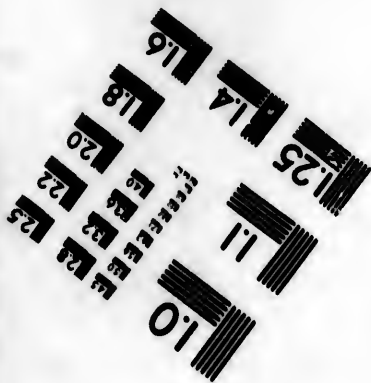
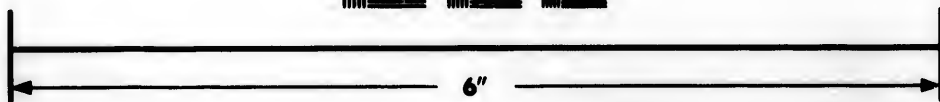
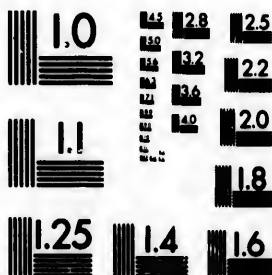


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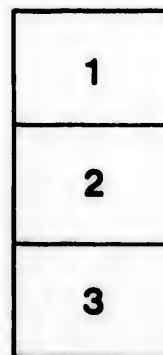
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**SUTTON'S**  
**STUDENT'S GUIDE.**

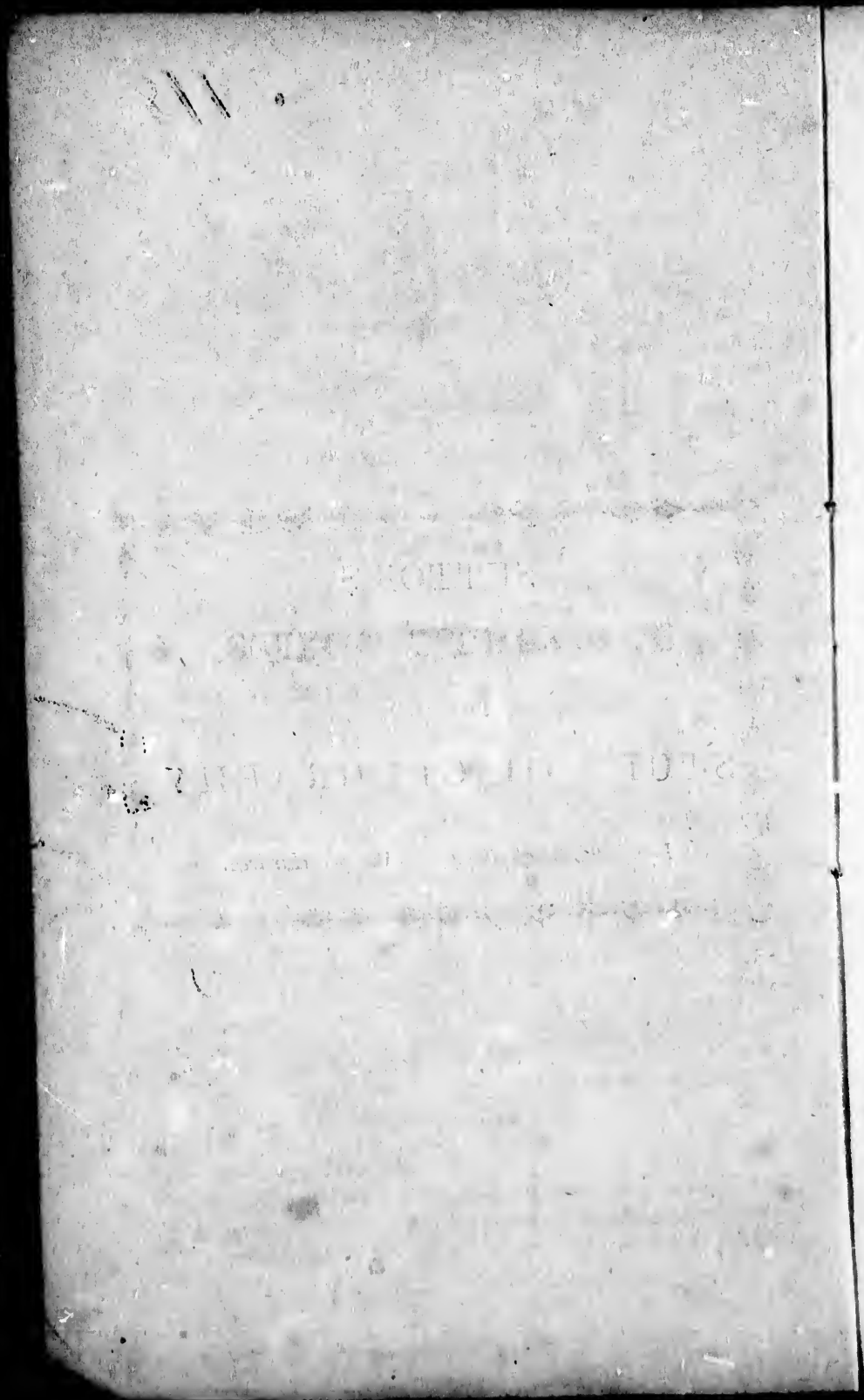
TO THE

**STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY.**

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Agreeably to the polite invitations received from Ladies and Gentlemen in different parts of this city, Mr. Sutton has concluded to remain in the city during the winter, and solicits a continuation of patronage so flatteringly bestowed since he commenced giving his Geographical Lectures.

Among hundreds of recommendations received the following will alone be sufficient :

*From C. Mondelet, Esq., Montreal.*

Mr. J. P. Sutton's method of teaching Geography appears to me to be efficient ; the classification is judicious, and the whole very enticing to the pupils, owing greatly to Mr. Sutton's happy manner of delivery.

A few additions to his " Student's Guide," such as the Latitudes and Longitudes of the Capitals, &c. and the extent in square miles of the principal divisions of the globe, would, in my opinion, be an improvement,

**CHARLES MONDELET.**

Montreal, Nov. 17, 1841.

*From Mr. William Grafton, Principal of the Commercial Day and Evening School, Wellington Street.*

I have taken great pleasure in examining Mr. Sutton's method of teaching Geography, and also in attending his Lectures given in my school. His pupils have made rapid improvement, and manifest a readiness and correctness in perambulating the maps truly surprising.

I can with confidence recommend Mr. Sutton as a competent and efficient teacher, and worthy the confidence of my fellow citizens.

His Student's Guide is a judicious and systematic arrangement, and might be introduced into our schools with advantage.

**WILLIAM GRAFTON.**

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1841.

*Troy, Vermont, January 8, 1841.*

The undersigned is acquainted with Mr. J. P. Sutton's method of teaching Geography, having witnessed the results of two courses of lessons in this town the present winter ; and he takes great plea-

sure in saying that he regards the system as eminently useful, and Mr. Sutton as a successful instructor.

I have never become acquainted with any method by which so much Geographical knowledge could be acquired in so short a time as by this. In most cases a good knowledge of the science may be obtained in twelve lessons. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend Mr. Sutton to patronage and employment, confident that those who bestow them will receive an ample remuneration.

D. M. BEARD,

*Chairman of Com. on Education, Ho. Rep. VI.*

*From L. Sleeper, late Tutor in Milledgeville College, Georgia, to the Editor of the Sherbrooke Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR,

Dear Sir,—We have been favoured during the last two weeks with a course of Lectures on Geography, by Mr. Sutton, whose success in teaching this useful branch of Science has lately acquired for him the unqualified approbation of Mr. Mondelet and many other Literary Gentlemen, who feel pleasure in witnessing the advancement of youth in the road to knowledge.

It was remarked by Sterne, that "there was a *North-west Passage to Education*," and Mr. S. in the examination of his class last evening, proved to a large concourse of spectators, that he had discovered this passage to the branch which he teaches. His system of classification and method of teaching, are here entirely new, and in every respect superior to the old method. A thorough knowledge of this useful branch is acquired with a facility truly astonishing, and by constant repetition and recourse to the maps for position, becomes so fixed in the mind that it can never be forgotten.

We wish Mr. S. every success in his laudable pursuit, and all the youth in this Province the benefit of receiving his instructions.

Stanstead Plain, July 31, 1841.

*From Rev. Mr. Strong, Rector of St James' Church, Greenfield, Ms.*

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

This is to certify, that the bearer, Mr. J. P. Sutton, has recently given a course of Lessons in this town on Geography, upon the Classification System. I have witnessed with great pleasure the ra-



rapid progress of the members of this class, and am happy to say, that I think a thorough knowledge of this useful branch of Education may be gained in one course of lessons in this way, as in a term of years by the ordinary method of teaching. Mr. Sutton possesses a rare talent for giving instruction, and is abundantly able to perform all that he promises.

*From C. Mondelet, Esq., to the Editor of the Canada Times.*

We were much interested and instructed during the evening of Saturday last. We attended Mr. Sutton's Course in Geography, in the lower part of the Baptist Church, St. Helen Street, and it is but justice to say, that very far from being disappointed, we left perfectly convinced that his manner of teaching it, is both simple and efficacious.

This method is singularly enticing, it excites the students, and it is really interesting to witness the quickness and correctness with which they answer; the facility with which they perambulate the map; the readiness which is evinced on their part, in skipping from one point to another, without being puzzled or too hasty, and we should not omit mentioning also that we were struck at the ease and correctness which marked the pronunciation of the various Spanish words used to designate large divisions, countries, portions of land, lakes, rivers, cities, capes, mountains, &c. in South America. The same observations will apply to Asia.

We consider that it is better to invite parents and the public in general to go and judge for themselves, than to say any thing more upon this excellent system. \* \* \* Again, we say, go, hear, and judge for yourselves.

Mr. Sutton's method of teaching Geography is well calculated to communicate a valuable stock of elementary knowledge, and to form a basis for a more thorough investigation of this interesting branch of education. It will be found to be profitable to juvenile students, or to those who may not have had the opportunity of studying Geography in early life.

BENJAMIN WORKMAN.  
ALEXANDER WORKMAN,

UNION SCHOOL,  
Montreal, 19th Nov., 1841. }

*From Rev. Mr. Robertson, Sherbrooke.*

Having had an opportunity to attend Mr. Sutton's classes in Geography, I consider it a pleasure to bear testimony, that I consider his method of teaching as well calculated to give his pupils a correct and extensive view of the subject, and especially as tending to be of permanent advantage to those who already possess some knowledge of Geography.

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
*Minister, Sherbrooke.*

Sept. 9, 1841.

*Stanstead, Canada, July 30, 1841.*

The bearer hereof, Mr. J. P. Sutton, has been for some time teaching a "Geography Class" in this town. During the period that Mr. S. afforded tuition in this useful department of science, the pupils under his direction made rapid progress; and their punctual attendance exhibited a proof, that his method of teaching combines the means of instructing and gratifying.

I am decidedly of opinion that Mr. Sutton is well qualified to teach "Geography;" and I feel no hesitation in saying that those who honour him with their patronage, will be satisfied with his attainments: and with the system, by means of which, he transfuses these attainments to others.

**ROBERT COONEY,**  
*British Wesleyan Missionary.*

I heartily concur in the opinions expressed above by Rev. Mr. Cooney, in respect to the system of teaching practiced by Mr. Sutton, and his qualifications to interest and improve.

**JOHN P. CONNER,**  
*Precpr. Stanstead Seminary.*

Aug. 2, 1841.

THE  
STUDENT'S GUIDE,  
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TEACHER'S TEXT BOOK,  
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Commercial School of this City.

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN presenting the second Edition of this little work to the public, the author returns his grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have so liberally encouraged the introduction of his system both in the United States and Canada.

The new Edition is designed especially for the Province, and the Map of Canada annexed, will be particularly useful to the Canadian student.

In issuing the present Edition, the author is indebted to C. Mondelet, Esquire, and other Gentlemen, for many valuable suggestions and improvements.

Wishing to be instrumental in devising and establishing a more excellent system of Education in *lovely*, yet in many respects, *benighted* Canada, is the ardent wish of the Author,

J. P. SUTTON.

Montreal, January 1, 1842.

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## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE Author of this little work does not think it necessary, in this place, to take much time to recommend the method of teaching Geography, as here introduced, for thousands of competent judges have gladly testified to its superior utility over the ordinary method of pursuing this study, and among the number may be found men of the greatest literary attainments. The novelty and simplicity of giving instruction in this method, have never failed to interest those who have attended—the parent equally with the child—the clergyman with his parish—and the Teacher as much as the scholar.

The principle of Classification in this work had its origin with J. L. Richmond of New York; it has since received some improvement. One or two similar works have been published, but in the author's opinion are very imperfect, for example: In studying the Map of North America the branches of the Mississippi River, are entirely omitted, and others annexed of but little or no importance. But the author is not one of that number who wishes to ruin one party or sect, or recommend one work by overthrowing or destroying another, but is satisfied by leaving the merits of this little work to the decision of a literary and enlightened community; in the mean time hoping, however, that this may subserve the cause of Geographical Instruction, it is respectfully submitted.

J. P. SUTTON.

Greenfield, Jan. 2, 1837.

## DIRECTIONS.

The classifications are to be commenced at the Northwestern extremity of the Map, proceeding East, South, West and North, until arriving at the point from whence it was commenced. Then in the interior until the classification is complete.

Commence at first with the boundary of a country, then with the divisions, capitals, population, &c. next the bodies of water, mountains, capes, rivers and islands.

Each name should be repeated twice, simultaneously by the whole class, in order that each pupil may have an opportunity to fix the eye upon the succeeding name. The first lesson should be the Map of North America, next the Map of South America and North America reviewed, thus advancing and reviewing each lesson, until the whole is committed to memory, which can be accomplished in a very limited time, assisted by outline Maps. The Teacher should spend a part of the time each lesson in asking promiscuous questions. The method here given of describing the Amazon, should be applied to all the largest rivers on the globe: Amazon rises in Columbia, South, and flows East 4,500 miles through Columbia and Brazil into the Atlantic Ocean.

## MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

*How is North America bounded?*

North by the Arctic Ocean, Eas. by the Atlantic, South by the Carribbean Sea and South America, and West by the Pacific Ocean.

Divisions.	Population, &c. of North America	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.	Populations.	Lat.	Lon.
Russian America	60,000	500,000	Sitka	56,300	N. 128	W.
British America	2,000,000	300,000	(Strong hold)	49	N. 70	W. 48
Greenland	20,000	840,000	Holstenburgh	68	N. 52	W.
United States	17,000,000	200,909	Washington	38	N. 77	W.
Texas	60,000	300,000	Austin	21	N. 99	W.
Mexico	8,000,000	500,000	Mexico	20	N. 100	W.
Guatemala	2,000,000	200,000	Guatemala	15	N. 90	W. 53
West India Islands	2,950,000	100,000				

The principal bodies of water of North America are

Bhering's Str.	Bay of Campeachy	Lake Athepescow
Arctic Ocean	Bay of Honduras	Lake Wollaston
Winter Harbor	Amatique Bay	Deer Lake
Barrow's Str.	Carribbean Sea	North Lined Lake
Regent's Inlet	Lake Nicaragua	Dobaunt Lake
Admiralty Inlet	Pacific Ocean	Chesterfield Inlet
Navy Board Inlet	Lake Chapala	Wager Bay
Lancaster Sound	Gulf California	Repulse Bay
Jones' Sound	Lake Salado	Welcome Gulf
Smith's Sound	Lake Timpanogos	Hudson's Bay
Whale's Sound	Drake's Bay	Richmond Gulf
Regent's Bay	Classett's Sound	James Bay
Baffin's Bay	Portlock Harbor	Lake Winnipeg
Davis' Strait	Ikatak Bay	Little Winnipeg
Cumberland Str.	Admiralty Bay	Lake of the Woods
Frobisher's Str.	Prince Wm's. Sd.	Lake Superior
Hudson's Str.	Kenaitzian Gulf	Green Bay
South Bay	Schelekow Lake	Lake Michigan
Atlantic Ocean	G. of Kamptschatka	Lake Huron
Str. of Belisle	Tchougatchean G.	Lake Erie
G. of St. Lawrence	McKenzie's Sea	Lake Ontario
Bay of Funday	Franklin's Sea	Lake Nipising
Delaware Bay	Bathurst Inlet	Lake Abbitippe
Chesapeake Bay	Cogead Lake	Lake St. Johns
Gulf of Mexico	Great Bear Lake	Lake Misstissiny
St. Bernard Bay	Slave Lake	Lake Aschcunipi

The principal Mountains of North America are

Elias	Arctic Highlands	Alleghany
Rocky	Icy Peak	Cordilleras
Mount Horn	Raleigh	



## The principal Capes of North America are

Prince of Wales	Cape May	Antonio
Lisburn	Cape Ray	Gracias
Icy Cape	Sable	Corientes
Turnagain	Cape Cod	Lucas
Farewell	Hatteras	Mendocino
Chidleigh	Cape Fear	Oxford
Cape Jones	Canaveral	Hector
Lewis	Florida	Shallowwater
Whittle	Roxo	

## The principal Rivers of North America are

McKenzies	Mississippi	Puerco
Coppermine	Ohio	Tula
Oungigah	Tennessee	St. Juan.
Athepescow	Cumberland	Yopez
Beaver	Wabash	Grand River
North Branch	Illinois	Culiacan
Red Deer	Wisconsin	Hiaqui
Saskatchewan	St. Peters	Gila
Asinaboin	Desmoines	Colorado
Churchill	Missouri	Columbia
Nelson	Konzas	Multnomah
Severn	Arkansas	Towarneheooks
Albany	Red River	Lewis
East Main	Brazos	Clark's River
St. Lawrence	Colorado	North Branch
Ottawa	Bravo del Norte	

## The principal Islands are

Melville	St. Johns	Hayti
Disco	Sable	Cuba
James Island	Long Island	Jamaica
South Hampton	Bermudas	Nootka Island
Newfoundland	Bahama Isles	Queen Charlotte's I.
Cape Breton	Porto Rico	King George's Isle

## MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

*How is South America bounded?*

North by the Caribbean Sea and North America. East by the Atlantic. South by the Southern, and West by the Pacific Ocean.

Population of South America 15,250,000, Square Miles 14,040,000							
<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Lon.</i>	
Columbia	3,500,000	1,150,000	Santa fe de Bogota	50,000	7 N.	68 W.	
British Guiana } Dutch Guiana } French Guiana }	250,000	160,000	Stabroek Paramaribo Cayenne	10,000 20,000 3,000	6 N. 6 N. 5 N.	58 W. 55 W. 52 W.	
Brazil	5,000,000	4,390,000	Riojaneiro	150,000	58 S.	44 W.	
United Provinces	1,500,000	930,000	Buenos Aytes	100,000	45 S.	56 W.	
Patagonia	30,000	370,000					
Chili	1,500,000	170,000	Santiago	50,000	46 S.	71 W.	
Bolivia	1,700,000	450,000	Laplata	18,000	21 S.	68 W.	
Peru	1,800,000	430,000	Lima	60,000	28 S.	77 W.	

<i>N. E. States. and Capitals.</i>		<i>Middle States and Capitals.</i>	
Vermont	Montpelier	New York	Albany
New Hampshire	Concord	New Jersey	Trenton
State of Maine	Augusta	Pennsylvania	Harrisburgh
Massachusetts	Boston	Delaware	Dover
Rhode Island	Providence		
Connecticut	Hart'd & N. Haven		

<i>Southern States and Capitals.</i>				<i>Western States and Capitals.</i>			
Maryland	Anapolis	Arkansas	Little Rock	Virginia	Richmond	Missouri	Jefferson
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Illinois	Vandalia	S. Carolina	Columbia	Indiana	Indianapolis
Georgia	Milledgeville	Michigan	Detroit	Alabama	Tuscaloosa	Ohio	Columbus
Mississippi	Jackson	Kentucky	Frankfort	Louisiana	New Orleans	Tennessee	Nashville

The principal bodies of Water of the United States are		
Pacific Ocean	Str. of Mackinaw	Delaware Bay
Whithy's Bay	Lake Huron	Chesapeake Bay
Nootka Sound	Signaw Bay	Albemarle Sound
Gulf of Georgia	Lake St. Clair	Pamlico Sound
Wayton Lake	Lake Erie	Jupiter's Inlet
Lake Timpanogos	Lake Ontario	Gulf of Florida
Spirit Lake	Lake George	Chatham Bay
Turtle Lake	Lake Champlain	Gulf of Mexico
Red Lake	Bay of Funday	Charlotte Harbor
L. of the Woods	Atlantic Ocean	Lake Macaco
Rainy Lake	Penobscot Bay	Lake Simons
Lake Superior	Massachusetts B.	Tampa Bay
Green Bay	Long Island Sound	Apalachee Bay
Lake Michigan	Little Egg Harbor	Lake Ponchartrain
Great Travers Bay	Great Egg Harbor	Lake Maurepas

The principal Mountains of the United States are		
Baker	Green Mountains	Ozark
Mount Hood	White Mountains	Jame's Peak
Jefferson	Alleghany	Long's Peak
Rocky	Blue Ridge	
Blackhills	Cumberland	

The principal Capes of the United States are		
Oxford	Flattery	Cape May
Gregory	Cape Ann	Henlopen
Perpetual	Cape Cod	Cape Charles
Fowlweather	Malabar	Henry
Lookout	Montauk	Hatteras
Disappointment	Sandy Hook	Lookout

Cape Fear Florida Romano  
Canaveral Sable St. Blas

The principal Rivers of the United States are.

Columbia	Neuse River	Green River
Multnomah	Cape Fear	Kentucky
Lewis	Little Pedee	Licking
North Branch	Great Pedee	Big Sandy
Clark's River	Santee	Great Kenhawa
Fox River	Edisto	Little Kenhawa
St. Joseph's	Cambahee	Monongahela
Grand River	Savannah	Alleghany
Maume	Ogechee	Muskingum
Sandusky	Altamaha	Sciota
Oswego	Oconee	Miami
Black River	Oakmulgee	Wabash
St. Lawrence	Satilla	White Water
St. John's	St. Mary's	Tippecanoe
St. Croix	St. John's	Kaskaskia
Penobscot	Suwanee	Illinois
Kennebec	Appalacicola	Rock River
Androscoggin	Flint River	Wisconsin
Saco	Mobile	Black River
Merrimack	Talapoosa	Chippeway
Connecticut	Alabama	Coppermine
Hudson	Black Warrior	St. Croix
Mohawk	Tombigbee	Rum River
Delaware	Pascagoula	St. Peters
Susquehanna	Pearl River	Desmoines
Potomac	Mississippi	Missouri
Rappahannoc	Black River	Konzas
York River	Yazo	Arkansas
James River	Ohio	Red River.
Chowan	Tennessee	Wachitta
Roanoke	Cumberland	Sabine
Pamlico		

MAP OF CANADA IN DETAIL.

	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capital.	Population.	Lat.	Lon.
Canada	1,150,000	3,400,000	Kingston	10,000	44 8 N.	76 41 W.
Canada East (L.C.)	700,000	200,000	Chief Cities.	40,000	45 50 N.	73 11 W.
			{ Montreal	35,000	46 N.	70 48 W.
Canada West (U.C.)	450,000	145,000	{ Kingston	10,000	44 8 N.	76 41 W.
			{ Toronto	10,000	48 N.	79 30 W.

The principal bodies of Water of Canada are  
 Lake Nipissing      Lake Clair      Lake Chaudiere  
 Turtle Lakes      Lake des Allumet      Lake Papineau  
 Front Lakes      Lake des Chats      Lake Edward

Lake St. Joseph  
 Lake St. Peters  
 Lake St. Francis  
 Hereford Lake  
 Lake Tomafobo  
 Magog Lake  
 Lake Champlain

Lake St. Louis  
 Lake St. Francis  
 Rideau Lake  
 Mississippi Lake  
 Shemong Lake  
 Simcoe Lake  
 Burlington Bay

Lake St. Clair  
 Georgian Bay  
 Notawassago Bay  
 Owen Sound  
 Colpoys Bay  
 Lake Mersago

The principal Mountains of Canada are  
 I chain on the north side of the St. Lawrence.

Yamaska                      Belœil                      Rouge Montagne

The principal Rivers of Canada are

French River  
 Ottawa  
 Pettawawa  
 Muskrat  
 Bonchere  
 Madawaska  
 Mississippi  
 Rideau  
 South Motion  
 Fort Colongne  
 Gotteneau  
 Aux Lierres

Blanche River  
 Rouge River  
 Riviere du Nord  
 St. Lawrence  
 L'Assumption  
 Machiche  
 St. Maurice  
 Jacques Cartier  
 Saguenay  
 Richelieu  
 Yamaska  
 St. Francis

Becancour  
 Chandier  
 Tomifobo  
 Magog  
 Trent  
 Otanabee  
 Brown  
 Humber  
 Credit  
 Wellord  
 Grand River  
 Thames

The principal Islands are

Black River I.  
 Calumet I.  
 Orleans I.  
 Goose I.  
 Montreal I.

Isle Jesus  
 St. Helen's I.  
 Ferrot I.  
 Grand I.  
 Thousand Is.

Wolf I.  
 Prince Edward I.  
 Great Manatoulin I.

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This is a list of the principal mountains of Canada...  
 The principal mountains of Canada are...  
 I chain on the north side of the St. Lawrence...

## The principal bodies of water of Asia are

Sea of Kara	Blue Sea	Dead Sea
Sea of Obi	China Sea	Mediterranean Sea
Arctic Ocean	Gulf of Tonquin	Black Sea
Bhering's Str.	Gulf of Siam	Sea of Azof
Pacific Ocean	Sea of Celebes	Caspian Sea
Sea of Anadyr	Illano Bay	Sea of Aral
Sea of Jesso	Tominee Bay	Lake Palcati
Sea of Okhotsk	Str. of Malacca	Lake Loknor
Penjunsck Gulf	Indian Ocean	Lake Sazanor
Chan. of Tartary	Bay of Bengal	Lake Altan
Str. of Sangar	Gulf of Cambay	Lake Tchany
Sea of Corea	Gulf of Cutch	Lake Baikal
Str. of Corea	Gulf of Ormus	Lake Poyang
Yellow Sea	Persian Gulf	Lake Tontin
	Str. of Babelmandel	Lake Terkiri
	Red Sea	Lake Durra

## The principal Mountains of Asia are

Ural	Alak	Sinai
Stannavoi	Belur Tag	Ararat
Little Altay	Himaleh	Caucassian
Great Altay	Gauts Mts.	
The principal Capes of Asia are		
Vienodnoi	Fadeya	Negrais
Ceverovostochnoi	Pachachinskoi	Commotin
Sviatoi	Cambodia	Rosalgat
Tchalaginskoi	Romania	Kanseli

## The principal Rivers of Asia are

Obi	Hoan, Ho	Indus
Yenisei	Yangste Kiang	Helmund
Piacini	Hoan Kiang	Euphrates
Khatunga	Cambodia	Tigris
Anabara	Irrawadda	Telzen
Oiensk	Kenpon	Gihon
Lena	Berampooteer	Sihou
Yana	Ganges	Tarus
Indigherka	Godavery	Sarasoo
Anadyr	Chrisna	
Amoor	Nerbudda	

## The principal Islands of Asia are

Novazembla	Kiusin	Mindinio
Seghalien	Looceo	Polawan
Jesso	Formosa	Guifolo
Nippon	Luzon	New Guinea

Celebes  
Borneo  
Java

Sumatra  
Andaman

Ceylon  
Socotra

## MAP OF AFRICA.

Although this country has been known for 3,000 years, yet the greater part of its geography is still involved in doubt and obscurity, and seems to be the most uninteresting portion of the globe.

Having no large rivers in the interior, and being inhabited by tribes of savages and abounding with ferocious wild beasts, it seems that Africa is the last country to be explored and receive the benefits of civilized life.

### How is Africa bounded?

North by the Mediterranean Sea, East by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, South by the Antarctic, and West by the Atlantic Ocean.

Divisions.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.	Population.	Lat.	Lon.
Morocco			Morocco	70,000	32 N.	8 W.
Algers			Algers	25,000	36 N.	4 E.
Tunis	10,000,000	570,000	Tunis	100,000	38 N.	10 E.
Tripoli			Tripoli	25,000	33 N.	13 E.
Barca			Derne	300,000	33 N.	23 E.
Egypt	2,500,000	180,000	Cairo		30 N.	31 E.
Nubia	500,000	320,000	Dongola		20 N.	32 E.
Abyssinia	3,000,000	280,000	Gondar	20,000	23 N.	37 E.
Somouli						
Mozambique	3,000,000	600,000	Mozambique		24 S.	40 E.
Monomotapa			Safala		20 S.	35 E.
Caffraria						
Cape Colony			Cape Town	20,000	35 S.	18 E.
South Africa						
Zimbebo	1,600,000	480,000	Benguela			
Benguela						
Angola						
Congo			St. Salvador	60,000	6 S.	14 E.
Guinea	12,000,000	540,000	Ashantee	2,600	7 N.	3 W.
Liberia			Monrovia	10,000	8 N.	10 W.
Senegambia	7,000,000	350,000	Sierre Leone	12,000	9 N.	12 W.
Soudan	10,000,000	1,200,000	Timbuctoo	4,000	17 N.	0
Darfoor	1,700,000	54,000	Cobi		15 N.	29 E.
Ethiopia	3,000,000	3,130,000				
African Islands	3,000,000	210,000				

Population of Africa is supposed to be 95,000,000, Square Miles 450,000.



The principal bodies of Water of Africa are

Str. of Gibraltar	Algoa Bay	Gulf of Benin
Mediterranean	Antarctic Ocean	Lake Dibbi
Gulf of Sidra	Atlartic Ocean	Lake Loodeah
Red Sea	St. Helena Bay	Lake Tchad
St. of Babelmandel	Fish Bay	Lake Dembeah
Indian Ocean	Gulf of Guinea	Lake Moravi
Mozambique Chan.	Gulf of Biafra	Aquilonda
Lagoa Bay		

The principal Mountains of Africa are

Atlas	Moon Mountain	Kong
Taoglodytic	Lupata	

The principal Capes of Africa are

Serra	Good Hope	Palmas
Gardafui	Serra	Roxo
Bedouin	Frio	Cape Verd
Bassus	Lado	Blanco
Dalgado	Coast Castle	Barbas
Corientes	Three Points	Bojador
Aguilas		

The principal Rivers of Africa are

Nile	Orange	Niger
Hawash	Yellow	Mesurado
Zambeze	Bambaroque	Grand
Esprit	Coanza	Gambia
Zak	Congo	Senegal

The principal Islands of Africa are

Socotra	Pernando Po	Canara
Madagascar	Ascension	Madeira
St. Helena	St. Mathew	Porto Santo
St. Thomas	Cape Verd	Azores

POPULATION OF ISLANDS, &c.

OCEANACA.

Sumatra, . . . . .	4,000,000
Java, . . . . .	4,000,000
Borneo, . . . . .	3,000,000
Phillippine Island, . . . . .	2,500,000
Celebes . . . . .	1,000,000
Spice Islands, . . . . .	450,000
Timor, &c. &c. . . . .	500,000

15,450,000

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Red Sea  
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17 N. 0  
15 N. 29 E.  
12,000  
4,000  
12,000  
4,000  
1,200,000  
54,008  
3,130,000  
210,000  
Senegambia  
Soudan  
Darfoor  
Ethiopia  
African Islands

## AUSTRALASIA.

Australia,	}	615,000
Botany Bay, &c.,		
Van Dieman's Land,		35,000
New Zealand,		500,000
New Guinea,	}	500,000
New Britain, &c.		
New Holland,	}	250,000
New Caledonia,		
		<hr/> 1,900,000

## POLYNESIA.

Sandwich Islands,	150,000
Ladrone	10,000
Caroline,	80,000
Central Archipelago,	30,000
Washington, Maquises, &c.	15,000
Society & Georgian Islands,	20,000
Cooks, Astral, &c.	27,000
Navigators,	60,000
Navon, &c. &c.	8,000
Feejee,	100,000
Remaining Islands,	40,000
	<hr/> 650,000

Population of the Globe, . . . , 875,750,000

## MAP OF UNITED STATES.

*How are the United States bounded?*

North by Russian and British America, East by the Atlantic Ocean, South by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, West by the Pacific Ocean.

## UNITED STATES IN DETAIL.

Population 17,000,000; Square Miles, 20,000,000.

	Population.	Lat.	Lon.
Capital—Washington	24,000	43 57 N.	77 W.
Chief Towns—New York	300,000	43 N.	73 30 W.
Philadelphia	275,000	40 N.	75 W.
Baltimore	100,000	39 N.	76 20 W.
Boston	100,000	42 22 N.	70 53 W.
New Orleans	100,000	30 N.	89 30 W.
Charleston	40,000	32 42 N.	79 46 W.
Albany	36,000	42 30 N.	73 30 W.
Troy	20,000	42 36 E.	73 30 W.
Utica	13,000	43 N.	75 28 W.
Rochester	21,000	43 30 N.	78 W.

The principal bodies of Water of South America are

Gulf of Darien	St. Matthia's Bay	Bay of Panama
Carribbean Sea	St. Georges' Bay	Lake Ipava
Gulf of Venezuela	Str. of Magellan	Lake Caviaba
Lake Maricabo	Antarctic Ocean	Lake Titicaca
Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Lake Xayres
Bay of All Saints	Gulf of Pena	Salt Lake
Lake Delospalos	Sea of Chonos	Colugnape
Anegada Bay		

The principal Mountains of South America are

Andes	Esmeraldes	Chimborazo
Tumucuraque	Sierra Martha	Cotopaxi
Itiababa	Geral	

The principal Capes of South America are

Vela	Antonio	Cape Horn
Orange	Corientes	St. Lucia.
North Cape	Blanco	Blanco
St. Roque	Desvolos	St. Francisco
Frio	Barreras	Corientes
Maria	St. Ines	

The Principal Rivers of South America are.

Madalena	Pornaiba	Paragua
Orinoco	Salgado	Saladille
Demarara	St. Francisco	Willows
Amazon	De la lata	Colorrado
Tacantines	Uruguay	Camarones
Guzappy	Parana	Port Desire
Itapicura		

The Principal Islands of South America are

Trinidad	Aurora	Chiloe
Joannes	Falkland Isles	Juanfernandes
Martinvas	Terradelfuego	Massafuero
Saxenburg	Statenland	St. Felix
Georgia	Campana	

## MAP OF EUROPE.

*How is Europe bounded?*

North by the Arctic Ocean, East by Asia, South by the Mediterranean Sea, West by the Atlantic Ocean.

*What is the population?*

Divisions.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals	Population.	Lat.	Lon.
Scotland	3,500,000	34,000	Edinburgh	140,000	55 58 N.	3 13 W.
Denmark	3,100,000	22,000	Copenhagen	106,000	55 41 N.	12 35 E.
Norway	3,000,000	997,000	Bergen	22,000	60 24 N.	5 20 E.
Sweden	3,000,000	997,000	Stockholm	80,000	59 20 N.	18 9 E.
Russia	50,000,000	1,755,000	Petersburgh	500,000	59 56 W. N.	30 20 E.
Turkey	9,000,000	207,000	Constantinople	600,000	41 1 N.	28 35 E.
Greece	610,000	21,000	Napoli	6,000	36 53 N.	22 58 E.
Italy	26,000,000	122,000	Rome	160,000	41 54 N.	12 29 E.
Spain	12,000,000	183,000	Madrid	201,000	40 25 N.	3 34 W.
Portugal	3,500,000	59,000	Lisbon	260,000	38 42 N.	9 5 W.
France	35,000,000	205,000	Paris	7,000,000	48 50 N.	2 20 E.
Ireland	8,000,000	300,000	Dublin	230,000	53 23 N.	6 20 W.
England	12,000,000	500,000	London	1,000,000	51 31 N.	0 5 W.
Netherlands	6,000,000	13,000	Amsterdam	200,000	52 22 N.	4 52 E.
Germany	15,000,000	102,000	Frankfort	55,000	50 7 N.	8 32 E.
Austria	14,000,000	107,000	Berlin	260,000	52 31 N.	13 22 E.
Switzerland	33,000,000	250,080	Vienna	300,000	48 13 N.	16 16 E.
Ionian Islands	2,600,000	15,000	Berne	18,000	49 57 N.	7 29 E.
	190,009	1,000				

The Principal bodies of water of Europe are

- North Sea
- Skager Rack
- Cattegat
- Lake Wenner
- Lake Wotten
- Baltic Sea
- Gulf of Bothnia
- Gulf of Finland
- Gulf of Riga

Lake Ladoga	Mediterranean	English Channel
Lake Onega	Str. of Otranto	Str. of Dover
White Sea	Gulf of Venice	Bristol Channel
Arctic Ocean	Gulf of Toronto	St. George's Chan.
Caspian Sea	Str. of Mesina	Irish Sea
Sea of Azof	Str. of Bonifacio	North Channel
Black Sea	Gulf of Genoa	Murray Firth
Str. of Bosphorus	Gulf of Lyons	Firth of Forth
Sea of Marmora	Str. of Gibraltar	Zuyder Zee
Dardanells	Atlantic Ocean	Lake Constance
Archipelago	Bay of Biscay	Geneva

The principal Mountains of Europe are

Hecla	Vesuvius	Cevennes
Dofrafield	Etna	Swiss Alps
Olonetz	Sierra Morena	Erzegebeg
Ural	Telledo	Carpathian
Haemus	Cantabrian	
Appenines	Pyrenees	

The principal Capes around Europe are.

North Cape	Vicent	Lands End
Mattapan	Finistere	Cape Clear
Spartivento	Ortegal	The Naze
Trafalgar	La Hague	

The principal Rivers of Europe are

Glomma	Boz River	Minho
Dahl	Dniester	Garonne
Tornea	Danube	Loire River
Aunis	Pruth River	Seine River
Onega	Drave River	Shannon
Dwina	Save River	Severn
Mezene	Po River	Thames River
Petchora	Tiber	Rhine River
Ousa	Rhone River	Elbe River
Ural	Ebro	Oder
Volga	Guadelquivor	Vistula
Don River	Guadiana	Niemn
Donec	Tagus	Duna
Dnieper	Ducro	

The principal Islands of Europe are

Iceland	Candia	Majorca
Faroe	Malta	Ivica
Shetland	Sicily	Isle of Wight
Orkney	Sardinia	Isle of Man
Luffoden	Corsica	Western Isles
Cyprus	Elba	
Rhodes	Minorca	

## MAP OF ASIA.

*How is Asia bounded ?*

North by the Arctic Ocean, East by the Pacific, South by the Indian Ocean, West by the Mediterranean and Black Seas and Europe.

Divisions.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.	Population.	Lat.	Lon.
Siberia	10,000,000	5,300,000	Tobolsk	16,000	58 12 N.	68 35 E.
Chinese Empire	250,000,000	5,200,000	Pekin	3,000	39 54 N.	116 27 E.
Chin. India	30,000,000	920,000	Ava	300,000	22 N.	96 5 E.
Hindoostan	140,000,000	1,200,000	Calcutta	600,000	22 35 N.	88 28 E.
Afghanistan	6,000,000	340,000	Caulbul	60,000	34 N.	60 E.
Bellochistan	1,500,000	200,000	Kelat	24,000	29 N.	66 E.
Arabia	8,000,000	990,000	Mecca	20,000	22 N.	31 E.
Turkey	8,000,000	370,000	Constantinople	600,000	41 1 N.	28 35 E.
Caucasus	8,000,000		Teflis	15,000	44 N.	34 E.
Ind. Tartary	6,500,000	690,000	Bucharia	80,000	39 N.	62 E.
Persia	8,000,000	470,000	Teheran	60,000	37 N.	39 E.
Japan Islands	14,000,000	260,000				

Population of Asia, 489,000,000; Square Miles, 230,000,000.

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