _____	} Possessed by	The Natives.
<i>New-found-land</i> _____		The <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> .
<i>Port Rico</i> _____		The <i>Spaniard</i> .
<i>Bermudas</i> _____		The <i>English</i> .
<i>Terra del Fuego</i> _____		The Natives.
<i>Tobago</i> _____		The Duke of <i>Courland</i> .
<i>S. Vincent</i> _____		The <i>English</i> and <i>Dutch</i> .
<i>S. Christopher</i> _____		The <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> .
<i>Sancta Crux</i> _____		The <i>English</i> and <i>French</i> .
<i>Antigua</i> _____		The <i>English</i> .
<i>Lucayone</i> _____		The <i>Spaniard</i> .
<i>New Providence</i> _____	The <i>English</i> .	
<i>Trinidad</i> _____	The <i>Spaniard</i> .	
<i>Margarita</i> _____	The <i>Spaniard</i> .	

And so much for *America*, and its Islands.

A N
A P P E N D I X,

Comprehending

A brief Account of the *European* Plantations in the *East* and *West Indies* :
As also a Reasonable Proposal for the Propagation of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

IN running over the various Divisions of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, I have (under the Title of *Government*) generally mention'd those principal Kingdoms or States in *Europe*, who are mostly concerned in those Countries; but since a more particular account of the same is desir'd by some, I shall endeavour to do it in these following lines, and then (by way of Conclusion to the whole Treatise) shall subjoyn a Proposal for the Propagation of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries. To return to the first.

The chief of the *European* Nations who have any Footing in *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, are these following, *viz.*

The <i>English</i> .	The <i>French</i> .
The <i>Spaniards</i> .	The <i>Dutch</i> .
The <i>Portuguese</i> .	The <i>Danes</i> .

Of all these in order.

T

Islands.

Some of these, namely, those, according to the various, that their Inhabitants are of a different Religion with those who are therefore with their present

The Natives.
The *English* and *French*.
The *Spaniard*.
The *English*.
The Natives.
The Duke of *Cowland*.
The *English* and *Dutch*.
The *English* and *French*.
The *English* and *French*.
The *English*.
The *Spaniard*.
The *English*.
The *Spaniard*.
The *Spaniard*.

and its Islands.

A N

§. I. To the English belong

Fort S. George [aliter Madraspatnam] on Coast Cormandel.
Bombay Castle and Island on the West Coast of Decan.

In Asia,	Pettipole	} In the East of Bijnagar.
	Masulipatam	
	Madapollam	
	Viccagaparam	
	Hughy	} In Bengal.
	Ballesore	
	Cassumbazar	
	Maulda	} In the Moguls Empire.
	Daca	
	Tutta Nutta	
Pattana		
Agra		
A Trade or Facto- ries at	Cauabaya	} In the Moguls Empire.
	Surrat	
	Amidarad	
	Baroch	} Dabul in Decan.
	Dabul in Decan.	
	Calicut	} On the Coast of Malabar.
	Carnar	
	Spaban	} In Persia.
	Gombroone	
	Buffora	} In Arabia.
	Muscat	
	Mocha	
Smirna in Natolia.	} In the Island Sumatra.	
Achem		
Indrapora		
Bengalis		
Jambe		
Bantam in Java till expelled by the Dutch, 1682.	} In China.	
Maccassar in the Isle Celebes but now expell'd.		
Camboida in the K. of Siam.		
Tonqueen	} In China.	
Canton		

In Africa,

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Tangier in the Coast of *Barbary* is now demolished. Straits, but now demolished.

Fort *S. Andrew* ——— } On the Coast of the *Falotes*.
 Fort *S. Philip* ——— }

The mouth of the River *Sierra Leona* in the West of *Guinea*.
 The Island of *S. Helens* West of *Ethiopia*, S. Lat. 16 deg.
Benin in the East part of *Guinea*.

A Trade or Factories at {
Calabar ——— }
Tagrin ——— } On the South Coast of *Guinea*.
Madrebomba ——— }
Taxoravi ——— }
Capo Corso ——— }
Emacham ——— }

New England ——— }
New York ——— }
Pennsylvania ——— }
New Jersey { East ——— } Particularly mentioned *Pag. 107.*
 { West ——— } and 184.
Maryland ——— }
Virginia ——— }
Carolina ——— }

As also they possess *Port Nelson* in *Hudsons Bay*.
New-found-land in part.
Jamaica one of the greater *Antilles*.
Bermudas lying E. of *Florida*.
New Providence one of the *Lucayos*.
Long Island lying S. of *New York*.

Many Islands, particularly those of {
Anguilla ——— }
Berbuda ——— } of the *Caribbe* Islands
St. Christopher ——— } found from N. to S.
Nevis ——— }
Antigo ——— }
Montserrat ——— }
Dominica ——— }
St. Vincent ——— }
Barbados ——— }

IN AFRICA,

IN AMERICA,

x.

belong

on Coast *Cormandel*.
 West Coast of *Deccan*.

the East of *Bijnagar*.

Bengal.

the *Mogals* Empire.

the Coast of *Malabar*.

Persia.

Arabia.

the Island *Sumatra*.

expelled by the *Dutch*, 1682;
 but now expell'd.
Siam.

China.

An Appendix.

§. 2. To the Spaniards belong

In Asia, {
 Luconia-----
 Tandaya-----
 Mindano-----
 S. Juan-----
 Mindore-----
 Panay-----
 } of the *Philippin*, and most of the
 rest.

In Africa {
 The Trade on the West Coast of *Africa*.
 The *Canary* Islands particularly mentioned *Pag.* 101.

In America, {
 New Spain, whose Parliaments are { *Mexico*.
 } *Guadalajara*.
 } *Guatemala*.
 A considerable part of *New Mexico*.
 S. *Augustins*----- } In *Florida*.
 S. *Matthews*----- }
 Terra Firma, whose Parliaments are { *Panama*.
 } *Granada*.
 Peru, whose Parliaments are { *Quito*.
 } *Lima*.
 } *De la Plata*.
 Chili.
 A great part of *Paraguay*.
 Several Islands, particularly those of { *Cuba*.
 } *Hispaniola*.
 } *Port-Rico*.

§. 3. To

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§. 3. To the Portuguese belong

Several Factories in Persia.

Alsterim ——— } upon the Ganes.

Ongelli ——— } upon the Ganes.

Chaul a considerable Town ——— } In Dicen.

Maffagan a little Village ——— } In Dicen.

The Forts of } Morro ——— } In Dicen.

of } Caranga ——— } In Dicen.

Goa with her Fortresses and adjacent Islands } Coran.

Diuar.

Macao upon the Coast of China.

The Fort Larentoque in the Island Solor E. of Flores.

Aracan ——— } In Peninsula Indie extra Gan-

Pegu ——— } gem.

Tanacerin ——— } In Peninsula Indie extra Gan-

Ligor ——— } gem.

The Trade or Factories at } Cambodia ——— } Already mentioned.

Golcond ——— } Already mentioned.

Agra ——— } Already mentioned.

Amadabat ——— } Already mentioned.

Cambaia ——— } Already mentioned.

Surat ——— } Already mentioned.

Baroch ——— } Already mentioned.

Bengala ——— } Already mentioned.

Maxagan in the Kingdom of Morocco.

Some Forts on the river S. Domingo in the Country of the Jalefes.

Some on the Coasts of } Guinea.

of } Congo.

of } Angola.

A great part of } The Coasts of Cafre,

and Zanguebar.

The Trade of the E. Co. from the Cape Good Hope to the R. Sea.

Several Islands, especially those of the } Azores.

Isles of Cape Verde.

Madera.

All the Coast of Brazil divided into many Captainships.

Espero ——— } Towards the mouth of the River Amazon.

Condaba ——— } Towards the mouth of the River Amazon.

Coztimim ——— } Towards the mouth of the River Amazon.

D d a

§. 4. To

ix.
ords belong
Philippin, and most of the
Africa.
mentioned Pag. 101.
Mexico.
Guadalajara.
Guatemala.
Panama.
Granada.
Cuba.
Hispaniola.
Port-Rico.

§. 4. To the French belong

In Asia { *Bataux* ——— } in the *Moguls* Empire.
New Surrat ——— }
 The Island *S. Maria* lying South West of *Goa*.
 Some Forts in { The Kingdom of *Siam*.
 The Island of *Java*.

In Africa { Fort *Darphin* in *Madagascar*.
 A Fort on the River *Senega*.
 The Trade of *Africa* upon the River { *Senega*.
Gambia.
 As also at { *Paslique* near *Cape Verd*.
Great Seltre } in *Guinea*.
 And *Ardra* }

In America { *Montreal* ——— } in *Canada*.
 The three Rivers ——— }
Quebeck ——— }
Tadosjack and some other places on the River *S. Lawrence*.
 A great part of *Nova Scotia*.
Bay Plafensa ——— } in *New-found-land*.
Bay Blacco ——— }
 Fort *S. Louis* in the Island *Cayent* lying E. of *Guyana*.
 { *S. Bartholomey*,
Sancta Cruz,
S. Martins,
Guadaloupe,
La Desfré,
Maria Galantz,
Les Saintes,
Martinico,
S. Aloiffa,
Granada,
Domingo in part.
Guadalins,
La Tortue.

§. 5. To the Dutch belong

- In Africa {
 - Tuticorin
 - Negapatam
 - Karkak
 - Fort Gelders
 - Pallacate
 } on the Coast Cormandel.
- Several Forts in {
 - Malacca.
 - Ceylon.
 - Java,
 } And most of the Moluccoes, tho' of right they belong to the English.
- Factories at many places in {
 - Persia.
 - The Moguls Empire.
 - Cormandel.
 - Malabar.
 - Siam.
 - Malacca.
 - Sumatra.
 - China.
 - Java.
 - Celbes.
 - Borneo.
 - Arabia.
- In Africa {
 - Arguin
 - Gora
 } near Cape Verde.
- Many Forts in Congo.
- Some near the Cape of Good Hope.
- S. Maurice in Madagascar.
- Factories
- Forts

- America {
 - The City Coro in the North of Terra Firma.
 - The Island Chiracco, one of the Sotavento.
 - Some Forts on the Coast of Guyana.

§. 5. To

§. 6. To

§. 6. To the *Danes* belong

In *Asia* { *Frankenbar* ——— } on the Coast of *Cormandel*.
 { *Daniborg* ——— }

In *Africa* { Fort *Frederickburg* nigh *Cape Corso* } in *Guinea*.
 { The Castle of *Christianburg* ——— }

In *America* is *New Denmark* in the North part thereof.

Thus we have briefly considered the chief of the *European* Plantations in the *East* and *West Indies*: We come now to the latter part of the Appendix, namely,

A Proposal for the Propagation of the Blessed Gospel in all Pagan Countries.

BY what hath been briefly said in the Third Part of this Treatise concerning the state of *Religion* in all Countries of the World, it may sufficiently appear in general, That the *Christian Religion* is of a very small extent, if exactly compared with those many and vast Countries which are wholly overspread with gross *Idolaters*, numerous *Mahometans*, and many others, who either know not, or (at least) own not the Blessed *Messiah*. But more particularly, this great and sad Truth doth farther appear by the following calculation, ingeniously made by some, who dividing the inhabited World into 30 parts, do find that

19 of them	} are possessed by	} Blind and gross <i>Idolaters</i> .		
6 of them			} <i>Jews</i> , <i>Turks</i> and <i>Saracens</i> .	
2 of them				} Those of the <i>Greek Church</i> .
3 of them				
	} the <i>Protestant Communion</i> .			

Thus *Christianity* taken in its largest Latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other grossly false Religions, than 5 to 25. This melancholly consideration doth force me to bewail the woful neglect of the best part of the Christian Church, for not being so diligent, as others are, in endeavouring to abolish Heathenish Idolatry,

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Idolary, and that most lamentable Ignorance, which as yet overshadoweth so great a part of the inhabited World. I am not ignorant of that commendable Society, of late established at London, (under the name of the Company for the Propagation of the blessed Gospel) and which was singularly encouraged by the famous Mr. Boyle, now deceased: I also know that their progress in such a noble design is not yet so considerable as might be wish'd, and that chiefly for a reason which I'm truly ashamed to declare, and no true Christian can read without blushing, namely, The *Unchristian unconcernedness* of many term'd *Christians*, and the less (than lukewarm) Zeal of the generality of men to be any wayes instrumental in promoting so good and so great a design. It's undoubtedly well known, that the effectual performance of such a work as this would require a far greater Stock of Money than what is already contributed by the aforesaid Company (it being now impracticable to make solemn Missions, or qualify men for them without considerable Charges) and yet such a Fond of Money might be so easily raised, that none could reasonably complain of the burden, should the following Proposal be to happily made as to meet with a due reception.

“ Did every Freeholder of the Three Kingdoms advance only
 “ for one Year the *First Hundredth part* of his Yearly incomes:
 “ Did those Merchants of this great City (who are particularly
 “ concern'd in our Foreign Plantations, and daily employ great
 “ multitude of Pagan Slaves in their Service) allow the *Two*
 “ *Hundredth part* of one years gain: And finally did the Clergy
 “ of the Three Kingdoms (whose Zeal in such a matter would
 “ probably transcend others) appropriate to this pious use *One*
 “ *Hundredth part* of their Yearly Revenues. I say, did Priest
 “ and People thus unanimously combine together in carrying on
 “ this most Christian Design; what an easie matter were it in
 “ a short time to raise such a Fond of Money, that the Annual
 “ Interest thereof might sufficiently serve to send Yearly some
 “ pious and able Divines into all quarters of the World. And
 “ since Rational Methods might be taken to have several Pagan
 “ Tongues taught in this our own Island; a considerable part of
 “ the aforesaid Money might be likewise employ'd to educate a
 “ competent number of young Students of Theology in these
 “ Foreign Languages. which number being still continued would
 “ serve (as a choice Nursery) to afford a constant supply of able
 “ men, who might Yearly go abroad; and be sufficiently qualified
 “ as

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 of *Corfo* } in *Guinea.*
 part thereof.
 the chief of the *Europeans*
 We come now to the latter

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 Countries.

The Third Part of this Treatise
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 many others, who either
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and gross *Idolaters.*
Turks and *Saracens.*
 of the *Greek Church.*
 of *Church of Rome.*
 of *Protestant Communion.*

atitude, bears no greater
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 church, for not being so
 ng to abolish Heathenish
 Idolary,

“at their first arrival to undertake that great work for which they
“were sent.

Great Sirs,

Pardon this Proposal here offer'd to the serious consideration of those whom it chiefly concerns; and give me leave to declare unto you, how infinitely it would tend to the Glory of *God*, the good of his *Church*, and honour of our *Nation*, did we sincerely endeavour to extend the limits of our Saviours Kingdom with those of our new Dominions; and to spread the true *Reformed Religion* as far as the *English* Sails have done for Traffick. With what anxiety of Mind, and fatigue of Body, do we pierce into the remotest Countries of the World? And all to heap up a little *White* and *Yellow Earth*, or to purchase some things (call'd *Precious* by Man) which [abstracting *Human Fancy*] do differ nothing from common *Pibble Stones*; and yet what a supine neglect doth attend us? in doing that which would bring more honour to our Holy Religion, and prove at last more profitable to our selves, than the actual possession of all the *Treasures* in the Universe. What a lamentable thing is it? That those very *Indians* who inhabit near on the *English* Pole (not to mention some thousands of *Negroes* who slave in our Service) should still continue in most wretched Ignorance, and in stead of knowing and worshipping the true *God*, should as yet reverence not only *Stocks* and *Stones*, but also adore the *Devil* himself. O Christians, shall we covet and thirst after their *Talents* of Gold? and yet keep hid in a Napkin that *Talent* entrusted to us. Shall we greedily bereave them of their *Precious Pearls*? and not declare unto them the knowledge of the *Pearl of Price*. No! No! Let us not act as others have done in making *Gold* our *God*, and *Gain* the sole design of our Trading; but let us effectually improve those choice opportunities (now in our hands) for the singular Glory of our great God, and of Jesus Christ our blessed Redeemer. And let our Planters duly consider, That to extirpate Natives, is rather a transplanting than planting a new Colony; and that it's far more honourable to overcome Paganism in one, than to destroy a thousand Pagans. *Each Conquest is a Conquest.*

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